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And contains Notices of the Political, Social, and Moral Questions of the day; Ecclesiastical Communications; the Week; together with carefully selected Miscellany; for healthy tone of thought and feeling a course of natural Substitutes should not neglect to give the name of the Postoffice where they have been receiving the paper. Many disappointments simply give the name of the Postoffice, thus causing much loss of time. Letters containing money, if not and registered, will be at our risk.

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Lindsay, Jan. 1862. 131-tf

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Lindsay, April 1864. 241-tf

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Sept. 5, 1861. 214-tf

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243-3m

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KENT STREET, LINDSAY
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Free Omnibus to and from the Cars and Boats.
Board, One Dollar per Day.
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Shop—North Side of King Street (East End)
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LINDSAY & MANILLA STAGE LINE.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE A STAGE will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 6 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton; returning—leaves Fenton's Hotel, Manilla, after the arrival of the Stages from Oshawa, Whitby and Beaverton, arriving at Lindsay at 8 o'clock in the evening. FARES REASONABLE. ☞ The proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage unless booked and paid for.
GEO. CRANDELL, Proprietor.
Lindsay, April 1, 1862. 143-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.
THE Undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavoring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.
GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.
☞ Bob Pitman always in attendance to take charge of Teams.
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117-1

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Land, House and Commission Agent. Residence—Kent Street, Lindsay, C.W.
☞ Orders left at the Office of the Canadian Post will receive prompt attention.
Lindsay, July 13th, 1864. 253-tf

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(Late Organist of Trinity Church, Galt)
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE AND MELODEON,
Residence at Mr. C. Britten's, Kent Street, LINDSAY.
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Lindsay, July 13th, 1864. 225 tf.

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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W.
BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork, and other farm produce, at the Highest Market Price.
N.B.—Bran and Shorts for sale.
Manilla, Sept. 5, 1863. 8-tf

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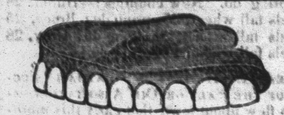
Pictures in all the Latest Styles!
executed on the shortest notice, and particular attention paid to secure Childrens' Portraits. VIEWS and GROUPS OF FAMILIES taken at their Residences. Remember the Stand, opposite
Maguire's Penitentiary Boot and Shoe Store, Willaim-St., Lindsay.
T. GOURLEY, Artist.
Lindsay, March, 1864 206-6m

BOYNTON'S HOTEL,
(LATE JEWETT'S.)
WM. BOYNTON begs to inform the inhabitants of the County of Victoria and surrounding Counties, that he has opened the Hotel on William street lately occupied by Jewett, and as he has had it fitted and furnished in first style, visitors will find every convenience. Wines, Liquors and Cigars of the best quality.
☞ An attentive ostler always in attendance.
Lindsay, Dec. 16, 1863. 229-tf

BRODIE'S HOTEL
(LATE NORTH AMERICAN)
WALTON STEET, PORT HOPE.
ROBERT BRODIE, Proprietor.
THIS favorite Hotel having been lately completely renovated, affords the best of accommodation for travellers and the public generally. Under present management no efforts will be spared that will conduce to the comfort of guests.
☞ The best of Liquors and Cigars.
247-1y.

MARTINDALE HOUSE,
(late widow McCorquadale's,)
WOODVILLE, C.W.
M. MARTINDALE, Proprietor.
This house has recently been refitted for the accommodation of guests.
Bar supplied with the choicest liquors. 246-6

OAKWOOD HOTEL.
C. T. HODGSON, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOTEL offers every accommodation and comfort to the travelling public.
☞ Choice Liquors, Good Stabling, and Attentive Ostlers.



C. W. HAWKE, SURGEON-DENTIST, (late of the firm of Card & Hawke, Whitby), would respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Lindsay, that he has opened an office permanently in this place, and trusts by strict attention to his profession to merit your patronage.
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☞ All work warranted. Office in Jewett's Hotel.
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Poetry.

"COMING HOME."

Day has kissed the blushing even,
And the world has gone to sleep,
And a maiden fair as heaven,
Gazes out upon the deep,
To a boat upon the billow,
That is ploughing through the foam;
Hear her sing "Oh, joy! they're coming
They are coming, coming home."

How her sweet face glows with gladness
As she walks the shining strand;
Oh, why don't the breezes hurry,
With their burden to the land?
How she'll clasp them to her bosom!
And they never more shall roam;
Oh, the welcome that is waiting
For the loved ones coming home!

We are sailing o'er life's ocean
To a far off shining shore,
Where the angels wait our coming,
With the loved ones gone before,
And how sweet, at life's calm even,
Will their songs of welcome come—
"They are almost home to heaven,
They are coming, coming home."

Miscellaneous.

CAPT. SPEKE AND THE BOA-CONSTRICTOR.

In their search for the source of the Nile, Capts. Speke and Grant met with many thrilling adventures and hair breadth escapes. The former gives the following account of his encounter with a Boa-constrictor:—

Glancing round, my eyes chanced to range up into the foliage of the trees beneath which Capt. Grant and myself had lain for several hours previous. My feelings may possibly be imagined, as I beheld an enormous boa-constrictor, whose hideous head and neck, projected some distance to view, showed that he was about to make a fatal spring. His direction was certainly toward me, and as he flashed from his position like a thunder-bolt, I gave myself up, for ere aid could reach me, fold after fold of the monster would have my strong frame into a quivering pulp. I felt seemingly caught in a whirlwind of dust, and a strange indescribable scuffle ensured. In the midst of this terrific strife, I suddenly became conscious of the presence of the victim, and even after the time has elapsed since then I still recollect with what vividness the thought shot across my mind, that this second victim was Capt. Grant, my noble companion. At last, being thus whirled about for several seconds, each second seeming to be almost interminable, there ensued a lull, a stillness of death, and I opened my eyes expecting to look upon those unexplored landscapes which are seen only in the country beyond the tomb. Instead of that I saw Capt. Grant, levelling his rifle toward me, while, standing beside and behind him, were the blacks, in every conceivable attitude of the most intense suspense. In a moment I comprehended all The hugh serpent had struck at a young buffalo cow, between which and him I had unluckily placed myself at the instant of firing upon the elephant. A most singular good fortune had attended me, however, for instead of being crushed into a mangled mass with the unfortunate cow, my left arm had only been caught in between the buffalo's body and a single fold of the constrictor. The limb laid just in front of the neck, and thus had a soft bed of flesh, into which it was jamed, as it were by the immense pressure of the serpent's body, that it was like iron in hardness. As I saw Grant about to shoot, a terror took possession of me, for if he refrained, I might possibly escape, after the boa released his folds from the dead cow. But should he fire and strike the reptile, it would, in its convulsions, crush or drag me to pieces. Even as the idea came to me, I beheld Grant pause. He appeared fully to comprehend all. He could see how I was situated, that I was still living, and that my delivery depended on the will of the constrictor. We could see every line on each other's face, so close were we, and I would have shouted, or spoken, or even whispered at him, had I dared. But the boa's head was reared within a few inches of my own, and the wink of an eyelid would perhaps settle my doom; so I stared, stared like a dead man at Grant and the blacks. Presently the serpent began gradually to relax his folds, and after re-tightening them several times as the crushed buffalo quivered, he unwound one fold entirely. Then he paused. The next iron-like band was the one which held me preoner, and I felt it little by little, unclasping, my heart stood still with hope and fear. Perhaps, upon being freed, the benumbed arm uncontrolled by my will, might fall from the cushion-like bed in which it lay. Such a mishap might bring the spare fold around my neck or chest, and then farewell to the sources of the Nile. Oh, how hardly, how desperately, I struggled to command myself! I glanced at Grant, and saw him handling his rifle anxiously; I glanced at the negroes, and saw them still gazing, as though petrified with astonishment; I glanced at the serpent's loathsome head, and saw its deadly eyes watching for the last sign of life in its prey. Now, then, the reptile loosened its fold on my arm a hair's breadth, and now, a little more, and a little more, until half an inch of space separated it and its mottled skin. I could have whipped out my hand, but dare not take the risk. Atoms of time dragged themselves into ages, and a minute seemed eternity itself! The second fold was removed entirely, and the next was ensuing. Should I dash away now or wait a more favorable moment? I decided on the former, and with lightning speed I bounded away toward Grant, the crack of whose piece I heard at the same instant. For the first time in my life, I was thoroughly overcome, and sinking down, I remained in a semi-unconscious state for several minutes. When I fully recovered, Grant and the overjoyed negroes held me up, and pointed out to me the boa, who was still writhing in his death agonies. I shuddered as I looked upon the effects of his tremendous dying strength. For around where he lay, grass, and bushes, and saplings, and in fact, everything except the more fully grown trees, were cut clean off as though they had been trimmed with an immense scythe. This monster, when measured, was fifty-one feet two inches and a half in extreme length, while round the thickest portion of its body the girt was nearly three feet, thus proving I believe, to be the largest serpent that was ever authentically heard off.

To ascertain the length of the day and night, at any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of its setting, which gives the length of the day. This is a simple method, which, we guess, few people are aware of.

MURDER IN OHIO.

THE MURDERER ARRESTED IN CANADA.

Intense excitement was caused in the city of Cleveland, and throughout Northern Ohio, on Thursday, by the announcement that James Ward, the proprietor of the Falcon Iron Works, at Niles, Ohio, one of the wealthiest, most influential, and most respected men of Tumbrill county, had been brutally murdered at his home at Niles, on Wednesday evening, by a citizen of that place, named Frank Robbins. The Cleveland *Leader* says:—

The facts of the case, condensed into a brief statement are these:—Frank Robbins, the murder of Ward, had for some time been living with Mrs. Lydia Stevenson, whose husband (formerly keeper of the furnace of Mr. Ward's Iron Works) had been killed at the fight at Keller's Bridge, Kentucky, where he was engaged as a member of the 17th O. N. G., Col. Asper's hundred day regiment. Since his death the criminal intercourse between his wife and Robbins, before carried on surreptitiously, became undisguised. Robbins occupied the same house with the woman, which was owned by Mr. Ward.

The scandal caused by this proceeding induced Mr. Ward to give the woman notice to quit. Three notices were given, the last on Wednesday evening last. On Robbins' arrival at the house, the woman told him of the warning she had received, and after a brief consultation both started down the railroad track to the house of Mr. Ward. That they intended mischief was evident from the fact that they were both armed. Mrs. Stevenson, by the way, is a large, powerful woman as strong as most men. At the railroad bridge, near Mr. Ward's house, Robbins met James Ward, jr., a young man about twenty-three years old, and after a word or two attacked him knocking him down and striking him brutally. His father, who was near, rushed to the spot and remonstrated with Robbins. But a word or two passed when Robbins, drawing a pistol, shot Mr. Ward, the ball striking him in the forehead, between the eyes. The muzzle of the pistol was so near the face of the murdered man, when it was fired, that his forehead was blackened and scorched with powder.

Mr. Ward was shot about nine o'clock p.m. Medical attendance was summoned, and everything possible was done for him, but his wound was mortal, and he died about two hours thereafter.

The murderer fled, and, it is ascertained, arrived in this city (Buffalo,) on a freight train, at an early hour on Friday morning. He is undoubtedly across the lines. Chief Crawley, of Erie, and Detective Gallagher of Cleveland, arrived here in pursuit of him on Saturday. A reward of six thousand dollars is offered for his apprehension. He is described as "a young man of about thirty years of age."

Mr. Ward, the murdered man, was among the best citizens of Tumbrill county. He was senior partner in the well-known Falcon Iron Works Company, and one of the most prominent men and extensive iron manufacturers in the Mahoming Valley.

THE MURDERER ARRESTED.

Since the above was in type we learn that the murderer was arrested near Welland, in Canada, yesterday. Chief of Police Darcy, accompanied by the Western officers named, procured a hack here and went to Fort Erie at an early hour on Saturday morning. They ascertained that Robbins had been there and started toward Welland, a short time before their arrival. They gave chase, captured him after a severe drive of nearly twenty miles, and brought him back to Fort Erie. As they were about placing him on board the ferry boat, a British official interfered and took him back to Welland, where he was placed in the gaol. The officers followed and were there waiting for a requisition from the Governor of Ohio at last accounts.

LATER.—ABDUCTION OF ROBBINS—EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES AGANST CANADIAN OFFICIALS.

Robbins and his paramour, Lydia Stevenson, are now, it appears, in the United States. How they got there is thus told by the Buffalo papers. The *Express* after narrating how Darcy (the Buffalo Chief of Police) and his Ohio associates discovered the fugitives they were in search of in a tavern in Fort Erie, proceeds:—

"Finally, Robbins gave in to some extent, and consented to come over to the United States without formal proceedings. He was placed in a hack and driven to the ferry, but on arriving there changed his mind, and the officers were compelled to drive to Welland, where he was committed to gaol.

At this point the real trouble of the officers commenced. Turn where they would, either a threat or an equally significant demand for greenbacks met them, and they had just reason to fear that the reward they hoped to secure would not liquidate the demands thrust upon them. Finally, recourse was had to the worthy Reeve of Fort Erie, and that disinterested magnate, intimating that the reception of a friendly recognition of his services would probably induce his acknowledgements to bubble forth in the form of a release from gaol of Robbins, by means of which Ashburton or no Ashburton, he might be transported across the lines, his magesterial palm was crossed with $75.

Armed with the illegal document, Darcy again sought the prisoner of Welland, and after sundry voluntary donations, obtained possession of Robbins. He was placed in a carriage, and, with Mrs. Stevenson, driven rapidly to Suspension bridge. Mrs. Stevenson was not aware till she reached this side, that a reward of $1,000 had been offered for her arrest. The prisoners were brought to this city by the nine o'clock train and lodged in gaol. They were sent west last evening. To chief Darcy belongs the principal credit of their arrest, and although plundered out of some $300 or $400 by the by the cormorants of the Queen, he has made enough to handsomely repay him for his trouble."—*Buffalo Express.*

THE VALUE OF A BAND-BOX.

The editor of the Cleveland *Herald* formed one of a party of four travelling over the Pennsylvania railroad. At Altoona, in order to avoid the tobacco spitting nuisance of the other parts of the train, the party endeavored to enter the ladies' car, but were politely informed that they could not be admitted unless in company with ladies. We will let the writer tell his own story: "We yielded to the ruling as correct. Just then a gentleman bearing a band-box, mounted the platform, and the key was turned in the lock without a question. Through the window we saw the happy result of the innocent fraud, as the lucky passenger handed over the band-box to a lady, with laughing thanks at the 'complete success' of his happy expedition. Upon that hint one of the members spoke through the window, and was handed the potent band box. Its second appearance at the door worked a like result, and the same experiment with the box three times, successively, gained entrance unquestioned. The fourth man, and the one who at first had been repulsed, now, with a faint hope of success, bore the magic box to the car door, but the Cerebus of the car remembered faces, and for a moment, hesitated, but as the band-box was raised to his vision, stepped aside, and with 'beg your pardon, sir, I did not see your hand box,' opened the car and the triumph was complete. The band-box's power won over at least four friends to the abused article, who hereafter will not be found among its scoffers."

CANADIAN STAMP ACT.

We subjoin the material clauses of this act, which will, doubtless, be studied by business men:—

1. Upon and in respect of every Promissory Note, Draft or Bill of Exchange, for an amount not less than one hundred dollars, made, drawn, or accepted in this Province, on or after the first day of August in the present year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, there shall be levied, collected and paid to Her Majesty for the public uses of this Province the duties hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

On each Promissory note, and on each such Draft or Bill of Exchange executed singly, a duty of three cents, for the first hundred dollars of the amount thereof, and a further duty of three cents for each additional hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred dollars of the amount thereof;

On each such Draft or Bill of Exchange executed in duplicate, a duty of two cents on each part of the first hundred dollars of the amount thereof, and a further duty of two cents for each additional hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred dollars of the amount thereof;

On each such draft or Bill of Exchange executed in more than two parts, a duty of one cent on each part of the first hundred dollars of the amount thereof, and a further duty of one cent on each additional hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred dollars of the amount thereof;

And any interest made payable at the maturity of any Bill, draft or note, with the principal sum, shall be counted as part of the amount thereof;

2. The duty of any such Promissory Note, Draft, Bill of Exchange or part thereof, shall be paid by affixing thereto an adhesive stamp or adhesive stamps of the kind hereinafter mentioned to the value of such duty, upon which the signature or part of the signature of the maker or drawer, or, in case of a Draft or Bill made or drawn out of this Province, of the acceptor or first endorser of this Province, or his initials, or some integral or material part of the instrument shall be written, so as (as far as may be practicable) to identify each stamp with the instrument to which it is attached, and to show that it has not before been used, and to prevent its being thereafter used for any other instrument.

3. Every bill, draft, order or instrument,—

For the payment of any sum of money by a bill or promissory note, whether such payment be required to be made to the bearer or to order,—

Every document usually termed a letter of credit, or whereby any person is entitled to have credit with, or to receive from or draw upon any person for any sum of money,—

And every receipt for money, given by any bank or person, which shall entitle the person paying such money to the bearer of such receipt to receive the like sum from any third person,—shall be deemed a bill of exchange or draft chargeable with duty under this Act.

The exceptions to the above clause are bills, &c., drawn or accepted by officers of the Imperial Government in their official capacity, and

"Any cheque upon any chartered Bank or Licensed Banker, or on any Savings' Bank, if the same shall be payable on demand;

Any Post-office money order; and

Any municipal debenture or coupon of such debenture,—

Shall be free of duty under this Act."

THE NEW DIVISION COURT ACT.

The following is a copy of the bill, which was introduced by Mr. McConkey, and became law last session:—

An Act to amend chapter 19 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Division Courts."

Whereas it is desirable to lessen the expense of proceedings in Division Courts in Upper Canada, and to provide, as far as may be, for the convenience of parties having suits in the courts: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Any suit cognizable in a Division Court may be entered and tried and determined in the court the place of sittings whereof is the nearest to the residence of the defendant or defendants, and such suit may be entered and tried and determined irrespective of where the cause of action arose, and notwithstanding that the defendant or defendants may at such time reside in a county or division in which such Divsion Court is situate, and such suit entered.

2. It shall be sufficient if the summons in such case be served by a bailiff of the court out of which it issues, in the manner provided in the seventy-fifth section of the Division Courts Act; and upon judgment recovered in any suit a writ of *Fieri Facias* against the goods and chattels of the defendant and all other writs, process, and proceedings to enforce the payment of the said judgement, may be issued to the bailiff of the court, and be executed and enforced by him in the county in which the defendant resides, as well as in which the judgement was recovered.

3. This act shall be read as incorporated with and as part of the said Division Courts Act, and the foregoing sections shall be considered as inserted next after section seventy-one in the said Act, and the authority from time to time to time to make rules and to alter and amend the same (given under the sixty-third of the said Act) shall extend to the provisions in this Act contained.

An Injunction by the Supreme Court of the Grand Trunk Railway.—A passenger train from Portland for Montreal, on Thursday night last, ran off the track near Northumberland. The engine was thrown over the embankment, and the engineer and fireman were badly scalded. The Supreme Court of Maine has since put an injunction upon the running of passenger trains upon this road, (the Grand Trunk) within the limits of that State, on account of the dangerous condition of the track.—*Springfield Republican.*

One of the seven wise men of Greece said that the most difficult thing in the world was to follow the motto inscribed on the Temple of Apollo—'Know thyself.' Luckily for many impossible, if they knew themselves they would hang themselves; and suicide is not commendable. There might have been wisdom as well as wit in the reply of the fellow who being sarcastically told to know himself, answered that he did not wish to enlarge the circle of his acquaintance!

Congregationalists in Canada.—Thirty years ago there was scarcely a Congregational Church in Canada, and perhaps not one Congregational Church building. There are now about seventy Churches, and Church property worth at least one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Many of these Churches are of comparatively recent date; one half, we should think, have not been in existence more than twenty years; twenty of them are less than ten years old. Most of these Churches have received aid from the Colonel Missionary Society for a longer or shorter period; between forty and fifty of them are still dependant for more or less assistance.—*Canadian Independent.*

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

New York, Aug. 2.

A *Tribune* correspondent gives the following account of the repulse before Petersburg:—Within a few minutes after the explosion, the two brigades of the 1st division, the 2nd, Col. Marshall of the 14th New York heavy artillery, commanding in the lead, followed by the 1st, under command of Brig.-General Bartlett of Mass., jumped over the breastworks, forming our main line, and advanced at a charging pace. They were hardly in motion when they received a volley from the enemy, who, although surprised by the explosion, was evidently prepared against an attack, owing to the noise inevitable by the concentration of troops, and the movements of trains, artillery, &c., for hours close to their front. The explosion, although it has destroyed the rebel battery, had not affected the abattis and other obstructions in its front, and the attacking column experienced considerable trouble in working their way over them. Part of our line passed into the fort, and part to the right of it upon curtain like entrenchments, connecting the right of the battery with the line of breastworks beyond it. The interior of the exploded work was a confused mass of earth, broken guns, camp equipage, and human bodies. It had been occupied by a battery of artillery, manning six rifled field pieces, and part of the 18th and 22nd South Carolina regiments, over 200 men, had gone up with the work and were buried among the ruins. About 20 more or less mutilated, were dug out by our men. The rifle pits and entrenchments to the right of the work were occupied by several hundred of the enemy, 150 of whom were taken prisoners and sent to the rear. As soon as the 1st division had moved, the 1nd and 3rd followed it to the right and left and closed up with it at the work. The enemy meanwhile had opened a vigorous musketry and artillery fire from their entrenchments that enclosed this work in the form of an angle, giving them an enfilading fire. Several attempts were made by our troops to continue the advance toward Cemetery Hill, but they failed under the severity of the fire. About 6 o'clock the colored division, Gen. Ferrero commanding, was ordered to take up the attack and push to the right of the other divisions for Cemetery Hill, distant 400 yards beyond. It advanced in line with great steadiness until it came up in line with the other divisions and received a severe fire, when the column turned to the left, whether by command or without I am unable to say, and the mass of it became mixed up with troops in and about the work. About 1,000 of the colored troops rushed over the parapet into the interior of the work, which the explosion had caused to make a pit-like form, and was already crowded with officers and men. The negroes tumbled headlong down the sloping sides, when a scene of inextricable confusion ensued. Efforts were made by officers to get them out of the work and form outside, but they failed, and the strangely mingled mass of human beings continued to crowd the pit, the upper portion of which was about 100 feet in diameter. When the attack commenced our heavy and light batteries were in position. Over 100 pieces all opened and kept up a tremendous fire minutely with shell upon the enemy's line, but the rebel fire increased in severity. The enemy could be plainly seen from our main line moving his troops from the right to the left of the point of attack, and it was evident that they were massing their whole available force to meet the attack. Between seven and nine o'clock three attempts were made by our troops to charge, but each of them was checked by the enemy's fire. Squads of men during that time were continually trying to make their way back to our main line, but the intervening space of open ground, about 150 yards in width, was so throughly swept by the enemy's fire, that many were shot down in the attempt. About nine o'clock the fire from our batteries slackened, and soon afterwards the enemy rushed out of his intrenchments and charged upon the position held by our troops. They were at first checked, but finally succeeded in gaining most of the ground between the works and their line, and came within a short distance of our troops. More and more of the latter attempted to get back to our lines from the works and the rifle pits and minor entrenchments about it. Many succeeded, but many also were killed and wounded. About 1 o'clock the enemy made another charge, when a great swarm of men, estimated by some at a thousand, mostly black, broke out of the fort and attempted to escape to our lines. Hundreds of them never reached. What was left of our troops in the work now became completely hemmed in, the rebel standards being planted close to the parapet west of the work, and the rebel fire causing retreat impracticable. They continued in this predicament for nearly an hour, when an order was issued, by whom I have not positively ascertained, directing the whole of our army to fall back to their original position. Whether it ever reached those still outside of our lines is not definitely known, but about 2 o'clock Gen. Bartlett, who was left in the fort, being unable to move, owing to the breaking of his artificial leg, sent in a note by a private, stating that, being out of ammunition, he and those with him, if not speedily relieved, would soon have to surrender. Shortly afterward, the rebels were heard to make another charge, to which the party doubtless surrendered. The 5th corps was under fire all the forenoon, but did not join the attack. The 2nd corps was entirely passive. The cavalry corps crossed the rear of our lines in course of the forenoon. Gen. Sheridan's original orders were afterwards modified, and the further movement of his command stopped. Our loss has not yet been fully reported, but will be several thousand. At the time of writing the army again occupies its old position along the whole line.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, 9 p.m., July 31.—The exact losses in the battle of yesterday before Petersburg, have not yet been officially ascertained, but as far as can be judged they will foot up about 25,000. This does not include missing, and many believe the figures will turn out to be higher. The hospitals of the 9th corps, 1st division, has 205 men; 2nd division, 307; 3rd division, 341, and 4th, the colored division, 420. Large numbers of wounded are lying on the field, between the two lines, but cannot be got off. Gen. Butler sent a flag of truce from his lines to-day, which was refused.—The rebel officer gave no reason for refusing to receive the flag except that his orders were peremptory not to receive such a flag under any circumstances. The rebel officers also refused to exchange newspapers with us, and the rebels are closely watched by their officers that they have no chance of making an exchange, although they are always willing to do so when not so watched.

THE GREAT BRITISH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.

From the Scottish American Journal.

We do not remember to have witnessed anything more creditabe to American journalism than the spirit in which the press of all parties has discussed the changes in the British Provinces. We have seen it treated intelligently and liberally in the leading daily journals of New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukie, Buffalo, Detroit, and Philadelphia; and with barely an exception these journals have bidden God speed to the movement. In some cases the discussion has been accompanied by predictions, sometimes in earnest, sometimes in the form of badinage, illustrating the tendency of the projected Union, and foreshadowing, of course, the early growth of a new Anglo-Saxon Republic on the American Continent, or a new Confederacy of States eager to enter the American Union. But, apart from this, it is no common satisfaction to find that a great *national movement*—for we can call it nothing less—on the immediate borders of the United States, has taken a shape which elicits the good-will and the cordial approval of intelligent and reflective American citizens of all parties. It shows that in the earlier stages of the great work which the Provinces are now marking out for themselves, they will be beset by no outside jealousies or opposition. If they proceed with but even moderately wise deliberation, they will have the co-operation of the Imperial Government to the fullest extent. No other European Power but France professes to be interested in the disposition which they may make of their self-governing powers; and as long as the Treaty of 1759 is respected, and provision is made for the maintainence of the provisions of that treaty as they apply to the Gallic portion of Canada, there is no reason to doubt but that France will see with satisfaction any step taken towards strengthening the hold of monarchial institutions upon the hearts of that portion of the people of this continent who have not yet become republicanized.

With such an unmolested path before the Provinces, as far as that could be affected by the outside world, the responsibility of failure in this enterprise—if *failure* by any possibility should come—must be thrown back with treble force upon themselves. If faction should again get the ascendancy—if religious and social diversities of judgment and opinion should be allowed to get the upper hand in the deliberative conferences which must precede the formation and maturity of any workable scheme of Union—then the world will be apprised, for the first time in modern history, that a great community of four millions of people—mainly Anglo-Saxon in their origin have surrendered themselves permanently to the rule of faction, and invite, as Mexico invited, the interference and the strong arm of some outside Power to restrain their passions, to correct their violence, to compel their subjection, and to force them into a position of permanent dependence.

From one section—and that not the least important—of the Provinces we have the practical assurance that the people are thoroughly alive to the vast importance of having provision made by some far-reaching constitutional measure for the heart-burnings and dangers of the prevailing sectionalism. The originator of the scheme of Union in its present outline, Mr. George Brown, has been unanimously returned for one of the most intelligent constituencies of the Province. Mr. Brown's return is an endorsement of the Coalition, an endorsement of the action taken by the Liberal party under his leadership, an endorsement of the terms proposed and accepted by the Conservatives of both Upper and Lower Canada, and an assurance beforehad that one great section of the Confederation, that is to be, goes into the constitutional movement with heart and soul, and strength and mind. Another large Western constituency has returned the Postmaster-General of the new Coalition. Enough, indeed, is known of the temper of Western Canada to show that there the scheme will not lack for support, nor its chief promoters disheartened for the want of thorough co-operation.

From Lower Canada we have as yet no such direct evidence of the tide of public opinion, as it so happens that none of the members of the Coalition ministry from that quarter have been compelled to go before their constituents for re-election. It would have been satisfactory to have heard what the constituencies of Mr. McGee or Mr. Cartier have to say in the premises. As regards the former there is sufficient indirect evidence to show that Mr. McGee's present position will have the hearty approval of the division of Montreal which he represents; for we believe we are correct in stating that almost from the first hour of his entrance into public life in Canada, Mr. McGee has been a steady, consistent, persevering advocate of a federative, as opposed to a legislative Union. He has made himself familiar, too, with the social and political temper of the maritime Provinces, and sounded their representative men on the question of a federation embracing all the Provinces. And it is certain his constituents during each successive election have been fully apprised of his particular views on this, as distinct from most other public questions; so that their approval is almost a foregone conclusion. Nor do we suppose the case is very widely different with Mr. Cartier. He was committed to a project of Union in 1849, and we have reason to know that at every step he has taken in the same direction since that time he has felt his way by consultation with those who have been his chief outside supporters heretofore.

Everything, then, gives good promise, thus far, for Union—a great, broad Union, established on a solid foundation, well jointed together, and giving promise of long endurance.

An advanced Danish sentinel at Bredstrup, in Schleswig, lately perceived an Austrian non-commissioned officer who had lost his way, and appeared to be exausted from fatigue. The Dane laid down his musket, and advancing towards the man, offered him his flask. The latter drank from it, and having recovered himself, rewarded the soldier for his kindness by taking him prisoner. Gen. de Gablenz, on being informed of the fact, broke the Austrian sergeant for his conduct, and sent the prisoner to Fredericia, after complimenting him on his humane conduct, and making him a present

Atlanta.—The city of Atlanta contains about 20,000 inhabitants, 5,000 having been added by refugees and government officials since the war began. Three main roads diverge from it—the road to Chattanooga on the north; the Georgia road running east to Charleston; and the road running to to the south, which forks into that leading to Montgomery and Pensacola on the south-east. The city is laid out in the circle, two miles in diameter. It forms one vast government storehouse. Here are located the machine shops of the principal railroads; the most extensive rolling mill of the South, foundries, pistol and tent factories, etc., etc. In addition, the government have works for casting shot and shell, making gun-carriages, cartriges, caps, shoes, clothing, etc.

An Invitation to Mr. McDougall.—