

More than fifteen hundred Canadians have been thrown out of employment at Boston.—It is said they are on their way to Canada.

The Montreal Advertiser says that before the season of navigation closes, the magazines at Quebec will be filled with an amount of military stores greater than they ever had before, with arms, cannon and equipments for an army of 100,000 men, and ammunition sufficient for a three years' war.

Latest from the States!

COLLISION BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND CITIZENS AT HUDSON CITY.—New York Oct. 7.—There was a serious riot in Hudson City, New Jersey, Saturday night, between the members of the Barny Rifles and citizens. A number of persons were injured, including the Mayor of the city, who in trying to quell the disturbance, was seriously stabbed in several places. The militia are held in readiness by the city authorities for further outbreak. An attack is expected on the Camp. The origin of the trouble, it is said, was because the soldiers insulted the women while out about the city.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN FORT LAFAYETTE.—New York, Oct. 6.—Three prisoners from the British schooner Susan Jane, which attempted to run the blockade at Hatteras, were landed at Fort Lafayette to-day from storeship Supply.

Boston, Oct. 8.—British steamer Bermuda, which ran the blockade at Savannah, had munitions of war valued at one million dollars, including two Lancaster guns, 168 pounds. She is iron plated, and intended for a privateer. Rebel army around Manasses is estimated at 200,000 men.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7.—A fire in Memphis, on the 29th ult., on Washington street, destroyed \$30,000 worth of property.

Memphis papers of the 30th ult., say that thirty cases of Enfield muskets, part of the 50,000 that lately evaded the blockade, had reached Memphis and were on their way to Columbus. Memphis was literally alive with soldiers on the 29th ult.

It is stated that T. C. Hindman has raised 3000 men in Arkansas for Hardee's command.

The estimated value of Yankee property in Virginia confiscated by the rebels, amounts to thirty millions.

Mobile papers say that the defences South of that city are rapidly going on. The municipal authorities of that city issue shun plasters in small amounts.

The rebel soldiers, especially in Western Virginia, are suffering for tobacco.

A vessel with 1000 bushels salt from Lagunara, had its cargo taken from Brazos River, and the prize schooner Richmond was captured near Galveston recently, with 2000 sacks of coffee and 150,000 cigars.

The Fort Smith Herald says the Cherokees will furnish three regiments, the Creeks two, and the Seminoles one battalion.

Boston Oct. 11.—Statements that Commissions in the Federal army had been tendered to Foreigners, and recruiting in Canada, sanctioned by government, are authoritatively denied. The only exception is that Garribaldi, a naturalized American citizen, was tendered the position of Major General should he decide to accept.

The army of the Potomac is slowly advancing into Virginia and the Rebels are retreating.

The Rebels are retreating before Gen. Fremont in Missouri.

The loss of the Rebels in their attempt to surprise Hatteras Inlet was serious. Several of their steamers and barges were sunk and 6 or 700 drowned. Federal loss 70 killed and prisoners. Rebels were entirely dispersed.

WAR PRIZES.—Since the war commenced the rebels have taken 64 prizes valued at nearly three million dollars, and the Navy has taken 52, valued at two millions, which leaves a million in favor of the piratical side. The seizure of Southern vessels in Northern ports, under the confiscation act, is not however reckoned, which amount to at least two million dollars, a considerable portion of which will accrue to the government.

SPANISH EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Times Washington dispatch says the advices per steamer Karnak from Havana, which recently arrived in New York, states that the Spanish expedition which is being fitted out at Havana, will consist of six batteries of howitzers and ten thousand men. Much of the material is being arranged in packages suitable for transportation on mules. It will be ready to sail about the first of November, and will be commanded by Generals Garsoite and Echenaria. At last accounts from Spain the war steamer Leone was waiting the result of the Cabinet conference in reference to the coalition against Mexico, and it is understood that she will bring out the ultimatum of Spain. Considerable pains are taken to impress the public with the idea that Spain is taking these steps on her own responsibility; but it is well enough understood that the English and French governments are to send their quota of men and means.

DESERTION FROM THE U. S. ARMY.—Last week a lieutenant deserted from one of our regiments on the Upper Potomac, and went over to the rebels, giving them, it is supposed full information.

The reports of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, made on the 20th inst., show the whole number remaining at that date to be seven hundred and sixty-seven—a further falling off since last report.

IMPOSITION ON THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.—The Government agents have condemned over five hundred wagons, now at Perryville Md., which having been constructed of unseasoned timber, after standing in the sun a few days have so dwindled and cracked as to be worthless. They were to have cost the government over two hundred dollars each, and the contractor who had them made so carelessly will discover that he has considerably missed the mark this time in trying to cheat the government.

A letter in the New Orleans Delta dated Camp Leesburg, Sept. 7th, says:—

"Thank heaven, our commanders are fully informed of all Northern movements as if telegraph wires ran into the offices of the department at Richmond, and despite all threats of Fort Lafayette, our agents are numerous and sleepless, braving every danger, and successfully accomplishing their hazardous missions with the stealthiness of Crows or Blackfoot Indians.

Of our numbers and preparations in and around here, I shall not speak; but every thing is as our best friends could wish. Maryland, opposite all our camps, is in a fever of excitement, and large bodies of men are nightly joining us at Aquia Creek, whenever they can elude the Federal craft; but should the enemy ever dream of advancing into Virginia again, none of them will be left to tell the tale."

VERY LATEST.

The brig Boston arrived from Boston on Monday evening, with papers of Saturday last.

Special dispatches from Washington say that all was quiet at the outposts at noon on Friday.

Over 40,000 horses have arrived at Washington since the rebellion broke out, at a cost of over five millions.

Advices received by the State Department from England and France are highly encouraging. Public sentiment in those countries has greatly improved in reference to our war.

Schooners Ocean Wave, Harriet Ryan, and Mecca, have arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard as prizes from Hatteras Inlet.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says the late rains have swollen the Upper Potomac to fifteen feet above a fordable depth, thus rendering all movements of either army across the river impossible.

The Times' Washington dispatch says accounts received by Government, deemed reliable, present the cotton crop as about the average yield. Much of it has been successfully housed but owing to a want of bagging it cannot be baled or transported.

CAIRO, ILL., Oct. 8.—A deserter from Pilows army, formerly a resident of Northern Illinois, has reached here. He reports Gen. A. G. Johnston in command at Columbus, with 4000 men. The banks of the river have been fortified for four miles above Columbus, in expectation of an attack from Federal troops.

Breckenridge has joined the rebel army.

Latest from Europe!

The steamship Glasgow, from Queenstown, (left there October 3d), was intercepted off Cape Race at 5 p. m. on Friday.

A London Company has been formed for cotton cutting in Queen's Land, Australia, with Coolie labor.

The submarine cable has been completely laid between Malta and Alexandria, Egypt.

FRANCE.—The Paris Constitutionnel asserts that negotiations relative to Mexico, have as yet met with no definite result. No convention whatever has been drawn up.

The Anglo French commercial treaty went into operation on 1st October. An imperial decree opened the principal French ports for the importation of cotton and woolen yarns from England and Belgium.

Solemn meeting of Poles called for 10th October, near Lublin.

Paris papers announce that in consequence of the late events in Japan, the English vessels on China stations have been ordered to Jeddo.

MEXICO.—Rio, Sep. 8.—Negotiations for peace at Buenos Ayres, broken off—battle imminent. France interposes between Italy and Spain relative to Neapolitan archives.

Proragata issued a Pamphlet at Florence, condemning the temporal power of the Pope. It has produced a great sensation.

It is reported that an alliance will be made between the King of Portugal and a Princess of Savoy.

AUSTRIA.—All functionaries in the Council of Pesh have tendered their resignation.

The Assembly Chambers at Pesh were occupied by the Military, and the meeting of members forcibly prevented.

Count Kavalj returned unopened the order of Government requesting him to remain in office.

The London Post publishes the terms of the treaty between England, France and Spain for immediate intervention in the affairs of Mexico. There is no intention of waging territorial war but the combined naval forces of the three Powers will occupy the principal ports in the Gulf, and will sequester the customs revenue of such ports retaining one-half and paying the rest to the Mexican government. If Mexico sets the allied Powers at defiance, an effective blockade will be instantly established.

At a recent sale of pictures in London the Bolingbroke Family, consisting of seven figures half-length, was sold for 1850 guineas.

SECOND EDITION!



By the arrival of R. M. Steamer Arabia early this morning we have European dates to the 6th inst. But little has however transpired since the 3rd inst.

Further arrangements respecting the commercial regulations between England and France are published.

The Bishop of Poitiers has got himself into trouble again by preaching politics.

Further disturbances are agitating Naples.—Brigandage appears however, to have been pretty well put down in the province of Reggio.

NEW ZEALAND.

The affairs of New Zealand do not show a very satisfactory aspect. The worst phase they wear, however, is the perverse misunderstanding which prevails of the real origin of all that is actually inauspicious in them. Twenty-one years have passed away since that origin, and it seems to be forgotten, or denied, while the disastrous events of the late, (we might better call it the current) war, attributed to petty and incidental occasions quite recent. An impartial and true history of the British colony in the land of the Maories is a desideratum.

The mode in which Governor BROWNE speaks of the Treaty of Waitangi, as having been violated by the insurrectionary chiefs, shows that either he, like rulers in general, is fully disposed to practice State-craft, or else that he is profoundly and incurably ignorant of the real character of that transaction. We do not know which it is, but we do know that it is an absurdity to say that treaty has been violated. We do not believe it at all. That Treaty, as relating to the whole of New Zealand, was a monstrous lie, and the Maories know that too well, however ignorant of it the Pakeha's may be. It is this fatal knowledge on the part of the Maories which prompts them to set up a king of their own. They know full well that they never ceded their territory to the British Crown, that they never made themselves subjects of Queen VICTORIA. We can hardly help thinking that the government must know it too, and hence arises its vacillating policy. But it is preposterous, under such circumstance, to talk of rebellion. It has been a war, like all other wars, which every way ought to have been deprecated and prevented; but let it be called by its true name. Good policy, and correct morals, both demand a clearance of this fundamental mistake; and certainly the credit of Christianity demands it above all.

As the case stands, we do not see any alternative but one of these two for the settlement of that country—either the Crown must throw away the fiction called the Treaty of Waitangi, and make her Majesty sovereign of the whole country, by force of arms if needful; or else it must withdraw its claim to sovereignty in regard to every portion not actually colonised by Europeans, or ceded by Chiefs. We can hardly doubt that the former will be the course ultimately chosen. But then, if it be right to do that now, it would have been every way better to have done it at first, instead of resorting to a plan so unreal as the Treaty of Waitangi, and setting up a pretence of dominion actually false in both theory and practice. But indeed we fully believe that a right mode of proceeding would long before this have made all the Maories glad to come under British Government, without any armed force at all; but they are never likely to forget the fraudulent scheme attempted to be imposed on them.

We are fully persuaded that it is for the interest both of Pakeha's and Maories, that all the latter should be brought under British rule.—But not even to accomplish so desirable an event as this is a false pretence or a false accusation allowable. Such a course is neither politic nor Christian. Let the truth be told, and let all understand it; and then let the best turn possible be given to mischiefs which are now at once inevitable, and the legitimate offspring of the first iniquity. Nothing can now replace the Maories in the state in which they were on the day of Captain Hobson's arrival. All that can be done is to make the best of a bad job, and to do righteously and wisely for the future.

Great Britain never colonized any country in a more absurd or unrighteous manner; and the retribution is now come, and it is to be feared, will last long.—Christian Pleader, Sydney, N. S. W., July 1861.

Railway Office. HALIFAX, 25 September, 1861.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, 2nd day of October, Trains will depart and arrive as follows:

Table with columns for Train Name, Direction, and Time. Includes Main Line and Windsor Branch routes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. LIVERPOOL HOUSE, No. 8, Granville Street.

JUST received per steamship "Niagara," a large and varied stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, CONSISTING OF... FELT HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, MANTLES, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, SCARFS, Real Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, DRESS SHIRTS, GUERNSEY do. PLAIN AND FANCY HOSIERY, GAITERS, BOOTS, WOOL HOODS and RIGOLETTES.

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS! Wetmore, Vaux & McCulloch.

DRY GOODS FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE. 151, GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, at the above Establishment, a large and FASHIONABLE supply of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. Received per ROSENEATH, SCOTIA, and various Steamers. WHOLESALE and RETAIL Buyers who may favor him with their patronage, will be served on the most favorable terms for CASH or APPROVED CREDIT.

NEW GOODS! Per Steamship Europa, Niagara, and Barque Scotia, now opening at the COMMERCE HOUSE.

NEW BLACK and BROWN and SEAL-SKIN MANTLES. New Autumn and Winter SHAWLS, New Bonnet Ribbons, Ladies' Black STRAW BONNETS, Ladies' and Misses' Black Straw and Felt HATS, new FLOWERS AND PLUMES, Bonnet Borders, Stays, Gloves, Hosiery and Haberdashery; Balmoral Linsey SKIRTS, Quilted Alpaca do. 350 pieces COBURGS and LUSTRES in all colors, from 7/4 to 2s. 6d. per yard.

Notice. LOST STRAYED or stolen from the Wick wire Dyke. A small sized dark bay horse heavy mane and tail, black legs with a little white on the right hind foot. Any information respecting the above will be thankfully received and rewarded by the subscriber.

Notice! THE New Baptist Meeting House at Granville Ferry will be opened for Divine Service D. V. on Sabbath the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

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SALE OF PEWS will take place. READ HALL, ROBERT DELAP, WM. M. WEATHERSPOON } Committee. Granville Ferry, Oct 7th, 1861. Oct. 16.

ALMANACS FOR 1862.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ALMANAC. 48 Pages, 11 Engravings and 34 pages of Choice Reading Matter and Denominational Statistics. PRICE 6 CENTS. Post paid. The Family Christian Almanac. 60 pages, 13 Engravings and 42 pages of the most useful Reading Matter and Statistics. PRICE 6 CENTS. Post paid. The American Tract Society Almanac. (Boston), 60 Pages, 13 Engravings, and 40 pages of excellent Reading Matter and Statistics. PRICE 6 CENTS. Post paid. For SIXTY CENTS Twelve of the above Almanacs will be sent to any address, American postage prepaid. N. P. KEMP, Sunday School Book store, Boston. Oct. 1. Eop. 2m.