

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

HALIFAX, Sept. 18, 1861.

The steamship Europa from Liverpool on Saturday, Sept. 7th, via Queenstown on the 8th, has arrived at this port. Her dates are two days later than per the Anglo Saxon at Father Point.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on Saturday were 8,000 bales. Market closed dull.

Breadstuffs firm. Provisions dull.—Consols 92.

The general news not of great importance.

Affidavits have been sent to America, proving that Scruin, recently arrested at New York, had no political mission from England, and the money found in his possession was for business purposes only.

Political affairs on the continent remained unchanged.

The new steamer of Inman's line, the City of New York, would sail on her first voyage to New York on the 11th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At a meeting of the British Association, Mr. Beazley, of Manchester, read another paper on the cotton question, in which the commercial policy of the United States was bitterly denounced, and the expediency of England freeing herself from depending on America strongly urged.

The Liverpool Post asserts that Thos. S. Scruin, who was arrested at New York, must have been imprisoned under a misconception. Some correspondence of Mr. Scruin's has been forwarded to America, to prove conclusively that he (Mr. S.) has no political mission, and that the money found on him was his own.

The Peruvia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th.

The Bavaria, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 6th, and sailed for Hamburg.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers say that an interview between the Emperor and King of Prussia will take place at Compiègne on the 2nd October.

The French naval division will remain off the coast of Syria the whole winter, for the protection of the Christians.

The Bourse was firm, but closed drooping. Rents, 6 1/2 %.

Felix Ulysse, the projector of the Nicaragua Canal, was taking legal steps against the English Company, which was assuming the right over the projected canal.

ITALY.

The sending of fresh troops to Naples the Opinions of Turin explains is solely caused by the fatigue which the troops now at Naples have to undergo, in the suppression of brigandage, which is almost entirely eradicated.

The official Turin Gazette publishes the nomination of Gen. Della Rovera as Minister of War, and Gen. Pattugna as Lieutenant of Sicily.

A marriage is contemplated between the King of Portugal and the youngest daughter of Victor Emmanuel.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor had gone to Ischl, but would return on the 8th to receive the address of the Lower House of Reichsrath.

The Government Bill to reform the Administration of Justice, was granted by the Lower House of Reichsrath.

The Hungarian Chancellor had authorized the Royal Commissioner at Pesth to assume legislative functions himself, and employ the military, if necessary.

The Chancellor declared at the same time, however, that the Emperor had no intention of suspending the constitution.

Intest despatches from Pesth say that the Committees of that Province have been definitely dissolved, and the Royal Commissioner invested with full administrative powers.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals announce that the principal difficulties in the way of recognizing San Domingo have been removed.

The Elts Icaea in the course of a remarkable article says, in view of the present state of things in Europe, it is necessary to evacuate Tetuan on honourable conditions, in order to allow the concentration of Spanish forces.

TURKEY.

About 6,000 Montenegrins crossed the frontier on the 4th, and occupied the town of Vicozina. The Turkish garrison refused to surrender, and in order not to fall into the hands of the Montenegrins, fired the magazine, and perished in the explosion.

The town of Zenbzi has been occupied by Turkish troops.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of August 12 reached Marseilles on the 6th.

Bombay markets generally steady. Exchange 43 1/2. Freight quiet.

LORD ELGIN AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

The Times thus praises and advises Lord Elgin as Governor-General of India:—

"Lord Elgin has been tried in good and evil, in prosperity and adversity. He has seen much of the surface of this world and of the men who inhabit it, and has greatly profited by what he has seen. In both Houses of Parliament, in Canada, in Jamaica, in China, he has become acquainted with every kind of Government and every variety of manners. It is only just to him to say that, in a career so chequered and so various, success has uniformly followed his footsteps, and that he has achieved in the walk of life which he has selected for himself a reputation which there is no one to dispute with him. He goes to India in the full vigor of life, though rich in accumulated experience. We do not doubt that the selection has been made entirely with a view to merit, and that within the narrow range to which custom has of late years restricted the choice of a Governor-General no more promising candidate could

have been found. At the same time, Lord Elgin has not held so many situations, and appeared so long and so prominently before the public, without giving us some idea not only of his merits, but of his faults. We are no confidants, and, therefore, shall make no apology for expressing the hope that Lord Elgin will not suffer himself to be torn to the right or to the left by the flatteries of the English society of Calcutta, or the extravagant praise or vituperation of the Indian press. A ruler of India should dare, if it be necessary for the sake of his high and sacred trust, even to be unpopular. Lord Canning has dared this, and the opinion of England has supported him against the torrent of vituperation by which at one time he seemed likely to be overwhelmed; but let Lord Elgin beware of too much sensitiveness to praise or blame, and, above all things, let him beware of the unpardonable weakness in a great man of praising himself. Let him remember that the theatre on which he stands is so conspicuous, that he cannot escape blame for all the evil which he may do, and that for all the good he will reap an amount of praise which needs not his voice to swell its volume. His predecessor has achieved his present elevated position in the public eye by a firm devotion to duty and an heroic abnegation of self. We trust the lesson will not be lost.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862.—Every day now adds visibly to the growth of the stupendous structure which is being bolted together with such rapidity at South Kensington. Of the thousands of columns, girders, brackets, and railings of cast iron, nearly one fourth are already actually in their places. The remainder are being rapidly forwarded, and all are to be delivered on the ground before the 30th of September, at which time the delivery of the ironwork for the exhibition of 1861 was only just commencing. In all, about 4,000 tons of cast iron will be required, and it reflects no small credit on Mr. Barrow, of Staveley, who has been entrusted with this portion of the works, that he has been enabled to complete all these castings of first-rate quality in such an exceedingly short time. The columns are of unusual size and strength. There are 1,100 of them, and if laid end to end, they would reach from South Kensington to the Crystal Palace at Norwood. Early in October, the Lecture Gallery will be all roofed in, so that the walls will have ample time to dry before the grand opening on Thursday, the 1st of May next. By the 12th of February, the building will be completed and formally handed over to the Royal Commissioners—a happy occasion, which, we hear, will be duly celebrated by the great contractors, Messrs. Kell and Lacey, with a kind of fete in the centre nave. After the 30th of next month, no further applications for space will be received by the commissioners, no matter from what quarter they may come.

ROBBERY OF £16,000.—A short time ago a man, named John William Kinshow, a messenger in the Dusseldorf branch of the bank of Prussia, was sent to the post-office for a letter which, as he was confidentially employed by the manager, he knew contained a large sum of money. Besides procuring the letter, he had to make one or two other business visits before he returned to the bank. Two or three hours having elapsed without his making his appearance, the bank authorities became alarmed, and made inquiries about him. It was then discovered that he had obtained the letter, that he did not make the other calls, and that he had absconded with the whole of the money, amounting to £16,000. A minute search having failed to discover the deprecator, an officer was dispatched to Cologne. There information was obtained which led to the belief that he had escaped to London, where it is believed that he will have no difficulty in disposing of the notes. Spittal, of the London detective force, has been employed to make inquiries about the criminal, and has warned all the respectable money-changers in London to be upon their guard and being supplied with a photograph of Kinshow from Dusseldorf, has exhibited it wherever the robber is likely to turn up.

THE HEALTH AND DOINGS OF GARIBALDI.

The Dirto of Turin publishes intelligence from Capri to the 7th, giving some account of Garibaldi's health and opinions on affairs in general:—

"Gen. Garibaldi, who had been attacked with his rheumatic pains, remained in bed for several days, and until the 4th never left the house. Since that day he has resumed his walks, and now nothing remains of his complaint but a slight pain in his left hand, which will shortly disappear by the use of the vapour bath. Very much grieved at what is going on in Naples, he makes it the subject of long conversations with the companions of his solitude, and with the frequent visitors, Italian and foreign, who urge him, but in vain, to leave the island. He has formally declared that he will not do so unless compelled by events. He receives a great number of addresses and letters from all nations who are labouring for the great cause of independence and liberty. Requests for advice are sent to him from all sides, and he gives it according to that political intelligence which up to the present time has prevented him from committing an act which was not for the dignity and welfare of his country.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY AT ROME.—

A private letter from Rome states that "a dreadful and romantic tragedy occurred some nights ago in a large house of four stories, close by where I am now writing. A husband, coming home suddenly at an unaccounted hour, found his wife with a paramour, who fled from his pursuit through the attic windows to the roof of the house. The enraged husband followed him, gripped with him on that giddy height, and both rolled into the street far below. The husband was killed on the spot; the other was scarcely alive. Such things are never mentioned in the public journals here.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(Herald's Despatch.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

While the Government of the United States are doing the best they can under the rules of war to take care of and protect the health of the rebel prisoners now in their possession, Jeff. Davis, or Beauregard, or Johnson, or all of them, have sent our prisoners to Castle Pinckney, the nearest fort to the city of Charleston, S. C., where fever prevails extensively at this season of the year. If our officers whom they have taken prisoners and confined in Castle Pinckney survive the present season it will be contrary to the well-known theory of Southerners, for they have always asserted as a reason why slave labour must be employed, that Northerners could not survive the malaria and fevers that prevail in that section. The rebels may suppose that the confinement of the Union army in Charleston may prove a protection to that place. We shall see.

Special to the Tribune.

Last evening the rebels approached our left wing in force, and destroyed several grain racks and other property, and poisoned a number of cattle belonging to Union farmers.

Later in the evening, under a false alarm, Gen. Sumner's brigade was under arms in four minutes. It turned out that several contrabands had arrived on their masters' horses, and that some of our own men had straggled in the bushes.

An intelligent free negro from Fairfax, who arrived here, says the greater part of the rebels are concentrating between Fairfax and Alexandria, where they have thrown up breastworks. He heard Lawyer Hunter, owner of Hunter's Mills, say that the rebels would take Arlington Heights and Alexandria this week with 200,000 men, and from thence strike Washington.

After the fight at Levinville, Beauregard was sent for to bring reinforcements from Manassas, as they feared we would overpower them. He came with a considerable body of troops.

Owing to information received by the Post Office Department that the Hamball and St. Joseph roads are entirely unprotected from the rebels, and that St. Joseph is in their hands, the California mails are ordered to be carried via Davenport and Council Bluffs.

The Department has also received information that all the officers and employees of the Overland Mail Company are rebels.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.

Monday night last, while a government steamer, name unknown, was conveying a number of prisoners from Lexington to Fort Leavenworth, for better security, she broke her rudder between the Mill and Kansas City, and was obliged to land. Shortly after reaching shore, a company of Jackson County secessionists seized the boat, releasing the prisoners, and secured some forty Federal soldiers as captives.

Baltimore, Sept. 16.

The police are arresting the secession members of the Legislature as fast as they reach this city on their way to Frederick, so that there will be no quorum to-morrow. Nearly three-fourths of both houses are secessionists, and it is presumed that they will all be arrested. The arrests this evening are Messrs. Dennis and Heckart, of the Senate, and Maxwell, Lending and Ransin of the House. There are now fifteen members of the House and three of the Senate to be arrested. Many of them cannot be found, and are said to have fled the State.

Washington, Sept. 17.

Everything is quiet along the lines to-day.

Several rebels have been taken prisoners within a few days, and they all assert that Gen. Beauregard has promised the extreme southern or central troops that if they will not go home, he will move forward before the 20th and give battle. He assures them that he will take Washington without attacking our works immediately in front. This promise is made to keep the troops of the Gulf States from leaving the army. Our spies corroborate the above statement.

Jefferson City, Sept. 17.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat gives the following account of an engagement with the rebels at Booneville on the 13th, taken from Captain Egan's official report. The Captain says, after the fight had lasted about an hour, the secessionists whom he had taken as prisoners became so restless that they begged him to allow one of their men to go with a flag of truce and ask an armistice. This he consented to do, and the rebels, who were absent, the Captain led his men close firing—with the request to know his conditions. I then [says the Captain] demanded that they should withdraw the secession forces two miles from the city, and not molest any of our families or those of any other Union people, and to leave the arms of the killed and wounded on the ground where they fell—while I promised to set the prisoners free, with the exception of Freeland, Parsons, and I inform them that I would shoot, in case they should not honorably keep their promise for seven days. They left according to this agreement.

This, the gallant fellow, with only 150 men, actually defeated his own troops to fully four times their number. The enemy only fought well for a little time, and out of the whole six hundred only six could be found to storm the city. Their leaders bravely led the way, but they absolutely refused to follow. Of these six our men killed four. Their two leaders, Col. Brown and his son, Captain Brown, fell on the spot, and the other two were taken as prisoners, and they died instantly. Besides these, the enemy lost 8 or 10 killed and wounded.

A courier just from Booneville reports that the rebel force was retreating towards Frio's command.

Rebels Colonel Brown and his son, they lost two other captives. Colonel Brown was armed with three eight-inch revolvers, a rifle, a sword and a bowie-knife. The weapons were now in the possession of the Union army.

The correspondent of the Republican says reliable information has been received that Lexington still held out on Monday, and had been slightly reinforced.

2,000 men from here had arrived at Arrow Rock, but Brown and Haines had left, with 2,000 or 3,000 men, taking a south-western direction.

Cincinnati, Sept. 18.

Last night at 8 o'clock, a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, containing a portion of Col. Terich's 14th Illinois Regiment, while passing over a bridge near Haron, and 1 1/2 miles west of Cincinnati, fell through, killing

and wounding over 100 soldiers. Intelligence of the disaster reached here late last night, when a special train was despatched to their assistance.

The following has been received from the telegraph operator at Haron, dated 1.10 o'clock this morning:—

"Bridge No. 48 was broken in two, and four cars dived into the bed of the creek, and one on the top of them. The engine and one car passed over safely. There are about 100 wounded and 10 or 15 killed. The Colonel of the Regiment says that about that number are killed although nearly all of one company are missing. It is thought that the bridge was weakened by some malicious person."

Cincinnati, Sept. 18.

The accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has proved worse than was first reported. Four passenger cars went into the creek, one box, and one baggage car on the top of them. These cars contained 250 men of companies E, F, G, and I. The latter two companies were the principal sufferers. Captain Howard of company I is among the killed. Up to this time about thirty of the dead have been taken out, and more are under the wreck. A train is now on the way here with ninety-two of the wounded. The impression at the wreck is that forty or fifty are killed. The indications are strong that the bridge was tampered with by malicious or traitorous persons.

The bridge was 60 feet span, 10 feet high, and was lately inspected.

Southern Barrarity.

The New York Tribune says:—Our readers are familiar with the details of the recent act of destruction of a railway train on Flatte River, where innocent travellers were hurried to a horrible death, or so mutilated that death would have been a mercy, by the infamous wretches of that region, who resort to such methods of carrying on a war. But there is a new fact in relation to it, which we find in the Daily Nebaskan:—

In St. Joseph, when the bridge-burning fields returned from their work of murder, and told of the destruction they had caused and the heart-rending they had made desolate, the lives they had destroyed and the hearts broken, when the sad tidings should be known to anxious friends—the Pacific Hotel threw open their doors, and spreading their tables with rich food and costly wines, invited them to a feast such as no other body of men ever partook of in this city. This, too, is the very house before which the dead and wounded were placed, and while the groans and cries of the latter, commingled with the lamentations of friends who were searching amid the pile of blackened and disfigured dead for the face of loved ones, were borne upon every breath of air which entered the open doors, and while the spirits of the murdered dead were hovering around the very windows of the festive hall.

Health of the Confederate Soldiers.

The correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writing from Manassas, says:—The health of the camps is very bad indeed, but out of the number of cases but very few result fatally. The prevalent diseases are measles, mumps, and a mild form of typhoid fever, not dangerous, unless symptoms of pneumonia are superinduced. The lowlands of the country, the great fall of rain, and the corruption of the atmosphere about Manassas, by causes which might be expected, in the extreme filth of the camps, have surrounded our brave soldiers with almost every circumstance calculated to excite malarious disease. The water, too, is bad, and its supply scant. An artesian well is being bored within a few steps of the railway station. The hospital accommodations are probably not as extensive as the necessities of the army require, and the transportation of the sick to the towns continues daily. A number of farm houses in the neighborhood of the camps are converted into hospitals. Many of the Sisters of Charity are at Manassas as nurses, and give a beautiful and benevolent aspect to every scene of suffering and sickness accessible to their work of charity. Their presence about the camps, in their simple garb, and with their plain and cheerful looks, is one of those spectacles of the loveliness of the sex more pleasing to a heart of human sympathies than

All the beauty ever thrown in womanhood.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that the contractors who furnished blankets to the Government for the Philadelphia soldiers have realized the handsome little profit of two hundred dollars! And a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial states that one of the sons of Secretary Cameron is said to have made about \$20,000 on a single horse contract.

The New York World tells an amusing story about the late President. Mr. Buchanan conceived that as the Chief Magistrate of the great Republic, he was entitled to a place in the Almanack de Gohs, a blue book of princely pedigrees; a volume wherein the sceptered and the divinely anointed of Christendom smit at each other through the typographical lattice work of their tedious titles. He accordingly sent a request to that effect, accompanied by a portrait of Miss Lane, which he desired might be inserted in the next edition. Both requests were contentiously refused.

Pike's Peak Gold.—Far from the echoes of war, in the very heart of the Rocky Mountains, tens of thousands of gold-diggers are reaping their yellow harvests in peace. Immigration to the new territory (Colorado) has been heavy this year, and over the great plains even now, in the midst of war, the long procession of white canvased wagons are bearing thousands to the land of peace and gold. The miners are reported to be making money. The mines continue as rich as ever, and are being worked with vigor. New discoveries are being constantly made of rich mines, whose yield exceeds that of former discoveries. Pike's Peak, after the first flush of excitement in regard to it died away, was considered by some a failure but it can no longer be considered as such. The second year after its discovery it yielded over \$5,000,000, and from present indications it will yet exceed, in the richness of its yields, both Australia and California.

Among the other seizures made under the confiscation law in the United States, the trotting-horse "Flora Temple" was taken on Long Island, on Thursday, as the property of a Baltimore secessionist.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

The following table of distances has been prepared with care, and will be found useful for reference:—

Table of distances from Washington to various locations in Eastern and Western Virginia, including Alexandria, Fairfax, and Richmond.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Table of train schedules for the Northern Railway of Canada, listing departure and arrival times for various routes.

New Advertisements.

New Toss, &c.—Dugald Crawford, Notice.—Dr. F. Dillenburgh, Early Closing, Fine Fire—Temperance Anniversary, Pigs Sotles—Wm. Norman.

The York Herald.

RICHMONDHILL, SEPT. 13, 1861.

The 'Examiner' 'Corrected.'

The Brownsville Examiner of Friday the 30th August last, in an article on 'Free Trade and Protection,' shows symptoms of somnolency while diving into abstruse questions,—in dealing with a subject of such magnitude we are not at all surprised to find even a man of his transcendent genius getting drowsy; while in this state he solemnly commences to 'make good' an 'assertion' which he quotes from a former number of his paper, in the following fashion:—

Sidney Smith, in his Wealth of Nations, says that labour is the source of all wealth. Our readers may be aware that Sidney Smith is Postmaster General of Canada, but they are not aware that he ever wrote a book; it may be that our contemporary has seen the production, (we had nearly styled him devil, but he objects) says it is a mistake, that the Examiner is soft-sawdering the Postmaster General, by giving him credit for that which he is not entitled to, expecting a quid pro quo. We were always under the impression up to the date the Examiner announced the Postmaster General as the author, that it was Adam Smith who wrote the 'Wealth of Nations.'

The Prosperity of Canada.

From the Scottish American Journal.

The trade of Canada, like the trade of the mother country, rapidly increases apace. The political calamity which has prostrated the business of the United States seems up to this time not to have diverted anything from the pockets of the Canadian merchant, his exports have been receiving. If there be some things which last year the Canadian sold to the Americans for which this year the United States are no market, the Canadians must have found a market for those things elsewhere, or they must have sold some other things in their place. For we find that the trade of the colony during the first half of the current year is much greater than during the corresponding period of any previous year; and should a like proportion be kept up in the remaining half of the year, as seems likely, this will be the most prosperous year Canada has ever seen. Thus the imports for seven months in this year are valued at \$22,487,422 against \$16,428,734 last year—a difference in favor of this year of about six millions of dollars. The revenue derived from this increased import is, of course, greater, though not relatively so great as the amount of import, owing to certain reductions of duties having been made this year. Still it amounts to the Canadian treasury, an increase of \$345,333 in the seven months' entries. Nor is the increased export trade of Canada less striking. True, we have not the exact figures for the seven months; but from certain returns published we may safely draw the approximate conclusion that the increase is equal to more than ten per cent. These figures indicate the general prosperity of the country. There may, of course, be some branches of trade suffering, some interests languishing, and some of our American trade neglected; but all these are local and exceptional instances of depression.

Corresponding with this great revival of trade is the growth of commerce and immigration. The increase of immigration, as reported by Quebec this season (up to the end of July) was some thirty per cent. The coasting trade had more than doubled in the same period; and whereas, last year, 6,457 emigrants entered Canada up to July 27th, this year by the same date 13,412 persons had been landed on her shores, all of whom obtained immediate employment at good wages.

Recklessly-mischievous or strangely-thoughtless politicians have done much to injure Canada in the eyes of Emigrants, by grossly misrepresenting the political and financial condition of the country.

Fire at Thornhill.

On Sunday last about two o'clock, smoke was observed issuing from a stable connected with Featherstone's Hotel, Thornhill. In a little time the flames burst forth and the building was quickly consumed, and with great exertions the hotel was saved. Several articles belonging to boarders at the hotel, a quantity of hay, and two pigs were burned.

Another Cricket Match.

On Saturday last a Match came off between eleven of the Richmond Hill Clubs, on the Cricket ground at Gaby's Hotel. The Bonduick Club winning with ten wickets to go down.

Cricket Match.

A Match came off between the Independent Vaughan and the Aurora Clubs, on Thursday, the 12th inst. With their usual success the Aurora Club was victorious. A correspondent has kindly forwarded us the score:—

Score of the cricket match between the Independent Vaughan and the Aurora Clubs, listing runs, wickets, and other statistics for both teams.

Coal Oil—Important Discoveries.

We learn with much pleasure that our talented fellow-citizen, Mr. William McKay, painter and decorator, in the course of some professional experiments, has made a discovery of considerable importance to coal oil manufacturers and the public generally. It consists in the substitution of coal oil for turpentine, in the preparation of paint for immediate or future use. Most persons are aware that at present, throughout the civilized world, turpentine constitutes fully one half the fluid used in thinning and preparing paints for the brush. Mr. McKay's latest experiments have resulted in proving that coal oil is equal, if not superior, to turpentine for this purpose. Pigments ground and mixed in it were found to dry as well, and without the slightest injury to colour; white mixed with it retains all its purity; and in the process known to house painters as "fatting," it not only worked easier and smoother than turpentine, but gave a superior finish, owing to its greater density and ductility. Coal oil has already superseded many of older artificial lighting mediums; it is beginning to enter the engine room as a lubricator; and we believe this discovery of Mr. McKay will cause a revolution in the art of painting. At the present moment turpentine is \$1 80 per gallon—Coal oil from 70 to 50 cents, a strong commercial inducement. Mr. McKay, who has no desire to make a selfish use of his important discovery, promises to put us in possession of the results of his further experiments in the use of the finer and more delicate and fugitive pigments and bodies used in the higher branches of painting.—Quebec Vindicator.

Lord Palmerston upon 'Bull's Run.'

—His Lordship at the Banquet given at Dover, consequent upon his installations as Warden of the Claque Ports thus alluded to the Volunteer movement, and the race at Bull's Run. "The example of what has happened across the Atlantic shows that you may collect thousands of men together and put uniforms on their backs and muskets in their hands, but you do not thereby convert them into soldiers or into an army (hear, hear); there must be discipline. It is enough that there should be individual bravery. Why, our cousins in America as individual men are as brave as any that tread the earth. They are of the same stock as ourselves, they are descended from the same parents, are animated by the same spirit, and prepared to encounter equal dangers. But when thousands of men as personally courageous as any race in existence get together, each man wanting that confidence in his comrades which discipline and training can supply, they exhibited to the world that unfortunate rapidity of movement which took place at Bull's Run. (Laughter.)—That, I say, is no disparagement to the valor of the Americans, but affords, I repeat, a lesson which we ourselves may usefully ponder and remember—viz, that discipline and organization are indispensable to make any army efficient in the field."

Two Horses Drowned in the Bay.

—Yesterday an accident occurred at Laidlaw's wharf, by which a young farmer lost a fine pair of horses by their falling into the Bay. It appears that this was his first visit to the wharf in question, and in backing the horses the wheels of the wagon went over the edge of the wharf, dragging the horses after it, and they were drowned before they could be got out. The wagon was got out a short time after the accident. Some of the young man's neighbours propose raising a subscription to enable him to purchase another span of horses, as he has only been a short time in business.—Globe.

The Hundredth.

—An order has been issued limiting the enlistment for the Hundredth Regiment to native Canadians. None else will be admitted. It is gratifying to those who assisted in promoting this marked testimonial of Canadian loyalty to the empire, to know that the regiment is in high favour at the War Office. Some of its members have been promoted to responsible positions in other branches of the Service; and Mr. Henry Jones of Brockville, who entered as a private, and was afterwards made sergeant, has been promoted to a ensigny without purchase.—Pilot.

Death from Destitution.

—On Tuesday morning, Constable Darrah found a man named John Neelan, a rag-picker lying on the Esplanade in a very destitute and wretched condition. The man presented a very emaciated appearance, and Darrah had him conveyed to the General Hospital without delay. About three hours after he was taken to the Hospital he expired. Coroner Hallowell was notified and held an inquest on the body, and the jury after investigating the case returned as their verdict, "death from destitution."—Globe.

Extensive Robbery at Weston.

—On the evening of Sunday, the dry goods store of Messrs. C. & W. Wadsworth, Weston, was broken into, and goods to the amount of between \$100 and \$500 carried off. From the number of articles stolen the thieves must have had a horse and wagon to convey the plunder away. Information has been given to the police, and it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to ferret out the robbers and bring them to justice.—Globe.

Jefferson Davis, it is now evident, says the New York Tribune, is not dead.

The silence of the Confederate organs on this subject has been broken by positive contradictions of the reports of his disease, which at one time obtained general currency in the free states.

A Stranger way of Peeping.

—The correspondent of the Globe to visit and report upon the Emulsion of territory is made to date his letter from Bothwell, but the 57 wells he speaks of are no where near that place; a curious instance of what may be called the puff indirect.—Quebec Chronicle.