

stained artillery fire. In spite of their want of discipline and the very unaccountable rout, the Federals at first showed slowness, but after a time they became bold and difficult to handle. No one questions the general bravery of Americans, native or adopted, on either side; but a defeat is rendered worse than ridiculous by attempts to turn it into a triumph. Let the unfortunate brave rest content with the sympathy they deserve, and shut the orations which are the due of the conqueror. False and flattery cannot make a man, nor save a standard, nor win a battle even if it be from some people in Broadway or Bowery.

Yesterday a Bill was passed by the House of Representatives imposing a tax on earnings of from \$1 to \$15; gold watches, \$1; silver watches, 50c; excise on spirituous liquors, 6c per gallon; and on fermented liquors, 6c per barrel, or 2c a gallon. All incomes over \$600 per annum, 3 per cent, including money at interest, &c. Every interest in the country is also taxed, including a tax on the net income of the banks, but not on their currency or bank circulation. Landed estates are likewise taxed, and if it is accepted by the other branches of the Legislature, the people of the North will begin to feel that fighting is an expensive luxury, particularly if it be unsuccessful. It will be weeks before we have done hearing and seeing accounts of Bull's Run, or as it may be better called, of Manassas, unless some other action intervenes, as is very likely indeed. General Banks not finding any advantage in occupying a point in front of Harper's Ferry, on the Virginia side, has it is affirmed, withdrawn all his troops to a position in Maryland which commands the passage from the Ferry, and Gen. Butler at Fortress Monroe feels himself compelled to abandon his advanced works at Hampton, which I described in the evening and morning, and to retire to the cover of the guns of the place. Fortress Monroe is quite impregnable to the enemy, for they have not the means of undertaking a regular siege. If they get heavy guns and mortars, however, they can certainly make the interior unpleasant, and should they open trenches the place would have a Schomberg *à petto* near old Point Comfort. Meantime the command of Colonel Phelps, at Newport News, consisting of four regiments, is threatened by the enemy. His camp is intrenched and furnished with a few howitzers and field-pieces, and heavy guns on the rivers bank. I heard him apply to Gen. Butler, when he was there, for horses and harness for his guns, as if he wanted to move them. He is a grim, dour, stern soldier of the old Puritan type, and if attacked he will defend his camp to the last. Should he be beaten, the Confederates will have both sides of James River. The more closely the consequences of Manassas are investigated, the more serious they seem to be. It must be granted that the Confederates feel their losses more severely than the North does. Their colonels and officers are men of mark, and even of private killed or wounded one sees notices implying that they belonged to good families and are well-known people.

Apropos of this subject, [ambulations], I must remark that one class of officers in the Federal army are the only ones who are not groans remained on the field when all others were retiring or had left. One is reported killed; six are prisoners in the hands of the enemy, engaged on attending the wounded of both sides—an invaluable aid to the scanty medical staff of the Confederates. There is no reason to believe the treatment of wounded or prisoners was what it was reported to have been. There may have been some isolated acts of atrocity in the heat of battle or pursuit, and it is only too likely that a building in which wounded men were placed was set fire to by a shell, but it is only justice to the Confederate authorities to say that they seem to have done all they could for those who fell into their hands. Much irritation has been created by the statements circulated on this subject, and the soldiers on guard over Confederate prisoners here would not permit them to receive some little luxuries which had been ordered by sympathizing inhabitants, on the ground that they did not deserve them after the treatment given by their friends to the Federals. And as I have used the expression "sympathizers," let me add the expression of my belief that there is scarcely a department, high or low, of the public service of the United States in which there is not "treason"—I mean the aiding and abetting the enemy by information and advice. It is openly talked in society—its work is evident on all sides. I have seen the private department of the Post-Office the other day, and found there a gentleman busily engaged in sorting letters at a desk. The last time I met him was at a dinner with the Commissioners of the Confederate States at Washington, and I was rather surprised to see him now in the sanctum of the Post-office under a few feet of the Blair of the sanctuary of abolitionism. Said he, "I am just looking over the letters here to pick out some for our Southern friends, and I forward them to their owners as I find them;" and if the excellent and acute gentleman did not also forward any little scraps of news he could collect I am in error. Again, a series of maps prepared with great care for the use of General McDowell's Staff are given out to be photographed, and are so scarce that superior officers cannot get them. Nevertheless, one is found in a tent of a Confederate officer, in the advance of Fairfax Court House, which must have been sent to him as soon as it was ready. It is also asserted that Gen. Beauregard knew beforehand of McDowell's advance, but the Confederates left in such haste that much evidence cannot be given to the statement that the enemy were fully informed of the fact any considerable length of time beforehand.

The battle having been duly fought and lost, the Federals are employing their minds to find out why it was fought at all. The conclusions into which the New York press has been thrown by the inquiry resemble those produced on a dead frog by the wire of Galvani. "Who cried 'On to Richmond?'" "Not I, 'pon my honor. It was shouted out by some one in my house, but I don't know who. I never gave him authority. I won't shout anything any more." "Who urged General Scott to fight the battle, and never gave anybody any peace till he was ordered to do it?" "Nobody." "It was that other fellow." "Please Sir, it wasn't me." "I never approved it." "I'll never say a word to a soldier again." Mr. President knows I didn't." It is really a most curious study. I begin to think that the best possible instructors may sometimes be wrong at this side of the Atlantic. The *Tribune* declares that General Scott, being absolute master of the situation, is responsible for the battle. But the New York *Times* gives a statement of what took place between the battle at the General's table, which, therefore, is probably published with his sanction, as it is impossible to suppose a gentleman would print it without giving permission, from which it would certainly appear that the veteran Commander was not, as I hinted, a free agent in the matter.

It remains to be seen if the plans of Gen. Scott can now be followed. The reaction along the Mississippi will be great, and Major General Fremont, with great success for his courage and enterprise, is not the man, I fear, to conduct large campaigns successfully. Missouri is anything but safe; Ohio is unsound, and my friends in Memphis seem to be stirring from their rest under their General.

I regret that I cannot give any more interesting or important intelligence, but I have not been able to go out for the last two days to the camps, as, in common with many others in Washington, I was suffering a little from the weather—shower-storms, rain, and cold, which produce the usual results in nervous and ill-drained cities. However, it is some consolation that there is nothing of consequence doing. There was an alarm the night before last. Some foolish people got the loan of a steamer and a big gun, and went down the river with them. When they were opposite one of the enemy's batteries, some three or four miles away, they fired their big gun, and "Oh'd," no doubt, at the shot as it splashed into the water, the enemy treating them with a proper silent contempt all the while. Having done this, they returned in the evening and anchored by firing away as hard as they could just below the Long Bridge—I believe without harm—and it may be imagined there was some commotion, as the reports shook doors and windows. General McClellan is doing his best to get things into order, and the outskirts of the city and the streets are cleaner at night, but there is rough work with Zouaves and others in Alexandria—houses burnt, people shot, and such like sports of certain sorts of "citizen soldiers." They will soon be shouting "Money or blood!" if not kept in order and paid. These men formed a marked exception to the grand behaviour of many regiments.

By the following documents, which relate to money, it may be seen that if the South does not resist subjugation it will have to pay for two wars. The tax and duties on property, &c., have been applied to them as if they were in the Union, and the tax is apportioned to the States as follows:—Maine, \$631,289; New Hampshire, \$327,610; Vermont, \$316,602; Massachusetts, \$1,236,302; Rhode Island, \$178,448; Connecticut, \$462,821; New York, \$3,908,878; New Jersey, \$675,201; Pennsylvania, \$2,920,730; Delaware, \$112,750; Maryland, \$655,235; Virginia, \$1,406,326; North Carolina, \$864,292; South Carolina, \$845,356; Georgia, \$876,551; Alabama, \$793,970; Mississippi, \$619,637; Louisiana, \$678,803; Ohio, \$2,350,634; Kentucky, \$1,700,543; Tennessee, \$1,400,247; Indiana, \$1,357,313; Illinois, \$1,719,827; Missouri, \$1,141,691; Kansas, \$107,615; Arkansas, \$392,829; Michigan, \$72,645; Florida, \$116,284; Texas, \$332,660; Iowa, \$78,123; Wisconsin, \$79,533; California, \$381,808; Minnesota, \$102,766; Oregon, \$2,711. Territories.—New Mexico, \$3,972; Utah, \$49,478; Washington, \$1,633; Nebraska, \$28,903; Nevada, \$689; Colorado, \$4,358; Dakota, \$4,862; District of Columbia, \$4,155. The date of collection is not fixed.

ACCIDENT NEAR NIAGARA.—On Monday

evening, while a party of excursionists from Brantford, were descending a ladder to enter Bender's Cave, a curious cavity in the rocks, about a mile below the Suspension Bridge, some 30 feet from the top of the bank and over a hundred from the surface of the river, one of them, a young man, formerly a resident in Brantford, named Christopher Fabier, lost his hold of the ladder by some means, and was precipitated over the rocks to the depths below, a distance of more than 100 feet. He did not, however, fall into the water, but on the rocky shelf, nearly on a level with the surface of the stream. Not one of his companions could venture down after him to see what had become of him. In this extremity Mr. Hunn, Market Clerk of the town, being amongst the number, proceeded to the chief magistrate at the Suspension Bridge, and gave information of the accident.

That officer immediately repaired to the spot with a posse of men, who, by a circuitous route, reached the place on which the man had fallen. He was still alive, though unable to speak. His ribs and one thigh were fractured, and he was otherwise terribly bruised. It was at first supposed that the excursion party attempted to descend the rocks and examine the cave.

A BISHOPRIC IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The King of the Sandwich Islands recently addressed a request to Her Majesty that a bishop of the Church of England might be sent to his dominions, for the double purpose of establishing a national Protestant Church, and acting as tutor to his son. The application having been referred to some of the leading members of the clergy, it has been decided to erect a bishopric at Honolulu and the Rev. T. N. Stanley, principal of the Collegiate School at Wandsworth, will be consecrated bishop. The American Episcopal Church will select and maintain three clergymen to assist the Bishop, and the King of the Sandwich Islands will give a yearly stipend of £200, and offer every facility for the prosecution of the Episcopal mission.

A few days ago says the *Barric Advance* a boy named James McLaren, aged 13, with two other boys, settlers in Muskoka, were returning from fishing, and when near their home McLaren struck off into the woods to shoot partridges. It was then near evening, and night having set in and the boy not returned, the family became alarmed and started in search of him. The usual alarm by firing of guns was given to no purpose. For two or three succeeding days the neighbors scoured the woods in every direction for miles but to no trace of him was discovered. The Rams Indians were subsequently employed, and paid for their services, but they also failed. How the poor boy met his death remains a mystery. If by waves or bears fragments of his clothes, or the gun, would most certainly be found but in the absence of either, it is thought he must have fallen into the Severn and was drowned. This sad calamity must be felt deeply by the poor mother of the lad, she having only a day or two before, buried her husband.

A singular and fatal accident occurred to a child of Mr. George Jefferson, of Godersham, on Friday last. The little fellow, who was not two years of age, had, it appears, been playing about the gate of his father's premises, and had climbed on to its lower cross rail. His feet must have slipped and he had caught between the upper rails he became suspended in this manner until found, when he was quite dead.

Mr. H. Whitten, a young Englishman, who had been residing with Capt. Gamble at Long Point, near Godersham, was drowned on Monday last, by being thrown over the boat in which he was sailing, on his suddenly striking ground. His father, who is a Broker on change in London, England, and the other members of his family, were expected out in this country, this season, and may be now on the way.

On Wednesday night last, six men belonging to a detachment of the 60th Rifles encamped on the Island of Orleans below Quebec, made their escape to the mainland, and then struck out for parts unknown. They were followed by the 24th and 25th Regiments of the 60th Rifles, and twenty rounds of ammunition, together with their uniforms and other equipments, the death is believed to have been armed and disguised.

(From the New York Tribune.) We have additional details from the battle at Gettysburg, Pa., in the Kanawha Valley, of yesterday's paper. On the 26th the 7th Ohio Regt., Col. Tyler's, while quietly breakfasting, their baggage train being about 3 miles in the rear, were suddenly surrounded by a force of Rebels, supposed to be commanded by General Floyd, numbering 5,000 Infantry, 400 Cavalry, and having 16 guns. The attack of the Ohio boys were made on both flanks, and in front simultaneously; and after a brave fight, lasting some time, Col. Tyler finding the enemy too strong for him, ordered the approaching baggage train to be turned back towards Gauley Bridge. The Regt., numbering only 900 men, then fought their way out of the force. The number of our killed not named; missing number, 200. The loss on the side of the Rebels must be great.

Tuesday night was a rather exciting one for our troops on the other side of the Potomac. The enemy advanced along the entire line, in considerable force, and drove in our picket guards. The pickets at Cloud's Mills were driven in, and 500 bushels of grain were seized. The picket guard at Munson's Hill was surrounded and fired, resulting in the killing of one man and the wounding of six others.

Near Ball's Cross Roads, two Companies of N. Y. 23rd Regiment were attacked by a rebel band of rebels, and one was killed. The rebel band extended 10 miles, and was drawing near our army. Everything indicates that stirring news is to be expected from Washington at any hour.

From Memphis we learn that a battle is reported, in which the rebels are reported victorious, at Cape Girardeau. The Sheriff of Fairfield County, Conn., yesterday took down a secession flag which had been raised there by a peace party.

Advices from our Minister in London indicate a certain if not speedy recognition of the "Confederate States" as an independent Power by the British Government. But there is in this nothing to surprise or discourage. The tendencies of the British Government have not been a secret. The success or failure of the Jeff. Davis rebellion depends on its power at home, not on the favor with which it may be regarded abroad.

A recognition by Great Britain would doubtless give it a certain degree of moral support, but would neither feed nor clothe its armies. Wait we at least, and we may have news to send abroad that will neutralize the influence of that on which the British Ministry is now disposed to act. We expect no favor from Europe and have sought none.

There is to be a great gathering of Orangemen, on Amber Island, from Belleville, Plover, Kingston, and other places on the Bay of Quinte, on the 4th of September, to commemorate the anniversary of the Historical events of the 4th, 5th and 6th days of September last.

A man named Thomas Devlin, 89 years of age, living in Nazareth street, Montreal, made an effort to end his life on Saturday last, at a quarter to five in the afternoon. He succeeded in inflicting a severe wound in his throat with a razor. Drs. Hingston and O'Leary were called in and rendered every assistance necessary. They pronounced the man out of danger.

The Exhibition buildings in London, have been finally accepted by the Government to the request of the Agricultural Association to grant a loan of \$3,000 to complete the sheds, &c.

Pembroke has been selected as the County town of Renfrew, and last Saturday's *Canada Gazette* contains the proclamation announcing the fact.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE, Wednesday, September 4, 1861.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The hull that ensued after the notorious Run at Manassas, still continues, if we except the preparations which are making on both sides. Were implicit reliance to be placed on the "Brussels Gazette" despatches which find ventilation through the columns of the Federal papers, we could assure our readers that the Confederate army now amounts to 300,000 in Virginia, and that the force mustered on the upper Potomac numbers 180,000, of which 40,000 is to be thrown across the stream into Maryland, in order to menace Washington. The Confederates have advanced all their lines, and according to the opinion of Scott, an early attack is premeditated on the Federal lines of defence. In other parts of the theatre of war, it appears from telegraphic reports that the Southern troops are beating all before them. In the State of Missouri, they are swarming over the country, and taking possession of all the principal points. The intelligence as far as we have heard amounts to this, that no military action of any moment will take place for some time, from all appearances. The Federal Government is quite contented to allow their troops to eat their biscuit and beef on the Maryland side of the Potomac for the defence of the capital, and instead of crushing the rebellion, and subjugating the revolted States, they have concentrated their forces in the vicinity of Washington, and await the advance of the Southern army. The recollection of the repulse at Manassas has seriously shook the Northern mind in regard to that Northern invincibility which rhymeters and scribblers of all degrees were so fond of piping about, and has damped that ferocious military ardour which found vent in those oaths of mockery administered to the Zouave corps and other troops at the commencement of the revolution. The Federal Government are doubtful of the staunchness of their troops in the present struggle, not from a doubt of their courage, but from an incipient fear that the majority of their troops have no heart in the contest. Well aware are they that the present war is not one prosecuted for their existence as a people, but merely to settle an abstract question of national partnership, which a dozen bloody fields, and desolate hearths throughout the breadth of the land, will not advance one iota nearer a solution. The American citizen cannot be made a fighting machine. His habits of thought are logical, and unless his mind is impressed with the conviction that some material advantage is to be derived from the prosecution of any enterprise, either in peace or war, he ceases his efforts. A touch of

this quality was seen in the "sympathizers" invasion of Canada, following the rebellion of 1837. In the newspapers and at public meetings held since the lines, sympathy for a down-trodden people, and the establishment of a glorious republic was the public cry, but the private arrangement was that every sympathizer who joined the invading force was provided a Canadian farm, but as this delusion melted away at the Prescott Windmill, the political sympathy evaporated at the same time. The Federal army has no end in view in the war, except that vague one of preserving the Union by the coercion of ten millions of independent citizens, and they instinctively shrink from the bloody sacrifice looming in the future, which is demanded of them as a political necessity by the northern leaders of the Greeley type.

There appears to be a fear gaining ground that there are friendly feelings towards the South among the members of the Federal Administration. Among the military leaders of the Confederate army, are many bosom friends of General Scott's, who fought by his side in his early military career, and Mrs. Lincoln has two brothers in the Confederate army. Connections of this description have a strong influence, and the feeling is prevalent in the chief cities of the North, that treason at Mountain head is rapidly spicing the very foundations of Federal power. To predict at the present time, the final settlement of the differences between the North and the South is impossible, but it is generally believed that in the event of the Confederate army obtaining another decisive action, the Confederate Republic of the Southern States will be recognized by the European powers, and in a lengthened conflict, receive their sympathy. According to the grounds on which the Federal Government is making war and attempting to coerce the Southern States into remaining in the Union, no sympathy can be expected from Europe. Up to the present revolution, it was the prevalent belief abroad, that the political bitterness which at intervals burst out between the North and South, in the newspapers and in the Senate Chamber, had its foundation in the slavery question, but when the Federal confession of political faith gradually unfolded itself during the last few months, ignoring the abolition of slavery, or even touching this "domestic institution," the European nations lost interest in the struggle. To preserve the Union under the present circumstances, would require the military dictatorship of a Napoleon, and a new constitution to suit the exigency.

STATISTICS OF CRIME. We have received a voluminous Report of the Board of Prison Inspectors, for the year 1860, from which we extract the following statistics of our criminal population. The number of convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary for 1860, amounted to 167 from Upper Canada, and 63 from Lower Canada. In the Reformatory Prisons for the same year, Upper Canada furnished 40, and Lower Canada 21. The number of lunatics under treatment in the public Asylums of Upper Canada were 817; in Lower Canada 515. The cities have furnished the Penitentiary birds—Montreal sends 43, Toronto 33, and Hamilton 20. The religions of the convicts are 529 Protestants, 254 Catholics.

In the Reformatory at Isle aux Noix, the Report shows that 72 young persons were sent to this Institution in 1860, who were classed as follows: in religion, 51 Catholics, 21 Protestants; in age, 14 between thirteen and fifteen inclusive, 44 between sixteen and nineteen, 13 between twenty and twenty-two; as to their origin, 44 were born in Lower Canada, 7 in Upper Canada, 5 in England, 3 in Scotland, 7 in Ireland, 6 in the United States. Nearly one half of them had contracted the habit of drinking at an early age.

In the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, eighty young persons were placed during the year 1860. In religion 58 Protestants, 28 Catholics. This Reformatory is succeeding remarkably well.

The following is the religious persuasion of the convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1860.

Baptists..... 24
Church of England..... 308
Lutherans..... 117
Methodists..... 11
No Religion..... 11
Presbyterians..... 66
Roman Catholics..... 254
Sectarian..... 1

The war in the United States has brought out an article in the London *Times*, in which it is stated that the Federal expenditure (independent of the State expenditure) is £75,000,000 per annum, while the ordinary Federal Revenue is about £16,000,000. The newly imposed duties, together with an income tax on all incomes of £100 per annum, will, it is supposed, yield £4,000,000 to £6,000,000, their remains 50,000,000 to be borrowed by the Government by the issue of Treasury bonds, Stock, or notes for national circulation, which the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to create to an unlimited amount. At the present time the banks in New York have an enormous amount of bullion, which will only be lent at the rate of 10 per cent. Viewing the present tremendous expenditure, two years of the war will have a crushing effect on the credit of the Federal Government—the American predilection for repudiation in all likelihood having the effect of deterring foreign capitalists from investing in Treasury bonds.

Late papers from Britain state that the wheat crop of France and England is rather deficient, but is superior to the crop of last year. Ireland appears to be fast rising to the height of prosperity, thereby losing that fruitful theme on which the orators of that political land were wont to expend their eloquence and pathos—namely, the "wheat of Ireland." Lord Lieutenant Carlisle lately attended a meeting of the Agricultural Association in Belfast, and in returning thanks for a compliment paid him he alluded to the unexampled happiness and prosperity of the country, that at the present period it was almost crimeless, how that political agitation had ceased, and how physical distress and privation were scarcely known. This account of the Emerald Isle will afford pleasure to many readers of this journal, whose memories still wander back to the green fields, mountains and vales of their native land.

Some doubt has been expressed as to the position which Mr. John Hilliard Cameron will occupy in the Legislature in reference to the Ministry. As Mr. Cameron is the representative of an important and influential party in the Province, the defining of his political position in the coming Parliament, is of importance to the people in the present unsettled aspect of Provincial affairs, and the shaky condition of the Cabinet. At a dinner given lately to Mr. Cameron at Orangeville, he defined his position towards the Administration on the subject of Representation by population as follows:—

"And if the Government of the day would do justice to Upper Canada in the Representation question, he believed they would respect the honest and independent support of the Conservatives. But if they did not meet the question, and instead of resigning, and seeing who could take their place, and try to carry out this principle, they still clung to office, then he knew that he, and he believed many others of the party he had mentioned would vote against them."

In reference to this declaration of Mr. Cameron, if Mr. Cartier and Mr. Macdonald cling to the policy which they marked out on this question, the present government will receive its finishing blow from the Conservative party, represented by Cameron, Crawford, Robinson, &c. The strongest Conservative leader now in the Legislature is John Hilliard Cameron, and without the support of the section which he leads John A. McDonald's coalition ministry will soon be numbered with the things that were. The *Globe* thinks that the course of Mr. Cameron on this popular question, carries the doom of the Government with it. Of this there can be no doubt; on the preservation of the present system of representation hangs the political existence of Mr. Cartier, he is opposed to even the agitation of the question, and it requires no second sight to predict that on the annihilation of his cherished conservatism on this question, his political life as a Canadian Statesman closes; his predilections are so thoroughly French as to render him almost an alien in the government of this British colony, and as he is determined to buffet against the tide which is setting in against unjust national equality he will be politically drowned.

On this all-important question, which is engaging the attention of all political parties, Mr. Sidney Smith, Postmaster General, in his address to the electors of the Trent Division says:—

My opinion on the subject of the re-adjustment of the representation of the people in Parliament are well known. We obtained a new constitution in 1841, Responsible Government was then generously conceded to us by the British Government; a further measure to reform the Representation came into effect in 1854. In a new country like Canada, where changes constantly occur, it is unreasonable to suppose that such a reform can long be denied us, but like all other great reforms it should be urged temperately and firmly. I have ever supported and will continue to give such measure my strenuous support.

COUNTY OF RENFREW. We observe by the *Official Gazette*, that the Village of Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew, has been appointed by the Governor, County Town. This question has been the theme on which the scribblers of our sister County have expended their eloquence and logic for the past five years. From all uncouth, rugged, and inhospitable localities appeared claimants for the prospective honors and profits of the fountain head of law. Among the many candidates the village of Renfrew appeared to have stood the best chance, and had the late Mr. McDougall, who was elected for Renfrew, kept his seat in defiance of the Government pressure brought to bear against him in favour of Mr. Cayley. Renfrew in all likelihood, would at this moment, been rejoicing in its victory over its Tory antagonist, Pembroke. No doubt exists that the County town question has been decided by lobby influence, and the only course open for the disappointed candidates to follow, is to swallow this governmental pill with the least grimace possible.

Military despotism is fast becoming the all-ruling power in the Northern States.—To put the climax on the mockery of human freedom at present on exhibition there, a military dictatorship is all that is required; their charity for the ladies has culminated in the arrest and imprisonment of females in Washington, suspected of intriguing against the Federal government. Private dwellings in the capital are guarded inquisitorially, by the troops of the Federal government; police espionage is at work in the domestic circles, and distrust and fear is wrecking all social structures—the freedom of discussion is blotted out from their constitution—the freedom of the press is a myth—the constitutional laws of the nation cannot be recognized in the anarchy and despotism which has taken the place of order. The Executive of the Federalists is fast assuming the fearful attributes of a Jacobin Club. What the end will be, there is no foretelling.

MR. AND MRS. SIRON LEE.—Those talented young theatrical artists have been visiting Carleton Place for two evenings past. Their entertainments were charming and amusing. They intend exhibiting at Perth, prior will have an opportunity of seeing the internal navigation of Muskrat Lake on their way to the County Town, and also of appreciating a stage transit of uncommon ease, as there is no way of getting up to Pembroke by the Ottawa River, except in canoes.—In this instance the Administration has made an unpalatable blunder: they have decided that the county town shall be in a place to which a large majority of the electors in the County are opposed. If the site has been chosen under the expectation of a large population filling up the new township above Pembroke, it is a fallacious one, those Townships have now been open for settlement for several years, and Mr. James P. Moffat's Crown Land records will show that the settlers' cabins are, "like angels visits few and far between;" the land is of a miserable description, consisting of desert-like stretches of burned red pine flats, where it is difficult to find one green spot for the eye to refresh itself on, or rocky ridges, or rocky swamps, where the bull-frog and lizard vocalizes the irredeemable solitude in concert. As a winter depot for the lumber trade Pembroke is entitled to consideration, but as a County Town, should the Reeves vote the supplies, it is far from being central, or suited to the mass of the population in the county of Renfrew. There will be a powerful effort to delay the erection of the public buildings. If this decision of the Administration is sustained by a direct vote of the rate-payers, then no objection can be offered, but if a majority are in favor of another locality, the present decision is not in accordance with the "well understood wishes of the people."

DOUGLAS.

Bromley, 29th Aug. 1861.

We regret to state that Mr. James Allan, Proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Perth, died on Sabbath evening, after a short illness.

The Bridge across the River in this Village is nearly finished, and will be opened in a few days for travel.

FALL ASSIZES—1861.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.—MR. JUSTICE McLENN, Brockville..... Tuesday Oct 1
Perth..... " 8
Ottawa..... " 15
L'Orignal..... Thursday 24
Cornwall..... Tuesday 29
MIDLAND DISTRICT.—MR JUSTICE RICHARDS
Whitby..... Monday Sept 30
Peterboro'..... Oct 7
Cobourg..... Friday 11
Belleville..... Monday 21
Pictou..... Wednesday 30
Kingston..... Monday Nov 4

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

The population of the world is increasing. From the best and latest resources of information we derive the following estimates:—

America..... 63,000,000
Europe..... 265,000,000
Africa..... 115,000,000
Asia..... 700,000,000
Japan..... 35,000,000
Oceania..... 22,000,000
Total..... 1,200,000,000

Protestants..... 85,000,000
Papists..... 180,000,000
Greeks..... 68,000,000
Other sects..... 7,000,000
Jews..... 6,000,000
Mahomedans..... 144,000,000
Pagans..... 710,000,000
Total..... 1,200,000,000

HYDROPHOBIA.—Two singular concurrent cases of death from the bite of a dog have occurred in England and France within the last month. In England the victim died from pure fear that he would have hydrophobia, and in France the person bitten died exhibiting every symptom of that horrid disease, though the dog, after being kept at the school of surgeons for several days, showed no signs of it, and on his death was examined by the first experts, who pronounced that there was no possibility of his having been rabid. These cases strongly corroborate the opinion, so often advanced, that hydrophobia is entirely a disease of the mind.

A new form for ship's hull is coming into notice and practical use in England. The bow is shaped like a salmon's head, the stern like the hind part of a swan. This is said to give great advantages. The vessel sails better heavily laden than light, sends or lies to readily, and is cheaper to build.

THE NEW SULTAN.—The *Levant Herald* which has the means of knowledge says:—

"His Majesty is personally a rigid teetotaler, smokes neither pipe nor narghile, is a capital pianist, an excellent shot, as good an angler, and farmer enough to take a degree in the Lothians.

We hear, says the *Marham Economist*, that a sad accident happened on Saturday afternoon week to Mr. Franklin Shepard, of York township. It appears that while engaged in threshing, his hand and arm became entangled in the machinery; his hand with part of his arm was torn off. Surgical aid was immediately obtained. We hope for his recovery although the danger is imminent.

Washington, 4th Aug. 28.

The *Tribune* correspondent says, "Mr. Adams, Minister to England, writes, that in the British mind the independence of the Confederates is fully admitted as a military and political necessity. That their acknowledgment by England is but a question of time and prudent courtesy; that while Britain is impatient to get cotton from the South in exchange for manufactured goods, she is anxious not to lose her Northern markets, and on this account does not wish to be premature in recognizing the Southern republic."

New York, August 27.
By an arrival from Augusta in the British West India, we learn that a demonstration took place there recently, in consequence of hoisting a Confederate flag from the building of the consignee of a Southern vessel. The American captain in the port insisted upon its being hauled down. The people responded by tearing it in pieces.

It is stated that recently one firm in Sheffield manufactured in the space of three months no less than 280,000 iron wire nails.

The official report of the Federal loss at the battle of Springfield, Missouri, in which General Lyon was killed, gives 223 killed, 721 wounded, and 201 missing.

We regret to hear that the Hon. J. R. Hildings, U. S. Consul General in residence at Cincinnati, has been dangerously ill at his residence in Ohio. Latest advices report him improving.

The death of the Hon. Mr. Murray has left a vacant seat in the Legislative Council. The Trent Division, which he represented, is composed of the County of Lennox, the North Riding of Hastings and the County of Peterboro'. Two Candidates are before the people, for the remaining term of Mr. Murray's tenure, of which three years have yet to expire. These are the Hon. Sidney Smith, Post Master General, who has just taken up his residence in Peterboro' and Mr. Bills Flint, of Belleville. Of the results of the contest it would be premature to speak. Both parties profess to be sincere of success. Mr. Smith's friends will bring all the influences they possibly can to securing his election. On the other hand the opposition throughout the entire Division are united in favor of Mr. Flint, and they have just come triumphantly through the late contest in two of the counties which compose it. It is said the Writ has been issued, but the time for holding the election has not yet transpired.

IMPERTINENT AND COOL.—The cool impudence of philosopher Greeley of the New York Tribune, is noteworthy in the following paragraph, referring to the adoption of the passport system:—

"No time should be lost in perfecting the proposed system of passports, and putting it in force at Portland, Me., and by the aid of our consul, at Quebec. We have information that six prominent secessionists will arrive at Quebec by the next transatlantic steamer, all of whom could be arrested if regular passports were required of them, but who, under the present circumstances, are likely to escape. It is understood to be the plan of the rebels, to have their European agents and correspondents embark at the two points named, and find their way South via the Grand Trunk Road and the Mississippi River."

We publish, to-day, the proclamation of General Fremont, declaring the state of Missouri under Martial law, contains the important announcement that the property of all persons in the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared to be free men. Thus has been taken the first direct official step towards making the emancipation of African bondsmen in the South the result of success to the Northern cause. If it be followed by a proclamation of the Federal Government, declaring freedom to the slaves held by the rebels, not only in Missouri, but elsewhere, the issues of the war will be invested with a new importance, and will enlist the sympathies of the people of Canada and Great Britain with vastly greater intensity on the side of the North.

ACCIDENT.—At a wedding lately celebrated in the Township of Lanark, a young man named Robert MacKay, son of Mr. Alexander MacKay, while handling a loaded pistol carelessly, unfortunately placed his hand on the muzzle, when it discharged, shattering his hand badly, by which he has lost two fingers.

BURGLARY. A few nights ago the Store of Mr. Wilson, Merchant, in the Village of Almonte, was broken open by thieves, and \$16 in cash taken, and some jewellery. The thieves had taken the counter out of a new plough, and burst open the lock with it. Suspicion rests on two strangers who disappeared the night of the occurrence.

LIGHTNING.—During a thunder storm, a few days ago, the house of Mr. Wilson, of Almonte, was struck with the electric fluid, but no serious damage resulted, but the fact of there being lightning rods attached to the building is causing enquiries as to the protective utility of rods; however, it appears, that the ground end of the rod had been merely resting on the surface of the ground.

Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

SIR.—That vexatious and long discussed question, namely the site of the County town in the County of Renfrew, has been nominally settled by the present queer fragment of an Administration placing it at the Village of Pembroke, in order to meet the "well understood wishes" of their quondam supporter and brilliant orator and politician Mr. John Supply, and a few other compromising supporters of the Cabinet. With the ulterior view of securing the County Town at Pembroke, the property holders of that village, it mattered not what their political antecedents had been, changed their political coats at short notice, cringed and crouched like spaniels on the look-out for a bone, and prostrated themselves in the dust before the government car. There was no doubt that the Administration would remember the political sacrifice they had made in the Cayley election, when even the leading Orangemen of Pembroke, tramping under foot the solemn obligations of their Order, forsook their brother in the bonds, Smith, and tuft hunting, and disgusting the ministerial candidate by their servility, fawned upon the rejected of Huron and Bruce. That this long course of sycophantic servitude on the part of Pembroke individuals who palmed themselves off on the dissipated members of the Cabinet, as possessing influence, was to have its reward, is not to be wondered at. The Government has taken the advice of two or three interested individuals on the extreme boundary of the County, in regard to the location, while a very large majority of the people, and a majority of the Reeves, from whom the money to erect county buildings will have to come, are decidedly opposed to Pembroke as the County seat. In general cases a county town is placed where it can be easily reached by the surrounding population. In the case of Pembroke, difficulties of no common description in transit are to be encountered are the bulk of the population can reach this pet locality of ministerial patronage. The population of Am-