

and the small contingent expenses. The simple and inexpensive uniform which is now most approved for Rifle corps will cause but a small drain on even the light purse of the artisan.

If the statement which we have given in this and the former article of the advantages of this system, and of the impotence of the objections which can be urged against it, is nearly correct, we feel that the Volunteer movement which has commenced in Great Britain, and which is gradually spreading through these colonies, should be hailed by all good and true men with unmixed satisfaction and approval; and should receive from all, and particularly from the Legislature, every attention, countenance and aid in their power to bestow.

The theme has grown upon us so much that we shall leave some remarks which we purpose to make upon the adaptation of the movement to the circumstances of British North America for a third article.

YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—With very great pleasure we acknowledge the receipt of the Transactions of the York County Agricultural Society, and its Branches, for the year 1859, an octavo pamphlet of fifty-eight pages. It contains the constitution of the Society; the Report of the Executive Committee to the Board of Agriculture; minutes of the several meetings of the Society; an account of the Exhibition; the Treasurer's account; a description of the Stanley Show and Fair; and the Premium List for the Show to be held on the 9th and 10th of October 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received the first part of a new and improved edition of The Altar of the Household, edited by the Rev. Dr. Harris. The object of the work is to provide, for use in family worship, a hymn, a portion of Scripture, with an exposition, and a prayer, for each morning and evening throughout the year.

Gedey's Lady's Book for July is already before us. It is one of the finest numbers that we have seen; the illustrations are profuse and beautiful; and we have the Bugle Song of Tenyson set to Music, for the Piano. If the air can at all compare with the words, these two pages are worth more than the whole price of the number.

CATTLE DISEASE.—The cattle disease which has been committing such fearful ravages among stock in Massachusetts, seems spreading in this direction. It has already entered Maine; and preparations to guard against its spread are being made in that State. The attention of our Board of Agriculture has been drawn to it, as appears by a notice elsewhere which we copy from the Royal Gazette. The Government should immediately take any steps which may be in their power to prevent, if possible, the disease from entering our borders; and, if necessary, a special session of the Legislature should be called, rather than that any effort should be neglected which might tend to preserve our agricultural interest from such a fearful blow as the spread of this fatal disease in this Province would be.

MR. CONNELL'S LAST LETTER.—We feel that we owe an apology to the reading public for occupying so much of our limited space with the long drawn out correspondence between Mr. Connell and his late colleagues. Mr. Connell has published a third letter, which we copy from the Sentinel. It is to be hoped that the Government will not consider it worthy of a reply—we certainly do not.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—The election for Westmoreland resulted, as we anticipated, in the return of Mr. Steadman, without opposition. Mr. Moore, of the law firm of Chandler and Moore, came forward on Nomination Day as a candidate, in opposition to the new Postmaster General, but did not go to a poll.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the prospectus of a new tri weekly paper which Mr. Willis, recently proprietor of the Western Recorder, proposes to issue in St. John. It is to be published on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

BLONDIS ON THE TIGHT ROPE AGAIN.—Blondin made last week his first grand gymnastic exhibition this season at Niagara Falls. He was fearfully attired, somewhat in Indian style; wore a cap of waving, many colored feathers, and over his yellow tights a light tunic of Indian bead work. The rope 1300 feet long; its deflection 60 feet, and the lowest point is 230 feet from the seething "hell of waters" which dashes madly down the awful gorge of Niagara. Blondin ran briskly down the manilla rope, pole in hand, for a few hundred feet when he stopped short, threw out one foot, and stood poised above the chasm on the other, presenting from the opposite shore the dimensions of a large gnat. In the middle of the rope he again stopped, and this time lay down, almost disappearing from sight, his pole meanwhile lying across his breast. Up the hill again he took his perilous way, and within a few hundred yards of the Canadian bank he halted, struck an attitude, and stood for a minute statuesque and motionless above the thunderous turmoil of the torrent. He landed on the Canadian side in seven and a half minutes from the time of his start, rather pale and dejected, but not a whit the worse for his journey. On his return he was photographed. Blondin has fitted up a beautiful place on the Canadian side of the river, where he resides. He made several thousand dollars last year by his exploits. The hotels come down liberally, it is said.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FIRST DESPATCH. HALIFAX, June 13th. "Niagara" from Liverpool, June 2d, arrived this evening at 7. 30. Steamer City of Washington and Bohemian arrived at Liverpool on the 1st. It is confirmed that Garibaldi had entered Palermo, and established head quarters there, after a fierce combat and bombardment by sea and land. The populace took the Royal Palace from the troops and burnt it. Bombardment continued. The Chinese reply to the English ultimatum is published. It rejects all propositions. Broadstuffs quiet. Corn declining tendency. Consols 94 1/8 a 95 for money—94 1/2 for account. Bullion in Bank of England increased £84,000. Money market generally unchanged.

SECOND DESPATCH. Garibaldi's successes confirmed. He attacked Palermo from the South side on the morning of the 27th. He penetrated the centre of the City, flag in hand, after a desperate combat of six hours duration, and during an active bombardment by sea and land. The Royal Troops retreated to the Palace and other public buildings. Hostilities were again renewed. The Royal Palace was taken by the people, and in the evening burnt down. Loss in killed and wounded very considerable. Other towns in Sicily had risen. Bombardment still continued. On the 21st it was said that the Government was deliberating on a proposition to order its discontinuance. The troops were concentrated in the Castle, which Garibaldi commenced to invest at noon on the 27th. The English Admiral offered protection to American citizens at Palermo. Great agitation in the Court and Ministers at Naples; Ministers tendered their resignation on the 29th; Liberal Cabinet expressed to be formed. Garibaldi was already carrying out important administrative reforms at all places in his power. Parliament reassembled. Important papers relative to China were submitted, giving full particulars of the ultimatum and the Chinese reply. The ultimatum demanded ample apology for the Peiho affair, the restoration of guns and ships lost on that occasion, the ratification without delay of the Tien Sien treaty at Peking, an indemnity of four million taels for military expenses through Canton affair. The Chinese reply refuses an apology for the Peiho affair declines to let an Ambassador go to Peking—naming Peheatang as the place of satisfaction instead; refuses to restore guns and ships, or to consider the payment of indemnity, and refers Bruce to the regulations carried out at the reception of American mission. These papers dispel all hopes of amicable settlement.

Lord John Russell explained the nature of Russia's propositions relative to Christians in Turkey and said Austria, Prussia and England should institute an enquiry as to the state of the Christians which proposition the Sultan was acting upon. France sided with Russia. Lord Heytesbury is dead. The Paris Moniteur had published an article containing a declaration of the most peaceful intentions of the Emperor. The London Times ridicules the article and asserts that it belies itself. Prince Jerome Bonaparte, Uncle of the Emperor, was very ill. There was little hope of his recovery. The Emperor and Empress had gone to Lyons to meet the Dowager Empress of Russia. It was reported that the French troops in China will after wards visit Madagascar and establish a solid occupation on the principal points of that Island. Bourse dull but prices better, 65 5/8. The enlarged council of the Austrian Empire held its first sitting. The Hungarian representatives proclaimed the loyalty of the Hungarian people. The Austrian army in Italy is to be concentrated in the fortresses of the Quadrilateral. It is asserted that the Russian troops were concentrating on the frontiers of Turkey. Kiprisli Mehemed Paeha appointed General Vizer, vice Mehemed Reschid Paeha. Government had commenced official enquiry into the complaints of the Christians.

Paris, May 21st.—The following details of Garibaldi's attack on Palermo have been received from a reliable source; At 4 o'clock a. m., 27th, Garibaldi attacked Palermo from the south side. A desperate combat ensued, and lasted six hours. The people made themselves masters of the town on the south of the Strada di Toledo. A terrible bombardment was opened by sea and land, notwithstanding which the people continued to fight; the troops retired within the Royal Palace, Custom House and Castle; hostilities were suspended from 10 until 12, when the struggle recommenced with greater desperation. The Royal palace was taken by the people and in the evening was burnt down; other towns in Sicily have risen, the inhabitants everywhere shouting, "Italy for ever," "Victor Emmanuel for ever."

Paris, 31st.—Telegram this morning from Naples confirms the news of the entrance of Garibaldi into Palermo. Garibaldi at the head of his Volunteers penetrated flag in hand into the centre of the city during the bombardment and established head quarters there. Loss in killed and wounded very considerable. Naples and Sicily.—The Post's Paris correspondent telegraphs that the news of the capture of Palermo has made a deep depression on the people of Naples, nevertheless all remains quiet in that capital and on the main land. The Times contains the following despatch:—A telegram from Naples of 13th ult., announces that the bombardment of Palermo was still continued. The Great Eastern it is said will proceed to sea on the day appointed, a trial trip is contemplated to be made tomorrow or on Monday next, at present the number of berths engaged is comparatively small. SHIP NEWS. Arrived 27th, Lady Blessington, 29th, Queen Haws, 30th, Ironsides, Liverpool; 30th Margaret, Clyde. Sailed 24th, Golden Spring, Carthage.

Bohemian arrived at Quebec yesterday. The departure of the Great Eastern postponed, she not being ready for sea. Dispatches from Italy are contradictory. It is announced that the Neapolitan Generals, with 25,000 men, had capitulated to Garibaldi, and were allowed to leave Palermo with arms and munitions of war. The insurrection has spread throughout Sicily. A line of mail steamers was established to run between Galway and Boston and New York alternately. Broadstuffs were firm. Consols 94 1/8 to 95. From the Royal Gazette.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. TO THE FARMERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—There exists in the United States just now a grievous murrain or contagious distemper among horned cattle. It chiefly attacks the lungs, which it slowly but certainly destroys. It is said to be highly contagious, and exposure to breath or the touch of a diseased animal, seems to bring certain death with it. This murrain has been known on the Continent of Europe for some time, but has only been recently introduced in Massachusetts, with cattle imported from Holland. It has been propagated from thence into the adjoining States, and a case is said to have occurred in the Town of Wells, in Maine. Commissioners have been appointed to watch the progress of the disease, and to destroy infected animals. A special Session of the Legislature of Massachusetts, has even been convened, with a view to further precautions. No cases are as yet reported in any of the British Provinces, but we may expect to hear of them, and it is of the highest concern to us that it should not be introduced into New Brunswick. What the potato rot has been to potatoes, murrain or Pleuro pneumonia is to horned cattle. Fortunately the cause of the latter seems to be less obscure, although its cure is as difficult as that of the former malady. It seems to be purely contagious, and thus, by proper precautions, it may be kept at a distance at all events. There would seem to be no safety but in the utter absolute exclusion from the Province, of all cattle from suspected countries. Raw Hides may also be treated as dangerous. No consideration of private gain or convenience, will justify the least risk in this matter. Farmers, Butchers, and dealers of all kinds, are hereby cautioned most seriously in regard to the import of cattle from without for this year, and urged to kill off all cases as soon as known, and report the same to the proper authorities. The Farmers of Maine have had their attention strongly called to this subject by the Board of Agriculture there, and Mr. Goodall, the Secretary, has furthermore suggested that no ewes or ewe lambs should be given to the Butcher, until the Pleuro pneumonia has ceased to exist in New England.

J. ROBEY, Secretary. N. B. Provincial Board of Agriculture. Fredericton, June 11, 1860. Continued proofs are being much found for the existence at some time in Peru, of a race of beings much larger than any now in existence. Not long since, the bones of a human, head of enormous size were found in some Peruvian guano at Hetsaryburg, Va., and recently in a lead of that ferruginous delivered at Norfolk were found the vertebrae of a human being, about twice the size of that portion of the human frame to be found in those now living.

To His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

The Royal Gazette of the 6th inst. contains a memoranda addressed to Your Excellency, and signed by Your Excellency's advisers, intended as a reply to a letter of the 20th ult. to Your Excellency, in which Your advisers exhibit a great anxiety to impress on the mind of Your Excellency that the only cause of my resignation of the office of Post Master General was the refusal of the Council to advise Your Excellency to order the issue of the stamps I was authorized to procure.

I have, in previous letters to Your Excellency, stated some of the many reasons forming the basis of my conclusion to resign; and to repeat that I was not influenced in my course altogether by the stamp question, I consider unnecessary, that matter merely having had the effect of bringing my previous intention to its fulfilment—for sooner or later my resignation must have inevitably been tendered. I will however say that the usage I did receive at the hands of my colleagues, in reference to the stamps, would have been sufficient to cause such a step as I took upon the premises.

The correspondence between myself and the Provincial Secretary, with reference to the issue of the postage stamps, laid before Your Excellency, either has not had a very careful perusal by Your advisers, or else they are in ignorance of the meaning conveyed by such correspondence. I was first authorized to procure the stamps, and stated on the floor of the House in March last, that "I had ordered and would receive in time for distribution on the first of May, stamps of the denomination of 1, 5, 10, 12 1/2, and 17 cents, the latter bearing the likeness of the Prince of Wales, in view of the introduction of the decimal system of currency."

They arrived, and preparations for their issue at the appointed time were made by the Department, supposing that any further orders were unnecessary, until I received a telegram from the Provincial Secretary, and a subsequent interference on the part of your advisers, in what was a mere matter of detail, became apparent. An order to issue all but five cent stamps was made, thus setting aside my power and right to conduct even a minor operation of the Department. After having procured by the knowledge and consent of the Government stamps of various denominations, my position as head of a department was ignored. Even if this was the only circumstance influencing me, my course was the most honorable one to pursue.

Your Excellency must be quite well aware that the present enormous Railway expenditure, with its attendant circumstances, is causing no more than a just alarm in the minds of those truly interested in the welfare of the Province. An expenditure up to the present, together with that which seems unavoidable in the future, under the present management, of nearly a million and a half of money seems certainly to be sufficient to cause a consideration of "ways and means" to save the country from what some predict as utter ruin, saying nothing of an annual interest of little short of £90,000 per annum, to be paid. "well and truly" from the Provincial funds. It is not to be wondered at that Your Excellency's advisers pass by this matter touching it lightly as possible, knowing as they do the weakness of the ground whereon they stand.

I have previously called the attention of Your Excellency to the notable injustice exercised by Government towards certain parts of the country, in view of those ruinous expenditures, having more particular reference to the upper river counties. The large amounts contributed to the revenues of the Province from this section, seems to be always lost sight of in the expenditures of Government, whilst other parts receive for more than their due proportion. This district has long been the source of the chief exports to St. John, and thence to the British markets. This fact has long been regarded very slightly, and hence we have received no corresponding benefit. The

simple fact that Your was in the Government towards the erection of the River St. John at W. By another evidence of right. By an outlay pounds, access to a road for fertility and richness—would be given, meant to settlers would they do not now receive that this subject will, receive its due instead of the Province, lashed too freely in particular want, this district is.

Your Excellency's a my reference to what meeting of Council or was "an unfortunate Note" for their and sign was formed as to in the future pursue, h many matters which sion to leave, and bea part of the responsibility other members of Gov was to come to. I may ne sympathy from You had none—I wish non

The simple facts are were frequent and y parts of the country th Journals were not prop Post and Way Office opening of the House Department would not less better assurance their being properly and that for the session ject to take charge of have it properly attend the responsibility, and was attended to in a n to the house and to the close of the session v parties who performed whom devoted their st were exceedingly assi deavors to have the r formed. The exper amounting to £149 7s warrant, when I was gant, (certainly such v very bad grace from m it would not be gran in a detailed stateme "that I should do no matters had come to with men who acted a was my expression, Your Advisers in the contrary notwithstanding claim as good a know used as they—some Smith, Water, Mitche not present, although manes out as denying took my hat and coat subsequently I return Chamber for the purp Memorandum of this table. At the sugges bers of the Council th ly granted, I then J the payment of the u next morning for Wc vil remained in sessio have not been there resolved when there is in the Government a of short duration. tailed statement of t for the service last which I asked a war

Memorandum of expen ing the Journals Session 7 To Cash paid H. S. E days at 7s 6d per To do paid J. W. M. R at 7s 6d. To do Jan. H. Work at 7s 6d. To do H. B. Daid with To do W. S. Esty, d 6d. To do J. Richards fo at night. To do Thos. Paisley do. To do de W. S. Esty work after close sion. To do H. B. Baldwi do. To do de extra v night during Ses

Memorandum of expen ing the Journals Session 7 To Cash paid H. S. E days at 7s 6d per To do paid J. W. M. R at 7s 6d. To do Jan. H. Work at 7s 6d. To do H. B. Daid with To do W. S. Esty, d 6d. To do J. Richards fo at night. To do Thos. Paisley do. To do de W. S. Esty work after close sion. To do H. B. Baldwi do. To do de extra v night during Ses

Memorandum of expen ing the Journals Session 7 To Cash paid H. S. E days at 7s 6d per To do paid J. W. M. R at 7s 6d. To do Jan. H. Work at 7s 6d. To do H. B. Daid with To do W. S. Esty, d 6d. To do J. Richards fo at night. To do Thos. Paisley do. To do de W. S. Esty work after close sion. To do H. B. Baldwi do. To do de extra v night during Ses

Memorandum of expen ing the Journals Session 7 To Cash paid H. S. E days at 7s 6d per To do paid J. W. M. R at 7s 6d. To do Jan. H. Work at 7s 6d. To do H. B. Daid with To do W. S. Esty, d 6d. To do J. Richards fo at night. To do Thos. Paisley do. To do de W. S. Esty work after close sion. To do H. B. Baldwi do. To do de extra v night during Ses

Memorandum of expen ing the Journals Session 7 To Cash paid H. S. E days at 7s 6d per To do paid J. W. M. R at 7s 6d. To do Jan. H. Work at 7s 6d. To do H. B. Daid with To do W. S. Esty, d 6d. To do J. Richards fo at night. To do Thos. Paisley do. To do de W. S. Esty work after close sion. To do H. B. Baldwi do. To do de extra v night during Ses

Memorandum of expen ing the Journals Session 7 To Cash paid H. S. E days at 7s 6d per To do paid J. W. M. R at 7s 6d. To do Jan. H. Work at 7s 6d. To do H. B. Daid with To do W. S. Esty, d 6d. To do J. Richards fo at night. To do Thos. Paisley do. To do de W. S. Esty work after close sion. To do H. B. Baldwi do. To do de extra v night during Ses