

Latest from the States!

A Telegram from Boston has been received to the following effect:—

The Privateer schooner *Jeff. Davis*, has been wrecked off St. Augustines.

The capture of the Hatteras Fort caused great excitement among the Southerners, who expect further attacks on their coast for which they are not prepared.

Gen. Beauregard is urged to attack Washington at once.

The average daily arrival of Federal Troops at Washington is five thousand.

There is every sign to indicate that the Confederate leaders are making Washington their great object. The army, be it well or ill equipped, be it disciplined or a desperate horde, is steadily advancing along the whole Federal lines, feeling our positions both on the right and on the left. Now they make a demonstration on Fort Ellsworth surroundings on the left of the line, which stirs all Washington to the belief that there is a fight going on; and now a like reconnaissance at Ball's Cross Roads, less than two miles from Arlington House, brings the people to the house-tops to see a real battle.—*Boston Post*.

The Southern force in the vicinity of Memphis is estimated at twenty thousand under Pillow, eight thousand under Thompson, and eight hundred under Hunter. A movement against St. Louis is anticipated.

Ten thousand and eighty individuals are now in the hospitals in Washington. About one half are ill with typhoid fever, of a mild type.

ARREST OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN BOSTON AND NEW YORK.—A young man, whose arrest has been mentioned, as supposed to be in the interest of the Southern rebellion, proves to be James Leguire, belonging in Halifax, N. S. He was examined before a U. S. Commissioner, today (Tuesday,) when it appeared that he was on his way to Memphis, Tennessee, to take charge of a store for his brother, while the latter would serve in the rebel army. The prisoner had a uniform in his trunk, which he said was that of the Halifax Guards, to which corps he belonged. The Commissioner reserved his decision till to-morrow, and the accused remains in custody, without bail. If the Commissioner finds probable cause to hold him, the Government will probably allow him to return to Halifax, and stop proceedings in the case.—*Boston Transcript*.

We also learn from the *N. Y. Albion* that Mr. W. Patrick, of the firm of Smith, Patrick & Co., Wall Street, was recently arrested on a charge of treason, and hurried off to the Bastille—Fort Lafayette. Mr. Patrick is a native of Merigomish, Pictou County, where several of his relations now reside.

The *World* remarks on this case:—The summary arrest of Mr. Wm. Patrick, of the firm of Smith, Patrick & Co., is creating much excitement in mercantile circles, where he is well and favorably known. So far as his known views are concerned he is not a secessionist but a loyal citizen. He was so much opposed to slavery at the time of his marriage, that he insisted on his bride liberating some slaves she had, before the ceremony was solemnized. He was also active in inducing the Merchants' Bank, of which he is a director, to assent to Mr. Chase's loan. Mr. Cameron has been written to, and if any injustice has been done, it will, no doubt, be rectified in time.

THE BRITISH STEAMERS TO BE INTERCEPTED BEFORE ENTERING BOSTON HARBOUR.—The *Boston Traveller* of the 26th inst says:—By order of the Government, the British steamers arriving at this port will hereafter be met at the Narrows, or near Boston Light, by the revenue cutter, and officers placed on board to look after any "scissors" passengers or documents that may be on board. This move was first carried out on Thursday night, by the revenue cutter intercepting the *Canada* at the Narrows and placing officers on board.

DANGEROUS TO HAVE NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK.—*New York, Aug 28.*—This morning every mail and express train which leaves this city carries with it a detective officer whose duty it is to search all packages and suspected baggage, with a view to ascertain if there are any secession papers in the train, and if so, to seize them; and if any such journal should be found in the possession of any person, to bring him to this city to be properly cared for.

FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.—The *Boston Commercial Bulletin's* list of business changes gives 7 failures and suspensions in Boston, 11 in New York, 3 in Cincinnati, and 22 in other places—a total of 43 for the week.

The *New Haven Journal* says that the citizens of Huntington, in town meeting, have voted that they will not pay "a war tax."

The *New Orleans* battering ram, which is to be used against the blockading squadron was launched on the 14th ult.

Accounts from Athens, Missouri, state that a Southern force under General Green, estimated at from 1400 to 3000, was approaching that place. The Union pickets, which were 16 miles out, had been driven in.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION—Five Lives Lost.—The extensive powder mills, four in number, at New Durham, N. H., were blown up on the afternoon of the 27th ult., at about 2½ o'clock, instantly killing five of the operatives in the mills. The explosion was terrific, jarring the earth for miles around, and even shaking the tools or the benches in the machine shop of the Cocheo Railroad at Alton Bay, a distance of eight miles. The mills had a large contract from Government.

MISSOURI.—The news from Missouri is stirring. General Fremont has issued a proclamation declaring martial law over the whole state, announcing that armed rebels or persons harassing the Union forces, will be shot, and declaring the slaves of rebels free.

THE UNITED STATES BASTILLE.—The National "Watering" Place at Fort Lafayette, on Staten Island, in New York harbor, is nearly full of guests, charged with treason. So strict are the orders of the government, that not even the officers of the law are allowed to enter the Fort. They deliver up their prisoners to the officer of the adjoining Fortress, Major Burke, which is upon the main land. He gives the officer a receipt, takes the prisoner, and sends him by boat to the Fortress, where he remains until the government sees fit to release him.—*Boston Transcript*.

SINGULAR MEETING OF BROTHERS AFTER A BATTLE—BOTH OF THEM WOUNDED.—A correspondent of the *Richmond Dispatch*, writing from "Camp near Manassas, July 27," relates the following affecting incident of the meeting after the separation of seven years, between two brothers, one a member of the New Orleans Washington Artillery, the other belonging to the First Minnesota Infantry. He says: "We went into a stable at Centreville, wherein thirteen wounded Yankees were, and upon entering found a Washington Artillery man seated by the side of a wounded soldier, evidently ministering to him with great care and tenderness. He remarked that it was very hard to fight as he had fought, and turn and find his own brother fighting against him, at the same time pointing to the wounded soldier from whose side he had just risen.

I asked him if it was possible that was his brother. "Yes, sir, he is my brother Henry. The same mother bore us, the same mother nursed us. We meet the first time for seven years. I belong to the Washington Artillery, from New Orleans—he to the First Minnesota Infantry. By mere chance I learned he was here wounded and sought him out to nurse and attend him." Thus they met—one from the far North, the other from the extreme South—on a bloody field in Virginia, in a miserable stable, far away from their mother, home and friends, both wounded—the infantry man by a musket ball in the right shoulder, the artillery man by the wheel of a caisson over his left hand. Their names are Frederick Hubbard, Washington Artillery, and Henry Hubbard, First Minnesota Infantry.

VERY LATEST.

A schooner filled with powder was seized on Thursday last, near the Croton aqueduct, and the captain arrested on suspicion of an attempt to blow up the works.

Commissioner Tuthill on the 5th inst. gave his decision in the case of Leguire, who was on Tuesday examined on a charge of conspiring to aid the rebellion. He considered the evidence such as to demand a further investigation of the matter, and the case was sent up to the District Court. The offense charged not being bailable the prisoner was sent to jail.

The *R. B. Forbes* (government vessel) previously reported ashore at Hatteras, has been got off with three feet of water in her hold, and proceeded to Washington for repairs. She would have gone to pieces had the weather not been unusually mild.

OUR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.—The accounts from the City of Mexico to the 29th July, (says the *New York Albion*) are disastrous in the extreme. Mr. Beale, one of the oldest British residents, has been deliberately assassinated by a group of ruffians, while at his country house; his murderers carrying on their dastardly attack to the cry of "Death to Foreigners." The houses of others of our countrymen have been assaulted, the owners prudently lying hid.

At this very crisis, we learn that the British and French Ministers have broken off all diplomatic relations with President Juarez. The plea is understood to be that the government declines to make provision for the payment of foreign creditors; but the causes of complaint are so numerous that there is no difficulty in establishing a plausible one.

Several naval officers who sent in their resignations, not only found their resignations not accepted, but were themselves arrested for treason, and are now safely lodged in Fort Lafayette.

Latest from Europe.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French has taken the occasion of the national *fete* to either remit or commute the punishment of 1,236 individuals condemned to various terms of imprisonment under different categories of civil crime. About 1,000 of these thus relieved are persons confined in the penal colonies or the central prisons, whom the directors of those establishments had notified as deserving of favour by their penitence and good conduct. The other parties released are individuals sentenced to slighter punishments for offences of a trivial character. The same general act of indulgence was also extended to about one hundred National Guards of the department of the Seine, who had been sentenced to punishment for infractions of discipline.

ITALY.

TURIN, August 20.

At a hunting banquet to-day the King proposed a toast in honour of Garibaldi and his companions.

The news from Italy is decidedly encouraging to the Government of Victor Emmanuel. The "reactionists" are described as being everywhere beaten, or else in flight. At Castellamare, twenty-nine priests and three monks, and at Sorrento, several reactionary preachers including the Vicar-General, have been arrested. At Rome, the people continue to subscribe to the Cavour monument, although the police do their best to prevent them. The rumour that Cialdini had resigned seems unfounded, but it is said that the general has "reminded" the Government that he only accepted the Lieutenantancy of Naples provisionally, and that when he has accomplished his mission of purging the country of brigands, he can no longer occupy himself with the civil administration.

A Naples telegram informs us that Garibaldi is expected to enter the southern capital on the anniversary of the day in which he entered the city attended by half a dozen men. Great preparations are making for his reception.

A letter from Rome gives us some information of the state of affairs in the Holy City which is rather remarkable, if it is reliable. According to this authority; the Pope called his "noble guards" about him, and asked which of them would follow him into exile. Of course they all answered in favour of retaining the Pope's uniform, and no doubt they would do it if things came to that pass. But this story has been so often repeated that, like the cry of "Wolf, wolf," in the fable, it falls upon the ear as a make-believe. The letter is more to the purpose when it states that the upper clergy generally believe that the temporal power of the Pope will fall; and, indeed, in these changing and shifting times it is difficult to believe otherwise. It is stated that General Goyon had a long interview with the Holy Father before the former set out for France.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The address of the Hungarian Diet is very remarkable; the concluding paragraphs will have the strongest interest abroad, containing as they do a declaration of war against the Government of the Austrian Emperor, whom the Hungarians refuse to acknowledge as legally their Sovereign.

TURKEY.

The news from Turkey is still favourable to the reforming dispositions of the Sultan. Financial reforms are pressed forward, and a National Bank is about to be established, or preparations are making to bring about that desirable result. A deputation from Moldavia and Wallachia have received a very flattering reception from the Sultan. The special representatives from England, France, and Prussia were expected at Constantinople on the 15th. Smyrna has been ravaged by fire, and the Turkish Government has forwarded assistance to the inhabitants.

POLAND.

A conflict took place at Warsaw, on the evening of the 8th ult. between the people and the military, in consequence of the latter having interfered to prevent an illumination of the city. On the following day one person was killed and several were arrested. Warsaw continued in a very disturbed state. A great concourse of the people assembled in the Methstrasse, notwithstanding the request made to them to disperse. Troops and artillery were placed in all the public gardens and squares of the city. The Governor of Warsaw caused placards to be posted up warning the Public to abstain from making demonstrations, and prohibiting, under severe penalties, all festivities, and the closing of shops.

INDIA.

From India we learn that the fall of rain has been prodigious—the total fall in Bombay has actually amounted to forty-five inches. The young rice, sugar cane, and indigo plants have suffered much. The Indian Famine Relief Fund is being dispensed with a liberal hand. Nearly 10,000 people are fed daily in Delhi by the hand they were taught to suspect and hate. Work is provided for those who are ashamed to beg. Great distress prevails throughout Peshawar and Cabul. Much disturbance is said to exist in the opium market. Since the last Calcutta sales the surprising fall of 1,000 rupees per chest has occurred. A collapse in the trade has taken place—extensive failures are noted—two-thirds of the opium bazaars will probably be swept into the Insolvent Court. Opium has been within the last two years the subject of much reckless speculation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST TWO IRISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—Two Irish Government officials have been charged with embezzling a very large amount of the public money, 100,000£. is the estimate formed by the Dublin journals. One of the accused was engaged on Government works, the other was an officer of some standing, whose business it was to check the accounts. The pair, it appears, managed to "cook," instead of checking, the accounts, and hence the charge. The prisoners have been remanded.

THE THRONE OF MADAGASCAR.—A letter from Tamparive, capital of Madagascar, of the 25th June, says:—The Queen is dying, and will probably be dead before this letter reaches Europe. The hereditary prince and his brother have shut themselves up in the palace, and are protected by 400 persons who are devoted to them. The Queen's nephew, however, is also a pretender to the throne, and is supported by a

party. It is probable that there will be war between the partisans of the two princes, unless, as certain natives coolly propose, the nephew should be poisoned. The hereditary prince has been brought up by a Frenchman in the Catholic religion: the nephew is attached to the barbarous customs of his people, and looks upon European civilisation with horror. The English have some vessels cruising on the coast.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Archbishop of Canterbury having consented, in compliance with the request of the king of the Sandwich Islands, to consecrate a bishop for the superintendence of a Church of England mission in his dominions, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of which the Archbishop is president, have resolved to grant a sum of 300£. a year in aid of that mission, to be applied to the maintenance of three clergymen, who will be required to minister especially to the British subjects on the islands, and to British sailors frequenting the ports.

A "FEMALE BLONDIN"—The success which has attended the performances of Blondin has had its natural effect in producing rivals in his line of business. Last Monday evening a female Blondin essayed the extraordinary exploit of crossing the Thames at Cremorne upon a tight rope; and had it not been for an accidental defect in the fixing of the rope the exploit would have been quite successful. The lady ascended from the Surrey side, and had achieved three-fourths of the distance across, when to the surprise of all, and no doubt to the horror of many among the many thousands of spectators, she was observed to falter. The moment was one of painful suspense. She made her way backwards, however, and in a short time again essayed the ascent; again she stopped when a considerable way across, sat down, and made signs to the people below, as if to cast up a rope to her. Ultimately she let herself down to the surface of the river, and was taken up in a boat. The attempt of the Female Blondin has, therefore, not been successful; but it is right to say that she blames, with apparent reason, the absence of guide-ropes to steady the main cord, as the cause of her failure. These guide-ropes have huge lumps of lead attached to them; and it is understood that Mr. E. Smith, who is the entrepreneur of this questionable public show, avers that the ropes were cut away by some atrocious thieves for the sake of the plunder.—*Morning Star*. Subsequently she did cross the river.

BAZAAR AND TEA MEETING!
WOLFFVILLE.

THE Lady visitors in connection with Wolffville Division, No. 112, Sons of Temperance, intend holding a Bazaar and Tea Meeting at Wolffville, on Wednesday, the 18th September.

The Funds raised are to be appropriated to the liquidation of the debt on the Temperance Hall. Donations will be thankfully received by Mrs. W. Eagles, Mrs. G. V. Rand, and Miss Lucy Pick, Wolffville; Mrs. Daniel Cogwell, Port Williams; and Mrs. W. J. Fuller, Gaspereaux. *Wolffville, August 17th, 1861.*

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