

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

THE GREAT APPLE ORCHARD.—Annapolis County is yet but imperfectly appreciated or its resources developed. Its early (August) apples have not ordinarily reached the Halifax market, we have commonly depended on a foreign supply for our first good fruit.

We are informed by a person who was in Mr. Marshall's orchard a few days since, that he has a Gravenstine Apple tree, three years old, which was transplanted last spring, and yet is drooping under the weight of nine beautiful apples.

We had heard much of the Lawton Blackberry, but had not seen any till Saturday last when we received a box of very fine ones from George V. Rand, Esq., of Wolfville, for which he will please accept our best thanks.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, August 19th, 1864.

APPOINTMENTS.

Richmond Co.—To be a Commissioner of Schools for the said County, Simon Donovan, in place of Rev. John Cameron, D. D. resigned.

Kings Co.—To be Commissioners of Schools for said County.—Edward A. Moran, Ansel P. Baker, James E. Rand.

CIVIC.—Two Candidates are up for the Mayorality: Alderman M. H. Richey and Alderman James Tobin. The former has published the requisition of a large number of respectable citizens.

The Candidates named for Aldermanic honors are

- Ward 1 John McCulloch.
2 Alderman Dunbar.
4 Alderman Treneman.
6 John Starr.

NEWSPAPERDOM.—We have No. 1 of the Tri-weekly Acadian Recorder. It has arisen Phoenix-like from the ashes of its parent, and looks even more lively and vigorous.

The Bullfrog is the title of a small paper just issued from the Industrial School Printing office. As No. 1 of this new weekly comes out without any prospectus, we are left to judge of the character it will assume by its contents.

The St. John, N. B., Church Witness has ceased to exist, after continuing for about fourteen years. The editor states that it has accomplished its mission, and does not cease by want of support.

The North Baptists School, had a Picnic given them on Thursday last, in Dartmouth. The day was very fine, and Teachers and Scholars seemed to enjoy themselves greatly.

WINDSOR AND ST. JOHN N. B.—The Steamship "Emperor" will leave Windsor for St. John during the month of September, as follows:
Saturday, 10th. 6 a. m.
Wednesday, 14th. 10 a. m.
Saturday, 17th. At noon.
Wednesday, 21st. 3 p. m.
Saturday, 24th. 6 a. m.
Wednesday, 28th. 10 a. m.

The Tallahassee is said to have run into Wilmington on the night of the 25th, and anchored under the guns of the Confederate Fort Fisher. She was closely pursued by the Federal gunboat Monticello, and several shots were exchanged, but the superior speed of the Tallahassee saved her.

PRESENTATION.—A Handsome Silver Service, consisting of a Claret Jug, two Goblets, and a Salver, with the following inscription, was exhibited in the window of Mr. M. S. Brown, Jeweller, on Friday last:—

Presented to J. W. Ritchie, from the Confederate States of America, Halifax, June, 1864. This is an acknowledgment of his gratuitous services in the case of the Chesapeake.

A Bazaar is to come off in the Railway building, at Windsor, on the 9th inst., in aid of the funds of the Episcopal Church of that town.

Mons. L. Pujol, M. A., F. E. I. S., from Paris, is appointed Professor of Modern Languages in Dalhousie College.

The Confederate loan is quoted at 77 to 79. A short time since it stood at 85.

STRAIT OF CANOE.—The completion of the Strait of Canoe Marine Railway will afford great accommodation to the shipping interests along our eastern coasts. The work has been put through with good speed by Mr. Crandall and we are informed that the machinery works in a very superior manner.

It was a beautiful calm day and between 50 and 100 sail were at anchor off the harbor. It was the commencement of a new era for Ship Harbor. The railway had six vessels on it during the first week and has been occupied more or less every day since.

The steamers Franconia and Commerce call at Ship Harbor close to the Railway. This circumstance proves that the location of the railway is a most desirable one.

MANGANESE.—J. D. Nash Esq., has opened a rich Mine of Manganese ore at Terycape. A fine specimen, in the form of a lump weighing about 600 lbs. was on exhibition a few days since, at the Merchants Exchange Reading Room. This ore yields about 60 per cent of the pure mineral. Large quantities have been already got out and exported.

CHIRIQUI IMAGES.—We have had the pleasure of examining a quantity of gold received by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., from Honduras, in payment for their medicines, which are extensively sold throughout Central America. Among massive crosses, bracelets, and chains, are the rude images which have been taken from the graves of the Chiriqui chiefs—birds, turtles, serpents, bugs and reptiles done in solid gold.

New Brunswick.

One day last week, George Thring, a St. John pilot, was stabbed by a sailor named Langworth, in the Globe Hotel, Boston. He died almost immediately.

RAILWAYS.—Mr. Liversey, of Railroad celebrity, and an English railroad contractor, arrived here last night, and Mr. L. immediately proceeded to Fredericton. Messrs Boyd and Burpee have been sent for in hot haste to come to the city. The movements of the two former gentlemen, we understand, have some reference to the completion of the Railway between this Province and Nova Scotia.—St. John Globe.

Canada.

Some of the papers are predicting a monetary crisis in Canada, shortly. The U. S. Currency and reckless speculation are said to be the causes of this derangement.

FIFTY THOUSAND Canadian acres have been planted with flax this year, against five thousand the last year, a result of the cotton famine.

A MARBLE QUARRY, apparently of great value, has been discovered on the north shore one hundred miles below the Saguenay, Canada; the ground is a brilliant pure white, with veins of red, brown, and blue. The quality is very superior, and the quantity inexhaustible.

One of the deserters from the 63rd Regt., stationed at Toronto, who fired upon the picket at Niagara a few weeks since, is sentenced to be shot.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to Associated Press.]

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.—Recruits are being sent forward to reinforce Grant—estimated at three to four thousand daily.

Loss of the Confederates in attempting to regain the Weldon railroad, is put at 1,000. Federal loss also heavy.

The Chicago Convention calls for an immediate effort for an armistice, with a view to a national convention on the basis of the Federal union of all the States.

Confederate Gen Wheeler is threatening Nashville, Tenn., with 8,000 cavalry, causing much excitement in that city.

Evening.—The Democratic Convention at Chicago nominated McClellan for President on the first ballot. He received 202 votes against 23 for Thos. H. Seymour, of Connecticut.

George H. Pondleton, of Ohio, was nominated for Vice President.

THURSDAY, Sept. 1.—Secretary Stanton forwards a Mobile despatch showing that Fort Morgan capitulated at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday of last week. The prisoners, 58 in number, were sent to New Orleans. Our fire was so hot that the rebels could not work their guns. They lost seventeen killed.

Evening.—The piratical craft Tallahassee ran into Wilmington on the night of the 25th, and anchored under the guns of the Confederate fort Fisher. She was closely pursued by the Federal gunboat Monticello, and several shots were exchanged, but the superior speed of the Tallahassee saved her.

An arrival at New Orleans from Brazos Santiago, brings intelligence that the French and reactionary forces have advanced from San Louis Potosi and now occupy Saltillo, only 63 miles from Monterey, the seat of the Juarez Government.

President Juarez and family have arrived in New Orleans. Early is reported in force near Bunker Hill.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2.—Advices from Mobile Bay are to the 27th. Over 60 heavy guns and a large quantity of ammunition were surrendered with Fort Morgan. Over 3000 shells were thrown into the fort by the fleet during 12 hours preceding the surrender.

The Confederate ram "Nashville" was blown up by the "Metacombet," on night of 25th ult., below Mobile; she was 360 feet long and was to mount 12 guns. Numerous torpedoes have been fished up from channel.

Evening.—Reports from Nashville, Tenn., are that some twelve thousand rebels under Wheeler, Rhoady, and Forrest demonstrating in the vicinity of that city, and tearing up the track of the Great Western Railroad. A force of Federals under Roseau were advancing to attack them.

To counteract the impression made on the rebel rank and file by their officers, that if they desert they will be put in the front ranks of the Federal armies, Grant has issued an order that those who voluntarily come within our lines shall have transportation to their homes, if within our lines, or to any point North that they may choose. This order will be circulated in the enemy's camp.

SATURDAY, Sept. 3.—The capture of Atlanta is officially announced by the Secretary of War. Sherman took possession of the city at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Hood's army was pierced in the centre, cut in two and defeated with heavy loss. Rebel Gen. Hardee reported killed. Hood with remnant of his army was rapidly retreating in direction of Macon.

Sheridan holds nearly all the Potomac fords. Grant, with the main army of the Potomac, remains quiet.

The demonstration in the Upper Potomac has failed to make him relinquish his intention of taking Richmond.

The Petersburg Express says public feeling has given way to deep despair, on account of the Federals holding the Weldon railroad, and extending their lines further South.

News from the Western Plains state that the Indians had met with a disastrous defeat in the late battle with Federal troops.

Evening.—Sharp skirmishing occurs daily between the forces of Sherman and Early, in the Shenandoah Valley.

The victory at Atlanta creates great enthusiasm throughout the loyal States. Gold 240.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5th.—The Belgian, with dates to 26th ult., passed Father Point last night.

The captain of the Niagara sent the Georgia to New York, and landed her captain at Dover. The Georgia, when seized, was under the British flag, and her captain entered a protest against the seizure.

The event excites much controversy. It was rumored that the capture was effected under the consent of the British Government. There is much difference of opinion as to the legality of the capture, but general satisfaction is expressed.

Consols 89 and 89 1/8. Broadstuffs and provision market quiet. No political news.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The King of Denmark has addressed the following proclamation to the Danish army:—

"The war demands heavy sacrifices, and peace has been purchased at a still heavier cost; but the safety of the country requires peace in place of a continuation of the war.

"I know that the army was ready to recommence the struggle, but the final result was not in our power, and during the contest a considerable portion of the country, now in the hands of the enemy, would have had to endure possession which would have entailed ruin.

"For this reason I have thought it right to endeavour to end the war, even at the sacrifice of portions of territory which have belonged to Denmark from time immemorial.

"All our hopes of assistance have been deceived, and the superior numbers of the enemy have given him the victory.

"I have witnessed the courage, valour, and fatigues of the army, and have seen its lofty deeds. I hope it will continue to preserve that affection for the King and the country by which it has hitherto been animated.

(Signed) "CHRISTIAN R." The Danish army is now concentrated at Copenhagen or places near the capital. The officers of the army have been received by the King and Queen, and it is said they show

to a French authority, the regiments formed in Sleevig, Holstein, and Lauenburg have been disbanded.

Elated at the magnificent triumphs which the great German Powers have achieved over the gallant little state of Denmark, the King of Prussia has ordered the erection of a commemorative column in the large court of the Hotel des Invalides at Berlin. That the remembrance of the deeds of heroism performed by the Prussian hordes in Sleevig may be handed down to all posterity, the cannon and muskets taken from the Danes will be recast for the purpose. History, nevertheless, may be disposed to consider the column rather as the record of a lasting shame that should make a German blush whenever his eye rests upon it.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The last chiefs of the celebrated Polish National Government and four of its members died on the 5th upon the gallows. The unfortunate victims were Romuald Traugutt, a discharged Russian colonel; Krajewski, an architect; Joz. Toczyski, a bookkeeper; Zulnicki, a teacher at the Gymnasium; and Johann Jezioranski, a tax collector—all young men, none over thirty years of age. Originally twenty-two men and four women were sentenced to death by the military tribunals, but the Viceroy pardoned seventeen of the men and all of the women. It must not be imagined, however, that the objects of Count Berg's clemency have much reason to congratulate themselves, for their sentences have been commuted partly into many years of labour in the Siberian mines, partly to shorter periods of confinement in fortresses in the same bleak and inhospitable country.

The official Dziennik gives a detailed account of the whole prosecution, and furnishes many interesting particulars of the manner in which the insurrectionary Government was carried on.

The National Government operated by means of a special central organisation in Warsaw and of local administrations in the eight voivodships into which the rebels had divided the Kingdom of Poland. Up to October 10, 1863, the Government was composed only of a small council, the composition and arrangement of which was veiled in the deepest mystery. After that date an entire change took place, one chief being recognised as the immediate and independent leader of the entire revolution. This chief was the discharged Lieutenant-Colonel Romuald Traugutt, formerly leader of an insurgent corps in Lithuania. After the dispersion of his followers he fled to Cracow, whence he went to Warsaw, ostensibly as traveller for a mercantile firm, under the assumed name of Michael Czarnecki.

AUSTRALIA.

The following from the Correspondent of the Freeman, will be read with interest.

MELBOURNE, June 24, 1864.

Our House of Assembly has practically ceased to be. A few weeks ago it was proffered, but only for the purpose of dying out. The time will soon expire for which the members were elected, and soon we shall be in the midst of a general election. Already movements are taking place in anticipation of this. The State-aid question is again being agitated. Some of your readers may not be aware how this stands with us, so I will briefly state the case. Fifty thousand pounds per annum is set apart in the Constitution Act for the support of religion. All sects may have a share if they call themselves Christian, in proportion to the numerical relation they hold to the rest of the community. All take their share except some few United Presbyterian ministers, Baptists, Independents, and some branches of the Methodist Connexion. The Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, many of the Presbyterians—Free Church as well as the Church of Scotland (these, in fact, are all united, except a few churches, and have a common standing and bond)—and some others, regularly claim their portion, and get it. Some few years ago the whole matter was wellnigh settled, but owing to the absence of one or two members from the Upper House on the night of debate, a clear majority in favour of abolition was not obtained, and now the question has gone back years. There is hope still of something being done. The Rev. David Rees, formerly of Braintree, in connection with others, has succeeded in getting a strong committee of all denominations formed for the purpose of agitating the question and securing candidates' promises at the next election. Some of our ministers who, from their English antecedents, might have been expected to help in this movement, manifest no interest whatever, rather the reverse—think the matter outside spiritual work, &c., &c. If ever the question should rise to a probability of success, then perhaps we may have their sympathy and support.

Many a hard political battle has yet to be fought over questions that all hoped had been settled. The Land question, Educational questions, and the adjustment of our tariff, will give ample scope for the ability of our future legislators.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COMET.—The following are given as a few particulars respecting the comet which will shortly become visible to the naked eye. It will appear in the immediate vicinity of the Pleiades, and almost directly under the Pole Star, on or about the 27th inst., travelling in a N. N. E. direction, and it will probably remain visible for about fourteen or fifteen days, and will become very distinct and bright about the 4th of September.