AMERICAN NEWS.

Thomaston, Me., Aug. 17.

The Rebel steamer Tallahassee, yesterday destroyed 25 vessels off Matinicus Rock. She was manned mostly by Nova Scotia men. After sending the crews and passengers of the vessels destroyed by her into a French ship, by a small craft, she steered in an easterly direction.

Louisville, Aug. 17.—The rebel Lieut. Wheeler, 1700 cavalry men demanded the surrender of Dalton, Ga., on the 16th inst., of Col. Bold, of the 2nd Ms., commanding at that post. The force of Col. Bold numbers 100 men. A slight skrimish was going on when the last train left. General Steadman being telegraphically advised of the movements of the rebels, started with a large force from Chattanooga in pursuit of them. The latest heard from Dalton was just at nightfall on the 14th, when cannonading was going on.

Chicago, Aug. 17th.—The Dakotah Union of the 9th instant says:—A rumour is prevalent at Fort Randall that Indian runners have arrived among the Yankees with the intelligence that General Sully had had a battle with the Indians in Tenrif River, and had been disastrously defeated. The rumor needs confirmation.

The rebels are mining extensively along the lines of our fortifications.

So far, all attempts to repeat upon us the Petersburg earthquake have been rendered abortive by the viglance of our commanders.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—30 guerillas attacked Alma, Livingston Co., garrisoned by 30 men of the 4th Kentucky, and after a sharp fight were repulsed with a loss of 8 killed, 15 badly wounded, several captured. The Federal loss was 3 killed, 1 wounded and several slightly and 4 captured. Several horses on each side were killed.

Twenty five guerillas were in Losinbale Co. on Sunday night near the Ohio river, they had been riding down the road to West Point, and making depredations on the people there, they plundered West Point of $4,000 in goods and money.

About 70 guerillas are in Brownsboro under Hall, plundering the town and causing great excitement.

The cavalry, under Gregg, took Charles city road, where, after a sharp engagement, Hampton's rebel region was driven in considerable confusion, retiring at last in a northerly direction, and not immediately upon Richmond.

The infantry pushed forward on the other roads, but found them well fortified and well defended.

Early in the afternoon Gen. Barlow, with a portion of his command, charged one line of rifle pits and took it.

The enemy fired stubbornly with artillery and musketry, but our assaulted position a sort of isolated crest, and took it and now hold it.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—It is reported that Longstreet, with 30,000, "say 16,000" men, and Fitzhugh Lee, with 1,000, "say 5,000" men, passed through Warrenton on Saturday last towards the valley, doubtless to reinforce Early,, or make a favourable division for him.

Gen. Sheridan lost 200 wagons, near Boyville, on the same day.

Late advices state that Gen. Sheridan has fallen back to Winchester, where he will fortify himself, and act on the defensive. If this really be the case, it would seem to indicate that Early has been so heavily reinforced as to make him too strong for Sheridan to attack.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER TALLAHASSEE.

Boston, Aug. 15.—The schooner R. E. Perker, of Richmond, Me., Capt. Matson, from Baltimore for Bath, put into Holme's Hole on the 14th, having been captured by the pirate Tallahassee at sea on the 12th inst., lat. 40°, lon. 71°, and bonded $10,000. The Tallahasse captured on the 14th the brig Billow, of Salem, Capt, Reed, from Calais or Baltimore, and the schooner Spokane, of Tremont, Me., Capt. Sawyer, from Calais for Philadelphia. The crews of the Billow and Spokane were transferred to the R. E. Perker, and landed at Holme's Hole. The Billow's masts were first cut away, and the vessel was then scuttled. Spokane was set on fire. Both vessels were loaded with laths.

Capt. Sawyer, of the Spokane, was on board of the pirate about six hours. He represents her to be from 800 to 1,000 tons burthen, and very fast. Her officers boasted of having destroyed sixteen vessels in thirty hours, and that they had captured fifty in all.

Providence, Aug. 15.—The bark Glenavon, from Glasgow for New York, with iron was destroyed by the Tallahassee on Saturday morning, off Nantucket. Capt Watts and crew have arrived at Newport having been put on a Prussian bark, and then transferred to a cutter.

There is a rumor in Washington that President Lincoln has it in contemplation to propose an armistice in order that the ends of peace may be furthered. It would be good news to have this intimation confirmed; but it is diametrically opposed to the sense of Mr. Lincoln's recent manifesto addressed "To whom it may concern," though it must be said that Mr. Lincoln readily forgets his declarations. In case of an armistice it is thought that the plan proposed at the very commencement of the difficulties, before a shot had been fired in anger, would be acted upon; that is, call together a convention of delegates representing all the States, both North and South, and decide upon the readmission or reconstruction of the Union. This plan was scouted at the time when it might have accomplished everything necessary for the preservation of peace; but the insane shout "No compromise" was suffered to drown the attempts that were honestly made for the settlement of sectional difficulties. Since then, however, through a bitter experience, the greater portion of the Northern people have learned wisdom. They have learned toleration, and now the popular yearning is not that there should be no terms made with traitors, but in its place an anxious desire for a cessation of the bloodshead through which it is found the attempted subjugation of the South drags the country. President Lincoln has throughout his presidential career evinced a readiness to place himself at the head of every controling popular movement. He need not be credited with the idea of acting upon principles, for he has shown himself completely the creature of circumstances. There has always been some "pressure" to which he has found it inexpedient to yield. It may be so now. The damaging political effect which his missive sent to Niagara and addressed "To whom it may concern," may have convinced him and his advisers that politically an error was committed which will not be without effect upon Mr. Lincoln's candidacy in the coming election. The rumor may be of strong import; and, though as yet it is nothing more than the gossip of the capital, there are reasons which divest the unexpected announcement of improbability.—*News.*

LARGE TREE.—In a gorge on the declivity of the Mount Wellington range, near Tolosa, about six miles from Hobart Town, a tree of the blue gum species was found to be twenty-eight yards in circumference, more than twenty-seven feet in diameter.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

New York, August 16.—The steamer City of Baltimore has arrived with dates of the 4th.

(*Latest per City of Baltimore. By telegraph to Queenstown.*)

London, August 4.—Consols closed 89½ to 89¾ for money.

The Bank of England has advanced its rates of discount to eight per cent.

All other news on the 4th is anticipated by the North American advices.

There is no political news of importance.

The reported capture of Atlanta caused great satisfaction in England among friends of the Union.

The Confederate loan declined 2½.

The Times says it appears likely that the American Goverment will recognise the new Government of Mexico before England.

Parliament has adjourned.

Lord Russell and Palmerston at the Fishmongers banquet, both maintained that the dignity and honor of England had been upheld in efforts to secure peace in Denmark.

The following is stated to be the basis of peace between Denmark and Prussia and Austria. Lunenburg, Schleswig and Holstein to be ceded to the two great German Powers. The Island Arro to remain with Denmark. Alsen and the Islands in the North Sea to go with Schleswig.

On account of the Danish enclaves in Schleswig, a rectification of Jutland frontier will take place.

A Borden despatch of the 2nd says the Vienna telegraph of the 1st states that an armistice has been concluded for three months terminable on six months notice.

COMMERCIAL

Liverpool, 5th.—Breadstuffs dull; slight decline on all qualities. Provisions dull, downward tendency; quotations barely maintained.

London, 5th—Consols closed 90¼ for money. Bullion in Bank of England decreased £119,000. Ill. C. shares 43 discount; Erie 41¼

London, 5th.—The advance of the Bank of England's rate of discount to 8 per cent has depressed the market.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Father Point, C. E, Aug. 15.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool at 10:30 a.m., of the 4th, and Londonderry on the 5th, passed Father Point en route to Quebec, at 2:30 p.m.

The United States war steamer Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 3rd. She was received with a salute from the British war steamer Majestic.

The London Times publishes a letter from Richmond to June 27th. The writer expresses the belief that Gen. Grant knows full well that neither Petersburg nor Richmond can be taken by fighting, and that he will make no more onslaught on the Confederate brestworks, but quietly assume the defensive. He says it is a question of subsistence, but Richmond can never be starved out until the two railroads from the south, as well as the James River canal and the railroads from the north, can be utterly annihilated, which he contends Grant is not strong enough to do. He admits that Grant's operations may occasionally cause the Confederates to be placed on half rations, but this will not affect the result.

Lord and Lady Palmerston had been engaged in the ceremony of cutting the first sod of a railroad.

Nothing additional had transpired as to the peace negotiations at Vienna.

Liverpool, August 4.—Breadstuffs.—Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour caiser and partially 6d lower. Wheat flat and 1d to 2d lower. Corn tends downward; mixed 29s. Provisions quiet and steady. The same authorities report beef quiet and steady. Pork steady. Ashes steady. Sugar easier. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice inactive. Resin steady.

London Markets, Aug. 3.—Breadstuffs tending downwards. Sugar steady and unchanged. Coffee quiet and easier. Tea quiet and unchanged. Rice firmer. Tallow steady. Linseed oil easier.

Consols quoted at the close on Wednesday at 89¾ to 89⅞ for money.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

Vienna, August 2.

The preliminary treaty of peace was signed yesterday, upon the basis that all rights to Schleswig, Holstein, and Launenburg should be ceded by the King of Denmark.

The protocol of an armistice, intended to remain in force until the conclusion of peace, was also signed.

During the armistice Jutland will be occupied, and the Government of the province administered by the allies.

The *Abendpost* (evening edition of the official *Wiener Zeitung*) says:—

"Launenburg, Schleswig, and Holstein have been relinquished by Denmark without any reserve. At the same time a rectification of the Schleswig frontier was determined upon in the interest of Germany. It is to the harmony existing between Austria and Prussia that Germany owes the realization of her dearest wish and to the same cause Europe owes it that a general conflict has been averted. Complete success was obtained by the moderation displayed by the great German Powers, and the conviction arrived at by Denmark of their future sincere and loyal alliance. The great German Powers did not wage war for the purpose of conquest, or to realize imaginary tendencies to nationality, but had in view the enforcement of positive and legitimate claims. The Elbe districts are separated from Denmark both by land and sea. These results will be sanctioned forever by an honorable peace. Austria and Prussia do not wish to have any difference with the remainder of Germany but they will respect the privileges and the well-established rights of the German Federal Diet."

Paris, August 2.

The *Pays* of this evening publishes an article signed by its editorial secretary, severely censuring Austria ann Prussia for despoiling Denmark of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Launenburg, without regard to race, origin or nationality.

The *Morning Post* to-day has an editorial denouncing the kidnapping of British subjects for the Federal service, and refers especially to the case of Irishmen, who were subjected in June last to gross indignities after their release was obtained, and says, if the facts are proved, the British Government should not be satisfied with anything less than the exemplary punishment of all concerned in the outrages.

The *Times* has an editorial on the same subject, holding it up to Irishmen as a warning not only against the Federal service but against emigration to America.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred yesterday at noon, on board the steamer 'Princess of Wales.' It appears that one of the hands on the boat, named John Maplebeck, as she was leaving Victoria wharf, went to fix some of the machinery about the paddle wheels, when he was struck and thrown into the water. On being rescued it was found that his nose had been smashed and his face frightfully disfigured. Dr. Billings was sent for, and attended to the wounded man. It is probable he will recover, but he will be disfigured for life.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Arrival of the "Peruvian."

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION—QUARRELS AMONG THE VICTORS.

POLITICAL OUTBREAK IN SPAIN.

Father Point, August 20.—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 11th, and Londonderry on the 12th inst., passed this point, en route for Quebec, at 5 p.m.

Her dates are five days later than those already received.

The steamship Damascus, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th instant.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th instant.

The steamship Edinburgh, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th instant.

The news by the Peruvian is important.

The Liverpool cotton market was irregular, and prices had declined.

Breadstuffs were quiet but steady.

Provisions dull.

Consols 89¼ to 89⅜ for money.

Three men had been tried in Liverpool for enlisting men for the Confederate steamer *Rappahannock*. They were found guilty and fined £150 sterling, and warned not to repeat the offence, and were then liberated on their own recognizances.

The Dano German question continued to excite considerable discussion.

The little schooner *Vixon* from New York for London, was spoken on July 20th, in lat. 40 10, long. 33 W., and was supplied with provisions and water.

The *Morning Herald* believes that the Danish Minister at London has been recalled, and that the vacancy will not be filled, the Danish Government thinking it sufficient to maintain one first-class mission. In that case the Danish Ambassador at Paris will attend to the important business in England.

Animosity between Prussia and the German States shows a token of increase. On one hand, it is semi-officially announced that Prussia has demanded or is about to demand of the German Diet, an explanation regarding the entrance of the Federal execution troops into Rendsburg; on the other hand, the Hanoverian representative is said to have been instructed to declare that if the Diet does not obtain satisfaction for the expulsion of the Federal troops from Rendsburg, the Hanoverian force will be withdrawn from Holstein, in order to avoid the possibility of a second violation of the Federal right.

FRANCE.—It was rumoured in Paris that the French Government had entered a protest against the extension of Prussian territory, except under the consent of the Powers who originally traced the boundaries.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The Bourse is firm; rentes 66f. 45c.

SPAIN.—There are fears of a political movement in Madrid.

The Government was taking measures to maintain order in the Principalities.

TURKEY.—Prince Conza has signalled the settlement of his difficulties with the Sultan by granting an amnesty to all political offenders. Foreigners, however, are required to leave the country.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Flour dull but steady. Wheat quiet and steady at 7s 9d to 8s 4d for Red western. Corn firmer and advanced 6d to 9d; sales at 29s 6d to 29 9d for mixed.

Provisions.—Beef quiet. Pork quiet but steady. Lard quiet, with a downward tendency. Produce—Ashes dull. Sugar inactive. Coffee quiet but steady. Rice inactive.

London, Aug. 11.—Wheat dull and declined 1s to 2s per quarter, the market however. closing steadier. Sugar dull. Coffee easier. Tea not so firm. Rice dull.

London, Aug. 11.—American securities—Ill C shares, 45 to 43 discount; Eries shares, 40 to 42. Consols close at 88⅞ to 89 for money.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Common still advancing; sales of mixed at 38s.

Provisions dull with an advancing tendency.

London, Aug 12.—Consols 89¼ to 89⅜ for money.

Ill C shares 45 to 34 discount; Erie shares 40 to 42.

The bullion in the bank of England has decreased £267,000.

London, Aug. 10.—The political news today is unimportant.

London, Aug. 12.—No important news has been received from any quarter to-day.

Lord Palmerston has made a speech, expressing his hopes of an early peace in America.

The drinkers of tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, and chicory, contributed £5,073,938 to the public revenue in the last financial year ending March, 1864. In the same years the drinkers of spirits, wine, and malt liquors, paid their £20,020,550 of taxation. This is without reckoning the tax on licenses for making and for selling these articles, or on sugar to sweeten them.

ANOTHER FIRE IN LONDON.—About one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the boot and shoe store of Mr. David Marrs, on Richmond street. An alarm was quickly given, and the engines soon arrived and speedily extinguished the flames. Mr. Marr's stock is totally destroyed; he estimates it at $1,100; is insured for $700.—*London Prototype, 17th.*

The railroad Bridge in process of erection across the Ohio River at Steubenville. will contain a section of three hundred feet span, which will across the channel at an elevation of almost one hundred feet above high water mark. The bridge will be permanent, without a draw.

DEPARTURE OF THE MILITARY TRAIN FROM LONDON.—Yesterday orders were received in garrison for the immediate removal of the Military Train to Montreal, from thence to take their departure for England, on the 28th instant. They leave by the Montreal line of steamers in squadrons of such numbers as the vessels will accommodate.

BAD LIQUOR.—One of the Canadian excursionists remarked to us yesterday that Portland was a very pretty place, but the liquor was miserable. We wish that everybody would find it so miserably poor that they would "touch not, taste not, handle not."—*Portland Courier.*

The following 'notis' was found posted in a little town in Delaware county:

'REWARD.—Lost or Strade from the Premuse of the subScriber a sheep, all over whit one Leg Blakk and hafe his body. All persons shall receive five dollars too bring him bak. He was a she goat.'

The King of Bavaria is coming to America. A Yankee paper says that as he is coming incog., he will doubtless be invited to enlist within thirty-five seconds after landing.

The Boston Courier says that thirty-seven dollars in gold will buy a Federal bond of one hundred dollars on State Street, while it takes seventy-five dollars in gold to buy a Confederate bond of the same amount in London.

ILLEGAL IMPRISONMENT OF A BRITISH SUBJECT IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

A fresh set of despatches has just been published relating to the disgraceful and lawless imprisonment of Mr. McHugh by the Federal Government. It is satisfactory to find from these that Mr. McHugh has at last been set at liberty; but the manner of his release has been only consistent with the unjust and discreditable character of the whole affair. Although Mr. McHugh had been in prison since the 18th December last, and although the trivial charges trumped up against him were proved on inquiry by a military commission, appointed by the Government, to be utterly unfounded, he was detained in Fort Lafayette till the 4th of July, and when he was released at last not the slightest reason or apology for his long imprisonment was tendered, But the proceedings of the Federal Government immediately before his release were more remarkable still. The liberation of Mr. McHugh was first ordered on condition that he took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and gave his parole that he would instantly quit the country and not return during the war. Mr. McHugh refusing to comply with these conditions, that relating to the oath was withdrawn. But Mr. McHugh refused also to give his parole, and then it was ordered that he should be released without any conditions whatever! It is hardly possible to conceive how any Government with the slightest sense of dignity could bring themselves to sanction such a proceeding as this. One very important part of the depatches removes a most unjust imputation which had been cast on the character of the British Minister in America. It was said that Lord Lyons had advised Mr. McHugh to procure his discharge, by either money or intrigue. It is now, however, clearly proved that this advice was falsely attributed to Lord Lyons by a certain Dr. Cauty, himself a British subject released from imprisonment, who attempted by this means to extort money from the prisoners.

Public Servants and their Creditors.

Frequent attempts have been made to provide some legal means to force persons in the employ of the Government to pay their just debts; but hitherto all such attempts have been in vain. It is true that there has been some imperfect and abortive legislation having this object in view, but the law has either been evaded by parties having an interest in opposing its provisions, or from other causes it has been found to be inoperative. Even here, in Montreal, where the Government officials are not an extensive class, the evil is bitterly complained of. What must it then be at the seat of Government—where they abound in hundreds? One of those worthies orders goods from a tradesman knowing or learning that his customer is drawing a large or small salary, as the case may be, from the Governments, allows the purchaser to carry away his property and when he sends in his bill he is first put off with promises, and finally discovers that he is victimized—his only comfort being, if he should consider it such, that many of his neighbors have been "done" by a similar process. It is useles to go law, for his victimizer has nothing that can be attached; his furniture is insufficient to pay the rent due to his landlord, or he is separated as to property from his wife, and all the goods and chattles belong to her. Of course his salary from the Government is sacred; and, thus, these legalized banditti are allowed to live on the fat of the land, at other people's expense. This crying injustice calls for an immediate remedy, and we trust some member of the Legislature, fit to deal with the subject, will take it up when Parliament next meets. The existing state of the law in the premises is demoralizing on its influence on the public service generally, for the conduct of the disreputable persons to whom we allude is highly injurious to the interest and character of their more respectable brethren who we know regard them as a nuisance and a disgrace. We are aware that there are difficulties in the way of legislation on this question; but they are not unsurmountable difficulties. By the last English Bankrupt Law it is declared that if the Bankrupt is entitled to pay, half-pay salary or emolument from the Crown, the Court may communicate with the chief of that department of the State under which the pay &c., is consigned, and upon receiving his order and sanction for the payment of a certain portion of it to the assignee that portion shall be so paid until the Court order otherwise. We see no reason why the principle embodied in this provision should not be extended to the case of every defaulting public servant in this country. At all events, we trust an attempt will be made.—*Herald.*

THE FALSE PROPHECY OF A SPIRITUALIST NEWSPAPER.

The Herald of Progress, a spiritualist newspaper, and we think the most widely-circulated of the papers devoted to spiritualism, has been forced to succumb to the high price of paper, and is dead. The spirits don't seem to have taken proper care of their organ. With the power of divination, why didn't they instruct its proprietors to lay in a stock of paper before prices advanced?—*Cincinnata Commercial.*

This is not all the story. Andrew Jackson Davis, the seer, who was editor of the Herald of Progress, furnished a column to that paper which he called the "Air Line Telegraph," in which he professed to forecast military and political events. Being a fanatical abolitionist, he was always predicting victories which never were realized. When Gen. Grant's last campaign opened, Davis stated upon the authority of the spirits that the Union army would destroy the rebel army and that gold before the first of July would fall to par. This pleasant fiction went to the rounds of the press, but, shortly after, gold went up to 240, and we did not have victory. The reason finally given for the suspension of the paper was the high price of gold.—*New York World.*

ACCIDENT.—A correspondent informs us of a serious accident which happened on the 4th instant to John H. Jones, J. P., of the township of Maidstone. While he was engaged logging, his oxen gee-ed instead of haw-ed, and he was knocked down, and we regret to say, had one of his legs broken. He was attended by Drs. Drake and Halifall. They found that it was a campound fracture, but Mr. Jones is now doing as well as is possible under the circumstances.—*Globe.*

LIGHTNING.—A barn belonging to Mr. O'Neil, a farmer, residing near Carlisle, was burnt by lightning on Friday, besides sheds, &c. Some of his crops had been gathered in and were destroyed. The horses were got out, but most of the agricultural implements were destroyed. Insurance $600. Another building in the vicinity was burnt down by lightning, but we have not heard the particulars as yet.—*London Advertiser, 13th.*

A "wife" advertiser, who desires respondents to enclose their *carte de visites*, has received a reply from one lady, who writes: "I do not inclose my *carte*, for, though there is some authority for putting a cart before a horse, I know of none for putting one before an ass."

A FRIGHTFUL AFFAIR AT THE FALLS.—It has been known that Farini, the funambulist, who several years ago was Blond, in's rival on the tight rope at Niagara, Falls was making preparations to ford the rapids above the American Fall on a pair of iron stilts, contrived for the purpose. The exhibition was to have come off on the 15th. Early on Monday morning, we learn, the foolhardy man went out to reherse the dangerous feat. He succeded in getting more than half way across, at a point between the falls and the Goat Island Bridge, when one of his stilts broke or gave way and he was instantly in the rapids. Fortunately the place of his accident was directly above Robinson's Island, a small piece of wooded land which lies to the right of Luna Island and very near the brink of the American fall. He succeeded in struggling to the shore of this island, and dragged himself from the water. He had sustained a painful injury to one of his limbs. Efforts are being made to get him off from his perilous position. His brother walked out in the rapids above the Island and reached a point within a few rods of him with water up to his waist, and by throwing him a rope with a stone attached, he managed to draw a pail of provisions towards him and finally grasped it. A boat is being built by Mr. G. H. Robinson, whose name the Island bears, and who piloted the Maid of the Mist down the rapids. Up to 7 o'clock P. M., he had not been got off the Island, and in all probability will have to remain over night and the greater part of to-morrow. He seems to take his imprisonment good humoredly and is practising some of his gymnastic exercises, standing on his head, hands, &c. He is in his rope walking custom of tight-fitting knitting, such as is worn by circusmen, and must suffer from the cold, as it is blowing quite a breeze. Every effort is being made to rescue the unfortunate man.—*U. C. paper.*

An amusing mistake on the part of an illustrated paper in Paris is recorded. A photograph of Baron Beust, the representative of Germany at the Congress, was to appear, and a sketch of his life was wanted to accompany it. In a Gallery of Contemporaries, the name of the Beust was discoverd, and the life, transferred to the paper, without the editor observing that instead of the statesman and minister he was describing a mineralogist and surveyor of mines. So far from clearing up the mistake this difference of occupation tended only to magnify it; for on coming to a work which referred purely to mines, the French journalists exclaimed, "Quel homme!"—not only a great statesman, but equally great even in this department.

BLIND PRINTER.—The editor of the Greencastle Banner says, he found a curiosity in a printing office at Gosport. One of the gentleman connected with the establishment is a blind man, and sets up type remarkably well. He is the first blind printer he ever came across. He stated to him that his average day's work was 5,000 ems, and that on several occasions he set from 7,000 to 9,000. His letter is distributed for him, and his copy read by his partner, his memory being so perfect that he can retain from four to six lines; when this is finished he cries the last word "set," when another sentence is read, and thus continues on during the day.

THE CONGER MONUMENT.—A meeting was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late W. S. Conger, Esq., when a committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements. The subscription lists are now in their hands, it is hoped they will be filled without delay. The subscriptions are not intended to be large, $1 will be about the sum, so that every one may have an opportunity of contributing to the monument.—*Peterboro' Examiner.*

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Yesterday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a man by the name of Robert Abraham, a hand on board the schooner *Lady Moulton*, slipped off the wharf into the water, and before assistance could be rendered, was drowned. Deceased was about 25 years of age, and had lately come from Ireland; he had no relations here.—*Port Hope Canadian, 18th.*

Wholesale Produce Prices.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE.

August 19, 1864.

Flour, per brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, $4.70 to $4.80; Extra, $4.50 to $4.60; Fancy, $4.25 to $4.35; Superfine from Canada Wheat, (old ground) $4.05 to $4.10; Do., (fresh-ground) $4.10 to $4.25; Super. from Western Wheat, $4.05 to $4.15; Western States' Flour, $3.97½ to $4.00; Super. No. 2, $3.80 to $3.90; Fine, $3.50 to $3.75; Middling, $3.30 to $3.40; Pollards, $2.90 to $3.10; Bag-Flour, $2.35 to $2.40 per 112 lbs. Market inactive, and prices for the most part nominal. Fresh-ground Super. from Canada Wheat was sold this forenoon at $4.10; and Western States' Flour at $3.97½ and $4,—several hundred barrels of the latter changing hands. A 1000 barrel lot of Super. from Western Wheat was sold,—but terms did not transpire. A 500 lot of Bag-Flour (city manufacture) brought $2.6 per 112 lbs.

Oatmeal, brl. of 200 lbs.—Markets quiet; range for good $4.75 to $5,—25c more asked for choice.

Wheat, per bu. of 60 lbs.—A cargo of No. 1 Milwaukee, and two cargoes of No. 1 Chicago Spring have changed hands,—but terms not reported. A quantity of No. 2 Chicago Spring was sold at 82c.

Peas, per 60 lbs.—A small cargo of White sold at a little over 70c.

Ashes, per 100 lbs.—Sales of Pots reported at $5.71½ for Firsts. Pearls, dull,—sale this forenoon at $5.90 for Firsts.

Lard, per lb.—Dull; Kegs, 9½c to 9½c; barrels and tierces 7¾c to 8¼c.

Cheese, per lb.—Good Dairy about 8¼c to 8¾c.

Butter, per lb.—Good is in demand and brings high rates; Choice Dairy is scarce, and has been sold at 16½c to arrive,—a lot of very choice since reported at 18c.

New York Markets.

Aug. 18.—(By Telegraph.) Flour—Receipts 6038 bbls; market 5 cents better: sales 22,000 bbls at 9,10 to 9,40 for Super State; 9,95 to 10,50 for Extra State; 10 10 to 12,15 for choice do; 9,10 to 9,50 for Super Western; 9,80 to 9,30 for common do medium extra Western: $10,40 to $10,85 for common to good shipping brands extra Round Hoop Ohio. Canadian Flour a shade firmer; sales 500 brls; $10,00 to 10,15 for common; 10,20 to 12,00 for good choice extra. Rye Flour steady at 8,25 to 10,75. Wheat—Receipts 28,629 bus: market opened quite firm and closed 1 to 2c better, sales 146,000 bush; $2,12 to 2,34 for Chicago Spring; 2,13 to 2,14 for Milwaukee Club; 2,34 to 2,36 for Amber Milwaukee; 2,36 to 2,42 Winter Red Western; 2,43 to 2,47 for Amber Michigan. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Corn—Receipts 34,472 bush: market 1 to 2 cents better; sales 40,000 bush; 1,55 for mixed Western; 1,56 for high mixed, nearly yellow. Oats steady; 96c to 97c for Canada; 96c to 97c for State; 98c to 98½ for Western. Pork a shade lower; sales 1500 bbls; 37,00 37,50 for Mess; 40,00 for new do; 136,00 to Prime.

Stocks dull and close easier. Sterling Exchange dull at 108½ to 108¾.

To the Hon. Mr. McGee down at Quebec Ministher of Agriculture, &c., or elsewhere.

STANLY STREET, 11th August, 1864

Mussha, glory be to God but this is the awful weather up here upon people over tin stone or those fat, squat jokers that are always carrying umberellas and mopping thimselves in gateways or on the shady side of the street. Faith, as for mesilf I'm fairly bilte and smothered in dust, for the divil a tayspoonful of rain has fallen here since the Lord knows whin. Some people say its a jidgmint in consequince of the coallishun; but I'm thinking that it' but very little intherfarence that hivin has wid that same thing. We don't know at the same time, howivir, what to make of aich other about these parts, jest now, as we have nobody to pitch into politically. Sure, here I am, taking tay with wid Brown wan'st or twice a week; and he telling me of the sacrifices that yez were all willin to make for the poor people of this Province, good luck to thim, "Terry," sez he to me no later than last night, "is it a dirty twelve hundred and fifty pounds a year and an add little job in the way of prentin that would make me step over and shake hands wid John A. or your thrue and faithful frind D'Arcy in the way I have done? No," sez he. "I'd lave the likes of that to John Sandfield or some other theef, that was thrying to undthermine me before the counthry and take a bit out of my new paper," sez he. Blur an ounthers wasn't it knowing of him to give the Geologist sich a nate tech undher the unkle?

Since the hour that you were born did you iver see sich a state as the press of the counthry is in the present writing? There's the Quabec *Chronicle*, that used to be admirin the *Ladher*, givin it a left handher now and thin; and there's the *Globe* it siff givin informashum to those that belong to the thrue Church as to how they were to vote in North Ontarec. The moment that the Conservative and Grit ladhers berried the hatchet, be me sowl it was deep in the skull of more than one gintleman on both sides of the House that they did it. Begorra there's a great dale of durt somewhere. The Lord grant that none of it may besticking to any of our skirts.

I hope you'll soon be able to sind me a list of those that return alive from the say side afther havin been on the batther for the best part of a month. Some of thim will go off, of course, by atin; but the majority, from what I can jidge, will take a shorter cut. No doubt, but you'll be among thim, keeping thim up wid loyal speeches and showing the bewties of cofedherashun. Whatever you do wid thim, however, don't attimpt to sing; for pon my sowl, you have a voice like a cornerake, and poet and all as you are, you have no more idaya of music than a steam whishel. Take my word for it, that it's truth I'm telling you; and that if you open your mouth in the way of a song, you'll murther yoursilf in one direckshun, at laste, and that's aquel to threading upon the toes of another. God himsilf made you espessially for creatin disturbances in the ordinary way, without your thravlin out of your proper coorse, in indulging in any refinmint upon your capers, through the manes of the "Shan van vochth," or any other little air that opens up a back doore into the heart. Stick to your ould thrade of baskit makin, and the devil a man on this continent can hould a candle to you. McGee, aboo!

This city is gittin worse than the Liberty. Sorra mornin of our lives but we have a lot of blaggards up before the Polis Magisthrate, and minny of thim wid a dacent coat on their back. The morals of this shreet too are not, I am sorry to say, improvin much. Biddy Mulligan made a cock sparra of her hizband last night by ripping his mouth open at both inds wid a knife so as that you could slip a small plate into it widout ever tetchin skin or bone. The unforshunate woman, she got three months of solitary for it, while Barney thinks of joinin St. Michal's quire whin he gits betther. Dhrop me a line and let me know how you're gettin on. I received the thrifle you sent me for things but, stockins are as chape down wid yerselves as wid us. I send, howiver, what'll jest answer you as well, although I could have got it tuppence a quart dearer only for that you bruck your heart in sindin what you did. Give my respects to John A. and Galt, and tell thim that the marbles waitin for thim whin they kick the the bucket.

Your lovin cousin,

TERRY FINNEGYN.

ENTICING SOLDIERS TO DESERT.—One William Cook has been arrested at Quebec on a charge of this nature, which appears to be clearly made out. He endeavoured to run off Private Murphy, of the 17th, for the purpose of enlisting him in the American army. But Murphy was loyal, informed his superior officers, laid a plot, and caught Cook. The latter, it is said, is a well-known crimp, and it is hoped he will be punished accordingly.

Married.

At Brockville, on the 16th instant, at the residence of the brides mother, by the Rev. Duncan Morrison, the Rev. James McCaul of Roslin in the County of Hastings, to Barbara, second daughter of the late Robert Peden, Esq.

At the residence of the Brother of the Bride, David Moore, Esq., Ottawa, on Thursday the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. J. Jonston, Incumbent of the Episcopal Church, Hull, Charles Meech, Esq., to Miss Ellen Moore, all of Hull.

At the residence of the brides' father, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. W. Tomblin, Thomas Deacon, Esq., Barrister at law, to Caroline, Rebecca, eldest daughter of John Dunlop, Esq., both of Pembroke.

At Franktown, on the 18th inst, by the Rev. Thomas Stanton, B. A., Rector, assisted by the Rev. James A. Preston, M. A., Mr. Robert Fanning to Miss Ellen Leech, both of the Township of Beckwith.

Died.

At Chichester, on the 10th instant. J. B. Poupore, Esq., father of John Poupore, Esq., M.P.P., for Pontiac.

At Innisville, on the 19th inst., Mr. James Innis at the advanced age of 81 years. The deceased was the founder of Innisville, having settled, and erected the first mills, in that part of the country, as early as the year 1825. He was of a kindhearted and generous disposition, his charity was unbounded, and the esteem in which he was held by his numerous friends and neighbors was manifested in the large concourse which accompanied his remains, on Sunday, the 21st inst., to their last resting place in the cemetery of St. Johns' Church, Township of Lanark.

"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

At Prospect, on the 21st instant, Mr. Thomas Poole, after a lingering illness which he bore with christian patience, in the 23rd year of his age.

On Monday, 8th instant, Mr. Donaldson Campbell, of South Fredricksburg died very suddenly, at his residance. He arose early for the purpose of going to Kingston with a load of grain, and quite smart, but a short time after being out giving directions to his servant man he was found dead in a chair. Disease of the heart, we understand, was the cause of his death. Deceased was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was buried with the honors of the craft by the Bath lodge.—*Napanee Standard.*

It is pleasant to find that the recent legislation on the salmon fisheries is improving the condition of the fishermen in Ireland in all the districts where the Act has come into full operation. Near New Ross, in particular, there are now employed, according to the official returns, 1,392 men, working 348 drift and snap nets, where last year there were only 147 nets, finding employment for 688 men, all them only one remove from paupers, whilst now each man can earn from £2 to £3 per week. Last year the highest amount paid in one week by buyers of salmon in New Ross, was £105. Since the 1st of March this year the money paid there, per week, for salmon has averaged from £700 to £1,000.—*Reader.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Zacheas Harnden, a young man somewhat over 16 years of age, was engaged in his father's saw mill, in this township, on Saturday last, when a piece of board, which was being sawed into pickets, flew from the saw and struck him in the abdomen. The accident occurred about five o'clock on Saturday evening, and he lived till three o'clock on Monday morning.—*Colborne Times, 19th.*

Arrivals

At Lyon's Hotel, Arnprior, for week ending Aug. 20th.

Monday—S Foster, Edwardsburg; Jas Bell, N. York; J. Deacon, Miss Deacon, Brockville; Mr McViety & family, Fitzroy; Miss Farrell, Moristown; Miss Willis, John Willis, Marton & Bro., Fitzroy; W. Putnam, Almonte; U. McKin, do; Mr. Banning, Clayton.

Tuesday—S Douglas, Wilberforce; C. Fitzpatrick, Montreal; Miss Goodwin, P. du fort; G. A. Keeter, Pakenham; Hugh Ryan, Perth; J A Daniels, Pembroke; J D Heminway, Kemptville; J Mooney, R. Lyons; J B Parker, Ottawa; J. Grant, Brockville.

Thursday.—J Deacon, Brockville; John Supple, jr, Mr R R Wright & lady, Pembroke; R W Hardinge, A Carswell, Mr Carswell, Geo Carswell, Miss Carsweil, A Pelton, Portage du Fort; J Deacon, jr, wife & 2 children, Miss Moir, Miss Deacon, Perth; D Jones, Renfrew; J Hughs, Pakenham; J B Bickley, Toronto; Miss McAdam, Miss E A Riddle, Hubbel's Falls; Miss Dickson, H H Dickson, & lady, Cedar Hill; Miss M Colton, J Riddle, Litchfield; W O'Marra & lady, W W Dickson, M D, Portage du Fort; J L Turner, G Coady, Greenfield; John McVeigh, T McVeigh, M McVeigh, Haveloch; M R White, Pembroke; W Mitchell, M P P, Leach, F R G S, Shanly, F R G S, Wolf, M M A, Dr Cranston Mrs Craig, W Thompson, W Carse, R Craine, W Oakden, Mrs Maynard, Arnprior.

Friday—G Grunton, J Frerlole, B Debude, Montreal; Mr McAdam, Pakenham; J A Danales, Oakfield; H N Dougherty, W Jessop, Renfrew; Archy McDougall, Arnprior.

Arrivals

At Lewis's Hotel, Almonte, for the week ending Aug. 20th, 1864.