

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, Sept. 23.

A Charleston Harbor letter states every thing very quiet there. The Herald's report says a great deal of work is being done of an important character, the nature of which cannot at present be revealed, but the results will soon develop themselves and then be laid before the public.

On Wednesday last a severe gale arose from the North East and continued to blow with great fury until Thursday night, when it moderated and finally died away, the wind did not amount to much damage to the camps. Tents were blown down and their occupants compelled to remain out of doors exposed to one of the severest rain storms I have witnessed for some time. The tide was unusually high and the huge waves rolled far on the beach, over the levees of sand constructed about the camps and completely swept down the front rows of tents and drowned the soldiers. The vessels in the roads pitched and rolled violently and many of them dragged their anchors, fortunately none went ashore.

The rebel batteries of James Island have been busily engaged in shelling our camps on Little Neck during the past three or four days, but had not occasioned a single casualty up to last night, as I write Gregg is being rapidly shelled by batteries Beane and Simpson on Sullivan's and James Island. No considerable number of casualties have occurred lately on this Island from the rebel practice.

Washington, Sept. 22. The flag of truce boat which left Fort Monroe on Saturday for City Point has not been heard of since. It is believed that the rebel authorities have refused to allow the officers of the Sanitary Commission who have been in Richmond and were on their return giving information regarding rebel movements.

New York, Sept. 23. A Times Morris Island letter says nothing has transpired worthy of note since the date of my last letter. In fact, it is not very evident that anything will occur for some weeks to come. The navy does not manifest the first sign of activity. The army is ready to put in a blow when the proper time arrives.

It seems as though another attack by the navy of any of the Rebel works was not to be dreamed of for a moment, consequently the enemy is strengthening his works with the utmost vigor, and it would not be surprising if the harbor of Charleston was nearly if not completely secure against any effort the iron-clads may make to force an entrance.

It is reported that the enemy have moved a large number of prisoners from Richmond to Charleston to prevent General Gillmore from shelling the latter city. The enemy is understood to be fortifying the approaches to Orange, C. H., and Gordonsville.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 23. The Richmond despatch of the 22nd contains the following: "Chickamauga, Sept. 20. After two days hard fighting, we have driven the enemy after a desperate resistance, from several positions but he still contends us. The losses are heavy on both sides, especially so on our side. We have taken twenty pieces of artillery and 2500 prisoners."

(Signed) BRAYTON BRAGO. To General Cooper. Rosecrans has been heavily reinforced by troops from Grant's army.

Charleston, Sept. 20. Nothing unusual has transpired. The monitors and ironclads are within bar unharmed by the shelling. The enemy's works on Morris Island are rapidly increasing in strength and extent.

The despatch has the following: "The Confederate Government has effected a loan of one hundred million francs from parties in France, based upon cotton now in this country. The Confederate loan in England is flat."

Washington, Sept. 23. Despatches from Gen. Rosecrans, dated Chattanooga, 3 and 5 p. m. on the 22nd, were received by the Government this morning from which it appears that the enemy's attack on General Thomas' corps (Rosecrans' left), on Monday p. m., was handsomely repulsed, and General Thomas' forces marched quietly to the position they were about to take when assaulted.

The official despatches of Monday stated that two divisions of General Rosecrans' army were advancing on General Longstreet's left at 4 o'clock that evening. It turned out, however, that this movement was merely for the purpose of reconnaissance, as no attack was made by the rebels.

The order of Gen. Rosecrans for the entire command to concentrate was accomplished before midnight on Monday, and he is now in a strong defensive position which can be easily held until reinforcements arrive.

The movement of our troops was executed in excellent order, and although they had worked hard for several days and nights they were in the best of spirits. 4,000 of our wounded were removed from the field after the battle of Sunday.

Gen. Lyth was the only General officer killed on our side, while Bragg acknowledges his loss in officers to be very heavy. The regulars, our reserves, went into battle 1600 strong and came out with only 413.

Gen. Rosecrans has performed wonders in reaching his present position after fighting with his single command against the immense forces of picked troops that were combined against him. In two or three days (Gen. Rosecrans) will be able to assume offensive operations again.

When the last despatch of yesterday closed the enemy was quite active. He had been making approaches all the morning. Gen. Rosecrans' men were in line and ready for another encounter.

Gen. Grant who commanded one of our brigades at Gettysburg, was taken prisoner and conveyed to Richmond has recently been discharged, and reached here this morning. He has communicated important information to the Government.

New York, Sept. 23. Nothing of note has occurred at Charleston. The steamer Sumpter was sunk a few days ago between Sumpter and Moultrie, by what means is not stated. Governor Bonham has called an extra session of the State Legislature on Sept. 27th. Gov. Bonham in a proclamation calls out all the arms-bearing population over 16 years of age, not liable to the Confederate service, for State defense.

New York, 23rd.—The World's special cable, Hialeah, has given the order for the army of the Potomac to move forward. The situation on the Rapidan has undergone no change on either side.

Additional News from Georgia.

They advanced along the whole line and within five or six miles of the rebels were right to left, and till 5 o'clock the fighting was terrific. Gen. Rosecrans' army was anxious and the wounded came pouring in, and the rebels kept steadily moving up to his headquarters. New forces were opposed to the battle, and from this time till dark the battle raged with destructive fury. At dark when firing had almost ceased the rebels threw forward fresh troops and engaged our right. The action again became general until long after dark and raged with the greatest fury. The battle thus far has been a bloody one, and our losses very heavy. Rebels are now being killed and their regiments are almost annihilated.

Both armies occupy the same ground as when the action began. We have captured several hundred prisoners, many of whom are from the East. We took 15 guns and lost 7.

Knoxville, 16. On Wednesday Lieut. Col. Hayes, with 300 men of the 100th Ohio regiment, was attacked near Felford, 22 miles up the railroad by 1,000 rebels under Gen. Jackson. After fighting gallantly for two hours our forces losing heavily in killed and wounded, we were compelled to surrender to overpowering numbers.

Cairo, Sept. 20. An expedition under Gen. Ricker from Natchez to Alexandria, captured several canoes and destroyed a fortification at Alexandria. A large quantity of mules, stores and cattle were captured.

Washington, 21st. Rear Admiral Porter writing to the Navy Department, from Cairo, under date of Sept. 15th, says that the river below seems quiet. There has been but one attempt made to obstruct commerce or transportation. A body of Guerrillas attacked the gunboat Champion from behind the levee, while she was conveying a body of troops below. The troops passed on safely, and the Champion stopped and fought the rebels until they retired, losing some of their men. The report says that 57 of them have not been heard of since, excepting that they were falling back on Alexandria, Gen. Heron having given them a chase with his division. As I came up I overtook a part of the marine brigade under Col. Curry. He reported to me that he had just captured at Bolivar three rebel paymasters, with two million two hundred thousand dollars of Confederate money to pay off the soldiers at Little Rock. He also captured the escort, consisting of thirty-five men. This will not improve the dissatisfaction now existing in Gen. Price's army, and the next news we hear will be that Gen. Steele has possession of Little Rock.

The gunboats pick up deserters every day who say that the rebels do not intend to fight in Arkansas, and that, with proper steps, she will be in the Union again in forty days.

The navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner Flying Scud by the steamer Princess Royal, on the 12th ult. She was from Brazos, Texas and loaded with cotton.

The U. S. bark Gen. de la Sea, on the 21st of Charleston Harbor, captured the ship Richard, loaded with eight and a half bales of cotton.

St. Louis, Sept. 21. The steamer Marcello was boarded and plundered on the 15th inst., at Dover Landing, Lafayette County. The soldiers of the 5th State Militia returning home on furlough, were taken two miles into the woods and shot.

During the past week 1,000 persons have crossed the river at Lexington, mostly refugees from the border counties. Cass County under Gen. Ewing's order is nearly depopulated.

A Leavenworth despatch to the Democrat says that a messenger who came to Fort Scott on Wednesday night, reports Coffee at Cave Spring with 1,500 men, and that Quantrell had passed Ball's Mills, with most of his command on his way south, probably to join Coffee.

A company of the 2nd Kansas colored and the 3rd Wisconsin cavalry are a few miles from Coffee's rendezvous. Blunt was on his way with a small escort.

Washington, Sept. 21. The magnificent steamship Niagara, of 5,000 tons, and with an enormous battery, is now ready for sea at Boston, where she has remained so as to be conveniently near to those patriotic fishermen who have so long manifested an earnest desire to enlist in the Navy. The early departure of the steamship is desired in apprehension of the advent of John Laird's rebel rams with the connivance of the British Government.

Halifax, Sept. 21. The steamer Edwin Hawkins, from Matamoros, with a full load of cotton for Liverpool, arrived here today.

San Francisco, Sept. 21. A private letter from the American Minister, Mr. Pruyn, at Kanagawa, August 10th, says the prompt resumption of the outrage upon our flag has resulted most favorably.

The Wyoming, with six guns, destroyed a Japanese steamer, Hark and Big, mounting 22 guns, besides engaging six batteries. The accomplishment of so much with so little means astounded the Government and people, and what is strange the Government is obliged to use other advice of the same date, say the British fleet has gone to demand \$25,000 indemnity and the surrender of the murderers of Richardson. If the money is not paid considerable of campaign will be inaugurated against the Danes.

Dates from Shanghai are of the 21st July. The cholera was unabated and the mortality fearful.

Washington, Sept. 21. The National Republican says the enemy attacked Rosecrans again on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, with overwhelming numbers. The battle raged fiercely all day, according to the latest accounts received here up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, which left Chattanooga at eight o'clock last evening. Two and only two of General Rosecrans' divisions gave way to panic and confusion—but from 8000 to 10,000 of these had been rallied and got to their places while the remainder of the army had not given way or retreated, and at the latest moment was driving the advances of the rebel army back. This, know, is the latest news here. The number of killed and wounded on both sides will probably not fall short of 30,000.

Louisville, Sept. 21. Not a word from Rosecrans' army to-day. Reports here of the rebels in considerable numbers, coming into Eastern Kentucky, through Pound Gap, are untrue. Numerous rumors impossible to authenticate, now prevail among them that a large part of Grant's army is rapidly moving forward to the aid of Rosecrans; that the engagement between Rosecrans and Bragg's armies is still progressing, &c. There is no distance to the telegraph between here and Chattanooga.

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Provincial Parliament. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, September 19. Last night, after our report left, the following bills were read a second time:—Bill respecting liens and mortgages on real estate in Upper Canada; To change the time of meeting of Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada; For the better protection of Sheep; To amend the Common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada; To amend the assessment law of Lower Canada; To incorporate a Credit Foncier Institution in Lower Canada; To amend the Joint Stock Company's Act, was read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Quebec, Sept. 19. Last night, after our report left, the debate on Mr. Cockburn's motion, concerning the late judicial appointment, and which motion was negatived by the following vote:—Yeas 61, Nays 63.

A message was received from His Excellency, transmitting Her Majesty's reply to the congratulatory address of both Houses, on the occasion of the Royal Marriage, in which it was stated that the Queen had been pleased to express herself as much gratified by the sentiments of loyalty and attachment therein expressed.

On motion of the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, the adjourned at half past 12.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Quebec, Sept. 22. The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock. The bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada was read a third time and passed.

The resolutions of Hon. Mr. Macdonald, on the subject of the Seat of Government, and which have already been telegraphed, were withdrawn.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Quebec, Sept. 22. Last night after our report left the private bill business was continued until twenty minutes past 11, when the House adjourned.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock today. Mr. McKellar, from the general election Committee, reported that the Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the election for Carleton, was composed of Messrs. Jackson, Bigger, Harwood, Ault, and Seachard, Chairman. For Montreal East, Messrs. Parker, Lacombe, Huguenin, Pouliot, and Cockburn Chairman. For Laprairie, Aitken, Richards, Gagnon, Bellefleur, and T. C. Wallbridge Chairman.

The House then went into Committee of Supply. Mr. Joly in the Chair. Mr. Holt moved the adoption of the second item of the estimates, upon which a debate rose, and was proceeding when our report left.

The supplementary estimates were laid on the table. They contain only two items additional. One to common schools in Upper and Lower Canada. The proportion for Upper Canada applicable to Grammar Schools is \$32,000. A gratuity to widow McNab, whose only son Francis lost his life in a snow storm on the seventh February 1861, in an effort to convey the mails from Kincardine to Guelph—\$400.

The Committee on Supply continued. Some discussion occurred on the items to Hospitals, some members contending that it was unfair to tax the country for institutions in the city.

A large number of items were adopted. On the item for the Geological Survey, John Sanfield Macdonald stated that we had received no compensating return for the outlay.

Mr. Holt, Mr. Galt, and others, dissent from this opinion. The House adjourned at midnight.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Quebec, Sept. 23. The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock. On motion of Hon. Mr. Aitken an address was voted for copy of cash-book and papers tending to show the state of the accounts of Thomas Colton Collector at Port Credit at the time of his removal; also a statement of the monies paid to that gentleman since and for what service.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:—Bill for the protection of sheep in Upper Canada; Bill to amend the act relating to agricultural societies in Lower Canada; To repeal the charters of the Colonial, Intercolonial, Clifton and Western banks of Upper Canada.

The following bills were read a second time:—To authorize church societies in Upper Canada to dispose of the rectory lands; to amend the pot and pearl inspector act. The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Quebec, Sept. 23. The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock today. Mr. Harwood introduced a bill to amend the act of Lower Canada concerning the protection and enforcement of corporate rights.

The House went again into Committee of Supply. Mr. Joly on the chair, and adopted many other of the ordinary estimates on the hundred thousand dollar additional appropriation for the Ottawa Buildings. The Committee were called upon to divide, but the item was carried by a large majority.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. September 23rd. Last night, after our report left, many of the estimates were agreed to in Committee of Supply.

Mr. Holt brought down a message from his excellency transmitting the supplementary estimates, and the same were referred to the Committee of Supplies.

Mr. Perrault introduced a bill to change the time of holding the annual meeting of the agricultural societies of Lower Canada; also a bill to amend chapter thirty-three of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and otherwise to encourage arts and manufactures.

The House adjourned at a quarter before twelve.

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Hon. Mr. Alexander moved the third reading of the sheep protecting bill, which, after some discussion, was referred back again to the Committee for further amendment.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Seymour, a report of the Committee of the Committee was adopted, in which it was recommended that the clerks should be called upon to repay six weeks of an advance made to them in 1857.

The House then adjourned. Quebec, Sept. 23. The House has been occupied with estimates all day, after swearing in the Election Committees for Carleton, Montreal East, and Vercheres.

On the motion for \$100,000 for the Ottawa Buildings, Mr. Brown moved to strike it out as not needed this year. The heavy buildings forward too soon would be destroyed them.

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up with him, the other members of the House voting for the grant.

The item for Kamouraska Gaol, reduced to \$4000, led to some debate.

Hon. Mr. Abbott asked how this grant could be made from a fund declared to be exhausted, from which he was told he could not get the grant due to Argentuill for repairing its Court House.

The vote for Kamouraska Gaol was opposed by Messrs. Schachard, Foley, J. A. Macdonald, and others, as unfair to the rest of Upper Canada, and improperly charged on the building fund. It was therefore passed over on the vote for the Survey of the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. McKellar explained that faith had not been kept with the lower provinces, and other country. A long debate ensued in the course of which Messrs. McDougall and Cartier, both expressed very strong opinions, and in favor of the construction of the road, and Messrs. Wallbridge, MacKenzie, Dickson, and others, against it. The item for the son and others, against it. The item for the son and others, against it. The item for the son and others, against it.

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Case of the Caroline Good-year.

Paris, Sept. 2. The case of the Caroline Good-year, captured by a French vessel of war off the mouth of the Rio Grande, is going to bring a nice question before the French Government.

The Caroline Good-year cleared from England for Matamoros, laden with arms and munitions of war. At the mouth of the Rio Grande she was seized by the French, under the suspicion of being laden with contraband articles destined to "aid and comfort" the Mexicans in their war against France, and was towed down to Vera Cruz. After careful examination of the ship's papers the French authorities decided that they had got "the wrong pig by the ear," and prepared to let her go; but a federal cruiser that chanced to be hovering near got wind of the affair and threatened to seize upon the game as soon as the French released it. Having escaped the French released it, the only to run into the mouth of Charybdis, the captain of the Good-year demanded of the French that they should convey him back to the place whence they found him. This reasonable demand, it is presumed, was acceded to by the gallant Frenchman. But now comes a claim for "interest, costs, and damages," for delays, loss of market, loss of battles, for the want of the very items kept back by French interference! As the case is pending, it would not be proper to make further disclosures. If, however, it can be established that the ship and cargo were not contraband, then there will be no difficulty in settling the claim for indemnity. But suppose this should turn out to be a Confederate venture—the goods purchased by a Confederate government? What then? Can France indemnify without recognizing the Confederacy? As you will notice of this curious case, I will not stop to argue it.

A sad accident, by which a lad named Joseph Roney, son of T. J. Roney, came to his death, occurred on Tuesday evening last. He was in the act of throwing down some hay from the loft of a stable in St. Andrew Street, when by some means which cannot be accounted for, he fell to the ground, striking on his head. He expired in about two hours afterwards.—Ottawa Citizen.

One of the London Daily papers—the Morning Herald—has opened its columns to the letters of a Russian correspondent at Wilna, who represents the rebellion as unpopular with the peasants, and denies nearly everything which has been said of the disparagement of the Russian officials. He depicts Mouraviev, commonly supposed to be a monster in human shape, and a "fine" and "brave" soldier, who has seen much service, and was capable of doing more, not dissimilar to the veterans of our own Indian and Colonial wars; frank and open in manner; with a sincere and truthful address, too honest to dissimulate, too proud to conceal anything. The Russians may not be so black as they are painted, but we can never believe that they are as good as they are described by this writer.

The Government having decided on abolishing the dockyard and naval store establishment at Deal, Admiralty instructions have been received directing the whole of the stores to be removed from the Deal yard to Chatham.

RETURN OF CONVICTIONS MADE BY HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE WITHIN THE UNITED COUNTIES OF LANARK & RENFREW FROM THE JUNE GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1863, TO THE SEPTEMBER GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1863.

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Birth.

In Perth on Sunday, the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Morrison.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bain, Mr. Henry Young, merchant, to Miss Barbara, eldest daughter of Robert Gonnigall, Esq., both of Perth.

At Prescott, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Boyd, Mr. John Dowley, to Miss Mary Ellen Johnston, both of Toronto.

At Brockville, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Tane, Mr. Matthew Warnock, to Miss Mary Ellen Johnston, both of Toronto.

At All Hall's, C. E., on the 3rd instant, at the residence of Mr. William Connors, Sandy Hill, Mr. Charles Hennigar, youngest son of Laurence Phinney, Esq., of Laurence town, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, aged 18 years.

At Gettysburg, Samuel Fuller, sergeant in the 104th New York Volunteers, and son of Samuel Fuller, lately of Carleton Place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. JOHN W. BEYRON. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, & C. Office—Directly opposite A. Meighen's store, PERTH, C. W.

Notice. The Municipal Council of McNab will meet in the Town Hall on Monday, the 19th of October next, at the hour of nine o'clock, forenoon, to transact any Township business that may be brought before them.

Strayed Heifer. CAME to the Premises of the subscriber, 5th concession of Beekwith, on the 13th of July last, a black and white Heifer, two years old. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses. JOHN McDONALD. Beekwith, September 29th, 1863. 4g

WHEREAS Alex. Hunter (Carder) has left my employment contrary to the agreement with me, (being aided and abetted by his brother Jas. Hunter, now Spinner for John McIntosh, Almonte), has obtained money from me under false pretences, the public are hereby cautioned against hiring or harbouring said Alexander Hunter after this date, as such parties will be proceeded against according to the utmost rigor of the Law. WILLIAM LOGAN. Renfrew, Sept. 26th, 1863. 4g

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