AMERICAN NEWS.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Our forces have advanced on the Weldon railroad to within two miles of Petersburg, without opposition.

The sebels have retired within their earthworks, and no longer dispute possession of the Weldon line.

News received here to-day from Sherman's Department is exceedingly satisfactory. The character of his plans for the reduction of Atlanta are said to be working to the best advantage, and there is abundant evidence of a considerable demoralization among the rebel troops.

It is asserted here this morning with a degree of positiveness, that Gen. Hooker will be immediately put in the field, with an important command. Government despatches have been forwarded to him to-day.

Rumours are current here, and credited in the best financial circles, that the Government has decided to send five commissioners to Richmond—of Republicans, two; and of Democrats, three—to arrange preliminaries for peace. It is also rumoured that the commission is on its way to Richmond. This rumour is said to have had a sensible effect on the gold market, causing a decline of some four per cent.

Philadelphia, Aug. 24.—The Bulletin has the following special:—

The army is still unchanged.

A strong line of entrenchments has been thrown out in front.

Desultory skirmishing could be heard all day. Yesterday and this morning it broke out with redoubled strength in front of the 19th corps, which is holding the centre. Nothing of importance, however, resulted from it, and it has now almost ceased.

Guns could be heard yesterday up the river, supposed to be Averill shelling the woods in the direction of Sharpsburg.

Washington, August 24.—No information has been received here confirming the truth of the loose report that Fitzhugh Lee was killed and Gen. A. P. Hill mortally wounded, in the fight on Sunday on the Weldon Railroad.

New York, Aug. 24.—The frigate Susquehanna has returned from an unsuccessful search for the pirate Tallahassee.

The ship Victoria arrived to-night. Muller, charged with the murder of Mr. Briggs, in a London railroad carriage, was arrested on her arrival.

Boston, Aug. 24.—The following captured blockade runners were sold to-day at auction:—The Little Ada, bought in by the Government for $30,000; the Louen sold for $30,500, the Boston for $18,500.

The Peace Question.

AN ARMISTICE SAID TO BE TENDERED.

New York Aug. 25.—The Commercial's Washington special says:—Intelligence from Gen. Warren's corps represents that our cavalry are rapidly destroying the rails and bridges between Petersburg and Weldon.

Gen. Warren is so strongly entrenched that he can't be dislodged, and is making demonstrations in the direction of the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad.

The Commercial's Washington special says the Executive Committee of the National Union Commission are in session in that city.

The same correspondent says he has received reports of Administration Peace Commissioners to Richmond, and of tendering an armistice. He also says, while the Weldon Railroad is totally lost to the rebels, another movement is on foot which will cause them quite as much grief.

Baltimore, Aug. 25.—The American has the following:—

The Richmond papers of the 19th say they claim to have captured 2,700 in the assault they made on our forces on the Weldon Railroad on Friday, but seem to deplore the loss of the railroad very much.

The only items of news from Mobile are the following, under date of the 17th inst.:—

A force of the enemy from Pensacola, estimated at 20,000 crossed the Perdis river yesterday, advancing towards Mobile Bay.

A heavy Yankee force is in North Mississippi, whose destination is thought to be Mobile.

New York, Aug. 26th.—The Commercial's Washington special says:—An officer just from Grant's front reports all quiet except slight skirmishing.

Lee's force has evidently been materially reduced within the past few days.

The position gained on the Weldon railroad has rendered Grant's army more confident of success than it has been at any time since the campaign opened.

The same correspondent says that the Executive Branch of the Republican National Commitee held an interview this morning with the President.

There is really some foundation for the rumours that a Commissioner is to be sent to Richmond to smoke out Jeff. Davis' peace proposals, but the whole subject is under advisement.

A despatch from Gen. Banks says he will be in this city in about ten days.

The Post's Washington special says:—The work of destroying the Weldon railroad still goes on.

The latest from Sheridan is, that the rebels are in heavy force in his front.

It is believed that large reinforcements from Lee have been sent to the Shenandoah Valley.

BOSTON, August 26.—Several prominent abolitionists, including E. Wright and S. G. Howe, have written to Gen. Fremont, speaking of the dissatisfaction existing in the Republican ranks, and advising that the Baltimore and Cleveland nominees both withdraw their names as Presidental candidates, and a new convention be called to select a new candidate.

Gen. Fremont, under date of Nahant August 25th, replies at considerable length. He does not feel at liberty to withdraw his name without first consulting the patriotic party who nominates him, but suggests that a direct effort be made to obtain an immediate understanding between the supporters of the Baltimore and the Cleveland nominations, in order that the friends of both may coalesce and unite upon an early day for holding such a convention.

The following is extracted from Gen. Fremont's letter:—"Much has been said of late about peace, and you will, therefore excuse me if I say here, what I understand by it. To me peace signifies the integral establishment of the Union without slavery, because slavery is the source of all our political dissentions, and because the institution itself is condemned by the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age. These are to me the essential conditions of peace."

Philadelphia, August 26.—The Bulletin has a special despatch from the field on Aug. 25. Yesterday a reconnoissance was made by a detachment from Gen. Crooks' command, to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy in our front. This force was instructed to move quickly on the right of the enemy's skirmish line, and if possible to get in their rear, whilst another force moved out to attract their attention in front, keeping his rear as much as possible under cover to prevent the enemy from ascertaining his strength or probable intentions. He had not proceeded far when he encountered the advance of the enemy's skirmish line under cover of rail pens hastily thrown up, each affording shelter for five or six men. As soon as the enemy's advance line discovered the approach of our forces they very hastily retired to a cornfield in the rear, where a portion of their reserve was stationed, who were immediately drawn up to resist our further advance. Col. Duval continued to move forward, and got nearly four hundred yards in their rear, when suddenly discovering them, they wheeled into line and opened a heavy fire on his flank, compelling him to change front and face our line to the right. As soon as the enemy became convinced that we meditated an attack on his skirmish line he brought reinforcements rapidly forward from the direction of Charlestown, and an artillery duel was commenced, which lasted about 20 minutes, when the enemy's battery was withdrawn. Our forces then fell back, having accomplished all that was intended with the exception of the capture of the enemy's entire skirmish line. We, however, took 30 prisoners.

Prisoners captured state that Rhodes' and Ransom's divisions are detailed for picket duty in our immediate front, and that the rest of the rebel forces under Early are at Charlestown.

The total loss in Crooks' command will not exceed 43 wounded and 6 killed.

After we fell back yesterday the enemy resumed his old position, and picket firing was kept up until dark.

Philadelphia, Aug. 16.—The Bulletin says that on the 24th ult. the blockade-runner Lelian, from Wilmington for Bermuda, was captured.

BLOODY AFFRAY IN CHICAGO—TWENTY OR MORE PERSONS WOUNDED—A PICNIC ENDING IN SLAUGHTER.

The Chicago Times of the 16th says:—The past forty-eight hours have been two of the bloodiest days which have ever dawned upon the Garden City. The monster crime—has been abroad, and with his right hand the demon has dealt out death and destruction unsparingly, heartlessly and unrelentingly. In the city and vicinity many lives have been taken, much blood has been spilled, and numerous strong men have been made weak and puny cripples for life. In addition to the riots and arsons and murders of Sunday, we have another to record, more horrible, more devilish, than all the others combined.

Yesterday morning dawned fair and cloudless, and hundreds anticipated a day of unalloyed pleasure in attending the monster pic nic of the St. Vincent de Paul Society at Cold Spring Grove, on the Rock Island Railroad. In due time a very large train left with hundreds of happy men women and children, who little dreamed of the tragedy that was to be enacted ere their return. Most ample preparations had been made for having a happy time, and on reaching the place of destination, hampers were unpacked, baskets opened, and all enjoyed their rustic feast. The day was spent in mirth and jollity, and at a late hour in the afternoon the whole party took seats in the cars for their return. On reaching a small station called Mokena, the train switched out to allow the Wilmington accommodation train to pass; and while waiting, a number of excursionists went to a neighbouring saloon and called for drinks. As there had been trouble between the proprietor of the saloon and other excursionists previously, he seemed determined to be ready for them this time. Accordingly, when asked for liquor, he showed them a revolver in a menacing manner, and told them to leave or he would shoot. As a consequence a fracas ensued, in which the proprietor, who was a German, aided by his friends, succeeded in partially clearing the saloon. The assemblage, not really knowing the cause of the dispute, became intemperate, and commenced breaking the windows and doors with stones. A general *melee* followed, in which a party of Germans, headed by the infuriated owner of the grog shop, sallied forth, armed with revolvers, guns, horse-pistols, and commenced an indiscriminate firing into the crowd. The scene that followed beggars description.—Young men, boys, and even women, who had been attracted by a morbid curiosity to see the fight, fell back in wild affright, rushing pell-mell to the cars, in hope of escaping from the storm of bullets that was hurling through the air. In a few minutes all had gotten on the train, with the exception of a few who were unable from wounds or too frightened to help themselves, and the cars moved slowly away. But the bloody tragedy was not ended. The infuriated wretches continued to fire their murderous volley upon the women and children that crowded the open cars! Several gentlemen on the train, who were out upon a hunting expedition, and were provided with double-barrelled guns, were with much difficulty prevented from shooting down the murderous wretches who continued to shoot at the unoffending women and children. The train proceeded to Chicago, where the wounded men were supplied with medical attendance. Owing to the intense excitement which prevailed last evening, it was not possible to ascertain any reliable information as to how many were shot, or how many there were wounded. As the assailing party were six or eight in number, and most of them armed with revolvers, some of which were reloaded and discharged, it is supposed that at least twenty were wounded.

Since the above was written some additional particulars of the riot have been obtained. Nicholas Greary, who was sitting beside a young lady in one of the cars, was severely wounded in the right arm. "Billy" Pinkerton received an injury in one of his hands at the same time. The number of wounded is variously estimated from ten to thirty. Many persons say there were five or six persons killed, while others insist there were none. The fact is that everybody was so much excited that is impossible to give authentic details at this time. In the list of wounded we have given the names of only those whom our reporters saw personally.

There seems to be no doubt in the minds of the majority that a number of persons were killed. At a late hour last night the wildest rumors prevailed in the city concerning the casualties. We refrain from making further statements until the full particulars shall transpire.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MERRICKVILLE—$6,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.—A most disastrous fire broke out yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, in the premises in rear of Mr. R. Crozier's dwelling, and everything in the shape of a building being as dry as spunk, the fire spread with fearful rapidity from one building to another; and notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of our inhabitants—who turned out, as usual, to a man—no less than ten buildings were totally consumed ere the devouring element was mastered. The principal sufferers are Messrs. P. Dowall, R. Crozier, R. Somerville and John Gilroy. There was no insurance on any of the property destroyed. The total loss cannot be estimated at less than $6,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark carried by the wind from a blacksmith's shop where some tires were being set.—*Merrickville Chronicle* 19th.

Pat. Finegan's wife was a very vixen, and gave him no peace of his life. One day, after a quarrel, in which he was ejected from his shanty by his better half, he enlisted as a volunteer. Being accosted by an acquaintance with—"Well, Patrick, they say you are going in for the war." "No, no," said he; "I'm going for peace."

Canadian Defences.

(From the London Times.)

It is always good for people to understand each other, and just at this conjuncture the establishment of such an intelligence between the Canadians and ourselves may be of great service to both parties. The Colony is very well affected, and with good reason, towards the Mother Country. Its population is thoroughly loyal, and its interests are completely indentified with its allegiance. The Canadians, are not only without a wish to dissolve the connection between their country and Great Britain, but "would fight to the last" to maintain it; Canada would necessarily be a looser by any change of political position. Independence would deprive her of a powerful protector; union with America would simply make her a participator in liabilities which no man can measure. We, on the other hand are content to retain an allegiance yielding little substantial fruit, at the cost of what may be more onerous obligations. It would be hard to say what privilege we derive from our colony of Canada, but at any rate we have no wish that the connection should be severed. To perpetuate these terms, then, and to avert all chances of disagreement or danger, it can only be necessary that we should explain and the Canadians should understand exactly what we, for our part of the bargain are prepared to perform.

At present it seems to be assumed, or was, at least assumed till recently, that in the event of a war involving the Colony the fighting would be be done by Imperial troops. Of course the Colonists would support us as soon and as far as they were able. When they had succeeded in organizing a Militia and collecting a volunteer force, when they had drilled their men and trained their officers to command them, they would fight by the side of the British regiments; but until this result has been attained—perhaps as happened in the United States, in the second or third year of the war—the defence of the Colony would be left to devolve upon us. Now, do the Canadians reflect upon the consequences which would follow? The colonial frontier is a thousand miles long. We could not garrison it effectually if we sent to Canada every regular soldier in these islands. We make believe to garrison it at this moment with a force of 9,000 soldiers, of whom two-thirds are divided between Montreal and Quebec, while the rest are distributed in regiments and even companies along the frontier line. In other words, we confront a nation who can dispose of half-a-million of men with a score or two of stations like those of the Irish constabulary. Nor are these pickets supported by any sufficient reserves. "A Canadian Volunteer" tells us the whole truth in this matter, and and shows us that even the moderate preparations with which the Colony was credited in a late debate have but a partial existence in reality. The fact is this:—that our 9,000 men, while they could do nothing of themselves, suffice to prevent the colonists from doing any more. They look like a demonstration of the power and intentions of England. They stand as the advanced guards of a great army and the Canadians do but obey the instincts of human nature in declining to do for themselves what others appear ready and willing to do for them.

There should be an end of this delusion, which is not only deceitful, but dangerous. We have not the least design of furnishing the Canadians with an army sufficient for the defence of their frontier. The utmost that was intended in this country was to give them a "nucleus" in the shape of a few regiments of Imperial troops, and even that design is now limited, as was shown by a recent debate, to the protection of the two chief capitals of the Colony. In relying therefore, upon our readiness to fight their battles the colonists are deceiving themselves, and the demonstration we make happens to be full of danger in more ways than one. Nothing is so likely to provoke attack as an easy and accessible prize, and every station of British troops along the Canadian frontier offers such a prize to the American army. To surround and capture a British regiment would be an exploit of which an American commander might reasonably boast; to inflict humiliation on the British arms might be a triumph which an American Government would be unwilling to forego. These opportunities we actually present in the most seductive and alluring form. We post fragments of our army in positions where they may be at any moment surprised, much as King Alfred suspended golden bracelets in lonely woods and challenged anybody to offend justice by appropriating them. But we have not the same grounds for our defiance. We should, indeed, be compelled to pursue the offender, but it is neither our interest nor our desire to establish our power by provoking the offence. On the contrary, it would be infinitely wiser to remove the temptation, and thus diminish the chances of conflict.

It seems to have been forgotten in the recent discussions that the exhibition of this handful of British troops on the Canadian frontier in itself actually an element of danger. When the Americans have a grievance against us they immediately threaten to invade Canada. Why? Not so much because Canada is a dependency on the British Crown as because it contains a few British soldiers, and is thus a vulnerable part of the British empire. If Canada were defended only by Canadians, it would scarcely answer the purpose of the Americans to make a raid into the province at the cost of a war which would bring the British navy on their coasts. A conflict with the chief maritime Power of the world would be a heavy price to pay for penetrating a few leagues into a country which it would be very troublesome to occupy and impossible to annex without conquest. But a regiment of the British army would be a more enticing bait. By the capture of such a trophy, the Americans could not only gratify the national pride, but compel us to a conflict in which the advantages would be all in their favour. If we began to fight them on land, and suffered disasters, we should be forced to go on. Our reputation as well as our pride would be involved, and our enemies would enjoy the singular good fortune of taking us at our weakest from the position most advantageous to themselves.

Now, we say that we cannot do better for Canada than remove this provocative to invasion. Let the Canadians provide for their own defence according to their own estimate of the demand. We see that there is a party in the Colony which holds that the best armament is no armament, and if that doctrine prevails, we are not inclined to quarrel with it. We are certain, at any rate, that it is sound when applied to an armament of Imperial troops, and if they choose to extend it they may, perhaps, be the best judges. But whether they rely for their protection upon natural difficulties and political repulsion, or whether they resort to the more recognized policy of military organization, let the work be their own. From us they may count on the aid of a powerful navy, and what that means in a war may be learnt from the embarrassment of the blockaded Confederacy. On these terms the disadvantage would be all with the Americans instead of with us, and perhaps three million of white men in the North supported by the naval power of Britain would form as troublesome an enemy as six millions in the South deprived of free intercourse with the world. At any rate, reason suggests that these should be our terms. By our present policy we are at once deluding our colonists and tempting to aggression the only power from which aggression is to be feared. The isolated detachments of our troops might attract invasion, but could not possibly repel it. Their removal would extinguish one of the principal chances of danger, and for the rest the Colony should provide according to any resources and interests as estimated by itself. The Canadians must be good judges of their own position. They are under the influence, at present, of indefinite impressions if not of false expectations, and we can hardly presume that their conclusions would be sound. But if they can distinctly understand the views of this country, and divest themselves of all illusions about our intentions, we have no doubt that they will adopt a wise policy and remain on better terms with the Mother Country than ever.

The Murderer Muller.

HIS ARREST AT NEW YORK.—

CONDUCT DURING THE VOYAGE.

(*From the New York Times, Friday.*)

As published in the *Times* of yesterday, the packet ship *Victoria*, Captain Champion, from London in thirty-eight days, arrived at Quarantine about 9:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, having on board Franz Muller, the young German, who is charged with having, about two months since, murdered Mr. Briggs, a London bank clerk, a few miles out of that metropolis, while the two were riding together in a railway carriage.

It is unnecessary here to repeat the circumstances attending this diabolical assassination, the motives that led to the commission of the crime, the zealous efforts that were made by the police of London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other cities in England, to ferret out and apprehend the criminal, or the means by which, at last, Muller was traced to the ship *Victoria*, just as she was of sailing for New York. All these facts have been fully published. Inspector Tanner, Inspector Kerrsey and Sergeant Clark, all connected with the Metropolitan Police of London, arrived here per steamer, two or three weeks since, they having been sent on for the express purpose of boarding the *Victoria* immediately upon her arrival in our harbour, and taking the murderer into custody. For the last fortnight, one or more of these officers, together with Mr. Death, the London jeweller, and Jonathin Mathews, the cabman, have been stationed at Quarantine, Staten Island, momentarily expecting news of the *Victoria's* appearance off Sandy Hook, and ready to board that ship at the first opportunity. Late on Wednesday afternoon a telegram from Sandy Hook was received at the telelegraph station at Quarantine Landing, that the *Victoria* was in sight. Immediate steps were consequently taken to board her, and at 9:30 o'clock in the evening, when the packet entered the waters of the Quarantine, the London officers, accompanied by officer Tieman, New York detective force, and Messrs. Death and Mathews, who went for the purpose of identifying Muller, entered the Health Officer's boat, and with the latter official, they all proceeded toward *Victoria*. Upon boarding her, the detectives were very cordially met by Captain Champion, who informed them that he was aware of their business and for what purpose they had come on his ship. The Captain said that when he took a pilot several miles outside of Sandy Hook, he was first made acquainted with the fact that he had on board the notorious railway murderer.

It seems that the London Detectives, immediately upon their arrival here, visited the office of the Sandy Hook pilots, and had directions issued to the effect that the pilot, wherever he might be, who boarded the *Victoria* on her inbound voyage, should say to the Captain that if Muller was on board of his ship, he, Captain Champion, would be held personally responsible for his safe delivery in the city of New York. Captain Champion states that from that moment he felt as though a very heavy responsibility was resting upon him. It would not do to let Muller know that he was watched, or even suspected, and yet the Captain saw the necessity of keeping a strict watch over him night and day. During the voyage Muller appeared quite cheerful, and at times very sociable. He does not seem to have had the most remote idea he could be tracked and followed across the Atlantic, and it was not until some time after the pilot boarded the ship that his suspicions were aroused, and he was suddenly started from his fancied security and led seriously to reflect upon the appalling condition in which he was placed. The illusion under which he had slept during his passage of the Atlantic was broken in this wise: When the *Victoria* was in the vicinity of Sandy Hook she met a small steamer containing a party of excursionists. The publicity given to the fact that Muller, the English railway murderer, was expected to arrive by the *Victoria*, induced many on board the excursion boat to shout aloud, as soon as they saw the name of the ship,—"How are you Muller, the murderer?"

Upon hearing this cry, repeated several times, the Captain and others who were in the secret on the Victoria, noticed that Muller gave a sudden start, as though an electric shock had passed through him. He walked nervously around the deck, all the time looking, first in one direction and then in another, as if calculating his chances of leaping overboard and swimming to the nearest hills, some of which were then in view. Captain Champion thereupon became still more anxious in regard to his charge, and the responsibility resting upon him, respecting the safe delivery of the fugitive in New York. As the ship proceeded up the bay, Muller was observed to grow more and more nervous and uneasy. Several times he asked questions of some of the officers and crew of the vessel relative to the land which could be seen on either side—what kind of a country it was back of the hills? how far they were from New York? if there were any large towns where there were telegraph offices before they got to the city, etc., etc. As might naturally be supposed, Captain Champion began to feel his responsibility getting a little too heavy to bear with comfort to himself. True, two trusty men were supposed to have their eyes constantly upon Muller, but on coming through the Narrows, the offender might suddenly throw himself into the water, in the hope of swimming to the nerrest land, or, if, perchance he was sufficiently driven to desperation and despair, drown himself in the bay. The captain therefore concluded to iron him, and place him in his own cabin until he could deliver him to the proper officials in New York. For this purpose he and some of his officers, all armed with revolvers, and having the irons secreted about them, were about to proceed to confine him, when a row-boat filled with men, and having the flag of the Health Officer flying in the stern, was seen approaching. When the detectives went on board, the Captain said he was never so glad to see officials on his deck before, and that he now felt relieved of a heavy weight of responsibility.

Pursuant to the suggestions of the police, the passengers were all so arranged that they could be seen by the persons whose business it was to identify Muller, and the latter was without difficulty and almost instantly pointed out by Messrs. Matthews and Death as the man for whom they were in search.

Muller was closely confined on board the ship until early yesterday morning, when a steam tug was chartered and he was conveyed to the city, and thence to police headquarters in Broom-street.

The officials had some conversation with him, and he answered a portion of their questions, but as a general thing he seemed very reticent. He said that he was entirely innocent of the crime of murdering Mr. Briggs on the railway, and that when his trial comes on he would be able to prove that he was not on the train at the time; in legal phrase, he would prove an *alibi*.

At about 2 o'clock the prisoner entered Marshal Murray's office, in charge of Officers Ticman and Farley, of the New York Detective force, and the English officers before named. The prisoner at times appeared much agitated and restless, often casting quick and nervous glances around the room and upon the officials and spectators there congregated. At 2 o'clock precisely, Commissioner Newton appeared, and made preparations to commence the examination in the United States District Court-room. The British Government was represented by F. F. Marbury, Esq., counsel to the English Consul at this port. The prisoner being called, was asked by the Commissioner if he was ready with his counsel. Muller replied that he had no counsel and no money to employ any. At the request of the Commissioner, Ex-Judge Beede consented to look after the interests of the prisoner during the preliminary examination. In order to give Judge Beede time to learn the facts of the case, so far as it is possible to do so, Commissioner Newton allowed an adjournment until 11 o'clock this morning.

Franz Muller is, as any of our readers would know by the name, a German, and about 25 years of age. He is of a medium stature, rather slim, with light hair, and fair skin. As he appeared yesterday morning in one of the private rooms of the detectives office, at the police headquarters, he seemed very inoffensive and taciturn. To look at him, one would think he was about the last person in the world who could deliberately plan successfully execute any very heinous crime. If he be ghilty of having assassinated and murdered Mr. Briggs, as it is charged he did, one thing is very evident, viz., he wholly lacks those faculties of secretiveness and shrewdness, the use of which would have enabled him to evade the officers of justice.

The police made a thorough search of Muller's person and baggage, immediately after taking him into custody, and among other things they found a gold watch and hat, both of which it is stated, can positively shown to have belonged to Mr. Briggs, at the time or just prior to his death.

We know a man who is so lavish in giving away that he can't even keep his word.

Why is a sword like beer?—Because 'tis no use till 'tis drawn.

"Time works wonders," as the lady said when she got married after eight year's courtship!

It is stated that at a West end debating society, a wheelwright was by far the best spokesman.

A little girl, walking with her mother in a graveyard, reading one after another the praises of those who slept beneath, said "I wonder where they bury the sinners!

AN old kid glove makes excellent lacing for securing small belts on sewing machines and other places. Cut the gloves in strips an inch wide and roll them up tight.

When the Persian poet Hafiz was asked by the philosopher Zenda what he was good for, he replied—"Of what use is a flower?" "A flower is good to smell," said the philosopher. "And I am good to smell it," said Hafiz.

TO CLEAN A HAIR BRUSH.—Put a tablespoonful of spirits of hartshorn (aquia ammonia) in a pint of water, and wash the brush in it. It will very quickly make the brush clean as new; we have tried it.

AN engineer on an English steamer who was recently found guilty of breaking open a case of wine on board, and stealing several bottles, was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve week's imprisonment at hard labor.

A LARGE establishment at Chicago, Ill., is devoted to the preparation of fertilizing material, by drying the blood livers and other waste from the slaughter houses. The product is sent to New York and Philadelphia for sale.

POWDER-MAKING IN CALIFORNIA.—The Los Angeles *Star*, of June 18th, says:—"The schooner *Alford Adams*, which arrived at San Francisco on the 4th, from Santa Cruz, brought 1,200 kegs of California powder, the first considerable shipment from the new mill in the San Lorenzo Valley."

The Prescott Messenger says that the prospects for crops in that section are by no means as bad as anticipated some time since— the late rains having done a great deal of good. Harvesting is now well advanced, and although the straw is light the yield of grain is expected to be little below an average.

According to the statistical account of religious belief of the Sovereigns of Europe, out of the forty three now reigning, seventeen belong to the Lutheran creed, eight Evangelical, four Calvinist, one Greek rite, one Mussulman, one Episcopal and eleven Catholic.

The Courier says that since the commencement of July, the gold mines of the Chaudiere have produced on an average $20,000 a week, and that it is generally believed there will be a considerable increase on this sum in the returns of the months of August and September.

A clergyman in Perthshire, who is more skilful as an angler than popular as a preacher, having fallen into conversation with some of his parishioners on the benefits of early rising, mentioned, as an instance, that he had that very morning before breakfast composed a sermon and killed a salmon—an achievement on which he plumed himself greatly. "A weel, sir," said one of the company, "I would rather hae yer salmon than yer sermon."

COAL OIL FOR WOUNDS.—An assistant surgeon, writing from Gettysburg, says that what water is to a wound in an inflamed state, coal oil is in a suppurating state—It dispels flies, expels vermin, sweetens the wound, and promotes a healthy granulation. He states that he has seen two patients whose wounds have been dressed with it, sleep before he was through with the third. This is a remedy easily applied in our hospitals. If it serves to keep away flies, it will add materially to the comfort of the wounded as well as their cure.

VALUABLE "SECRETS."—The unpleasant odor produced by porspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing simpler than to remove this odor much more effectually than by the application of such costly unguents and as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two table-spoonsful in a basin of water. Washing the face, and hands, and arms with this leaves the skin as clean, sweet, and fresh as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless, and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician.

Arrivals

At Lewis's Hotel, Almonte, for the week ending Aug. 27th, 1864.

A Stituell, & Mrs Stituell, Pakenham; Mr Ballentyne, S Falls; Wm Currie, St. Marys G Wilson, Pakenham; D Wilson, Lanark; C Stevenson, E H Burnston, J Fitten; J Brooks, M O Donnel, M Ellis, B & O R R; D Allard, R Booth, A Kennedy, G Kennedy, T Doyle, W Kelly, Mr Lafluir, P Rude, P Pedu, A Malush, H Mayon, J Stewart, J Knox, A Sibbett, M Burke, M Carrol, L Sabourie, C Dury, G Spero, N Sanders, J Mitchel, V Jautier, B Cook, E Hurthus, E Genow, & L Bellfield, Montreal; A S Covin, Watertown; R Lyon, H H McLaughlin, Arnprior; Miss Farrel & Miss Smart, T Lyon, Arnprior; W Dickson, Kingston.

Tuesday.—Sergt Conway, Brockville; C Fitspatrick, Arnprior; J Supple, Pembroke; D T Brown, J Brown, J Scott, Pakenham; Dr Evans, Renfrew; W Dyer, H Scott, J Y Scott, E Dyer, G A Keefer, Pakenham; J Hubble, wife & child, H Falls; Mrs Farrel, Almonte; W Hyatt, J Matherson, F Hall, J Peters, Mr Landale, J Bolill, J J Thorne, Mr Labnush, M Deciro, M Carrol, L Omusta, B & O R R; W Dickson, Pakenham.

Wednesday.—H H McLaughlin, Arnprior; A H Milville, Point Alex; Mr Omerse, J W Dunnett, E B Gibson, Miss Parker & sister, Pakenham; Miss Deacon, Perth; J Robinson, S Falls; A Perrice, T Lusette, L Sorelt, J Germain, Pakenham; A Clarke, Toronto; W Edgar, S Falls; J Caldwell, J Halley, Montreal; John Cram, Col Sumner, Mr. McCaffrey, Dr Hurd, C Place; W Milton, J Goodwell, J Manihan, Brockville.

Thursday.—A Clarke, Toronto; W Edgar, Smith's Falls; J Caldwell, G Templeton, E Rodgers, Montreal; J Bellamy, N August; A Bell, Douglass; W Sicker, Kingston, R Bell, M P P, Dr Hurd, Wm Patterson, Wm Pattie, Wm Templeman, W Dack, J Keevers, C Place; D McLaughlin, Dr Cranston, E Harrington, J Hervey, J Leitch, J Oakden, W Carrs & wife, T Tay & wife, H Carrs, C McCloud, J E Maynard, A McDougall, Arnprior; James Young S Point; J Morris, P McCluin, McNab; J B Gourney, John Goodall, W Molton, Sergt Conway, E O'Donnell, Doherty, Brockville; Dr Sweetland, J H Canton, Mr Royce, Mr Halpenny, John Smith, Mrs Scott, Mr Dang, Pakenham.

Friday.—Mr Smith, T Hoyes, Farmersville; A Clarke, Toronto; Robert How, Fitzroy; R Ferguson, Franktown; Wm Forsythe, H H Dickson, Pakenham; Robt Monroe, Pembroke; J Bannerman, Renfrew; S G Cram, Carleton; W W Hope, Brockville; D Green, Lachine; E M Hall, Michigan; E Rogers, A Grant, O Thibadeau, Montreal.

Saturday.—D Carswell, A Grant, E Rogers, Montreal; E Morrison, Dr Bowerman, John Bellamy, North Augusta; John Bannerman, Renfrew; A G Tilt, Matilda; C Clemons, Ogdensburgh; G Wilson, G A Keefer, A Dickson, W Dickson, W Dickson, Pakenham; Mrs Moore, Fitzroy; Mr Smith, Farmersville; A B Martindale, Snedden's; W Hope, Brockville.

Arrivals

At Lyon's Hotel, Arnprior, for week ending Aug. 27th.

Monday.—J A Daniels, Brockville; H N Dougherty, Clarendon; Wm Jessop, Prescott; Miss Wilson, A Wilson, Appleton; Rev F C Robinson, Miss Smart, Clarendon; Mrs T Brison & family, Mansfield; W Carmichael, B & O R R; Dr Blackwood, Pakenham; John Elliott, Wm Dean, Fitzroy.

Tuesday.—A McCloud, Pembroke; John Supple, do; Wm Young, S Point; C McCloud, Pakenham; John Morris, Renfrew; Miss Riddle, W Riddle, J Riddie, Fitzroy; D C McNab, Arnprior.

Wednesday.—E G Chant, Montreal; Mr Lackey, Fitzroy; John Matherson, Wm Hyadd, Kingston; Hugh McCafrie, Denis Troy, Brockville; J James, Mr Leagany, Mr Caberty, J Perry, Montreal; W Elgan, Smith's Falls; A Dickson, John Riddle Pakenham; Mr Philops, Brockville; Mr Putman, Almonte; P McLean, J Morris, J Mosten, McNab; Miss C McGregor, Almonte.

Thursday.—C Esplin, Ottawa; G Templeton, Montreal; A Clarke, Toronto; O Thibaudeau, Montreal; J Monroe, Renfrew; W Albhiefield, Montreal; I Willis, Kingston; H H Dickson, Cedar Hill; J Dickson, Hubble's Falls; Mr Row, Brockville.

Friday.—R Shanley, B & O R R; Mr Leatch, Mr Tilley, Mr Mitchel, Mr Harrington, Arnprior; J Morris, Renfrew; Mr Allin Aylmer.

Saturday.—Mr Bell, Almonte; H Lewis, Almonte; J Oakden, Arnprior; E Eadey, Ottawa; P Robillour, Springton; S Foster, Prescott; S Douglas, Wilberforce; S Davis, Johnston; G Craig, Esq., Arnprior.

MARKETS.

Ottawa, Aug. 26th, 1864

Wheat—Spring, ℔ bush	$0 95	$1 00
" Fall	1 00	1 05
Flour—Extra, ℔ bbl	5 00	5 00
Superfine No. 1	4 75	5 00
" No. 2	4 25	4 50
Farmers'	0 00	0 00
Oatmeal, ℔ bbl. 196 lbs	4 75	5 00
Rye, ℔ bush. 56lbs	0 50	0 50
Barley, ℔ bush. 48 lbs	0 50	0 60
Oats, ℔ bush. 34 lbs	0 40	0 45
Peas, ℔ bush. 60 lbs	0 50	0 00
Beans, ℔ bush	0 00	0 00
Corn, ℔ bush	0 60	0 65
Potatoes, ℔ bush	0 00	0 80
Hay ℔ ton	12 00	13 00
Straw ℔ ton	5 00	6 00
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	0 00	8 00
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	0 00	0 00
" per lb	0 00	0 00
Mutton per lb by the qr	0 06	0 08
Ham	0 10	0 12
Tallow per lb	0 00	0 10
Lard, per lb	0 00	0 00
Hides—slaughtered per 100 lb	5 00	5 00
Fowls, per pair	0 40	0 50
Chickens, each	0 00	0 25
Wool, fleece washed	0 40	0 45
" pulled	0 00	0 00
Apples per bbl	3 00	3 50
Geese, each	0 25	0 35
Butter—Fresh per lb	0 14	0 17
Tub "	0 00	0 00
Eggs per dozen	0 00	0 5

Brockville, August 24, 1864

Fall Flour ℔ 100 lbs	$2 75 @	3 00
Spring Flour	2 50 "	2 57
Spring Wheat	0 90 "	0 98
Buck Wheat	0 35 "	0 40
Indian Corn, ℔ 56 lbs	0 75 "	0 80
Barley ℔ 48 lbs	0 55 "	0 65
Fall Wheat	0 90 "	1 00
Potatoes	0 25 "	0 30
Rye	0 45 "	0 65
Oatmeal, lb 100 lbs	3 00 "	0 00
Peas	0 45 "	0 60
Oats	0 35 "	0 40
Hay, ℔ ton	10 00 "	12 00
Beef, ℔ 100 lbs	4 00 "	6 0
Pork ℔ 100 lbs	5 00 "	6 00
Pork, Prime Mess	14 00 "	16 00
Wool ℔ lb	0 30 "	0 40
Butter	0 17 "	0 18
Eggs	0 8 "	0 10
Turkeys	0 40 "	0 50
Fowls ℔ pair	0 20 "	0 30
Geese	0 20 "	0 30
Sausages	0 10 "	0 12
Dried apples per 22 lb	1 50 "	2 00
Buck Wheat Flour per 100	1 75 "	2 00
Corn Meal per 100 lb	1 75 "	2 00
Lard	0 10 "	0 12
Tallow	0 08 "	0 10
Hardwood	2 00	2 00

Birth.

At Eganville, on Friday, the 19th of August, the wife of William W. Austin, Esq., of a son.

At Carleton Place, on Saturday night, the 27th August, Mrs. Robert Knox, of a son.

At Carleton Place, on Saturday night, the 27th August, Mrs. A. McCaffrey, of a son.

Died.

At Eganville, C. W., on Sunday Evening, August 21st, 1864, Ann McDonell, the beloved wife of Mr. Hugh Gallagher. Her late illness was protracted and severe. Her loss will be long and severely felt, not only by her bereaved husband and relatives, but by a large circle of friends by whom she was beloved.

At Aylmer, on the 21st instant, Mary Catharine Josephine, infant twin daughter of J. R. Woods, Esq., P. M., aged three months and four days.

At Aylmer, on the 23rd inst., John Connolly son of John Connolly, Esq., of Allumettes Island, aged 22 years.

At Almonte, C. W., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at midnight, Grace Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John and Mary Agnes Menzies, aged 1 yr. 1 mo. and 11 days.

At Franktown, on the 27th inst., Mr. William Salter, aged 86 years.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE IN ROXBURY.—We are informed by Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Roxbury, Mass., that the Mechanics' Institute in that place has a hall that will hold 1,500 persons, and that it is filled to listen to the lectures which are delivered there. There ought to be some one in every place where a hundred mechanics live to