

The death of Admiral the Hon. Sir Fleetwood Pellew is announced. He was the second son of the first Viscount Exmouth. There are said to be Federal spies residing in Quebec, and a paper in that city warns southerners of the plot.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued on the 6th inst. The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech:—
My Lords and Gentlemen,
We are commanded by Her Majesty to leave you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the session of Parliament now brought to a close.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with foreign powers are friendly and satisfactory; and her Majesty trusts that there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

The progress of events in Italy has led to the union of the greater part of the Peninsula in one monarchy under King Victor Emmanuel. Her Majesty has throughout abstained from any active interference in the transactions which have led to this result, and her earnest wish as to these affairs is that they may be settled in the manner best suited to the welfare and happiness of the Italian people.

The dissensions which arose some months ago in the United States of North America have unfortunately assumed the character of open war. Her Majesty, deeply lamenting this result, is determined, in common with the other powers of Europe, to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the measures adopted for the restoration of order and tranquillity in Syria, in virtue of conventions between his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan, having accomplished their purpose, the European troops which, in pursuance of those conventions, were for a time stationed in Syria to co-operate with the troops and authorities of the Sultan, have been withdrawn, and her Majesty trusts that the arrangements which have been made for the administration of the districts which had been disturbed will henceforward secure their internal tranquillity.

Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction the rapid improvement in the internal condition of her East Indian territories, and the progress which has been made towards equalizing the revenue and expenditure of that part of her empire.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that after supplying for the wants of the public service you have been able to make a sensible diminution of the taxes levied upon her people.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
Her Majesty commands us to express to you the deepest gratification with which she has witnessed the spirit of devoted patriotism which continues to animate her Volunteers, and the administration with which she has observed their rapid progress in discipline and military efficiency.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the act for completing the number of the members of the House of Commons by allotting the forfeited seats of Sudbury and St. Albans.

Her Majesty trusts that the act for improving the law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency will be productive of important advantage to the trade and commerce of her subjects.

Her Majesty has given her ready assent to acts for consolidating and assimilating the criminal laws of England and Ireland, and for promoting the revision of the statute law. Her Majesty has also assented to the act for the better regulation of the trade and commerce of the United Kingdom, and to the act for improving the administration of the law relating to the relief and removal of the poor.

Her Majesty trusts that the act for rendering more easy arrangements connected with the drainage of land will assist agricultural improvements in many parts of the United Kingdom.

Her Majesty has given her assent to many other measures of public usefulness, the results of your labors during the session now brought to its close.

Her Majesty has observed with heartfelt satisfaction the spirit of loyalty, of order, and obedience to the law which prevails throughout all her dominions; and she trusts, that by wise legislation and a just administration of the law, the continuance of this happy state of things will be secured. On returning to your respective counties you will still have important public duties to perform, and Her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your exertions, and may guide them to the attainment of the objects of Her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people.

The Commissioners afterwards declared Parliament to be prorogued till the 22nd of October next.

ADDRESS OF WARSAW TO ENGLAND.

The following is the text of the address presented to the English consul, Col. Staunton, on July 21:

"WARSAW TO ENGLAND.
"July 21, 3 p.m.

"I, the city steeped in the blood of my children; I, a widow in mourning, with chains on my hands; I, a slave in a foreign land, send these words of thanks to thee, English people. The voice of the members of thy much esteemed House of Commons, the voice of the workmen of thy towns, has raised the lid of the tomb in which violence and indifference have precipitated Poland. To my call of blood and tears God has replied by the mouth of his honored people. Glory to God! and thanks to thee, O England! With all that remains to me of life and immortality, after a long martyrdom, I bless thee, thy old men, thy men, women, sons and daughters, wishing them eternal liberty and beatitude. May thy patrons ever pray God for thee, because thou, venerable and happy England, hast advocated the cause of abandoned, mutilated and crucified Poland."

Dr. PATTERSON.—Extraordinary efforts are being made to obtain a commutation of Dr. Patterson's sentence, by those who should have at heart the interests of society as contradistinguished from those of the individual. It is, however, to be considered by the Executive if so-called money to this abortion Doctor would not, in reality, be great cruelty to all poor girls in service who may be exposed to the attempts of their employers or of their employers' sons, attempts which would not, probably, be hazardous, but for the existence of such men as Dr. Patterson. When such infamous services, therefore, result in death, it appears to us that an opportunity for enforcing the law against murder is presented which could not be passed over without injury to society.

WHAT MR. RUSSELL SAYS OF THE FLIGHT OF THE NORTHERN ARMY.

Mr. Russell, the special correspondent of the Times, witnessed the flight of the Federalists, who were late for the battle. Having heard rumors of an intended attack upon the Confederates, he left Washington at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, furnished with a pass from General Scott. Centerville is twenty-five miles south-west of Washington. The long and weary way was varied by different pickets along the road, and by the examination of papers and passes at different points. The country looked vacant in spite of the crops, for the houses were shut up, and the inhabitants who showed themselves were only the supposed abolitionists.

Firing began to be heard at 9 30 a.m., but it was soon before the party reached Fairfax Court House, a poor village of some thirty or forty straggling wooden and brick houses. The last Centerville was reached, and the Federalists were seen in the distance. The distant fight was found mixed up together, and at first heard accounts of nothing but victory. Suddenly up rode an officer, with a crowd of soldiers after him, from the village. "We've whipped them at all points!" he shouted. "We've taken the whole of them!" "Bravo!" "Bully for us!" "Didn't I tell you so?" and guttural "hurros" from the Deutschland folk and loud "hurros" from the Irish.

A different sight was met with a little further on. Suddenly there arose a tumult in front of me at a small bridge across the road, and then I perceived the drivers of a set of wagons which the horses turned towards me, who were endeavoring to force their way against the stream of vehicles starting in the other direction. By the side of the new set of wagons there were a number of commissariat men and soldiers, whom at first I took to be the baggage guard. They looked excited and alarmed, and were running by the side of the horses—in front of the drags—observing the view. At the bridge the currents met in wild disorder. "Turn back! retreat!" shouted the men from the front. "We're whipped! we're whipped!" They cursed and tugged at the horses' heads, and struggled with frenzy to get past. Running past me was a man with the shoulder straps of an officer. "Pray, what is the matter, sir?" It means we're pretty badly whipped, and that's a fact," he blurted out in puffs, and continued his career. I observed that he carried no sword. The teamsters of the advancing wagons now caught up the cry. "Turn back—turn your horses," was the shout up the whole line, and backing, plunging, rearing, and kicking, the horses which had been proceeding down the road reversed front and went off towards Centerville. Those behind them went madly rushing on, the drivers being quite indifferent whether glory or disgrace led the way, provided they could find it. In the midst of this extraordinary spectacle an officer, escorted by some dragoons, rode through the rank with a light cart in charge. Another officer on foot, with his sword under his arm, ran up against me. "What is all this about?" "Why, we're pretty badly whipped. We're all in retreat. The Gen. Tyler there badly wounded." And on he ran. There came yet another, who said, "We're beaten on all points—The whole army is in retreat." Still there was no flight of troops, no retreat of any army, and no reason for all this precipitation. True, there were many men in uniform flying towards the rear, but it did not appear as if they were beyond the proportions of a large baggage escort. I got my horse up into the field out of the road, and went on rapidly towards the front. Soon I met and passed through the corn, mostly without remark, presently I saw firelocks, cooking stoves, knapknives, and great coats on the ground, and observed that the confusion and speed of the baggage carts became greater, and that many of them were crowded with men, or were followed by others, who clung to them. The ambulances were crowded with soldiers, but it did not look as if there were many wounded. Negro servants on led horses dashed frantically past in uniform, whom it were a disgrace to the profession of arms to call "soldiers," swarmed by on mules, chargers, and even draft horses, which had been cut out of carts or wagons, and went on with harness clinging to their heels, as frightened as their riders. Men literally screamed with rage and fright when they saw they were blocked up. One rode asking all "What is all this about?" and now and then, but rarely, receiving the answer, "We're whipped," or "We're repulsed." Faces black and dusky, tongues out in the heat, eyes staring—it was a most wonderful sight. On they came like—

—who having once turned round goes on and turns no more his head.
For he knows that a fearful deed
Doth close behind him tread.

But where was the deed? I looked in vain. There was, indeed, some canoodling in front of me and in their rear, but still the firing was comparatively distant, and the runaways were far out of range. This disorderly retreat soon ended in a cowardly rout—miserable causeless panic. All the road from Centerville for miles presented such a sight as can only be witnessed in the track of runaways of an utterly demoralized army. Drivers flogged, lashed, spurred, and beat their horses, or leaped down and abandoned their teams, and ran by the side of the road. Mounted men—ranks and men in uniform, vehicles of all sorts, and commissariat wagons thronged the narrow way. At every shot a convulsion, as it were, seized upon the morbid mass of boxes, sinew, wood and iron, and thrilled through it, giving energy and action to its desperate efforts to get free from itself.

Mr. Russell at length turned back towards Washington. It was most surprising to see how far the fugitive soldiers had contrived to get on in advance. After sunset the moon rose, and amid other acquaintances I jogged alongside an officer who was in charge of Col. Hunter, the commander of a brigade, I believe, who was shot through the neck, and was inside a cart, escorted by a few troopers. This officer was, as I understood, the major general, yet he had considered it right to take charge of his chief, and to leave his battalion. He said they had driven back the enemy with ease, but had not been supported, and blamed—as bad officers and good ones will do—the conduct of the General. "So mean a fight I never saw." I was reminded of a Crimean General who made us all merry by saying after the first experience I never saw a siege conducted on such principles as these. "Our friend had been without food, but not, I suspect, without drink—and that, we know, affects empty stomachs very much—since two o'clock that morning. Now, what is to be thought of an officer—gallant, he may be, as steel—what says, as I heard this gentleman say to a picket who asked him how the day went in front, 'Well, we've been licked into a cocked hat; knocked to the ground; and his cry to teamsters, escorts, convoys, the officers, and men on guard and detachment, while I, ignorant of the disaster behind, tried to mollify the effect of the news by adding, 'Oh, it's a drawn battle. The troops are reoccupying the position from which they started in the morning.' Perhaps he knew his troops better than I did."

On the morning of the 22nd July, Washington was crowded with soldiers without doors, who had fled from Centerville, and with three months' men, who were going from the face of the evening on the expiration of their term of enlistment. The Federalists utterly routed, had fallen back upon Arlington to defend the capital, leaving nearly five batteries of artillery, 8,000 muskets, immense quantities of stores and baggage, and their wounded and prisoners, in the hands of the enemy. If the Confederates had then and there marched upon Washington, the capital might have fallen into their hands.

The truth seems to be that the men were overworked, kept out for twelve or fourteen hours in the sun exposed to long-range fire, badly officered, and of deficient regimental organization. Then came a most difficult operation—to withdraw this army, so constituted, out of action in face of an energetic enemy who had repulsed it. The retirement of the baggage, which was without adequate guards, and was in the hands of ignorant drivers, was misunderstood, and a panic which became frantic on the appearance of the enemy and on the opening of their guns on the runaways.

CAPTURE OF A WHALE ON THE COAST OF CAPT. B.J. WILLARD.

The pilot cutter Capt. B.J. Willard, with a small party on board, started last Friday for deep water fishing. At twelve o'clock a whale, twenty-five or thirty feet long, was discovered near the boat. The small boat was then got in readiness, and the whale line, harpoon and lance, placed in it. As the whale came up to blow, Willard darted to the fore, and with a quick stroke about midway on the left side, burying itself about two feet in the flesh. There were but two persons in the small boat, and the whale started off with them at railroad speed, the line humming through the water, turning from the sides of the boat like snow from the sides of the mountain. At two o'clock the whale was hauled up, and the crew, who were standing on the beach, saw the whale, which was about twenty feet long, and was about three feet in the girth. The whale had now become quite exhausted, and they felt sure of getting him, when, about seven o'clock, the harpoon drew out, and away went the whale, with two or three feet of line in his body. At this time they were twenty-five miles distant from land, and it is judged that the animal must have towed them from 50 to 60 miles, as he kept continually going in circles. The boat was steered by Mr. Dixon Fuller, who managed it in a handsome manner, keeping it from upsetting as it went from sea to sea. At length the whale was hauled up, and the crew, who were standing on the beach, saw the whale, which was about twenty feet long, and was about three feet in the girth. The whale had now become quite exhausted, and they felt sure of getting him, when, about seven o'clock, the harpoon drew out, and away went the whale, with two or three feet of line in his body. 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MILITARY DEFENCES OF WESTERN CANADA.

From the *Chatham's Planet*, Aug. 15.
For some weeks past, Colonel Whittingham, of the Royal Engineers, Captain Collinson, of the Royal Navy, and the Hon. H. H. Kilby, connected with the Public Works of Canada, have been minutely inspecting the western boundaries of this section of the Province, and taking sketches of several prominent points most likely to be valuable in a military point of view. The harbours from Sault Ste. Marie to Amherstburg have already been visited, and plans of defence have been made. Positions most suitable for the erection of coast defences have also been selected. Yesterday, the gentlemen above mentioned were to have left Amherstburg in a steamer, for the purpose of inspecting Lake Erie shore, from Fort Malden to the Rond Eau. This latter point has already been minutely examined by Messrs Wyse and Turner, Government engineers, and it is reported that extensive improvements are likely to be recommended, and shortly to be commenced, with the view of making that splendid basin of water a harbour of refuge for lake shipping as, also, to make it suitable for a naval rendezvous for British gunboats upon the upper lakes. Colonel Whittingham, Captain Collinson and the Hon. Mr. Kilby, arrive at the Bay today. After thoroughly inspecting the harbour and work at present erected there, they will proceed to Chatham where they will probably view the barracks and this vicinity, which is admitted by the best military men of the country to be the point where troops should be stationed, and military stores placed for the defence of the whole western part of the Province.

THE POTATO ROT.—It seems now to be beyond a doubt that the potato rot has made its appearance, and is likely to prove very destructive, in this section of Canada. We are informed that in some localities, entire fields are turning black, and there are very few patches but show indications of being affected. It is consequently impossible to tell at this stage of the disease what the extent of its ravages may be, but it is confidently stated that at least one-third of the present year's crop will be destroyed. The season has been very wet, scarcely a day passing without rain, more or less, and the wet, cold weather may have had something to do with producing the re-appearance of the potato blight. We are also informed that in several localities, the "army worm" has made its appearance and commenced its ravages. Barley is the principal grain attacked as yet, but it will doubtless extend to other descriptions, as no kind of grain escapes this universal destroyer. In the West, in many localities, the "army worm" has already destroyed whole fields of grain.—*Perth Courier*, 16th.

Two Christians have just been placed at the head of important services in this people. One of the Franco-Posse Effendi has been appointed director of the telegraph as already announced, in place of Daoud Pacha, the new governor of Lebanon. The other, Palmar Massarus, brother to the Ottoman Ambassador at London, has been named to one of the highest posts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These two appointments are looked on as a desirable symptom of the new Sultan's favorable feelings towards his Christian subjects.

A CAUTIONARY NOTICE.—An Irish judge tried two most notorious fellows for highway robbery. To the astonishment of the court, as well as the prisoners themselves they were found not guilty. As they were being removed from the bar the judge addressing the jurors, said, "Mr. Murphy, you would greatly ease my mind, if you would keep these two respectable gentlemen until seven or half past seven o'clock, for I mean to set out for Dublin at five, and I should like to have at least two hours' start of them."

KILLED.—Charles Devlin, a mason, employed on the Departmental Buildings west, came to his death on Friday last, in the following manner. It appears deceased, with others of his fellow workmen, was busily engaged in hoisting some joists from a scaffolding. The planks were not steadfast, and Devlin, accidentally stepping on the end of one, he overbalanced, and threw himself to the ground, a distance of some twenty feet. He lingered until Monday last, when death ended his sufferings.—*Ottawa Gazette*.

JUDICIAL CHANGES.—It is reported that the proposed changes in the Upper Canada judiciary will take place this week. Chief Justice Robinson retires on a pension of two thirds his salary, and it is reported that he will be appointed to the post of President of the Court of Appeal with \$2500 a year additional. The other changes are not yet announced, but it is nearly certain that Mr. Draper becomes Chief of the Queen's Bench, and Mr. McLean Chief of the Common Pleas. It is said that Mr. Vankoughnet does not go on the Bench at present.—*Globe*.

The private letters express complete disbelief in the statement that the loss of the Federal army in killed and wounded had been only 1000 men. It is generally thought observed a writer usually well informed, that the Government wish to see favorable counts as possible to go out by the steamer to Europe, with the view of keeping up the credit of the country on the eve of a new loan, and, as all the telegraph stations are in their hands they let only such reports come out as they deem expedient.

A letter from the tobacco region of Virginia warns the tobacco chieftains of the North against using the "weed" prepared in the South, as they are poisoning it to kill off the Northern men faster than they can hope to do with powder and ball. It is true, it is certainly very important to those who induce its use, and we commend this notice to their careful consideration, leaving them to judge of the value of the information.

The 76th Highland Regiment at Washington appear to have got over their troubles. It is said their colors will be immediately restored and ring leaders be dealt with leniently. It is said they have confidence in their new commander, Col. Stevens. The very sharp discipline proposed of shooting the ring leaders, &c., was not found to answer.

During last week a lady in St. Catharines received notice that her husband, father and two brothers were killed in one of the recent skirmishes between Northern and Southern. All her immediate relatives have now been cut off, and she remains a sad and very lone woman indeed.

Mrs. Wilkinson's Canada House, Oshawa Springs, was entirely destroyed by fire, with all its outbuildings, on Tuesday morning. Most of the property of the lodgers and some of the furniture were saved.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the Lord Chancellor receives \$2000 for propounding Parliament, and the same sum for opening the House "by commission."

Some men's mouths seem to be like the dykes of Holland—made to keep out water.

At last accounts Prince Napoleon was steaming to Sorely on Lake Superior.

MR. RUSSELL'S SECOND LETTER AFTER THE BULL'S RUN ROUTE.

Washington, July 24.
"WHAT WILL THE PEOPLE SAY?"
As no one can say what a day or a night may bring forth, particularly in time of war, I avail myself of a chance of probable quiet, such as it is, amid the rolling of drums, the braying of trumpets and bands, the noise of marching men, rolling of wagons, and the general life and activity in the streets, to write some remarks on the action at Manassas or Bull's Run. Of its general effects abroad, and on the North and South, a larger and perhaps a better view can be taken from Europe than on this side of the Atlantic. It is a natural and intense anxiety to learn what impression will be made abroad by the battle, for, notwithstanding the vulgar and insolent arrogance of the least reputable portion of the press in the United States, generally conducted by aliens or persons who have left Great Britain from cause, it is felt that the result of the action must have very strong influences over the fortunes of the contending parties, particularly in the money market, &c., which resource must be had in fear and trembling. It would be well not to arrive at hasty conclusions in reference to the bearing of the defeat on the actual struggle. Those who are persuaded that the North must and will subjugate the South see in the disaster merely, a prolongation of the war, a certain loss of material, or even an increment of hope in the spirit of the Union, as they think, among the Unionists. Others regard it as an evil omen for the compromise they desire to effect, as it will give the North an other insult to avenge, and inspire the South with additional confidence. The Confederates will accept it as a proof, demonstrative of their faith that the North cannot conquer them, and may take it into consideration to corroborate it by an attempt to inflict on the North that with which they have been menaced by the Cabinet of Washington and its supporters. "What will England and France think of it?" is the question which is asked over and over again. The news must go forth in its most unfavorable form, and it will be weeks, if ever, before the North can set a grave victory to the credit of the Union, and the Confederates in 30 days or so the question will be answered—not hastily or angrily, in spite of provocation and offence, but in the spirit of honorable neutrality. In the States one thing is certain, the Cabinet will resist the pressure of the mob, or be hurried out of their policy and the speedy fulfillment of their prophecies. The crowd they heard of, drawn in by the heads of the hands of some coming man whose face no one can see, but his footsteps are audible, and the ground shakes beneath his tread.

A FIELD FOR LINCOLN.
If Mr. Lincoln were indeed a despot, with the genius to lead or direct an army, now would be his time. All the odium which could be heaped upon him by his enemies, all the accusations that could have been preferred North and South, have been fully urged, and he cannot add to them by leading his army to victory, while the victory would certainly come the most unexampled popularity, and perhaps an extraordinary and prosperous tenure of power. The campaign could be the one worth of Napoleon, could it be determined by even \$50,000,000 and 500,000 men, unless they were skillfully handled and well economized. If popular passion be excited by demagogues, and if it be permitted to affect the councils of the State, it is easy to foresee the end, though it is not so easy to predict by what steps ruin will be reached at last. The Ministers of the mob, and suffrage to resign by the master orders of a just punishment for their temporary monarchs of the North-east. The Secretary-at-war, Mr. Cameron, whose brother fell at the head of his regiment in the field, is accused of making the very submission—which was indeed a crime if over it occurred—by the very people who urged it upon him, and there are Ministers who escape invective and insinuation.

POSITION OF THE ARMY.
The great question to be decided just now is the value of the Union settlement in the North. Will the men and the money be forthcoming, and that soon enough to continue the war of aggression or recuperation against the seceded States? It is a question against the seceded States of money, and say they are not paid. If that be so, there is proof of want of funds, which, if it lasts, will prevent the reorganization of another army, and I think it would not be safe to rely on the present army, or to depend on many of the regiments till they have been thoroughly reorganized. I must be content to believe that the United States is about to lose the services of some 80,000 men, many of whom have already gone home. These are the "three months' men," called out under the President's proclamation. Whether they will enlist for the term of three years, now proposed, cannot be determined; but, judging from their words, they will not do so if their present officers are continued or re-commissioned. At all events, they will nearly all go home to be "mustered out of the service," as it is called, in regiments, at the expense of the Government. It is reported in Washington that steps were taken long ago to supply the places of the retiring battalions, and that there were also offers of 83 battalions, which have been accepted by the Government sent in as soon as the news of the disaster at Bull's Run was communicated to the North. How the regiments about to leave in a day or two were sent into the field at all is one of the mysteries of the war department.

While Congress has been passing Bills of pains and penalties, condemning rebel property, the extreme abolitionists, actually enlightened because no slave is doomed. The extreme depression which followed after the joy and delight caused by the erroneous statements of victory, complete and brilliant, has been gradually disappearing, in proportion to the inactivity of the enemy or to their inability to take advantage of their success by immediate action. The funds have recovered, and men are saying, "Well, it's not so bad as it might have been." The eye of faith is turned on the future, the eye of speculation is directed on the loss of capital, and there is a firm belief that some clever person or another will succeed in inducing John Bull to part with a little of his surplus cash, for which he will receive enormous per centage.

WHAT THE CONFEDERATES ARE BEING ORGANIZED? OPINION OF GEN. SCOTT BEFORE THE BATTLE.
If the bulk of the capital and population of the North is thrown into this struggle, there can be but one hope for the Confederates, and that is, that the Union will be broken up, and that the North will be forced to recognize the independence of the South. The fight cannot go on for ever, and if the Confederates States meet with reverses—if their capital is occupied, their Congress dispersed, their territory (that which they claim as theirs) occupied, they must submit to the consequences of defeat. Is that not equally true of the Confederates? On what ground can the United States, which were founded on successful rebellion, claim exemption from the universal law, which they did so much to establish? Whatever the feelings of the North may be now, there can be no doubt that the reverse of Manassas caused deep mortification and despondency in Washington. General Scott, whether he approved, as it is said, the movement onwards or not, was certain that the Confederates would be defeated. Every hour messengers were hurried off from the field to the end of the wire some miles away, with reports of the progress made by the troops, and every hour the telegrams brought good tidings up to the fact that when the victory was decided in favor of the Federals; at least, the impression was that they had gained the day by driving the enemy before them. Then came the news of the necessary retirement of the troops; nevertheless, it is affirmed that up to 8 o'clock in the evening General Scott believed in the ultimate success of the United States troops, who under his own immediate orders were ordered to retreat. The President the Secretary of War, and other members of the Government, were assembled in the room where the telegraph operator was at work far into the night, and as the circles of fate uncoiled from the wires, gloom gathered on their faces, and at last, grave and silent, they retired, leaving behind them their heavy hearts to the time of battle, must have been to them, a time of great honor was given to him who in calamity and disaster did not despair of the Republic. And it is to the credit of the President and his advisers that they have recovered their faith in the ultimate success of their cause, and think they can subjugate the South after all. The Confederates have suffered heavy in the battle, as it is believed to be the case, they may be disheartened in spite of their victory, and the news of a second uprising and *levee en masse* in the North may not be without an unfavorable effect on their ardor. Such men as Wade Hampton, who is reported killed, leave gaps in their ranks not readily filled, and the number of losses indicates a considerable loss. But the raw levies are not likely to be fit for much for months to come, and it is difficult to see how they will be fit for anything until they get proper officers. Some of the so-called regiments which have recently come in are mere mobs, without proper equipments, uniforms, or arms; others are in the respect of a better order, but still looking like soldiers, but still no better than the troops who were beaten. It is not courage (need it be said?) which is wanting—it is officers; and without them men are worth little or nothing. The men of some regiments fought well; others did not. There was little or no difference between the privates of the one and those of the other; the difference was in the distinction between the officers. The West Point cadets will all be used up by the increase of the regular army of the United States to 40,000 men, just agreed upon by Congress, after some disputes between the Senate and the House of Representatives; and the bulk of the officers with military experience and education are provided for already.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BATTLE—THE REGULARS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.
The President is not content with the fate of the unfortunate in all republics, but he has a good deal of the future to draw upon, and the people are amused by changes among the military commanders and by threats and promises, for which they will all have to pay before the quarrel is adjusted. It is so generally asserted that General Scott did not approve the advance, and that the plans were not matured (and it is probable, too), that it may be believed by those who have not the greatest faith in the firmness of his character, and who think he might be induced to give orders for the execution of ill-conceived and hasty projects, or at all events, to precipitate operations without the necessary conditions of success. It is in the country was becoming more and more impatient, and that men like Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, were loud in their complaints of the delays and inactivity of the army and of its chief, and of the pretensions of the regular officers. The schism which must always exist between professionals and quacks, between regular soldiers and volunteers, has been greatly widened by the action on Saturday. The Volunteers indulge in severe reflections on the generalship of the commander; the regulars speak with contemptuous bitterness of the inefficiency and cowardice of the Volunteer officers. The former talk learnedly of the art of war, and of the cruelty of being led like sheep to the slaughter. The latter, without extracting from the courage of the men, inveigh against those who directed their regiments on the field; and the Volunteer privates are glad to add their testimony against many of the officers, whose pride in uniforms and gold lace did not permit them to soil them in the smoke of gun-powder. It is remarkable that no such hankering after military reputation should be accompanied, in some instances at least, by an absence of any military spirit. The tone in which some officers speak of being "whipped" is almost boastful and exultant. Last night I heard one declaring he thought it was a good thing they were beaten, as it would put an end to the fighting; he was sure sure sure of his success would ever face the Confederates again. Another was of opinion that it was lucky they had not advanced much further, as in that case they could not have escaped so well. And so on. It would be, I am certain, as unjust to the bulk of the officers to suppose they entertain such sentiments as it would be to be in the last degree untrue to say that their men were destitute of courage and were not ready to fight any enemy, if fairly disciplined and properly led; but the expression of these things is indicative of the want of proper "esprit militaire," and it should be reprehended by those who wish to establish the loyalty of the Volunteer army.

WHAT THE CONFEDERATES MIGHT HAVE DONE.
Had the Confederates been aware of their success, and followed up their advantage early on Monday morning, there was no reason on earth why they should not have either got into Washington or compelled the whole of the Federal army that kept together and could not move, or it would have been a road, to surrender their prisoners.

with all they possessed. If the state men in the Federal papers as to their strength be correct, the Confederates could have easily captured 10,000 or 15,000 men in their rear. The chain bridge, that spans the Falls, were open to them—at least there could be but little or no opposition from the disorganized forces. The columns moving round from Fairfax to their left by Vienna would have been able certainly to cross to Matilda; others could have got over at the Falls and still there would have been enough to permit Beauregard to occupy Manassas, and to send on a heavy column to cover Alexandria and to shut up the Federals in the earthworks and *de pont*, if not to wrest them from troops deeply affected by the rout they were witnessing. If the Confederates had the cavalry of which so much has been said they were scandalously handled. A detour by a crossroad from Centerville to the Germantown road would have placed the horse in the rear of the retreating mass in half-an-hour, and it is not too much to say that mass would have thrown itself on the mercy of the pursuers. If Beauregard or Lee's force was small, as they say, and suffered as much as the Federals were, the fight is very strange that the victors should not have been aware of their victory—that is, of the utter rout which followed their repulse. The attempt to form line on the top of Centerville, only partially successful, might have had important results in good order, and saved the Union from the pursuit which he did his best to avert. The journals which at first boasted of the Grand Union army of 45,000 men, are now anxious to show that only 20,000 were engaged. Why did the other 25,000 run away? The German regiment under Colonel Blocker, and perhaps some other corps, may have been in good order, but they were without the incessant alarms. The rain, which commenced on Monday morning early, may have had much to do with the undisturbed retreat of the Federals, as the enterprise and activity of the enemy would be much diminished in consequence, and as for the beaten army, it had never met with reverses. He is a smart intelligent looking lad, of about sixteen years of age, and has been in the employ of the Mercantile Agency in this city. He was taken in charge by Detective O'Leary.—*Montreal Gazette*.

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COMMERCIAL EFFECTS OF THE REBELLION IN ENGLAND.

The London *Mark Lane Express* contains an article on the effect of the rebellion in the United States on England. It says: Last year we drew from the United States grain and meal to the extent of 2,620,000 qrs., and on the average of the five previous years, 1,500,000 qrs. Our grain wants, whatever that may be, for the present year are not likely to be further supplied to any extent from North America; but we have already paid upwards of £6,000,000 for them this year. Increased population, troops and emigrants, with demands from neighboring States on the great lakes, are likely to leave little surplus for shipment in Canada.

Whether North America furnishes Great Britain grain to any extent, for the present portion of the year will depend upon the price. If the price is low, a very large proportion of the wants of the United Kingdom will be supplied from the United States and Canada; if high, only a small proportion. The wants of Great Britain, aside from what she produces, are equal to an annual average including wheat and flour, and something over 5,000,000 quarters.

There is now every prospect of our having nearly as large a surplus as we had last year, and from various sources we learn that nearly one quarter of the last year's crop wheat is still in the hands of the producers. The breadth of land sown this year is said to be one quarter larger than last year. The movement of wheat out of the lake regions, from the first of August to the close of navigation last year, was equal to 3,000,000 quarters, or 24,000,000 bushels.

From present indications, the movement this year from the lake regions will fully equal the movement of last year, in which case low prices will rule, and if low prices will rule, we shall still continue to supply the wants of the United Kingdom largely.—*Buffalo Express*.

THE QUEENS VISIT TO IRELAND.

The course which Her Majesty will pursue in taking her autumnal pleasure is becoming more defined. The departure from Osborne will be made on the 20th instant, and Ireland will be reached the same day. Earl Granville will be the minister in attendance. During the royal stay at Killybegs a couple of stag hunts are to take place, but not, we should presume, after the fashion of the French court, where these occasions are made a pretence for donning persons in an apparel more becoming the fantastic opening of a pantomime than a modern field of the chase. The Queen will remain in Ireland until the end of the month, proceeding thence to her Highland retreat. Balmoral is to be reached on the 24th September, and by that time the sailor Prince will have joined the royal circle.

The trial of the wrought-iron Mersey Gun, better known as the Horsfall Gun, took place at Portsmouth, yesterday. The gun is nearly 16 feet long, weighing 22 tons, and carries shot of 280 lbs.

INSECT MUSIC.—Buffon, Goldsmith and others tell us that flying insects, like mosquitoes, locusts, and so on, making a humming noise they do by beating the air with their wings. It is a mistake. They sing just like ourselves, only their vocal organs are deposited not in their throats, but along the sides of their bodies. They use (so the microscope assures us) a windpipe, the outlet to which is furnished with a vibrating valve like that employed on the accordion; but then a man has only one of these arrangements, while most insects have at least a dozen; and through each of the dozen, as they fly, the air is made to rush with prodigious effect, and some degrees of melody. After all, then, the loudest and the most musical are muscicolas, and carry about with them, under their wings, a full orchestra of wind instruments, wherewith to serenade their loves, and play barcaroles till "daylight does return."

CUTTING TIMBER.—Farmers cut their timber in winter, because they have spare time. To ask them to cut it now would be scarcely listened to a moment, with so much work crowding on every hand. But if you cannot cut it now, it is better to let it stand till another year. We have now on our fences, rails that were split a few years ago—those cut late in winter or spring, have become nearly worthless by decay; those cut at mid summer, have dried thoroughly, and are hard and sound. We prefer paying one-half more to have rails and other timber cut at mid-summer.

One of our contemporaries disposes of the virtues of early rising as follows: "We have watched those fellows who are the early risers, and as a general thing, they are the first chaps who go to the groceries in the morning. It is all moonshine about the smartest and greatest men being the earliest risers. It might have been so in old times, but nowadays, when you see a chap moving about very early, you may be certain that he is after a drink."

"Who goes there?" said an Irish sentry of the British Legion at St. Sebastian. "A friend," was the reply. "Then stand where you are, for, by the powers, you're the first I've met with in this murderin' country."

Words are little things, but they strike hard. We wield them so easily that they are apt to forget their hidden power. Flity spoken, they fall like the sunshine, the dew, and gentle rain; but when unkindly, like the frost, the hail, and the desolating tempest. Morality without religion is only a kind of deck-reckoning—an endeavour to find our place on a cloudy sea by measuring the distance we have run, and without any observation of the heavenly bodies.

"Sire, one word," said a soldier one day to Frederick the Great, when presenting to him a request for the brevet of a lieutenant. "If you say two," said the king, "I will have you hanged." "Sign," replied the soldier. The king stared, whistled, and signed.



FRESH ARRIVALS OF TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

The Subscriber has for sale, at the attention of the Public to his large Stock of NEW TEAS, just brought in from New York, consisting of Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Imperial, Oolong, purchased at a low figure, and put up in neat packages, and which will be offered for sale low.

NOTICE. Those Members of the North Riding of Lanark Agricultural Society, who intend Competing for Root Crops, will please notify the undersigned, before the 12th Sept., as the crop viewers will only visit those persons, whose names they receive from the Secretary.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for Sale, 4 Bbls. Muscovado Sugar, very bright, and has also made large additions to his usual extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS and HARDWARE. Also 20 doz. of Fresh Hates and Caps, newest style from New York, for sale by

BOOK BINDING IN PERTH. O. NELSON, at Mr. Haru Book Store, in the Old Arcade, is now binding all orders promptly.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE VILLAGE OF CARLETON PLACE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is authorized by the Attorney of WILLIAM MORPHY to offer for Sale by Public Auction at Laval's Hotel, Carleton Place, on Saturday the 31st inst. at One O'clock, P.M., forty Village Lots, situated in the centre of the Village of Carleton Place, C.W. Part of the Lots are situated on the North side of the Mississippi River and part on the South side of the River. Plans and further particulars of the property can be had either at the Registry Office in Perth, or of the Subscriber at Carleton Place.

TERMS OF SALE, will be one third cash down or when the Conveyance is made, and the balance in two yearly instalments with interest secured either by approved Notes or Mortgage.

A good and sufficient title will be given. **GEORGE McPHERSON, Auctioneer.** Carleton Place, 10th Aug. 1861. 49-g.

FOR SALE. THAT Large Stone Building on the 8th Line of Ramsay, known as MANUEL'S TANNERY.

—ALSO— The Dwelling House on the opposite side of the road with the Garden and about four or five acres of land.

For particulars enquire at this office. Carleton Place, Feb. 23, 1861. 25

NOTICE. If you want the best medicine for cleaning the blood, and for curing all skin diseases, such as Itch, Scald, and all other eruptions, send for our MEDICAL VIGOROUS PILLS.

THE BUCKEYE MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE.

Which combines all the requisites of a PERFECT MACHINE. Will always have on hand or make to Order, Shingle Machines, Circular Sawing Machines, (Capable of Sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per Day.)

Wood Sawing and Boring Machines Combined; A most Perfect and Complete Article, And will keep constantly on hand, Cooking, Fancy, Box and Parlour Stoves, WOOD & IRON BEAM PLOWS, COOLERS, SUGAR & CAULDRON, KETTLES, CART, BUGGY & WAGON BOXES, ROAD SCRAPERS, DOG POWERS, CULTIVATORS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

Also make to Order all kinds of Grist and Saw Mill Castings, FOR WORK of all kinds done with steam and a dispatch.

CASH Paid for Old Cast Metal. FROST & WOOD, Smith's Falls, 24th June, 1861. 45

THE SUBSCRIBER'S SHOP IN ASH-TON will be found complete in every variety of GOODS, and which will be sold on the usual and liberal terms of Credit.

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HARDWARE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale, at the attention of the Public to his large Stock of NEW TEAS, just brought in from New York, consisting of Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Imperial, Oolong, purchased at a low figure, and put up in neat packages, and which will be offered for sale low.

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SMITHS FALLS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS embrace this opportunity of thanking their numerous Customers of Central Canada.

For the very liberal and continued support extended to them for the last twenty two years, and beg to inform them, that unlike similar Establishments of more recent origin who claim to have reached perfection, they find it still necessary to

Enlarge their Buildings. AND BE CONTINUALLY ADDING TO THEIR PATTERNS and MACHINERY

With a view to keep pace with the Constant Improvements

Which the rapid progress of the country demands, and to still retain the High Reputation which their Establishment has already gained.

And which they are now assured will Compete with any Similar One in this Section of Country.

They would particularly call attention to their Double Geared Horse Power THRESHING MACHINES.

(Either 2, 4, 6, or 8 Horse Power with or without SEPARATORS.)

which are acknowledged to be the best ever made in this section of country, and being MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL BY Experienced Workmen.

Will warrant them to GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

Also making the THE BUCKEYE MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE.

Which combines all the requisites of a PERFECT MACHINE. Will always have on hand or make to Order, Shingle Machines, Circular Sawing Machines, (Capable of Sawing 8 to 10,000 feet of Lumber per Day.)

Wood Sawing and Boring Machines Combined; A most Perfect and Complete Article, And will keep constantly on hand, Cooking, Fancy, Box and Parlour Stoves, WOOD & IRON BEAM PLOWS, COOLERS, SUGAR & CAULDRON, KETTLES, CART, BUGGY & WAGON BOXES, ROAD SCRAPERS, DOG POWERS, CULTIVATORS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

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LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, Lot number Twenty-five, on the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Beckwith, containing 180 acres of good land; well watered. For particulars apply to the Subscriber. HENRY MERRIDITH. Pakenham, 9th Con. } 28-a* March 14, 1861.

MILL Site and Water Privilege FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale the Mill Site and entire Water Privilege, on Lots Numbers Sixteen and Seventeen, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Beckwith, with six acres of Land.—The Water Privilege can be made available for driving any kind of machinery. The property is situated on the Mississippi River, within one mile of the Depot of the B. & O. Railway, at Carleton Place. A good and sufficient title will be given, and terms reasonable to suit the purchaser. Apply on the Premises to ELIZABETH BAILEY. Carleton Place, Oct. 1st, 1859.

GEORGE HAY, Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BRITISH and AMERICAN HARDWARE.

ESTS on hand a General Assortment of Sheet and Heavy Goods, among which may be enumerated, Bar Iron, Smiths Casts, Railing Pipes, and small Castings, Axes, Stoves of all kinds, Agricultural Implements, Builders' Hardware, Paints & Oils, House Furnishings, Mechanics Tools, Cutlery, Mill Saws, &c. &c., to be disposed of at reasonable prices for Cash or first class credit only.

ON SALE LOW FOR CASH, Rock and Coal Oil Lamps, which yield the best and most economical Light yet produced. Purchasers are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves. J. J. SHIPMAN, 221 Sparks Street, Ottawa, 1st Feb., 1861.

DANIEL KELLOCK, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, and GENERAL PERTH, C.W.

HAS constantly on hand the following publications:—Harper's Weekly and Monthly, Gay's Lady's Book, Ball's Monthly, Frank Leslie's Yankee Notions, New York Clipper, Mercury, Ledger, and other New York Publications. 21-cy

NEW HOTEL—ALMONTE VILLAGE ALMONTE HOUSE.

THE PROPRIETOR would respectfully announce to the travelling public that he has opened a Hotel in the Village of Almonte, where he will be happy to accommodate all parties who may favor him with a call.

P. S. Parties travelling by the Stage to Arnprior can procure tickets at the Almonte House as the Stage puts up there.

A GOOD THING. DR. ROBERTS' MAGNETIC OINTMENT, is well worth a trial in case of Rheumatism, Old Sores, Sprains, or Stiff Joints, &c. &c. It is a sure cure for all these and many other ailments.

TAKE NOTICE. THAT DRY FEET is the best preventive against disease and death, and that at

P. TUCKER'S, as just the place to get BOOTS and SHOES, that will keep out Wet in all weathers. All work warranted by hand. No machinery.

Ladies' Boots, and Children's Boots and Shoes made to order in superior style and workmanship. SURGERY Performed upon Old Boots and Shoes, by adding of Feet, making good the Legs, binding the Broken, healing the Wounded, altering the Constitution, and supporting the body with new Soles. NO CURE NO PAY. Advice gratis on the most desperate cases. Carleton Place, June 10th, 1861. 40

WILLIAM MOORE, BOOT and SHOE MAKER, RETURNS THANKS to his Patrons in Carleton Place and vicinity, for the support he has received since commencing business, and informs them and the public in general, that he has removed to a Shop opposite Dr. Hurd's Surgery, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, cheap for cash, and of the best material in the market, and good workmanship.

WILLIAM MOORE. Carleton-Place, June 10th, 1861. 40

THE SUBSCRIBER has just opened a Tailoring Establishment in Almonte, opposite the Almonte House, where he is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch.

He has devoted a term of nineteen years to his Profession in some of the most fashionable Establishments at the West end of London, England, where he has learned his Trade in all its various departments. He has also had some years experience in the United States and Canada. He is confident that all orders sent to him will be executed to suit the Price or Person.

ALL Garments Warranted to fit and give thorough Satisfaction. The London and New York Fashions received quarterly. Call and have your Clothing made to suit you.

P. S.—Cutting done for those who may wish it. Also, Cutting taught in the latest and most improved style. **GEORGE B. LONG, Near the Almonte House.** Almonte, December, 1860. 45

GROCERIES, Cigars, of the best brands and as cheap as the cheapest in the Village. The Subscriber grateful for past patronage

extended to him in the Grocery line, intimates to the Public that he has laid in a Stock of the above necessities and luxuries, which he is ready to sell at a low figure for Cash, and challenge Competition with regard to quality. **HIGH WINES** by the barrel at the lowest selling price. **ABSOLOM McCAFFREY.** Carleton Place, June 3, 1861.

W. E. GRAY, House Painter, Grainer, Glazier & Paper Hanger, has just opened a new and complete Shop at Carleton Place, where he is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch.

He has devoted a term of nineteen years to his Profession in some of the most fashionable Establishments at the West end of London, England, where he has learned his Trade in all its various departments. He has also had some years experience in the United States and Canada. He is confident that all orders sent to him will be executed to suit the Price or Person.

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P. S.—Cutting done for those who may wish it. Also, Cutting taught in the latest and most improved style. **GEORGE B. LONG, Near the Almonte House.** Almonte, December, 1860. 45

LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale Lot Number One in the First Concession of the Township of Ross, containing three hundred Acres.

Also—Lot number 13, in the Second Con. Township of Westmeath, containing 200 Acres. These Lands are situated on the South side of Muskoka Lake, and are of good quality. Other Lands in the West also for Sale. Apply to **ANDREW DICKSON.** Pakenham, March 7, 1861. 27-f

WANTED. A TEACHER, holding a Second Class Certificate, for the 1st of September next, for School Section No. 4, Township of Georgian, Co. of Renfrew. Apply to the undersigned.

JOHN COCHRANE, DAVID DICK, THOMAS McMASTER, Grattan, July 31, 1861. 48-g

FRANCIS LAY, ALLEN, COOPER, FINE CARPENTER, &c., is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch.

He has devoted a term of nineteen years to his Profession in some of the most fashionable Establishments at the West end of London, England, where he has learned his Trade in all its various departments. He has also had some years experience in the United States and Canada. He is confident that all orders sent to him will be executed to suit the Price or Person.

ALL Garments Warranted to fit and give thorough Satisfaction. The London and New York Fashions received quarterly. Call and have your Clothing made to suit you.

RICHARD GILHULLY being thankful for the patronage he has received, informs the Public, that he is now prepared to work cheap for Cash.

He is also manufacturing Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons, Buggies, and every Implement required by a Farmer, all of which he will sell cheap for Cash. **RICHARD GILHULLY.** Carleton Place, May 21st, 1861. 37

ROBERT McNEIL, is informed the public that he has removed his Saddle and Harness making establishment to Almonte, where he will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be entrusted in his line of business.

ALMONTE, May 24th, 1861. 38-f

FASHIONABLE CABINET-WARE SHOP.

THE UNDERSIGNED, in carrying on the Cabinet-making Business of J. W. Bell & Co., in Carleton Place, returns his thanks to the Public that he is prepared to make to order, Bureaus, Sofas, Sideboards, Tables, Bedsteads, of all modes, and the best workmanship