

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.—Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and wife—daughter of the King of Sardinia—landed at Halifax last week, having arrived in a French War Steamer. They spent a short time there, and then left for New York, where they are now staying. No doubt a visit of this personage to America at this time means something. He is the cousin of the Emperor of France.

DROWNED.—Last evening a young man named George Parks, aged about 18 years, was drowned near the wharves, on the Carleton side of the harbour. He accidentally fell into the water, and assistance did not reach him until it was too late to save his life. He was a native of Carleton, [Globe].

THE WAR!!

But little news of importance has transpired at the seat of war during the week. Lengthy reports of the Battle at Bull Run are given in the New York and other journals. From an interesting correspondence in the "World" we copy the following:—

THE HEAT OF THE CONTEST.

It was noon, and now the battle commenced in the fiercest of its most extended fury. The batteries on the distant hill began to play upon our own, and upon our advancing troops, with hot and thunderous effect. Carleton answered for us, and Sherman for Hunter's Division, while the great 32 pounder addressed itself resistlessly to the alternate defenses of the foe. The noise of the cannoning was deafening and continuous. Conversely to the circumstance of the former engagement, it completely drowned, at this period, the whistles of the musketry and rifle-fire. It blanching the cheeks of the villagers at Centerville, to the mind of which place some of the enemy's rifle shells were thrown. It was heard at Fairfax, at Alexandria, at Washington itself. Five or six batteries were in operation at once, and to their cannoning was added the lesser roll of twenty thousand small arms. What could we civilians see of the fight at this time? Little or perhaps more than any who were engaged in it. How anxiously we strained our eyes to catch the various movements, thoughless of everything but the spectacle and the successes or reverses of the federal army. Our infantry were engaged in woods and meadows beyond our view. We knew not the nature or position of the force they were fighting. But now and then there would be a fierce rush into the open prospect, a gallant charge on one side and a retreat on the other, and we saw plainly that our columns were gaining ground, and steadily pursuing their advantage by their general movement which continued toward the distance and the enemy's center.

We indeed heard continuous thunders of heroism and victory; and those in the rear, as we told us of more than we could discover with our field-glasses from below. We heard that Hunter had fairly rounded the enemy's flank, and then we listened for ourselves to the sound of his charges in the northern woods, and saw for ourselves the air gathering up smoke from their branches, and the rising column of the Mississippians as they fled from their first battery and were forced into the open field. We saw our own Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth corps animated by a chivalrous national rivalry, press on to the support of the more distant column. We could catch glimpses of the continual advances and retreats; could hear occasionally the guns of a battery before undiscovered; could guess how terribly an accumulation of death must tell upon those undaunted men, but could also see—and our cheers continually followed the knowledge—that our forces were gradually driving the right of the enemy around the second quarter of a circle, until by 10 o'clock the main battle was raging at a point almost directly opposite one standing place—the road at the edge of the woods—where it had commenced six hours before.

There was a hill at the distance of a mile and a half which we have hitherto alluded to. From its height, overlooking the whole plain, a few shells had reached us early in the day, and as it was nearer the Manassas road than almost any other portion of the field, more of the enemy's reinforcements gathered about its ridge than to the aid of the beaten rebels in the woods and valleys. Here there was an open battery, and long lines of infantry in support, ready for a wonder, to let our weary fellows see the fresh forces they had to conquer.

As the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth wound round the meadow to the north of this hill, and began to cross the road apparently with the intention of scaling it, we saw a column coming down from the furthest perspective, and for a moment believed it to be a portion of Hunter's Division, and that it had succeeded in completely turning the enemy's rear. A wild shout rose from us all. But soon the look-out saw that its ensigns bore secession banners, and we knew that Johnson, or some other rebel general, was leading a horde of fresh troops against our united front and center. It was time for more regiments to be sent forward, and Keyes was ordered to advance with the First New York Brigade. The three Connecticut regiments, and the Fourth Maine came on with a will; the First Connecticut was posted in reserve, and the other three corps swept up the field, by the ford on the right, to aid the struggling advance.

All eyes were now directed to the distant hill top, now the center of the fight. All could see the enemy's line, ranging darkly against the sky beyond, and the fire of our men moving with fine determination up the steep slope. The cannonading upon our advance, the struggle upon the hill-top, the interchange of position between the contestants, were watched by us, and as new forces rushed in upon the enemy's side it became a scene of ever and over again. It had been here, I think, that the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth were in succession, and finally a battery eight times in succession, to resign the completion of their work to the Connecticut regiments which had just come up. The Third Connecticut finally carried that summit, unfurled the stars and stripes above it, and paused from the fight to cheer for the Union cause.

Then the battle began to work down the retreating half of the circle, which the enemy described during the day, driven before the desperate charges of our troops, until they reached the very point where Tyler's advance commenced the action. Down the hill and into the valley thickets on the left, the Zouaves, the Connecticut and New York regiments, with the undisciplined Rhode Islanders, drove the enemy's retreating line, and always vanquished columns of the enemy. It was only to meet more batteries, earthwork, succeeding earthwork, ambuscades, and the enemy kept retreating toward us, most had drank no water during the day, and of dust, and smoke, and insufferable heat. No one knows what choking the battle atmosphere produces in a few moments, until he has personally experienced it. And so the conflict lulled for a little while. It was the middle of a blazing afternoon. Our regiments held the positions they had won, but the enemy kept receiving aid, and continued a flank movement toward our left—a dangerous movement for us, a move, which those in the rear perceived, and vainly endeavored to induce some general officer to guard against.

Here was the grand blunder, or misfortune of the battle. A fortune that we had no troops in reserve after the Ohio regiments were again sent forward, this time to assist in building a bridge across the run on the Warren road, by the side of the stone bridge known to be

mined. A blunder, in that the last reserve was sent forward at all. It should have been retained to guard the rear of the left, and every other regiment on the field should have been promptly recalled over the route by which it advanced, ordered only to maintain such positions as rested on a supported, continuous line. Gen. Scott says to-day, that our troops had already accomplished three days' work, and should have been rested long before.

But McDowell tried to vanquish the South in a single struggle, and the result is before us. As it was, Capt. Alexander, with his Sappers and Miners, was ordered to cut through the battle by the side of the mined bridge, in the valley directly before us, and lay pontoons across the stream. Calais's Artillery was detailed to protect the work, and the Ohio and Wisconsin reserves to support the artillery. Meanwhile, in the lull which I have mentioned, the thousand heroic details of federal valor, and the shamelessness of rebel treachery began to reach our ears. We learned the loss of the brave Cameron, the wounding of Heintzelman and Hunter, the fall of Haggerty and Sloan, and Wilcox. We heard of the dash of the Irishmen and their devotion, and of the havoc made and sustained by the Rhode Islanders, the Highlanders, the Zouaves, and the Connecticut Third; then of the intrepidity of Burnside and Sprague—how the devoted and daring young governor led the regiment he had so manfully equipped again and again to victorious charges, and at last spiked, with his own hands, the guns he could not carry away. The victory seemed ours. It was an hour sublime in unselfishness, and apparently glorious in its results!

At this time, near 5 o'clock, I rode forward through the open plain to the creek where the battle was being assailed by our engineers. The Ohio Connecticut and Minnesota regiments were variously posted thereabout; others were in distant portions of the field; all were completely exhausted and partly disarmed; no general of division, except Tyler, could be found. Where were our officers? Where was the foe? Who knew whether we had won or lost? The question was quickly to be decided for us. A sudden swoop, and a body of cavalry rushed down upon our column near the bridge. They came from the woods on the left, and infantry poured out behind them. Tyler and his staff, with the reserve, were apparently cut off by the quick maneuver. I succeeded in gaining the position I had just left, there witnessed the capture of Calais's battery in the plain, and saw another force of cavalry and infantry pouring into the rear of the South Carolinians, who had doubtless all day been lying concealed. The ambulances and wagons had gradually advanced to this spot, and of course an instantaneous confusion and dismay resulted. Our own infantry broke ranks in the field, plunged into the woods to avoid the road, and got up the hill as best they could. Every man, every man saving himself in his own way.

By the time I reached the top of the hill, the retreat, the panic, the hideous headlong confusion were now beyond a hope. I was near the rear of the movement, with the brave Capt. Alexander, who endeavored to the most gallant but unavailable efforts to check the onward tumult. It was difficult to believe in the reality of our sudden reverse. "What does it all mean?" I asked Alexander. "It means defeat," was his reply. "We are beaten; it is a shameful, a cowardly retreat! Hold up, men!" he shouted, "don't be such infernal cowards!" and he rode backward and forward, placing his horse across the road and vainly trying to rally the running troops. The teams and wagons confused and scattered; could guess how terribly an accumulation of death must tell upon those undaunted men, but could also see—and our cheers continually followed the knowledge—that our forces were gradually driving the right of the enemy around the second quarter of a circle, until by 10 o'clock the main battle was raging at a point almost directly opposite one standing place—the road at the edge of the woods—where it had commenced six hours before.

Several shots were exchanged between the federal and rebel pickets at Chain Bridge last night. A large scouting party was sent out to sweep the country to the south. Gen. McClellan has taken command, and has already infused new spirit into our troops. The wife of a Michigan volunteer who was taken prisoner at the last battle of Bull Run and carried to Manassas, arrived here yesterday under a special pass from Gen. Beauregard. She was employed as a nurse and was kept busily engaged in attending to wounded soldiers. She says there are many more of our men killed and wounded from both armies. The enemy had erected very strong fortifications and a large body of troops were concentrated at the point. The rebel army was fed but was sadly in want of shoes. Beauregard was reported to be in Western Virginia directing operations against General Rosecrans.

The city of Washington is full of rumors to-day that Jeff. Davis is advancing with the intention of attacking it. Government is on the alert and all the regiments are in position, ready for any possible emergency. Formidable defenses are rapidly going up, and all the fortifications are in excellent condition. A bill will be introduced into Congress tomorrow, asking ten million dollars for the purchase of arms.

Boston, July 31.
New York Markets extremely dull.
Longs on gold security 4 5/8 cent.
Exchange on London 107 1/2.
Breadstuffs dull with little change in quotations.
Special despatch states that Col. Tyler with 3000 Loyal Virginians had defeated Ex Governor Wise, and 7000 Rebels in Western Virginia, with great loss to the latter.

The appointment of an investigation committee by Congress to look after the Loyalty of Employees in the Government offices has led to quite a stampede of suspected clerks, &c. Nine employees at Washington Arsenal have been arrested. The 3 months regiments are rapidly returning home, and their places being supplied by three years recruits. An immense concourse of people attended the funeral of Mr. Braidwood, the Chief-Engineer of the London fire-department, who was killed in the recent great fire. The ceremonies were the most imposing of the kind that have taken place in London since the obsequies of the Duke of Wellington. The grave was about seventeen feet deep; but at the bottom the coffin and coffin-plate of his son-in-law, Mr. Jackson, could be distinctly seen. Mr. Jackson was crushed to death at a fire in 1855, by a beam which fell on him when a portion of the wall of the burning building gave way. At the moment when Dr. Cumming was about to offer prayer at the grave a young man, decently dressed, with his head uncovered, stepped up and said loudly, pointing to the grave: "I am the Son of God. I forbid this burial. That man is alive." He repeated this twice, his face the while of an ashy pallor, and his eye heavy and fixed, presenting a strange contrast to the wild excitement of his words. He was removed by the police, shouting as he went, his wild language being heard for some time above the hum of the cemetery. The Doctor spoke low to the police not to hurt him, and then, with quivering lips and broken voice, concluded the service. Thomas Carlyle has proposed that a Braidwood Testimonial be undertaken as a testimony to his worth.

Miss MADELINE SMITH, whose trial and subsequent acquittal at Glasgow, a few years since, for the poisoning of her lover excited so much attention, did not go to Australia, as was generally supposed, but to Plymouth, where a newspaper of that place states, "she has captivated many hearts and is now engaged to be married."

ed to Hunter's Division had caught the contagion of the flight, and poured into its already swollen current another fearful freshet of confusion and dismay. Who ever saw a more shameful abandonment of munitions gathered at such vast expense?

The teamsters, many of them, cut the traces of their horses, and galloped from the wagons. Others threw out their loads to accelerate their flight and grain, picks and shovels, and provisions of every kind lay trampled in the dust for leagues. Thousands of muskets rattled a body of fugitives, some succeeded in rallying a crowd of the road hard and forming them in a line across the road, and by one but had thrown away his arms. If the enemy had brought up his artillery and served it upon the retreating train, or had intercepted our progress with five hundred of his cavalry, he might have captured enough supplies for a week's feast of thanksgiving. As it was, enough was left behind to tell the story of the panic. The route of the Federal army seemed complete.

OUR LOSERS.

The list of the killed and wounded in this wide spread action will not be found proportionate to the numbers engaged on either side, and to the duration of the conflict. The nature of the ground, and the fact that the struggle was confined to attacks upon batteries and ambulances, made the whole affair a series of fiery skirmishes, rather than a grand field encounter. Men fought with a kind of American individuality—each for himself—and the musketry firing was of the most irregular character. There were few such heavy volleys as made the hills echo last Thursday.

It would not be surprising if our entire loss in killed and wounded proved to have been over a thousand men. The rebels must have suffered twice as much from the terrific cannonading of our artillery in the foreground, and from the desperate charges of the Zouaves, the Sixty-ninth and other corps which were especially distinguished in the engagement. The Zouaves captured two batteries, fought hand to hand with the Carolinians in a furious bowie-knife conflict, and only broke ranks when victory became hopeless.

Nine-tenths of our killed and wounded were perfect loss to the field, and in hospitals either end, and as the enemy retains possession of the ground, we can get no accurate details of our losses. From prisoners taken by us we learned that the rebel leaders determined to give no quarter. It is positively known that many of our comrades were bayoneted where they fell. All the wounded Zouaves suffered this inhuman fate.

Rickett's, Calais's and the West Point batteries remain in the enemy's possession. Twenty-three of our guns, including the 32-pound siege pieces, were taken. But Sherman, who went into action with six cannon, came out with eight—two of them dragged from the rebel embrasures. Large numbers of sutlers' and train wagons are probably cut off, and abandoned arms and munitions have fallen into the enemy's hands. At the date of this report, it is not certain whether any of our regiments which were intercepted at the time of the panic, have surrendered themselves to the rebels; but this must be the case with many of the infantry who, ignorant of the country, starving and exhausted, dashed into the forests in their retreat. Every hour, however, is reducing our list of missing, as the stragglers reach their old camps along the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

Several shots were exchanged between the federal and rebel pickets at Chain Bridge last night. A large scouting party was sent out to sweep the country to the south. Gen. McClellan has taken command, and has already infused new spirit into our troops. The wife of a Michigan volunteer who was taken prisoner at the last battle of Bull Run and carried to Manassas, arrived here yesterday under a special pass from Gen. Beauregard. She was employed as a nurse and was kept busily engaged in attending to wounded soldiers. She says there are many more of our men killed and wounded from both armies. The enemy had erected very strong fortifications and a large body of troops were concentrated at the point. The rebel army was fed but was sadly in want of shoes. Beauregard was reported to be in Western Virginia directing operations against General Rosecrans.

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RECEIPTS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Elder C. McMullin, \$1.50, 436; Samuel Nason, 50c, 412; Nathaniel Stickney, 75c, 421; Shepherd Everett, \$1.50, 446; Stephen Carlyle, \$1.45; Albert Cook, \$1.45; Z. W. Buckingham, \$1.45; Josiah Lint, \$1.50, 446; Thomas James, 75c, 420; John Phillips, 60c, 415; David Morgan, 50c, 410; Rev. J. N. Barnes, 75c, 369; Plancher, 75c, 420; Gabriel Vanhorn, \$1.50, 446; J. W. Fletcher, 75c, 420; B. H. Clayton, 75c, 420; James W. Robinson, \$1.50, 446; James Goodspeed, \$1.50, 446; George Tracy, \$1.50, 442; Joshua Thomas, \$1.50, 442; J. P. Ogden, \$1.50, 442; Robert Palmer, \$1.50, 446; A. G. Founds, 50c, 412; Wm. Haynes, \$1.42; John Connor, 75c, 421; Thomas Hart, Esq., \$2.45.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Joseph Brittain, \$1.45; Jeremiah Fox, \$1.50, 446; Wm. Foot, \$1.50, 446; J. M. Russell, Esq., \$1.50, 446; E. P. Sanford, 75c, 421; Andrew Lee, 75c, 421; Leonard Huntley, \$1.50, 446; Wm. Lovells, \$1.50, 446; Daniel Bigelow, \$1.45; Rev. Wm. Allen, \$1.45; Rev. Thomas Brady, \$1.50, 446; Elder S. Western, 25c, 404; Miss Henrietta Vanorden, 75c, 420.

...Kilmer's Liniment is the best Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Strains, Sprains, Bruises, or any complaints where an external application is required. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine dealers. 1y.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. Edgar E. Brewer to Miss Eliza Pugh, both of Douglas.

DIED.

At Oakland, Brant Co., Canada West, on the 30th of June, Mr. Abraham Merritt, formerly of this Province, in the 68th year of his age. His end was peace.

REAL ESTATE.

TO be sold by Auction at Gate Town, in Queen's County, on TUESDAY the 31st day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, certain valuable REAL ESTATE, the property of Charles P. Wetmore, viz:—33 BUILDING LOTS, containing one half acre each, and fronting on the Great Road leading from the town of Gate Town, and on the streets or roads in the Town Plat of the said Town. Also—50 ACRES of Wilderness Land, situate within one and a half to two miles of the said Town, and on the Great Road leading from the town of Gate Town, the same being divided off in lots, fifty acres each. The Land is of excellent quality, and is well adapted for the raising of stock, and for the purpose of being paid down, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in equal instalments of one, two, three, and four years, with interest thereon annually in advance, or may be secured by mortgage or other good security, at the option of the owner.

There will also be offered at the same time, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the property of Gate Town known as the Valentine H. Fether Homestead, and containing 16 acres. This property is well known and requires but little description. It is situated on the Gate Town Creek, and is admirably situated for the erection of machinery for Milling for Manufacturing operations, or for Ship building. Conditions of sale will be found in the notice. Plans of the Town Lots and Wilderness Lands may be seen at the office of the subscriber, at Gate Town, and of Charles P. Wetmore at Fredericton, where further information respecting the same may be obtained. WM. F. BONNELL, Auctioneer. Gagetown, Aug 2.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a FARM containing 1200 ACRES, in the Parish of Studholm, Kings County. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. SETH MCLEOD. Studholm, K. C., Aug. 2, 1861.

THEY MUST BE SOLD.
600 DRESS AND LIGHT SUMMER
2000 Vests—EVERY 150 pairs Fashionable Pants; an endless variety of Hats, Caps, Shirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Bras, and Furnishing Goods of every description. As the season is far advanced, the above goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine this Stock. Wholesale and Retail. Imperial Buildings, 2, King Street. SIMON NEALIS.

LADIES' HATS! NEWEST STYLES!!
3 CASES Ladies' Black and Brown Straw Hats, just opened at the Imperial Buildings, 2, King Street, will be sold very cheap. SIMON NEALIS.

RECEIVED AT 22 WATER STREET,
via "Minnehaha" from Amherst.
ON Commission—3 packages prime Cumberland Butter, 3 do Fresh Eggs, 1 do Under the Tow, and a small quantity of Apples & Barley. For sale low by (July 31) J. S. TURNER.

APPLES, PINES, AND TOMATOES.
JUST received ex steamer New Brunswick: 2 bbls New Apples, 12 First Top good, 1 do 2nd Top, 1 do 3rd Top, 1 do 4th Top, 1 do 5th Top, 1 do 6th Top, 1 do 7th Top, 1 do 8th Top, 1 do 9th Top, 1 do 10th Top, 1 do 11th Top, 1 do 12th Top, 1 do 13th Top, 1 do 14th Top, 1 do 15th Top, 1 do 16th Top, 1 do 17th Top, 1 do 18th Top, 1 do 19th Top, 1 do 20th Top, 1 do 21st Top, 1 do 22nd Top, 1 do 23rd Top, 1 do 24th Top, 1 do 25th Top, 1 do 26th Top, 1 do 27th Top, 1 do 28th Top, 1 do 29th Top, 1 do 30th Top, 1 do 31st Top, 1 do 32nd Top, 1 do 33rd Top, 1 do 34th Top, 1 do 35th Top, 1 do 36th Top, 1 do 37th Top, 1 do 38th Top, 1 do 39th Top, 1 do 40th Top, 1 do 41st Top, 1 do 42nd Top, 1 do 43rd Top, 1 do 44th Top, 1 do 45th Top, 1 do 46th Top, 1 do 47th Top, 1 do 48th Top, 1 do 49th Top, 1 do 50th Top, 1 do 51st Top, 1 do 52nd Top, 1 do 53rd Top, 1 do 54th Top, 1 do 55th Top, 1 do 56th Top, 1 do 57th Top, 1 do 58th Top, 1 do 59th Top, 1 do 60th Top, 1 do 61st Top, 1 do 62nd Top, 1 do 63rd Top, 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