

MINERAL WEALTH OF CANADA.

From the London Mining Journal.

The very judicious order in Council issued by the Canadian Legislature, to which we referred in the Mining Journal of April 20, has already been productive of benefit to the Province, considerably more attention being now directed to its mineral resources than they received at any time previously to Government encouragement being offered. This improvement in the mining law, coupled with the successes which have already been achieved by the Acon Copper Mine, and the excellent prospects of the English and Canadian Companies, cannot fail to induce English capitalists to take an interest in the mines of Canada, and there certainly appears to be much to justify the opinion that they will be well remunerated for any outlay that may be found necessary for the development of the mines. The success of the Acon Mine has been so great as to appear almost incredible to parties at a distance. With the exception of a few trial shafts, the works are as yet only open cuttings, the rich mass of ore lying at or near the surface. Within the 18 months ending December last not less than 2,500 tons of ore, averaging 20 per cent produce, has been sent to market, and during the current year the success has been still greater.

At the present time the mine sends away from \$12,000 to \$15,000 worth of hand picked ore per week, and the poorer ore for crushing and washing will amount to at least \$2,000 per week more, yet the entire cost of working the mine does not exceed \$1,200 per week. The ore is hand picked or cobbled to about 20 per cent is sent to Boston—the balance being smelted at Longueuil, near Montreal. Since the opening of the Acon Mines have been assayed by Mr. Hunt, Chemist to the Geological Commission, and found to contain 80 per cent of copper, and in recent operations, on merely stripping the surface of the ground, green carbonate, and loose masses of purple and grey copper ore, worth \$30,000, were secured without putting in a single shaft, the space extended over being about 15 feet by 11 feet. A boulder has lately been uncovered lying among the green carbonate, estimated to weigh 10 tons, and valued at \$1,000. It is proposed by the proprietors to preserve this entire for transmission to England for the Great Exhibition of 1862. Great as these successes undoubtedly are, it is unanimously maintained that similar deposits must exist throughout the copper region of Lower Canada, which extends over a space of 1,000 square miles. Indeed, very rich and promising discoveries have already been made in many other localities, although as yet none have produced so largely as the Acon deposits.

Now, however, mining has become a national industry in Canada, and those who formerly did not even think of it as a mining country now readily admit that there is a fine field for the legitimate and profitable investment of English capital both in the preoccupation of mining property and in the actual working of it. All that is deemed requisite is careful exploration and judicious management. With a view to enable the character and value of the mineral deposits of Canada to be readily judged of, Messrs. Wilson & Robb, of Montreal, who enjoy a considerable reputation as mining engineers have published a very valuable little manual—the "Manual for Explorers"—by the study of which mine adventurers and capitalists may become not only their own mine inspectors, so far as the Canadian mines are concerned, but may be enabled to ascertain approximately the description and value of the ore. The various ores discovered in Canada and the kind of country in which they are found, are accurately explained, the details being given from the careful digest of the facts recorded by the highest authorities upon Canadian geology, in a thoroughly practical form.

THE OIL DIGGINGS.

Sarnia, July 20, 1861.

Yesterday I went out with a friend from here to Wyoming Station, G.W.B., from there we went out by stage to Black Creek, a distance of 12 miles to the "Oil Diggings." The road from the station is one of the very worst descriptions, and almost impossible in either spring or fall, at which season the mud they take to bring out the oil is rather primitive. At the side of the regular road is what seems to be a wide ditch, which is composed in spring and fall of a mixture of water and mud, through which they team one barrel of oil on a "crotch" of wood, formed like an A—a kind of mud sledging. The other day, however, the contract for a plank or gravel road was given out, to run from Wyoming station to Black Creek, at \$17,000, which will be finished by the end of the year, and no doubt prove a great benefit to the Township. The country is particularly flat, with a heavy, clayey soil; the water is of a brackish description and to one accustomed to use Montreal water, rather unpleasant. The well we came to at the creek was rather magnificent, but just begun and exceedingly profitable. The diggers had gone down fifty-two feet in the earth, and as soon as they got their tank made the well was full, and had overflowed a great many barrels are they were ready. The oil, as it comes into the wells through the earth, is mixed somewhat with water, and in order to get the water separated from the oil, they pump the well out into a large vat, let it settle for a day, and then open the spigot at the bottom, when the water, being, as a matter of course, at the bottom, runs out first, and then they set to work to fill their barrels with the oil. It is certainly an extraordinary sight to look down fifty or sixty feet into those wells, and see the oil bubbling up in two or three places at once; but the smell is something awful. I put my stick into the tank, and took it out again dripping with the oil, which is exactly of the color of the coal tar, and about the consistency of copal varnish, but quite "gritty," on account of the earth particles it contains, and which are not so much as one would expect. The oil is drained off in refining. There is a refinery about five miles distant from Wyoming, which will save a good deal of freight to the diggers. There are quite a number of boarding-houses in the neighborhood, with dining and sitting-rooms below, and upstairs there is a bedroom the entire length and breadth of the building, with two tiers of beds as in the cabin of a steamer. In the bedroom I saw there were beds for forty persons, and all of them were dirty, or rather filthy, in requisition. One is struck on going out there, by the fact that the bulk of the inhabitants of the oil region who are in the speculation are Americans, and apparently men of some little money, though many appear to be very healthy, though working hard, and certainly there is no lack of good humor about them. Many are doing well, while others have not succeeded, as was the way in California; but they are not easily discouraged, and try again.

The oil appears to have become quite a feature in the G.W.B. trade now, for there are standing on the track quite a number of cars labelled "Oil Car," filled with barrels of oil.

Early on Sunday morning, the 21st ult., the stone dwelling, woodshed and wagon belonging to Alexander McLaren, Esq., 2nd concession of Tyndinburg, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$2,000. Insured in the Prince Edward Mutual \$900.

A DESTRUCTIVE PLAGUE.

We were congratulating ourselves on the improved appearance of the crops in this country when, just as we were going to press, we received intelligence of the sudden arrival in our midst of a plague which threatens to be more destructive to the wheat than all the other enemies to our staple product put together.

The name of the new visitor is the "army worm." It is described by Walker Powell, Esq., (from whom we derive our information) as being about an inch and a half long—black on the back, with striped sides, legs armed with sharp claws, and a large mouth capable of doing any amount of damage. Mr. Powell met with swarms of these creatures near Port Dover. He was asked to go and see the mischief they had been doing amongst the spring wheat; and he went on Tuesday—"My way there," he says, "lay through a road four rods wide. The wheat was growing in the fields on either side. Thousands of the worms I have just described blackened the road and covered the fences. The field I entered presented a melancholy example of the havoc they were committing. Commencing at the bottom of the wheat stalk, they had eaten off every leaf, and had left the head of the plant a mere mass of chaff. Fully one-third of the field had been already gone over by these industrious destructives, and they were yet actively at work. From what I have seen of them, I should say that the mischief caused by the army worm is not less than that of the locusts, and I hope they may not exist in many other fields, else spring wheat will be scarce in these parts. Farmers in this section have adopted the plan of sowing less fall wheat than they used to do, owing to the midge, and are turning their attention to spring wheat, which they fear they will be compelled to abandon on account of the 'army worm.'"

A confirmation of the report kindly furnished by Mr. Powell has reached us from another source, together with some of the insects. They are ugly rascals, and may well cause alarm to the farmers. We fear that the plague is similar to that which some years ago swept over the Western States, destroying all the grain crops which came in its way.

HISTORY OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The history of Beauregard is said to be as follows:—His grandfather, Pierre Touant, emigrated from Batiscan, Lower Canada, to New Orleans where he was tolerably successful. His son acquired considerable property, and became influential among the French. As a reward for his political services, his son obtained, through the Member of Congress, a cadetship at West Point, his name being on the books as Pierre G. Touant. Meantime his father purchased a property near New Orleans, which he called Beauregard, and when Pierre obtained a commission in the U.S. Army, he had his name entered as Pierre Touant de Beauregard.—It being more aristocratic than the name of the humble farmer of Batiscan. He has not dropped the other name, but is known by the name of Beauregard. He was appointed by Floyd as Superintendent of West Point, but we believe his appointment was not confirmed. He was one of the Commissioners sent by the U.S. Government to examine the fortifications of Europe and the condition of the Crimean Army. If we are not mistaken, he was present at one or two battles in the Crimea, and is about 45 years of age, of commanding appearance, tall and well proportioned. He is the most skillful engineer the Southeners have, and possesses many qualities to fit him for his post as General. Nevertheless he has his match in McClellan, lately in command of the Western V.A., and now to take command of the Army of the Southern General in talent and energy, and though younger, has had more experience.

Never had the United States more need of a man for the hour, since 76, than at this moment. A man with the entire confidence of the army, and with the prestige of success, would do much toward ending this fratricidal war.

MEN-OF-WAR IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

Now we are among the seven big fellows—the *Revenge*, the *Aboukir*, the *Conqueror*, the *Edgar*, the *Trafalgar*, the *Hero*, and the other one, as good as any, but whose name we can't recall. They are speaking to each other, in their quiet way, at a great rate, all sorts of flags being run up and down, and look grave as if something was going to happen.

We get into our boat, and load one of the biggest; we look up a precipice like the side of a hill, and in a trice, there is the *Edgar*, the *Trafalgar*, the *Hero*, and the other one, as good as any, but whose name we can't recall. They are speaking to each other, in their quiet way, at a great rate, all sorts of flags being run up and down, and look grave as if something was going to happen. We get into our boat, and load one of the biggest; we look up a precipice like the side of a hill, and in a trice, there is the *Edgar*, the *Trafalgar*, the *Hero*, and the other one, as good as any, but whose name we can't recall. They are speaking to each other, in their quiet way, at a great rate, all sorts of flags being run up and down, and look grave as if something was going to happen.

We get down the precipice again into our restless little boat, the cordial mastiff handing us in and bidding us good-bye, and saying, "Wait and you'll see how we sail." Our Commander adds, "And how we sail." We show you down the Firth, and then run away from you. Then came one of the noblest sights we ever witnessed, the manning of the yards and unfurling the sails. One instant, and the spars were lying against the sky stark and clear—the next, they were blackened with the swarming men, over running the rigging like so many ants, and the next again the sails lay down, not by jerks, but as if dropped; and you might see link by link of the anchor's chain rising noiselessly up, till the great creature felt her freedom, and shook her wings, settled herself for her flight, and away she went, addressed herself to the wind. There is something more beautiful than to see this concentration of human energy and skill give itself to the wind and water.—Correspondent, *Edinburgh Scotsman*.

ELECTIONEERING IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Mr. Fox having applied to a saddler in the Hay market for his vote and interest, the man produced a halter, with which he said he was ready to oblige him. Mr. Fox replied, "I return you my thanks as I presume it must be a family piece!" This was one incident of the canvass, and shows the freedom of manners then prevailing. But the whole of Fox's canvass was one of the most remarkable ever known. Wharton himself was outdone. The fairest women of the great Whig aristocracy worked for his cause. Every day their carriages—the horses glittering with their colors—drew up on their favorite side of the hustings, and they sailed forth to conquer. The Duchess of Devonshire, the Countesses of Carlisle and Derby, Lady Duncannon, were conspicuous with the fox's brush in their hair, wooing votes from door to door. A polite epigrammist wrote:

Sure heaven approves of Fox's cause,
With slaves at Fox, then, who can pause,
To vote for Fox, then, who can pause,
To vote for Fox, then, who can pause,
To vote for Fox, then, who can pause,
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On this occasion it was that the lovely Duchess of Devonshire (the second "Fair Queen" produced by the Spencers) is said to have immortalized herself in electioneering annals by bribing a greasy butcher with a kiss. The sternest reformers may regret the discontinuance of this mode of treating the electors. During the contest the Prince of Wales carried the Fox for him in his hat. Two French potentates, the Duc de Chartres and the Duc de Bullion came on the hustings to see a spectacle so unfamiliar to them. And the election was further remarkable for the number of eminent men who voted in it. John Russell, the Hon. Mr. John Wilson Croker, James St. John, Henry Fox, and others, all voted for the Court candidate, Sir Cecil Wray. Kenyon's house was not in the liberties of Westminster, but his stables were, so he slept in them a sufficient number of nights to qualify him for polling—a bit of zeal which is said to have gained him a baronetcy. Fox's name and fame, and the zeal of his friends, were such that he was able to return him, at the end of the forty days' polling the number stood thus: Hood, 6,994; Fox, 6,234; Wray, 5,998. The triumph was celebrated with every enthusiasm. The Prince of Wales gave a morning *fete* on the occasion at Carlton House; then came a dinner and a ball at Mrs. Crew's and the toast:

Peace and King,
And Mrs. Crew;
and a song by Captain Morris, and wit from Fitzpatrick, and dancing and drinking more *Mojorum* till daylight was on the town and river. Such were politics in the patriarchal days before the flood of revolution had made and made politics more serious.—*Hannay's Essays*.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.

Commander Stringham, flag officer of the blocking squadron, has arrived here, and has had repeated interviews with the Secretary of the Navy. The fleet under the Commander's immediate supervision is doing excellent service and is constantly bringing in prizes of various kinds and value. It appears, however, that our blocking squadron is being quite efficient. Strenuous efforts are being made, which will undoubtedly be successful, to make it effective there are several British men-of-war hovering about and along the coast, and the Commander is on the watch for the purpose of seeing whether vessels pass in and out of any of the blockaded ports. It is said that the commanding officer has reported several cases of the British Minister, Lord Lyons. It is not known what action his lordship has taken but it is pretty certain that this is repeated the matter will be, if not already reported to the British Government, and it will probably be brought to the attention of our Government also. It is known here that the rebel leaders at Richmond are playing into the hands of both the English and French Ministers, assuring them that vessels are constantly passing in and out of the blockaded ports along the entire Southern coast.

It is also evident to the government, from intelligence received from the commanders of the vessels of the different stations, that it will require a much larger number of vessels than is now in the service to make the blockade effective and respected by the foreign governments. It will take nearly one-half of our present mercantile marine to accomplish this purpose.—*Washington Letter*.

ANOTHER GREAT PRIZE FIGHT PROPOSED.

Letters have been received in this city, by the prominent sporting gentlemen stating that if John C. Heenan wishes to fight for the championship of England, there is a gentleman on the old school willing to accept the challenge. This gentleman is the conqueror of the giant "Slatybridge," and is known by his success over the famous "infant," he would like to have a smack at the knowledge box of the boy of Benicia. The London *Sporting Life*, Mace's organ, says, "Mace is the spice wanted to give the finishing flourish to the contest, and it will be a *Life*, too, thinks Mr. Mace a little the better man than Sayers. Mr. Heenan's friends are willing to have this supposed superiority proved. Wilkes' *Spirit*, whose editor is a devoted friend of John C., and authorized to speak for him, says:

"Now if there is a grain of truth in all this, they will back him against Heenan for an adequate sum, and the backers of the latter will be ready to meet any proposition looking to a contest for such an amount as will make it worth while, and under such circumstances as may prevent the bystanders from taking an active part in the battle at its critical moment. Heenan has placed himself in the hands of one of his nearest friends, a matter a gentleman and sportsman widely known, and wherever known, truly respected. The latter thinks that it is a duty Heenan owes to his friends in the former contest: to those impartial and candid Englishmen who pronounced against the former outrage; to Tom Bayers that he should like the last of the Barons, stand forth once again to test the quality of these 'new men.' There is the aspect of the case, as authoritatively presented through us. Neither Mace nor King can be champion until one of them has defeated Heenan in a fair contest."

This matter is already talked about in sporting circles, and it is quite likely that a challenge will be sent on by the next steamer. Heenan can get \$100,000 backing money; he need not, at least his friends say so.—*N.Y. Express*.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONFEDERATES AT NEW ORLEANS.

[From the Cincinnati *Insurgent* of Monday.] We had a conversation yesterday with a gentleman just from New Orleans, and who had been residing there for the past month; and as it will be for the people of the North to understand what the enemy are doing, and what are their feelings and expectations, we give the substance of the information communicated to us by our visitor, who is proper to say is a foreigner of intelligence, who has spent most of his life in the military service of his own country. The most unbounded enthusiasm prevails at New Orleans, and the whole country is about. They have not the remotest idea

of being conquered and regard the establishment of their independence as a matter of accomplishment. Their machine shops and foundries are producing an abundance of arms and ammunition. Shot of the finest rifled brass caliber is being cast at the new Orleans works, and has no arms that could produce such.

There are several gunboats, one of which—the largest—was nearly finished when he left. It is a new vessel, drawing twelve feet of water, and is armed with six-inch guns, and has been armed with six-inch guns, and the hulls are guarded by double-lapped railroad iron bars. It has several water-tight bulkheads, so that the piercing of one will not cause the vessel to sink. Its prop is a projection of solid iron. Its propelling power is two powerful engines, and the object of the vessel is to run down Brooklyn, now blockading the mouth of the Mississippi.

Four thousand troops had left New Orleans a short time before our informant, Arkansas, to join Ben McCulloch's division of the Confederate Army. In New Orleans every body seemed to belong to a military company, and the troops were in a constant drilling. As for provisions, there is an abundance of them. The crops of Texas, is estimated, will be sufficient of themselves to feed the whole confederate states for two years. Such crops were never known before in that region.

All along the railroad, from New Orleans to Memphis, the same enthusiasm and activity prevail.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

Washington, July 29.

A squad of Captain Chamberlain's company of cavalry were sent to the rebels last night. The statement that Gen. Banks has been reinforced by double the number of three months' men who have left him, is without foundation. According to an officer who left him yesterday, the whole force is only from 11,600 to 12,000.

It is understood that Gen. McClellan is entrusted with almost plenary powers, substantially those of the Commander-in-Chief, within his division.

The Assistant Secretary of State has gone to New York as a special messenger from the President and Secretary Seward, to invite the Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde to pay a visit to Washington, and while there to make the White House their home.

New York, July 30.

The Tribune's Washington despatch says: Col. Corcoran lived only a few days after the battle.

The Fire Zouaves have, since the retreat, been in a state of inebriation, which reached its climax in open revolt on Saturday evening last. A strong brigade of mounted men, out of his regiment, and by bold and energetic action, succeeded in suppressing the insurrection and dispersing the whole regiment.

Nine of the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves attempted to desert to-day, but were caught in the act and lodged in goal.

It is stated, on good authority, that the grand Northern army is to be placed in all future operations under the command of two first officers—General Grant, who will look well to the safety of the troops under his command. The names of these great men are understood to be General Stamps and General Grant. It is also said that a enemy of the veteran Gen. Scott has maliciously applied to Congress to alter his name from General Winfield Scott to Lossfield Scott. We believe, however, that this last is a mere fabrication.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

Caracas, July 29.

President Lincoln's message has been variously received by the English Press. An obstinate struggle predicted. The Times thinks that Southern independence will be the result. The *Observer* says—Sir G. C. Lewis goes to the War Office, and Lord Palmerston will act for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons.

The London *Times* says—President Lincoln's message altogether confirms the impression produced by the first message, and fears he has outweighed all chances of war, and forces as a bystander that the recognition of Southern independence is the issue, in which, with infinite loss and humiliation, the contest must result.

The London *Post* says it is idle to argue on the question of legal rights. It is for the Government to put down resistance as soon as possible. It predicts an obstinate and sanguinary struggle, and while professing personal sympathy for the opponents of slavery, rejoices at England's strict neutrality.

MARKETS.

Liverpool—Flour declined 6d to 1s wheat at 26s to 25s.

Wheat very dull for inferior qualities, and all qualities offered at a considerable decline. Red 9s 3d to 11s 6d; White 10s 6d to 12s 9d; Corn steady; sales of Yellow at 28s 6d to 29s; White 3s 6d to 32s.

Lard steady at 49s 6d to 51s. Pot Ashes dull at 29s 6d to 30s; Pearls dull at 32s.

American securities generally unsteady. Erie 22 to 23; Illinois Central 38 1/2 to 39 discount.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, August 2d, 1861. Weather sultry; barometer at 7 1/2 a.m., 29.88, tending upward; temperature at same hour, 70° above zero; at noon, in the shade, 77° above.

MARKETS—At Chicago, on 29th, the foreign news caused a decline of 1c. on Wheat, and 4c. on Corn, Flour closing very dull. No. 1 Spring Wheat in store sold at 98 1/2 to 100; No. 2 95 1/2 to 98.—On the 30th, there was a further decline, with sales of No. 1 Spring at 67 1/2 to 68c., and 63 1/2 to 64c. for No. 2. Provisions were dull, at \$14.50 for winter-packed Mess Pork; Lard nominal at 7 1/2 to 8c. Little doing in Tallow, small sales of country at 6c. There had been some sales of wool, native to one-fourth blood, at 22c., and one-fourth at 25c.

The *Gloucester* of Aug. 1, 1861, was a moderate attendance of farmers in our street market yesterday, and the receipts of grain would be about 1,000 bushels. For Fall wheat the feeling is less active but prices are without material change, the range being 90c to 96c for inferior to medium, and \$1 to \$1.07 for good to prime. Spring wheat is quiet, sales at 72c to 75c. Oats are very scarce at 35c to 36c. There is nothing doing in flour. Oatmeal is steady at \$3.25 to \$3.40.

FINANCIAL—The *Brokers' Circular* of 1st inst., remarks upon the business of the Stock Market as follows:

Bank of Montreal—Sales, but only to a limited extent, at 116 per cent; there is very little offered.—Bank of Toronto active; and would readily command 105 per cent; no stock in market.—Ontario Bank active for an 105 1/2 per cent.—Bank of British North America, 102 1/2 per cent.—The *Gloucester* of Canada, all in market was taken at 104 1/2; none now offering.—City Bank would command 106 1/2, no sellers.—Bank of Upper Canada, no transactions; sales at 40 per cent.—People's Bank, sales

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

The House passed the Senate Bill appropriating \$2,000,000 to pay the transportation and delivery of arms to loyal citizens in the rebellious States, and the organization of such persons for their protection against insurrection and domestic violence.

On motion of Mr. Blair, of Mo., a resolution was adopted, calling the Secretary of War to communicate a letter of Joseph Holt to the President on the 18th of February, in response to a resolution of the House requesting the reason for assembling United States troops at the seat of Government.

The House then went into Committee of the whole on the direct Tax bill.

A report has reached here that two cavalrymen, while accompanying a Union lady to her home outside of Alexandria, were seized by a body of secessionists, near the Theological Seminary, about a mile and a half west of Fort Ellsworth, and carried off. The lady was allowed to return.

Two of our picket guards were shot by the rebels last night, within three miles of Alexandria.

It was reported that a company of rebel cavalry came within three miles of our lines at Arlington last night.

Everything remains quiet to day. The arrival of General McClellan seems to have inspired new life into our troops, and vigorous measures for the resumption of the campaign are going on.

Gen. McClellan was cloistered with Gen. Scott yesterday and crossed the Potomac last night.

It is now believed our loss at Bull's Run on Sunday will not exceed the following figures, killed 300; wounded 700; missing 350.

By order of the War Department, the troops stationed here will be paid off on Monday. A large amount has also been sent to Harrisburg to pay the Pennsylvania troops.

WHAT MISSOURI WILL DO.—Col. Blair was complimented with a serenade on Saturday night, by one of the regimental bands from Missouri, and in return addressed the large and enthusiastic crowd assembled.—He said:

"Our forces were checked, not defeated, at the late battle; they will be prepared for a renewal of the fight in defense of what is dear to American freemen—the preservation of Constitutional liberty. We have now here a young soldier from the West (Gen. McClellan) under whose lead our army cannot fail of victory. (Loud cheers.) Till now it was supposed that the rebellion would soon be suppressed, but facts show that a more extended effort is necessary for the restoration of peace. The slogan is sounding throughout the North and West, and stout hearts are burning to enter into the service of their country. The war must be vigorously prosecuted and the end cannot fail to give us victory. We had to-day obtained from the Government authorities send five additional regiments into the field before they will be here within four weeks. He retired amid cheers from the delighted multitude.

BY THE AFRICA.

The French Government says that the negotiations for the commercial treaty between France and Prussia are as good as terminated.

Orders have been received at Toulon directing the first division of the squadron under the command of Admiral Lathapelle to be in readiness for departure. *La Gloire* will accompany this squadron, the destination of which is unknown.

A Vienna telegram says the resignation of Baron Vay Eresini, and its acceptance. Forghas has been appointed Chancellor of Hungary, in place of Baron Vay.

The London Fire Insurance Companies had adopted a new scale of rates. In many cases, particularly on the docks and shipping, the charges are considerably advanced from 10s. 6d. to 35s. per cent.

Several conflicts had taken place in the Neapolitan provinces, between the royal troops and the brigades, in which the latter suffered great losses.

The Italia asserts that Cialdini had been invested with powers analogous to those of the Lieutenant of the King of Sicily.

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On motion of Mr. Blair, of Mo., a resolution was adopted, calling the Secretary of War to communicate a letter of Joseph Holt to the President on the 18th of February, in response to a resolution of the House requesting the reason for assembling United States troops at the seat of Government.

during the past week at 109 1/2 per cent.—Malsons Bank, nominal at 111 1/2.

Nothing doing in Mining Shares, and very little in Railways.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. Wheat, per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring ex car and wheat 90 to 97c; Chicago Spring ex car to 95c; Milwaukee Club 95 to 97c; White Winter \$1.20 to \$1.25; Red Winter nominal. Parcels out of condition

