

News by the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, 30th.—Gen. Garibaldi the elder is still in position before Montarotondo at the head of a revolutionary force numbering as reports go from 400 to 500 men. The peace is defended by two companies of the Antilles, Roman Legion and about one hundred of the Papal Gen. D'Armas who have already been successful in two results made upon it by the Garibaldians, Deputies Nicotora and Mosto were reported as badly wounded during the recent engagements. The sale of the church lands have commenced and promise to add largely to the revenue of the Italian Government. Gen. Lamanna has been sent on a mission to Paris.

The trial of prisoners inflicted yesterday at Dublin will commence before a special commission of Thursday, when the challenging of the jury will commence. Prussia declines to receive Bavaria into the Zollverein on the terms proposed by the Bavarian Government. A public dinner was given to D'Israeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday, at Edinburgh. Mr. D'Israeli, in answer to a complimentary toast, rose and made a character speech. He gave history of the Reform question, recounted the action of different political parties in England in relation to the subject, and closed with a strong argument in justification of the Tory party for their course in advocating and carrying through the parliament representation peoples bill and the remarks of the hon. gentleman were frequently interrupted by expressed approval, and when he took his seat he was loudly cheered.

Gold 40 5/8.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—News had been received that a desperate battle was fought near Montarotondo on Friday. Garibaldi won the victory with four battalions; he put to flight and pursued the Papal forces, taking one hundred prisoners and three guns; many were killed and wounded on both sides. At one time during the day reinforcements for the Papal troops arrived upon the field, and success seemed doubtful; at the end of the conflict General Garibaldi, who led his brave volunteers in person, was completely successful. He immediately followed up his victory and defeated the soldiers of the Pope who fell back on Rome, and were vigorously pursued. At last accounts from the south, Garibaldi, with all his army, estimated from ten to twelve thousand strong, had advanced to the outer fortifications of Rome. Great agitation prevailed within the city. The authorities were busy expecting an attack from the Garibaldians, flushed with recent victory. Pope Pius the Ninth had retired from the Vatican, and sought refuge and protection within the castle of St. Angelo.

REVENUE, Oct. 23.—The new cabinet formed by Gen. Menzies, is organized as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, Gen. Menzies, Home Affairs; Signor Quares, Finance; Signor Gaubray, Commerce; Signor Justice, Work; Signor Contini War, Gen. O'Neil, Justice, Signor Mori.

LONDON, Oct. 24, (over).—The official returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of bullion decreased £475,000 during the week ending to-day. The Board of Directors of the Royal Bank of Liverpool yesterday made an assessment of 45 per cent upon stockholders. An examination of the condition of the Bank shows that the liabilities do not exceed £15,000,000 sterling. The Directors will soon resume business. In consequence of indications of a secret movement in the city of Cork the authorities are keeping sharp watch upon the Fenians and the Police patrols have been doubled. The Government has refused the application of counsel for a postponement of the trials of parties implicated in the outrage at Manchester. Despatches from Florence say it was known in that city early last week that General Garibaldi had traversed Italy and succeeded in reaching Tullione in the Province of Umbria, and that his arrival there had been discovered and he was forbidden by the Italian authorities to proceed any further. Since then nothing has been made public as to his movements and whereabouts.

The London Times to-day has a strong editorial on French intervention. It stigmatises the compulsory course of France as cruel to Italy and perilous to Europe, and declares that its effect will be transient for the Garibaldians must rise again and a new outbreak is unavoidable.

LONDON, Oct. 24, (over).—It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon has requested the European powers to join France in conference for the settlement of the Roman question, and to prevent the recurrence of the recent events in Italy.

NEW YORK, 25.—A Havana special despatch says the acting Captain General has promulgated an order prohibiting all meetings of any secret society. The Masonic fraternity has increased immensely greatly in Cuba of late years, and the foundation is chiefly at that order, some of whose members recently appeared in regalia in the streets of Genetog.

All the troops which were sent to embark on the naval expedition for the city of Rome are now encamped at Toulon.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Paris yesterday evening, and was received at the railway station by the Emperor Napoleon. After exchanging congratulations the Emperors entered the state carriage, and were driven to the Tuilleries. The Monitor says this visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph testifies to the cordial relations established between Austria and France.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Intelligence has been received from China that a great battle had been fought between the army of Invasion and Tartar forces of the Emperor of China. The Imperialists were defeated. The battle took place within thirty miles of Peking, and that city was in great danger of falling into the hands of the victorious invaders.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The reception of the Emperor of Austria in Paris has been most cordial and gratifying. His visit is popular with the Parisians, and wherever he appears in public he meets with an enthusiastic and overwhelming welcome from the people. A profound feeling of sympathy for his brother, the unfortunate Maximilian, breathes the respect and esteem with which the Emperor is regarded by all classes.

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—The steamer Marella from Vera Cruz 20th has arrived.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 11th inst. are received. A majority for Convocation is improbable. The Austrian Admiral Tegethoff is still waiting the decision on his application for the remains of Maximilian. There is no probability of obtaining his remains. The Marella brings the captain and crew of the British schooner Village Belle, from Carmel for New Orleans, which was wrecked.

As an article of diet, the koker is about on a level with the french raw turnip, and is as hard to digest as one of Sekretary Soward's letters or State.

Biled koker might possibly be good if it warranted a grade better when it was raw; and raw koker nuts is only good for children and young greyhounds tea cat, whose stummucks are like a nutmeg grater.

The only real good thing about this ferrin nut is its skull, they can be cut into 2, and made into drinking kups, and I must confess they do look kind, when laid on a clean flat stone by the side of a meadow spring, but I kant drink out of them myself without thinking, that if they hadnt been cut in 2, what a kapital thing they would be to hold a young darkey to.

But this is only a foolish noshun or mine, and probably in couldn't be did enny how.

It iz now bout 8 or 11 years since folks begun to hanker after the tomator. About that time sun doctor uv pills dissected one of these vagrant vegetables and discovered sun doctor's stuff in them.

Az soon as folks found out they was fielek they began tew be very sweet on the tomator.

At that time they waz in the habit or growing in sly places, whar they want afraid, over behind stone walls, among broken jugs, ded rats, and old injun rubber boots, for people wouldn't let them grow in gardins enny more than they a Kanady thisel.

They waz vagabond weed, and even a woods hogg wouldn't eat one uv the berries that grew on them enny quicker than ee would a bawl of red stockin yarn.

But it wuz decided that there waz sun pills, in them, and they wuz put nuss in pots and vases, and lived on the phatt of the land, in the houses, along side of tiger lilies and rozos of Shiron.

It took most folks about eighteen months or preserverence and sea sickness tew git the tomatoze to go quietly down, and now, from a vile weed, more smelly than a deceased klam, the tomato has actually got to be more honorable than a buckwheat slaspjack or even a pumpkin pi.

This shows what love and affeksion will do. I haven't enny doubt that if Professor Rataban would say professionally that wasps' nests was good to make a mustash grow black, half the men in the country would get a wasp and go into the nest bizness.

I don't believe a tomato will keep a man enny more healthy than red clover will, but I am jnst like everybody else: I wanted to get sum better than i waz, and I went to skool to the tomator, and have got learnt how tew eat them, if they are filled with salt and pepper, and soaked with good sider vinegar.

Correspondence.

For the Mirror, FAREWELL MEETING.

As most of your readers are aware, the "Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces" at the last meeting of Synod in New Glasgow unanimously agreed to accept of the mission field in the Island of Trinidad, together with the mission premises at Jere village, tendered to them by the Board of Foreign Missions of the United States, and also unanimously agreeing to accept of the tender of the Rev. John Morton's services as a Missionary to the Coolies in that station.

A farewell meeting was held in the Truro Presbyterian Church on Monday evening, the 28th ult. The attendance was large, including ministers and members of other denominations.

Doctor McCulloch presided, and commenced the services by singing a portion of the 97th Psalm. The Rev. Mr. Gordon read the 60th Chapter of Isaiah; and the Rev. R. Morton engaged in prayer. The Chairman, having briefly explained the objects of the meeting, introduced the Rev. Mr. Morton, who delivered a very interesting address, describing the field of his intended labours. Trinidad is the southern most of the West India Islands; it lies between 10 and 11 degrees north latitude. It belongs to Britain; is about the size of Prince Edward Island, and has a population of 85,000. There are large unbroken forests, only some portions being under cultivation. In some parts the scenery is very grand, and the climate is generally healthy.

The Coolies are hired laborers, called porters or carriers, brought from China and India, principally from the latter. They are engaged by agents for five years, with free passage out and home again, and 25 cents a day. This would appear a small amount, but as a general thing it is more than is paid to the negroes on any of the Islands; and when we consider that the expense of clothing and food is very little, as the men only wear a cloth wrapped round them and the women a loose garment, and their food rice and vegetables—if so disposed they can save money. Not long since 500 left the Island of Demerara, taking with them \$50,000. They receive careful treatment and medical attendance—if badly treated any specie by them—it is at once converted into rags, &c. In size they are small, and marry at an early age; sometimes as young as 4 years. But when married at this early age, they remain with their parents for some years. They are heavily fined for stealing; in fact the laws in Trinidad are so strictly enforced that life and property are as safe there as in Nova Scotia. They are black, but their features not like the negro; they more resemble our own. They are Mohammedans and idolaters, ignorant of the day of salvation by Jesus Christ. There are 20,000 of them in the Island of Trinidad, laboring to enrich our commerce. They are easily accessible, and acquire the English language very readily. We should do what we can to lead them to Christ. Mr. Morton concluded his very interesting address, which was listened to with great attention, by soliciting an interest in their prayers. After singing, the Rev. C. B. Pitblado offered up prayer on behalf of the Missionary.

Doctor Forrester spoke briefly, referring to the interesting address he had listened to, and to the peculiar difficulties the Missionary would have to encounter amongst those to whom he is going, clinging so tenaciously to their religious views and customs as they do to the labors of Wilson, Anderson and Duff on the peninsula, and to the change of sentiment respecting the necessary qualifications, and concluded by earnestly calling upon the meeting to remember the missionary in their prayers.

Dr. McCulloch described in imagination the missionary's labor amongst his people, and spoke of the difficulties he would have to encounter and the want of laborers, and said we must do more than talk—we must pray for more laborers. He then offered up a most earnest and impressive prayer. After singing, the meeting was closed by Rev. Mr. Hogg pronouncing the benediction.

For the Mirror.

A large and influential meeting was held on Wednesday evening in the Temperance Hall for the purpose of organizing a "Young Men's Christian Association." J. Kiler, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and Gordon Ross Secretary, pro tem. After discussion a resolution was unanimously passed, pledging the persons present to form themselves into a "Young Men's Christian Association."

A committee consisting of William Faulkner, Esq., J. K. Blair, Esq., Gordon Ross, Dr. Delaney and D. Smith, were appointed to prepare a constitution and bye-laws to be submitted at the next meeting, which is to take place on Wednesday evening, 6th November, at 7.30, in the Hall near the Presbyterian Church.

Truro, 31st Oct., 1867. ONE PRESENT.

For the Mirror.

Mr. Editor,— In your leading article in the last Mirror discoursing on Agriculture, I noticed the following paragraph: "We fear that there is but little encouragement given to farmers in our county, and that they have no incentives to add to improvement to improvement but the gratification of their own interests." And the following questions at once suggested themselves to my mind: Pray what better encouragement ought they (the farmers) to require than "the gratification of their own interest?" Does not the best farming, in every instance, pay the best? Does not a small piece of land, thoroughly and scientifically worked, pay much better than a large quantity half worked? Does it cost any more to feed an improved breed of cattle, horses, or sheep, than it does the miserable looking stock that is too often to be met with in this county? I think there can be no doubt about the answer to these questions. And such being the fact would it be amiss to enquire if the farmers of this county are improving their opportunities to make farming as remunerative a business as it should be, with proper attention, and using the advantages easily within the reach of every one engaged in the business. I do not hesitate to say that I believe Colchester is behind many other counties in this Province, that she should be in advance of, and further, that Truro with its unparalleled advantages, as an agricultural district is, in many respects, far behind any other place in the county. And I think a few facts that are patent to any casual observer, strung together without research, will go far to prove this, and that the backwardness of the farming interest in this place is owing to the apathy and old fogysm of the farmers themselves as a body.

No Agricultural Society is to be found in Truro, and there are several in other parts of the county. Can any person find any pure blooded stock, horses, sheep or cows, kept in the place, or even a respectable number of any thing nearly approaching to pure breeds? Is it not too common to see in places of the sleek "Alderney," "Ayreshire" or "Durham," a slab-sided, long-horned, rough-haired, miserable looking specimen, giving little promise of profit either to the dairy or butcher, having no points to recommend them except it be a lightness of body and limb, betokening speed—a qualification not absolutely essential to have largely developed in a cow, unless in those that get their living on the streets, and by browsing the ornamental trees, set out by some of our citizens where it is very necessary, that they should be able to distance the dogs that so frequently annoy them. As for horses I think any person taking notice to the colts growing up about the place, must admit that a great improvement might be made by an infusion of better blood. The same may be said of sheep, swine, geese, poultry, &c. It is generally conceded that a good Agricultural Journal is great assistance to farmers, giving them the result of a large and varied experience of their fellow-farmers, and apprising them of all the discoveries being made every day by the scientific farmer and practical chemist in relation to their profession. Almost any person would naturally suppose that in Truro, the centre of intelligence for the county, and in some respects for the Province, that the farmers, who comprise so considerable a portion of the community, would patronize agricultural literature largely. But so far from this being the fact you will find on application to the agent of the Canada Farmer (an excellent agricultural journal published in Toronto) that of fifteen numbers of that paper delivered in Truro, but two are taken by farmers, that is by persons who make farming their business exclusively. I am well aware that quite a number of persons in Truro take a deep interest in the improvement and development of the agricultural resources of the place, and in the event of the farmers initiating any measure to further that object, they would ably and energetically second them to achieve so desirable a result.

But we cannot expect them to take the lead in this matter. They are professional men and merchants, and farm principally for recreation and to gratify their tastes, and yet so sensible are they of the advantages to be derived from a connection with an Agricultural Society that I am informed that a number of them have enrolled their names as members of the "Onslow Agricultural Society" at a great sacrifice of their convenience, rather than not reap the fruits of such a connection.

What say you young men of Truro—farmers sons, who intend to follow the noble profession of your fathers—are you content to have this state of affairs continue? Are you content occupying the splendid position you do, and having within your reach the untold advantages

to enable you to take the first position in the county in your profession, to take the lowest? I hope not. But to make sure of this and attain your proper position, an earnest, determined effort must be made or you will be displaced by others who have got the start of you. If no person takes up this subject and gives it the attention its importance demands, I may trouble you with some further communications at an early day. But I trust some one much better qualified than I can ever hope to be will be induced to contribute to the Mirror on Agriculture. Yours, &c.,

Truro, Nov. 1st, 1867.

THE MIRROR AND COLCHESTER COUNTY ADVERTISER is published every Saturday, at the office in Truro, N. S., by R. PATRICK & CO. TERMS—\$1.50 in advance. All communications must be addressed to the publishers in Truro.

AGENTS—S. SELIG, Esq., Travelling Agent; J. L. SUTHERLAND, Esq., General Agent; D. B. GRAHAM, Esq., Durham, Picton; Acadia Mines, ISAAC HINGLEY, Esq.; Old Barnes, EBON A. CHERRILL, Esq.; Folley Village, B. DAVISON, Esq.; Wm. PRINCE, Esq., Renfrew; GEORGE NELSON, Esq., New Annan; ROBT. STEWART, North River; R. C. WADDELL, Upper Stewiacke; W. G. PENNOCK, Esq., Halifax.

The Mirror AND Colchester County Advertiser. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1867.

It now appears as if the principal objection to the Confederation of the British American Provinces was a fear of increased taxation; and it is very reasonable that we may to a small extent have extra taxes to pay. Still it is well to look upon the bright as well as the dark side of the picture.

The most prosperous, wealthiest and happiest nations upon the face of the earth; and the most liberal and generous people are those who pay the least taxes. Do we not reflect the minds of the most intelligent and educated portion of the people when we say that it would be a great deal better for one and all of us if we had heavier taxes to pay, feeling assured that such sums paid out by us will soon return four-fold. The more demand that is made on our pockets adds strength to our energies, and leads us to make ponds where hitherto we were contented to make penne; and the extra demand will assuredly add to our industry, consequently our prosperity shall abound.

The most indolent and useless members in any community are those who have just enough required to them to meet their annual requirements, and long habit has made them therewith contented. But such should remember that in their regardless way of living they are setting an example of selfishness which ought to be condemned in every land. They have the nature of an ox, which may revel in luxury, but shows a crusty shell to every other living thing, opening only to "seek in" the necessities for their existence, then shutting up the bowels of compassion towards their fellow creatures. Such people are not fulfilling the end for which they were created, because all were intended for workers in the vineyard. Now if a little extra expense was made to bear on this kind of people, sure it would be a blessing from above. They would have to work a little; and finding out that the happiest hours are those of honest toil, they would shake off the lethargy of their natures, and become not only useful members but ornaments of society.

But there are some honest faithful workers who always seem to have a dread of extra taxation under the Dominion Act. We, however, are rather inclined to give such a good-natured smile in reply to their fears. Suppose we have a few extra dollars to pay toward the welfare of our beloved home what does it matter? We are not stingy lovers of money. We work not for it to look at alone, but we work for it to see how much good we can do with it; and if we make no worse use of the rest than we do with what pays our taxes, be assured we shall have enough and to spare.

Nova Scotia has more taxes to pay now than she had twenty or thirty years ago; but is Nova Scotia poorer? Decidedly not; and if our prosperity still advances, surely we will not grumble at our taxes, which will be, after all, more a trial of the imagination than of reality. If we sow not, neither can we reap; but if we faithfully perform our duties we shall have enough for every want.

When the subject of National Education was mooted in Ireland it created consternation among millions. It was opposed by tens of thousands who ought to have been wiser men; and when the act passed the House of Commons and eventually became law, the shout of "repent" was sounded throughout the length and breadth of the land, because, sooth to say, it would bring extra taxation on a people millions of whom were already steeped in poverty; and the members of Parliament who took an active part in forwarding the measure were severely condemned by the very people that they represented. But what is now the consequence? The tax was gathered—a schoolhouse soon appeared in every valley and on every hillside, and hundreds of thousands of children who must otherwise have been left only little higher than the brute have been educated, and grown up a people who are now ready to stand by, to the death, a nation that put on a tax that made them men.

Education goes onward there, and is day by day breaking the bonds of the benighted slavery of ignorance, and will go on till that ignorance which now blinds the eyes of those who would lift up the arm against British rule shall pass away as a cloud, and Ireland shall again stand forth as one of the best educated nations in the world, and the most loyal to the British crown; yes, "the first flower of the earth, and the first gem of the sea."

If as good a use is made of the taxes which may be gathered from us now, then let us say, with all our heart: "Come along taxgatherer! Publican or sinner though you be, we give you a true welcome."

Local and Other Items.

We would wish to apologise to the readers of the MIRROR for its non-appearance on Saturday, which was owing to a supply of paper that ought to have reached us in good time, but having been sent through a new Express Company, was delayed on the way, and only reached us late on Saturday evening.

Remember the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association on Wednesday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Presbyterian Hall.

Every farmer in Colchester should read the communication on Agriculture in to-day's issue.

All Hallow Eve was duly celebrated in Truro by a bonfire on the Common.

We understand that there are indications of a Gas Company being formed in Truro at no distant day.

The annual twenty-eight days training of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and cadets of the 1st Regt. Col. Co. will commence at the Drill Room on Tuesday the 5th of November, at half-past seven o'clock. Sergeant Dunford will be detailed for duty under the commanding officer of the 1st and 3rd Regts.

Tux WAX.—Week before last a hotel keeper in Truro "smelled a mice" in the following manner: Two countrymen took lodgings at his place, and faced sumptuously, drinking three bottles of wine daily. The last day, and before they had settled their bill, a dispute arose about the speed of their horses. They at last settled upon a race, and appointed the landlord judge. When they were ready, like those of the Olympian games, he gave the word—one, two, three, and go. Away they went, and have neither been seen nor heard of since. No doubt they are running at this moment (a bill at some other place), leaving the landlord fully compensated by having had the honor of being judge.

Refusing to pay your printer's bill, and robbing a hen roost, are the same in Dutch, only differently expressed.

"The tailor makes the man," emphatically declared a village philosopher.

"No, sir," replied a bystander, "it is dress that makes a man."

"Then what does the tailor make?"

"Well, perhaps from ten to fifteen dollars on a suit."

We overheard the following dialogue a few days ago while standing at the post-office, which clearly illustrates the position of men who do not advertise: "Why don't you deal with me?" said a closed tradesman to a friend. The reply was characteristic: "You have never invited me, sir. I have looked all through the Mirror for an invitation, in the shape of an advertisement, and found none. I never go where I am not invited." We hope a few business men here will take the hint.

A lady advertising for a husband says she wants a full grown man. None under six feet need apply. A chance for one of our tall Truro boys.

Mr. Charles E. Porter, of Middle River, Picton, was drowned on Saturday evening last, while fishing in Archibald's dam. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn their sad bereavement.

Strangers in Halifax and the young men of the city need never lack a place to spend a pleasant and profitable afternoon or evening, while the Young Men's Christian Association throws open its doors so freely. Here is the programme at the room, 183 Hollis Street: Debate Club, Monday evening from 8 till 9; Prayer Meeting, Tuesday evening, from 8 till 9; Bible Class, Saturday evening from 8 till 9. Lectures every alternate Tuesday (during Winter) in Fenwick Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock; Reading Room, and Library open from 10 a. m. till 10 p. m.; The Library contains 1400 volumes; The Reading Room is supplied with British and Provincial Newspapers and Magazines.

At Goldenhill Mines on Saturday morning, 19th inst., while a party of men were working in Mr. Twickie's pit, a portion of the "back wall" was considered unsafe, a young man named Donald Cameron, went to remove the support in order to make it more secure, when it fell in killing him instantly, and injuring two others. An inquest was held before Dr. Falconer, coroner, when a verdict of accidental death was returned. This should be a permanent warning to the miners of Goldenhill to pay particular attention to the condition of the gear, as well as to the supports in the pits—and superintendents and foremen for the sake of humanity in this respect should exercise the greatest care. —Picton Standard.

THE LAW OF LIBEL AND THE RIGHTS OF THE PRESS.—In a libel suit brought against Bennett of the N. Y. Herald, Judge Barnard of the supreme Court of New York decided that the proprietor of a newspaper can be held by every one who may imagine he has been damaged by a publication common to a court, to hold that such an action would lie would offer and hold out a premium for individuals to commence suits for that which they might think damaging, but which no one else would. The object of a journal is information; that only can be obtained by publishing such items of fact as may be of general notoriety, or such public proceedings as may have transpired before a body having authority to act.

Antimony, quinine, mercury and calomel, enter into the composition of most of the cathartic Pills now offered to the people. Parsons' Purgative Pills are compounded of cathartics used and approved by all good medical practitioners.

Volumes of certificates can be produced of the efficacy and cures of Johnson's Anodyne Linctum. It is used and recommended by all practicing physicians.