is regarded as fish to be caught in their net. The neat merino gown and the glossy hat that came forth in good form last Sunday, the little girl's hat and feather that will not be wanted till next Sunday, the umbrella, that can be spared because there is no rain or the parasol because there is just now no bright sunshine; the great coat or the thick shawl when the wheather is warm, the silver watch (a chain may dangle over the waistcoat, even though there be no watch in the pocket): the tailor's goose, the carpenter's plane, the glasier's diamond, the picture over the mantlepiece, the blanket, the best teapot, the insignia of some Order of smart fellows—nothing comes amiss. Many of the articles proffered to the pawnbroker are familiar acquantances of his: he has had them often before in his care. Many are obviously made expressly for pawning, without any intention of redeeming them: and many look doubtful, or are offered by doutful-looking persons.

FRIGHTFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT IN FRANCE—40 PERSONS DROWNED.—A shocking loss of life was caused on Sunday by a steamboat accident on the Saone. The Lyons journals furnish us with the following details:—"The Mouche No. 4 is one of the first penny boats built for the service of the Saone. She is like the other four, very high out of the water, and so very narrow that a sudden movement of the rudder, or having too many passengers on board causes her to roll very violently. At about half past 2 on Sunday afternoon, the Mouche, which had come from Perrache, and was on her way to Vaise, with a great number of passengers on board, stopped at the landing place of the Quai St. Antoine, where she embarked so many others that her deck was completely thronged and her cabins also filled. The passengers consisted of all classes—ladies, children, workmen &c, all in their holiday clothes. On leaving the landing place, the steamer in order to avoid the different sand banks near the Point de Nemours, had to steer a serpentine course and take a number of sharp curves. During those movements she rolled violently, but the passengers for the moment did not pay much attention to the movement. At length, however, a sudden action of the rudder caused her to give so heavy a lurch that the water came in at the scupper-holes. An indescribable scene of confusion then took place; the compact mass of passengers on the deck were pressed with such force against the hand rail which ran along the side, that it suddenly gave way and fifty persons were precipitated into the river in a mass. The captain of the boat went overboard with the rest. The scene which followed was heartrending; the surface of the water was covered with heads, and arms were seen making desperate efforts to release themselves. The persons who fell in were so compactly thronged together that every one clung to his neighbor in the agony of despair, so that those who might otherwise have escaped by swimming were prevented from using any exertion in that way. The captain lost his life in that manner, for he was seized hold of by two females, one of whom clung round his neck, and the other round his body, and the three sank together. What added to the horror of the scene was that the accident happened at a part of the river where no small boats were kept, and it being Sunday, few of the boatmen in other parts were engaged in their usual occupations, so that a considerable time elapsed before any assistance came to the spot. Only about ten persons were able to save themselves by swimming; four or five others were restored to animation after being got on shore; leaving the number of drowned to amount to from 35 to 40. As the bodies were afterwards taken out of the water they were deposited on the deck of the Abeille steamer lying alongside the quay. At six in the evening 30 were ranged there. Those recognised were removed to their own homes, and the others taken to the Hotel Dieu to await further enquiries. On the following morning those who were claimed by their friends were taken away, and the others carried to the Morgue. After the accident, the Mouche, instead of stopping to render assistance, continued her course, a conduct for which the persons belonging to her are severely blamed. Various reasons are given for that one act. A person on board states that the passengers who still remained on the steamer were so alarmed that they clamorously insisted on being landed. The captain having been among those who fell overboard, the man at the helm was the only one left to manage the steamer. He was about to order to stop her, when one of the passengers seized him by the throat and pulled him from his place, and then taking the tiller steered the vessel to the nearest landing-place. Another account states that the engineman, seeing the quantity of water the vessel had shipped, and which had rushed into the boiler, feared an explosion, and therefore made all haste to get the other passengers to land in order to prevent a second calamity. The owner of the boat has been arrested, and a judicial investigation into the affair will immediately take place. The sensation and affliction produced at Lyons by this dreadful accident are indescribable.

THE WAR IN THE STATES.

CO-OPERATIVE PLANS OF JOHNSTON AND LEE.

The railroad communication between Richmond and Atlanta is perfect, and the means of transportation are ample. If such has really been the intention of the rebel leaders, it has, no doubt, been after consultation with General Johnston, and in pursuance of a full understanding with him. On any other hypothesis, Johnston's recent movements are inexplicable, and entirely at variance with his military character. He has retreated from one strong position to another, giving battle occasionally, and undoubtedly inflicting considerable loss on General Sherman's army; but still his retreat will be disheartening in the last degree to the Southern people, unless it shall prove to be, in the end, a masterly stroke of strategy. On the above hypothesis, it will be so. Johnston has under his command seventy-five thousand troops; the troops under A. P. Hill and Longstreet, if they have gone to him, will give him forty thousand or fifty thousand more, making his whole force one hundred and fifteen thousand or one hundred and twenty-five thousand strong. Sherman is supposed to have eighty thousand effectives, and ten thousand more on his lines of communication. The statement that Atlanta is not fortified is a great mistake. It is very strongly fortified. Even if not reinforced at all, General Johnston could hold it against Sherman's present force. But if the above information is correct, it is evident that the object of Johnston in making his successive retreats has been to draw Sherman to a point so far south that a defeat would be fatal to him, and where the residue of his forces, after such a defeat, could be taken prisoners, or in some way put *hors du combat*, while the rebel troops could be rapidly transported to the east.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST RICHMOND.

If the reader will now take a map with the railroads correctly marked, and will observe the relative positions of Atlanta, Richmond, and Washington, he will be able to estimate the reasonableness of the rebel plans as above indicated. General Lee's army proper — that is, the corps of A. P. Hill, Longstreet, and Ewell — are not needed at Petersburg at all. Beauregard alone is more than enough to hold Petersburg. If Gen. Lee's army is being moved to Atlanta, as supposed, and succeeds there in defeating Sherman, there will be nothing to prevent them from returning to Virginia, and then making a second demonstration against Washington.

THE DEAD BEFORE PETERSBURG.

The flag of truce which visited the open space between the contending lines at Petersburg on Monday found only a very few living men among the hundreds of forms which covered the ground. The intense heat and suffering to which they were exposed after the battle for two long days, had proved fatal to all but a dozen of our gallant wounded, and only a dozen survived the ordeal. The task of the truce was therefore confined to burying the dead. It is reported that the rebel troops which crossed the James River last week have not returned to Lee's army, and there are many conjectures that the rebel commander, emboldened by his successful defence of his strong position by a small force will now send heavy detachments to the assistance of the raiding divisions in the Shenandoah Valley.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

CAIRO, Ill., August.—Steamer Fairchild, of the Marine brigade, was fired into at Astown landing on the 27th ult., by a rebel battery of 4 guns; 17 shots struck the boat, and one man was killed.

Fifteen hundred Texan infantry recently made a raid upon a plantation near Natchez killed a Federal captain, wounded several of his men, carried away all the negroes, mules and supplies.

A gin house and cotton press in Williamson county, Miss., were burned on the 24th ult., together with 450 bales of cotton; loss $30,000.

FROM ATLANTA.

The following letter, dated "Near Atlanta July 27th," appeared in the New York *Times* of the 3rd inst:—

"During Saturday (23), Gen Brannan, Chief of Artillery, had placed in position in the Department of the Cumberland three batteries of 20-pounder Parrotts, with orders to open upon Atlanta at dark. Shortly after dark one of these batteries, located about three hundred yards from my quarters, opened upon the city, and threw a shell every fifteen minutes in its direction. The bombardment was kept up all night. About 12 o'clock Gen. Johnston, who may be seen in different parts of his division night and day, tapped me on the shoulder while I was asleep and remarked, 'Atlanta is on fire.' I got up and went to the top of the hill, and saw an illumination in the direction of that city. It lasted but a short time, however, and was caused, probably, by the burning of some small building.

"During Saturday night our pickets heard the driving of cattle going on until morning from the direction of the Macon road. Early Sunday morning the enemy opened upon the battery of 20 pounders above mentioned, from their new positions, and kept up a vigorous fire during the day. Their guns were very heavy, and demonstrates the fact, it is believed, that the enemy intend to fight it out. The Fourteenth Corps have but eighteen guns in position, while it is the recipient of a continuous fire from nine rebel batteries.

"The whole army, or at least our right and centre, is situated in an extremely unpleasant position, and is at the mercy of the rebel cannoniers. There is not a camp wholly safe. Three solid shot passed through Hooker's headquarters yesterday, and several shells burst near the headquarters of Gen Thomas.

"The rebel gunners, of course, have a perfect knowledge of the country about here, and can burst their shells almost where they please. Our officers pass remarks complimentary to the skill of the enemy's artillerymen, but I must confess that I don't appreciate *such* scientific exhibitions. A diversion in favour of Hooker was made last night in the following manner:—

"There was a portion of ground in front of Hooker which he desired to obtain possession of, and the 14th and 20th Corps were ordered at precisely 10 o'clock to sound their bugles, give three cheers, and discharge their pieces. The performance went off per order, and was the most terrific crash of fire-arms I have ever heard. During the firing Gen. Hooker's left advanced and took possession of the ground above referred to. The firing lasted above half an hour, when it was drowned by the roar of the enemy's artillery all along the line — ten thousand times louder than the roar of Niagara. The air was filled with hissing, crackling bombs and every description of missile known in the art of war furiously paraded the void, making night hideous, and sleep beyond our reach.

"As an offsett to this uncalled-for din, our Parrotts opened upon the city, when some half a dozen rebel batteries directed their fire upon our 24-pounders, but failed to dismount a gun, as they kept up their fire upon the city until morning.

"To-day all is quiet along the picket line, for the first time for three days, although our own and the rebels' heavy artillery are continually banging away at each other. This will probably be the order of things until something further is developed.

"From all that can be gleaned from prisoners and deserters, although really such persons know very little what is to be the course of things, there seems to exist but little doubt of the purpose of the enemy. I believe the rebels will stay at Atlanta, if possible. Their communication to the north and east is entirely destroyed, but so long as the Macon road is undisturbed, with their present force, ordnance and position, we may regard them as quite safe. I do not believe they have received any reinforcements from Virginia or North Carolina, although both deserters and prisoners persist in reporting that five thousand soldiers have arrived from that vicinity. It is true, however, that the town is being filled with Georgia and Alabama militia, and it is likewise true that the Trans Mississippi army is anxiously expected at Atlanta. The rebels mount new cannon every night, and already their vicious muzzles frown on every Federal encampment.

"It may be regarded certain that a large rebel force exists in Atlanta. It has been developed at the skirmish line beyond a doubt, where their pickets are as numerous as our own."

FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE ATROCITIES—WHO INAUGURATED THEM?

Everybody will be struck with sorrow at the destruction of the pleasant and thriving town of Chambersburg. It enables us here, in the North, to appreciate better than before the realities of war, and to comprehend the devastation and suffering which it has spread over the once fair and prosperous country of the South. To read, ourselves sitting in safety, of the destruction of Southern cities, villages and plantations; of the glorious successes of the Federal armies in reducing half a State to the condition of a desert waste, was exhilarating, perhaps. "Poor devils, why did they rebel? and what right has a rebel, and his helpless family, which a loyal soldier is bound to respect?" But when the brand begins to reach our own towns, where reminders of fifty thousand ruined Virginian homes are left by rebel hands upon the mansions within a few miles of the national capital; when farms are laid waste, towns held to ransom, and whole counties overrun by men whose own homes have felt the torch of Northern raiders, and whose wives and little ones have been left shelterless and penniless by the hands of our own brothers and sons. We begin—at least we should begin—to reflect, and to ask ourselves, "who is to blame for such savagery?" "Who inaugurated these cruel methods of warfare?" Who first burned and sacked defenceless towns and left their inhabitants destitute?" The Federal Government has many times sent out raiding parties for the express purpose of destruction, and we have all read the congratulations of the press over, "vast destruction of mills, houses, villages, railroads, wheat, corn, and all that goes to sustain life in man and beast." It is not long since the once thriving town of Alexandria, upon the Red River, was left in flames, as Chambersburg was left, by a retreating army; but that army was a Federal one. Officers boasted publicly upon the steamboats of the Mississippi, that, in Sherman's Yazoo expidition—"For thirty miles in length and twelve in breadth, not a building of any kind but had been destroyed, and everything that would sustain life; and they grew exceedingly merry over the consternation of the women and children, when they woke up in the night and found their houses in flames. *'It was such fun to see them running out to the woods in their night-clothes, frightened to death!'*"

And what were the reasons given by glozing newspapers for such atrocities? Just such sentences as these—

"*The stake is too mighty to admit of any remissness—to allow even the notice of suffering women and children to hold us back!* Hot tears may scald the cheeks of mothers, and hunger pinch thousands of needy ones, and yet the success of the Union cause is worth all that sacrifice."

Well, if these things are military necessities for us, are they less so for the rebels? Have they such advantages as to be able to forego means of war employed by their enemies?

"It is time these inhuman atrocities were stopped. If the present Administration cannot carry on all necessary military operations without it, there is no better proof needed of the necessity of a change. Weakness and cruelty always go together. What we want now at the head of the nation is a government strong enough to be just and merciful, even to its enemies—a government which will not set the example to rebels of fruitless, unnecessary arson, scathing and ruining the fairest districts of our common country and making of its whole population a race of starving vagabonds, with no feeling but that of misery, no sentiment but that of bitter, undying hatred of their oppressors. A Washington paper prints the following extract from a letter received in that city, which illustrates better than we can describe:—"We have not been visited recently by the Black Republican *devils* — but their conduct in Westmorlrnd County, Va., last week, is *too horrible* to think of. Innocent and unoffending helpless women, high and low, robbed, whipped and ravished. Can the 'Northern people' permit such acts of brutality and barbarism? *They can't restore the Union in that way.* I could write pages, but must forbear." This is the only kind of warfare which the administration is competent to wage. This is the kind of warfare which is making a nation of the South—a nation of hereditary enemies to the Union. It is this warfare which gives us a burnt Chambersburg and a devastated border. It will never give us anything better."—*Boston Courier.*

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The rebel battery on the north side of the James river has been very annoying for a day or two. Quite an engagement took place this morning between it and our gunboats, and it was finally forced to limber up and leave. The weather continues very warm, and considerable sickness prevails among the soldiers, who suffer principally from diarrhœa. St. George Court House was wantonly set fire to and destroyed on Friday morning by some soldiers.

LATER.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated Saturday morning, says:—"The rebels blew up a mine last evening before dark, in front of the 5th corps, but as they had not dug to within 40 yards of our works, no damage was done. They also attempted to make a charge, cheering loudly, but must have felt chagrined at finding themselves so far from our lines. Considerable firing was kept up for an hour. The enemy's loss was heavy, but ours was very light. All quiet this morning."

THE INVASION.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—It is reported here that a force of rebels was crossing the Potomac yesterday, beyond Hancock, and was going in the direction of Wheeling. The same authority says that Early has been, or is being reinforced by Longstreet's corps, and Wheeling is to be the point aimed at. There is no means of ascertaining the reliability of this rumour, but it is thought to be unreliable.

The rebels have occupied Hagerstown, Pennsylvania, and Middleburg, in the same state.

CONFEDERATE STEAMER TALLAHASSEE

SANDY HOOK, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The boatman of the Associated Press furnishes the following report:—

"I have boarded the barque Suliote, of Belfast, Me., from Cow Bay for New York. She was captured on the 12th, off Montauk Point, thirty miles distant, by the pirate Tallahassee. The pirates bonded the barque for $5000, and put on board her 300 passengers from the ship Adriatic, the latter having been burned by the pirates. No water or provisions were given them. The Suliote has also on board Mr. Callaghan and crew of the Pilot Boat Wm. Bell, No. 24, which vessel was burned on the 12th, off Montauk Point, by the pirates. Several other persons from destroyed vessels were also on board the Suliote. The Suliote reports seeing a vessel burning on the night of the 12th. The pirate stated to some of the captured persons that he was coming into New York harbour.

"When last seen the Tallahassee was steering southeast. The pilot boat James Funk is her tender. The Suliote passed the frigate Susquehanna on Saturday morning, lying still south of Sandy Hook."

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Louis Sampson, pilot, reports 11th inst, twenty-five miles off Montauk Point, saw a hermaphrodite brig, burned, bottom up; *no doubt the Carrie Estelle.*

Capt. Bardera of the Hamburg barque Elb, saw 12th inst., off Montauk, three burning vessels. At the same time the pirate Tallahassee came close aboard with the Union ensign flying; after passing, the pirate hoisted the Confederate flag; saw a man jump overboard from the Tallahassee, but he was picked up by one of her boats and taken on board again. Same day saw a schooner, *Siren*, and a pilot boat burned; name and number unknown.

Capt. Swartz, of the Holland barque Cheribon, reports 12th instant, lat. 40 25, lon. 72 34, saw a large ship on fire.

The pilot boat Ezra Nye, arrived here, reports that on the 12th inst., off Montauk, saw the pilot boat James Funk leave a ship on fire; afterward saw a suspicious steamer take the pilot boat in tow. The Ezra Nye stood off, but afterwards went to the burning ship, and found her to be the Adriatic, Capt. Moore, from London for New York. Two foreign barques were close by, to whom the Tallahassee was supposed to have transferred the passengers. She was afterwards seen near a large ship.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The barque Suliote, with the captain, crew and passengers of the ship Adriatic, *and crew of the pilot boat William Bell*, arrived up this evening. The passengers lost all their luggage, and the large number of persons placed on board the Suliote sank her so that her deck was level with the water. Had a storm arose, probably all on board would have been lost.

The Adriatic had 163 passengers and a full cargo of merchandise, the latter mostly on British account. In rounding to after her capture the Adriatic collided with the pirate, carrying away the Tallahassee's main mast, and had there been a good wind at the time would undoubtedly have sunk her. On the 13th Captain Moore of the Adriatic boarded the frigate Susquehannah off Fire Island, and gave all the information he possessed relative to the pirate.

The Adriatic was owned by E. E. Morgan and Capt. Moore of New York. She was of about 1000 tons burthen and a first class ship.

The pilot boat William Bell was captured on the 11th, ninety miles southwest of Sandy Hook, after a chase of half an hour and being fired at three times. The pilots state that the Talahassee is a very fast vessel.

All the passengers express their gratitude to Captain Panno of the Suliote for his kindness to them.

The Brooklyn *Union* states that within three hours atte rthe receipt of the information of the pirate Tallahassee, two ships, the Ascutney and Æolus, were sent off in pursuit of her. The Susquehannah was got off this morning, and the gunboat Gulf will probably go this p. m.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe announces that the Juniata and another vessel have been dispatched in search of the pirate.

It appears, says the Brooklyn *Union*, that the first vessel captured by the pirate was the schooner Carroll, Capt. Sprague, loaded with coal. This capture was near Fire Island, and about twenty miles off Long Island shore. The Carroll was bonded in the sum of $10,000, the singular provision being made in the bond that she is to be delivered in New York.

CANADA.

As everything, at the present moment, connected with Canada is of interest, it may not be out of place to lay before our readers a brief and rapid outline of some of the more important features of that great colony. It contains an erea of 360,000 square miles, being six times the extent of England, and therefore if equally densely peopled, capable of supporting a population of 100 millions. At present it does not contain much more than the fortieth part of this number, so that there is room for expansion for a very long time to come. This magnificent country is well wooded and watered, and possesses within itself nearly all the resources which are capable of making a nation great and powerful. There is, perhaps, one exception, the want of coal, but that can scarcely be considered a misfortune, as its inexhaustible abundance in the Maritime Provinces will supply its and their wants in that respect for hundreds, probably for thousands of years to come. If we look at the map, we will see that she possesses but a confined sea board, and as she stands at present is liable to be shut out during a portion of the year from direct intercourse with Europe. This drawback will only be temporary. The Union of the Provinces would at once place her *en rapport* with the waters of the Atlantic at all times, and should this not speedily take place, railway communication, whether or not, will effect this much to the desired end, so that in case of misunderstanding with the Northern States of America, there would be no possibility of deranging or interrupting the commercial interests of the people of Canada. But if the sea board of Canada is restricted, not so her internal waters. In this respect she stands unrivalled among the nations of the world. Possessing vast inland freshwater seas, around whose fertile shores there is room enough for half a dozen kingdoms, commercial enterprise may extend and promises to extend itself without limit. Her five great lakes, the largest of which covers an area considerably exceeding in extent that of Ireland, it is little wonder if the shipping upon these waters should be equal in amount to the whole commercial marine of some of the first rate states in Europe. The total extent of these vast inland seas exceeds in size that of Great Britain. The navigation of the lakes, the St. Lawrence and tributary streams, is either continuous or has been made so by art. By means of canals, the rapids of the St. Lawrence are overcome, so that a vessel may be brought up 225 feet above the level of the sea. The Niagara Falls obstruct the navigation between lake Erie and Ontario, but by the Welland Canal ships of 450 tons burden can pass between the two waters. The value of this great public work may be understood as well as the extent of the inland commerce of Canada, when we state that in 1861, 4351 vessels went through it, yielding a direct revenue of some $240,000. Canada at this moment possesses altogether 216 miles of canal which cost $16,000,000, add to this upwards of 2,000 miles of railway, to say nothing of the many thousand miles of highway which open up the country in every direction.

In order that we may be able to form some sort of comparison of Canada with Nova Scotia we may state that her House of Assembly numbers 130 members, and her Legislative Council 61. Canada pays her Governor £7000 a year, and her Cabinet Ministers £1000 sterling. In education, she expends $506,000—in the administration of justice $670,000. To hospitals and charities she gives $272,000, and to Toronto University about $180,000.—What will the opponents of Dalhousie say to this? Her militia in 1861 was only $84,000, but the grant for this has since been made more liberal. For the promotion of agriculture she expends more than $100,000, and for emigration she lays out nearly $50,000—Nova Scotia can afford only $800. She has ocean steamers of her own, to which she gives a subsidy of $200,000. Such are a few of the items of public expenditure and they are upon a scale of liberality and public spirit, becoming a great and rapidly advancing people. In 1861 the Imports of Canada amounted to $43,000,000, her Exports to $36,000,000.—Her revenue during the same year was $97,-000,000, and her expenditure $119,000,000. Measures have since that time been adopted to bring her outlay within the limits of her income. The public debt of Canada is $65,-000,000, for which she has to pay interest amounting to $3,400,000. This seems a large sum, and is, no doubt, much felt by the Colony, but there cannot be a doubt that the Government Works it represents have done much to place the Colony in the position it now occupies.

Our space is nearly exhausted; but we must mention that Canada has made a great and laudable effort in behalf of Education, and has now 40 Colleges and Universities, nearly all sectarian; 200 and odd Grammar schools and Acadamies, and nearly 700 elementary schools. In most of these schools education is free. Canada possesses not fewer than 203 newspapers and periodicals—many of them conducted with great energy and ability; and we are glad to welcome some of their ablest representatives, on the present auspicious occasion, to our city. We trust that nothing has happened, or will happen, to mar the good feeling which had so happily been inaugurated, and its effect will be the drawing of all of us more closely, not only as regards personal amity, but also as regards our great and ever-growing Inter-Colonial interests

Canada, as everybody knows, is divided, both geographically and ethnologically, into two great divisions. Canada East contains 60 counties and two great cities—Montreal and Quebec—the one with a population of 100,000, the other between 50,000 and 60,-000. The total population of this portion of Canada in 1861 was 1,111,556, showing an increase of 220,000 within the last ten years—a rate of progress which sets at rest the idle calumny that the people of this portion of the colony are non-progressive. Canada West possesses five considerable cities, but none of them equalling Montreal or Quebec. The most important is Toronto, with a population of 45,000. In this division there are 43 counties with a gross population of 1,400,-000—having increased about 450,000, or more than the whole population of Nova Scotia, during the last ten years.

It will thus be seen that Canada is advancing with giant strides—and this progress must be attributed to her free institutions—her fertile soil—and her healthy climate—the most healthy perhaps in the world, except Nova Scotia, if we may form a conclusion from the statistics afforded by the comparative morality of British troops in different portions of the globe. In Canada it is 39 in 1000—in Nova Scotia 34—in Great Britain 50—in Gibraltar 43—in Bermuda 55.

We have said that Canada does not possess coal, but she has iron in abundance, and her copper mines are said to be inexhaustible, while gold is being found in some abundance in the Chaudiere district. Her petroleum or oil springs are also adding greatly to her wealth. Nor are her fisheries unimportant, their annual value being about a million and a half of dollars.—*Halifax Evening Express, Aug. 12.*

A correspondent of the *Boston Journal* at Quebec, writes as follows:—"Appearances indicate a strong support by the people of the new government. Instructions are being awaited from England as regards some important questions affecting the details of the federation, and by a few weeks considerable progress will be made towards negotiations. It is thought, however desirable a complete union of the British North American Provinces may be, that for the present the two Canadas, and perhaps New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, only will enter the federation.

Canada has become a second California. Sir William E. Logan, the Geologist of Canada, reports the soil full of ores of all kinds in invaluable quantities. Already several thousand are at work at Chaudiere, Acton. South Ham, Du Loup, St. Flavien, and other localities; also, antimony has been discovered on land owned by the Nicolet Antimony Company, superior to anything in the world. It is universally conceded that these mines are unsurpassed in richness and extent. Canada has within herself "elements" of future wealth, honor and prosperity. May she wisely use them with a sound nationality at the basis!"

· Very destructive fires are raging in the woods in Canada. Many buildings and a great deal of farm property have deen destroyed by them.

CORRESPODENCE.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

FRAGMENTARY NOTES OF A TRAVELLER.

(*Continued.*)

Well, Mr. Birch, said I, will you now please to give me some explanation of this wonderful "Jackal" or whatever you term *him*, who appears to have mesmerized the leader, and through him the whole fraternity of the Government to such a shameful, humiliating degree? Ah! sir, replied Mr. Birch, an *explanation* of such a character is, indeed, no easy task; he is just himself, and nothing but himself; and if two such fellows could be found in any country, one would be sure to *hang* the other, although it would be waste of rope not to have one at each end of it. Only imagine to yourself a young, pious student at law, either before or after being "admitted" matters not, with tar bucket in one hand and brush in the other, sallying forth from one of his nocturnal haunts, while honest people are asleep, to daub and besmear the private and public buildings of the town, and caricature the magistracy thereof; but a culprit of his stamp can seldom be *legally* convicted, though, *morally*, no doubt could be entertained of his guilt; but like all youngsters who commence a career of iniquity, the first success in evading the punishment of the law, is only an additional incentive to continue in his unhallowed course, although, like Cain, a mark was set on him to distinguish him from the rest of mankind, his hands became "*unclean*," and the highest legal tribunal in the land convicted him of having gone into that honorable court "*without clean hands*." Next, sir, suppose such a fellow to become, through some of his machinations, Agent to one or more proprietors of township lands, which enables him to harass the poor tenantry, fleece them in heavy expenses for new leases or agreements; and in his petti-fogger capacity as a lawyer, brings two "actions" for the same sum, or for different parts thereof, against Neil Darragh, John Dowe or Richard Roe, or any other named tenant; and suppose such rascality to be brought before the House of Assembly, where it was exposed without jurisdiction to convict the fellow as he was not then a "member," and suppose further, that such a fellow was employed by the old Tory and proprietary faction to libel a Governor and his council, because they were favourable to the cause of the tenantry, and using their best exertions to ameliorate their condition, and suppose that such libel were the cause of getting him some more agencies of proprietors who appreciated his antipathy to the tenants; and that besides the oppression of the tenantry in multiplying costs of lawsuits, he *pocketed and spent* every penny which he received from such tenantry to his use and benefit, and gave *nothing* to the proprietors; and suppose that one of such proprietors gave £50 to be distributed amongst the poor, and that the agent gave more than £10 thereof for such purpose, and suppose that he with his "*unclean hands*" had managed to plunder, by means of endorsements or otherwise, from a Bank some £14000, and offered *a large potatoe in payment thereof* to the cashier, and afterwards sought a "whitewash" certificate from the President, *who was not* President at the time the plunder was effected, but *dared not* ask the former President, whom he victimized, for such certificate; and suppose such a fellow, with his "*unclean hands*," wrote and published most glaring falsehoods against the Catholics and Catholic Bishop, and went about throughout the country establishing Orange Lodges and raising the foul spirit of bigotry, pretending that the Catholics had all conspired against all Protestants, to murder and destroy them, and moreover to turn the *pious virtuous*, "*God-fearing*" Colonial Secretary out of his office, which would, as a matter of course, be absolute ruin to the poor tenantry all over the Colony!! And suppose such a fellow to have practised his black art so successfully both on his own account and on account of the shabby ministry who employ him, that they are all under his control to such an extent that he can goad them through their "puppet" leader as he pleases, because they too well know that he can at any moment *publish* their disgraceful proceedings in *their mode of getting majorities at elections*, &c.; and being quite aware that such a fellow will have no scruples in such degradation of himself and colleagues, because worse than he is at present, or more despicable in the public estimation he cannot be, and hence his recklessness, and his desire whenever it may answer his own purposes to reveal of others what will bring them down to his own standard of perfidy. Now, sir, (continued Mr. Birch), look at the group before you and if you recognize such a character as I have been depicting to your imagination, I trust you will mingle a tear or a sigh with mine in commisseration of the constituency whom he *misrepresents*, and of the unfortunate leader who is goaded by him, and of the poor slavish tenantry whose destruction and slavery every act of his life aims at accomplishing.——(*To be continued.*)

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 22, 1864.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The R. M. Steamship *Asia* arrived at Halifax on the 16th instant, from Liverpool, via Queenstown. Dates are to the 7th inst.

Conquered by the concessions made by unfortunate and disinterested Denmark, the German Allies have consented to a suspension of arms. The Plenipotentiaries of the three Powers have met at Vienna. The preliminaries of peace were soon settled and signed. There was no difficulty, for Denmark submits entirely to her conquerors. There is to be an armistice for three months. Denmark loses one-third of its area and population, and a still larger proportion of its commerce. Alsen and the islands in the North Sea are with the Duchies of Lauenburg. Schleswig and Holstein ceded to the two great German Powers. The confederation is not represented at Vienna, and dissensions are already arising with regard to the disposal of the spoil. Prussia has not fully shown her cards; but she is said to claim a lien of huge amount on the conquered territories for the expenses of the war, and a lien of this kind is apt, sooner or later, to be converted into possession.

The special correspondent of the *Times* in Denmark describes the dejection of spirits among thinking and feeling Danes as "*something* awful to look upon." He says:—

"It is more than commensurate with the proud confidence with which they took up the struggle six months ago—more than proportionate to the stubborn obstinacy with which they kept it up long after it was clear to them, as it was to the rest of the world, that further resistance was out of the question. They seem now prone to exaggerate the evil that is before them. They look upon the present crisis as a first partition of their country—like the first partition of Poland, leading to eventual annihilation. This time, they think, the Germans will walk away with the three Duchies—the whole of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. It will be great mercies if they do not cast root in Jutland — if they do not take the fleet and the colonies. What they leave today they may come and help themselves to tomorrow: and France may take a fancy to Iceland—a long-covetted possession, deemed "necessary" to the developement of her cod-fishing interests; and Sweden may take Bornoholm, the lovely island lying so conveniently off her coast; and every one may come in for his share, for Denmark is at everybody's mercy, and no friend will help him who cannot help himself."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Star* writes—"There can be no longer hardly any doubt that the French Government has sent a despatch to the Cabinets of Austria and Prussia which has rather disturbed Herr von Bismark's schemes. That daring and crafty diplomatist appears to have thought he had obtained permission from the Tuileries to act as he thought fit in the question of the Duchies; but he has, it seems, gone a little too far, and has obtained warning to mind what he is about, at a most inconvenient moment. I hear that the Prussian Minister has already replied to the French despatch in question. Respecting the details of these notes, nothing, of course, is known as yet."

A letter from Mexico has been published in the *Moniteur*, setting forth in glowing terms the already active labors of the Emperor Maximilian for the improvement of the country and people. His Imperial Majesty is represented as inspired with no other idea than to execute justice and to devote himself to the moral and material improvement of his subjects, who are animated by sentiments of affection and enthusiasm for their new Emperor and Empress. The foreign legion already numbers 16,000 men, and it is said that from 8000 to 10,000 of the French army of occupation will embark for France towards the end of September.

A favorable impression has been produced upon the French people by the satisfactory accounts received from Mexico, and in the withdrawal of the French forces they hope they discern the end of what has been an unpopular expedition.

Marshal M'Mahon is expected to sail from France for Algeria in the course of the present month, and will undertake the government of the colony. It is understood that an expedition is to be sent to the interior at the end of September, with the object of crushing out whatever of the insurrection may still be found in existence.

Judgment in the Yelverton case has been decided in the House of Lords, by the Scotch law, Major Yelverton and Theresa Longworth were duly married in Scotland. The Lord Chancellor's most elaborate judgment will, we think, satisfy most laymen that the Scotch Judges were right; and Lord Brougham, who knows more Scotch law and is more intimately acquainted with its intricacies and peculiarities than all other Law Lords put together, concurred with the Chancellor. But Lords Chelmsford, Wensleydale, and Kingsdown, took the opposite view, and the result was the decision of the Court below has been reversed.

A contemporary says:—"The result of the judgment in the Lords was anxiously waited for by Mrs. Yelverton at the office of her agent. On being aware that the decision was against her she swooned, and for some time remained unconscious, passing from one fainting fit into another. Restoratives were administered, and after a short interval the poor lady rallied, and was then carried in a semi-prostrate state to a brougham, and conveyed to the residence of her uncle in Cambridge-Terrace, Hyde-Park." The *Morning Post* has the following:—"A minute of reference to oath has been lodged by Mrs. Yelverton, the practical result of which is to prevent the judgment being made final in Scotland until the parties to the suit have been examined on oath. Their evidence given in Ireland is considered most important."

The prevailing topic of conversation in Dublin was the great demonstration expected on Monday the 8th of August, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the O'Connell monument. A Dublin paper says the excitement which the affair creates in that city is shared in by the country at large; and in Drogheda, Belfast, Cork, Kilkenny, Limerick and Waterford, steps have been taken towards having the inhabitants worthily represented on Monday. The arrangements of the various details connected with the procession are, we are happy to be able to state, progressing satisfactorily, and it is only necessary that, in addition to everything else, the weather should prove favourable on Monday, to render the demonstration, which will then be witnessed, one of the grandest and most memorable sights which has been witnessed by the present generation of Irishmen.

The Bank of England minimum rate of discount was raised on Thursday to 8 per cent.

The tone of some of the Paris journals towards the great German Powers, and particularly towards Prussia, is by no means of a friendly character.

Rumors were current on the 5th that the late rebel cruiser *Georgia* had been seized by order of the Government as she was about leaving Liverpool. It turned out, however, that she was simply detained by her owner.

It is alleged that the *Georgia* is now *bona fide* the property of Mr. Bates, by whom she has been put in thorough repair, and was about leaving Liverpool for Lisbon, under charter to the Portugese Government to carry troops to West Coast of Africa, and mails between Libson and the Azores.

At the Durham Assizes Baron Pigott, in passing sentence upon some rascals convicted of garotting, ordered them to be well whipped in addition to undergoing penal servitude for some years.

THE UNION QUESTION.

No. 1.

THE following letter from the Hon. Mr. Coles refers to a question of so much importance, and one which is now commanding unrivalled attention, as to call for the most prominent place in our columns:

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR:—Having been named by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor as one of the Delegates to meet similar persons appointed by the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to take into consideration the question of Union of the Lower Provinces—and I having opposed the appointment of such Delegates in my capacity as a Representative of the people, but at that time expressed my desire to have a Federal Union of all the Provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific—I thought, by accepting the appointment, my long wished-for desire may be obtained. This desire has been forced on my mind since I first advocated Responsible Government in this Island, for I found from my eight years' experience in leading the Government of this Island that real Responsible Government could not be carried out in any of the Provinces so long as a Minister, in whose choice no Colonist had a vote, ruled us through the Colonial Office; and as the objection by the Home Government to allowing a Colonial representation in the Imperial Parliament without taxation appeared insurmountable, I have come to the determination to seek for a further change in our constitution in connection with the Mother Country, and be more firmly united under the sway of our beloved Queen. My opinion is, that all our local Governments should be maintained as now established, except Canada, which should be divided into three Provinces, Upper, Central and Lower, with an elected Governor for each Province or Colony—the Governors to be elected by the whole population duly qualified, with an elective Upper Branch in each Province, possessing a similar qualification for electors and elected to that which we have in this Island,—Her Majesty's Government to have only one appointment, viz. a Viceroy or Governor General over the whole of the United Provinces; and a Federal Legislature, elected by the inhabitants holding a property qualification—the number for each Province being nearly equal; and the number of each to be elected, as the Governor would be, by a vote of the whole, without an Upper Branch; the responsible advisers of the Viceroy or Governor General to maintain the confidence of the Federal Assembly, the latter to meet as soon as possible after the local Legislatures had risen, say about the beginning of June; and all Bills passed by the local Legislatures to be approved of by the Federal Assembly, instead of the Colonial Minister of the day; and no measure of the Colonial Legislatures to be reserved for the Royal allowance, except such as the Viceroy might consider affecting the interests of the Imperial Government; the Federal Government to have the power of establishing regulations for all matters affecting the whole Union. These hints I throw out with the view of eliciting an expression of public opinion, for I consider that if any change is to take place, it ought to be one of more permanent responsibility than a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces. I am, Sir, yours truly,

GEORGE COLES.

August 18, 1864.

Mr. Coles's position as one of the Delegates who will meet here in a few days to deliberate on this question of Union, as well as his high character as our ablest Island politician, and the leader of a powerful party, give him a claim to have his remarks most attentively considered. The Leader of the Opposition will, however, readily admit that the party whom he leads are not, in the least degree, pledged to accept his views for their guidance in coming to a conclusion on this question. Many of us will differ with him, both as regards the principle and details of the measure — some will agree with him as to the first, and differ with him touching the second. The Union of the Colonies is happily one of those questions which can be discussed without reference to party obligations; and cannot possibly evoke the least bitterness of expression in the discussion. As for ourselves, our opinion has been several times expressed on the question in these columns; but we may elaborate it a little now and next week, for it may be our only chance to slip a word in, without being wholly cast into the shade by the grandees of Colonial statesmen who will condescend next week, or thereabouts, to shed their intellectual light upon the inhabitants of this favoured Island, teaching them how to think and act for the future. We hope we will profit by the lessons we shall receive; and if the political millenium does come which some enthusiastic advocates of Union promise, let us devoutly pray that we may be here to participate in its glories.

That we are not opposed to union in the abstract, our readers may have understood from what we have published in these columns, and what has been spoken by us in another place. We don't want strains of impassioned eloquence, nor tiresome statistics, nor ingenious arguments, to convince us that the British American Colonies possess all the resources requisite for making a great nation. They cover a territory larger by three quarters of a million of square miles than the United States under the landmarks that existed before the great rebellion—the whole of Europe, with the great powers which have filled the world with glory and with terror in all ages, and which now rule the destinies of the globe, does not cover so large a space by two hundred and ninety-two thousand miles as the British territory which stretches from Newfoundland to the Pacific Ocean. The whole globe contains but thirty-seven million square miles — the British flag in North America waves over a ninth part of that territory. Even one of the Provinces, Canada, many of whose public men have been regaling themselves for the last fortnight on the other side of the Straits, and whose representatives will be here next week—even Canada itself is equal in size to Great Britain, France and Prussia; and those lower maritime Provinces, whose alliance Canada has hitherto scorned, but *which she is now disposed to court*, so that she may be enabled to overcome the difficulties that are almost constantly arising from the difference of races that occupy her soil—those lower Colonies are half as large again as England and Scotland put together; and if Holland, Greece, Belgium, Portugal and Switzerland were rolled into one, they would not cover larger ground than New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. It would be easy to trace on the map of Europe great kingdoms, rich in historical and classical associations, not near so large as New Brunswick or Nova Scotia; and there are some "Powers and Principalities" in the Germanic Confederation, which, as regards population, territory, wealth and revenue, could be licked into fits by a comparison with little Prince Edward Island.

As regards some of our other resources for making a great nation, we can avail ourselves of, and participate in, the commerce of the world by the Atlantic Ocean on one side of us and the Pacific on the other;—the great Lakes of Canada, and the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, afford the Provinces means of communicating with each other, and with the great republic on their border, even without the intercolonial railway now in contemplation, and certain to be accomplished if we are united. The Gulf and Lakes afford room for our shipping equal to some of the classic seas of Europe; and the vast River that flows out of the Gulf in which our little Island rests like a sea-bird, which is all subject to the sway of the British Crown, and carries a volume of water along its shores on which sterility is scarcely known, as broad and as long as five of the principal rivers of Europe put together, and only equalled by that great nurse of millions of the human family which, in all ages, has fed the teeming populations of the East, and the sources of whose endless and illimitable flow even at this day are the objects of hardy and adventurous exploration, after centuries of busy traffic along its borders, and after empires that were nourished by it have passed away. Yes, "like Nilus," the St. Lawrence "disdaineth bounds." This offspring of modern maritime discovery — this fair child of Neptune — may not boast like her ancient sister of the time when her ripples were lit by the smiles of a Cleopatra, or of that far more momentous day when her fame became inseparably linked with the misfortunes of the master of the world, and when her surges mingled with the lament which commemorated the wreck of his pride and ambition. But she may rejoice in witnessing glories which leave in the shade all those that illustrate the annals of the Pharoahs — the learning and civilization of the nineteenth century—the wonderful progress of art and science — the prosperity and contentment of the millions resting on her broad bosom, the throbbings of whose life, like her own tides, never cease; but above all, may she rejoice in the bold spirit of freedom which gives greater lustre to her shores than the artificial lights that guide the mariner to his haven.

The population and revenue of the British American Provinces now are greater than were similar resources in the hands of the old thirteen Colonies, (now the United States), at the time they revolted against the Government of George the Third, — our mercantile marine, our population, our revenue, are all greater than were those of England, when, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, she defied and overcame the power of the greatest monarchy then in Europe, that of Philip the Second of Spain. Our agricultural, mineral and fishery resources correspond with the greatness of our territory; and the enterprise, intelligence, hardihood and adventurous spirit of our people are such as to reflect no discredit on the old Anglo Saxon and Celtic stocks from which they sprung — who have given laws, civilization and letters to the four quarters of the globe—who have left no paths of glory untrodden, whether in the arts of Peace or in the triumphs of War—and who have attained more imperishable lustre in the creation of a Literature unsurpassed by that of any other country of ancient or modern times, and which seems destined to live as long as the world lives. It would be folly to question the right of British Americans, possessed of such resources as we have briefly indicated, and animated by such a history as theirs, to create for themselves a great nation in this western hemisphere, if they are disposed to unite for the attainment of that object.

In what way shall they unite? That is the great question now — that will be the question next week and the week after; but we are afraid it is a question that will not be settled in our life-time — we mean in the life-time of the present generation, unless some great unforeseen political convulsion should arise to snap the ties which bind us to the Parent State. Scarcely any of the Colonial Delegates who will meet here in September will differ very materially from Mr. Coles as to the importance and necessity of maintaining our separate local governments as they now exist, or nearly so. Men in office will not be inclined to sacrifice their local status by voting for the abolition of their local Legislature—men *out* of office will not be disposed to do so either, because they hope to be one day *in*. But the great people abroad everywhere, whose souls are untainted by the lust of petty power, are still more strongly opposed than the petty politicians to the abrogation of our local Legislatures. They think, and especially those in remote sections, perhaps justly enough, that under one large Parliament, legislating hundreds of miles away, their wants would not be as well cared for as they would be by a Parliament sitting within a day's drive of all of them, and directly under the control of all. When a man pays taxes he does it grudgingly, but it is nevertheless a consolation to his troubled spirit to see the money laid out in improvements all around him. He has more faith in law-makers, too, who are near at home than those who are far away. He may make a blunder in helping to put into a small House of Assembly a stupid fool of a fellow, but he has a better chance of pitching the stupid fool overboard on the next election day than he would have had the fellow been sent to a big Parliament. Besides, there is a particular class, and by no means an uninfluential one, in every Province, who will oppose with tooth and nail the abrogation of the local Parliaments, and who will not listen to one solitary argument in favor of a Legislative Union. We need not hint to the intelligent reader that we allude to what is called the "mushroom aristocracy" of each provincial capital—those great people who could breathe nowhere the breath of life but in the atmosphere of their petty court— who would be terribly aggrieved unless they could resort occasionally to their little Government House, when great balls are given there, and thus make amends for their daily contact with the rabble out of doors by giving and receiving the odour of refinement, elegance and high-toned morality, which are, of course, only