MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY. —The *Chronicle*, of Halifax, announced that a telegram had been received in Halifax conveying intelligence of the death of the Right. Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, father of the Earl of Mulgrave, Lt. Governor of Nova Scotia.

Constantine Henry Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, was born May 15, 1797. He was educated at Harrow School, Middlesex, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, taking his degree at the latter place before he was nineteen. After he became of age, he married Marie, eldest daughter of Lord Ravensworth, and entered Parliament about the same time for the borough of Scarborough. His particular course in the House of Commons differed from that of his ancestors, who, from the days of Col. Phipps, in the time of Charles the 1st, to the father of the deceased, had always voted against liberal principles. His first speech, which was upon the Catholic question, was considered a great parliamentary success.—Lord John Russell's earliest resolutions on reform found an able advocate in Lord Normanby, who is said to have seconded them in a speech which went much further than the formal resolution he was seconding. But finding it very unpleasant to be constantly opposing the views of his father, to whom he was indebted for a seat in Parliament, Lord Normanby retired into private life, and for two years resided in Italy. On his return to England, he wrote several pamphlets advocating parliamentary reform; and in 1822 he again entered the House of Commons, as member of Hiram Ferrars, "one of the most insignificant constituencies of the country." His parliamentary career was spirited and able, and consistent with the principles with which he entered upon public life.

On April 7th, 1831, Lord Normanby was called upon to succeed his father in the Earldom of Mulgrave. He had been prevented by the long illness of his father from taking an active part in the reform bill agitation, but in the House of Lords he exerted himself to induce the hereditary legislature to yield to the national demands for a renovation of the constitution. In 1832, at which time the Jamaica troubles commenced, and a rebellion had broken out on the Island Lord Mulgrave was selected as the most fitting person to restore order. After the passage of the emancipation act by the Imperial legislature, and Lord Mulgrave had seen its provisions successfully carried out, he returned to England and accepted the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he held until the breaking up of the Melbourne Cabinet, in 1834. In 1835 Lord Melbourne regained office, and made Lord Mulgrave Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He is said to have become the most popular of viceroys, and by his firm and impartial dispensation of law, made friends of all parties. O'Connell said of him, that he was the best Englishman Ireland ever seen.

Lord Mulgrave resigned his Irish Lieutenancy in April, 1839, and was Secretary for the Colonies from September to December of the same year, when he became Home Secretary, and held this office until September 1841. In 1845 he was appointed ambassador to France.

In his younger days the late Marquis wrote several novels, entitled, "Yes and No"; "Clarinda"; "Matilda"; "The Contrast"; "The Prophet of St. Pauls," &c.

The Earl of Mulgrave, Lt. Governor of this Province, being the eldest son, succeeds to the title and estates of his father, the deceased Marquis of Normanby.—*Journal*.

ARRIVAL OF THE SMALLEST CRAFT THAT EVER CROSSED THE ATLANTIC.—The Chicago *Times* says, on Thursday afternoon the sloop Skjoldmoen, commanded by Capt. L. Wesenburg, arrived from Bergan, Norway, which port She left on the 12th of April, arriving at Quebec on she 12th of July and reaching Chicago on the afternoon of the 16th of July, occupying ninety-four days. She had a very rough, stormy voyage, but made good sailing under the circumstances. This sloop is the smallest vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic —being fifty-five tons burthen, while that in wich Columbus visited this continent was upward of sixty tons.—The Skjoldmoen is about sixty feet long, length of keel forty-eight feet, owned by T. Svano of Bergan, father of the senior member of the firm of Svona & Synnestyedt, 117 Kinzie-street, to whom her cargo of herrings, stock fish, anchovies, Norwegian cod liver oil, and Spanish salt, was consigned.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—In reading over the English papers usually received by the mail steamers, one sees but little reference to the true condition of Ireland. Although thousands are leaving it for America and Australia, thousands more remain at home in the most pitiable condition. There must be something radically wrong in the government of that country, or in the training of its people, when so much misery prevails.

Few nations possess more natural advantages than Ireland. Its soil is not surpassed in fertility; and its people, properly directed, not behind any in the world for working their way where a fair opportunity opens for them.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Monastery of St. Francis, in the Island of Achill, Mayo, which appears in a Dublin paper:—"Starvation prevails to a frightful extent here. The awful state to which destitution has brought most of the inhabitants is most deserving of Christian charity and compassion. Separated from all civilized life the destitute people are left to die unpitied. * * Really the pen is powerless in attempting to describe the terrible sufferings of these poor, devoted, simple-minded, devout people. We have made an appeal for aid that would enable us in some degree to alleviate the miseries by which we are surrounded, not indeed to meet the distress which is so widespread, knowing that no amount of private charity likely to be procured could remedy the evil which here is universal; but I plead earnestly for the poor little children, many of whom are weak at home, through distress and want alone, and cannot consequently reach us."

Martin Kneavsey, of Mayo, is one of the miserable race of Irish serfs. He is an under-tenant of Lord Sligo's, holding a wretched scrap of land some miles from Westport, for which he pays £1 per rood. He also holds a miserable hut, for which he pays £1 10s a year. The produce of the little field and the price of his day's labor comprised Martin Kneavsey's resources for supporting himself, his wife, and three children, and for paying the rent. When hard times came, when the little crop failed, and when employment became difficult or impossible to procure, his lot became many times darker. The sole amount of sustenance possessed by Martin Kneavsey and his family, during sixteen days, was two stone of yellow meal. At the end of this period his son, his eldest son, died, and died of starvation! The doctor's certificate tells the sad story. A few days after the death of his son, Martin Kneavsey, broken in strength and in spirits, sought shelter within the walls of a poorhouse. He took the last reluctant step of the Irish peasant when he entered the Westport workhouse. In the cold shelter of the workhouse he thought, perhaps, to sink into a nameless grave, and to hide his cares from the world; but he was not destined for a fate so happy. A tenant of Lord Sligo's volunteered, in presence of the Westport Guardians, to procure him employment at the rate of *fourpence* a day, and, on the faith of this liberal engagement, Kneavsey was again turned out on the world, and the doors of the workhouse, the last wretched resting-place he had aspired to, barred against him. Fourpence a day! Think of it, people of Ireland. *Four persons are condemned to live on fourpence a day, or starve*. And such are the laws of the land as expounded by the Westport Board of Guardians. One victim out of the family has already fallen—hunger already has left a gap in its ranks; but the unfortunate remnant is to be exposed to the same fate, and four human beings are condemned to life or death on a penny each per day.—*Nation, July* 11.

PRESENT STATE OF SEBASTOPOL.—A gentleman who has lately returned from a fortnight's visit to the Crimea, has sent to the London *Morning Post* the following account of the appearance of Sebastopol and its neighbourhood in 1863:—

On arrival at Sebastopol one is at once struck with the desolation that prevails on each side of the harbour. There are, indeed, a few guns still mounted on Fort Constantine, and the Russian ensign waves over it, but the other forts on the north side are crumbling to pieces, and not a gun nor a soldier is visible along the whole range of these formidable works. At the entrance to the harbour are the few worm eaten bulks lately raised by Col. Gowen, and off South Bay lies the admiral's steam yacht, while a few coasters are laden with shot and broken shell *reliquiæ Danum* of 1854 55, at the further extremity, and these are the representatives of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea in 1863. Landing at the quay, where now no Russian official accosts the suspicious stranger, a walk of 200 yards leads to the hotel, kept by one M. Witzel, formerly head waiter of the club house, the ruins of which are immediately adjoining. The rooms are scrupalously clean, and the "green soup and young mutton" are not the worse because they are the staple delicacy of a bill of fare of prodigious length. First in interest to the visitor here, as to many a distant fireside in England, must always be the British cemeteries. It is a task of several days to inspect them all, scattered as they are on so many hillsides, and several of them we were not able to visit; but it will be gratifying to the survivors of that memorable campaign to hear that of all we visited we scarcely found one that had received any injury beyond the unavoidable decay which eight Crimean winters must bring with them. This is in a great measure owing to the attention of Captains Eldridge and Clipperton, the late and present consuls of Kertch. Around each enclosure, small or large, low solid walls have been built, and are kept in good repair. On Cathcart's Hill, though the grass has grown over many of the flat tombstones, we only noticed one headstone that had been injured; it was one which marked the grave of a colonel of the 55th Regiment, and on inquiry we found that it was blown down in a gale last winter. It splintered to pieces and the words "Colonel, 55th Regiment" were all we could collect. In the adjoining cemeteries where some hundreds of our brave soldiers rest, it is gratifying to see that even the round shot which eight or nine years ago some friendly hand placed as a border to his comrades' grave remain undisturbed. What has been said of Cathcart's Hill applies equally to the graves of the light division, and, *in fact, to all the light enclosures*. Wild flowers spring up luxuriantly about them all, and there is no appearance of any intrusion either of man or beast. General Pelissier's headquarters and Lord Raglan's house are inhabited by Tartars, who have taken great pride in preserving everything that tells of their departed glory. The huts surround Lord Raglan's quarters which sheltered his staff; a small tablet in the room where he died records the fact. Kadikoi and Balaklava are as quiet as the grave, some few small boats lying idle in the harbour, our quay rotting to pieces, and our huts now occupied by the returning Tartars, whose only occupation seems to be fishing for the treasure trove. the sad mementoes of the awful gale of Nov. 14, 1854. A bag full of sovereigns was fished up a few days before our arrival. "Point Powell" and "Castle Bay" in bold English letters on the rocks, still greet the eye, and several old barges savour still strongly of the Saxon. The field of Balaklava is now dotted with vineyards, and is by no means good galloping ground in 1863. All our batteries remain much as we left them. The trenches can be traced for miles. They have fallen in, as might be expected, but every position is recognizable at a glance. Inkerman's Heights are covered with brushwood, though the batteries are easily discerned, and the camps are also well distinguished, though the grass has grown over the paved streets that intersected the lines. The principal occupation of the Tartar women and children consists in digging for bullets, of which they find vast numbers in the crumbling soil of the batteries. Great quantities of grape shot and broken shell still lie about the principal points of attack. I regret to say that the Redan monument is in a disgraceful state; the inscription has been almost entirely obliterated. Some Vandals have cut their names on it, and even large pieces out of it for keepsakes, and the wall around it is broken down in several places. The Redan itself is unaltered in general appearance. though gradually crumbling into the ditch, and the vine-yards are quietly springing up in its rear. The Malakoff remains a mass of ruin; in fact nothing has been done since the war to alter the appearance of the town, save the rebuilding of a line of barracks near the docks, where the present garrison, consisting of one battalion, is quartered. If possible the desolation is more apparent on the north than on the south side.

You can traverse the whole line of fortifications and meet with neither soldier nor gun; the ramparts are falling into their fosse, the walls have sunk, though the general appearance is that of desertion rather than destruction. A new church has been lately erected in memory of Prince Gortschakoff and the Russian army, which stands well above the large Russian cemetery near the lighthouse. There are said to be 3,000 inhabitants in Sebastopol; we scarcely met 30. The shops consist of a long line of open huts, on which English letters repeatedly occur, and prove their origin. These cover the ground where Fort St. Nicholas once stood. Some few of the houses have been re-built, facing the harbour, and we were agreeably surprised to hear one evening the strains of music, which brought out nearly one hundred well dressed people to promenade on the terrace, where a naval trophy looks proudly down on the shattered town, but from whence they came, and whither they returned, we never exactly found out. Music amidst so much ruin jarred strangely on the ear. We made an excursion to the Alma, and slept at *what was designated the Hotel St Petersburg*, a Tartar cabaret close by the bridge which crosses the river, and visited the next morning the first scene of the campaign at Boulganek. The ruined post-house still marks the spot where the first shot was fired. The village has been partially rebuilt, the graves of Major Rose, Lieut. Cockerell, and Captain Cust are well preserved, and the monument to the memory of the 23rd and 33rd on the heights is not injured. The Tartars appear to have a friendly recollection of the English, and they have planted trees round several of the graves. The bridge has not been repaired.

It is stated that the Prince of Wales begins to show symptoms of that devotion to fashion which made a dressy public call George IV. the finest gentleman in the world, and he has taken the initiative in a fashionable movement of immense importance. He actually decrees the revival of white waistcoats—an article of dress which for several years has been tacitly forbidden in polite society, ever since Julien made it a little common by indulging in one of such huge dimensions and giving the cue to the caricatures thereon by the negro ministrels. But to return to the white waistcoat. The Prince introduced it at the recent drawing room in Buckingham Palace, greatly to the chagrin of the gentlemen who had arrived in black waistcoats, according to the prevailing mode. It was generally admired, and the excitement in *fashionable circles* almost equals that created by Beau Brummell years ago on the cravat question. The Princess of Wales dresses well, but is not yet an authority. She gave a banquet the other night at Marlborough House to a few invited folks, and as it was her first effort she was very generally criticised, and came off bravely. During the ball, intelligence arrived of the death of her grand-uncle, who was heir to the Danish throne; but the intelligence was withheld from her and the company till the next morning. The old Danish Prince was seventy years of age, and by his death the Princess of Wales' father, Prince Christian, is once more nearer the throne of Denmark; and before long Alexandra will be the daughter as well as the wife and sister of a king, and the sister-in-law of two queens.

The great pin-hunter, the Baron de Sevres, is dead. Amongst the property he left was found two large and heavy boxes, which by the heirs were supposed to contain cash, but turned out to be filled with hundreds of thousands of all imaginable kinds of pins. For the last 20 years his regular habit has been to pass along the most frequented streets and places of public resort, and to pick up any pins he discovered on the ground.

UNITED STATES.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK.—The yellow fever hospital in the lower bay has now thirty patients. Fifteen persons are sick with yellow fever, and fifteen are convalescents. These patients are chiefly from the U. S. Steamer Alabama, and the French steamer Charles Martel, from Vera Cruz. All inbound vessels are now detained in the lower bay, which, under the new law, is the Quarantine anchorage.

Nine hundred and seventy deaths occurred in New York week before last.

An empty whiskey cask in front of a distillery in Brooklyn, N. Y., exploded on Sunday afternoon, seriously injuring a man who was sitting upon it (the fire from whose pipe caused the explosion,) and a little girl, who was struck by one of the flying staves. It seems that whiskey casks are still dangerous even when their contents are exhausted.

A couple of thieves entered a banking-house in Rockport, N. Y., the other day, knocked down a young man, who was acting as clerk, locked him in the safe, and then made off with all the money they could gather up in the office. They were afterwards arrested, one in Rockport and the other in Rochester.

By a recent debate in the House of Commons, it appeared that the tide of emigration to the United States, which had been somewhat diminished in 1861, has resumed its full flow. Of the entire British emigration, over two-thirds steadily seek the United States, in spite of special efforts made in their behalf of Australia and other British colonies. The usual rate is little over 16,000 per month.

Several German girls have gone to service in the harvest fields of Northern Illinois, where they receive one dollar per day wages.

The Richmond papers still continue to discuss the subject of foreign recognition and intervention, but evidently with little expectation of such good look at present.

A horrible discovery has just been made on the rebel line of fortifications at Vicksburg Quite a number of men have been engaged in repairing the rebel fort that was blown up on the night of the 3rd inst. In the course of their operations they exhumed sixty or eighty bodies found buried in the ruins of the fort. It seems that while our miners were at work making an entry into the side of the hill that was crowned by the rebel fort, a strong working party of rebels were set to work sinking a counter mine, within the fort. This party, consisting, it is said, of more than a hundred men, were in the rebel mine when ours exploded, and those of them who were not killed outright were buried alive. Some of the exhumed bodies are terribly lacerated and mangled, while others have not a mark or a bruise upon them. Two heads, one that of a negro, have been dug up. They were completely severed from the bodies, the latter not having yet been found. The bodies are found in almost every position,—some standing erect, others sitting or lying, and in one instance the body was head downward as if it had been caught in that position by the crumbling earth while falling headlong into the pit below.

The Boston Journal of Thursday morning says of the heat:—

Yesterday the heat was not so oppressive as it had been during the first of the week. The thermometer stood on an average about 86°. Our exchanges are filled with accounts of the effects of the high temperature and of casualties arising therefrom. Twenty people were sun struck in New York on Tuesday, many of them fatally, and seven deaths from this cause took place in Brooklyn same day. In Baltimore same day the thermometer went up to 120°, and many died from the heat. In Philadelphia, where the temperature at the extreme was only 99½, many cases of sun-stroke are reported. The heat so affected the rails of the city passenger railway company that in several places, through expansion, they were raised eight inches from the track. What with the incautious use of iced-water, unripe fruits, and the effects of the extraordinary warmth, mortality is reported very great almost everywhere.

A despatch received from Washington says that a letter received at the National Capital, by way of flag of truce boat on the James River, states that Jeff. Davis continues very ill in Richmond, and doubts are now entertained of his recovery. He has been ill more or less for several months.

Admiral Porter has been granted two months leave of absence, and will visit the North after making the necessary arrangements for the management of the Mississippi fleet during his absence.

Several Cabinet meetings have been held in relation to the French policy in Mexico, and it appears to have been decided that permanent occupation by the French shall not be permitted, and that the entire abandonment of Napoleon's policy there will be demanded even at the hazard of a war.

COLONIAL.

ON DIT—That Governor Gordon of New Brunswick is likely to succeed the Earl of Mulgrave, (or new Marquis of Normanby) in the Governorship of this Province.—*Halifax paper*.

DEATH OF ANGUS MCASKILL, THE NOVA-SCOTIAN GIANT.—Angus McAskill, the well-known giant, died at St. Ann's, Victoria County, on the 8th inst. He was sick and complaining for some time, and during his illness received the best medical advice the country could afford. Some years ago McAskill visited the principal towns and cities in the British Provinces, and also in the United States and West Indies. On his return to Victoria County he commenced business and purchased several farms, and an excellent grist mill, and was in comfortable and independent circumstances. His kind, mild, and gentle manner, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His father and mother are still living. He has left a large circle of friends who mourn his death. McAskill was by far the tallest man in Nova Scotia, perhaps in British America. The dimensions of his coffin were: Length, 8 feet; breadth, 2 feet 6 inches; height, 1 foot 3 inches. His funeral took place on the 10th, and was attended by a large and respectable concourse of people.—*Chronicle*.

CURIOUS DEATH.—In Montreal, a man employed by the Corporation to remove the bodies of dead animals out of the city, was stung over the eye by a fly, which, it is supposed, had been feeding on putrid carrion. The whole side of the face became inflamed quickly, and in spite of every effort to save him, the man died two days after.

In a mill at Nelson, N B, on the 26th ult., a piece of deal wedge shaped, and six inches wide at the broadest part, was struck by a circular saw, and, point first, passed *right through the front of the head* of one of the employees named John Roleau, carried away both eyes and nose, and finally lodged in the head of the building. At last accounts the unfortunate man was alive, and there were hopes of his recovery. So says the *Colonial* (Chatham) *Times*.

THE WAR IN THE STATES.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—The following extracts from a private letter, written by a member of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, contain some statements of interest relative to the siege of Forts Wagner and Sumter:

"We are still at work planting siege guns, and I suppose before this reaches you they will be hurling their deadly missiles among the *rebs* at a great rate. I think that Charleston has got to cave in this time, as Gen Gillmore works like a man that would not give a thing up easy. He is doing all in his power, and should he fail (though possible, but I think improbable), it will not be his fault. The troops have all the greatest confidence in him, and I think him just the man for such work. From what I can learn he is not a man to waste lives, but depends mostly on his big guns and iron clads, and I think they will have to do most of the work, as there is not much chance for infantry to work.

It is very hot here, and there has been much suffering from sun stroke. I heard yesterday that we had reinforcements on Folly Island. As to the truth of the report I cannot say. One thing is certain, we need them very much, as the men are nearly worn out. You can judge, when out of 700 men in the Twenty-fourth only about 200 are fit for active duty. I am happy to say their illness is not dangerous, being mostly chills, which are quite prevalent here.

I must tell you what we have to do here. At half-past 3 we have to form in line and stand until 5 under arms, to be ready in case the rebs should attempt to capture our siege guns, which are about 700 yards from Fort Wagner. The pickets lay under cover of sand banks thrown up to protect them from the enemy's shells. We have three regiments on picket at a time. We go once in six days, and stay twenty-four hours. The pickets are relieved every night. Once in a while the enemy throw a shell over about relieving time, but seldom do any harm.

Every other night, when not on picket, we go to the front and work on the siege. We have not had a man hurt since we came here, to my knowledge. We consider the 24th a lucky regiment, as we have been through considerable and seen some fighting, and have lost but very few men since we left home. We have had 18 men killed—no officers; wounded, 3 officers and 69 men.

I believe I have never told you we have a band, through the generosity of Gen. Stevenson's father, who spent a large amount of money for instruments, and presented them to our regiment They have taken a great deal of pains to become proficient, and now they play finely.

Enclosed is a piece of our old flag. Please preserve it with care; it has been through nine battles with us, and we love it is as an old friend. We can truly say it has been worn out in the service."

THE VANDERBILT REPORTED SANK BY THE GEORGIA.—The New York papers state that it was reported in Havana on the 1st instant that the Confederate steamer "Georgia," Captain Semmes, had engaged and sunk the "Vanderbilt" off the Great Isaacs, near the Bahamas. The news was brought by the Federal schooner "Sea Drift" from Key West, where it was derived first from a vessel from Port Royal, and next by a pilot boat which spoke a vessel from New York to New Orleans. The same report was also brought to Havanna by H. B. M. steamer "Steady." The action lasted twenty minutes, and the "Vanderbilt" went down with all on board. The "Georgia" is said to mount twenty guns of the heaviest calibre.

A CHASE AFTER REBEL PRIVATEERS.—*New York*, Aug. 8.—A letter dated Bolivia, July 26, on board the United States steamer Mohican which was snet in search of the pirates, states that the Florida was at the Island of Las Casas on the 14th ult., where her surgeon and paymaster were drowned by the swamping of their boat. Here she got seventy tons of coal, and left on a cruise. We hear nothing or see nothing of the Alabama, for which we conclude she has left this coast entirely. As for the Georgia, we think she is in some secluded bay on the coast, awaiting her guns by the Castor. It is some satisfaction to know that she will have to wait a very long time. The U. S. ship Onward left here on the 25th on a cruise. American vessels are taking out Brazilian registers, availing themselves thereby of the Brazilian flag.

THE IRON CLADS OFF CHARLESTON.—A private letter from the vicinity of Charleston contains some information of interest.

"Since leaving Charleston harbor, I learn that a number of the officers of the iron clads have been obliged to retire in consequence of the exhausting character of their duties on board, and that their places have been supplied by others.

There has been another serious accident on board the iron clad Nahant. They were condensing water on board, and as the water for some time past has been rather brackish, much pains was taken at this time to remedy the evil. The officer of the deck, therefore, requested the captain of the hold to bring him a little to try. As the tank was unscrewed, the steam of the boiling water rushed out. scalding terribly seven men, in some instances causing the skin to peel off. Their cries of agony as their wounds were dressed were quite distressing.

During the recent attack upon Fort Wagner, the Nahant had two shots penetrate her decks, while the stern of the vessel was opened three inches by a shot from Fort Wagner."

WHAT IT COSTS.—The expenses of the few days riot to the people of New York will amount to millions of dollars. This will have to be defrayed by the taxpayers, by a law of the State of New York making cities and counties responsible for damages caused by breaches of the peace. This burden will ultimately fall on the hard-working men and women of the city, in the shape of increased rent and higher prices for food and other necessaries. These facts prove that the masses in this city have a far greater interest in the preservation of law and order than the Federal Government. It shows where the loss falls.

HONORABLE CONDUCT.—The courageous, self-sacrificing spirit of some of the Catholic Priests in this and neighboring cities, during the riot of the last few days, has been worthy their name and profession. In this city Father Hewitt was wounded by a club in an attempt to disperse the mob. Fathers Hecker and Walworth were active in the midst of these infuriated ruffians, making efforts to save property and life. Several of the priests on Sunday delivered sermons in which they warned their hearers against taking any part in riots or mobs; told them to obey the laws, and to help to put down all lawless proceedings; and in some cases threatened them with the terrors of the Church if they became rioters.—*New York Post*.

At a meeting of the Board of New York Supervisors on July 22, a resolution offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderers of Col. O'Brien was adopted.

Brooks Brothers (New York) estimate their loss during the riot at nearly $90,000. The police ares lowly recovering the property, though in a somewhat damaged condition.

Mayor Opdyke (New York) offers $500 reward for the apprehension of any person who may have committed arson or murder in the late riots in New York.

A letter written on board the Nahant Monitor, after the fight with Fort Wagner, states that she carries the marks of a hundred shot, and that her smoke stack is completely riddled; still she was as good as new, and had been ordered to Warsaw Sound to attend to a rebel iron-clad which it was reported was on her way down from Savannah.

LEE'S DESIGNS.—There is a strong impression in Washington that Lee will resume his invasion policy again, by making a tremendous demonstration against Washington and Baltimore, instead of moving into upper Maryland and Pennsylvania.

A RAID IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Petersburg, Va., *Express* of July 22, referring to the cavalry expedition sent out under Gen. Foster, says:—"The Yankee raiders burned the railroad bridge over the Tar River, near Rocky Mount. They destroyed the depot at that place, tore up two miles of track, burned 5,000 bales of cotton and a large cotton factory. The bridge over the Tar River was on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and was about 300 yards long. They also captured a train of cars, which contained two car loads of ammunition and 30,000 pounds of bacon, which were destroyed."

HOW THE DRAFT IS INTERFERING WITH MANUFACTURES.—The Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Reporter says:

"At present our jobbers are receiving large orders, and they find stock and facilities for immediate production much below the demand. The draft is likely to further reduce the number of journeymen shoemakers, which are already scarce, and producers are finding it much harder work to get the shoes than to sell them."

The Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter likewise testifies to the same fact. It says:

"Labor is scarce and high, and the draft is making fearful havoc among the journeymen in our manufacturing districts."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, August 18, 1863.

A Union Convention of the first and second Congressional districts of North Carolina have denounced the Confederate leaders and favour a return to the Union. The Raleigh *Standard* denounces the same and their ill-success, and throws the entire responsibility of war on the secessionists, and favors the return to the Union.

Gen. Grant favors the opening of cotton trade to citizens on the Mississippi, which will bring thousands of bales to market.

A cavalry expedition from Corinth released 250 conscripts. Another company of conscripts came into Corinth desiring to enter the Federal service.

The N. Y. *Express* mentions heavy arrivals of veteran troops yesterday, probably to quell the anticipated riots. Governor Seymour is preparing a proclamation against rioting.

Conscripts from Wilmington report that within a few days 17 large steamers have run the blockade into that port with stores for the Confederate army.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 19.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 16th, has a telegraph from Charleston announcing a terrific bombardment on Saturday last. The fight continued on Sunday. Advices from Fort Munroe state that the side of the fort exposed to the Federal batteries is already breached.

Pemberton's army is reported gone to pieces, Texans leaving *en masse* for home, Tennessians and Alabamians leaving in squads. Over ten thousand Tennessians have come within the Federal lines since Rosecranz's advance on Tullahoma.

Bragg (Confederate) at Chattannooga with 26,000 men, having lost full 10,000 by desertion.

Johnston (Confederate) at Brandon and Enterprise with the same number, having lost one third of his army from the same cause as Bragg.

The Governor of Alabama urges impressment of slaves for Confederate service.

Flour.—Super. $3 90 a 4 45; Extra. 4 70 a 4 90.

AUGUST 21.

Rosecran's army reported moving on Atlanta. Refugees report Bragg retreating from Chattanooga in direction of Atlanta, with greatly weakened and disorganized force. East Tennessee expected will be entirely free in a short time.

Capt. Maffitt, of Pirate Florida, admitted to the captain of captured vessel, on July 7th, that he was fully informed with regard to Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, and that the same was to be aided by Copperhead demonstration at New York and other Northern cities, which would compel a peace and acknowledgement of Confederate Independence.

Gunboat "Desota," near Key West, captured blockade-running Steamers "James Battle" and "William Bayley."

AUGUST 21st, P. M.

Prominent Officers at Charleston in private letters, while *earnestly hopeful, refrain* from exciting expectation of immediate and complete victory.

Revenue Cutter "Dobbin," from Portland, recaptured "Tacony" pirates, who escaped from Fort Warren, off Isle Shoals, with their yacht.

Draft in 15th Ward, New York, completed yesterday without slighest trouble. Fifteen hundred Vermont troops arrived at New York yesterday from Virginia. Army of Potomac advices report no change of position. Longstreet and Ewell moved South, probably to Fredericksburg. Governor of Texas has taken the field with ten thousand state troops. A squad representing themselves belonging to Scott's Cavalry robbed Southerners of Kentucky, Wednesday night, of one hundred thousand dollars in gold and silver.

VERY LATEST

To the "Examiner" and Reading Room.

AUGUST 24.

Richmond Whig's despatch from Charleston says operations on 19th mostly confined to continuous bombardment of Fort Sumter from Parrapet Guns on Morris Island; these prove too much for Fort, which replied only at intervals.

Defence of Harbor does not depend mainly on Sumter.

Same paper says Federal Cavalry from Yazoo City reached Durrat Station, on Mississippi Railroad captured a train.

Serious destruction on railroad apprehended.

Federal cavalry raid into North Carolina returned to Portsmouth, Va. Killed 30 guerillas.

Confederate Guerilla Quantrell, with 800, crossed Missouri River on 20th, and destroyed Town of Lawrence, K. A. Loss supposed two millions.

All Confederate forces, Arkansas, concentrated at Almenda, near Little Rock. Kirby Smith taken command, and erecting fortifications.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 24th, 1863.

GREAT SENSATION IN CHARLOTTETOWN! — POWERFUL POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION!! — SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND QUESTION AT LAST!!!

THE easy-going people of this little village, who are not in the secrets of the Government, received a shock to their nervous system on Wednesday morning last, on beholding in their quiet streets all the Tory members of both branches of the Legislature, dressed in a style that betokened less economy than is habitual with many of them, and shaved and washed to such a degree that some of them could not be recognised by their oldest acquaintances. There was an intense anxiety to know what was the object of this apparently important gathering, but some of the leaky supporters of the Administration soon made it generally known that they were called to Town for the purpose of helping to lift the State coach out of the slough of despond into which it had been plunged by the loss of the Land Commissioners' Award, with hopes of beneficial results from which a portion of the tenantry had been so long deceived. It was necessary to try *some new dodge*, to lay in some new political stock that woud serve until the next general election, as the religious question was nearly worn out, and could not be depended upon for another emergency. And the result of the sagacious deliberations at the "Caucus" is made known to us in the following article from the *Monitor* of Thursday:—

"There was a large meeting of the supporters of the Government in both branches of the Legislature, yesterday in the Colonial Building, at which the "fresh proposals" of the Duke of Newcastle relative to the Land Question were very fully discussed. The conclusion arrived at, we understand, was, that a deputation should be appointed by the Government to proceed to England forthwith to negotiate with the Duke of Newcastle for a settlement of this long-pending question upon the following basis: All arrears of rent to be relinquished up to 1858, as recommended by the Royal Commissioners. Those tenants who have paid their rents since 1858 to be at liberty to convert their leaseholds into freeholds at *fifteen* years' purchase, twenty years being allowed to effect the same. Those who have not paid their rents since 1858, to have a like privilege at *sixteen* years' purchase. Where the rentals have been increased beyond the terms reserved in the original leases (in consequence of an accumulation of arrears), the rentals, in all cases, to be fixed at one shilling sterling per acre. These terms, if acceded to, will, we think, satisfy the tenantry, and be the means of effectually preventing any future agitation of the Land Question. In the meantime the Government will continue to purchase all estates that may be offered upon such terms as will enable them, with judicious management, to improve the condition of the tenantry, and at the same time secure the Colony against pecuniary loss by the transactions."

We are not at all thankful to the *Monitor* for this information. We know that if it could be withheld it would not be given in the Government papers, until the Delegates had tried their hands at a little bit of diplomacy in Downing Street; but Government secrets are not so easily kept as may be imagined, and this information was made known to us before the *Monitor* appeared. Now, let us ask, in the name of common sense, why should this country be put to the further expense of a delegation to England, if no better terms are to be asked for the tenantry than are mentioned in the above article? The Delegation will cost at lease five hundred pounds—perhaps considerably more,—it is better that that money should be thrown into the sea than given for such a purpose. The terms proposed to be urged for the Duke of Newcastle's acceptance are less favorable than those already offered to the tenantry. The Proprietors themselves offered, in the shape of a draft Bill, to sell at fifteen years purchase,—many resident landlords will gladly sell at that rate, and give the tenant ample time to pay for his farm. The Duke of Newcastle himself has recently proposed sixteen years as the highest price which the land-owners should demand, with time for payment, and a remission of old arrears due prior to 1858. The advantage to be derived from a remission of such arrears is nothing but a myth: it is only a small portion of the very poorest class of tenantry who owe such arrears, and who would never be able to buy the freehold of their farms at either 15 or 16 years' rental; none of our wealthy farmers have back rents of any kind to settle: others, who may be in straightened circumstances, if they have been hampered with arrears prior to 1858, it is more than probable that they have given their bonds for them; and those bonds will remain valid against them, no matter what arrangement may be made with the land-owners.

Now, let us imagine what the Duke of Newcastle will, or ought to say, when the Delegates present themselves at the Colonial Office:—"Gentlemen—I concur very readily in the propriety of the proposals which you make. They are, to a very large extent, quite in accordance with my own views, and with those of the principal land-owners. The latter offered to sell their estates at 15 years purchase — I proposed 16 years, so as to meet the circumstances of good and bad tenants. You yourselves offer 15 and 16 years purchase — the latter rate to be imposed upon non-paying tenants. If they are able to purchase their farms at that rate, the proprietors should be glad to sell and get rid of them. Those who purchase at 15 years, and have regularly paid their rents, should have the most favorable consideration given them, seeing that they are no better off than the tenants who have paid no rents at all since 1858, except in the very small matter of 50s. or 100s., according to the extent of their farms. As to the time to be given the tenant for the redemption of his farm, that is a matter, gentlemen, which rests entirely with the land-owners. I shall be happy to concur in any proposal that will give satisfaction to all parties interested."

It is not in the power of the Colonial Minister even if he had the will, to do more than indulge in vague generalities of this kind. All effective action on the Land Question must come from the local Legislature. The Proprietors should be made to sell their estates on terms similar to those at which the Selkirk and Worrell properties have been purchased; and the Government of the Island should provide the means of paying for them, either by an Imperial or a local loan,—the former would be most decidedly the best, and might have been had long since if the resident proprietors, some of whom are now in the Government, had not intrigued against it. If the Proprietors will not sell on the terms on which the Worrell, Lot 11, Lot 54, and Selkirk properties were sold, it would not be difficult to find a way to make them comply, or render their properties a very serious incumbrance to them. It is true that hostile legislation of this kind might be checked at the Colonial Office, but if it were, what then? why, let the local Government, if they are honest and sincere in their sympathy for the tenantry, visit the latter with no harsh measures if they should be inclined to forget their obligations to the landlords; and by this means the proprietary system will die out sooner than by all the delegations that could be undertaken for the next fifty years. It is not, however, the intention of the present Government, so far as we can judge from their past conduct, to emancipate the *tenantry* from their thraldom under the leasehold tenure. Those who can pay may become free by having the last shilling squeezed out of them; those who cannot pay?—well, there is no hope for them—at least, while the present Government lasts.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE R. M. Steamer *Asia* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, with dates to the 8th inst. The Mail for this Island arrived on Friday morning last. We give below a summary of the latest news received.

No perceptible change has taken place in the Polish question. France has become somewhat isolated, in consequence of both England and Austria withdrawing from the threatened attitude with which the triple alliance at one time threatened Russia. An order has been sent from the French war-office to the Commandant at Strasburg, requiring an immediate return of the effective troops of all arms, in order to calculate the amount of stores to be purchased for the recruiting warehouses. On the other hand Russia is preparing for the worst, and is fortifying her extended frontier on every side more especially in the Baltic. Although England and Austria have drawn back, Sweden and Denmark, and the King of Italy are preparing to assist France in chastising Russia. A Cabinet Council was held at Vienna on the 6th inst., and the Replies to be sent to Russia were taken into consideration. The contents of the Austrian and French notes are not known; it is believed, however, that they are *by no means* identical, *although* the six points and the proposal of a conference are maintained. A pamphlet (evidently semi-official,) has appeared in Paris upon the Polish question. It is all for war, and is commonly attributed to M. Mocquard, the Emperor's Secretary. In addition to this the *Moniteur* has contained a notice of great importance, of which the Paris correspondent of the London *Guardian* says:—

"The one great and patent fact which has taken place here during the past week, and which raised the crisis of popular and speculative excitement to its culminating point, has been the publication, in large type on the first page of the *Moniteur*, of the despatch of Lord Napier, containing his notes of the conversation which passed between himself and the Duc de Montebello at St. Petersburg. It would be mere waste of time to insist upon the extreme gravity of such a step taken by the official organ of the Empire, after two day's deliberation. The Emperor must have perfectly well known and calculated the effect likely to be produced upon the temperament of forty millions of Frenchmen by proclaiming to them, first, that in the opinion of a French Ambassador the reply of Russia was "almost an insult," and "tended to a positive and immediate rupture," and then himself endorsing that opinion by inserting it in the acknowledged exponent of his policy. It seems to me that the *coup* bears a striking similarity to that of the phrase addressed to the Austrian Ambassador on the first day of 1859, and that the analogy between the two periods and their probable issue grows every day more striking."

A floating battery which was building in the Thames for the Russian Government, has been taken away in an unfinished state, a frigate having been sent to bring it. This can mean only that the Czar fears it may be detained if he waits till it is complete. The *Times* gives the following account of the trial trip of the ram:—

"One of the iron-clad steam-rams recently constructed at the Thames Ironworks for the Russian Government, yesterday went down the river on her trial trip, preparatory to her departure for Cronstadt. It is stated that her sailing was hastened materially by orders from the Russian Government, in consequence of the diplomatic question now waiting a reply. The armour casing of the ram is incomplete, and the remainder of the plates were shipped on board, in order to finish the casing in their own dockyard on her arrival. On nearing the offing of Woolwich dockyard, at 6.45 yesterday morning, the officer of the watch on board the Marine Society's ship *Warspite*, Lieut.-Commander Sullivan, Superintendent, perceived that the ram was making headway, uncontrolled, towards the Warspite's quarter, and gave an alarm to that effect. The ram was in tow of a steamtug, the Napoleon. She had her own steam up, she was totally unmanageable, and, as anticipated, ran into the Warspite's port-side, striking her obliquely just abaft the fore-chains, doing considerable damage, the principal part of the injury being under water. The ship has since been listed over to prevent her filling with water. The whole of the outside lining was crushed to a considerable length, the trenails knocked away, and both fore and main chains were also injured. One of her boats was also damaged. The starboard cathead of the ram was carried away, and she lost one of her anchors, which was afterwards recovered with the stock broken in the collision. The Warspite will have to be docked for repairs, the cost of which, it is calculated, will exceed £1000.

It is reported that war is likely to break out between France and Madagascar. The new Government has refused to fulfill the promises made by the late King to the French; and the representative of France has withdrawn his countrymen to a distance from the city.

The Prussian Correspondent of the *Times*, commenting in his letter of the 2nd inst., upon the unpopularity of the King of Prussia and his Government among His Majesty's subjects, makes the following remarks:—"As always in times of political dissatisfaction, emigration is running rather high this year. People prefer the chance of serving in America to the certainty of wearing the King's coat here."

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia having between them broken many engagements made for them by the German papers, have really had a meeting at Gastein. What passed between them we are told, no doubt, by men who know it from conjecture. The Emperor Francis Joseph, who has already done so much to restore prosperity and inaugurate liberty in his States, has no doubt many lessons to give to King William—if he were disposed to learn. Meanwhile, it is said that a meeting of all the Princes of the German Confederation is to take place on the 16th, to make improvements in the terms of the Confederation and in the arrangements for the defence of Germany—a subject always important as long as Russia presses upon it from the East and France from the West.

The last reports from Japan speak of war as imminent, but not yet commenced. In China the English force in the service of the Emperor has obtained new victories over the rebels.

It is announced that the disputes about the Suez Canal are brought to an end. An English engineer has reported that the plan is practicable; whether it will pay is, of course, a different question. The sole objection was that the land which the Egyptian Viceroy was to cede to the French Company would in fact have constituted a French dependency between Egypt and Syria. The company now agrees to take money instead of land. Security is also given that the Canal, when completed, shall be neutral and free to all nations. If it can really be made, it is the interest of all the world that it should; and it would be shameful that any national jealousies should be allowed to interfere. At the same time the precautions now taken are no more than reasonable.

INDIA.

From India comes news which, though it may seem at first only good, betrays a stormy state of the air lurking under the sunshine of our prosperity. Nana Sahib is a prisoner. There is no man against whom the whole British race is so deeply, so inveterately indignant—none more certain to be executed as a murderer—none whose execution must be more decidedly approved by all men. It ought to take place at Cawnpore, the scene of his crimes. That he is not tortured or mutilated may be a practical lesson of Christian civilization to our Asiatic subjects. But now comes the serious part. This wretched murderer has been lurking somewhere in the middle of our dominions for so many years, and is said to have been in possession of more lakhs of rupees (each £10,000) than any *one* knows. He was plotting another insurrection, and it is said that Tantia Topee, who was duly returned as hanged four years ago, is still alive, and was acting in communication with him. It is said we caught and hanged the wrong Tantia; and, improbable as this seems, for he was solemnly and deliberately tried, the best informed persons seem to think it is true. Of course there are those who doubt whether, under these circumstances, we have after all got the right Nana. Persons not much accustomed to see Hindoos or negroes find it difficult to distinguish them. But it is strange if any real doubt can exist among men who have lived for years in India as to a man so well known as the Nana, who had mixed for years in European society. One of the newspapers says that there is at this moment in London a gentleman who has a ring which was a present from him before the mutiny.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Monckton Milnes has resigned his seat for Pontefract preparatory to his elevation to the Peerage. Lord Palmerston is proverbial for his fidelity to his friends, and the late member for Pontefract was one of the steadiest, and, we will add, one of the best of his supporters. His talents, accomplishments, fortune, and character, will do credit to his coronet.

Death has been busy of late in the higher circles of society. Within a fortnight the papers have announced the death of the Duke of Hamilton, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Mornington, Lord Downes, the Dowager Lady Foley, Lord McDonald, Mr. Calcutt, M. P. General Sir Hugh Halkett, Sir Creswell Cresswell, and Mr. Grattan Bellew, late M. P., for Galway County.

The Queen has expressed to the Mayor of Birmingham her horror at the death of the unfortunate rope-dancer, during a *fete* at Aster Park, Birmingham. Her Majesty requests him to use his influence to prevent in future the degradation of such exhibitions.

IRELAND.

The Irish Central Relief Committee has closed its honourable labours.

The vacancy in the representation of the County of Clare, caused by the death of Mr. Calcutt, has been filled by the uncontested election of Sir Colman O'Loghlen, the eldest son of the late eminent Master of the Rolls.

On Tuesday his fellow-citizens presented Sir John Gray with an address and a splendid piece of plate as a testimonial of their gratitude for his services in connection with the measures taken for providing the Irish capital with a supply of pure water. The presentation took place at his residence near Dublin,—and besides the "Gray Testimonial Committee," consisting of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Guinness, Alderman D'Arcy, and Mr. F. Good, there were present several Catholic Clergymen, the Chairman and Directors of the Galway Packet Company, the High Sheriff of the City, most of the Town Council and representatives of the Dublin Press without any distinction of party, and several of the leading merchants of Dublin. The address was extremely flattering to its object, and the piece of plate is described as an exquisite work of art consisting of a magnificent centre and two side fruit-stands.

Colonel White, late M. P. for Longford, goes to the House of Lords as Baron Annaley.—The Government is at least secure from the danger of losing a seat by this creation. Pontefract, lately held by Mr. Monckton Milnes, now Lord Houghton, has been given up by Sir Edmund Head, who canvassed it on the Liberal side, and Major Waterhouse, the late defeated Tory candidate, walks over the course. This tells two votes upon a division in favour of Mr. Disraeli.

We would call the especial attention of our Irish readers to the fate which at this moment attends Irish emigrants to the United States. They are liable on the moment of their arrival to be drafted off to this devouring war, which is already admitted to have consumed *some* hundreds of thousands, and the greater part of these victims Irish, not to say that at present the risk of finding New York in a state of insurrection, and of being killed in the streets, is added to the ordinary and extraordinary danger of war. Surely those who can influence emigrants should at the present moment do their utmost to direct them anywhere rather than to New York.

By this Morning's Mail.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SIDON" OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F., Aug. 19, 1863.

Steamship "Sidon" from Liverpool 11th; Queenstown 12th; off Cape Race, 5 p. m. on Wednesday.

It is generally conceded that Maximilian will accept Mexican Crown.

Times says rumor current at Chatham that in consequence of recent menacing news from America, the Government intends sending additional troops to British North America.

Times says it should not be surprised if something arose out of alleged proposition from Jeff. Davis to Napoleon, for offensive and defensive alliance between Mexico and French and Confederates which would be quite consistent with late French policy. The world might look with favor on such contingency, but absolute neutrality would be England's policy.

'Times' looks upon election of Archduke Maximilian in Mexico as an important event. It will have tendency to union between France and Austria, and to division between France and America. Northerners must be incensed against Napoleon, and Federal power can hardly fail to come into collision with new empire.

'Daily News' is bitter on French policy in Mexico. It does not believe that Archduke will accept.

'La Patrie' says Archduke made his acceptance dependent on consent of Emperor of Austria.

'La France' says if he accepts, France and England will recognize him immediately, and other powers will follow.

The Emperor and Empress of French have sent congratulations to Archduke.

Paris bourse flat, 67.15.

Polish question exhibits no new phase, but public opinion points to peace.

Reported Austria sent proposition to Russia containing slight nominal modification.

'La France' asserts that French note firmly maintains claims advanced by the three powers, but it is drawn up in spirit of moderation.

Engagements continue between insurgents and troops.

Twenty-seven German Princes accepted the Emperor of Austria's invitation to conference at Frankfort.

China telegram announces Japan affairs temporarily settled. American legation was burned.

Cotton firmer, advanced ⅛d to ¼d.

Breadstuffs dull, prices unchanged. Provision steady. Consols 92⅞ to 93.