tara, and other places, and even those 5,000 European soldiers who went in disguise into the former city and were taken, are destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and sagacious troops who are firm to their religion, and as they all have been conquered by the present Government, and not a trace of them is left at these places, it is the duty of all the servants and subjects of the Government to rejoice at the delightful intelligence, and to carry on their work with comfort and ease." The Sepoy rebellion had been so well conceived and carried out that there was reasonable hope among the rebels of its success; and Nena Sahib believed that similar treachery and slaughter to his own would be accomplished elsewhere, sat down triumphantly and at ease. He had done his part of the work. There were also remaining in his hands a number of women and children, prisoners, to be dealt with according to his pleasure. His revenge was complete. The British Goverenment had rejected his unjust demands, and he had sent a vast number of British subjects into eternity. He had, besides, English women and children at his mercy. He could make life to them a living death; or he could repeat on them the crime of sudden slaughter. There was no hope for those poor English sufferers. They were the captives of Doondy Punt, otherwise Doondoo, otherwise Nana Sahib; and he was merciless.

Havelock, whose name creates a glow of admiration whenever it is uttered, marched quickly upon Cawnpore to punish the treacherous Sepoy chief: but he came too late to save the helpless women and the poor children. He could not conceal the fact of his coming, nor prevent the sound of his march from being heard, in the midst of rejoicing. The assassin was told of the avengers' approach; his revel was suddenly stopped; but although compelled to seek for safety in flight, he had it still in his power to rob his captives of dear life, and leave nothing but quivering bodies for Havelock's mournful gaze to rest upon. The women had some tidings of the fate intended for them, and endeavoured by all their effectual means to fasten the doors of the place where they were confined; but the assassins overcame all these endeavours, and consummated their fiendish work. The tale of the horrors of Cawnpore, of the slaughter-house and well, are still vivid in the recollection of the British people. The Sepoy leader fled to Nepaul, where it was suspected that he was befriended by those who should have felt bound in honour and good faith to give him up Be this as it may, after a time it was reported that Nena Sahib was dead. The account of his death was formal and circumstantial, the intention being to impress the reader with the reality of the fact. The customary ceremonies had been performed upon his body, his wives had shaved their heads according to the custom of widows, and the goods that he died in possession of had been distributed according to his last request. Native ingenuity was displayed in this attempt to impose upon the British authorities, and stop the pursuit; but the native ingenuity was understood, and Nena Sahib never ceased to be looked for, until the living man was found in the Temple of Ajmere by Captain Brodigan, of the 28th infantry, by means of information furnished by the Bombay police. Although the Tantia Topee, who was discovered and executed two years ago was not the real lieutenant of that name, there seems to be no doubt of Captain Brodigan's prisoner being the monster who had been so long sought for. It appears that adversity has not improved the Nana's nature, for he was again intriguing against British power in India, and engaged in organizing a new scheme of mutiny and massacre. The papers found upon him are said to contain evidence of a very formidable conspiracy, and the other fact of a considerable sum of money being in his possession, may indicate that some of our trusted friends are not disinclined to play a game of treachery. Tantia Topee, who was supposed to have been hanged four years ago, has five thousand Sepoys under his command in the neighbourhood of Saloomba; but the energies of that grim and grizzeled rebel may be depressed when he knows that his master, the Nana, is now in the hands of the British, and will be executed on the common gallows. No apprehensions need be entertained of this new conspiracy; for if it ever possessed vitality, it will expire now that it has come to light; and the implicated parties will be eager to show that their names have been used without permission; and that they are really and entirely devoted to the British rule. The capture of Nena Sahib was the one thing needful to re-establish that rule; and after his ignominious execution the new era of peace, order, and prosperity in India is not likely to be interrupted by native conspiracies and disaffections. If the real Tantia Topee be still alive, and the frontier rebel is not an adventurer assuming a well known name of influence during the rebellion, he may profit by the warning of his master's fate, and preserve his neck in insignificant obscurity.

THE SPIRIT OF POLAND.

The National Government lately issued the following stirring appeal to the people:—

"Six months ago conspiracy unfurled the banner of rebellion. Though representing the wishes of the entire nation, conspiracy at that time was destitute of arms, and the necessaries of war. Exasperated, however, at the new designs of the enemy, and relying on the sanctity of its object, it took the field regardless of numbers, desirous of fighting in a land saturated with the blood of so many preceding generations. As it truly represented the will of the nation, conspiracy enforced the principles calculated to lead Poland to victory. The nation understood its aims and ends, and great and powerful as it is, hastened to enrol itself under the colours of an undivided, a free, and independent Poland. A nation entering upon a duel with a colossus like Russia, and that under the circumstances existing in Poland on the 22nd January last, required ardour and energy, blended with patience and steadiness. The mishaps may not discourage them, and hope deferred should have no power to cool the heat of their enthusiasm, the Poles are in need of the manly qualities which alone guarantee success in such an enterprise as theirs. Whatever may have been the influence of many a failure and many a defeat on the minds of the weak, it is certain that only by believing in our strength, by a self-sacrifice unprecedented in history, by courage and discipline in the soldier, and civic virtues in the citizen, we have been enabled to endure and cultivate the difficulties of our situation. In this faith lies the secret of the insurrection; it is this faith which guarantees the triumph of Poland; which guides the nation in its relations to government and Europe.

"Europe neither fully appreciates our misery, nor is it sufficiently aware of our zeal, and the inexhaustible resources at our command. The National Government leaves Europe at liberty to intervene in our cause according to the political interests or passions of every individual people; keeping, however, the helm of insurrection for itself, and guarding with unremitt[illegible] fidelity the treasure of the national [illegible] it will be obliged to reject, fearlessly and without hesitation, whatever might disgrace the holiness of our independence and liberty. The National Government will turn a deaf ear to all voices advising us to lay down our arms before we have secured our object—the restoration of Poland within her frontiers of 1772. To accept independence for one Polish province, leaving the others to the enemy, would be resigning our historical rights, would be wiping out a nation which has [illegible] for 1,000 years, would be repudiating one's own name in the fratricidal act. No, Poland has not risen from the dead to be only consigned to a new coffin by Europe. There is no Poland without Lithuania and Ruthenia, no crown without the countries legitimately belonging to it. Their history has been common as are the conditions of their social and political life. Poland, Lithuania and Ruthenia, are destined to form a one and indivisible kingdom. To acknowledge the claims of existence in the case of one province, disputing it in that of the others, would be to slay Poland. The National Government would not permit the historical legacy of Poland to be curtailed by any plan or by any person.

"Before the people of Poland lies war. But if slavery and disgrace offer themselves on one side, while liberty and the weal of future generations are wavering in the scales on the other—is it possible for thee to hesitate and submit? No! thou must struggle; thou must bleed for liberty, or die in its acquisition; thou must sacrifice an entire generation on the altar of thy country; thou must war, leaving the issue to God and thy sword. Brethren, let us hold out, for the love of our country, in good feeling amongst each other, and in sacrifices for Poland. Let no one be deterred by any losses he may have to suffer; but let us be prepared to give up life and property, house and family, sons and friends, at a moment's notice. Let us be mindful, that from the moment an insurrection breaks out, all we own no longer belongs to us, but to our country. We all are the servants of the nation; the servants of one grand conviction—of one powerful and all-pervading sentiment. In whatever position we may find ourselves in the midst of this bloody work, we are all guided by common law—by a universal sacrifice of private interests to the public ideal—by one ardent desire to encounter death on behalf of the country.

"In entering upon a new period of the struggle, the National Government will endeavour to call in as many citizens as possible, and make a general armament *more than* a phrase. Poland armed is Poland triumphant. The principles which have hitherto directed the insurrection, and which were embodied in the manifesto of January 22, will remain the leading principles in the National Government's action. No violation of them will be tolerated or permitted. The idea of equality, of religious, political, and social liberty, being maintained in its full force and compass, will be gradually realised by corresponding institutions, as the foreigner is driven away, and a new organization becomes possible. Acting in the spirit of the principles adopted, the National Government is determined to make the greatest exertions in trying to awake the peasantry to the goal of a new political and economical existence. The statutes already issued in this respect are to be strictly enforced, and every infringement visited by the arm of justice. The regular course of the administration, the discipline of the soldiers, and the obedience of the officers in command, will be rigidly superintended by the National Government. Punishing every trespass in the civil and military services, the National Government owes it as a duty to suppress personal ambition, dispel negligence, and visit criminal apathy.

"Citizens of Lithuania, of Crown Poland, and Ruthenia!—Shortly we shall call upon you to engage in the general and decisive struggle for your country. This country of Poland has hitherto been one conflagration, one groaning, one cemetery. It is now destined to become one camp, making all its members labour for liberty, some fighting, arms in hand, others collecting and preparing the means of continuing the war. Such a Poland has no need to tremble before the powers of the earth. Such a Poland will crush the hordes of Russia. Such a Poland must and will be master. L. S.

"Warsaw, July 31, 1863."

THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

The London *Times* has commenced battling against the "Establishment" in Ireland, and contends that as it stands, it "is a deep scandal to the reputation and influence of England, both at home and abroad, and a weakness to the country itself." The *Times* thus discourses:—

"In an island containing between six and seven millions of people, a wealthy minority, numbering barely a tithe of the whole, absorbs the whole of the provision made for religious instruction and public worship. We say the whole, for the pittances flung, and annually squabbled over, to Maynooth, and the *Regium Donum*, and other trifles are not worth taking into account. When the distribution of this single religious endowment is inquired into the scandal becomes still more odious and ridiculous. Our Continental neighbors, who see us coming before the world as the champion of all social and popular rights, are astonished to hear that in Ireland handsome churches are maintained, and Protestant clergymen well endowed, for congregations shrunk to thirty, twenty, a dozen, half a dozen, two, or one, or nobody, while all around them the entire population, with this trifling exception, are left to support their own ministers and their own edifices. No history whatever can palliate a state of things which speaks so strongly against itself. Nothing whatever, except the consent of the people, which is wanting in this case, can palliate the fact of ministers of the Gospel receiving very large incomes for doing next to nothing, while the great majority of the people have to find their religious instruction at their own cost, and after their own fashion.

At the very time that this gentleman [a Rev. Mr. Crosthwaite] is defending the Anglo Irish Church Establishment as an effectual means of holding Ireland and securing some sort of unanimity and peace, the Federal Government is giving it out that the 300,000 new conscripts may expect employment against this country, the whole validity and virtue of that promise being the sense of wrong still cherished by the Irish emigrants and their descendants. It is not for us to predict, much less to hope, that the American war will last many years, but should the Federal army ever be released, it is by no means unlikely that their rulers may find it convenient to send them to the Northern frontier. We may reckon, if we please, on the certainty of disposing of them, and, for our part, we entertain no doubt as to the result. But such a war is no trifle, and with it in the horizon we cannot help feeling that the "garrison" seems to fail of its purpose when the millions leave its hated neighbourhood and arm themselves against it on the opposite shore.

The church of course, professes to be a garrison but not against whole populations, not against the warm devotional and patriotic feelings of an ancient race, not against people at all, but only against the evil that is in them. It is needless here to suggest by what internal and voluntary alterations the Anglo-Irish Church may save itself from its own worst scandals, its sinecure livings, and almost sinecure bishoprics. But it is a very old remark, as old, indeed, as the early annals of the oldest empires, that crying scandals are far more likely than serious defects and real injuries to prove the ruin of institutions and Governments. A kingdom which has three wealthy Establishments, the English, the Anglo-Irish and the Scotch, but leaves millions in all three portions without any religious provision in accordance with their opinions and feelings, will do well to see that those establishments do their work well and are purged of offensive anomalies.

We do not say that the revenues of the Irish church, though larger in proportion to the number of its members than those of the English branch, are excessive, if fairly distributed. Nor are we prepared to make such an apology to the Pope as would be implied in the application of the revenues of the Protestant Church to the purposes of a hostile creed. But if the temper and circumstances of the age prevent us from securing the good behaviour of the priests by taking them into our pay, let us at least take care that the quarrel is not aggravated by the most offensive scandal which a dominant Establishment can present. We have done a good deal towards that purpose in England, and are to do still more. In Ireland the case is much stronger; more has been done, but more remains to be done.

A Paris correspondent writes:—"The Empress' great hobby just now is boating. She has, on the large lake of the park, every variety of boat to be found in the world. Among them are a gondola from Venice, with a gondlier selected for his skill with the gondola and his fine voice; and a caique from Constantinople, with the carkir. This last importation has reached Fontainebleau. Her great delight is to be rowed in the gondola, read Byron, and imagine herself in Venice. She is fond of rowing, likewise, and she is expert with all manner of boats, sculling as well as rowing with great skill.

"A favorite amusement at Fontainebleau is setting on a plank four feet long by four inches wide, and paddling about the lake on it. The Empress and Emperor are both expert in this amusement, which affords them a great deal of sport, for all of the courtiers are not equally expert with the paddle, and pay for their awkwardness with a ducking.

"The Empress has built a Chinese saloon for herself at Fontaine-bleau. It is constructed in the Chinese style, and is filled with objects brought from China by officers of the French army. She has quite a passion for rooms recalling foreign countries.

"In the Tuileries she has a Moorish saloon, a Spanish saloon, and an Italian saloon; in the Elysee she has a Moorish, Spanish, Italian and Egyptian saloon. These freaks are expensive, for all the objects in these rooms are bought at great cost from the countries which they are to represent. The Emperor is paying great attention to his wine vault. He has agents in all the famous foreign wine-growing districts to select the very best wines.

"Large quantities of sherry, port, maderia, and Hungarian wines have been received at the Tuileries within the last few weeks. This would look as if he expected to stay here some time, despite elections. It is said that he intends to introduce many changes in the Government before the Corps Legislatif meets, and that all of them will be in a liberal sense. It is believed that the parliamentary principle of ministerial responsibility will be introduced, and greater liberty of the press allowed."

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—It may be assumed that henceforth, as regards government, Mexico has passed out of the hands of the feeble people who have abused, and indeed were unworthy of the glorious advantages of clime, soil, and harbors which they possessed, into those of their French *conquerors*, who will not be slow to make the most of their prize which a combination of circumstances has enabled them to grasp.

This great and important event is not yet appreciated as it deserves to be in Europe, but we suspect that it is better understood in America. As respects England, it is the first success which France has made in our day to rival us in the philosophy involved in the old home cry of "ships, colonies, and commerce." It can hardly fail to make France, as a commercial and maritime Power, more formidable than ever she was previously. An immense country, teeming with every natural advantage, and having a population of somewhere about seven millions and a half, is worth to her a dozen Algerias, and has been gained almost without a struggle as compared with the enormous blood and treasure which attended France's annexation of the African colony. Upon the future destiny of Cuba and the slave trade this western acquisition of the Emperor's cannot fail to have an important influence. By the Asia, which arrived on the 2nd, from New York, we learn that the Hon. William Whiting has come as the representative of the Federal Government to the European Courts. What does this mean? His mission is said to have some reference to the fitting out of privateers, but may it not also bear upon the Mexican question?—*Liverpool Times*.

The first report of the rag-collecting brigade of the London ragged schools, recently issued, is conclusive as to the success of the project. There are 7 trucks belonging to the brigade, each managed by three boys from the ragged schools, who perambulate assigned districts, and collect paper, rags, bones, and old metal. By this means a great quantity of very useful material of a heterogeneous character, which would otherwise be lost, is brought into the market and utilised in various manufactures. The report shows that since the establishment of the brigade a gross profit of £240 has been made.

Last year, the number of sudden and violent deaths in Great Britain was unprecedentedly large, being nearly half as many again as in any one of the preceding ten years. This may be seen from the fact that there were 20,591 coroner's inquests held in England and Wales, or an average of 56 each day.

The Emperor of Brazil is the only monarch who reigns in any part of the North American Continent. His is a Constitutional Monarchy, and the country is, it is said, flourishing, contented, progressive and happy. The people of Brazil have long been accustomed to the presence and rule of a Sovereign, and it is asserted that the Government is the only stable, progressive one in America. Even there, however, there have been commotions and trouble, and the present peace and good order of Brazil are in a great degree owing to the noble personal character of the sovereign, which sheds lustre on the throne.

In France a scene of great confusion occurred recently at the cattle fair of Pizany (Charante.) A sudden panic, the cause of which is unexplained, suddenly seized upon the whole of the horned cattle at the fair, and nearly three hundred bullocks and cows, bellowing with fury, rushed about, trampling under foot men, women, and children. Twenty-eight persons were more or less seriously injured, one woman having her face badly torn and an eye forced out by a bullock's horn.

The London *Times* thinks the American Government will find enough on its hands at home without getting into a quarrel by insulting its neighbours. It argues that the South will supply troops enough to the rebel government, whereas, the North has manifested its refusal to yield compliance to the conscription law; and it therefore infers that the fighting population of the North is exhausted. It believes that for the purposes of the present war the balance inclines in favor of the South.

MISCELLANEOUS AMERICAN NEWS.

AMERICAN ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA AGAINST FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—It appears, by a despatch from Washington, to the New York *Herald* that the United States Minister at St. Petersburg, Major General Cassius M. Clay, has entered into a treaty with Russia, to the effect that in the event of the Western Powers declaring war against Russia the United States would lose no time in declaring war against France and England—against the former for its invasion of Mexico, against the latter for its piratical alliance with Confederate States. The *Herald* in commenting on the step, says:—The Cabinet at Washington has been thrown into a terrible state of perplexity by this action on the part of its representative at St. Petersburg, not knowing exactly what to think of it. Mr. Seward is by some supposed to have had some share in bringing about this extraordinary diplomatic movement. But we are inclined to doubt his connection with it. Cassius M Clay is a very eccentric fellow, and, although he possesses few of the qualifications usually deemed necessary for success in diplomacy, he may have stumbled on a capital idea, and one which can be turned to very great advantage in our present circumstances. Let us therefore take it, examine it, and see to what it may lead.

We, on our part, have no more cause to entertain friendly feelings towards these two Powers than has Russia. Each has taken a mean advantage of our difficulties to offer us insult and injury. France in contempt of our well understood continental policy, has invaded the neighbouring States of Mexico, seized upon their capital, overthrown the republican form of government, and defiantly established the monarchical principle in its stead. Such an insult she would not have dared to offer to us had not our whole military power been engaged in the crushing out of rebellion. England, while hypocritically professing neutrality, has been actively aiding the rebels, by furnishing them with ships, men, money and means to prey upon our commerce and to roam the sea as pirates and buccaneers. Both Powers have, as far as far as they could venture to do so, given countenance and encouragement to the Confederate movement, and have forfeited all claims to our friendship.

DESIGNS OF THE AMERICANS UPON CANADA —Mr. McGee has put into an authentic shape the designs of the Federal Government upon Canada, which have hitherto been only surmised. He states, as from positive knowledg in his possession, that the Washington authorities contemplate the conquest of Canada by throwing an army of occupation 100,000 strong into Montreal. This is the most startling intelligence that has been broken to the Canadians during the past half century. It accords with the hints, a thousand times repeated, of the Federal press, and with the aspirations of Mr. Secretary Seward. There can be no doubt about the *bona fide* character of the information of Mr. McGee.

The duty of the Government, in this emergency, is clear; but what can we expect from a Ministry inclined to act upon the maxim that the best defence of Canada is no armament at all? The present session ought not to pass without an efficient Militia Bill being passed. The subject possesses an interest exceeding that of every other question before the Canadian public; and we shall have occasion to treat it at greater length hereafter.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.—*Albany*, August 17, 1863.—Information reached here this afternoon of the destruction by fire of Hurst's shoddy mills at Cohoes, and the burning to death of fifteen of the female operatives. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and the only means of escape left the girls were the windows. Some were so terror stricken that they abandoned themselves to their fate and perished in the building. Others fell from the windows into the fire below; and many were badly injured by jumping to the ground. Twenty-five are missing, fifteen of whom are reported to have been burned to death.

DISCOVERY OF NEW AND VERY RICH GOLD MINES.—*San Francisco*, August 15.—Accounts come via Los Angelos of the discovery of a very rich and extensive gold mining region, in the San Francisco Mountains, lying east of the Colorado river. The La Paz and other recently formed mining companies on the Colorado have been deserted for new mines. The latter are described as a new California.

FIRE ON BOARD A BRITISH BARK.—Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, the British bark Queen Mab, Capt. Peniston, just arrived from Liverpool, and lying at anchor off Bedloe's Island, took fire. Her flag, union down, and the smoke issuing from her decks, were observed simultaneously. Immediately a number of tug-boats, and several launches from the French and Spanish ships of war now in our harbor, hastened to the aid of the vessel and her crew. The Police boat was also on hand, and, together with the Worthington pumps on board the tug-boats, and the steam pumps sent from the war vessels, poured streams of water upon the burning vessel. She was subsequently towed under Jersey City, where the fire was subdued.—*N. Y. Tribune, 22d.*

THE TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT COHOES, N. Y. —The Troy *Times* gives the following additional particulars of the terrible calamity at Cohoes, N. Y., caused by the burning of a large shoddy mill in that place:

"In the knitting room in the fourth story 40 girls were employed, under charge of Peter McHugh. Before intelligence could be conveyed to them, they were entirely hemmed in, and none of them could escape by the stairs. It therefore became necessary for them to escape by the windows. Mr. McHugh remaining as long as it was possible for him to do so, and then escaped by jumping out.

"The spectacle presented at this time was perfectly horrible, and made more so by the impotence of those who saw it to render any help.—Some of the poor creatures accepted the alternative of their fate, and dashed frantically from the windows. One struck upon her head, her neck was broken and she died instantly. Others had limbs broken by the concussion of their falls.

"One, a young woman named Donnelly, in her descent was caught by her hoops upon a ladder, and in full sight of the screaming, horror-stricken spectators, roasted to death, her blackened body falling to the ground. Another sprang through the flames, and as she descended, her garments took fire and she was burned to death upon the ground before it was possible to reach her.

"Others ran to the windows and stood there wildly calling for help, until the wild sea of flame behind swept upon and wrapped them in its shroud of death, and they dropped out of sight.

"The number of the killed is variously reported in the excitement. Its lowest estimate is fifteen, the highest twenty-five. In addition to these, a number were very badly hurt by jumping from the windows, and some of them will, no doubt, die."

A letter from Salt Lake City 3rd, says: An immense emigration has passed through this ctiy for California during the present summer. The weather has been remarkably hot, and the crops suffer greatly for the want of water. The first of the Mormons' goods trains from the East arrived to-day, and all the emigrant trains from Europe are reported under way from the frontier. The emigration will be very heavy this year.

COLONIAL NEWS.

CANADA.

The new Canadian Parliament met on the 13th instant at Quebec. The Upper Chamber has elected the Hon Mr. Tessier for Speaker without opposition. The Hon. Louis Wallbridge, after a somewhat angry debate, was elected Speaker of the Lower House on a division of 66 to 58—some of the independent members voting on either side.

In the opening address the Governor-General adverted to the Militia law, and urged amendment as necessary to its effectiveness. In referring to the state of the finances he expressed regret that the income had not included the expenditure. Postal and telegraphic communication to the Pacific was mentioned as a subject for Legislative consideration.

From what has transpired, and from the "signs of the times," the present session is likely to be one of great interest. Not only the eyes of British America, but—to some extent—of Republican America and Great Britain, are directed to the present meeting of the Representatives of Canada at Quebec. Already we are sorry to observe so much manifestation of party spirit, and we fear that the present ministry is not sufficiently strong to abate this and direct its energies to the welfare of the country at this critical time.—*Acadian Recorder*.

There has been a great fire at Three Rivers, Canada. Passengers by the *Europa*, which arrived at Quebec from Montreal on the 16th inst., stated that when the steamer arrived opposite the city, it was utterly impracticable to put in at the usual landing place, from the quantity of sparks and burning cinders continually falling. The devouring element has made a clean sweep through the centre of the town. The houses on both sides of the street leading up from the market place, and of an adjoining one, *La Rue des Forges*, are entirely destroyed. The fire originated about half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night, and at the time the steamer hove in sight, at least one hundred houses had become a prey to the flames, including some of the principal hotels—Farmer's Hotel and the American Hotel.

There are forty new members in the Legislative Assembly, this Parliament, eighteen from Lower Canada, and twenty-two from Upper Canada. There may be some statesmen among them, but the material is, with little exception, of the roughest.—*Montreal Com. Advertiser*.

Some idea may be given of the quantity of grain damaged on board the Lake vessels by the storm of the 11th inst., from the fact that at Buffalo alone, when vessels, which had experienced its effect had congregated there, it was found that 1,000,000 bushels of grain were in a damaged state. Very few cargoes escaped, even those of the A 1 vessels.—*Quebec Daily News*.

The Toronto *Globe* says, under date of August 15: "Government has given notice that they design to cancel the Ocean Steamship contract from the end of the current year, 1st of April next, under the option allowed in the contract, on account of failure to fulfill the stipulations in various respects—such as the regular days of departure of the steamers, their size and power, and the average time of passages not to exceed certain limits, and because the Company, instead of establishing the reputation of the Canadian route, has brought discredit on it. The contract, in natural course, would have run to 1867."

We are sure that the above announcement will be read with considerable satisfaction. The stoppage of the Canadian line of steamers (which must follow if the Provincial subsidy is withdrawn from it,) will not happen a moment too soon.

We clip the following paragraph from a late number of the Montreal *Gazette*:—

"The Hon. Mr. Hatheway, Commissioner of Public Works in New Brunswick, was in town yesterday, and had an interview with the managers of the Richlieu Company and others, on the subject of opening a direct weekly communication between the city and St. John, by steamers to Shediac and the railway thence. Since the "Arabian" was taken off this route there has been no regular communication. All the traffic has been thrown upon the "Lady Head," which is overcrowded. Last trip she brought up 79 passengers, and left many behind who could not get berths. The New Brunswick Government offers £5,000 subsidy, and are in communication with our Government to get a further allowance from it. We hope to see the line established.

NOVA SCOTIA.

GOLD NEWS.—A correspondent of the *Reporter*, writing from Sherbrooke, St. Mary's, under date of Aug. 16th, says:—"Five tons quartz from the Cumminger Lead, were taken off and crushed during last week, and yielded 53 ounces of the precious metal. This is the product of five men's labor, for six days, at a depth of fifteen feet from the surface. The quartz was not picked, but sent to the crusher as it came from the lead, which is a large one found, easily worked. I leave it to the public to calculate the amount per day which this would give to each man employed, as a return for his labor, and thereby judge of the value of our gold fields in this district."

A house in Briar Lane, in rear of the Artillery Park, owned and occupied by Mr. Richard Hare, was, with nearly all its contents, totally destroyed by fire on Monday morning last. The flames had gained much headway before the alarm was given, and the family had barely time to escape by the window. Mrs. Hare, in doing so, sustained some injury.

A sad accident, by which a worthy and industrious citizen lost his life, occurred on Monday evening, about 7 o'clock. As Mr. Cody, the lessee of the "Farmer's Market" in this city, was driving his Express waggon from the Railway Depot into town, when near Harris' Garden, he was accidentally thrown from his waggon, and the wheels passed over his head, causing instant death. The deceased was well known throughout the Province.

REGATTA IN HALIFAX.—At a public meeting in Halifax, called by the Halifax Yacht Club, it was determined to have a Regatta in that harbour on the 9th of September. The co-operation of the Army and Navy, as well as of the citizens generally, was invited. Ward Committees were appointed to raise the necessary funds. A resolution in favour of a General Holiday on the occasion was passed. We presume the prizes will be confined to Halifax craft.

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Bown, of St. John's, Newfoundland, for the following late information respecting the market and trade of that place:—Reports from Labrador are encouraging. The catch of codfish has been generally successful,—some boats averaging 200 quintals each—all taken in a few days. Merchantable codfish is worth 22s. 6d. per quintal; Madeira, 20s.; West Indian, 18s. Butter sold at auction brought an average of 9d. per lb; very prime is worth 9¼, to 10¼. Hemlock boards are scarce, and retailing at 80s. per M. It is thought that the yield of cod oil this season will be very short, because formerly 1 gallon of refined oil was produced from 3 gallons of liver, while this year it is found that double the quantity is required to yield the same amount. Pale seal oil is quoted at £52 10s. per ton.—*Pictou Standard*.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A new paper mill has been established near St. John. The *Telegraph* says the proprietor is confident of producing Printing Paper of such a quality and such a price as will keep any article of American or European manufacture out of the market in the Lower Provinces. Hope so!

THE MACKAREL FISHERY.—We are pleased to learn that the Bay is at present swarming with Mackarel of a most excellent quality, being large and fat. A schooner of forty tons, accompanied by two others of less tonnage, and fitted out with all that is necessary for the prosecution of this branch of our fisheries, left the establishment of George E. Letson, Esq, at Neguac, on Monday last, on a fishing voyage in the Bay.—*Chatham Gleaner*.

The Sackville *Borderer* says the Annual Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, commenced at Amherst, on Saturday, 22nd inst. The Hon. J. W. Johnston is President of the Convention this year.

THE WAR IN THE STATES.

CHARLESTON.

On Friday last the batteries on Morris Island opened fire for a few hours, during which the walls of Fort Sumter were made to scatter bricks and mortar extensively. The Monitors did not fire a shot, however. It was confidently anticipated that the attack of Sunday would prove triumphant; but as yet the telegraph has not informed us of such a result.

The heavy guns, says the *Herald*, are making sad havoc on Sumter, and have breached the walls exposed to the fires of the batteries.

The following is the latest received from Charleston:—

WASHINGTON, 18th.—The Republican Extra has the following: The bombardment of Charleston was renewed on Saturday morning in right good earnest from land and sea.

Gen. Gilmore opened from all new and old works, and Rear Admiral Dahlgren aided with the Monitors.

The Government has received a despatch dated 17th, from a military officer in Tennessee, stating that the Chattanooga Rebel of the 16th (probably an extra, as that day was Sunday) announced that the bombardment on Saturday was awful.

Also that the firing from Gilmore's land batteries on Morris Island, and from the monitors, seemed to be concentrated on Fort Sumter.

The combined land and naval forces of the Federals seemed to be engaged. The information published in the Rebel was received at Chattanooga from Charleston by telegraph, and the fight was going on when the paper went to press on Sunday.

The officer who communicates to the Government the contents of the Rebel, says the editor, instead of making boasts about the result, exhibits the most positive evidence of gloom.

FROM THE POTOMAC.

There are signs of motion in the army of the Potomac. A demonstration was made by the enemy on Monday on the left of our army, and heavy cannonading was heard for a long time. The impression at headquarters was that a battle was going on in the direction of United States Ford, or probably towards Fredericksburg, but no intelligence of that kind having reached Washington last night, it is most likely that it was merely a reconnoissance. There is very little doubt that General Lee's army is moving in a south-easterly direction from Culpepper and Gordonsville. Deserters and refugees confirm this fact, and report that the demoralization in Lee's army is correct, as before stated The Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi regiments are said to be in open revolt.

TRADE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The news from the Southwest to-day is interesting as relating to the opening of the cotton trade on the Mississippi. Gen. Grant has forwarded despatches to the government, recommending that the trade be opened to all loyal citizens, with certain restrictions—a measure which it is said will bring into market thousands of bales of the staple now hidden.

CAVALRY RAID.

A raid of rebel cavalry was made on Saturday into Poolesville, Md., and the telegraphic operator, with all his instruments, was carried off. It was thought that the force consisted of guerillas from London county, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We have seen some important intelligence from North Carolina, showing that the Union feeling there is prevailing in nearly all circles. The recent article in the Raleigh *Standard*, denouncing the rebel government, is traced to the Speaker of the North Carolina Assembly, and is said to have been approved by Governor Vanee. It is also reported that within the past few days no less than seventeen large steamers arrived, loaded with stores. Among the stores are 96,000 English rifles, 160,000 army blankets, 131,000 ready-made uniforms, 23,000 cases of ready-made army shoes, 11 locomotives, six rifle cannon, heavy calibre, five cargoes of railroad iron, and skilful men accompanying them.

UPPER MISSOURI.

General Sibley has been doing some hard fighting with the Indians on the Upper Missouri, as we learn by a despatch from St. Paul, Minnesota. He had three severe battles, in which he succeeded in driving the Indians across the Missouri river with severe loss.

MOBILE.

Accounts from New Orleans says, the prevailing feeling is that the city would surrender without making any defence. The condition of the people, for want of provisions, is reported as positively desperate.

RICHMOND.

Parties recently arrived from Richmond describe the people there as sunk in the deepest gloom. They are deserting the city in crowds, in consequence of the high prices of the necessaries of life. Sickness prevails there to a fearful extent, and the want of medicines is badly felt. Desertions from the army were frequent. There were but a few rebel troops at Richmond on the 7th inst., nor were there any indications of a military movement on the part of the Confederate army.

MORE CAPTURES.

We learn something of the doings of the pirates Alabama, Florida and Georgia by late news from Brazil to the 8th ult. Three American vessels were captured by the pirates off that coast, two of which were ransomed on heavy bonds—namely, the ships Sunrise and the City of Bath—and the other, the Conrad, was armed and converted into a pirate.

A Pernambuco paper of the 15th July says:—

"The Confederate steamer Georgia, Maury, Commander, captured the American ship "City of Bath," 736 tons, W. J. Cooper, master, on the 28th June, in latitude 20 30 south, longitude 29 30 west, off the desert island of Trinidad, belonging to Brazil. This vessel was from Callao, with a cargo of guano on French account, bound to Antwerp. The master being compelled to give a ransom bond for $29,000, the vessel was allowed to proceed on her voyage. The Georgia had taken the American ship Constitution on June 25, with 1,300 tons of coal, from Philadelphia, bound for Shanghae, and was discharging the coal for the purpose of fitting out the ship as a cruiser; also the ship Good Hope, released on giving ransom, and the Dictator, burned. The Vanderbilt has proceeded to Trinidad. The American ship Samuel Robertson, 421 tons, Monter, master, which vessel put in here on the 15th June, on her voyage from New Bedford to Honolulu, having been condemned, was sold by auction for $8,040.

It is reported that the Conrad, which was captured by the Alabama on the 19th of June, has been armed by that vessel, and not destroyed.

The ship Sunrise has arrived at Liverpool from New York. She was captured by the Florida in latitude 40, North, longitude 68 West, but was released on a ransom bond for $62,000.

FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The *Herald* has the following:—

"Richmond papers of the 15th have been received here. The *Sentinel* says a passenger by the central train reports all quiet on the Upper Rappahannock. Ten or fifteen Yankee prisoners were brought down, most of them having been captured by Gen. Imboden's command. A gentleman from above, who came down yesterday, says the finest feeling pervades the army, all exhibiting the most unlimited confidence in their noble chief. Gen. Lee is in excellent health and fine spirits."

The *Examiner* says in regard to Lee's army:

"Army movements were at a perfect stand-still on both sides, the intense heat enforcing quietude. Fighting was at such a discount that even the cavalry was enjoying a season of repose. However, this apathy is liable to be broken any day, and hostile cannon awake the Rappahannock hills."

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Richmond papers contain the following despatches:

MORTON, MISS., Aug. 12.—One of Gen. Kirby Smith's staff officers, who has just arrived here, says that four transports laden with troops passed Rodney going up on Friday. The troops sent down by Gen. Grant were to take the place of the troops in Gen. Banks' army whose terms of service had expired.

Gen. Price was at Pine Bluff, Arkansas Gen. Dick Taylor's army was at Berwick Bay.

One of his field batteries struck two transports near Donaldsville last Thursday, Gen. Smith's headquarters were at Shreveport. He has called on the Government of the trans-Mississippi States to meet him at Marshall, Texas, on the 15th.

The Governor of Texas has taken the field with 10,000 State troops. Gen. Magruder's headquarters are at Galveston.

MORTON, MISS., Aug. 13.—The 46th Texas Regiment of Texas cavalry captured 22 Yankees 13 miles the other side of the Big Black yesterday, and brought them safely to this place. They belong to Steele's division of the 5th Army Corps. Their pickets have been withdrawn from this side of the Big Black. Gen. Dick Taylor has captured 35 New York planters, who were planting cotton for the Lincoln Government. They were sent to Texas for safe keeping.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Aug. 14.—A gentleman just arrived from Staunton reports that some 200 odd raiders brought there yesterday, captured within 15 miles of that place.

Major Robert Morris of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry died suddenly at the Libby Prison on Thursday. His remains were interred in the Oakwood Cemetery, and were attended to the grave by the captive officers of his regiment.

Neither of the Richmond papers of Saturday refer to the execution of Captains Sawyer and Flynn, which was to have taken place on Friday the 14th, and it is probable that their execution has been quietly postponed. There is not much danger of its being carried out so long as Gen. W. H. Lee and Capt. Winder are held as hostages for them.

CAPTURE OF BRITISH MUSKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A Havana letter of the 8th inst., to the *Herald*, states that they have Vera Cruz dates of the 21 inst. Ten thousand British muskets had been captured at Matamoras by a French gunboat. A noted brigand had been caught and shot by the French. The famous Padre Miranda, exiled by Juarez, and for a long time a resident of New York, is the President of the Committee charged with the important duty of visiting the Archduke Maximilian, for the purpose of formally offering him the Crown of Mexico, and is soon to take his departure for Europe.

The expedition against Tampico has not yet sailed from Vera Cruz.

FROM MOBILE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A gentleman from Mobile says Joe Johnston has assumed command there, and thrown twenty thousand troops into the city. Great efforts were making to strengthen the works.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The U. S. supply steamer Arkansas, from off Charleston, Wednesday morning, has arrived.

The attack on Fort Sumter was commenced on Monday morning by Gen. Gilmore's siege batteries and the Navy shore batteries. The Monitor fleet, aided by wooden fleet, attacked Forts Wagner and Gregg, with great fury, silencing the former and almost silencing the latter, thus enabling the shore batteries to play on Sumter.

The Monitors Patapsco and Passaic went within 1400 yards of Sumter and played into it, causing considerable havoc. A shot from Wagner broke a piece of the interior lining of the Monitor Catskill, when within 150 yards of that fort, the piece striking the heads of Commodore Rodgers and Paymaster Woodbury, instantly killing both of them. These were the only persons injured.

The Arkansas left the fleet at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. At that time huge volumes of smoke were seen issuing from Fort Sumter, as if from burning of cotton, and the officers of the Arkansas believed that the fort would be captured or entirely destroyed by noon. Her guns were replying feebly to our fire. Fort Gregg had been entirely silenced. Wagner still held out. The bombardment continued without cessation during Tuesday night, and was renewed Wednesday morning, and when the Arkansas left the firing was furious, the Ironsides, five Monitors and the shore batteries being all engaged.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, who is probably the most reliable of all the Washington newspaper writers, makes the following mysterious announcement under date of the 17th inst.:—

"The army of the Potomac is fulfilling its present duty of an army of observation and defence, the time not having arrived for an advance upon Richmond. It will probably retire to a point nearer Washington to defend that city and the line of the Potomac, and after operations at the South have been successfully consummated it will renew its march on the rebel capital in conjunction with concerted movements of troops approaching from other directions.

Our cavalry are reported to have retired last evening to this side of the Rappahannock and picket its borders.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, of the same day, says:

"The rebels have extended their line of pickets to the Rappahannock, the army stretching from Madison Court House to Fredericksburg. Longstreet's corps has the right of the line, Hill's is along the Rapidan from Madison Court House to Ely's Ford, and Ewell's corps is encamped around Gordonsville within supporting distance of Hill. Stuart's cevalry is all at Culpepper and is doing nothing.

It is evident that Lee contemplates offensive operations. His army has been continuously moving in the direction of the lower Fords of the Rappahannock for some time, and our commanding Generals have looked from day to day for demonstrations against our left.

Last week one of our scouts crossed the river at U. S. Ford and took dinner with some of the rebels upon the Chancellorsville battle ground. A large gang of negroes were employed in getting out timber for the construction of bridges. The reports in circulation among the rebels were to the effect that U. S. and Banks Fords were to be bridged so as to enable Lee to make a rapid advance upon Dunfries and Fairfax, thereby cutting off our communication with Washington and forcing us to attack him.

It is generally believed in military circles that Lee will avail himself of the opportunity now offered by the decimated condition of our army to make one desperate effort for the destruction of the Army of the Potomac. It is not at all improbable that the rebels will attack us, and we may yet have the annual struggle upon the Plains of Manasses and Bull Run.

NEW YORK, 19th.—A despatch to the Herald from the 11th army corps, states that Meade has ordered all the wives of officers and soldiers to leave the lines, as their presence is deemed detrimental to the efficient discharge of the public duties.

Two medical officers of high rank have been arrested for spending nights with secession females.

LEVENWORTH, Kansas, Aug. 21.—About 6 o'clock last evening the rebel guerilla chief Quantrell, with a force of 800 strong, crossed the Missouri river into Kansas, near the town of Gardener, sixty miles below here, and immediately started for Lawrence, arriving before that town at 4 o'clock this morning. Quantrell posted a guard around the town so that the inhabitants could not escape, and with the remainder of his men commenced pillaging stores, shooting citizens, and firing houses. A gentleman who managed to escape, and secreted himself in a corn field near the town, reports that he swam the river at 8 o'clock, and on reaching the bluffs this side had a plain view of the town, which was then a sheet of flames From what he saw he thinks the loss reached two millions, and by this time, perhaps much more, as the rebels seemed determined to destroy everything that would burn.

We cannot learn that any resistance was made, as the citizens were taken by surprise, the first alarm being the crackling of the flames and the yells of the rebel incendiaries. John H. Low was in the city, and it is feared that he has fallen into the hands of the rebels, as escape through their line was almost impossible. A large number of Union troops have been sent in pursuit of the guerillas, but with what success is not known.

Major Anthony, of this city, has issued a proclamation, stating that the people of Leavenworth need not apprehend any trouble, but requesting every able-bodied citizen to provide himself with the best arms he can, and hold himself in readiness to aid our frends in any part of the State at a moment's notice. He censures the General Commanding this Department, who, he says, with five thousand troops under his command, has allowed a few hundred guerillas to get fifty miles into the interior, and burn a city, and destroy millions worth of property; and he intimates that the citizens must depend upon themselves for the defence of the city and State.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 31st, 1863.

THE WORTHLESS AND DEFUNCT AWARD.

"The *sole* cause why the Award is set aside is simply this: *That Award was too favorable, in the Duke's view, to the tenant. It did not give the proprietor enough.* We are not left to doubt upon this point. All obscurity is removed, and we are plainly told that such is the fact."—*Protestant, August 15.*

THE above extract from our very religious contemporary is at once a fair specimen of the truthfulness which characterises its non-religious department, and of the style in which the Tory press whines over the loss of the Award, as if there were twenty men in the Island who really care a straw for the worthless thing The assertion so audaciously set forth in this extract is elaborated through two long articles in two successive Nos. of the *Protestant*; and although few persons attach much, if any importance, to the paper, and the deception aimed at, will not, consequently, be very injurious, still we think it may not be out of place to expose, in a short article, the utter fallacy that the tenantry could derive any advantage at all from the Award.

We deny, most emphatically, that "the Award was too favourable to the tenant." In what shape did the *favour* present itself? The right to purchase at 20 years' rental—to pay the instalments of the purchase money in amounts over the annual rent, besides paying the usual rent, with a small deduction allowed as interest for the instalment paid; and to pay off all the back rents which accrued since 1858. We repeat, what we have said more than once, that there is scarcely a landlord in or out of the Island but who will readily give better terms than these to any tenant who is anxious and prepared to convert his leasehold into freehold. The fuss kept up about a remission of rents due prior to 1858, as an advantage to the tenantry, is a most palpable piece of deception. Such arrears may exist, to some extent, in very poor localities; but where they are not utterly valueless, they are covered by bonds or other securities, which, if not now, could be easily passed out of the landlord's hands in the event of his being expected to relinquish the old arrears on parting with his estate by piecemeal. But to suppose that such old arrears remain unsecured against well-to-do farmers, who have been or are able to pay their rents *since* 1858, and are now in a position to buy the freehold interest of their farms, is a delusion so apparent that not one of the papers on the Government side has yet ventured to discuss the point with us.

But there is the arbitration clause, we are reminded. "That would surely be in favour of the tenant, and that is why the landholders are so opposed to it." There is neither logic nor common sense in this defence of the arbitration scheme. We have no right to assume positively that any party to an arbitration is sure to get an award decidedly in his favour; but we may consider the circumstances and relative positions of both parties to such a measure, and from this consideration we may form a tolerably correct guess as to the side to which success will lean. Now, who will say that the tenant stands on an equal footing with the landlord? The former has a daily and never-ending struggle with the world to support a family, and, at the end of the year, to make up the rent for the latter. The tenant has not one shilling to spare from his hard earnings; but the landlord has thousands to spare; and his labour in connection with the affairs of the world is light. The tenant has not means, influence, nor position, by which the judgment of arbitrators, let them be ever so honest, is very often influenced. The landlord enjoys these advantages, and he would use them quietly, without thinking there was any impropriety in so doing. An arbitration contest would involve the expenditure of much time. Time is of great value to the tenant; it is, comparatively, no object to the landlord. The former must spend more time than the latter, by journeys to town and back; and we all know that journeys cannot be performed without the loss of money as well as time. Besides, in the event of a dispute between the arbitrators, the difficulty has to be settled, if it can be settled at all, by an umpire who represents the landlord class, and who could hardly be expected to vote in favour of the tenant. Add to these disadvantages under which the tenant would labour, the bitterness and rancour which such a contest would excite between himself and his landlord, and which would, no doubt, be visited by the latter on the former in a rigid enforcement of the conditions of the arbitrators' award—a favour or indulgence of any kind being then out of the question—and we think the tenant would have ample reason to pause before committing himself to such a contest, and agree with the Duke of Newcastle that the whole project of an arbitration was open to the most "insuperable objections."

He must be blind who does not see the grounds on which the Proprietors object to the Arbitration