

American citizens who were here, became furious on recognizing the obnoxious colors so defiantly displayed. Those few pious Yankees deemed their feelings and their pride insulted, and promptly resolved to redress the outrage. They called upon the civil authorities with an impudent request to have the banner of their rascable brethren removed forthwith from the ship.

He witnessed in that city a slight movement of the mob. News came that the agent of Brown Brothers, (the great English banking firm) at New York, had subscribed twenty-five thousand dollars to the soldiers' fund of the North.

The municipal revenue which a few years back averaged but 70,000, or about £300 (the produce chiefly of octroi-taxes) has this year to be raised to 600,000; and it is said that to meet the expenses of next year \$800,000 will be required.

fully equal to the demand for them. It is thought that in about six weeks more they will get to the end of their labours, and agree to a Report that will please nobody. By that time the romantic scenery on the banks of the Kennebec will be pretty well studied and enjoyed, to say nothing about the enjoyment of the good things at Rothsay Hall.

truly extraordinary that with the thousand powerful telescopes which are now nightly directed towards the heavens, it should have so long escaped observation as appears to have been the case. The approach of a comet, especially one of such magnitude as the present, is always a matter of much interest to those accustomed to study the movements of the heavenly bodies, and is almost invariably well known to the reading public; but in the present instance every body seems to have been taken by surprise.

An emigrant ship arrived here last week from Glasgow with 134 passengers on board—destined, I believe, to settle in the country upon land secured from the Government by a Rev. Presbyterian clergyman. The vessel is performing quarantine in consequence of the small pox being on board, from which a few of the emigrants died while on the passage to this country.

Jeff. Davis was at Richmond last week. A storehouse in Richmond containing \$100,000 worth of property, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The war steamer Glencoe was burned to the water's edge. Both fires were incendiary, and the rebels are vainly endeavoring to discover the incendiary. They have now but two small steamers on James River.

THE GORILLA REGIONS. The "lion of the season" in London just now, is Mr. Paul B. du Chailu, who has spent some years in Africa, under the Equator, and has brought forward much curious information as to the huge man-ape called the Gorilla, as well as specimens of their skins and skeletons.

THURSDAY last being the anniversary of American Independence, the day was observed by the United States Consul at this port, who held a levee at the Consular residence in honor of the occasion. The Flag of the Union waved from the flag staff of the Consular Office throughout the day, and a very large number of our fellow citizens called to pay their respects to the Government and Nation which Mr. Consul Catlin so worthily represents.

POPULATION OF P. E. ISLAND.—The census of the population of this island has just been completed. The general results are, we believe, as follows:
Table with 4 columns: Region, Roman Catholics, All other denominations, Total.
Rows: Queen's County, Prince County, King's County, Grand Total.

To the Editors of the EXAMINER.—Sir—I would be much pleased if I could but learn why Acadia Teachers are deprived of the honor (if it can be called an honour) of their schools being visited by the School Visitor, and thus be a little encouraged in their laborious task as our fellow-countrymen of other nations. I think this is very unfair, and using a great amount of partiality; for the School Visitor is paid by the Acadia as well as by others.

ALEXANDRIA, June 24.—Professor Lowe made an ascension to-day. No direct information has been received of his observation outside of the War Department, but reports say that he discovered a large force. It is said that the rebels also employ a balloon for the same purpose.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Government has ordered the construction of 20 screw gun boats, at a cost of \$70,000 each; to be furnished within 70 days. It is believed that the Navy Department will make an average of all the bids for gunboats, awarding them to contractors who will build the vessels within sixty days.

THAT infamous Forger, Eben Amos, had a trial in the Supreme Court on Saturday with Mr. Archibald McNeill—the latter having appealed from a decision in the lower Court—from which it appears that Amos made an outrageous attempt, through one of his dupes, James Ferguson, of the West River, to extort money from McNeill by forging his name to a promissory note.

POPULATION IN 1855, when the last Census was taken, 77,156. Increase since 1855, 9,152. In the above statement the population of these several shires was, for the sake of brevity, included in that of the Counties to which they respectively belong.—Monitor.

And again did these gentlemen, (if they can be called gentlemen), think that the poor, oppressed and disregarded Acadia Teachers were more than sufficient? I do not say enough—but merely sufficient in the forty pounds that was granted them by the late Government, when they reduced it to £25? It is truly a disgrace to the Colony to see such deeds done by men who boast of being just and honest in their dealings with their fellow-countrymen. I long to see the day that will decide our fate for another term of four years; for I have a hope that we shall be delivered from this oppressive power, that would crush us to atoms would it exist for ever more.

KANSAS CITY, June 24.—There was a horrible disaster at Wyandotte, Kansas, yesterday. The walls of two buildings and part of a third fell, burying all the inmates, some 40 in number. The buildings were 4 stories in height, and situated on the levee. They had previously been used as the headquarters of the 1st regiment of Kansas volunteers. Yesterday Capt. Haines, with a company of 40 men, entered the building for the purpose of drilling, preparatory to being recruited into the U. S. service, when the centre wall of the building suddenly gave way, plunging the whole company beneath a mass of ruins.

THE MAIL which arrived here from the United States yesterday brought no news of any importance from the seat of war. But we regret to learn that a very destructive fire was raging in East Boston on the 6th (Saturday) last, and on the evening of that day, it is reported by the telegraph, that property covering about ten acres of ground was totally consumed.

ADVERTISING IN DULL TIMES.—The Philadelphia correspondent of a New York Tribune says:—In business generally, and as in the wholesale houses, there is very little doing. Many large establishments are not making their expenses, and there is a general demand for a reduction of rents, which is cheerfully acceded to by landlords. Some heavy wholesalers who have gone into liquidation, are selling off at retail for cash, and dry goods are consequently down.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!—The gold excitement in the County of Halifax is steadily increasing. Persons are digging in every direction. This morning we were shown some specimens that were obtained yesterday within half a mile of the Dartmouth shore, but we suspect that "all is not gold that glitters." A gentleman of this city yesterday sold two bars of gold, for which he received the sum of \$500.—Halifax Reporter.

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MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 24.—The feeling against the banks, which has been growing for some days, culminated this morning in an attack upon a mob. Mitchell's Bank was the first attacked. All the furniture was destroyed. One of the clerks was taken out insensible. The mob afterwards attacked the State Bank of Milwaukee, the Juran Bank, and Martin's broker's office. The damage to these was very great. The Montgomery Guards were called out by the Mayor, but after arriving on the ground refused to act. The Zouaves were then called out, and fired on the mob with buckshot. Fears are entertained that there will be sad work this afternoon.

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THE celebrated Cantatrice, referred to in the following notice from the St. John Colonial Empire of Friday last, has written to us to say that she will shortly visit Charlottetown, to give one of her grand Concerts here. The high reputation which this lady bears cannot fail to ensure her a warm reception in this City.

A DEPLETED REGION.—The Wheeling, Va., Intelligencer draws this picture of the effect of Jeff. Davis's occupation of Virginia's soil:— "If any one wants to see what desolation will do to a fertile Virginia community, let him go to Phillips a 30 miles from the rebel line, and see what the Phillips has done. It has paralyzed all that region. It has invaded the hearts of the government and the desolating tramp of soldiers. It has stopped the plough in the furrow, the hoe around the corn-hills, and all the busy details of agriculture. It has driven an afflicted people from their houses, for fear of their lives, and their houses are tenanted by troops sent among them to put down the rebellion. The towns of Phillips are almost a waste. Every little industry about the place has ceased, and nine-tenths of the people have gone no one knows where. Many, if not most of the inhabitants had voted the secession ticket, and they, in their ignorance, supposed that they would either be hung or shot for doing so. They fled. The Union men had fled from the secession soldiers some days before, and now the secessionists, in their turn, have fled from the government soldiers. And thus the town, and much of the country round about, bears a deserted look. There is no estimating the damage done to a community by a revolutionary convulsion, such as that which has so suddenly overtaken the country round Phillip. They cannot recover from it for years."

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SECOND DISPATCH.—The riot to-day caused a greater loss of property than was at first supposed. The attack is ascertained to have been a regular organized thing. Yesterday meetings were held in the upper wards of the city. About 10 o'clock this forenoon the rioters marched from the 6th and 9th wards through East Water street to Mitchell's Bank, attacking it with stones and bricks, soon riddling the windows completely. The clerks barricaded the doors in order to gain time to secure the valuables, which they did in a great measure. The mob then broke down the doors and soon stripped the room of everything, throwing the furniture and books into the street. The State Bank, on the opposite corner, and B. Martin's office was then attacked and served in the same manner. The Bank of Milwaukee was also stone, but suffered little damage. Ails & McGregor's real estate office was completely gutted and books valued at \$6000 destroyed. The Juran Bank windows were broken. The Mayor and police were promptly on the ground, but were powerless. When the Zouaves charged, the mob ran, and the streets were soon cleared. Guards were stationed at the street corners and at each Bank. About 50 of the rioters were arrested and lodged in jail under a strong guard. This evening the mob again met in force in the 2nd and 6th wards, and inflammatory speeches are being made. They have one cannon, and threaten to attack the jail to-night unless their friends are released.

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THE REIGN OF TERROR IN THE SOUTH. Mr. Russell, the special correspondent of the London Times in the United States, furnishes an interesting letter from which we may take the following extract:— "There are no doubt arising in my mind respecting the number of armed men actually in the field in the South and the amount of arms in the possession of the Federal forces. The constant advertisements and appeals for a few more men to complete such and such companies furnish some sort of evidence that men are still wanting. But a painful and startling insight into the manner in which 'volunteers' have been sometimes obtained has been afforded to me at New Orleans. In no country in the world have outrages on British subjects been so frequent and so rampant as in the States of America. They have been frequently perpetrated, because they have been generally attended with impunity. Englishmen, however, will be still a little surprised to hear that within a few days British subjects living in New Orleans have been seized, knocked down, carried off from their labor at the wharf and the workshop, and forced by violence to serve in the 'volunteer' ranks. These cases are not isolated. They are not in two and three, but in tens and twenties; they have taken place in the open day and in the streets of New Orleans. These men have been dragged along like felons, protesting in vain that they were British subjects. Fortunately, their friends brought them that there was still a British Consul in the city, who would protect his countrymen—English, Irish or Scotch. Mr. Mure, when he heard of the reports and of the evidence, made energetic representations to the authorities, who, after a moment's evasion, gave orders that the imprisoned 'volunteers' should be discharged, and the 'Tiger Rifles' and other companies were deprived of the thirty five British subjects whom they had taken from their usual avocations. The Mayor promises it shall not occur again. It is high time that such acts should be put a stop to, and that the mob of New Orleans should be taught to pay some regard to the usages of civilized nations. There are some strange laws here and elsewhere in reference to compulsory service on the part of foreigners which it would be well to inquire into, and Lord John Russell may be able to deal with them at a favorable opportunity. As to any liberty of opinion or real freedom here, the boldest Southerner would not dare to say a shadow of either exists. It may be as bad in the North, for all I know, but it must be remembered that in all my communications, I speak of things as they appear to me to be in the place I am at the time. The most cruel and atrocious acts are perpetrated by the rabble, who style themselves citizens."

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THE REIGN OF TERROR IN THE SOUTH. Mr. Russell, the special correspondent of the London Times in the United States, furnishes an interesting letter from which we may take the following extract:— "There are no doubt arising in my mind respecting the number of armed men actually in the field in the South and the amount of arms in the possession of the Federal forces. The constant advertisements and appeals for a few more men to complete such and such companies furnish some sort of evidence that men are still wanting. But a painful and startling insight into the manner in which 'volunteers' have been sometimes obtained has been afforded to me at New Orleans. In no country in the world have outrages on British subjects been so frequent and so rampant as in the States of America. They have been frequently perpetrated, because they have been generally attended with impunity. Englishmen, however, will be still a little surprised to hear that within a few days British subjects living in New Orleans have been seized, knocked down, carried off from their labor at the wharf and the workshop, and forced by violence to serve in the 'volunteer' ranks. These cases are not isolated. They are not in two and three, but in tens and twenties; they have taken place in the open day and in the streets of New Orleans. These men have been dragged along like felons, protesting in vain that they were British subjects. Fortunately, their friends brought them that there was still a British Consul in the city, who would protect his countrymen—English, Irish or Scotch. Mr. Mure, when he heard of the reports and of the evidence, made energetic representations to the authorities, who, after a moment's evasion, gave orders that the imprisoned 'volunteers' should be discharged, and the 'Tiger Rifles' and other companies were deprived of the thirty five British subjects whom they had taken from their usual avocations. The Mayor promises it shall not occur again. It is high time that such acts should be put a stop to, and that the mob of New Orleans should be taught to pay some regard to the usages of civilized nations. There are some strange laws here and elsewhere in reference to compulsory service on the part of foreigners which it would be well to inquire into, and Lord John Russell may be able to deal with them at a favorable opportunity. As to any liberty of opinion or real freedom here, the boldest Southerner would not dare to say a shadow of either exists. It may be as bad in the North, for all I know, but it must be remembered that in all my communications, I speak of things as they appear to me to be in the place I am at the time. The most cruel and atrocious acts are perpetrated by the rabble, who style themselves citizens."

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