MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE NEW HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The new proprietors of the North Pole seem to entertain the Asiatic idea that bigness is the equivalent of grandeur. When an ancient Rabbi wanted to raise the Hebrew conception of Og, he declared that Moses, who was ten cubits high, taking an axe ten cubits long, leaped ten cubits into the air, and struck at the King of Bashan's ankle joint. When a Hindoo rhapsodist wishes to send through a crowd a thrill of awe and reverence, he tells how Brahma wielded a spade a million of miles long, and struck it into the earth to millions of times its length. The new directors of the Hudson's Bay Company are trying a precisely similar plan, dazzling the world which speculates with dimensions expressed in millions, the breadth of their territory, the extent of their mines, the vastness of the operations in which they are about to engage. Their territory covers hundreds of millions of acres—as does the Sahara—they will introduce thousands of colonists; their cash balance is already counted in hundred of thousands; they are engaged in a contract in which they are to receive as a gift a million of acres. All their statements are in round numbers, and as the commercial transaction is concerned, we have no particular wish to contravene them. English investors run little risk, for they are seldom attracted by the mere bigness of anything, are, indeed very apt to confound size and unmanageability, to doubt whether a white elephant be so profitable a possession. The old Company, by preserving foxes, Indians, and beavers, paid an excellent dividend on £500,000, and the new one may earn a more moderate one even on four times that sum. Five-sixths of their territory is worth rather less than nothing per province, but even a remnant out of 1,400,000 square miles may be a magnificent property. Why people should be expected to settle in such a region, when Ohio, and Melbourne, and Otago are all open to their enterprise, may be hard to imagine, but mankind have every taste, and it does not take many inhabitants in a country to pay a dividend on two millions. * *

But there is one point on which the directors, so magnificently frank on all others, are very carefully silent, and that is their political position within their territory. Are they simply owners, like, for example, the Duke of Sutherland in the shire of that name, or do they also, like the old East India Company, exercise sovereign power? The Commission who in 1857 reported upon their territory declined to answer that question, and few have ever been able to see, much less to study, the characters of which Mr. Ellice used so proudly to speak. But it is absolutely certain that the old Company, with rights or without them, claimed and exercised sovereignty through independent power. They tried and hung their subjects by courts which they framed, under rules which they made, through agents whom they appointed, and one of the best of whom was eulogised by Mr. Ellice as an individual who "had never seen a town," and was, therefore, free from town vices. Witness after witness testified to the exercise of judicial power extending to life and death; and Mr. Ellice himself admitted that, under the character, the territory was "self-governed," which is his euphemism for irresponsibly governed by the Hudson's Bay Company, i. e. as he defined it by "four or five gentlemen around a table." * * Moreover, the company claims the right of taxation. "There is," says Sir G. Simpson, "an import duty of 4 per cent. chargeable upon all goods imported into the settlement of Red River." A governing power which can prevent residence, which can hang without appeal, and which can levy taxes, is, if words have any meaning, a political power. It is true the Attorney-General (Sir R Bethell) thought that the charters did not cover the powers exercised; but there is the evidence of the precedents, testified to not by the enemies, but by the officers of the Company. The Company is quasi-sovereign, as, like all the companies of the same date, it was doubtless intending to be, and the only remedy against its acts is by a long litigation before the Privy Council sitting five thousand miles away. It is these powers, as well as the ownership of the soil and the exclusive traffic which the Company has conveyed, and it is these powers which, as we contend, render the sanction of Parliamentary necessary before the conveyance can be effectual. Without it they cannot be delegated, and the colonists who should resist by force officers appointed by the Company, would not be engaged in an insurrection. The quibble that the Company has not been changed, that its shares only have been sold, is a quibble merely, good enough, perhaps, in commerce, which deals with things, but of no import whatever in politics, which are concerned with people. As well might a politician allege that the British Cabinet was unchanged because, though a new personage occupied every office, the powers of these officers remained intact.

The truth is, we believe that the Colonial Office is at the bottom of the affair. It was absolutely necessary that the country should be thrown open, and that communication should be established between Canada and the settlements on the Atlantic. To have suspended all sovereign rights and terminated the charter, would have involved an application to Parliament for a grant in compensation, and, perhaps some annual outlay for the establishment of a new colony. The Duke of Newcastle, to avoid these nuisances, has tempted a new company into the field by concessions, and seeks to civilize this vast region through an agency independent alike of Paliament and the taxpayers. He may be right in his end, but the means require defence. * *

Suppose the new colonists should quarrel with the Americans, is the Governor whom the Cabinet does not appoint, and Parliament cannot censure, to be responsible or not? If not who is? or is this country to be called on for troops, and, perhaps, involved in a war by an official exercising political authority, yet not as much in the service of the Crown as the officials of the East India Company were. This practice of evading the just authority of Parliament is becoming a little too frequent. Lord Palmerston permits Queen's officers to organize an administration for China without losing rank or promotion, and then says that the Government has nothing to do with the Emperor of China's servants, and the Duke of Newcastle resettles the government, the *status*, and the character of a territory of imperial size, across which the great route of the world must one day run, without either explaining his acts or asking previous sanction. An empire is founded under pretence of letting Englishmen do as they like, and a colony sold under pretext that it is a private estate.—*Spectator, July 11.*

MEXICO.—A Matamoras letter of the 16th June, to the *Era*, mentions rumors that 7,000 French soldiers were on their way there from Vera Cruz.

The Havana correspondent of the New York *Post* states that when General Forey entered the city of Mexico he issued a decree appointing a "Superior Committee" of thirty-five persons to administer the government. This committee was authorized to select a "Provincial Executive Committee" of three persons, who were the real chiefs. They chose for the Committee of Three, Almonte, the Archbishop of Mexico, and Gen. Salas, an old reactionary of the time of Santa Anna. The committee was also authorized by Forey's decree to select an Assembly or Council of Notables, to be composed of two hundred and fifteen members. Over the acts of the Council the Provincial Executive Committee (of three) were granted by General Forey a veto power; and in case of disagreement the Superior Committee—(of thirty-five)—was authorized to dissolve the notables and appoint another two hundred and fifteen. Now to this Assembly of Notables—so plainly a creature of the French—General Forey's decree assigned the duty and power of fixing definitively upon a form of Government for Mexico. The result was not difficult to foretell. The council has declared for an Empire, with Maximilian to be Emperor. In this way the French Emperor avoids an open breach of the solemn agreement made by him and other European powers, that no one of them would impose upon Mexico a change of government.

THE RECENT FIRE AT HAVANA.—The correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following account of the recent conflagration there.

One of the greatest conflagrations ever witnessed in this city took place on Wednesday afternoon, where the extensive range of buildings in Regla, opposite to Havana, which are well known as the warehouses of Regla, were discovered to be on fire. As the greater part of the sugar exported from here is warehoused there, the quantity stored even at this dull business season, is worth several millions of dollars. On Saturday the number of boxes in those warehouses amounted to 174,777. Fortunately only a part of the buildings were consumed, so that the number of boxes of sugar destroyed amounts to 62,000, which were all burnt in the course of two hours. The value may be estimated at a million and a quarter of dollars. In addition there were about 600 bales of cotton, 850 bags of coffee and a large quantity of other merchandize, so that in addition to the value of the buildings burnt—probably about $150,000—there is a further loss of one and a half millions, which will fall heavily on the merchants and planters.

EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.—TWO THOUSAND LIVES LOST.—IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.—*San Francisco*, August 3—Arrived, ship Ocean Pearl, from Hong Kong, with three hundred Chinese passengers. The newspapers brought by her give an account of a terrible earthquake at Manilla on the 3rd of June, ruining half the city, and damaging every building in it. Two thousand lives were lost.

The barque Ford, from Kanawaga, Japan, June 24th, has also arrived. She reports the loss of the ship W. King, in the China Seas. She was bound for San Francisco. The crew and four hundred Chinese passengers were taken by an American steamer to Simonda.

The Japanese government had paid $400,000 as indemnity for the murder of Mr. Richardson, but refused to surrender his murderers, alleging that they were subjects of Prince Sotzama, who refused to give them up, and the Japanese government pretended that they were not able to take them forcibly. The British Admiral proposed to proceed to the principality of Sotzama, and take the murderers. The Japanese Government declined to accede to this, contending that it would be essentially making war with Japan. Negotiations concerning the murderers were still pending. The foreign residents of Japan were apprehensive that war was inevitable.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A FEMALE ROPE-WALKER.—The London *Herald* of the 23d ult., has the following narrative:—

"Aston Park, a short distance from Birmingham, was the scene of a sad occurrence on Monday evening. A woman, calling herself the 'Female Blondin,' fell from a rope suspended thirty yards above the greensward, and was killed on the spot, death being instantaneous. The poor creature had been engaged to go through her perilous performance on the occasion of a *fete* held in the park, and there were many thousands of persons present. The rope on which the performance was to take place is said to have been so worn and decayed that one of the officials at the hall described it last Saturday as 'a rope on which he would not allow a dog to go.' This frail cord was about thirty yards in length, was suspended between two trees at the altitude described, and fastened around the trunk of each tree. One extremity of the rope was carried over a trestle, on which was a resting place for the performer. Midway between this and the tree to which the other end of the rope was attached another trestle was placed. Both ends of the rope (which seemed to be about an inch and a half in diameter) were secured by others fixed on stakes driven firmly into the ground. This work was done under the superintendence of the woman's husband. All the preliminaries having been arranged, the performer ascended the landing place amid the cheers of the crowd. She was attended by her husband, who gave her the balancing pole and chalked her boots. The band struck up a lively air, and as it did so, Mme. Geneive stepped cautiously and apparently with some degree of hesitation on the rope. She walked about half the length, knelt and stood upon one leg, then returned to her resting place. At this point her husband stepped forward and attached a couple of steel chains to his wife's ankles and wrists. Again the poor creature moved forward, evidently in no spirit of confidence; but she walked slowly along the entire length of the rope, reaching the opposite resting place in safety. An attendant approached and removed the chains, and at the same time placing a bag over her head, with an additional blindfold. In this condition the woman again moved on the rope; she held the balancing pole in her hands, and cautiously put her feet to feel the way. She had trodden out three faltering steps, when the rope collapsed, the platform on which the attendant was standing fell back, and the poor woman was dashed to the ground. Her death was instantaneous. Surgical aid was at hand, but it was of no avail. Concussion of the brain or injury to the spine was in all probability the cause of death."

This unfortunate occurrence took place at a Forrester's fete. The Committee continued the games and sports as usual, alleging that they would have stopped them, but for fear of the "roughs." It is thought that stringent measures will be adopted to put a stop to rope walking.

A NEW WAR VESSEL.—A new war vessel is said to be in construction at Cincinnati. This strange craft is known as "Elliot's War Turtle," and is described as follows:—

"It is shaped like a large punch bowl, with the propellor in the form of a turbine wheel, placed at her bottom, and so arranged as to take water in through eight radical tubes, which may be opened or closed by valves, said tubes connecting with the propeller and the outer edge or hull of the vessel. The propeller presses the water downward from its cylinder, and revolves always in the same direction, and when the vessel is to be moved forward in any direction one or more of the valves is opened, thereby relieving the pressure on that side, while the pressure still remains on the opposite side to propel the vessel. The turret is very similar in appearance to those on the Monitors, but is built fixedly and firmly on the top of the vessel, and lined inside with heavy timbers. It revolves with the boat by the action of the water upon the rudders placed in the mouth of the radical tubes. It mounts four guns."

A despatch to the Boston Merchants Exchange, dated San Francisco, July 30, says:

"Late Japan dates states that Yeddo had been burnt by the French squadron. Thousands perished during the bombardment. Nagasaki has been sacked by the English, with terrible slaughter."

INFANTICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—Mr. Cox called attention to the increasing number of cases of infanticide in England and Wales. He had ascertained that outjof 5847 inquests held last year 1887 were held on the bodies of infants, and of these 224 resulted in verdicts of wilful murder, 607 in open verdicts, 996 were cases of suffocation. He had instituted inquiries amongst the coroners, and their unanimous opinion was, that juries would not, if they could possibly avoid it, return verdicts of murder, and that it was a fact that in the majority of cases the crime was committed after the infant had attained the age of twelve months. He urged that it was the duty of the Government to take the question into serious consideration.

At a recent audience given to the New Zealand chiefs at Osborne, the Queen was informed that the wife of Pomare was in an "interesting condition." Her Majesty expressed herself pleased at the prospect of the birth of a New Zealand child of distinction in this country, and requested to be informed when the event was near, and she would see that proper attention should be paid to the lady on the occasion; and further, should the child prove to be a female, her Majesty would be pleased to have it named Victoria, or, if a male, Albert, and the Queen also signified her wish to stand "godmother to the British-born New Zealander." The distinguished natives felt themselves overwhelmed with favors, and fairly cried with joy.

WRECK OF A STEAMER AND BRIG AT SABLE ISLAND.—By the arrival of the Revenue schr. Daring, on Saturday last, from Sable Island, we learn of the wreck at the Island of the Steamer *Georgia*, with a valuable cargo from New York, bound to Liveryool, and also of the Brig Gordon, from St. John, N. B., bound to England.

The following is a correct list of the cargo of the *Georgia* which we copy from a New York paper, as also a few of the details connected with her loss.

The *Georgia*, Capt. Gleadall, ran ashore on the N. W. Bar of the Island, on the 4th Aug. She had on board 49 passengers, and a general cargo, consisting of 69 bales of cotton, 2,374 brls flour, 44,480 bushels of wheat, 9 72 gallons sperm oil, 522 boxes tobacco, 270,000 lbs. bacon, 195,000 lbs. lard, 12,557 lbs. foots, 161 bales hair, 426 bags nuts, 39,065 lbs. cheese, 27,607 lbs. tallow, 20 brls clay, 25,732 lbs. butter, 9 bales rags, 6,200 staves. The crew and passengers were saved, and also a portion of the cargo.

The other wreck, the Brig *Gordon*, belonged to St. John, N. B., laden with deals, and was bound to England. The vessel was lost on the south side of the Island, on the 22nd of last month. The crew, we are glad to learn, were all saved.

The city of Manilla, which is reported to have been visited by a terrible earthquake, is one of the great commercial emporiums of the East, the capital of the Island of Luzon and of all the Philippine Islands. The magnitude of the disaster may be inferred when it is stated that the city and suburbs contain streets several miles in extent. Among the finest of its public buildings was the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the palaces of the Archbishop and the Governor; a beautiful city hall; ten or twelve churches, belonging to different religious orders; several convents and monasteries; an arsenal, five colleges, St. Thomas' University, a custom house, a commodious theatre, etc. The city proper formed the segment of a circle between the river Pasig and the sea, its suburbs extending over numerous islets, easily reached in all parts by boats. The city is subject to these terrible visitations. About eleven years ago it sustained immense damage from an earthquake.

A QUEER WILL.—A short time since Mr. William Dunlop of Gairbraid, Colborne township, C. W., departed this life, leaving the following as his last will and testament. It is now being contested in chancery in the district of Huron, on the ground that its author was insane:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, William Dunlop, of Gairbraid in the township of Colborne, and district of Huron, Western Canada, Esquire, being in sound health, and my mind just as usual, which my friends who flatter me say is no great shakes at the best of times, do make this my last will and testament, as follows:

"Revoking, of course, all former wills, I leave the property of Gairbraid, and all other landed property I may die possessed of, to my sisters, Ellen Boyle Story and Elizabeth Boyle Dunlop, the former because she is married to a minister, whom (God help him) she henpecks; the latter because she is married to nobody, nor is she likely to be, for she is an old maid and not market-ripe; and also I leave to them and their heirs my share of the stock and implements on the farm, provided, always, that the inclosure around my brother's grave be reserved; and if either should die without issue, then the other to inherit the whole I leave to my sister-in-law, Louisa Dunlop, all my share of the household furniture, and such traps, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned. I leave my silver tankard to the eldest son of old John, as the representative of the family; I would have left it to old John himself but he would melt it down to make temperance medals, and that would be sacrilege; however, I leave my big horn snuff box to him; he can only make temperance horn spoons with that. I leave my sister Jenny my Bible, formerly the property of my great-great-grandmother, Bertha Hamilton, of Woodhall, and when she knows as much of the spirit of it as she does of the letter, she will be another Christian than she is. I also leave my late brother's watch to my brother Sandy, exhorting him at the same time to give up whiggery, radicalism, and all other sins that do most easily beset him. I leave my brother Allen my big silver snuff box, as I am informed that he is rather a decent Christian, with a swag belly and a jolly face. I leave Parson Chevassie (Maggie's husband) the small box I got from the Sarnia Militia, as a small token of my gratitude for the service he has done the family in taking a sister that no man of taste would have taken. I leave John Cadeel a silver teapot, to the end that he may drink tea therefrom to comfort him under the affliction of a slatternly wife. I leave my books to my brother Andrew, because he has been so long a jangly walloh that he may learn to read with them. I give my silver cup, with a sovereign in it, to my sister, Janet Graham Dunlop, because she is an old maid and pious, and therefore will necessarily take to horning, and also my granny's snuff shell, as it looks decent to see an old woman taking snuff. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.—Signed, W. DUNLOP.

OPTICAL ILLUSION.—The following instance of singular optical illusion recently occurred in Brussels. The victim was a gentleman, who, being somewhat troubled by cobwebs and spots in his eyes, rubbed them one night with a few drops of belladonna. In the morning the cobwebs were gone, but the old outer face of the world had changed. His newspaper, which had been placed by his bedside, was composed of type so small that he could hardly decipher it. He rang the bell, and his stout servant wench had shrunk into a thin little girl of ten years. He got up in a great fright and looked after his clothes—they were the garments of a child, but, as his own limbs had diminished in proportion, he got into them. He found his wife and children at the table—the former a dwarf, and the latter a row of dolls He hurried off to his physician; the horses he met looked like dogs, the dogs like rats. Everything was lilliputian. Lotions were applied to the victim's eyes, and the next day Brobdignag returned, bringing back the cobwebs and spots.

AN IRON EGG.—In Dresden there is an iron egg, the history of which is something like this:—A young Prince sent this iron egg to a lady to whom he was betrothed She received it in her hand, and looked at it with disdain. In her indignation that he should send such a gift, she cast it to the earth. When it touched the ground, a spring cunningly hidden in the egg opened, and a silver yelk rolled out. She touched a secret spring in the yelk and a golden chicken was revealed; she touched a spring in the chicken and a crown was found within; she touched a spring in the crown and within it was found a diamond wedding ring. There is a moral to the story.

COLONIAL NEWS.

GOLD DIGGINGS IN CANADA.—The Quebec *Mercury* says that "in the Seignory of Naudreuil, and on the tributaries of the river Chaudiere, about fifty miles from Quebec, gold is found in abundance. One nugget of pure gold, worth eighteen dollars per ounce, and weighing a pound and a quarter, was picked up in the bed of one of these streams, which at this season of the year is almost dry. It is said that about twenty thousand dollars' worth of gold has been gathered there this season."

A FLOATING ISLAND.—The very unusual spectacle of a floating island was to be seen on Saturday, on the bay, between four and five o'clock, afternoon, and attracted much attention. The violence of the waves during the storm in the early part of the day had the effect of detaching a portion of the peninsular near Ash bridge's Bay, and it floated up the Bay proper at the time mentioned above. It presented all the appearance of one of the "thousand isles" in the St. Lawrence, and seemed to be about 100 feet square After floating about for an hour or so, the action of the waves broke it up into small fragments, and it quickly disappeared from view.—*Toronto Globe.*

The Toronto *Leader* says that accounts from all parts of the Province agree as to the bountiful nature of the harvest which is now reaping. The fall wheat is in some places slightly affected by the midge. The spring wheat looks remarkably well. Of oats, peas, rye and barley we hear nothing but the most promising accounts. Potatoes look well, and promise an abundant yield.

The Toronto papers announce the death of the Hon. Andrew Jeffrey, member of the Legislative Council from the Newcastle Division. He died on the 28th ult.

The hull, engines and boilers of the wrecked steamship Norwegian were sold at Quebec for the sum of £350, to Messrs. Jeffery, Noad & Co., after a brisk competition.

The Pictou *Standard* says that on Sunday morning last, the casting shop, furnace house, and outer-buildings connected with the site of H. R. Narraway, Esq., of Pictou, were consumed by fire, and his residence, with his furniture and library, considerably injured. A carpenter's shop adjoining was also damaged. Mr. Narraway lost the accumulated patterns of twenty years, all his tools, and a considerable quantity of stock, on none of which was there any insurance. The dwelling house was insured, but the furniture and library were not.

The salmon fishery at Miramichi has been quite a success this season—most of the fish taken have been put up for exportation; the inhabitants were but indifferently supplied.

Three large vessels were recently launched at Richibucto, viz: the ship "Arzilla," of 1070 tons; the "Dauntless," of 1000 tons; and the "Weldford," of 612 tons. These vessels are a valuable acquisition to the shipping of that port.

The Silver Cup, offered by Whiting's Minstrel Troupe for the best Conundrum, was won last night by H L. McMan, his contribution being: Why is a pine log like a pack of cards? Answer. Because it is *cut for deal*. Very good.—*St. John Telegraph.*

The Canadian Government have forwarded despatches to the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Governments to the effect that Canada is prepared to proceed with a survey of the Railway route, and wishes to know if New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are ready to join. New Brunswick is reported as ready to advance her proportion of the expenses and join in selecting competent engineers.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.—We are sorry to announce the sudden death of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, the father of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to whom we most respectfully tender our sincere sympathy and condolence.—*Halifax Church Record, Aug 12.*

The firing at the "Grey's range," for the double-barrelled fowling piece, was finished on Saturday—Lieut. Barron of the Halifax Rifles being the winner, he having made 27 points and hits at 200 and 300 yards. Mr. Hickey, the crack shot from Charlottetown, was among the competitors.—*Hx. Sun.*

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

PICTOU, August 11, 1863.

The "China" passed Cape Race at noon on Saturday.

English politics, as is generally the case at the close of Parliament, are lifeless

Sir C. Cresswell, the well known judge, is dead.

The Confederate Loan is heavy at 17 to 15 discount.

In the absence of fresh advices from America, the journals have little to say on American affairs. The 'Morning Post' labors to show that the recent Federal successes are not likely to prove materially advantageous to the Federals.

The 'Army and Navy Gazette' takes a most gloomy view of the Confederates' military prospects. The retreat of Bragg and the flight of Johnston before Sherman are sufficient signs of exhaustion. It considers Charleston to be in real danger, and if it falls, Savannah follows. Still, it thinks if the Federal armies cannot be filled without conscription, the North may be palsied and victory wrested from her grasp.

News comes from Paris that Forey, in his official report from Mexico, says that he had formed a provisional Government composed of men of moderate views belonging to all parties.

The war panic on the Polish question has subsided. The public journals are speculating on the nature of the responses of the Three Powers to Prince Gortschakoff.

The Polish insurgents are still active. It is reported that an extensive conspiracy against Russia has been discovered in the Caucasus.

News from Bombay, July 8, states that cotton is lower, and freight unchanged.

LATEST *VIA* LIVERPOOL.

AUGUST 11.—Evening.

The Great Eastern is off the harbor awaiting the tide.

The Times has an editorial to-day on Archbishop Hughes' speech to the New York rioters, which, it says, defies analysis, rivals in obscurity the Delphian oracle, but that hatred of England is clearly the key note.

An alliance between the Scandinavian monarchies is considered near at hand.

Sweden has addressed a note to Paris and London, protesting energetically against the action of German Confederacy.

CRACOW, 2nd.—The insurgents under Chanclinski had a successful encounter with the Russians on the 29th at Sicinen.

The Daily News taunts Mr. Laird with insufficiency of his evidence in support of his assertions that he was invited to build ships for the Federals, and demands the name of his anonymous correspondent.

WARSAW, Aug. 1.—A proclamation of the National Government rejects any compromise that is not based upon the independence of Poland, with restoration of the boundaries of 1772. It calls upon the people of the Lithuanian Kingdom of Poland and all Russia to rise in general insurrection.

ST. PETERSBURG, 2nd.—Gortschakoff, in replying to the Austrian note of the 19th July, expresses surprise at Austria believing that Russia would retain secret, though Russia wishes to establish assimilation between Galacia and Poland; but thinks an agreement between Austria, Prussia and Russia necessary on account of the assistance rendered to the insurrection by Galacia.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, August 5.

Steamship *Hecla*, from Liverpool July 28, via Queenstown 29, passed this point at 8 a. m. to-day.

The news of the late rebel reverses had reached England, and its effect was considered so favourable for the Union cause that the rebel loan stock had declined to 18 a 20 per cent. discount, and a fearful panic ensued in that description of stock.

The London *Star* regards the news from America as indicating the exhaustion of Southern resources.

The London *Times* considers the riots in New York as an insurrection against the Government.

The *Hecla* reports that on the morning of the 29th passed Steamship Great Eastern bound to Liverpool.

The *Times* seeks to palliate the Confederate reverses, but acknowledges that on the whole it is seldom that intelligence has been received so gloomy for the Confederate cause.

The *Daily News* expatiates on the victories of Grant, Meade and Rosecrans, and the unimpaired efficiency of the North and its uniform and rapid progress.

Mr. Laird publishes an anonymous correspondence between his firm and some person in Washington or New York, to show that propositions were pending in 1861 with the Navy Department for his firm to construct vessels for the Federal Navy. There is nothing, however, to show by what authority the anonymous individual used the name of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Polish question remains unchanged.—The chances of Peace and war are actively canvassed. The London and Paris exchanges continue depressed, and speculative securities show continued panic.

The London *Morning Post* maintains that the union of the three Powers against Russia will insure peace. The *Herald* controverts this notion, and maintains that Russia is disposed to defy the Western Powers.

The insurgents continue active.

Continental news is unimportant.

LATEST *VIA* QUEENSTOWN.

The Confederate loan has rallied to 13c discount.

Political news unimportant.

THE WAR IN THE STATES.

The N. Y. *Herald* says:—Lee's army is undoubtedly in force between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan rivers. He is said to have been largely reinforced, and is probably moving to his old position near Fredericksburg.

The particulars of a cavalry fight at Rappahannock Station on Saturday afternoon are given. Buford's cavalry, supported by a large body of infantry and artillery, crossed the river below the station, principally on pontoon boats, and there met the advance of Gen. A. P. Hill's forces, including a portion of Stuart's cavalry. A brisk fight ensued, after which the enemy were driven from their position before dark, and the Federal troops bivouacked at night on the north side of the river. The object of the reconnoisance was to discover the strength of the enemy near Culpepper.

The disaffection of North Carolina to the Richmond Government, so long indicated, has taken a bold phase in the recent declaration of the *Standard*, the leading paper of Raleigh, the capital. It openly denounces Jeff Davis as a repudiator, in whom no confidence can be placed, and whose efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will be a failure. In reply to the Richmond *Enquirer*, which calls upon Jeff Davis "to suppress the Raleigh *Standard* and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina," the *Standard* says that Governor Vance will stand by the Supreme Court, and that if Jeff Davis attempts to use physical force to suppress the *Standard*, he will be met with physical force, and a revolution in the State will be the result. The *Standard* also says that North Carolina has furnished ninety-five thousand soldiers for the causeless war, forty thousand of whom are killed and wounded; and that she should send a delegation to Washington at once, and see what terms can be obtained, and not wait for Jeff Davis.

CHARLESTON.—There has been no general action at Charleston since the terrible day of Saturday, the 18th of July, which was most terrific. Gen Gilmore holds firmly the ground he has won on Morris Island, and has posted heavy guns there. On the 30th the Ironsides bombarded Fort Wagner and silenced its batteries; and the rebels have planted new batteries on James Island.

The next bombardment, so said in letters, is to be wholly upon Fort Sumter; and it will be soon undertaken unless the Federal force on Morris Island should be overwhelmed. Beyond doubt the rebels are massing a great army at Charleston. Heavy columns from Bragg's army have lately arrived at Atalanta, by a twenty-four hours' railroad ride. Some new Confederate batteries on James Island, including several sea coast mortars, are throwing shells over Federal trenches, but do not interrupt the workmen. Fort Wagner also pours destructive missiles over the trenches, consisting often of broken bottles and glassware, crockery, nails, and fragments of cooking utensils. The Confederates closed up the embrasures on the southern face of Fort Wagner for three days and remained silent until the 30th ult., at daylight, when they cleared the embrasures and developed the fact that they had five guns in position, two of them being new ones, from which they opened a hot fire upon the Federal working parties, doing them considerable damage.

VICKSBURG.—Everything is quiet at Vicksburg and its vicinity. The expedition which left there a few days ago has arrived at Port Hudson. General Grant is reported to be commanding it in person. Its destination is of course unknown.

KENTUCKY.—Colonel Sanders, who is hunting the Kentucky raiders, reports to General Burnside that he has captured three hundred and fifty of them, including Colonel Ashby, near Cumberland The balance are rapidly flying from the State.

BARBARITIES OF THE WAR.—President Lincoln has issued a retaliatory order, to the effect that there shall be hanging for hanging and shooting for shooting on the Union side as far as such punishments are inflicted by the enemy. It further declares that for every black man in the military service of the Government who may, upon capture, be sent into slavery a white rebel prisoner shall be kept in prison at hard labor until the black man is released.

CASE OF THE PETERHOFF.—In the case of the Peterhoff, which has caused so much discussion both in the States and in England, Judge Betts has just delivered a decision in the United States District Court, condemning that vessel upon evidence proving the illegality of her alleged mission to Matamoras. The importance of this decision in our Court of Admiralty, says the *Herald*, cannot be disguised, in view of the opinion heretofore expressed by British Statesmen and the British Press. A *casus belli* may lie behind the finding of the District Court, for aught we can tell.

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.

NEW YORK, Aug 5.—So far over ninety cases of *coup de soleil* are reported in this city, a large proportion being fatal.

The New York *News* professes to have news from off Charleston, S. C., to the effect that not only have our land forces been repulsed, but that the ironclads and Monitors are of little use against Fort Sumpter. The rebels have a projectile which penetrates the decks of the ironclads There is scarcely a hope that Admiral Dahlgren will succeed in his attempt to reduce the fort.

Our losses on Morris Island have been so heavy that large reinforcements are needed by Gen. Gilmore to co-operate with him.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—The *Gazette* of this city has the following special despatch:—

"*Columbus*, Ohio, Aug. 5.—Great excitement prevailed here yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the tearing down by invalid soldiers of a flag on which were inscribed the names of Vallandigham and Pugh. The Copperheads upon this commenced gathering together for vengeance on the authors of the act. An invalid soldier was badly beaten for approving of the act. All the soldiers in the city were arrested and put in the guard house, to prevent further disturbances. In the evening the Copperheads assembled before the door of the store where the flag was torn down, and parading through the streets the crowd returned to the store again, and presented the owner with a new flag, which will be hung out again to-day. Further trouble is apprehended."

SIGNIFICANT HINTS TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE—WHAT AN INTERNATIONAL WAR WOULD PRODUCE—*Washington*, Aug 5—The *National Republican* contains an editorial, to which much semi-official importance is attached. It says among other things: "If there shall be a slight occasion for hostilities, the two nations are likely to be involved in a war Our steam marine will be at once converted into privateers, and the commerce of Great Britain will be driven from the ocean. Thus does the criminal neglect of the Queen of England's advisers tend to the disturbance of the peace of the world War is not desirable even with England, but war is not the greatest of evils. A nation of spirit cannot submit to injustice, to insolence, to outrage, through a series of years and make no effort to revenge its wrongs. The course of England during the trying period of our domestic troubles has alienated every American of the loyal States, whatever his opinions upon the administration or the conduct of the war. These are significant facts, and indicate what the future has in store for us.

The machinations of Napoleon in Mexico deserve attention, but the country should bear in mind the great fact that the United States can restore Mexico to its place as a republic whenever the attempt shall be made, and indeed it is not improbable that Napoleon will find excuses for quitting a possession which promises no good to the French Emperor."

More than two hundred claims per day are received by the Comptrollor of New York for damages inflicted by the late mob. About 500 negroes have presented claims. The amount of losses claimed will reach two millions of dollars.

FROM VICKSBURG.—CAPTURED DISPATCHES CONVICTING EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANNAN OF TREASON—DEATH OF THE REBEL GENERAL BOWEN—SHERMAN'S LOSS AT JACKSON 1000 MEN—EXTENSIVE CAPTURES BY GEN. HERON AT NATCHEZ—*St. Louis, August* 5.—The *Democrat's* Vicksburg dispatch of the 30th ult. says in the late advance on Jackson letters were captured confirming the treason of James Buchanan, Ex-President. His replies to Jeff Davis confirm Gen Scott's accusations.

The rebel General Bowen died of dysentery a few days since.

In the late operations against Jackson, Gen. Sherman lost about 1000 men.

The army is now undergoing a complete reorganization.

Gen. Herron's division at Natchez destroyed an immense amount of rebel stores, and captured a large quantity of salt from Louisiana for Lee's army, and a great number of cattle from Texas.

MORGAN'S GREAT RAID.—An Ohio correspondent of the New York *World* writes:

"This raid of the ubiquitous Morgan, up the Ohio river for a distance of nearly 800 miles, exceeds in dash and daring anything of the kind ever known. * * * The Trail of Morgan is remarkable for many things, such as length, angles, curves, loops, and especially for the obstructions encountered and overcome. More than 200,000 men have chased him. He has been opposed by infantry, cavalry, artillery, militia, gunboats, ambushmen; and his way blocked up by fallen timber, rocks, and every other way imaginable. He has crossed swamps, swam rivers, scaled mountains, passed through forests, and surmounted all kinds of hindrances. * * * Such a raid has never been known It is more than one thousand miles long from its first start in Tennessee—a zone of green graves!—and of the grandest horse exchanges ever witnessed! Morgan's band stole (so lieutenant Thomas J. Morgan, John's cousin, told me) on an average three hundred horses each day! What a theme for some future romance!

THE FLORIDA AND HER COMMANDER.—The Fayetteville (N C) *Observer* publishes an extract of a letter from Captain J. N. Maffit, of the steamer Florida, to his children in Fayetteville. It is dated Pernambuco, Brazil, May 12, 1863. The following extracts are of general interest:

"I am very well, and very, very busy. I feel happy to tell you that the Florida has been doing a fierce business. Up to May 11 she has destroyed $9,700,000 of Yankee commerce, and eluded thirteen Federal men-of-war sent to destroy her and the Alabama.

The Florida and Alabama destroyed ten of the enemy's largest vessels April 22, within sixty miles of each other, but up to May 13 have not met. I cannot write what my plans are—the duty is very terrible upon one's mental and physical ability; but I am doing all in my power for the benefit of the Confederacy."

"ENGLISH BUCCANEERS." "ENGLISH PIRATES," &c., &c.—The annexed is a fair sample of the style in which the Yankee Press is talking of Great Britain. We clip the extract from the New York *Tribune*:—

"The brig W. B. Nash, of New York, with a cargo of lard and staves, was captured on the 8th of July by the British pirate Florida. (It is said that she has destroyed eleven other vessels since last accounts.) The brave English buccaneer, according to her usual custom, added lying to piracy by approaching her unsuspecting victim under the Stars and Stripes. Having induced the Nash to lay to by this villainous device, she ran up the new flag of Great Britain (the same as that used by Jeff Davis's Rebel Confederacy), and took possession of the brig. The British officers and crew then robbed the officers and crew of the Nash of their private property, sacked the vessel, just as the mob sacked houses in this city, set her on fire, just as did the mob, and finally landed the imprisoned men at Bermuda, a British port, where British officers and citizens feted and lionized these piratical thieves. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." The Florida is reported to be repairing and refitting at this English port, aided by all the leading citizens of this place. Well, "it's a long lane that has no turning."

ENORMOUS FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.—At Harrisburg, Pa., considerable excitement has been created by the discovery of enormous frauds upon the Government during the recent army movements in that region consequent upon the rebel foray. The amounts are stated at millions of dollars. A number of prominent State politicians have been placed under arrest, and the subject will receive the most searching investigation by the War Department. The most corrupt practices have prevailed in horse contracts and in clothing and subsistence supplies. They throw the "shoddy" operators at Harrisburg, in the summer of 1861, entirely into the shade. Many of the same parties are implicated, and the gangs who have infested the State capital of Pennsylvania in the winter have reaped a rich summer harvest. It is reported that the State troops were in almost a starving condition, while one operator in a single week cleared half a million of dollars.

THE CASE OF THE PETERHOFF.—The following are the points decided by Judge Betts of the United States District Court, New York, in the case of the prize steamer Peterhoff, which has attracted much attention on both sides of the Atlantic. It was the mail bag of this vessel which was delivered up to the British government by direction of Mr. Seward:

1st. That the ship Peterhoff, in the premises mentioned, was knowingly on the voyage aforesaid laden in whole or in part with articles contraband of war, and had them in act of transportation at sea.

2d. That her voyage with the said cargo was not truly destined to the port of Matamoras, a neutral port, and for the purpose of trade and commerce, within the authority and intendment of public law, but, on the contrary, was destined for some other port or place, and in aid and for the use of the enemy, and in violation of the laws of nations

3d. That the ships' papers were simulated and false as to her real destination.

Wherefore, it is considered by the Court that the said vessel and her cargo are subject to condemnation and forfeiture, and it is ordered that a decree therefore be entered accordingly.

The Judge's opinion has not yet been out in full.

THE DESPATCHES TO ENGLAND.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser probably hits very near the truth about the despatches recently sent to England by the Federal government, in the following paragraph:

"The details of the despatches sent out within a few days to our Minister in England are of course not known outside of official quarters, but authoritative insinuations are given which strengthens the belief that the government has taken a very firm and decided policy regarding the Anglo-Rebel vessels—even going to the declared extent that it will be the imperative duty of our authorities to seize those vessels anywhere they may be found, perhaps within a marine league, when the proof is clearly in our favor that they are rebel vessels—provided the English government does not take more active measures regarding them than heretofore It is hardly anticipated that any serious trouble will grow out of the decisive stand taken by the government."

The *Scottish American Journal* remarking upon the movements of the Federal and Confederate armies of the Potomac says:—

"The stories of the Daily Press as to the pursuit of Lee, and the certainty of his overthrow, are simply the rubbish of unthinking journalism. General Meade was glad to escape as well as he did; and those who criticize his conduct merely injure the cause they profess to serve. The next great battle will probably not be fought till October; and it is difficult to attempt even a foreshadowing of the events which may intervene."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, Aug. 12, 1863.

A despatch to the New York Tribune says that Gen. Lee (Confederate) has been reinforced by Polk's division of Bragg's army, and has sent a division to Charleston.

A despatch to the New York Herald reports that a battle is imminent at Fort Blunt, Indian territory; the Confederates about 8,000 strong, the Federals 2,500, 800 of them making forced marches from Fort Scott to reinforce them.

A portion of Gen. Longstreet's corps (Confederate) occupy Fredericksburg, but it is expected that they will not attempt to hold it.

It is reported that the Confederates demand the execution of Capts. Sawyer and Flynn, at Richmond, and that Gen. Fitzhugh, a son of the Confederate General Lee, at present in the hands of the Federals, will suffer in retaliation. In the event of such taking place, Gen. Lee threatens to resign the command of the Confederate army.

Gen. Burnside is at Lexington, Kentucky, and the movement of troops in that direction is very active.

Governor Tod, of Ohio, has gone to Washington, and the draft in that State is suspended until he returns.

ST. JOHN, Tuesday, A. M.

In General Foster's reconnoisance up the James' River, a torpedo was exploded under the bow of the gunboat, Commodore Barnay, lifting it ten feet, and throwing up a column of water which swept overboard the Commander and fifteen men, drowning two. Twelve pounders also opened from the shore, killing the master of the gunboat Cohasset.

General Shipley made a great speech at Portland last evening, in defence of the Government measures. He hoped that the last drop of blood and treasure would be shed before any terms were come to with the rebels on a basis of separation. He would first crush their armies, put Union men in power, and let them bring back their States and settle the slavery question for themselves.

Flour sup., $4.50 a $4.60. Extra, $4.96 a $5.15. Gold 126¾.

To the "Examiner" and Reading Room.

AUGUST 13, (evening.)

Argo from Port Royal, via Charleston bar on Monday evening, arrived.

Confederates built additional batteries on James' Island; also building interior line of defences near city. Seven thousand troops from North landed at Morris Island, during past week. Grand assault contemplated on 13th. Reported two-thirds of the guns removed from Fort Sumter to James' Island, and Confederates have no hopes of holding Sumter.

Herald's St. Petersburg letter reports Russia making gigantic preparations for war for great powers—by Spring will have a million of men under arms. Sweaborg and Cronstadt being strengthened.

It is supposed the money for Grant's army was not on board Steamer Ruth, but that the boat was burnt to conceal enormous robbery on the same.

Colored Regiment left Philadelphia for Morris Island to-day.

FRIDAY MORNING, Aug 14.

Governor Tod, of Ohio, Senators Corvan, of Penn., Harris of New York, and several other persons of large influence, had an interview with President yesterday. Several Generals also took part in consultations, which referred to important military demonstration, from which great results are expected. It is understood Governors of Northern and Western States are in correspondence with war department on same subject. Cabinet meeting will immediately act on it.

Richmond *Examiner* denounces North Carolina Union convention project—it speaks hopefully of Charleston—claiming Fort Wagner—being greatly strengthened.

Reported Secession outbreaks in Santa Clara and Salina counties untrue.

Steel's expedition is fighting out at Helena for Little Rock.

VERY LATEST

To the "Examiner" and Reading Room.

SATURDAY EVENING'S DESPATCH.

BANGOR, August 15th.

Times' Washington Despatch states that Lee's army is greatly demoralized, and that several regiments of Mississippi and Texas troops starting for home were attacked near Snickersville recently by Stewart's Cavalry, and compelled to return.

Confederate army kept together with difficulty, and mountains swarmed with deserters.

St. Paul's despatches say several battles have been fought with Indians by Gen. Sibley, killing a large number, and driving the remainder across Missouri River.

Mr. Shannon, agent of Treasury department, who went to England to attend prosecution of Counterfeiters of Greenbacks, has returned, having successfully accomplished his mission, he was courteously treated by English Dignitaries.

New York Common Council has voted three million dollars to exempt poor men from the Draft by furnishing substitutes.

THIS (MONDAY) MORNING'S DESPATCH.

BANGOR, Aug. 17.

Jamaica Guardian of 22nd ult., says Captain of Barque "Talisman" reports United States steamer "Vanderbilt" captured by "Alabama." No date or particulars given.

Gen. Sibley officially reports three desperate engagements with 2,200 Sioux Indians, routing and driving them across Missouri, with loss of all their subsistence.

St. Louis despatch reports defeat of Confederate Captain Coffee, with loss of his train.

"Herald's" New Orleans correspondent represents Mobilians very despondent, expecting early attack—Federal fleet off the place largely increased—Mobile papers report Guerilla parties organizing to destroy the navigation of the Mississippi.

Brig "Hydra" at Boston, reports probably a naval engagement off Halifax on the 9th inst.

Superfine flour. $4.50. Extra, $4.70 to $4.90.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

MY DOVE.

A piercing, shrill, a fluttering tone
Comes on the zephyr's sigh—
A troubled voice, a gushing moan,
A piteous, wailful cry.

Aloft an Eagle bears with power
His fainting prize away,
Towards his eyry's rugged tower,
Bright in the god of day.

With stalwart talons firm he grips,
And wounds my pretty dove,
In oozing drops the last blood drips
Of one I learn'd to love.

My gentle dove, 'twas joy to tend,
Sweet object of my care;
She cooing came as lover-friend,
And follow'd here and there.

Oft in her polish'd plumage deck'd,
With seeming joy she hied,
And fearless from my hand she peck'd
The meal my care supplied.

No more she'll meet me at the door,
Nor by my window pane,
Nor fly across yon little moor,
And perch on me again.

My call no more again will bring
My dove with cooing cry,
On dainty feet or whistling wing,
And nodding head awry.

The spoiler fiend has ta'en my love,
Her tender bosom gores;
My darling bird, my harmless dove,
He murders as he soars.

Imperial bird of air, proud king,
Villain of demon dye—
Thy dread arrest on fleeter wing
Shall meet thee in the sky.

The rifle, true in power and sight,
Its leaden vengeance tries:
The Eagle king on airy height
It pierces as he flies.

Swift through his heart, avenging power
The meetful fiat bore;
His haughty pinions drooping cower
To stretch again no more.

From azure vault he plunging falls
To far off earth beneath,
But that proud eye no sunbeam palls,
Defiant looks in death.

Fast still in sinewy talons dread,
He holds my mangled love;
Bloody and torn, and smear'd and dead,
My darling gentle dove.

Stretch'd at my feet the spoiler lies,
In blood and ruin low—
A murderer struck from earth and skies,
'Twas justice gave the blow.

Dead tyrant, to corruption's mud,
Here fester day by day,
And to the beaks of birds of blood
Thy carcass be a prey.

He slew my love—I pierced his heart,
And fell'd him in his pride—
I smiled above the murderer,
But o'er my dove I sigh'd.

WERAND.