

Death of Mr. Peter Brown.

(From the Globe.)

It is our painful duty to record to-day the death of Mr. Peter Brown, well-known throughout Canada for nearly a quarter of a century in connection with this and other public journals. For a year past Mr. Brown had been in very feeble health, resulting from an attack of congestion of the lungs, from which he never fully recovered; and yesterday, in consequence of a return of his ailment, he sank peacefully to his death at the 79th anniversary of his birth, and the 50th of his marriage.

Mr. Brown, in his earlier years, was a merchant in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, and an active politician on the Liberal side in the days of borough-reform agitation. He emigrated with his family to New York in 1836, where he resided for five years. While there he contributed to the editorial columns of the New York "Albion," and afterwards became editor of the British Chronicle. While in New York he published a volume that attracted much attention at the time, under the title of the "Fame and Glory of England vindicated." It was intended as a reply, and it proved a most successful reply, to the well-known production of Mr. C. Edwards, "The Shame and the Glory of England." In 1843, at the solicitations of the prominent ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, Mr. Brown consented to remove to Toronto and establish the Toronto Banner as an independent organ of liberal Presbyterian views in Church and State. The first number appeared on the 18th of August, 1843, and the journal was successfully maintained for many years under Mr. Brown's editorship with great vigor and ability. From 1844 up to 1849, he also contributed largely to the columns of the "Globe."

It may not be for us to speak publicly in praise of one so dear and so beloved. And yet, ought his literary associates of many years, who knew him well, be debarred from laying a tribute on the bier of one so prominent among Canadian journalists, to the uprightness of his character, his love of justice, his hatred of wrong, his clear judgment, his many firmness, and his genuine kindness of heart? Mr. Brown was possessed of a large and generous mind—ever on the side of freedom. He was a good classical scholar, and an earnest student to the last week of his life. He was an accurate historian, and especially in the constitutional and biographical history of the past century he was thoroughly versed. As a writer, he was vigorous and logical in thought, bold in expression, but ever, even in the heat of controversy, kind and courteous in his language. There are hundreds yet living in the backwoods and towns of Canada who talk with enthusiasm of his editorials in the "Banner," in the controversy of days by.

No man is exempt from weaknesses. Mr. Brown did not possess the faculty for business detail, and his proud spirit unfitted him for meeting difficulties which the lack of that faculty entailed. He had, however, the unpeakable happiness before his death, of knowing that the end and aim of his life was accomplished, and the sacred obligations of former years entirely requited. Through the trials of life he held fast by the Christian's hope, and he died peacefully and happily, resting with assured confidence on the atonement of his Redeemer.

Mr. Brown's partner in life preceded him to the tomb a year ago; but he leaves behind him a large circle of fondly attached children and grandchildren, to cherish his memory with gratitude and pride. And we venture to believe that few citizens of Toronto have carried with them to the tomb more sincere respect and kindly remembrance than does he who has just departed from among us.

Not Easily Frightened.

The shepherd's wife, who attends to the wants of a flock of Birkhill, Scotland, is a character worth knowing. She is strong-minded and strong-nerved; and a number of authentic anecdotes are told of her prowess. The following is one of the best.

Her house is solitary, no other dwelling being within miles of it, and during the day, when her husband and son are on the hills, she has sometimes strange visitors for the road passing the door connects the east with the west of Scotland in that district. When the Hawick branch of the North British Railway was making, navies often passed this way from the Caledonian line towards Hawick, and of these she generally had a call. A solitary Irish man came in one day when she was alone, saying a little girl, a grand child. After lighting a pipe, and staring round him for a time, the following dialogue ensued:

"Well, missus," said he, "you have some mighty nice hams there."

"Nice hams," was the dry response.

"Faix, I think I'd have one, missus."

"Ye'll no get one, my man."

"Pat, nothin' at all, put his foot upon a stool for the purpose of taking one down from the ceiling, where they hung, and he did so boldly, for he saw no one was in the house but the woman and child. With a stern face, however, she suddenly stepped before him and said:

"Did any body ever come in here?"

"The devil a one," was answered defiantly.

"And the devil a one'll see ye gang out again! Bring me the axe, lassie!"

In a moment the blackguard was out at the door and off leaving her to enjoy a hearty laugh at the success of her ruse.

A REMEDY FOR MELON BUGS.—A gentleman who has had much experience in raising melons, informs us that the best thing to keep bugs from the vines is,—

Sulphur, 1 tablespoonful.
Yellow soap, 1 tablespoonful.
Cayenne pepper, 1 tablespoonful.
Mix the whole with half a pint of flour, and apply to the plants when they are moist.

GLANDERS.—The following paragraph occurs in Dr. Dadd's new book on the Horse:

"Whoever undertakes to attempt the cure of this awful malady must remember that he is running a great risk of losing his own life, for the absorption of the least particle of the virus will cause death in one of the most horrible of all forms; and many cases are on record going to show that whole families have been destroyed by absorbing the glandered virus."

"This smacks of heaven!" said a youth as he kissed the maiden's cheek. "Well, you're plenty of lip, I'm sure!" replied the maiden. "Yes and you're plenty of cheek," responded the youth, as he repeated the declaration.

What is the difference between a gambler and a bill-sticker? Ans.—A gambler is a card-player, and a bill-sticker is a placarder.

What is the difference between a devoted cousin and a doing father? Ans.—One is a loving lover, and the other is a loving son.

What is that of which there are only two in every year, and yet there are two in every day in the week. Ans.—Vexation.

A Famous Land.

If there be a part of the world which ought to tempt the traveller, it is assuredly that region of Asia which lies between the Caspian and Black seas. Tradition declares it to be the cradle of the human race. Here, as the Persians and Armenians, was the Garden of Eden; here, as every one knows, stands the mighty Ararat, from which mankind spread after the deluge. Here are the bones and most undeniable physical evidences of that astonishing catastrophe. Here hunted the Biblical Nimrod, here Noah planted the vine. Here languished Prometheus chained to the rock, with vultures ever gnawing at his liver. Hither sailed Jason and Argonauts, and hence departed the enchantress Medea. One of the rivers of this region still bears the name of Cyrus the Great. Alexander of Macedonia is a household word among the Caucasian villagers. Hence flowed Greeceward that stream of gorgeous fables which widened into Hellenic mythology. Here Pompey conquered, and the soldier died in vain. Here Gregory preached, and Tamerlane and Genghis Khan spread havoc; the Turks uprooted the Genoese on these shores, to be themselves uprooted in due time by the more opportune Russians. Over the Caucasian wall, at the dread hour when Allah's time shall sound, Gog and Magog shall cross to put an end of Islamism on earth, and destroy the kingdom of true believers. When the Russian czar away the Georgian throne, 1809, learned men at Tiflis exclaimed in their anguish that the fallen monarchy had existed without interruption since the time of Abraham; there is good historical evidence to prove a line of kings extending over a period of 2,245 years.

The Army of the Potomac.

The most extraordinary event in the military history of the present moment in the retirement of General Hooker from the command of the Army of the Potomac. While the generals of the army in the west have met with a series of successes, and the victorious through whole regions of country in rebellion, driving the rebel forces before them, the Army of the Potomac has not yet had a general able to lead it to victory. With the finest material of which any army was ever composed, it has been sadly deficient of leaders. It is the opinion of many persons that had that army been led by European generals of experience, the probability is that Richmond would have long ago been occupied by Federal troops, and the Confederacy by this time almost at an end. Why Hooker resigned is at present a mystery. Whether he lacked confidence in himself, or had lost the confidence of the Executive, or whether he found his plans frustrated by the War Department, or himself the object of jealousy on the part of rivals, nothing is known by outsiders. Every one is amazed at the retirement of a leader of an army in the face of an invading force.—Witness.

News by the China.

Paris papers announce that merchandise consigned to Mexican ports occupied by the French will be subject to only half import duty.

It is reported that the Galway contract is at length signed.

The steamer Southern which attracted suspicion and was searched at Hartlepool in the belief that she was intended for a southern cruiser, was loading at Liverpool for Nassau and was vigilantly watched.

A requisition to the Lord Mayor of London was being signed, urging him to call and preside over a meeting to petition Parliament to promote the restoration of peace in America.

Spence, the Southern financial agent, had resumed letters to the Times. He contends that the North has effected little or nothing as yet, and the policy of exhaustion will affect the North worse than the South.

The Army and Navy Gazette says there is no use in being impatient, the civil war will last a long time yet.

Polish affairs are debated in the House of Lords.

Stratford de Redcliffe had little faith in diplomatic measures.

Russell said that the notes of the three Powers were despatched to Russia on the 17th.

Malinesbury and Chelmsford attacked the Government for a rupture with Brazil. Russell defended his course.

The Queen of Prussia had arrived at Windsor.

The King of Sweden had congratulated Napoleon on the fall of Puebla.

The Council of the Austrian Empire was opened by a speech from the Emperor, giving a satisfactory exhibit by the nation.

It is probable that the answer of Russia to the three Powers will be eagerly canvassed. Some rumors say it will be favorable; others the reverse.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday evening.

An influential deputation has waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, requesting the establishment of postal service between Australia and Panama.

Czarnow, 20.—Wellenski with 140 Polish insurgents, sent out their way through 6,000 Russians by whom they were surrounded.

Bones and his followers have had a skirmish with a cavalry force at Gory. The losses on both sides were trifling. Bones was surrounded.

The Cosacks of the Don are discontented, and intend to return to their own country with the large quantity of booty they have obtained by pillage.

Frankonski having recovered from his wounds has been executed by the Russians at Lublin.

Mr. Radwell has been arrested at Lough.

A SLAVE CAPTURING HIS MASTER.—A Vicksburg correspondent of the Post, giving an account of the late fight at Milliken's Bend, mentions the following: "Among the incidents of the fight worthy of note was the capture of a rebel soldier by one of Col. Lieb's men, who cried out to him, 'Hold on dar and put down your gun, or I'll shoot.' The rebel surrendered unconditionally; but, after identifying his captor, said to one of our officers that he protested against being held as a prisoner."

He said the officer: "It's good enough for you to guard you. And Jim, [addressing the soldier] if he don't behave himself, shoot him down." The dusky warrior kept a close eye upon his prisoner, but refused to hold any conversation with him, or answer any of his questions as to when he enlisted, or how he dared to level a gun at his master."

The wheat crops never looked better than they do this year, and our remark is equally applicable to all the crops. It is a circumstance worthy of remark that the fall wheat in some instances have been "tender," spring wheat also looks exceedingly well, and there are better prospects of a hay crop than there have been for some years.—North East Hope Correspondence of the Stratford Beacon.

Mr. Abbey, shipbuilder, of Port Robinson, died suddenly on Monday morning. He went to bed in apparent good health on Sunday evening, and was found a corpse the next morning.

Capture of a Wagon Train within fifteen miles of Washington.

A letter dated Georgetown, D. C., Sunday afternoon, says:—

On the Rockville pike toward Frederick, about three miles this side of Rockville, this morning, I overtook a train of 140 wagons (all six mule teams) under charge of Capt. Page, who was proceeding toward Frederick. When within three-quarters of a mile of Rockville, Capt. Page rode ahead to the front of a bill, and halted. Soon he saw a force of one hundred rebels on the rise at the edge of the town. They sent out scouts, who advanced rapidly to within six hundred yards, and then quickly deployed into an open field on their left, while their main force lay behind the hill. The scouts then rode a few yards nearer, and fired a few shots at us. Capt. Page ordered the teamsters to turn about.

The rebels soon saw the turning wagons, and came down with lightning speed upon the unarmed teamsters, firing as they came. The train was broken up, and the rebels turned first, came down at a thundering rate of speed upon those in the act of turning, taking off wheels, breaking the tongues, upsetting sometimes half a dozen wagons, and then themselves becoming a total wreck. The rebels in the meantime spurred for the rear of the train, which turned first, came down at a thundering rate of speed upon those in the act of turning, taking off wheels, breaking the tongues, upsetting sometimes half a dozen wagons, and then themselves becoming a total wreck. The rebels in the meantime spurred for the rear of the train, which turned first, came down at a thundering rate of speed upon those in the act of turning, taking off wheels, breaking the tongues, upsetting sometimes half a dozen wagons, and then themselves becoming a total wreck. 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AMERICAN NEWS.

Carlisle, Pa., July 1, 3 p.m.
The last of the rebels left here at nine this morning for the Baltimore Pike. They numbered about 12,000. The division under Johnston, that camped two miles west of Carlisle, retreated precipitately to Shippenburg, leaving their cooked rations behind. The rebels on the occupation of Carlisle, made requisitions for large supplies of bacon, flour, salt, potatoes, coffee, sugar, and medicine. The barracks were not destroyed. The railroads and telegraph were much damaged. The rebels when here had regular mail communication with Richmond, including newspapers. Some rebels committed rape on Miss Worst in Frankfort Township.

Shermanstown, July 1.
The enemy did not appear during the day.

Newville, July 1.
All quiet here. The enemy is said to have left Shippenburg, and Chambersburg people have been made to suffer greatly.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 1.
A heavy engagement since nine this morning between the rebels and the Union army. The rebels were driven back to the Chambersburg Pike. The Union army was victorious. The rebels were wounded and killed. The Union army captured many prisoners and arms.

Philadelphia, July 1.
Gov. Curtin arrived this evening and addressed a large crowd in front of the Convention. He said the tide of war would turn in our favor, but if defeated must fall back on our resources. Military men have continued in the opinion that Pennsylvania from invasion will be found on the banks of the Susquehanna. The call made upon Pennsylvania has been responded to all through the state in a manner much beyond all official anticipation. I ask for 7,500 men from this city? A voice—"tomorrow." Do not measure it by days—let it be hours. —Cries of "give us McClellan."

New York, July 2.
The Herald has the following:—Headquarters army of the Potomac July 1st.—Reports from Sharpsburg state that a large force of rebels have crossed the Potomac at that point during the last five days and pushed on towards Boonsboro and South Mountain, which remained in possession of the enemy. Immense trains of supplies have been sent by the enemy into the Conestoga valley and stored for future use. Lee's army is quiet along our front excepting an occasional skirmish between our cavalry. The rebels occupied Westminster the day before yesterday. The Home Guard offered some resistance and lost a number of men. Sergeant Kline, of the 3rd Indiana cavalry, made a gallant dash in the town with 9 men, and captured a valuable mail and 11 prisoners. The letters were of much importance and have furnished much desirable information. A terrible battle cannot much longer be delayed. Gen. Meade has the confidence of the entire army and no one doubts his ultimate success.

Herald's Washington Special despatch states that apprehensions are entertained that Lee's army may take the line of retreat from Maryland and reach Washington before it can be reached by the Union army. Great confidence is expressed as to the soldierly qualities of Gen. Meade, and the hope is entertained that he may be able to strike the rebel army in the flank and destroy it before it can possibly retreat. Intelligence has been received that Gen. Pleasanton has intercepted the force of Stuart and captured all the supplies seized by him in his recent raid in that quarter.

Philadelphia, July 2.
The Press has the following—Columbia, July 1st.—The 1st New York, 1st Vermont, 1st Virginia and 18th Pennsylvania cavalry regiments left Frederick on Saturday and moved forward to Hanover. They arrived there Tuesday morning, where they were charged upon in the rear by the rebel cavalry of Stuart. The national force numbered about 1800 and the rebel force was nearly or quite 6000. The battle commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued until 7 in the evening. The contest was a succession of charges, exchanges, advances, and repulses. Our troops fought desperately, capturing all the 1st S. C. regiment except 13. The rebels took about 60 prisoners. A piece of artillery belonging to the 1st S. C. was among our trophies.

The Richmond Enquirer contains the following—

Jackson, June 25.
A special to the Mississippiian, dated Grenada 24th, announces the arrival here of 82 prisoners taken by Chalmers. Gen. Taylor had a skirmish with a small force of the enemy at Richmond (La.) on the 17th. The firing at Richmond continued far longer than any ever heard. Official dispatches state that Gen. Chalmers sunk three transports below Memphis on the 20th, and disabled another.

Jackson, Miss., June 24th, via Mobile June 25th.—A small party of twenty Yankees, captured a freight train at Brookhaven, the station on the Jackson and New Orleans railroad 58 miles south of Jackson. They burned the train and then left, taking the road east towards Monticello. The firing at Vicksburg ceased at 7 o'clock this morning.

Col. Lyons, commanding the cavalry outside of Port Hudson, attacked Grierson on the rear of Banks' army yesterday, capturing 50 prisoners and 57 wagons and teams fighting the remainder of the Yankees to flight.

The Light and Provost at Clinton (La.) have been ordered here. Very heavy firing was heard last night at Port Hudson.

Harrisburg, July 2.
The last of the rebels left Carlisle yesterday, and the town was occupied in the afternoon by a portion of our force under Gen. Smith about 5 o'clock in the evening. The cavalry appeared in heavy force, having come in on the York Road. A rebel officer sent a flag of truce to Gen. Smith commanding the surrender of the town, which was refused. The rebel officer on receiving the reply ordered the town to be fired upon. The rebels were promptly responded to by our force. The firing continued at 10 o'clock, when the rebels fell back in the direction whence they came. The rebels burned the barracks, gas works and one dwelling. Many buildings also suffered from the rebel artillery. The Court House was struck several times. When the rebels opened their fire on the town the excitement among the citizens was very great. Women and children fled in all directions and hid themselves in cellars. Our loss is 3 killed and 11 wounded. The rebel loss is not known. Previous to the retirement of the rebels they sent in another flag of truce to leave, as they intended to renew the attack next day. This morning the rebel pickets are again in sight.

New York, June 30.
Passengers by the "Columbia" state that the bombardment has yet made little impression on Port Hudson works. The

cautious movements of Gen. Banks indicated that he relied less for ultimate success on his troops than the lack of supplies in the garrison. The position of our army is such that the garrisons cannot co-operate, and all the firing by them has ceased. There is said to be a large army under Nagruder and Brocklin in the rear of Gen. Banks, who object were to be to surround him or to cut off his supplies. Magruder's force is estimated at 12,000, and Brocklin's at 17,000. Guerrillas infest the river, and a large quantity of supplies for Banks' army have been captured.

MEETING OF THE CLERGYMEN TO OFFER THEIR SERVICES IN DEFENSE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Within the past twenty-four hours three meetings of clergymen of the city and vicinity have been held to ascertain in what way their personal efforts could be made available to the authorities in defending the city from the invading army. From the youngest to the oldest present, there seemed to be a determination to do whatever was possible to defend the city. Many were willing to dig in the trenches, or to find substitutes for this work, others, who were too infirm for active duty, were willing to provide for the comfort of the laborers.

Headed by an American flag carried by one of the clergymen, a body of nearly two hundred proceeded to the office to tender their services. They were kindly received by Mayor Henry, who assured them that their action was the most gratifying exhibition of patriotism he had yet witnessed in the present emergency. He told them their best services to the city would be in infusing an earnest patriotic spirit into the slumbering citizens, although it might be their personal efforts in digging trenches, &c., would be required.

The company separated to meet again on Tuesday morning to receive a message from Gen. Dana, through the Mayor.

A message stated that the work on the fortifications would probably be commenced on Wednesday evening, and that the organized services of the clergy and members of their congregations would be acceptable.

The Mayor further called the attention of the clergy to a note he had received from a prominent member of their body, suggesting the opening of the churches for prayer, for God's mercy and protection during these present days of calamity.—Philadelphia Press.

Harrisburg, July 2.—noon.
Up to this hour no news had been received of the renewal of the attack on Carlisle by the rebels. The barracks and gas works which the rebels burned are located a short distance out of the town. There is no news from any other quarter.

Paris, June 29.
With the view of facilitating commercial operations in Mexico, General Forey has decided that merchandise consigned to ports occupied by the French, and destined for portions of the country in French occupation, shall only pay half the import duty to which they are liable by the regular tariff.

New York, July 3.
All accounts agree as to our having the best of the fight at Gettysburg. The Herald says we took them by surprise, and Gen. Reynolds soon obtained a prominent position, which the rebels were fortifying. Several attempts to regain this important position were repulsed.

In the p.m. Longstreet and Hill's masses forces tried to turn our right, but Howard's Corps dashed in to regain the lost laurels of Chancellorsville and nobly repulsed those two veteran Rebel corps—repulsed so completely that the attempt was made by the rebels and night closed on us holding the ground the rebels had chosen to give us battle from.

When our information left the field on Thursday morning, Gen. Meade had arrived, and the main body of our army in Boston is ready to push the enemy this morning.

Columbus June 2.
The battle was renewed this morning and continued up to 4 o'clock. Our forces were gaining on the rebels when our messenger left the field.

Since 5 o'clock firing has been much heavier and rapid than before. The 2nd army corps is moving up from Hanover this morning.

Times despatch.—Rear Vicksburg, June 24.—Yesterday Osterhaus was attacked at Big Black River. The rebels fought with great obstinacy. After a long engagement the rebels were repulsed with great slaughter.

The World's Washington despatch of July 3rd.—11 a.m.—Important advice reached here at midnight of yesterday relative to the battle in Pa. There seems little or no doubt that a brilliant victory has been won.

The enemy has not only been repulsed, but several thousand prisoners have been captured together with corresponding stand of arms, ammunition, &c.

Our loss has been quite large, but has thus far resulted in decided success. So far as can be learned the battle was not renewed to day.

The details of yesterday's engagement momentarily expected.

The Tribune's Washington special says a despatch from Gen. Meade, received to-day, says all appearances indicate a pitched battle between the two armies to-day.

Times prints the following special.
Rear of Vicksburg, June 24th.

Up to yesterday skirmishing has been going on along the whole line of our front, or rather the portion of it from Snyder's Bluff to the Big Black Railroad crossing, there being every indication of a fight.

Immediately the rear front was put in order to resist an assault. During the night before we lost a picket of 300 near Bear Creek, 7 miles from Snyder's Bluff.

On the same day the 4th Iowa Cavalry was attacked by a superior force of Rebel Cavalry on Bridgeport Ferry. They were repulsed after a hard fight.

The Tribune's Washington despatch says a desperate accident occurred at Harper's Ferry yesterday as the Garrison were evacuating the Maryland Heights, which resulted in the death of 10 soldiers and wounded of 40. The killed were wounded belonged to the 6th and 8th Maryland Regiments.

The accident resulted from carelessness of some of the soldiers in knocking to pieces barrels of gunpowder. These explosions took place at about three.

The country between Frederick and Poolsville is undisturbed.

Three brigades of rebels passed through Seneca on Monday towards Middleboro. (Special to the Times.)

Battle field near Gettysburg, Thursday, 4:50 p.m., via Baltimore, Friday a.m.
The day has been quiet up to the present time. The enemy are now making a heavy force on our left and have just begun the attack with artillery. The probability is that a severe battle will be fought before dark.

Philadelphia, July 3.
The Bulletin learns that a portion who have arrived in this city the following particulars:

The fight opened at Gettysburg when our forces were about half a mile beyond the town. But one brigade of the corps of Gen. Reynolds was in position to do service at the opening of the struggle. Gen. Reynolds gallantly pushed that brigade to a commanding position on Seminary Hill, and endeavored to hold it until the rest of the Corps could come up. Reinforcements were, however, delayed, and our forces subsequently fell back to the locality called Seminary Hill. About 10,000 of our men were engaged in this fight with 30,000 of the enemy. The latest position taken by the Union force was held up to the latest date. Gen. Reynolds was killed very early in the action. While placing the brigade in position.

During the night about 7,500 of Gen. Meade's forces came up and lay in favorable positions for re-opening the battle on Thursday morning. While at that period some 25,000 other Union troops belonging to the Army of the Potomac were so near as to be immediately available for the conflict.

The rebels had mainly concentrated their forces near Gettysburg on Wednesday night and there is little doubt that the great battle of yesterday would involve every available man of both armies.

The prize steamer Victoria, with 1,000 bales cotton on board, was captured by the rebels on the 21st ult., in Lat. 25.44, Long. 82.24, by gun-boat Santiago de Cuba. She was bound from Wilmington for Nassau.

Harrisburg, July 1—9:30 p.m.
A battle took place yesterday p.m. at Hanover Junction, between Pleasanton and the rebel cavalry. It lasted nearly the whole afternoon. The result was that the enemy lost 400 killed and wounded and prisoners, besides six pieces of artillery. Our loss is reported at 200.

Philadelphia, July 3.
The Press of this city has the following:

Baltimore, July 2.
Rumors from Fort Mifflin by the old point has given rise to the serious impression that Richmond has been closely invested by Gen. Dix, and probably captured.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.
Portland, July 3.
The steamer Gen. Banks, which was tried to run out, but was prevented by meeting a Federal gunboat which was watching.

Sandy Hook, 3.
A Craft and Alfred Day, members of Company E, N. Y. artillery, were drowned to day at this place while bathing.

An official despatch was received this evening from Major Gen. Meade, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 11 p.m., July 2nd, which says: The enemy attacked me about 1 o'clock p.m. to day, and after one of the severest contests of the war was repulsed at all points. We have suffered considerably in killed and wounded. Among the former are Gen. Paul and Zerk, and among the wounded, Generals Sickles, Burrow, Graham, and Warner, slightly. We have taken a large number of prisoners.

Washington 3.
A later despatch has been received from Major General Meade, dated July 3rd, which says: The action commenced again at early daylight upon various parts of the line. The enemy thus far has made no impression upon my position. All accounts agree in placing their whole army here. Prisoners report that Longstreet and A. Hill's forces were much injured yesterday, and that the rebels killed General Barksdale of Mississippi.

We have thus far about 1600 prisoners, and a small number yet to be reported.

THE POLLS IN ASSUMPTION COUNTY.

Two candidates bearing the same family name have been contesting the County of Assumption, namely, Messrs. Louis and Alexandre Archambault. The former has acquired an unenviable notoriety from overcharges on the public purse, for which he was discharged by one Government, while his commission in the militia was subsequently revoked by another. The latter, Alexandre, was the Government candidate and the opponent of bribery and corruption. Thus, a very simple and well-defined issue was presented to the electors, the charges brought against one of the candidates not being of that indelicate character which political partisanship often sets forth, but having been the subject of parliamentary investigation. It seemed impossible, therefore, that Alexandre should prevail over Louis, yet, to the general surprise, it has proved the reverse. How the moral sense of the electors could have been so suddenly and unexpectedly altered seemed unaccountable, but the mystery is now solved by a correspondent of "Le Pays."

The Priests have secured the return of the triumphant candidate. Not that he stood high in their estimation, but because his opponent was not considered a reliable supporter of the interests of the clergy.

The cry of Houge was raised against him, he was represented everywhere as an enemy of the religion of his fathers, and in spite of all his denials, fanaticism carried the election, and proved more potent than all abhorrence for corruption. Some of these ecclesiastics are particularly pointed out by the "Pays," who thus substantiates the charge. The Rev. Mr. Pepin, Rev. Mr. Bochart, the police, advising the electors as they came to vote. Rev. Mr. Caisse, of Epiphany, and Rev. Mr. Morin, of Lachinelle, both voted, although the pastoral letter of the Bishop had led the people to expect abstinence and perfect neutrality from their priests.

The Rev. Mr. Brossard, of St. Roch, advised the people from the pulpit to go to the polls and vote for the "good party," and that he would do so himself. Rev. Mr. Chevigny, of Masouche, invited his parishioners to come to him and he would tell them how to vote.

The liberals raise against these priests a strong case of disobedience to their Superior, inasmuch as a pastoral letter of the Bishop had enjoined upon them neutrality and the necessity of not taking sides in the electoral contest. But they are evidently safe against ecclesiastical discipline, when their plea is that they acted from pure zeal for their religion, and to prevent the triumph of a Rogue or supposed enemy of the Church.—Montreal Witness.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.—Semi-official despatch, July 3rd.—The decisive battle was fought to-day, and the enemy has been repulsed with terrible loss. At daylight Lee's right wing batteries opened upon our left, and shortly after those of his centre followed. After half an hour's cannonading, doing but little damage to us, the fire slackened and only occasional shots were exchanged, which afterwards the enemy's left, composed entirely of infantry and sharpshooters, made an attack on our left wing. So sudden and impetuously was it accomplished, that our skirmishers and front line were driven back from their entrenchments; but by the aid of the batteries in the rear and the bravery of the 12th corps, we regained the first position capturing a considerable number of prisoners.

France and the Polish Question.

Paris, June 28.
The Courier du Dimanche of to-day has an article upon the despatch of the Western Powers to St. Petersburg, in which it says:—The French note is marked by the same want of moderation which characterized the first French communication. In regard to the proposed armistice, it is said to have been originally put forward. In which it was originally put forward. In which it was originally put forward.

Our information to the despatch of M. Drouyn de L'Huy's statement itself to expressing the hope that Russia, in the event of her deferring to the wishes of the Powers, will arrest the flow of blood during the pending negotiations. It is asserted that M. Drouyn de L'Huy, in drawing up the six points already known as having been proposed by the Powers to Russia, endeavored, in order not to establish any sensible divergence between the attitude of France and that of Austria, not to lay too much stress on the second and third points.

Paris correspondent of the Times says there was a rumor on Wednesday that the answer of Russia to the note of the Powers would be unfavorable, and that a telegram from St. Petersburg stated some thing to that effect. A Cabinet Council was held on the subject at the Tuileries, at which the Emperor presided.

The Times in a leader remarks on the hostile tone of the Paris press towards Russia, as if the design were entertained of preparing the French people for something stronger than expostulation, or at least to stir up the passions of the people. It is, however, not an unreasonable expectation that the Government of St. Petersburg, knowing its own embassments, will consent to some stipulations satisfactory to the Western Powers.

Cruel Murder.
A YOUNG MAN DASHES THE BRAINS OUT OF HIS LOVER; THE NEIGHBORHOOD HORRIFIED WITH BEASTLY DETAILS.

(From the Kingston Daily News.)
One of the most cold-blooded and atrocious murders which has ever been a painful duty to record, took place in the 11th concession of the township of Richmond on Sunday evening last. The perpetrator of the crime is about 20 years of age, a Canadian by birth, about the medium height, and a low mental calibre. His name is Zachariah Fralick, a son of Mr. Peter Fralick, one of the neighbors of the murdered girl.

It appears that this young man, of young brute as the result proved to be, had for some time been paying his addresses to Miss Elizabeth York, which he alleged were well received at first, accompanied by promises of marriage, but later on for some reason or other she appears to have turned her attention to another lover. Judging from remarks which fell from his own lips, this feeling of jealousy, and the goading of his associates' taunts, exasperated him to revenge. Knowing that Miss York was on a visit to her father's residence, he availed himself of that opportunity to carry out his merciless design. He appears to have waited on the roadside until she was returning home at night, and, accosting her, put his arms around her person in an endearing manner, when he slapped him in the face with the back of his hand. Prisoner says with his fist, then picked up a large stone, beat her with it until he stunned her, and finally threw her over the fence to keep the dogs from devouring her. He then went home, but told no one of the occurrence until he was arrested on suspicion the following day, when his clothes were still bespattered with her blood. When asked by the writer if she made any demonstration of defence, he said she did not but screamed "Oh Mercy!" and staggered back.

The unfortunate girl was not missed until the following day, her parents supposing her to be in bed. She was first discovered by a dog whose barking attracted attention, and the parents and neighbors following the faithful animal were led to the spot where the murdered girl lay. When they found her, which was after the morning was well advanced, she was still breathing but died shortly after.

Through the kindness of the gentleman, Mr. Corbett, we were allowed to converse with the prisoner and have this statement from his own lips.

The prisoner said he would not have committed the deed, had not a young man by the name of John Brandon, from Limeville, told him "if he did not kill her, he would make a fool of himself." The prisoner evinced but little feeling in the matter, but said he was very sorry for what he had done, and that he did not know what would be done to him for his crime. Miss York was 19 years of age, and so far as known, bore a good character. When asked the whole at once and made no effort to get away. He was this morning lodged in a cold cell. He freely communicates the particulars of this horrible affair when asked in reference to any of the details.

IMPORTANT ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The annual visitation of the English Royal Observatory was made on the 6th of June. Prof. Airy in his report of his proceedings states that he has commenced a series of observations on star spectra—a branch of physical inquiry which of late has attracted great general interest, and which may lead to most important results. He states also that, from observations of the planet Mars compared with other observations made in Australia, a value of the solar parallax has been obtained "exceeding the received value by about 1-24th part." This he claims to be the nearest the sun by several millions of miles than has been supposed, and independent investigations made of late by other astronomers have led to the same result. It is also mentioned in the report that a new determination of the direction of movement in the solar system in space has been made, taking in account a very large number of stars, [above 1000,] the result of which investigation supports the deductions already obtained by other astronomers.

DEATH OF THE MAYOR OF QUEBEC.—His Worship the Mayor of Quebec, Thomas Pope, Esq., died on Monday afternoon. The Chronicle remarks—"It is with deep regret that we have to-day to record the death of our worthy and inestimable Mayor. Mr. Thomas Pope was one of the few and fortunate men who acquire many friends and make no enemies. Able, and with slight expectations from general approbation, he has served a double term of the Mayoralty. The citizens have few amongst their public men who stood higher in their estimation, and who more cordially enjoyed their good fortune. Mr. Pope had been a severe sufferer from the disease which terminated so fatally. The deceased gentleman leaves a large number of friends who deplore his loss."

The Government candidate opposed to M. Thibault was a chocolate maker. The witty Parisian said that while the liberal candidate wrote his name in history, the Government candidate inscribed his on Chocolate.

Personalities in Conversation.

Personalities are often regarded as the least, but mostly are the base of conversation. For experience seems to have ascertained, or at least usage has determined, that personalities are always spiced with more or less of malice.

"But surely you would not have mixed conversation with personalities, and what are personalities? Commonly speaking, they might as well feast your guests with straw, chips and sawdust. Often, too, it happens that, in proportion as the subject of conversation is more abstract, its tone becomes harsher and more deplorable. All that is women to do? They whose thoughts always cling to the personal, and seldom mount into the cold vaults of speculation, unless they have something more solid to climb round. You must admit that there would be a sad dearth of entertainment and interest and life in conversation without something of the personal story. Doubtless, but this is very different from personality. Conversation may have all that is valuable in it, and all that is lively and pleasant, without anything that comes under the head of personality. The house in which, above all others I have ever been an inmate of, the life and the spirit and the joy of conversation have been the most intense, is a house in which I hardly ever heard an evil word uttered against any one.—Guessez at Truth.

Patriotic.
For many years now the Reformers of Canada have been struggling hard to gain Representation by Population. How their efforts have hitherto been baffled we all know. We have seen session after session a clique of men, allied to the Lower Canadian, who persistently voted down the reform. When a general election came they endeavored to turn the current of popular favor which had set so strongly against them, by denouncing their opponents for selfish desertion of principle. But the people saw through the deception. All that the Corruptionists could raise, did not conceal the real issue. The electors distinguished their friends from their betrayers, and in the large majority of instances, vindicated their judgment at the polls. The Corruptionists should learn wisdom by the lesson they then got. They should by this time see that, perfect in the art of thimble-fitting as they may be, their tricks have been so often exposed as not to be worth repetition. But as it would appear, they still think that dust will answer better than honesty. With the intense earnestness of a hungry cat at a mouse-hole, they sit watching for the first sign of discontent among the French supporters of the Ministry, hoping thereby to seize it and turn it to their own use. If the Lower Canadian members, through fear of Representation by Population being carried, were to combine against the Government and to throw it out of office, who so ready to join them as the Upper Canada Opposition? They would jump at the chance. It is their hope by day and their prayer by night. Messrs. Cartier and Cauchon are straining themselves to bring it about, and the Corruptionist organs here do not daring openly to threaten the Lower Canadians with Representation by Population if the Macdonald-Dorion Administration remains in office, attempt to frighten them with Mr. George Brown instead. And yet, at the same time, they shriek out their denunciations against the reform party, because, as they say, it will not carry Representation by Population. Again we remind the Corruptionists that the dodge did not save them at the polls; how then can they expect any better success if they attend their efforts at deception now?

If Representation by Population be not carried, it will not be the fault of the Reformers. Of that our Tory opponents may be perfectly certain. It will be the fault of those Upper Canadian members, who are now plotting their best once more to place the Upper Canada under the feet of Lower Canada. No affection of horror at the course the Reform party will pursue, will hide this fact; and the people in the future, as in the past, will mete out justice to those who betray their cause.

A number of the workmen employed in the preparation for the ball at the Guildhall, London broke into one of the wine cellars on the 17th and drank nearly fourteen dozen of wine. One of the delinquents has been sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Mr. Hargrave has carefully examined Western Australia from King George's Sound to Perth, and he comes to the conclusion that no gold formations are to be found there. He speaks of copper, tin and silver, and thinks that coal may be discovered; but it appears to him that the character of the country is altogether unfavorable to the existence of gold.

Long-headed people look well before they go heading into anything.

Montreal Wholesale Produce Prices Current.

Montreal, July 3rd, 1863.
Flour.—Pollard, \$2 35 to \$2 45; Middling, \$2 60 to \$2 90; Fine, \$3 to \$3 30; Super. No. 2, \$3 50 to \$3 65; Super. No. 1, \$3 75 to \$3 85; old ground, \$3 80 to \$3 95; 56 Canada new, and \$3 90 to \$4 for Westerns; Fancy, \$4 15 to \$4 30; Extra, \$4 40 to \$4 45. Bags, \$2 25 to \$2 30.

Wheat.—U. C. Spring, 88c. to 92c. Peas.—70c. to 72c. per 60lbs. Butter.—There is a very plentiful supply, but no demand for shipping lots. Choice qualities, suitable for the retail trade, find purchasers at from 12 1/2c. to 13c. Other kinds quite neglected.

Eggs are scarce and in demand. Lard dull, 7c. to 8c. Tallow.—Good qualities are in demand at 7 1/2c. to 8c. Inferior, 7c. to 7 1/2c. Bacon 2 1/2c. to 3c.

Port.—Mess, from \$10 00 to \$10 50; Prime, \$8 75 to \$9 75; Prime Mess \$8 74 to \$9 75.

Asbes per 112 lbs. Pot, \$5 95 to \$5 97 1/2; Inferior Pot, 15c. to 20c. more; Peas, \$6 30 to \$6 30; Hops, \$12 25 to \$12 50. Pot, 25c. to 40c. each.—Tallow, rough, 5c.

REMARKS.—Markets dull and fully supplied; prices tend downwards.

DEATH FROM ILL-USAGE.—We learn that Mrs. Connors, who was severely beaten with an iron shovel in the hands of her husband, on Friday last, died on Saturday, in the Hotel Dieu, from the effects of the injuries she then received.—Quebec Mercury.

REIGNING BY CANDLE-LIGHT.—Among the addresses presented upon the occasion of James I., was one from the ancient town of Shrewsbury, wishing his majesty might reign as long as the sun, moon and stars endureth. "Faith, moon," said the King to the person who presented it, "if I do, my son, then must reign by candle-light."

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.
Montreal, July 3.
First Quality Cattle, \$6 to \$6 50; Second and Third, \$5 50 to \$4 50. Milch Cows ordinary \$15, \$18 and \$20; extra, \$25 to \$30. Sheep, \$3 to \$5, dull of sale. Lambs, \$2 to \$3. Hogs, \$4 to \$4 50, live weight; dull, and dull supply. Hides, \$5 to \$5 50. Pigs, 25c. to 40c. each.—Tallow, rough, 5c.

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