

been restored, for between saying that in a given contingency one would have submitted to humiliation and actually submitting to it there is much the same difference as between considering oneself horsewhipped and being horsewhipped in fact. We cannot suppose that the ingenuity which has sufficed to play the game so far will be unequal to the successful termination of it; indeed, we foresee but one serious difficulty to be overcome. That difficulty is, how to avoid censuring or punishing the Captain of the Wachusett, in case Brazil should require it. It will obviously be easy enough to reprimand the master of the transport for his unseamanlike conduct, whereby the United States have been compromised and their honourable intentions defeated. But the night attack upon the Florida in the harbour of Bahia, and the towing her out to sea under the guns of the Brazilian forts, does not wear the aspect of an accident, and the attempt to represent it in that light may, perhaps, be met as *SANCHO PANZA* met the assertion that he has been himself tossed in the blanket by fairy hands. More delicate handling will here be required than was exhibited either in capturing the Florida or in running her down, but to doubt that it will be forthcoming at the right time would be an insult to the American character.—*Times*.

TEACHING THE YOUNG.—Our young people have, in the vast majority of cases, absolutely no Catholic training. They are baptized, and then left to themselves. Take boys at grammar schools, for instance; they are an important class, for their manners, when they grow to be young men (depending on the habits they form at school), will set the fashion to the class below them. They have special temptations. At the most susceptible age they are thrust into the reeking atmosphere of Greek mythology. How specially do they need to be carefully taught that they are Christians, that the examples of the heathen are not for them to imitate. And yet how seldom is a boy taught, from the first, to consider himself as a member of Christ. This, the better training of young people, will be one great engine of future Catholic progress. Catechizing, so sadly neglected, must come in regularly, as by appointment. Those not yet confirmed must be permitted to be present at the "Celebration," and to learn reverence from the sight of those holy mysteries. Self-denial must be encouraged, the giving of alms must be more than recommended. At many French "pensions" they have a plan for saving all pocket-money during Lent, and buying at Easter something for the poor. "Such a plan, no doubt, savours far too much of personal anxiety; it is harsh, legal, and unlike the Gospel." So say the men who are satiated with things as they are—satisfied to see generation after generation of school-boys pass away, corrupted and corrupting; satisfied with our female education, provided we can add to it a little more about the *ologies*, never realizing that the great want in our girls' education is not more varied accomplishments, but something like us, something which Christian training alone can give. We are thankful that those new schools for the middle classes which are rising every where are so generally Church schools. That recently brought into note at Bloxham bids fair to be like its predecessor at Sturham. Training, after all, the only way of checking present evils. We may send out floods of wholesome literature, *Pleasant Pages*, *Old Jonathan*, *Penny Post*, and the like, but those whom we want to teach will not read them unless they have been trained aright. We must begin in the right way. Our schools must be proper Church schools, our clergy must carry out the Rubric as to catechizing, and then the "sweeter manners" (so much needed now that "Anonyma" is thrust forward at many book-stalls, and even noticed in the *Athenaeum*) will be learned, when we shall have grown ashamed of our present low standard of Churchmanship.—*Church Review*.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Saturday Jan. 7.
Schr. Vernon, —, New York, flour—to Young & Hart; Harkaway, returned from sea.
Sunday, Jan. 8.
No arrivals from sea.
Monday, Jan. 9.
Brig. Frank, Jones, Demerary, 29 days, molasses—to T. C. Klinebar & Co; Alliance, Hicks, Liverpool, N. S.—to J. N. Harvey.
Tuesday, Jan. 10.
Schr. Mischief, Wilson, Demerara, Rum and Molasses—to Sutar & Twining; Hebe, Ludlow, St. John N. B. bound to Nld; Sisters Melane, Boston, four etc, bound to Sydney C. B; Sea View, Murdoch New York, four etc—to S. A. White & Co.
Wednesday Jan. 11.
Brig. Magillie, returned from sea.
Thursday, Jan. 12.
Steamer City of Petersburg, Ill. Bermuda, 4 days—to Geo. C. Harvey; Schr. Jolly Tar, Canton, Nld, 16 days, herring—to Robt. Noble & Sons; Rival, Dundas, Liverpool, fish and lumber—to Master. Steamer Franconia, Nickerson, Boston, 49 hours—to J. F. Phelan, and 4 aers.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

CLEARED.

Saturday, Jan. 7.
Schr. Medway, Bell, Port Medway—by J. & R. B. Seaton; Galaxy, Gardner, Liverpool, N. S.—by Master; Azala, Dolan, Ragged Islands,—by Wm. Stairs Son & Morrow.
Monday, Jan. 9.
Brig. America, French, Boston—by Lawson Harrington & Co; Schr. Foam, Lessel, B. W. Indies,—by R. I. & W. Hart; P. L. G. Cruikshank, Strait of Canso—by Master; Durham, Chadsey, Ragged Islands—by Master.
Tuesday, Jan. 10.
Brig. Margaret, Fanning, Jamaica,—by N. P. West & Co.
Wednesday Jan. 11.
Schr. Ocean Bride, Griffin, Ragged Islands; Barque M. B. Almon, Sydney, C. B.—by E. W. Sutcliffe and others; Schr. Flying Cloud, Petrepan, Cape Canso—by B. Wier & Co; Schr. Bravo, O'Bryan, Baltimore—by D. H. Pitts; Steamer Old Dominion, Page, Bermuda; Schr. Anne Leahy, Melane, Boston; Brig. Margaret, Fanning—by W. Leahy; Schr. Daring, Melane, Boston.
Thursday, Jan. 12.
Steamer Almendares, Portra, Havans, ballast—by Master; Brig. Henry Gilbert, Hill, Bermuda, 80 oxen, 40 sheep, etc.—by J. N. Harvey; Brig. Ellen, Davison, Cox Bay, C. B. genl. cargo—by J. C. Allison; Schr. Harmony, Nickerson, Boston, 87½ bbls herring—by J. F. Phelan.

Local and other Items.

Our readers will be glad to hear that our circulation is steadily on the increase, at present our circulation is between 1700 and 1800 per issue.

ANNAPOLIS ELECTION.—Mr. Ray the Opposition Candidate has been returned by a large majority for Annapolis county, hitherto the stronghold of the so-called Conservative party. We could conceive no stronger proof than this of the unpopularity of Dr. Tupper's administration. It is highly improbable, with the Annapolis defeat before their eyes, that the Government will give the people fair play on the Federation question by referring the matter to the polls.

THINGS TALKED OF.—It is with unfeigned regret that we observe the last column of a contemporary applied as of old to personal reflexions and abuse. We had hoped that what we formerly said on this subject might have produced a good effect, and as far as the public and the Aldermen especially are concerned, our hopes have not been disappointed. The personalities have lately been directed at the supposed writers in this paper. Such remarks however serve us as advertisements, and are rather valuable to us than otherwise whatever they may be to the general public. We should not have reverted to so disagreeable a subject had we not observed that the old style of reflecting upon the private affairs of others than ourselves is again creeping into this publication. What they may say of us we do not care, our only object being to defend the public. Some remarks upon those who differ from the writers in "Things talked of" in their political opinions, such as Messrs McDonald and Miller, we can only describe as very low. All improvement has vanished and we fear that the old adage applies to the gentlemen authors of *Things talked of*. The dog has returned again to his vomit and the sow which was washed to her wallowing in the mire."

The extraordinary views held by some colonists upon the British Constitution are from time to time aired in the columns of the Government organ. One sapient writer, calling himself "A Lover of British Law," would fain see in the Reform bill and Catholic Emancipation constitutional changes analogous to that contemplated by Federation. We cannot see that this curious reasoner has made out any case whatever. Catholic Emancipation was nothing more than a necessary Reform bill, and the Reform bill of 1831 was carried by public opinion. The *Colonist* correspondent must, in order to establish his position, find out some period when England was placed under the control of the Zar of Russia. The disfranchisement of a few rotten boroughs, and admission of R. Catholics into Parliament, hardly constituted a break up of the Constitution. As regards the Federation Scheme, we have heard no one assert that its discussion in the Assembly without an appeal to the people would be unconstitutional. But it would be a stretch of power as unwise as it would be unprecedented.

The reaction against Federation is hourly on the increase. Its warmest advocates seem to regard its acceptance in the Assembly as most unlikely, and if we are informed aright, the ministry shrink from the responsibility of introducing the scheme as a government measure. Dr. Tupper's government is not expected to hold together much longer. This is not at all strange.

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