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Arrival of the "Africa."

HALIFAX, June 9th, 1863.

Africa, Capt Stone, Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 30th May, and Queenstown on the 31st, and arrived at Halifax at 3 p. m. yesterday. She has 41 passengeres for Halifax and 68 for Boston. The City of Washington arrived at Queenstown at 3 a. m. on the 29th ult., and the Australasian at 5.30 same day.

Public meeting was to have been held in Liverpool on the 3rd June to pay tribute of respect to the memory of the late Stonewall Jackson.

Ships Dorcas, Prince and Union Jack, from York for Shanghai; Sea Lark from Boston for San Francisco, and the Nye, whaler, were captured by the Alabama.

Liverpool Daily Post gives prominence to the following on receipt of the Australasian's news: "Vicksburg has fallen. Mississippi is open from its mouth to its source. Federal cause has triumphed There can now be no doubt of the fact that Grant has seized the key of peace that hung up in Fortress of Vicksburg. Now is the time for mediation instead of indulging in idle sympathy or vain hopes of war continuing.—Every one who wishes well to England and to the world at large should promptly unite in an appeal to Palmerston requesting him not to lose a moment in proposing terms not injurious to the South yet acceptable to the North. The important news having only arrived when we were going to press, we have only time to express a strong hope that we are on the eve of peace."

West India Mail Steamer Tasmania reach England with nearly two and-a-half millions dollars specie.

St. Thomas advices to 4th May. state seven Federal vessels were then lying in that harbor, composing the squadron of Wilkes, who evidently intended making St. Thomas the centre of operations in the West Indian seat, regardless of the fact that St. Thomas is in possession of the Danish Crown. The Wachusetts was to all intents and purposes a guard ship, and remained at St Thomas during the cruisings of other vessels, always having steam up in readiness to overhaul any vessels, leaving the harbor, and otherwise to annoy the shipping leaving the port. Ship of War Gemsbok been dismantled, and made stationary coal hulk Four vessels with coal were there from the States supplying fleet; other stores for Federal sqadron were to follow.—Much discontent prevailed on the subject.—The Colonial Government was much embarrassed by extrordinary acts of Wilkes, and it was expected that the Danish Government would energetically remonstrate with Federal Government against aggression of their officers.

The London Times remarks that North has expended three armies in trying four generals, and last two have most signally failed. Against these contingent commanders, for selection of whom the field is almost without limit, the South must stake the lives of Generals whose liabilities cannot be questioned, whose numbers such casualities as that by with Jackson has fallen may too soon diminish and it is by this gradual loss of men eminent by qualities and skill that the South may prove most vulnerable.

The Times' city article says thus far there is not the slightest symptoms of willingness to close the war in America and those on this side who are calculating upon the probable effect of conscription and of financial collapse may perhaps find that these agencies, so far from bringing about a settlement, will simply lead to an increase of anarchy and further dismemberment of the country which will bring it to a condition in which existence of any central authority, capable of making treaty of peace, or of enforcing it when made, will be even more doubtful than at present. As to its being the true policy of England to recognize the independence of the South we cannot recognize that which does not exist. The South is not yet independent, though apparently she is rapidly achieving her independence.—Hopeless as the prospects of the North may be, we have no right to place in its way fictitious cause of discouragement. If friendly remonstrances or personal sacrifices could be of avail, it would be encumbent upon us to use every effort; but we known each step of that kind on our part would but incaease the mischief. France, Spain or Russia might command our good will in the attempt, but just to the extent that we might join it should we lessen the prospect of its success.

The House of Commons re-assembled after Whitsun holidays on the 28th. Proceedings unimportant. After considerable debate touching the mail contract between England and France, a division took place in which the Ministerial side of the question was sustained by a vote of 205 against 191.

Lord Palmerston was not present. His absence was attributed to an attack of the gout.

On the 29th Roebuck gave notice that at an early day he should move that an address be presented to the Crown praying that Her Majesty would cause negotiations to be entered into with European powers with a view to the recognition of the Confederate States. Lord R. Montague gave notice that he would move an amendment to this.

A long debate took place on Turkish affairs

Correspondence between Brazilian Minister at London and Earl Russel terminated in ruption of official relations. The Brazilian Minister demanded and received his passports.

FRANCE.

Mr. Mason reached Paris—reported on a mission to the French Government.

Signs of political life increasing in France,

Determined efforts making to elect Thiers as a lesson to the Government.

Bourse steady 69 45.

PRUSSIA.

The Times fears it is the intention of those who raised the conflict in Prussia to fling sword into the balance and trample on those liberties which they have been so long seeking to degrade

RUSSIA.

Submarine cable between the Crimea and Turkey cut by order of the Russian Government.

Ottoman Cabine. sent a protest to St. Petersburg against the act.

Imperial Decree orders the Bank to effect another successive diminution in the price of gold, so that gold may be at par by the close of the year.

POLISH INSURRECTION.

On the 25th the insurgents under Oxinxki gained an important victory over the Russians near Konipol in the Government Kalischt. Oxinxki was attacked by six companies of Russian troops, 150 of whom were killed and remainder put to flight.

Insurgent cavalry occupied Modozigow and Dombrowa and seized treasuries.

Engagement also took place on the 23d between Truck and Aniegow.

Russians were defeated.

General levy being organized in Podolia. In several districts the peasants declared themselves willing to fight against insurgents.

Insurgent bands in Volhynia had been repulsed. Czackowiski's corps defeated by Russians.

INDIA.

Bombay telegrams, May 13th—Market dull. Cotton lower. Freights declined to 65s. for cotton to Liverpool. Exchange 2s. 1½d.

Indian budget published shows a surplus. The duty on iron to be reduced to one per cent; other duties also diminished.

CALCUTTA, May 11th.

Cotton goods dull. Indigo crop promising. Exchange 2s. 0 3-31. Freights to London 90s.

BRAZIL.

Buenos Ayres, 24th April.—Suppression trouble in the interior satisfactorily progressing. Invasion attempted by Flores entirely failed.

Dry American Hides 36 a 37. Wool firmer; advance demanded.

London Money Market active.

Terms in open market quiet up to Bank Minimum

Funds steady.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

Evening 30th ult.—"Australasian" arrived here about one this afternoon. Paris Correspondent of the Morning Herald says Mason's presence in Paris strengthened the report of approaching recongnition of the South.

The great stumbling block continues to be stubbornness of the British Cabinet. The general impression as that France will take the lead in recognition The rest of Europe will not be slow to follow.

Paris Correspondent of Morning Herald also reports fresh efforts being made by Mason and Slidell to obtain recognition.

Army and Navy Gazette looks during early part of June for most remarkable series of operations in various parts in America, on which will depend the Summer campaign.—It says: Let no one believe we are near the end of the War. so far as the North is concerned. There are signs, however, that a civil conflict may at any time break out within the borders or both belligerents."

LATEST.

LONDON, Sunday 31st.—Consols after official hours were quoted at 92 1-8 and 1-4, and were in demand.

Paris Bourse—Rentes opened at 69 36.

The Globe remarks that the Federal commanders in the Valley of the lower Mississippi seem at length to have found the right road to Vicksburg, and from their general operations at some other points they seem intent to be solidly securing what, when the War ends, may be the lines of the frontier. The character of the Military operations leads to the supposition that the recognition of Southern independence is not excluded from the mediations of Washington statesmen, and that they are preparing for the inevitable day.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, Saturday.

No further deaths arising out of the Streatham Railway accident, have taken place.

No official reports have yet been published Mrs Childers who was killed, was niece to Sir J. Clarke.

The Board of Trade Returns state that exports in the month of April amounted to £11,897,000 or abont £2,000,000 more than in April last year, for the first six months of the present year the exports were $39,450,000, or nearly three quarters of a million more than the same period in 1862.

Confederate loan closed 2 1-2 a 1 1-2 discount.

FROM THE STATES.

Bangor, June 11

Philadelphia Inquirer's Port Royal letter reports that Col. Montgomery's command of negro troops defeated Confederates at Pocotaglio, and were holding Railroad between Charleston and Savannah Massachuseits colored regiment went to reinforce them.

Nothing further from Vicksburg or Port Hudson.

World Washington despatch says Stuart's cavalry were repulsed endeavoring to cross the Rappahannock and is even magnified into a severe battle.

Times despatch estimates Stuart's cavalry force at ten or fifteen thousand, and have been massing them and drilling them since the battle of Chabcellorville.

Their intention is understood to be a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Hooker sent into the vicinity an equal force of cavalry and artillery.

Gold in New York to-day 140½

June 11

To anticipate demonstration of Lee's cavalry forces against Maryland, several divisions of Federal cavalry under Beaufort and Gregg, crossed Rappahannock on Tuesday morning at Beverley and Kelly's fords and fell upon them at five o'clock, driving them back on right 3 miles, and on left six miles, to heavy supports of infantry, when Federals returned across river.

Fighting was fierce and loss considerable on both sides. Federals brought off 200 prisoners.

Lee reviewed cavalry previous day 12,000 strone, preparatory to advance into Maryland.

Corinth despatch says heavy reinforcements are reaching Johnston from Charleston and Savannah and Bragg's army.

New York, June 9.

The Times' letter says the first La. colored regiment showed great pluck on the 27th marching up to the guns within 80 paces at double-quick, supported by the sixth Michigan, 174th and 161st New York regiments. These regiment are completely cut up. The colored regiment has but 200 left. On reaching the third battery of siege guns the rebels opened on them with terrific slaughter when they were forced to retreat receiving heavy shot, shell and pieces of railroad iron, from 12 to 18 inches long. The 174th captured three guns but could hold or use them and were obliged to leave them. The rebels fought with great desperation every way being cut down at the guns of the first and second batteries. Col. Gardner offered to surrender if Gen Banks would allow him to march out with their guns and provisions, but was not inclined.

One of Gen. Banks' staff arrived at New Orleans, wounded in the leg, and reported that the black flag was raised by the rebels. Everything was kept quiet as to the results of the fight The losses would not be made known until official despatches were sent to Washington.

On the 29th the Navy bombarded Port Hudson all day and all night without response.

The steamer Fulton had gone up with reinforcements.

☞ H M. Commissariat at this station has advertised for all sorts of building materials; also for Artificer's labor, including Carpenters, Masons and Stone Cutters, Brickyers and Plasterers Painters and Glaziers, Blacksmiths and laborers. In addition to the ordinary work required by the Imperial authorities, it is understood that the harbor defences of Halifax will be forthwith placed in a most thorough state of repair. The batteries, ten in number, including two new fortifications to be constructed at McNab's Island on the eastern side of the harbor, and at Black Rock opposite, must necessarily afford employment for a very large amount of material and labour. And in view of the considerable work to be got through during the present year, it is not probable that there will be an augmentation to the number of Royal Engineers at present stationed in Halifax.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on May 30, say:—

The Diaro of this morning, complains in its editorial columns of the seizure "in sight of our coast" of the English steamer Hero which left Havana the day before yesterday and was pursued out of the bay by the United States steamer Juniata, which captured her a short distance outside, as alleged and took her as a prize to Key West. In this an other Peterhoff case. It looks very like one and I think the sooner an end is put to this manner of seizing vessels the better, for in the end it will bring trouble. The captain of the Hero may have intended running the blockade; but being lawfully cleared, he had a right to the high seas until he had otherwise shown that his intentions were lawful This is common sense and justice, whatever certain war mongers may choose to say. I need go no further for proof than the case of the Peterhoff, in which case the mails she carried were not allowed to be searched for proof of illegal intentions. She was reclaimed on the ground that having been properly cleared, she had a right to the high seas—neither more nor less.

A GOOD HINT to FARMERS.—Rev. T. Starr King, new in San Francisco, deliver an agricultural address not long since, gave the farmers this very sensible advice—"Subdue the lust for immense riches. If you have fifty acres and burn to have fifty more annex the fifty that lies beneath those you now own, and gain your title by a subsoil plow. Own deep thus by agriculture, not wide by scratchiculture.

IRISH EMIGRANTS.—Five thousand one hundred and fifty emigrants arrived at New York city last week, and 49,682 have reach that port since January 1. Only 20,688 arrived during the same period last year.

THE LAST PARIS SCANDAL.—The correspondent of an English journal describes a scandalous scene which recently transpired during a ball at the Tuileries. A young nobleman, the Emperor's leader of the cotillion, selected a young lady who had been a beauty, had led the cotillion, and had been proclaimed the star of fashion. It so happened that the seat occupied by this woman was absolutely necessary for the figure about to be danced, and her successful rival requested permission to occupy it. A curt refusal was the reply vouafed "Then we must lessen the circle," returned Madamoiselle calmly, and her partner procured a chair placed it directly before the irate female, who colored with rage and indignation, and the moment that Mademoisle had seated herself began kicking her in the shins and pushing the chair with her knees, and although requested to desist, only repeated the offensive treatment with more energy. The insulted belle appealed to M'lle Murat, who volunteered to exchange places, and was proceeding to occupy the obnoxious chair, when it was kicked over the floor right in to the middle of the cottillion! Of course the dance ceased at once, the Empress was informed of the circumstances, the offender's husband was sent for, and the irritated exbeauty was escorted from the hall by her liege lord, bestowing as she went a most scornful glance upon her triumphant rival. The next day the offending lady received her *dis*-invitation for the Tuileries in due form, and, as it is the first time such a ceremony has been gone through, of course it has created no small sensation.

The Traveller says that trout now bite well, but they bite no one who does not go after them, so that there is no ground for alarm.

The following interesting piece of advice was given by a house keeper to a maiden lady of thirty, who at last thought of entering into bonds:—"Taken my advice, ma'am, and never marry; now you lie down master and get up dame. I married a cross man of a husband, and the very first week of our marriage, ma'am, he snapped at me because I put my cold feet to his'n. You don't know the men, ma'am, as well as I do."

An Irishman, on being shown a steam-shovel, looked at it some time mixture of loathing, abhorrence and contempt. At length, shaking his fist at the machine, and grinding his teeth with rage, he exclaimed, triumphantly—"Bad luck to you, you can't *vote*, anyhow!"

A snug little family is that of Brigham Young. It is said that when he and his wives go to the theatre they fill five seats.

AGRICULTURAL

In the hurry of business and frequent political discussions, there is one source of material wealth which does not receive that degree of attention that it is entitled to—we allude to Agriculture and Stock raising. The Press is not, however, to blame for the omission—the Farmers themselves do not communicate facts with reference to their calling, for publication; in fact they appear to be content to pursue the old style of farming, and stock raising. Of course there are some honorable exceptions. We suggested a year or two ago, the formation of Farmer's Clubs, to meet once a week or at least once a month, where the experience of each farmer might be given, of his system of cultivation of various crops, with the results. A large amount of valuable practical information might be obtained in this way, and much good accomplished. As a general rule our farmers are industrious and intelligent, and it is somewhat surprising that they do not meet together for the purpose of discussing matters relative to their noble calling. We grant that there are quarterly and annual meetings of Agricultural Societies, but these meetings are devoted to some special object, and there is very little time to discuss matters in a familiar manner. The breeding and fattening of cattle, is a matter of much importance to farmers, and we copy the following hints upon the subject, believing they will be of service It may be said that high feeding will not pay—if it does not poor feeding certainly will not;"—

HIGH FEEDING.—In fattening cattle and sheeps, or in keeping milch cows, few farmers appreciate the advantage of high feeding. A large amount of food is required to keep the animal alive, and the milk or flesh and fat we obtain is derived from the food given in excess of this quantity. If a horse will draw a ton, and the empty wagon weighs 15 cwt., we can only take a load of 5 cwt., but attach another horse and we can take a load of 25 cwt. In other words, the effective power of the two horses is five times as much as the one.

It is so in feeding milch cows and in fattening cattle and sheep—it is a few pounds of extra feed that we give them which produces the desired milk and fat. To give only enough food to keep the animals in a stationary condition, when the object is to get them fat, is manifestly absurd, and to give them only a little more than is necessary, and thus get a little fat, is also very poor economy, when by a few pounds more food we might double or treble the amount of our milk.

We do not mean to be understood as saying that farmers do not let their fattening cattle and sheep have all the feed they will eat. This is not the case. They let them have food enough, but it is not so nutritious as it should be. We do not feed enough grain.

BONE MANURE.—Save all the bones you can lay hold of. When you get a quantity together, put them in a kettle, cover them with lye; if the weather is cold, warm occasionally for a few days. Then look. You will find all your bones a soft pulpy mass. Here you have precious stuff. Dilute this, and you will have a liquid manure that will produce a growth that is almost a miracle.—And as many buckets of water to one of lye and soft masses of bones as you like; the less water the less labor; or mix it with muck; the muck will be manure. By all means save your bones. If no other way and you are determined to be careless, plow them under. There is a wealth of manure of the best quality in bones and carcasess.

Humboldt estimates that an acre of ground planted with bananas is sufficient to support fifty men, while the same extent of land in wheat would barely supply the wants of three. If the climate the valley of the Mississippi would admit of the cultivation of the banana, at the above rate, as there is said to be land enough for eight million of farms of one hundred and sixty acres each; one half of four millions would sustain a population of thirty-two thousand million, which is more than thirty times the present population of the globe.

A chap out west who had been severely afflicted with palpitation at the heart, says he found instant relief in the application of another palpitating heart. Another triumph of homeopathy. Like, cures like.

"I know I am a perfect bear in my manners," said a young farmer to his sweetheart "No, indeed, John," said the young lady, "you have never hugged me yet. You are more sheep than bear."

nal issues in Poor Condition
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