The Art of Walking.

In a graceful human step the heel is always raised before the foot is lifted from the ground, as if the foot were part of a wheel rolling forward; and the weight of the body, supported by the muscles of the log, rests for the time on the fore part of the foot and toes. There is then a bending of the foot in a certain degree. But when a strong wooden share a weed or say. see the drivers of the country wagons with fine robust persons in the upper part, but with legs that are fleshy spindles, producing a gait which is almost awkward and unmanity. The brothers of these men, who are otherwise employed, are not misshapen.—
What a pity that, for the sake of a trifling saving, fair nature should be thus deformed.

NEW USE FOR THE LONG FNFIELD pation of the Atkinson wharf, or to reinstate pation of the Atki -and in London it is a striking thing to otherwise employed, are not misshapen.—
What a pity that, for the sake of a trifling saving, fair nature should be thus deformed! An example of this kind is seen in Paris. There, as the streets have few or no side pavements, and the ladies have to walk almost on tiptoe, the great action of the mus-cles of the calf has given conformation of the leg and foot, to match which the Parisi-

Green Pickles. Dr. Gerard Avink publishes in the Rochester Democrat and American a very "a beautiful and simple experiment, within reach of every body." It may be conducted thus:—Out a greened pickle into small

an belles proudly challenge all the world-

form is in part owing.

thus:—Out a greened pickle into small pieces, and put them into a glass of rain water, adding ten to fourteen drops of sulphure acid; put the bright blade of a knife or phure acid; put the bright blade of a knife or America, the Niagara district, there is now account of cherries twenty-four hours, and if the pickle contains copper it will be found upon the steel blade, as though it had been coated by the galvanic process. All pickles greened or pickled in smaller fruits will be very abundant. process. All pickles greened or pickled in brass or copper kettles show this result. The green color comes from verdigris, which is a deadly poison. The quantity usually taken with pickles does not often kill, but it produces disease. Such pickles are furnished in large quantities to our soldiers. Why are they colored? Only to please the eye, and make them represent green cucum-bers. A poisonous pickle may be eaten on a full stomach; is never should be on an empty one. They should never be allowed among sanitary stores.

THE PENALTIES OF FAME. The great English poet Tennyson is ex- tive stages more than one-half, as time to time seated in his garden, peering in at his windows, wandering freely through his grounds. From the lawn in front, when vaey, he has, on casually looking up, discovered an enterprising British tourist taking notes of his conversation from the branches of a tree above. Mr. Tennyson has been compelled to make fences, raise embankments, train foliage, and in fact half conversing with his family in assumed pria thing of course the quiet freedom of a

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

Mesers, Glass, Elliott & Co., of London, have purchased the entire works of the Gutta Percha Company, and formed a new company under the name of the "Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company," with a capital of £1,000,000, for the purpose of making and maintaining telegraph lines of communication, both submarine and on land, in every part of the world. The new company are to carry out Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co.'s contract with the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to manufacture and lay down, in the summer of 1865, the cable between Ireland and New-

just occurred in the practice of keeping flowers in bedehambers. A lady residing in the Rue des Trois Moulins had received from a friend a quantity of May lilies, which she placed provisionally in a large closet slept in by her daughter, a weakly child, aged six years. At night the mother any movement in the closet, she went to see if her daughter was not yet awake. The child's sleep did not seem natural. The mother attempted to waken her, but in vain. and on a medical man being called in, he declared that she had been poisoned by the carbonic acid gas emitted from the flowers."

The Icelanders have a curious custom and a most effectual one of preventing horses wishing to alight for the purpose of visiting some objects at a distance from the road. the other, and the head of this to the tail of the former. In this state it is utterly impossible that they can move either backposed to move at all, it will be only in a circle, and even then there must be an agreement to turn their heads in the same

a machine for turning clock and watch sizes and length are cut on this machine on any size wire or rod with the greatest aceuracy, and without centering, the pivot or tenou being perfectly true with the outside of the rod upon which it is made. It also makes tenons upon any kind of tubing, such or using a mandrel, said tenon being true with the inside of the bore.

A plan for picking pockets has been invented by the Rebal prisoners confined at Wheeling, Va. When a new prisoner vey the knowledge of the arrival. When ontinue to toss the new comer in this nanner until his pocket-book falls out, when e is released and the pocket-book is con-

with any prospect of success.

New Use FOR THE LONG PRINCED

The weather during the past week ! been in the highest degree favourable for farming operations, which have been carried on, we believe, with a vigour which will moving in amendment, "that until such speedily make up for the time unavoidably lost during the late wet season. Some farmers in this district have got in all their seed. Every one speaks of the prospect being good for an excellent hay erop. The not aware, probably, that it is a defect in their city to which the peculiarity of their meadows have not for many seasons presented so healthy and promising an appearance as they do just now.—Prescott Tole-

The gallant conduct of the Hon. A. Hernot passed unnoticed, for the King of Den-mark has conferred upon him the Danne-brog Order of Knighthood.

To PROTECT DRIED FRUIT FROM WORM -It is said that dried fruit put away with a little sassafras bark (say a large handful to a bushel) will keep for years, unmolested by those troublesome insects, which destroy hundreds of bushels in a season. The re medy is cheap and simple.

man, of San Diego, Cal., says that "Tincture of iodine, double strength, of the formula given in the United States Dispensatory, applied thoroughly to boils, busions, and carabuncles, will cut short the suppuraposed to great annoyance from the curiosity of intruders. Strangers are found from of the feverish symptoms, with alternate agues, chills, and unpleasant feelings in the same, that are met with in delicate females and other persons, are relieved almost en tirely by the first application.

permitted to enj y what any of our readers jectiles buried in the sand were dug up and so circumstanced would expect to enjoy as added to the heap.

Eite Werald. have been referred to a select committee

CARLETON PLACE. Wednesday, June 8th, 1864. Nothing of much importance has taken

place at Quebec. The most interesting item of proceedings is in reference to the propos ed canal between the Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. The Committee appointed to consider the practicability and propriety of this work have presented their report .-The Committee consisted of Mesers, Cameron, Macdonald (Toronto), Beil (Russell), "The loss of a life," says the Siecle, "has McKellar, Jackson, Wright (York), Fer- in this part of the country, have been guson (Simcoe), Cockburn and McConkey, most impassible, especially in the deep clay the latter being chairman. The Committee lands, where the mud seemed worked up submit a mass of evidence which they have the appearance and consistency of putty. and also the evidence collected by a former present a most uneven surface for travel. forgot to remove the flowers, and the door Committee. They report that in their The fact is, such roads will never be good was closed, but in the morning, not hearing opinion the construction of such a canal is until they are macadamized, and the sooner expedient on national and provincial grounds, the work is commenced the better. Even that it would be of the utmost importance the usual statute labour, properly expended, as an adjunct to the commerce of Canada would macadamize a piece every year, and and the Great West, and that the engineer- would pay much better than throwing on ing difficulties which undeniably exist are more clay, which only increases the depth of by no means insurmountable. After speak- the mud. Even a small portion of road ing of the importance of the work from an made every year would be a commencement. Imperial point of view, they say that to the and would favor the hope that, at some are riding together without attendants, and Province it is searcely less than vital. Its future day, our country could buast of the geographical position points out Canada as very great advantage of having good roads. they tie the head of one horse to the tail of the possessor of the finest commercial ad. There are yet many parts of our roads not vantages which are to be found in the in- chopped out to the proper width, and some wards or forwards, one pulling one way and a work is necessary to enable it rightly to never shines. These places are muddy at the other the reverse; and therefore, if disavail itself of these advantages. As regards almost all times during the summer months, engineering obstacles, the Committee say especially so after every shower of rain. taking will be made to the Toronto and grading and macadamizing. Georgian Bay Canal Company incorporated in 1856, as one of the best means of secur- old crosslaying appear in the shape of logs ing the construction of the work, the Com- half imbedded in the hard clay, but suffimittee being persuaded that without some ciently prominent to break or materially immunificent inducement of this description it pede the motion of wheeled vehicles. were useless to seek the co-operation of the times a succession of logs may be seen about capitalists of the parent country, on whom three or four feet apart, lying at all angles mainly the Province must rely for the prac- to the direction of travel, and requiring no rives some one of the initiated starts the mainly the Province must rely for the practical to the direction of travel, and requiring no ery, "fresh fish," which is understood to contical execution of the enterprise. The evidence appended to the report is very volu- Jehu, to conduct his vehicle safely over diately seized by the occupants of the room, placed in a basket and thrown up. They continue to the printer. Mr. Kivas Tully time distinguished as "good hales" because the continue to the printer. the hands of the printer. Mr. Kivas Tully time distinguished as "mud holes," harddetails the results he arrived at from a sur- heads may be seen, or limestone boulders day the 11th of June, instant. See advervey of the route proposed to be taken, 77 protrude their hard looking countenances miles in length, and estimates the cost at and either knock a tire off the wheel, a \$22,170,750, the 23 miles of Lake Simone wheel off the buggy, or cause the teamste not requiring any expenditure. He repre- to look round to see if none of his seats he now exists, the St. Lawrence Canals can would result from their use; and, if road-

Topledon To analysis and John Tople

stage was a down bush to be assigned to as

Quebec Correspondence.

Quebec, June 3rd, 1864. Mr. Eprron, -After writing to you on Friday last, the House resumed the consideration of the Report of the Committee of of the cle the whole on supply; and the scene that tion times call loudly for some improve took place in the evening, must have been in the man when strong wooden shoes are used, or any shoe so stiff that it will not yield and allow the bending of the foot, the heel is not raised at all until the whole foot rises with it; so that the muscles of the calf are scare-ly used, and, in consequence, seen dwindle in size and almost disappear. Many of the English farm servants wear heavy, stiff shoes the state of the anything but pleasant to Mr. Galt and his Certain friends. The item of \$18,000, to defray the introduced by Mr. Derion, another by Mr. expenses connected with the Provincial Rose has Steamer service, was being considered, and mittee con of both parties, and it is possible that some that it is inexpedient to continue the occu-

House was against him, and that there was every probability that the amendment would terms, it is necessary that the most economic cal arrangements possible should be maintained in respect thereof."

This amendment, you will observe, is want of economy; but if they opposed it, ment of the galleries.

On Tuesday evening following, a still arther humiliation awaited Mr. Galt and his colleagues. The House was to go into Committee of Ways and Means, for the The purpose of considering the imposition of stamp duties. His plan was to levy a tax on all notes and bills of exchange for \$20, and upwards; a tax which would have been particularly inconvenient and vexatious is rural parts of the country, as interfering with many of the transactions which take REMEDY FOR BOILS .- Dr. D. B. Hoff- place between the farmers. It was further more ascertained, that the revenue would, with proper economy, meet the expenditure without this tax. Again the governmen saw that they must be beaten, and again they "caved in," and agreed to abandon the tax on all notes under \$100.

You would observe that a resolution ha been passed, imposing an excise duty from two to fifteen cents a pound on all th the Province, being imported in the leaf free. This tax, will be pretty fairly distri buted over the whole community, for I am sorry to say, a vast majority of the people are addicted to the bad practice of using the weed, in some of its forms.

and there is a probability that they will recommend that the voting should all take place in one day, instead of two as at premany advantages.

out several thousands of circulars, asking secure under the present state of affairs. their labors will be of some benefit to the farming community.

In consequence of the large quantity rain which fell in April and May, the roads, received on the subject referred to them. They are now baked as hard as a brick and terior of the American continent, and such are so narrow that, upon the track, the sun that the evidence of competent parties ap- There should be no time lost in cutting pears to demonstrate that nature presents no them to the proper width allowed by law pany will meet at the armoury, at half past and the most frantic efforts were made to difficulties along the route surveyed which and letting the light shine upon them. Not six o'clock, on the evening of Friday, the science and perseverance may not overcome only would this occasion better travelling for 17th instant, to practice the firing of ball Many ladies were trodden under foot in at reasonable cost. The Committee ex- the present, but the stumps and roots would cartradge. A full attendance of the compresses the hope that a grant of land com- be the sconer rotten and in a position to be mensurate with the greatness of the under- taken out of the road to make room for

In some parts of the roads the remains of

with much ple House of A le now before the House

been referred to a special com-

prizing some of the leading men

good may come out of their labours. One of the amendments which Mr. Dorion proposes to effect in the present law is, that the polling shall occupy but one day, instead onnexion with the Provincial Steamers, who of two. He also proposes, that, in the even were discharged by the late administration. of a general election, the polling throughout the whole country shall take place simul-

Wed

Both of these changes would, we think tend to useful results, and materially lessen moving in amendment, "that until such the chances which unscrupulous men enjoy. time as the policy of selling the Provincial under the present law, of tampering with Steamers can be carried out on satisfactory the independence and freedom of the electors, as is usually the case, when election excitement runs high. There are many FAVS and avencies through which the sacred right of freemen, of exercising their frandirect censure of the government, for their chise, is invided. Sometimes the jingle of sensible article upon the folly of the common practice of greening pickles, and tells
how to detect the copper, which he says is silver turns a man's head. At other times they would be beaten by a large majority. his clergy interferes and brings a pressure to and voted for it, amidst the derisive cheers and, in this way, elections are often controllof the opposition, and the no small amuse- ed and men returned who are not the free choice of the people.

> Various state-men and politicians can now lay claim to predictions of the disrupthat the country will eventually be split up into several fragments is very general. The clash of interests between the Eastern and the Western States has induced the belie that the West will yet seek independence. while the States on the Pacific coast have nothing but a weak sentiment to connect them with the government at Washington. Already in California the central governnent is powerless to vindicate the legal tender law, and "greenbacks" there are not the standard of value which Congress has declared them to be. Further, there are threats of revolt if a tax upon the mines of that country (now under consideration) be im osed. A letter from San Francisco, published in a New York paper, is very strong on this point. It says the country is in fever of excitement in reference to the matter, and that it is believed to be the first step towards exciting a revolution. In the words of the writer, "the feeling of opposiforeign element in the population on the Pacific coast weakens the tie to the Atlantic States, and, now that nothing but burwill only require a trifling incident to be the occasion of their throwing off the voke.

Great excitement has been created in sent. The change would be attended with Montreal by the recent arrests of Canadians while passing through the United States. A committee on agriculture, is sending One's personal liberty is evidently very inearth." To save trouble, visitors and others boundaries of Mr. Lincoln's military power should by all means arm themselves with

aged 18 years, youngest son of John Judge. Esqr., M. D., of Eganville, while in the act of letting off a jam of timber. His body has not yet been recovered. His parents, sisters and brother have to mourn the irre parable loss of his having been cut off in the bloom of youth. His relatives and friends of whom he had many, sincerely sympathise with them in their affliction.

FIRE AT WHITE LAKE.-We regret to hear that on Monday morning last, about 6 o'clock, the Saw-mill and Carding-mill of left burning while the men went to break.

pany is requested.

urned their guns to the armoury will please

friends, and vegetation is now progressing very rapidly. Although late in putting the seed in the ground we think the rapid growth of everything promises an abundant

riding of the county of Lanark Agriculture Society will take place at Almonte, on Satur

the Description of the Control of th

Latest from Quebec. The correspondent of the "Globe," writing from Quebec, says :-

Quebec, June 3rd.

The nomination of a member to represent
La Durantaye Division in the Legislative
Council in place of Mr. Lemieux, deceased, took place yesterday. The candidates nom-inated were Mr. Bosse, who declared himself independent of any party, and Mr. Dubord, ex-member of the Assembly, who stands in the Opposition interest. The show of hands was nearly equal. A poll was demanded. (There is perhaps a mistake in this, as the "Journal de Quebec" of Thursday names the 13th instant as nomination day for La Durantaye Division.)

The Ottawa Committee to-day refused Mr. Dawson's request for permission to bring from the front.

A despatch from the front. pean property, and announced as their final Committee that the record of evidence taken he means to found on it an action for perjury. sions made an attack on Warren's right We understand that the party he is to in-

a very painful sensation here. About mid- heavy fire in conjunction with the night, on Wednesday last, at his residence, on both flanks, which nearly demolished the Isle Aux Roux, Dr. George M. Douglas, rebel column of attack. The enemy fell himself with a table knife in the right side. and wounded behind them on the field. He lingered for 12 hours after inflicting the It is known by the Navy Department fatal wound and expired yesterday afternoon. that the rebels have ironclads, torpedoes For some time he had given symptoms of rafts, and other infernal machines, which mental aberration. An inquest was held they intend to send down the James River this afternoon and a verdict returned accor- against our gunboats, but our naval officers ding to the facts. The deceased was about are well prepared for them, and there is no 50 years of age, and for a very long period fear of the result. up to the present year held the appointment of Medical Inspector of Grosse Isle quaranthe Army of the Potomac, dated 5 o'clock an interest in gold-mining operations in the Chaudiere District, and latterly has been one of the managers of the Dorset Gold-of the Talpantney Creek, on a high eminow lay claim to predictions of the disrup-tion of the United States; and the belief Douglas, superintendent of Beauport Asylum might have been easily held against a vastly Transatlantic tour.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

PERTH DISTRICT. DEAR MR. EDITOR .- At the late District Meeting of the Perth District, the following Resolution was unanimously and most cordially adopted. By the Direction of the brethren of the District, and with deep pleasure to myself, I send you the Resolution for publication in the "Carleton Place Herald.

Yours, most fraternally,

June 1st. 1864. Moved by Rev. Geo. Case, seconded by Rev. Wm. Burns, and resolved, -That, as the Rev. Geo. Beynon has now completed the fifth year of his official service as Chairman of the Perth District, and as it seems probable that his connection with the District will close at the end of the present year, the members of this meeting can not separate without giving expression to their nigh sense of the ability and fidelity with which Mr. Beynon has discharged the duties of his office, and their appreciation of the tion is bold, open and defiant." The great urbanity, kindness and respect with which he has treated them in all his official and private intercourse with them. They earnestly pray to Almighty God that their beloved brother may be long spared to the cast in future, the blessing of our Heavenly Father may rest abundantly on himseli and his esteemed family, as well as on his labors.

ENRITE'S BODY FOUND.

A few weeks ago we mentioned the disappearance of James Enrite, labourer on the & O. Railway, and the supposition that he had got into the river. That melanout several thousands of circulars, asking secure under the present state of affairs, choly supposition has only proved too true, for information; and it is expected that brought about by the "best government on His body was recovered last Friday evening. after being in the water twenty-five days. While floating down the stream it had been whose necessities take them within the intercepted by two logs, below the railway bridge, at Bate's mins, where it was firs discovered by Archibald McPhail, Jr., of Montague. An inquest was held by Dr. cuments to prove their nationality and Burritt, Coroner; but none of the evidence could throw much more light on the matter. or reveal anything that was not previously DROWNED .- At the second chute of the known. One thing, however, it cleared up pretty conclusively. It has been darkly hinted, indeed broadly asserted, by the friends of the deceased that a companion with him about the time he was last seen, was the cause of his disappearance. By the evidence, it appears that he was in one of the stores and borrowed a quarter after he had parted with his comrade. Whether he obtained more whiskey with this or not has not transpired. A post mortem examina-tion took place, and as far as the medical testimony went to show, there were no marks of violence to lead any one to suppose that he had been foully dealt with. Is is a sad reflection that drink, as usual, has been the cause of the meiancholy affair. -S. F.

> John Paris, Eaq., White Lake, were burned of Santiago had (we learn from the Brazil and River Platte Mail) almost found its down. It appears that a smudge had been parallel in Montevideo. In Holey Week one of the principal churches of the city fast, and fanned by the wind, had com encourse of worshippers. The building municated to the building, which was soon was brilliantly illuminated, and all was in a flame. Mr. Paris's loss must be heavy. going on well, when a cry of "Fire!" arose. nething had gone wrong with one of the tapers. The congregation was immediately effect egress from the overcrowded church. the mad excitement of the moment, their splendid dresses torn into ribbands, and their persons severely injured and bruised, when happily, the tumult of the affrighted multitude was stayed by a shout that the danger was at an end. Fortunately, the fire had been extinguished, else had it been The weather, for some weeks past, has been very favourable for our agricultural rending than that which immolated in a corps and the reb near Dallas. The details of a calamity perhaps not less heart rending than that which immolated in a less than the afternoon. common sacrifice so many of the fairest daughters of Chili.

The Belleville Intelligencer says that on Wednesday Margaret Hogan, a criminal lu-natic confined in the gaol in that town for some six weeks past, attempted to commit suicide. She succeeded in inflicting a fearful wound in her throat by some instrument,

The Milton Champion says that on the night of Tuesday the 17 inst., at Acton, a barn, the property of Mr. I Young of Georgetown, was completely burnt up. The tenant, Mr. D. Livingstone, first discovered the fire shortly after two o'clock a.m. The flames spread so rapidly that nothing could be spread so rapidly that nothing could be saved. Mr. Livingstone lost a span of horses, a fanning mill, a chest of carpenters' tools and a quantity of feed and seed grain. The fire is believed to be the work of an in-

AMERICAN NEWS.

Washington, June 4.—The steamer Key Port arrived this afternoon, having left the White House at noon yesterday. Parties who came up in her state that heavy can-nonading was heard there when they left, indicating that an engagement was in progress.

A cavalryman who came in from the front to the White House, reported that the 6th corps was engaged, having brought it on by a rapid and sudden movement from the left

Several regiments of negro troops, doubt-

less a portion of Butler's forces, were being landed at the White House. When the Key Port left the hospital

steamer Connecticut was engaged in taking in the wounded that had been brought down A despatch from the army of the Poto-

mae, dated Tuesday night, says that the decision that the petitioner had not sufficient day before, the 5th corps, advancing from property qualification, and that Mr. Wright Hawes' store towards Bethsaida Church, was duly elected. Mr. Dawson asked the drove the enemy about two miles. At sunset, while our men were engaged in before it should be carefully preserved, as digging rifle pits, Rhodes and Early's divi

diet for perjury is a prominent Lower Canadian member of the House.

Inc. The enemy then advanced and charged in member of the House. dian member of the House.

A melancholy case of suicide has caused artillery was posted there, and opened artillery was posted there. after taking a quantity of morphine, stabbed back in terrible disorder, and left their dead

tine station. For many years he has had Tuesday afternoon, says :- General Birney's returned to Quebec only to-day from a superior force. The enemy, after firing a round or two, and seeing a determination to take the place, evacuated and retreated to the woods. Our toss is about 25. We took 50 prisoners, mostly belonging to Breckenridge's command, some of whom said they were in the Valley in the fight with Gen. Sigel, but did not have to fight as stubbornly as they did this time.

The Pennsylvania reserves behaved magnificently in the division, and holding the extreme left was Gen. Lockwood, His troops, most of them for the first time under fire, behaved like veterans. The post of danger was theirs, and they held it with unflinching tenacity. Col. Kitching's brigade of heavy artillery, who were yet novices in the field, stood their ground with the resoluteness of veterans.

New York, June 4 .- The Tribun'e pecial, dated June 1st, says that Sheridan's eavalry, the day previous, drove the Rebels lown Mechanicsville pike, within five miles f Richmond.

Our entire lines were considerably ad vanced, and the impression prevails that Lee has withdrawn his main force within the inner defences of Richmond. His losses the nast two days must have been severe-largey in excess of ours.

Contrabands report that the citizens of Richmond are in great fright. The enemy left all the dead and wounded in front of Warren, and the sight was sad

June 3.—Yesterday the 6th corps of Baldy Smith's torces made a heavy charge, carrying the first line of the enemy's works, and taking 600 er 800 prisoners.

An hour later the rebels made tremen-

dous assaults and were frightfully slaughtered. Hancock also repulsed similar attacks, inflicting severe loss. The fighting was most desperate. The enemy's loss must have been 2,000 or 3,000. Ours 400 or 500. Burnside's corps showed equal valor in repulsing an attack.

New York, June 4 .- The Herald's correspondent at the headquarters of the cavalry corps, details the cavalry engagement on Monday at Cold Harbour. The engagement was brought on by both parties attempting to establish a line of pickets.

Generals Devin and Merritt went in with zeal, and drove the rebels to the first woods, then dismounted three-quarters of their men, leaving the others in charge of the horses, and on foot pressed through the woods, and across the ravine and creek. and over the next hill into the woods. As they were going up the hill Willister opened his guns upon them. Having reached woods, the enemy made another stand supported by reserves. Merritt and Devin maintained their ground stubbornly, and contested every inch until the lines were within eight rods of each other, neither yielding, and both suffering great slaughter. Custer dismounted his men, who moved forward at double quick, and in less than fifteen minutes the rapid crack of the Spencer Rifles was heard.

The 1st New York dragoons charged in taken in cargo in 24 hours, with them, and the enemy, doubtless, thought ten thousand men at least had reinforced pany to introduce floating te

ment has received information of the cap-ture off Wilmington of the steamer Caledonia. She is a side-wheel steamer, very long, 375 tons burthen, built and registered in Quebec in 1863, and was owned by A. Keitz, jr., of Halifax, who acts as agent for the Confederates at Queenstown for Wil- The Prince of Wales made his first ap-

The 2nd division, under Gen. Williams,

works for a distance of two miles. This division was soon relieved by the 1st and 3rd divisions under Generals Geary and Butterfield, who advanced steadily, under a terrible musketry fire, and proceeded within forty yards of a conocaled battery, which opened upon them a sudden and murderous discharge of grape and canister. The 1st division in that charge lost about 900 men. The battery was finally silenced and the senemy driven away. Few prisoners were taken on either side. Our loss was probably greater than the enemy's and facts of the day's work were the gain of two miles of ground, a favourable position, two pieces of artillery, and a better errangement of our line for subsequent operations. On the 26th ult., a general engagement was expected, but Gen. McPherson's corps There was a good deal of skir

tack but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The following is a partial list of our casualties:—Brig.-Gen. Johnston, wounded;
Col. Patrick, 5th Ohio, killed; Col. Payne,

124th Ohio, missing.

Baltimore, June 4.-This afternoon's American says, a gentleman who left the front at nine o'clock on Friday morning represents the attack reported by Gen. Grant as having opened with the fiercest cannonading along the whole line. Cannonading could be heard as it progressed down the

A Cold Harbor despatch of the 3rd to the Herald, states that a general attack was ordered along the whole line at 11 o'clock this morning, resulting in the fiereest fight of the campaign. The left of Hancock's corps, after a desperate resistance, turned the enemy's left, carrying a portion of their main line, capturing guns, colours, and many prisoners, but unfortunately unable to hold the ground or bring off the guns.

Arrival of the Australasian SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE POPE THE DANISH QUESTION.

NO PROSPECT OF ADJUSTMENT Sandy Hook, June 1, 2 p. m .- The Australasian, from Liverpool on May 21st, vin Queenstown on the 22nd, has passed this point.

The political news is unimportant.

The Bank of France had reduced its rate of discount to 7 per cent. Great anxiety was felt to learn the result of the battles in Virginia.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at Lord Palmerston's official residence. Continental news unimportant.
Paris, May 21st.—Bourse dull, rentes

Liverpool, May 22.—The Europa, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown

The report that Gen. Grant defeated Lee was the only topic of conversation on Saturday, and caused an unsettled feeling in com-

The Pennsylvania arrived out on the 19th ult, with the announcement of Grant's Parliament has reassembled Lord Palmerston is again in his seat, his

Lealth being restored. Mr. Baxter attacked, and Lord Palmerston explained and defended. British intervention in China There is nothing new as to the Con-

The London Times says the prospects of satisfactory result do not improve. It charges the Germans with having entered with a predetermination to refuse all terms and conditions, and also with carrying on vigorous warlike measures during the ar-

mistice.
An official Prussian despatch shows that the Government considers itself free from all obligations of the treaty of 1852.

The London Morning Post rejoices at Lord Palmerston's recovery, and calls on him to back moral influence with physical power, as the moment has arrived for such a

policy.

The Belgian Ministerial crisis has terminated. The Ministers all withdrew their resignations.

Accounts of the Pope's health continue alarming. It is reported that the Cardinals will elect his successor before his death.

Arrival of the NOVA SCOTIAN

BREACH OF THE ARMISTICE BY THE PRUSSIANS. THE AUSTRIAN DEMANDS.

Father Point, June 1st.

The Canadian Steamship Company's Packet Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 9th, via Greencastle on the 20th, has passed this point en route to Quebec.

The Steamships Edinburgh from New
York, and Damascus from Portland arrived

out on the 20th By telegraph to Greencastle.

Liverpool, May 20.—The cotton sales of the week were 47,000 bales, including 7,000

to speculators, and 15,000 to exporters,-The market was quiet and unchanged for American, while other descriptions had declined \$\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$\frac{1}{4}\$d: The sales to-day were 7,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet .-Middling 28½d; Mobile fair nominal middling 28½d; Uplands fair nominal middling 28d. Stock in port 350,000 bales, including 17,500 of American. Breadstuffs—The market quiet and nominal. Provisions-The market dull. Lard still declining. London, May 20.—Consols closed at 91 to 915 for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased \$562,000.

The American stock market nominal PER NOVA SCOTJAN-SECOND DESPATCH. The Steamship Kangaroo, from New York, reached Liverpool at 9 a. m. on the 18th. She left again for New York at 9 a. m, on the 10th, having been discharged and

The prospectus has been issued of a com-pany to introduce floating telegraph stations their opponents, for they fled two or three and ngut supe wear the claiming their dead and wounded on steamers, such as off Cape Race, the vicinity of the Scilly Islands, and on the English their opponents, for they fled two or three and light ships near the ordinary track of Washington, June 4.—The navy depart. and Irish Channels, Capital £250,000.

A Copenhagen despatch says the Prussians in Jutland refused to pay for the necessaries of life during the armistice.

The Danish Journals demand the resun tion of the blockade as a reprisal for this breach of the armistice.

the Confederates at Queenstown for Wilmington.

The belief was universal, both among the troops and residents of the country in the vicinity of Richmond, that the rebel capital must fall.

Cincinnatti, June 5.—The Commercial has accounts from Sherman's army up to May 31st. There was a sharp and bloody fight on the 25th ult. between Hooker's corps and the rebel Gen. Hood's command

corps and the rebel Gen. Hood's command pecially the maintenance of the point of near Dallas. The battle began at five o'clock ish question. This latter point induced Baron Von Buest to give his adhesion to the German proposition.

It is asserted that Pressia is not drove the enemy from their west line of to the proposal.

The session of the French Corps Legislatif is prolonged until May 25th.

The Bourse was dull and drooping. Ren-

In boring for salt water at Peoria, Illinois, some interesting observations were made. The drill has reached the depth of 770 feet. At 120 feet, a five-foot seam of ceal was found; at 207, salt water; at 255, another stratum of coal three feet in thickness; at 317, more salt water, of about the ness; at 317, more salt water, of about the strength of ocean water; at 734, a large atream of water impregnated with sulphur. This water flows upward with such force as to lift heavy weights attached to the drill, and discharging 75,000 gallons every twenty-four heurs. It has been carried in pipes sixty-five feet above the surface, and it is thought can be applied to mechanical purposes.