event, however, never occurred; for her second lover died a few days before the day fixed for the wedding. Her husband, meanwhile, last year lost his New York wife, and having made a fortune, which he was unwilling to subject to the use of war, he disposed of his business, and a few days ago returned to Amsterdam to see once more the place of his birth. During these thirty-four years of absence the few friends he had died or otherwise vanished; but accident brought to light the fact that the bride he had left behind him was still alive. She, indeed, during all this time had lived in comparative penury; but he is rich. The bride and bridegroom of thirty-four years ago, somewhat changed in externals, are again husband and wife."

Why Salt is Healthful.—From time immemorial it has been known that without salt man would miserably perish; and among horrible punishments, entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food, is said to have prevailed . barbarous times. Maggots and corruption are spoken of by ancient writers as the distressing symptoms which saltless food engenders, although no ancient unchemical modern could explain how such suffering arose. Now we know why the animal craves salt; why it suffers discomfort, and why it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a time withheld. Upwards of half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent) consists of common salt; and as this is partially discharged every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body, becomes sufficiently obvious.—The bile contains soda as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste.—*Prof. Johnson.*

Animal Food for Horses.—A letter, signed H. Forrester, on animal food for conditioning race horses, &c., reminds me of the plan adopted by the too-celebrated Dick Turpin, who used to stimulate his bonny Black Bess, in her long and fleet journeys, with a raw beefsteak tied to the bit, for her to munch on. I know also the value of good old beer for horses on long journeys. My father (whose name will be found on the books of the Royal Veterinary College, as one of its most zealous pupils) used to blend a deal of common sense with his scientific teaching, and argue for the horse in cases of emergency, as he would for a human being. Now eggs, beaten up with good fat ale, and a few ounces of treacle stirred into it, is one of the most useful restoratives you can give to a jaded animal, and is, to use the governor's own words, meat, drink, washing, and lodging. I happen to hold—on trust for my eldest boy, until he becomes of age—a silver tankard won at some west country races, by a broken-kneed, goose-rumped, cat-hammed cob we used to have, all through a drop of beer before starting, the only thing he had in shape of preparation; clearly proving "a spur in the head is worth two in the heel," for he completely distanced his competitors in both heats of two miles, although they had the advantage of professional jockeys, and were considered properly-trained coursers. This pony's wind was most extraordinary; give him a pint of beer and a pound of oatmeal, and you could gallop him twelve miles in forty-five minutes, in harness, up hill and down, without whip or force of any kind; and yet he was the most uncared-for of animals in existence. He'd be content to feed out of the pig's bucket, or any other man's platter. Nothing came amiss to him; and I believe half our splendid hunters and race horses are ruined by too great a sameness in living. Hay and corn, and corn and hay, for everlasting. Let people who have delicate winded horses try Mr. Forrester's plan of strong beef or mutton jelly; also an occasional half pint or so of beer, and they will not be disappointed at the finish.—*Correspondent London Sporting paper.*

Long-Enduring Butter.—"Whilst (says the *Ballymena Observer*) some turf cutters were at work this week in Craigywarren Bog, on the Ballymena estate, they found, about four feet below the surface, a roll of butter which had no doubt been deposited there some centuries ago. It weighed over eight pounds, and is in a perfect state of preservation, but consolidated into a substance resembling cheese. It melts rapidly, and has all the essential qualities of tallow. When found it was enveloped in a decayed fibrous wrapper, supposed to have been the bark of a tree. Butter of like description has been frequently discovered throughout the bogs in this part of the kingdom, and it is generally believed to have been hidden there by the owners on the approach of hostile clans, whose incursions for plunder were very frequent in the earlier ages. Near the same spot, a few days ago, a flint arrow-head, manufactured probably 1000 years ago, and one of the most perfect which we have ever seen, was also found." Is not this a quiz upon the present rage for antiquarian discoveries, and upon the credulity with which they are regarded?

Number Seven.—But if we take a thorough plunge into this subject, it will be clear that the attainment by the fourteenth prince of the age of twenty-one or two sevens becoming three sevens, points to the important fact that seven is the real index of power in this case. Now, seven is a number of great might, and its might lives also in its multiplies. It includes the power of all its predecessors, seeing that it consists of one and six, of two and five, of three and four, whereof it is said by an old magician to be 'most full of all majesty.' It is full also of life, since it unites the soul and body, for the body is of the four elements and has four temperaments; the soul is of three—reason, passion, and desire. Shall, not, then, the number that keeps body and soul together, signify long life?' A long life undisturbed by discord, seeing that great has been found to be the harmony resident in seven; also is the ruling number that befits the emeny of a prince. The earliest chance of life is at a seven month's child. In seven months the born infant begins its teething, in twice seven months it can sit without being held, in thrice seven months it can speak, in four times seven it can walk, and it used to be added—for in the sixteenth century children were not weaned when their teeth came—in five times seven months, it begins to dislike the nurse's milk. At seven years, the male child becomes a boy, the milk teeth fall, full power of speech is attained; at twice seven years, the boy becomes a youth; at thrice seven years the youth becomes a man and ceases to grow taller; at four times seven years, his body has attained its full natural breadth; at five times seven years, his strength has attained its full maturity; at six times seven years, the man has learnt the right ordering and skilled use of his faculties; at seven times seven, he is ripe; and seven decades is the term of his appointed life. Seven feet is the extreme natural limit to the height of a man's body, which has seven principal parts. That body is sustained by breathing and feeding, and it used to be held that seven hours was the limit of life without breath, seven days the limit of life without food. The seventh day of a disease was held to be the critical day.

There were seven Pleiades seven planets—the moon changed by sevens in her quarters. Seven was the great number by which the Hebrews swore; seventh years were sacred among the Jews, and seven times a day the prophet uttered praise. There are seven days, seven ages of the world, seven colors. It used to be said there were seven liberal, seven mechanical, and seven prohibited arts. Rome had seven hills, and seven kings, and seven civil wars. Seven was the number of the wise men of Greece. There were seven sleepers, seven sacraments, seven orders of clergy, seven capital sins. There are seven holes in a man's head—two at the nose, two at the eyes, two at the ears and one at the mouth. With such facts before us, dark indeed must have been the Friday that connected a thirteenth with the thrice-seventh year of the twice-seventh Prince of Wales.—*Dicken's "All the Year Round."*

The author of "A System of English Grammar" has computed the grammatical errors in Hallam's "Literature of Europe" to be about five hundred, while in Allison's "History of Europe" he says they amount to three times that number.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Tender Mercies of the Model Despotism.—A telegram from Cracow of the 17th ult., states that Gen. Mouravieff has issued an ordinance proclaiming that the penalty of the knout will be inflicted upon all ladies dressed in mourning. Several ladies are detained as hostages, and are threatened with death unless their husbands surrender themselves to the authorities.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the proceedings of Gen. Mouravieff have excited a feeling of disgust amongst the Russian officers in Lithuania. Several generals have tendered their resignations. The Russian Gen. Cheuchin declared publicly at Wilna that it was impossible for a man of honour to serve under Gen. Mouravieff.

The following is an extract of a letter from Wilna: "The arrival of Gen. Mouravieff in our town as military governor has been marked by the unlimited powers conferred upon him, which, in order to stifle the insurrection, he is allowed to exercise without any reference being made to the authorities at St. Petersburg. More than one thousand of the landed proprietors have been imprisoned in the casemates, and preparations are being made for those arrested in Grodno, for which purpose the sequestered convents in Wilna have been assigned. The general refuses to see any one, and is so afraid of being poisoned that he has engaged a confidential cook, who eats his dinner with him. The priest Izor has been shot in the market-place for having read from the pulpit the manifesto of the National Government to his parishioners. Considering that at the time there were no more than fifteen persons in the church, this cruel sentence on an ecclesiastic causes the greatest possible indignation. Another priest, of the name of Ziemecki, and a landed proprietor, Laskiewiz, suffered the same fate. Gen. Mouravieff has decided that, for the sake of example, there should be three executions weekly on the market days, and says that he he has plenty of candidates. Those days are selected with a view to making a deep impression on the country people. Two executioners have been sent from St. Petersburg, and the gallows are erected permanently. To the troops that have been despatched in search of the insurgents it is particularly enjoined that they should make no prisoners, but finish them either with bayonets or the butts of their muskets. Such unheard-of tyranny has even disgusted some of the Russians, and consequently Gen. Adjt. Frotw, Gen. of the Corps of Gendarmes Hildebrand, and Gen. Maniukin have applied for a prolonged leave of absence, being all unwilling to serve under such a commander. Gen. Szamszoff, of the Guards, has gone to St. Petersburg, where he declared that he is prepared to fight, but neither he nor those under his command will act the part of executioners. Count Victor Starzynski, at whose house the strictest search had been made and nothing found, has been lodged in the citadel of Wilna, and all access to him forbidden. A sort of peasant's guard was attempted to be organized in the government of Grodno; but in the parish of Kochenow fifty-six who had been inscribed joined the insurrection at once. In a word, the terror now introduced by Gen. Mouravieff is such as to produce despair in the heart of every one, and the worst is expected. The insurrectionary bands are being multiplied and victorious. The peasants are favourable to the movement, except partly in the government of Mohilew. They say in their blunt language that as soon as the French make their appearance they will all side with the insurgents, and not leave alive a single Muscovite in Poland."

A Great Blow.—The great blow which General Grant has struck against the rebellion at Vicksburg was celebrated last night by a still mightier "blow" at Jersey City. Beside the usual tintinnabulation — cannonading, fireworks, and promiscuous howling, which are the ordinary expression of Anglo-Saxon patriotism—the people of Jersey City determined to delight themselves with "the general blowing of the whistles of seventy-five locomotives at the railroad depot," and with "an address from General Butler at the Tabernacle."

The ram's horn which levelled Jericho was a wheezy and asthmatic failure in comparison with this. If the joint "blowing" of seventy-five locomotives and of General Butler do not flatten the Confederacy, there is no help for us in aerostatics.—*N. Y. World, June* 10.

The States vs. England and France.—The New York *Herald*, after gloating over the recent victories of the Federal forces, makes the following allusions to a war with England and France. There is no use denying the fact—there is no paper in the neighbouring Republic that has a larger circulation, or wields more influence over the masses than the journal from which we quote:—

"The war is therefore substantially over. —But the question arises, how are the political difficulties to be settled and reconstruction achieved? Simply by granting the Confederates all the rights of American citizenship under the constitution, and at the same time by proclaiming war against England and France, to punish their perfidy in aiding and abetting the attempted disemberment of the American republic. By the termination of our civil strife we will have eight hundred thousand of the best troops in the world; in order to give them congenial employment, and afford a legitimate field for the ambition of our generals, by directing it against a foreign foe insted of a domestic one, and in order to weld the North and South into a unit, a foreign war is necessary to our safety; and none can be more just or opportune than a war with England and France, by which we will inevitably drive one of these powers out of Canada and the other out of Mexico, and thus chastise their duplicity and meanness in taking advantage of our troubles. Let war, therefore, be declared against them at once, and there will be no longer any need of conscription: there will be twice as many volunteers as will be required to whip from this continent the Western Powers of Europe, and to teach them a lesson they will not be likely to forget for the balence of the present century. By adopting this policy the American republic will become greater and more united than ever it was before, and it will hold a higher place in the scale of nations than it occupied in its most palmy days. But unless this is promptly done we fear that another chapter will soon be opened in our history which will find its parallel in the later civil wars of the Roman republic, in which its successful generals wielded in mutual destruction the forces which had conquered the known world."

A correspondent of a New York journal, writing from Vicksburg, after its occupation by the Federal forces, says:—"The greatest curiosities here are the caves hewn into the banks of earth, in which the women and children and non-combatants crept during the heat of the bombardment. At night, and sometimes during an entire day, the whole of these people would be confined to the caverns. They are constructed about the height of a man and three feet wide, a fork Y shaped into the bank. There are perhaps five hundred of these caves in the city around the works. As many as fifteen have been crowded into one of them."

The International Financial Society give the Hudson Bay Company £1,500,000 for the capital stock of the company, amounting to £500,000. Sir Edmund Head, formerly Governor-General of Canada, is to be the governor, and Mr. C. M. Sampson, the most experienced merchant in London connected with the fur trade, deputy-governor, with six directors of high commercial reputation.

Since the war began in the neighbouring States, up to the 2nd month of this year no less than 162,321 tons of American shipping have been transferred from America to British owners. In 1860, there were 11,716 tons; in 1861, 65,757; in 1862, 59,103; and in the first two months and nine days of this year no less than 24,800 tons.

The number of newspapers delivered last year through the British Post Office was nearly 78,000,000 which is about half a million more than in the previous year; and the number of book packets was rather more than 14,000,000, being an increase upon the previous year of about 1,700,000, or nearly 14 per cent.

Horrible Tragedy.—A horrible tragedy took place at Medina, Ohio, some nights ago. It appears that a gentleman named Coy retired to rest on the evening in question, with his wife and child, and during the night the whole three were murdered, and the house afterwards set on fire. The flames spread with great rapidity, but the neighbors turned out in great numbers, and the flames were put out before it could reach the room where the bodies lay.

The Florida at Bermuda.—We are indebted to Mr. A. Forsyth for Bermuda dates to the 21st inst.

We glean from the *Gazette* of the 21st the following intelligence:—

The steamer Spaulding 7 days from St. John, N. B. for Nassau, put into St. George's on the 19th for coal and provisions.

The Florida put into Bermuda on the 16th for coals, and repairs to machinery. The Florida, says the *Gazette*, is a fine vessel, very long for her size, barque rigged and very lightly sparred, and evidently very fast. She carries an armament of eight guns, six broadsides, and two pivot. She was within fifty miles of New York before her arrival at St George's.

A considerable interchange of civilities has taken place between the officers afloat and ashore. The "Florida" saluted the Forts and Batteries, and the salute was returned from the heights. On Friday evening Col. Munro and the Officers of the 39th entertained Capt. Maffit and his officers at the Mess, and the hospitalities of the "Florida" have been liberally dispensed to the numerous officers and others who have visited her. We learn that she has an immense quantity of silver on board, and among other "spoils" a large collection of chronometers.

We understand that since the capture of the seven vessels, of which we gave some particulars in our issue of the 7th inst, the "Florida" has destroyed twelve others. She now comes from off the coast of New York, where she landed some prisoners. She went there with the intention of attacking the United States gunboat "Eriscon" of about 900 tons. She chased her for some time, firing at her, but a dense fog coming on, the "Eriscon" escaped under shelter.

The Florida had destroyed on the 8th inst., in lat. 40 long. 70., the brig William B. Nash, then on passage from New York to Marseilles. The vessel was laden with lard, valued at $80,000. After the captain, crew, and stores had been removed to the Florida, the W. B. N. was burned.

The port of St. George's is at present almost exclusively in possession of vessels connected with the South—the fleet of fine steamers, exclusive of the "Florida" which now occupy it being all either regular blockade runners or preparing for that trade.

More Confederate Rams.—The Liverpool Eng., correspondent of the New York *Herald* says the construction of formidable iron rams for the Confederate service is hastily progressing in Liverpool and Glasgow, and that three at least of these dangerous crafts are nearly ready to be launched, and by the month of September may be off our coasts. Two of these vessels are being built in Liverpool by Mr. Laird, and will probably be launched on the 16th inst. They are 250 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 18 feet deep, drawing fifteen feet of water when ready for service, and will have immense speed. They are built of iron with teakwood backing, and have ten inch armour, made of plate four and a half inches thick. Their rams project 3 feet from the bow, and they carry two turrets—a pretty formidable display of qualities, it must be admitted. The vessel built at Glasgow, and launched by this time probably, is of the same proportions, and has a projecting horn or ram under the water line 4½ feet long.

Preparations for War.—The preparations for war in France are being actively carried on, but in as quiet and unobtrusive a manner as possible. The iron-clad fleet, which the Emperor will shortly inspect, is said to comprise 37 vessels, including those upon the stocks and yet unfinished. One of the new ones, the "Solferino," is described as a ship of the most formidable proportions and built upon the latest and most approved principles. It is said the increase of the French artillery is being made in consequence of the War Office having supplied an insufficient number of guns and ammunition to the army of Mexico.

The following comments upon the spirit of the late New York mob, are from the *Tribune*:—

"Relentless and cruel and cowardly as all mobs are, the actions of this at least are equal to any that have yet earned a record in history. 'Pull down that d——d flag!' was their greeting to the Stars and Stripes "Kill that d——d nigger!" was the infuriated howl at the sight of any unfortunate black man, woman or child that was seen on the street, in the cars, or an omnibus. Resistance to the draft was merely the occasion of the outbreak; absolute disloyalty and hatred to the negro were the moving cause. It was not simply a riot but the commencement of a revolution, organized by the sympathizers in the North with the Southern Rebellion."

Fleeing to Canada.—It is reported that from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons were prevented on Saturday and Sunday last from escaping to Canada, at Suspension Bridge, to avoid the draft. The U. S. officers at that place refused passage across the lines to all persons who are supposed to be escaping from the country to avoid the conscription.—*Rochester Democrat.*

The rebel guerilla Mosby is a young man, small in stature, delicate figure, fair complexion, courteous bearing, and whiskerless. He rides a splendid horse, has unbounded control of his men, knows no fear, and has all the springing activity of a tiger, if the stories of his hairbreadth escapes are to be credited. It is also said that he is intensely popular with the Secesh women.

The telegraphic cable which is to unite the coast of Spain with England will extend from Corunna to Falmouth, a distance of 600 miles.

Mormon Emigration.—About three thousand Mormon emigrants, mainly from Europe, have arrived in Montreal on their way to the land of Saints. The emigration this season is expected to be about 8,000. Five hundred waggons have arrived from Salt Lake to meet at London, C. W., and take out the Mormon band. About 800 wagons in all are engaged this season hauling goods and supplies from that point to Salt Lake.

Vaccination in Scotland.—A bill is pending in the British House of Commons, extending only to Scotland, proposing that after February next a schoolmaster or schoolmistress shall be liable to a penalty for receiving into a school a child under under fourteen without a medical certificate of having been vaccinated.

Americans in Australia.—By the latest statistics of Australia, we learn that there are only 2,500 Americans in those British Colonies. Five years ago there were about 10,000; but most of them have returned to California.

Fur Statistics.—The train of the Red River traders has arrived at St. Paul with some $50,000 worth of furs. About 850 of their singular carts have made the journey of 500 miles from the northward. They load back with goods and stores.

The amount of property destroyed by rebel privateers within the last six months is estimated at $12,000,000. Probably many of the losses have not been reported.

No less than ten persons employed in various departments of the *Boston Journal* have been drafted, and others are still liable who reside in districts where the draft is not yet completed. We are informed that the *Herald* has supplied not less than twelve victims to the conscription. Other city papers have been called upon, each for a quota, but none to such an extent as in the case of the two establishments above mentioned.

Those who have proclaimed for a year past that "crinoline" is going out of fashion are mistaken. An English journal informs us that during the year 1862, 4,800,000 pounds weight of steel springs were devoted to this manufacture in France, and one half of that quantity in England.

The *Morning News* says that Messrs. Jardine, of St. John, very large dealers in West India produce, have commenced the erection of a sugar refinery in that city, upon an extensive scale..

A London letter says the Princess of Wales, though winning as ever, is beginning to look fagged; and whispers of compassion and regret at being compelled to go through such an unceasing round of public appearances, festivities and ceremonials, are making themselves heard.

The Pope and Poland.—There has been for some time in Rome, though he has now left, Count Giuseppe Mycielski, a Pole, on a mission to the Pope. The object of his mission was to obtain from His Holiness an encyclical letter in favor of Polish nationality, and in part he has succeeded in his difficult mission. His Holiness has so far yielded as to address an autograph letter to the Emperor Alexander condemning the barbarous acts which are perpetrated on the Poles, especially to the Clergy, and holds him personally responsible for the blood which is shed. The Count having entreated him to give publicity to this letter, the Pope replied that he could not do this, but authorised the Count to make it known to his countrymen on his return to Poland.—*Roman Correspondent of the Times.*

A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper thus describes the personal appearance of Gen. Meade, the commander of the Potomac army:—

"Gen. Meade is exceedingly affable in conversation, easily approached, and of engaging manners. With no outward pretensions to superiority, he preserves a dignity which is noticeable beneath his careless exterior. His form is gaunt and thin, impressing the idea of bodily tenacity rather than strength, and a capacity to endure fatigue that we could not predict of a more robust and invincible figure. His high-top boots and loose blouse are bespattered with mud, and, were it not for his shoulder straps and intelligent face, it would be difficult to distinguish that he was not a private in the ranks. His face is almost covered with beard, and his neck displays a leather stock that might have been used in the days of his ancestors. He is otherwise collarless, and his face is colourless, being of a ghastly pale, with thought, study and anxiety marked upon every lineament. His mind speaks through his eye, and tells you at a glance that before you stands a man who is equal to any responsibility, and not afraid to meet it in any shape. His nose is of the antique bend, which is the most prominent feature of the face. He appears a restless and nervous man, quick to move, but not so quick that celerity would destroy steadiness. When addressed he turns suddenly upon his heel, and is all attention. The more you see of him the more you like him."

The King of Dahomey.—The King of Dahomey is an ill-used man. Commodore Wilmot has sent home a despatch concerning him which presents him in an almost amiable light. He cannot, he says, put an end at once to the practice of slaying human victims, —if he did his own head would be cut off,—and he understands his epoch too well to challenge public opinion; but he limits the number as much as he can; only fourteen selected victims were doomed to be sacrificed in the celebrations witnessed by Commodore Wilmot, and of these half were spared. In short, to Commodore Wilmot he represented himself as a much slandered potentate, and the Commodore evidently so regards him. He found umbrellas as much valued at the Court of Dahomey as they were feared at the Court of Uganda. Variegated umbrellas appear to be the King's weakness, and his wives are one-third only in number of the wives of the King of Uganda. He is content with one hundred. His guard of Amazons are expert in cutting off heads with large razors; and presents of rum are the accepted signs of hospitable feeling. The King calls himself, like his French brother, not the King of Dahomey, but the "King of the Blacks," and Commodore Wilmot is convinced that he is not so near a black as he has been painted. —*Spectator, June* 27.

Stonewall Jackson's monument, in Liverpool, promises to be a grand affair. The plans are nearly completed. A statue in marble, of heroic size, seven feet in height, by Foley, is also to be presented to his native State of Jackson, Virginia, to be placed in the Capitol or State House at Richmond. It is estimated that the statue, without the pedestal, will cost £1000; the pedestal and incidental expenses about £500, in all £1500.

In Pitsburg three of the Catholic clergy of that city were drafted. The congregation of the church with which they were connected—St. Paul's Cathedral—immediately met to consider the case. After the meeting was duly organized, the Rev. Father McMahon rose and addressed those assembled. He said, that "whatever opinion might be entertained in regard to the non-exemption of clergymen from the draft, it was the law. He believed that the draft was conducted in a just and honorable manner, and it was our duty to give a willing support to the government both in men and money. But the law of the Catholic Church forbids their clergy taking up arms in defence of any government, and if they did so, they would be incapacitated from exercising the duties of the priesthood." After further remarks from members of the congregation, it was resolved that the money should be raised to procure the exemption of the clergymen, and the sum of one thousand dollars was subscribed in a few minutes.

A very acceptable windfall has been announced to a farmer's labourer at Harehatch. The fortunate recipient's name is Langford, and the gratifying fact was made known to him whilst at work mowing in the field. Immediately on becoming aware of the contents of the letter, which conveyed to him the news, he threw down his scythe, and exclaiming, "I shall have no more of that," left the farm and his grass to its fate. The legacy which Langford has so unexpectedly received is said to amount to between £30,000 and £40,000.

The commerce of the world requires 3,600,000 of able-bodied men to be constantly traversing the sea; of this number, probably 7,500 die every year. The amount of property annually moved on the water is from fifteen hundred to two thousand millions of dollars; and the amount lost by the casualties of the sea averages twenty-five millions of dollars.

An immense quantity of new potatoes has been exported from the Channel Islands into England during the last few days. Upwards of 1,400 basket loads were sent a few days since from those Islands in one of the mail steamers for the London market.

Upwards of £300,000 have been subscribed in England to the Atlantic Telegraph, and it is said that the work is to be prosecuted immediately.

The Riflemen of England have received a challenge from their fellow-volunteers in Australia to a trial of skill.

A new article, in the shape of a canoe, has been made of zinc.

The reports of the state of the crops in Canada are highly encouraging.

The Common Council of Rochester have passed an ordinance voting $207,300 to pay $300 for each man drawn in the city under the present draft. The money to be paid to the conscript if he goes, and to the Government if he does not.

Dr. Gray, of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, has been knighted.

General Forey, the chief of the Mexican expeditionary corps, has been appointed a Marshal of France.

The retirement of the Earl of Derby from the turf is announced.

It is considered likely that Prince Arthur will enter Christ Church College in October next.

A match took place at Leeds, recently, between one-legged and one-armed cricketers. The latter won.

The total receipts of the Commissioners of the International Exhibition were £893,058, the payments £894,641.

It is stated that in a year and a half Admiral Dupont, of the Federal navy, gets for himself 200,000 dollars in prize money.

A bust of the late Sir G. C. Lewis is to be placed in Westminster Abbey, and a subscription is on foot, in the county of Radnor, to erect a more conspicuous monument to his memory.

A bank-note printed in blue on a yellow ground is the only one which cannot be reproduced by Photography.

The Government of Bengal has just established the office of "reporter on the native press." Every newspaper and periodical is to be read and, if necessary, reported on.

Three thousand colored people have been made homeless by the New York riots.

The Hon. Mr. Drummond, failing to secure his election in Parliament, has resigned his seat in the Government of Canada.

A single firm pays one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year to the London Times for advertising, and the amount is trebly returned to the advertisers.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 3rd, 1863.

LATER FROM ENGLAND

ARRIVAL OF THE "SCOTIA."

Cape Race, July 25th.

"Scotia" arrived at 10 o'clock Friday night.

Great anxiety for final result of battle between Meade and Lee. English journals accord praise to Union troops.

Morning Post says except at Antietam they never showed more steadiness.

Daily Telegrph thinks Meade entitled to more credit than any Federal commander, having at a blow altered the character of the conflict.

The *Times* does not yet see the ground for Lincoln's hopeful anticipations. Principal struggle to come, looking at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, as well as Pennsylvania.

The *Times* estimates chances heavily against Federals. It also says that Evarts, who visited London to assist Adams in international question, returns home in *Scotia*. The belief is that his presence has been useful, and he has conducted his mission with satisfaction to all parties.

In House of Commons Lord Cecil asked whether compensation would be granted to Captain Blakely for detention of steamer Gibralter, late Sumter, and complained that Government allowed themselves to be made mere tools of by Adams.

Gladstone says Government were not aware that Blakely sustained any injury by detention, and he repudiated the idea of the Government being influenced by pressure from American minister.

Professor Wheatstone invented system by which messages could be sent through Atlantic Cable three times quicker than known method.

Russian note delivered to France on the 17th, asserted very conciliatory; all six points assented to, but amnesty to all laying down arms proposed instead of armistice.

Insurrection continues active.

Reported that France has, or is about to renew overturee to England and Spain on Mexican question.

Rio, June 25th.—Coffee seventy-one hundred to seventy-three hundred for good firsts.

Paris journals published despatch to Emperor recording Forey's entry into City of Mexico. Inhabitants are represented as enthusiastic for France and French intervention. The keys of City in silver were offered to Emperor by municipalty in address to Forey.

Russia.—Imperial decree issued directing in view of present state of affairs a fresh levy of troops in November at state of population.

Scotia has a hundred and fifty-four passengers.

Paris, 19th.—Memorial diplomatique announcing Russian reply states that notes of three powers were the minimum to which they could consent to.

Memorial diplomatique in a telegram from Vienna states that reply of Prince Gortschakoff does not entirely respond to expectations of Austria, who will immediately consent to ulterior measure with the western powers for attaining their common purpose.

Moniteur announced that France demands from Italian Government the surrender of the five brigands arrested at Genoa, saying that arrest constituted a violation of French law.

Cotton firm. Flour firmer. Breadstuffs steady. Consols 93-18.

THE WAR IN THE STATES.

VICKSBURG AFTER THE CAPITULATION.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Vicksburg, July 4th, in speaking of the prisoners captured, says that among the brigadier generals was Stephen D. Lee of South Carolina, a man of undoubted military genius. He was the idol of Vicksburg, of fine military bearing, and the coolest determination in battle; only thirty years of age. The next in prominence was Gen. Stevenson of Virginia — not so tall as Lee, but second to no one in the Confederacy in point of executive ability.

The appearance of some of the dead is thus described:

"A remarkably sweet and youthful face was that of a rebel boy. Scarce eighteen, and as fair as a maiden, with quite small hands, long hair of the pale golden hue that auburn changes to when much in the sun, and curling at the ends. He had on a shirt of coarse white cotton, and brown pants, well worn; while upon his feet were woman's shoes of about the size known as "fours." Too delicate was his frame for war; perchance some mother's idol. His left side was torn by a shell, and his left shoulder shattered. Poor misguided boy!

Two men who had caught at a fig tree to assist them up a steep embankment lay dead at its feet, slain in all probability by an enfilade fire from their right; the branch at which they caught was still in their grasp. Some could not be recognized by their nearest friends. Several were headless—others were armless; but the manner of their death was always plain. The minie left its large, rather clear hole; the shell its horrid rent; the shrapnel and grape their clear, great gashes, as though one had thrust a giant's spear through the tender, quivering flesh.

In one trench lay two grasping the same weapon, friend and foe. Across their hands fell a vine, the end upon the breast of the rebel, where it had fallen with them from an elevation above, the roots still damp with the fresh earth; upon it was a beautiful passion flower in full bloom and two buds; the buds were stained with blood—the flower as bright as was the day when the morning stars sang together. On the face of both was the calm that follows sleep—rather pale, perhaps, but seeming like him of old, of whom it was said, "He is not dead, but sleepeth."

It is remarkable with what patience the fatally wounded, they who already stood upon the shore, bore their sufferings. Some knew that they could not recover, but bore it manfully. Sometimes a tear, and a low voice would say, "My sweet wife," or "Darling," "Mother," "God forgive"—a quiver, then all was over. Let us hope that friend and foe alike found favor in His sight, where all is well."

LOSSES AT VICKSBURG.

The Cincinnati Gazette's Vicksburg correspondent says that during the campaign of sixty-four days ending with the capture of Vicksburg, the rebels lost in killed, wounded and prisoners 43,700 men. About 71,000 stand of arms were taken, including nearly 50,000 Enfield rifles in their packages, which were intended for the rebel army across the Mississippi, and 230 pieces of artillery.

FEDERAL DEFEAT IN LOUISIANA.

The New York Times has an account of the fight at Donaldsonville, La. It appears that a part of Dudley's Brigade got flanked in a large cornfield, and after a murderous fire had to withdraw. New Orleans letters state that Gen. Weitzel's and Dudley's Brigade under Gen. Grover, left Port Hudson on the evening of the 9th, and went to Donaldsonville to clear out the rebel batteries near there. When a few miles from there the 39th Mass. regiment in advance was suddenly attacked and 150 men killed and wounded, and three field pieces captured.

THE OPPOSING ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says:—

"The Army of the Potomac is back again in Virginia, and though it has the short line of communication to Richmond it is not at all probable, as stated, that it can head off the rebel army, as a glance at the map will show. Gen. Lee is now in the great Valley of Virginia, moving toward the lower Blue Ridge Gaps—Chester's and Thornton's—with the evident purpose of reaching at as early a moment as possible, his old base at Culpepper. When we consider that a long mountain range lies between the two armies, and that the rebels are many miles ahead of us in their advance or retreat, it is not such an easy matter to cut them off as is supposed. The numerous manœuvres of the two armies in times past, over this very ground, show at once what the decisive probabilities are at present. There can be nothing startling for many days from these old Virginia battle fields, unless some contingency presents itself, as a large rebel reinforcement from Bragg's army, when the enemy would doubtless at once turn his attention towards Manasses."

FEDERAL CAVALRY DEFEATED.

The Harper's Ferry correspondent of the New York "World" writes, under date of July 18, as follows:—

"There was a smart cavalry fight yesterday afternoon, at Shepherstown, in which our troops were completely driven back. The loss was most unusually severe for a cavalry fight. By what the officers say, blame has to be laid upon *some* one at present unknown. Our total loss was between *three and four hundred killed and wounded*, considerably above one hundred killed. One squadron went into action eighty strong and came out only thirty-six. Other squadrons suffered less. About *eight hundred of ours were engaged altogether*; the rebel numbers not exactly known, nor their loss, because our retreat was very precipitate. The confusion was complicated by a number of army mule-teams getting in a kind of stampede, which made the horses so unmanageable that the men for the most part dismounted, and shifted for themselves how they could. Our wounded were left on the field."

DISPLACEMENT OF MEADE AGITATED.

The Republicans have resolved that Meade must be displaced. He is not a Republican, and they would sooner see the army of the Potomac annihilated than that any but a Republican should lead it to victory. The fight at Gettysburg was for the Federals little more than a successful defence against the repeated Confederate attacks, and in all probability Lee had a larger and more compact force at his disposal a few days after than that with which he fought a battle necessary in order to gain time for the safe passage of his immense trains loaded with plunder, even if he had no hope of victory. The correspondent of the Cincinnati 'Gazette' seems to have told the truth when he wrote:

"How near disaster we came. Yet, we were near defeat. Our ammunition grew scant; the reserve ammunition train was brought up and drained; but for that we should have been left to cold steel.

"Brigade after brigade had been thrown forward to strengthen the lines; as the rebel attack drifted back over the fields, there stood in the rear just one single brigade that constituted the entire reserve of the Army of the Potomac. 40,000 fresh troops to have been hurled forward upon that retreating mass would have ended the campaign with the battle; but for the forty thousand we had that one wasted brigade. The rebels were soon formed again, and ready for defence—the opportunity was lost."

The Confederates say that Lee was promised a reinforcement of thirty thousand under Beauregard, which the Government were afraid to send, and if he had these he would have completely destroyed Meade's army. This also may be true. Blucher's Prussians converted the repulse of Waterloo into a rout. But the Republicans insist that Lee was routed, and that Meade might have annihilated his army if he had followed him up.

Already there are rumors that Grant is to supersede Meade, and it is certain that Wilson, Hamlin, and the other members of the War Committee of the Senate, were lately at Meade's head quarters, thwarting, controlling, annoying, and harassing him, and, in the opinion of some, rendering further success impossible.

MOBILE IN DANGER.

The following extract is taken from the Mobile *Register* of July 10:

"Vicksburg fell for the want of the common prudence of filling the town with provisions. For more than a year the town has been threatened, and the country was abundantly supplied with food to throw into it. We have no disposition to find fault or indulge in recriminations. But the simple fact is, we have lost an important strategic point, and are threatened with the tide of invasion over Mississippi and Alabama because Gen. Pemberton neglected to provision Vicksburg. He had ample time and ample means, and he did not do it. He refused to allow corn and meat to come out of Mississippi for the army and people at Mobile, and the reason assigned was that he wanted all for the Mississippi army. We could have pardoned him if he had used it for his army. But he did not; and at this moment the barns of North Mississippi are loaded with corn. We allude to the subject not to blame, but as a warning to us in our own position.

We believe that Gen. Pemberton's order forbidding food to come down the M. and O. R. R. is still in force. Mobile is in danger of a siege, and the order should be at once revoked, and every avaliable car should be put into active motion to bring down supplies to this city. Whatever comes is probably so much saved from the hands of the enemy. It is to the interest of planters to send it, to the army and to the country to receive it. Let everyboby be encouraged to ship, and let the railroad be ordered to take and send down every bushel of wheat and corn, and every pound of meat that is offered. We hope the folly of monopolizing the road for the government will not be repeated. Bring all that is offered for public or private account. We are told that wheat can be bought for two dollars a bushel, and of the old crop of corn there is great abundance. No time should be lost, for moments are hours now, and the fate of the city may depend on it."

VIEWS OF THE RIOT.

At Richmond they appear to have fully understood the New York and other riots, and to have fully appreciated them. The *Dispatch* of that city of the 18th says:

"We have some intelligence from the North this morning far more welcome, and much more important than foreign intervention. The peace meetings in New York, so bitterly ridiculed by the unthinking—those safe parallels by which the anti-war people of the North were working in open resistance to Lincoln's government—have borne their fruit. The white flag has been suddenly lowered, and the red battle flag now waves in New York over streets wet with the gore of Lincoln's hated minions. This grand movement in New York is but the precursor of a series of similar outbreaks. Already have riots followed in Hartford, Conn., and Newark, N. J., and in a few days we shall hear from the West."

The *Dispatch* proceeds to admit that the riot may be put down, but it predicts "there will be no enforcement of the draft after quiet is restored." The *Dispatch* says that the President has not troops enough to enforce the measure in the large cities and yet carry on the war, adding;

"Let us have more of these outpourings—a few more great cities on the mourner's bench—some more gutting and sacking of houses and hanging and mutilating of men. It saves the Confederate troops a deal of marching and fighting, and lops off many a dreary month of this war. The sacking and burning has been heretofore at the South. Our compliments to our northern 'brethren,' and may they enjoy their turn.'

The Richmond *Enquirer*, also, in announcing that "riot, murder and conflagration have begun in New York," hails "this excellent outbreak," and bids it "good speed."

THE DEFENCE OF CHARLESTON.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

We are pleased to see the alacrity and devotion with which our people, young and old, have rallied to the defence of their beloved city. It indicates an intelligent appreciation of the threatening danger, and of the terrible results of failure. It manifests the firm determination of an earnest people, placing themselves as instruments in the hands of the military authorities, to battle with the heroism of manhood for all that makes life desirable. Upon the issue of the struggle now inaugurated hang, unmistakably, stupendous results for good or for evil. Beat back once more this daring band of a bloody tyranny, and the effect upon our own people, at the North and abroad, will be of incalculable benefit to our righteous and glorious cause. But if we prove unequal to the emergency, and feebleness and failure overtake us, then what imagination can conjure up, what tongue can tell the calamities in store for us and ours? Alacrity, and energy, and devotion are the appropriate requirements of the hour from each and all. The response of our people is gratifying to every patriotic heart. In such a cause to face death may be preferable to failure and its fearful train of evils. Where the life of the state may be involved the cost of her redemption cannot be counted. The sons of Carolina will do their duty. The God of justice is on our side. He will defend the right and establish our cause, even through much tribulation.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Bangor, July 27th.

On 22d, while Longstreet endeavored to break into Eastern Va., *via* Manassas Gap, Hill's corps took possession of Chester Gap through which he and Longstreet went towards Culpepper.

Council of notabilities at Mexico proclaimed Mexico an Empire, and Maximilian of Austria Emperor. Should he decline they implore Napoleon to select one.

Immense conflagration at Havana on 22d, destroying four million dollars worth of sugar.

Assault on Fort Wagner on Thursday was desperate, Federals gaining a foothold but forced to retire.

Jeff. Davis' library was captured at Jackson with papers showing the full history of Secession.

Reported leading citizens of Mississippi, desponding of the Confederacy, desire the State's return to the Union.

Flour advanced 15 cents.

Sackville, July 28. (morning.)

Charleston advices *via* Richmond, mention bombardment progressing on 24th and 25th. Yankees have two batteries on Morris Island and a strengthened position.

Morton, Mississippi despatch of the 24th says Grant's entire army gone to Vicksburg, having destroyed Machine Shops, Rolling Stock and Railroad Track between Jackson and Vicksburg.

Mobile will doubtless be next attacked.

Atlanta, Georgia, despatch of 23rd says Rosecrans organizing force to attack Atlanta and north-western Georgia Railroad.

Memphis despatch reports Confederates impressing everybody.

Railroad rolling stock and cotton hurrying to Mobile.

Returned prisoners from Richmond reports wholesale conscription commenced there on the 14th, an hour after Jeff. Davis's conscription proclamation was issued.

A large side-wheel steamer destroyed on the 19th while attempting to enter Charleston.

Sackville, July 28. (evening.)

Despatches to-day meagre.

Hill and Longstreet's corps reached Culpepper. Ewell's corps understood to be in Shenandoah valley guarding the fords of Shenandoah river, and rear of the rebel army.

Another report says Ewell's corps entirely cut off from communication with Lee, and its capture or dispersion almost certain.

Rebels expected to make a stand on the south side of the Rapidan.

Rebel prisoners are unanimous in stating that the *morale* of the rebel army in Virginia is broken.

Great despondency prevails in all the Southern circles, particularly in the army.

Paroled rebel officers from Vicksburg have been taken in arms in Virginia.

British steamer Merrimac arrived at New York, cargo cotton; captured on the 25th, running the blockade off Wilmington, N. C.

Bangor, July 29.

Str. "Star of South" left Charleston Bar on the evening of the 26th., having towed the iron-clad Passaic thither. Heavy cannonading then heard, and shells seen bursting over Fort Wagner.

Special despatch to Cincinnatti paper, dated Lexington, Kentucky, says Confederates yesterday forenoon attacked small Federal force at Richmond, Kentucky, compelling them to fall back to Kentucky river. Confederate force estimated at 2,500, and 6 guns.

Further advices say that Federals fell back within five miles of Lexington. Martial law proclaimed at Lexington. All able-bodied citizens being ordered to report for duty.

Cincinnatti "Gazette" despatch says excitement at Lexington subsided, and safety of city assured.

Generals Carter and Gillet's command are in rear of Confederates.

Flour, super., $4, to $4.50; Extra, $4. 90 to $5.10.

To the "Examiner" and Reading Room.

July 31, P. M.

Tribune has letter from Richmond, stating Confederate Vice President Stephen's mission to Federal Government was to induce it to desist from arming negroes, or Confederacy would retaliate by arming slaves against Federals, under their masters as officers.

Tribune's Washington despatch says, believed by officials, that Vallandigham furnished Morgan with information and plans for his raid; route selected was through districts where copperheads were thick, but Morgan seizing their horses, as well as Unionist's, prevented his receiving the promised aid and sympathy.

New Orleans letter reports Confederates retreating beyond Atschafaly.

Brashaer City probably will soon be occupied by Federals.

Two steamers, cotton laden, recently captured, running Mobile blockade.

August 1, P. M.

Officers from Grant's army ten days ago say that a motion for preparations to march on Mobile was heard from every side. Troops in best of spirits, calculating occupying Mobile about the middle of August next.

A hundred and seventeen conscripts and substitutes from Connecticut. Forty escaped upon landing at New York yesterday.

Lexington, Ky., despatch says, Federal force came upon enemy at Lancaster yesterday—latter lost 20 killed and wounded and 100 prisoners. Confederate force (500) took Stanford, Ky., yesterday, but were driven out—last advices they were hastily retreating towards Cumberland River.

Information from front of Lee's army was, that they were moving nearer the south branch of the Rappahannock.

Meade close at hand—rendering Lee's retreat to Fredericksburg no easy matter.

VERY LATEST

To the "Examiner" and Reading Room.

Monday, August 3.

'World's' Washington Despatch report Army of the Potomac holds heights rear of Fredericksburg in anticipation of enemy holding same.

Mosbey's guerillas gobbled up half a dozen suttlers and their goods at Fairfax Court House.

Gen. Blunt's fight with Cooper was at Elk. Enemy lost 200 killed, 300 wounded, 60 prisoners and two howitzers. Blunt lost 10 killed, 20 wounded.

Reported that the enemy has more reinforcements back of last fighting place.

'Times' Despatch says order issued to commence draft again in New York next Monday.

Latest from Charleston—Federals erected line of batteries within 250 yards of Fort Wagner, and heavy guns within a mile of Sumter.

Brashier City reported surrendered to gunboat Sachell.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.

It seems now pretty clearly established that a majority of the citizens of Charlottetown have no wish to make a change in the management of their Corporation affairs. To-morrow is the time appointed for the election of a Mayor and Councillors, and we observe not the least sign of an intention to bring forward new men. None of our fellow citizens beyond the charmed circle of the Common Council seem desirous of entering it. If any of them has an ambition which inclines that way, they are too modest to avow it; and their aspirations for civic honours are likely to remain ungratified.

Is this indifference the result of contentment with our municipal institutions, and the mode of administering them? We do not think it is. But we believe it is owing to the political spirit which has been infused into the Corporation. The Tories grasped it eagerly after the first election,—it provides handsome pickings for some of their friends,—for the sake of these friends they will keep it under their control,—they know it will not do to split up the Tory party by bringing forward a new set of men from the same side of politics,—they will therefore keep the old men; and the Liberals feel that they are not strong enough to run a contest for the places, with any prospect of success.

For this reason *we* have no anxiety about to-morrow's election. If the City affaris are to be administered for the future as they have been in the past, without any improvement worthy of notice,—without decent sidewalks, clean streets, good wharfs; with fine public squares mere nuisances; with an old tumbling-down market house that would disgrace the poorest village in the world; with an empty treasury, large annual taxes, and a growing debt,—if this state of things is to be continued, the Liberal Party cannot help it. Their opponents will be alone to blame for not giving us a more vigorous and progressive City Government, or not abolishing the Corporation altogether. It is quite evident that the whole community will have to smart for at least another year under the present state of affairs; and it is doubtful if, at the end of that time, Charlottetown will manifest an independent and progressive spirit.

The question of "Gas or No Gas," which was reserved for the Civic elections, may now be considered as decided in favour of the Gas Company. We are not sorry for it. It is the only improvement we are likely to have in our public streets, wherein light will be absolutely necessary, during the long winter evenings, to guide us over the puddles of mud and snow water, heaps of filth in the squares, dangerous crossings, and still more dangerous side-walks, which are to be found in abundance in this favoured city of ours. The present Mayor publicly stated that no further assessment would have to be levied for the Gas; and as the sum which it will cost would be entirely too small for any considerable improvements about the City, it is certainly better to have the light than be compelled to grope our way in utter darkness.

THE LAND COMMISSION.

The *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last contains a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary for the Colonies, enclosing the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, who have pronounced the Award of the Land Commissioners to be illegal; and his Grace has peremptorily declared that the Acts passed by the Legislature of this