

although accounts of bloodshed and loss of life make battle fields notorious, the true aim of the commander is to accomplish his purpose without such dreadful expenditure. However this view of the question may be decided, one of the General's fields of action, has made the name Tippacano notorious, as a signal word for paragraphs and banners,—while the candidate himself is styled old Tip, and his partisans Tips.

The Log-cabin epithet obtained its rise from the civil life of the hero. Some of his first supporters, as a demonstration of the simple manners of the General, and his fitness for democratic honours, stated that he resided on his farm, in a log cabin,—or some of his early opponents described his dwelling as a log cabin, out of ridicule: we know not which gave the title its prominence,—so lost in the dust of partisanship is the real origin of things. The name attached to the humble residence, however, was adopted as a distinguishing appellation by the General's friends, and abundant fac similes of the supposed domicile, were given, in paper and printer's ink, and in more tangible materials. Log cabins were erected in various parts of the country, as places of rendezvous for the Harrisonians, where they could hold meetings, and discuss politics and "hard cider." The last term, by the bye, has also been exalted into a watch word,—and seems almost as distinguishing of Harrisonianism, as Tippacano, or Log-cabin. Thus it is that party names multiply from the various ramifications of party, until a wordy labyrinth grows up, adding to the bulk of the language if not to its richness.

The propriety of the Log-cabin epithet, however, is partially denied, as appears from the following scrap, cut from the letter of a traveller, published in a New York paper:

"As we approached the residence of General Harrison, all in view of the river, and yet some distance from it, he remarked that there was his dwelling, and he added that when in ridicule it was called a log cabin, the starters of the story had more of fact to found their jeer upon than many were aware of, for in the range (and the residence is a collection of small houses, all comfortable and neat) of one of the buildings is a bona fide log cabin, now well boarded through and well painted, which he had kept and connected with the others, on account of some attachment he had formed for it, it having been the residence of some of his family. A beautiful lawn is before the house, sloping toward the river, and directly in front is a fence of hewn posts connected by plain iron rods. The cattle were grazing about the lawn in front, and among them several milch cows as 'fat as butter.' A flock of sheep were on the other side of the lawn, just over a creek, now swollen by the back water of the Ohio—and the barns and outhouses are in the rear of the dwellings. The farm and dwellings have the appearance of many in the valley of Virginia, and of some in New England, though land there is more precious, and farms more subdivided among children. All looked like a good substantial farmer's home, who had all of the necessaries, and many of the comforts, though but few of the luxuries of life."

ANOTHER TREE.—We scarcely think that it would be carrying respect to an extreme if a sylvan obituary were provided, in which should be recorded the deaths, violent or natural, of the few trees which are within the civic precincts. A city interspersed with trees, is like life,—not all dogged and dusty, but blest with its gleams of hope and enjoyment, amid the prison walls of care and toil. These green clusters, casting a lovely tint, and a refreshing shade, around, making every object in the foreground doubly picturesque, and delightfully embellishing the perspective,—remind of the pieces of azure which sometimes relieve an else monotonous and forboding sky, and which are full of beauty and promise.

But, another tree has fallen,—not by the thunderbolt, or the rush of the tempest, or the decay of nature;—man's hand has been the agent, the axe was laid to its roots! The portly willow which, on last Sunday morning, shaded the old chapel entrance in Barrington street,—on Thursday swept the dust of the road with its green honours! Its foliage, lowered to the lowest, was soon torn piecemeal by men and boys,—as the gallant steed which falls afar in the chase, is mangled by the wild foxes and the ravens of the desert.

There is much, however, to temper lamentation in the present case; the ancient ornament has perished to make room for another of a more valuable kind. A spacious school house, for the education of the poorer classes, is to be erected on the site alluded to. The Seminary established in the Roman Catholic Glebe House, requires the use of the school room, heretofore devoted to the children of those who cannot afford to pay much, or anything, for their instruction. The congregation, with their usual liberality, promptly resolved that a school house should be erected on the glebe premises, and subscribed the requisite funds. A tree has fallen,—but a school house rises! Regret is thus turned into triumph!

TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS.—"The Green Lane," an article on our fourth page, affords some sweet pictures of rural life in England. The shady labyrinths, winding through parks, and pastures, and corn fields,—specked with groups of cattle, and children, and cottages,—and embellished with all the details of flower and foliage,—are delightfully conjured before the reader. True it is, that these pastoral features are peculiar to England, at least in their most palmy state. Ireland has its "bolreens," some of them, in their honeysuckle and hawthorn and primrose richness, rivalling anything that its sister island can boast,—where the foliage is as verdurous, and the water as crystal, and the shade as luxurious, and the sun-beams as golden, as those of any vale in Arcady;—but they are few and far between, compared with the other side of the channel, and do not

mark the country so as to be a well-known, and regularly sought for characteristic, as in more pastoral England. One fine feature of English character is, that they do not merely take an animal delight in the beauties of nature, but attach a rational value to them,—cultivate their growth, and defend their possession, as they would more personal matters. As an instance, we were delighted recently, at seeing a notice of a society for protecting the public right, to the "bye-ways" or fields paths, of the country. These are foot paths, through the farms and domains, delightful and convenient to the pedestrian, rendered public by long usage, but sought to be closed by the selfishness of proprietors.

Contrasted with the "Green Lanes,"—the storming of St. Sebastian, forms a picture of fearful intensity. Man, raging like a demon, strong to destroy, and glorying in the shrieks and death sobs of his mangled fellows! Too horrible would be the picture, were it not too true, and did we not know that several considerations tend to give the horrors a bearable aspect. Many a rustic has gone from the "Green Lanes" to those dreadful fields, which were mowed by the thundering ordnance, and saturated with life blood. Many a cottage, and a lordly castle, also, have in vain watched for the return of their young men. The white-sailed ships, indeed, brought back the miserable remnants of the once proud hosts,—but the looked-for were among the spoils of war, sleeping afar on the battle fields of a stranger land.

Some selections from the last number of "Master Humphrey's Clock," will enable our readers to judge how Dickens performs his new task. Rumour has intimated, that the fine intellect of this popular author was on the wane, and that insanity was dreaded. We trust that this is mere rumour, produced by criminal license of speech, or worse malice,—and that Dickens only nods occasionally, as even Homer did, while his intellectual resources are productive as ever. Certainly, judging from some late numbers of Master Humphrey's Clock, we would say that their author nodded too often and too profoundly, as regards all outline, and beauty of general drawing, although some of his details are graceful as ever,—but we trust these defects will pass away,—and that he will shine gently and beautifully again, like the sun of his own island.

An article on our eighth page affords a striking contrast to the present times. The Morice dancer, and his drunken comrades, would be either run-over by stage coaches and locomotives, or be locked-up as troublesome vagrants. The dancing from London to Norwich, strongly reminds of the times when roads were indeed rural, and the slow moving waggon, or horseman, were the only signs of business and intercourse between distant places. Now these lines are like the connecting wires of the electric or galvanic battery, and the object is to make transmission as instantaneous as possible.

The Governor General left Halifax for Quebec on Tuesday last. A Ball was given to his Excellency on Monday evening, at Mason Hall.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have not had an opportunity of republishing the article alluded to, some weeks ago, by our correspondent: It is not usual, except under peculiar circumstances, to republish what appears in any paper of the town.

"Beauty's Bower and Beauty's Power" has smooth lines, but the thoughts are either very indefinite, or very hacknied.

ROYAL ACADIAN SCHOOL.—The annual examination of the above valuable institution took place on Monday last, before a large and respectable audience. The appearance of a large number of children, all clean and orderly, and the highest degree of discipline and quietness manifested in their whole deportment, was very pleasing, and speaks highly in favour of the exertion and energy displayed by the present superintendent, Mr. Reid, who has been enabled, in so short a time, to accomplish so much, and holds out the promise of still greater advantages, from the introduction of the moral training system, as pursued in the Normal Seminary of Glasgow, and on the continent of Europe.

The School was opened by singing and prayer, after which the Bible Training commenced. The portion of Scripture selected was pictured out to the children by analysis, illustrations, and parallel passages, produced by the children themselves.

Geography.—Explained on maps, on which the children traced the different Continents, Rivers, Islands, &c. a mode of teaching eminently calculated to impress the subject on the mind of the child.

Grammar.—The elements of Grammar were then gone over, with reference to the grammar of other languages, and more especially to that of the Saxon. In this manner Grammar is rendered pleasing and interesting, instead of a dry and repulsive task.

The highest class was examined on the Properties of Matter, the Laws of Motion, and Attraction. Chambers' Introduction to the Sciences was the book used as the groundwork of general knowledge, the Pestalozzian plan of elucidation being employed. In this department, the children evinced by their answers, that they did not possess a mere superficial knowledge of the subjects brought under consideration, but from their mode of reasoning, they seemed to have a full understanding of the simple phenomena of nature, and the laws that regulate the material world.

It is the intention of the Executive Committee, on the opening of the school after the vacation, to make it the Normal or Training

Seminary for the Province, accessible to all who may wish to avail themselves of the instruction to be there obtained.—Guardian.

Arithmetic is not enumerated in the foregoing notice, but it forms a prominent part of each day's school exercises.

MARRIED.

At Annapolis Royal, on Sunday the 29th June, by the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Micaiah Kent, Esq. to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Stephen Beals, of Clements, N. S.

On Thursday, 16th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Loughnan, Mr. Peter Morrissey, to Mrs. Ellen Buckley.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, Capt. William Aarstrup, of Bermuda, to Miss Eliza Cutlip, of this town.

On the 4th June, at West Wickham, Kent, John L. Phillips, Esq. late Captain of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Christopher Clarke, Esq. of East-end House, Hampshire.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Manning, Rev. J. M. Harris, of Kennebunk, Maine, formerly of Cornwallis, to Eunice Eliza, third daughter of Mr. Charles Chipman, of Cornwallis.

DIED.

At Dartmouth, very suddenly, on Saturday evening last, Mr. Michael Murphy, aged 40 years, an industrious and worthy man.

At Antigonish, on the 20th July of Scarlet Fever, within twelve hours of each other, William Henry, aged 6 years and 8 months, and Harriet Jane, 2 years and 1 month, children of Mr. John D. Cunningham.

Sunday, after an illness of two days, in the 37th year of his age, Mr. Wm. Cormick, a native of Banff, North Britain.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Marsden Selig, in the 27th year of his age.

On Saturday, 25th inst., as Mr. Josiah Stewart was shingling a barn belonging to Mr. Wm. Annand, (Upper Musquodocoid,) he was precipitated from the scaffold to the ground, a distance of 32 feet. He was so extremely bruised, that notwithstanding all possible exertions, he expired about eight o'clock the same evening, after some hours of extreme pain, which he bore with christian fortitude and humble resignation. He has left behind him a wife and six children, and an aged parent who has witnessed the interment of two of her children in a short time, and numerous connections, to lament their bereavement. The cause of the accident was owing to the mode of preparing the staging on the roof.—Com.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL.

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For Liverpool, G. B.

THE BRITANNIA, will leave Halifax for Liverpool, G. B. on Monday the 3rd August. For passage apply at the office of

S. CUNARD & CO.

The ACADIA will be despatched from Liverpool, G. B. for Halifax and Boston, on the 4th August.

The Halifax, St. John, P. E. Island, Pictou and Miramichi papers, will discontinue the former advertisement, and insert the above.

Halifax, July 25.

SAINT MARY'S SEMINARY.

Under the special patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Fraser.

REV. R. B. O'BRIEN, SUPERIOR.

PROFESSORS.

Spanish.....Rev. L. J. DEASE.
French.....Rev. W. IVERS.
Greek and Latin, First Class.....Mr. M. HANNAN.
Do. Do. Second Class.....Mr. R. O'FLAHERTY.

Writing, Book-keeping, and Arithmetic...Mr. E. J. GLEESON.

Theology and Scripture.....Rev. R. B. O'BRIEN.
Moral Philosophy and Mathematics. Rev. W. IVERS.
English Composition, Reading and

Elocution.....Rev. R. B. O'BRIEN.

In addition to these enumerated above, the Classes already advertised occupy a due portion of attention.

The French Class has just been opened, and persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages which it affords, would do well to make an early application.

Pupils for the Spanish Class will please to have their names entered at the Seminary within the next ten days.

The Philosophy Class also has been opened—Latin is the language of this Class.

Terms for Boarders—£38 per annum.

The Library of the Seminary contains very nearly 2000 volumes of the most select authors, in Theology, Canon Law, and Ecclesiastical History. There is also a good collection of Scientific and Classical Books, all of which are at the service of the Students of the Establishment.

None but Catholic Pupils are required to be present at the religious exercises or religious instructions of the Seminary.

June 20.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY.

BOARDERS will furnish themselves with a Mattress, 2 pair of Sheets, Blankets, a Counterpane, one dozen shirts, half dozen towels, a knife, fork, and spoon. Uniform for Summer: Blue Jacket, Cap, &c. light Trowsers.

June 20.