

miles east of Cienfuegos, which was done, and the cargo taken into Cienfuegos and sold and partly paid for. The privateersmen were sent to Havana by the Governor of Cienfuegos as shipwrecked seamen.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Sixty-ninth regiment has decided to volunteer for the war, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Nugent.

There was a mutiny last night in the 21st New York (Buffalo) Regiment. Forty of its members are consigned to Fort Tortugas.

General Fremont is authorized to take possession of the Illinois Central Railroad, for military purposes.

One thousand additional horses are called for by the Quartermaster from New England. The gunboat Underwriter, armed with an 80-pound rifle cannon, weighing 900 pounds, and a one and one eighth inch gun, goes below to-day.

The Times correspondent says the foreign Legation have information of a meditated attack on the part of England, France and Spain in the affairs of Mexico.

BOMBARDMENT OF GALVESTON, TEXAS.—Special despatch to the New Orleans Picayune.—Galveston, Aug. 18, 1861.—On Saturday, 3d inst., the blockading schooner Dart exchanged fire six shots with the batteries on Galveston Island, without damage to either side, the distance being about two miles. This was intended as a feeler, for on the following Monday the steamer South Carolina tried her hand at, and actually threw shells into the city. During the bombardment, a large number of people having collected on and near the sand hills, a little to the eastward of the batteries, to gratify their curiosity, a shell fell among them, apparently directed for the purpose of killing the steamer's crew, and exploding, wounded three others. This was all the harm was done by this first attempt to bombard the city. The firing continued about half an hour. Some of the shells measured ten inches in diameter, and must have been thrown by a six inch mortar. The steamer's pivot gun, a number of careful lookers on report that, with their glasses, they distinctly saw a boat, or something like it, lowered over her side, as she turned away, and, as it is thought, to plug or examine a shot-hole in her side.

FROM THE SOUTH.—LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—The Richmond Enquirer says that the pledges of cotton, rice, grain, money, &c., cannot fall short of thirty millions of dollars.

Little Rock despatches of the 16th say that Fort Smith falls into the hands of the rebels. McCulloch's victory is fully confirmed. The fight occurred Saturday, eight miles south of Springfield. The enemy took the rebel pickets prisoners, and surprised the main body. A bloody and desperate encounter ensued, the rebels losing on both sides. Five regiments of Missourians were panic struck, thrown into disorder and fled.—Price made two ineffectual attempts to rally them. The Louisiana regiment gallantly suffered much. Price led the 3d and 4th Arkansas in a splendid charge.

Ben McCulloch says: "Victory is ours. The battle lasted six and a half hours. Our loss is great. General Lyon is among the dead. Took six pieces of artillery from Gen. Sigel, destroyed his command, and captured many small arms, &c. Our loss is from 200 to 400 killed and wounded."

General Sigel's force was pursued to Springfield, where it was thought McCulloch would attack him. A captain named Sigel, but he was rescued.—He was shot at, and it is believed wounded.

Col. Sweeny, a Federal, was killed. The enemy's loss was from 2,000 to 3,000.

FURTHER FROM THE SOUTH.—LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 19.—The Charleston Courier says the Lafayette Army in North Carolina wants 26,000 rifle stocks.

The Shreveport Gazette says Texas leaders state that McCulloch can have 10,000 mounted men in ten days if he wants them.

The Indiana Courier says salt enough can be gathered on the Texas coast marshes to supply the whole Army.

The Houston Telegraph says Texas has grown wheat and corn enough this year for two years, and enough wool to clothe the Confederacy, and will make 500,000 bales of cotton.

The New York Register says the sugar crop is small better than ever before.

The Charleston Courier asks the rebel Commissary to recognize officially and practically rice and corn for making bread. It also urges the establishment of a locomotive factory. The same paper says the rebel commissary in the next session appropriated one million of dollars for supplying clothing, subsistence, arms and ammunition to the Missouri troops, subject to the discretion of Jeff. Davis.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—A despatch to the Courier states that the steamer Hannibal City, from St. Louis, was fired on by the rebels at Commerce, Mo., and sunk. Three hundred passengers were taken prisoners.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., Aug. 19.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates of the 5th, and Carson City of the 9th, has arrived. It is reported that Major Lynd, of the 7th Infantry, in command of 500 Federal troops, has surrendered to Texas troops, 3,000 in number, without firing a gun. He abandoned Fort Fillmore on the 18th, and marched toward Fort Stanton, eighteen miles from Fort Fillmore. He surrendered his whole command.

It is believed in Santa Fe that the Texans have also taken the stock and coaches belonging to the Santa Fe and El Paso mail company.

In an engagement at Mesilla between a body of Federal troops and 700 rebels under Col. Taylor, formerly of the U. S. Army, and a body of the Federal army, were wounded, and two rebels killed. Night stopped the engagement. The Texans were remaining in Mesilla and the Federal forces going to Fort Fillmore, 100 miles distant.

Some fears are entertained for the safety of Fort Union, and the commanding officer is having it fortified and entrenched.

The Lone Ranger, formerly of the U. S. Army, is said to be in command of a body of Texan Rangers.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The State Department has just issued the following notice, addressed to all whom it may concern: "Until further notice no person will be allowed to go abroad without a passport either from this Department, or countersigned by the Secretary of State, nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a Minister or Consul of the United States, or a foreigner, from his own Government, countersigned by such Minister or Consul. This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad until a reasonable time shall have elapsed for it to become known in the country from which they may proceed."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—On the arrival of the New York train to-day, Marshall Milward's office examined all the bundles of papers, and seized every copy of the New York Daily News. Its sale is totally suppressed and the bundles are sent to the office of the Chief of Police, to be destroyed. The bundles of the Daily News at the express offices for the West and South, including over a thousand for Louisville, nearly 500 for Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria and Annapolis. The original copy of the News is in the office of the Chief of Police, in consequence of a late violation of the "Unholy War."

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Below ship B. D. Metcalf, Steamer, from Liverpool, reports full in with her crew. Carina of Boston, on the 3d of August, with signs of the Union down. Reported that the captain, second mate, one seaman and the mate were all murdered at sea three days before. The first were murdered by the mate, and the latter by the steward. They were in want of a navigator. I sent my mate, Mr. Serrit on board to take her to Boston. In haste.

A letter from Boston reports that the privateer Hunter had taken the schooner Abby Bradford, of Laguna.

The Venues authorities refused the Sumter admiral, and dispatched a schooner to the Los Rios, 70 miles north of Laguna, to capture the schooner Joseph Matthews, which was carrying the Venues.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Times and Mercator's relations between England and France at that country, the reasons assigned being the passage of an act by the Assembly of the Venues, at a time the payment of instalments due on bonds of the Venues.

It is believed that this is a mere cloak to the design for the destruction of the constitutional government, and the establishment of a protectorate. It is supposed that the helpless condition of the United States has given boldness to these proceedings. The American Minister, Mr. Cerwin, is growing in favor of Mexico. The right way is granted for the passage of United States soldiers over Mexican territory. It is pretty well understood that what we may ask in reference to our Southern rebellion will be granted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The feeling of security pervades over the entire community, both in social and business relations. The reports, therefore, that our citizens are panic struck, and men, women and children fleeing from our city, are positively untrue.

CANADA. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Quebec, says:—

In the course of a long and intimate acquaintance with Canadian public sentiment, I never knew it so hostile to the United States as it is now. Not that the American people are regarded with unfriendly eyes, but that they are despised by their Provincial neighbors. Our countrymen and country-women, in as large numbers as usual, are enjoying their Summer travel in the Provinces, and they meet everywhere with kind treatment and a hospitable welcome. But the very persons who welcome them are not at all desirous of their sympathy, and they are despised and derided when it could no longer mislead and mislead. Practically, the fears or hopes, the likes or dislikes of Canadians, fall as harmless as snow-flakes under the confines of their own Provinces. The Provincial opinion will raise a ripple on the sea of American politics, or will affect in any way a war waged in defence of the liberties of the Union. But the fact that the most abolition country in the world sympathizes with the people who have been so long and so egregiously in the institution of Slavery, and who have only severed themselves from legitimate restraint in order that they may be able to carry Slavery into free territory, is sufficiently curious to merit investigation and notice.

If I am right in supposing that sympathy for the South is the prevailing sentiment of three millions of people, I do not, I think, give it undue prominence. Look out over this broad dependency of frozen England, and mark the extent of her power, and you will find an empire scarcely inferior to that of the United States. Like our own territory, it stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and throughout its vast extent a vigorous climate develops to a large and increasing population, and the fertile capacities of the country are enormous. In this respect it possesses superior advantages to those that enabled Russia to resist successfully the most powerful assaults that were ever hurled at a single nation. Canada is now considered by high military authority as fully able to defend herself; but, in the emergency of war, she can command, besides her own resources, all the wealth of England—a gigantic Navy and a veteran Army. The people of Canada are exultantly loyal to the Crown of Great Britain, and more apparently loyal than the French habitans who rebelled in former times. If the choice were offered, some of the latter might prefer a French to an English dynasty; but late experience has proved that a badge of knighthood is a more potent promoter of loyalty than sufficient to fix the affections of the most unsteady. The whole population infinitely prefer British Monarchy to American Democracy. Even the Irish of Canada differ widely, in their political predilections, from their brethren in the United States. The great mass of the people here have been always deeply attached to the rule of the mother country, and within the past few years that attachment has been intensified to a degree little understood beyond the present day. It is not a matter of course, and this general assertion—if any Canadians prefer the Republicanism of the Union to the Monarchy of Great Britain, and would like to see the colonies annexed—they are so few in number that they are unrepresented by a single political chief, and unrepresented by a single political journal. Let not Americans be deceived in this matter. The provincials have love for our institutions, no faith in our doctrine of universal suffrage, no partiality whatever for our Democratic form of Government.

THE SAW LUMBER TRADE.—The Commercial Advertiser says: "No branch of our industry has suffered more severely from the troubles in the United States than the saw lumber trade, and there appears no prospect of an amelioration of its condition until peace is restored, unless new machinery be introduced. There is there no demand for the hundreds of millions of feet of boards and scantling which Canada has sent to the Albany and Chicago markets, but the home market is injured by the competition of American lumber sent for disposal here.—Among the notices of the lumber trade, the Bay deals which have recently made their appearance at Quebec, and have attracted much attention for their great width, perfect clearness, and long lengths, and which bring readily to \$25 per standard more than the best Canadian lumber.

The sawn lumber trade in this Province gives employment to an immense number of men and horses, affords a vast amount of farm produce which cannot be disposed of elsewhere, turns out a large quantity of money, and is a very large area of the country of more importance to the people than their crops. To arrest such a trade is to take from thousands of our people their means of subsistence, to obstruct the country generally one of its most valuable sources of employment and wealth, and to enforce idleness and poverty upon the population of the older lumbering districts.

The reports from Western Canada are very favorable to the crops, which are being generally harvested. Hay is abundant. Wheat average.

NEW BRUNSWICK. The weather during the past week has been favorable, and late having has been prosecuted vigorously.

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