PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

the hungry fish snapped greedily at the baited hook, and the young man lost his depression in the excitement of pulling them in; and when the owner of the line had returned, he had caught a large number. Courting out from them as many as were in the basket, and presenting them to the young man, the old fisherman said, "I fulfil my promise from the fish you have caught, to teach you, whenever you see others earning what you need, to waste no time in fruitless wishing, but to cast a line for yourself."—*Home Monthly.*

European News.

By R. M. S. *Europa*, arrived at Halifax on the 14th inst.

THE LAKES TREATY

In the House of Lords Earl Russell laid on the table a notification from Ministers Adams of the intention of the American Government to termination the treaty and convention regulating armed forces on the Lakes. He said the treaty would terminate twelve months from the day of the receipt the notice was acknowledged. He admitted that the acts committed on the Lakes fully justified the steps taken. With regard to the reciprocity, he thought it might be renewed with certain modifications, and also that arrangements might be made for a united armament for public service on the Lakes. He trusted that the pacific relations of the two governments might continue, and trusted nothing would be done in England to interrupt them. He regretted, however, that speeches had been made in the House of Commons calculated to excite an unfavorable feeling in America, and concluded by declaring that England had not acted wrongfully in any way towards America, and reiterated his hopes for a continued peace. He said Sir Frederick Bruce, the new Minister, would sail on Saturday, and he believed that the dignity and honor of the country would be safe in his hands.

THE VOTE FOR COLONIAL DEFENCE.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington moved a vote for fortifications, which includes £50,000 as part of £200,000 requried for Quebec.

A long debate ensued. Hartington explanied that the total estimates for Quebec fortifications was £200,000 sterling. It was necessary, now that the United States had become a great military power, to place Canada in a state of defence, though the Government had not the slightest expectations that the United States contemplated an attack.

Bentinck objected to the Government scheme and moved the omission of the item for Quebec from the estimates. The points of the question were debated by General Peel, Adderly, D'Israeli, Lord Bury, Cardwell and others, who supported the vote. Messrs. Bright and Lowe were the principal speakers against the measure.

Lord Palmerston, in course of a speech on the subject, said:—

racter, the honour, the interest, and the duties of this great country; and I hold it to be of the utmost importance to the character of the nation in a case like this, and when the great majority of the House seem to be of the same opinion, that it should not go forth to the world that there has been a difference of opinion on this motion; but that it should be seen to have been accepted by a unanimous House of Commons (hear). Sir, there are one or two points with regard to which I think it right to express my dissent form some doctrines which have been dald down. Many gentlemen have argued this question as if there was a general impression and belief that war with the United States was imminent, and that this proposal of ours was for the purpose of meeting a sudden danger which we appreehended to be hanging over us. Now, I think there is no danger of war with America—Nothing that has recently passed indicates any hostile disposition on the part of the United States towards us; and, therefore, I do not base this motion on the ground that we expect war to take place between this country and America. But it is necessary that when you propose to put a country in a state of defence you should show that war with some powerful neighbour is imminent and likely soon to take place? Why, the whole practice of mankind is founded on an entirely different assumption (hear). Every country which is able to do so fortifies its frontier if its neighbour is a powerful state, which might, if it thought fit, attack it. But it is said that you can't defend Canada. Now, I utterly deny that proposition (cheers). I think that is assuming a conclusion which no man is entitled to assume. Does the example even of the war now going on tend to justify that conclusion? The territory of the Confederates is vast and extensive; have they attempted to defend every portion of that territory? They have fortified certain important points, and those important points, although the rest of the country may have been overrun, have resisted attack—some of them even to this day and others for three or four years of the contest (hear).

The amendment was rejected—275 to 40.

BELLIGERENT VESSELS AT LISBON.

A circumstance has occurred in the Tagus which may produce unpleasant consequences between little Portugal and the great Northern Republic in America. The Federal frigates Niagara Sacramento were leaving the river in pursuit of the Confederate iron-clad Stonewall, which had departed a few hours previously, but as the twenty-four hours interval had not elapsed, they were not permitted to depart. As they showed symptoms of leaving without leave, they were fired upon by the gunners in the Belem Fort. A Lisbon telegram of the 29th says:—"The Federal frigates Niagara and Sacramento, attempted to sail before the time fixed by the Portuguese authorities, and were fired upon by Belem Fort. The Niagara was struck on the poop, and a seaman was killed. The vessels thereupon anchored."

FRANCE

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Emperor Napoleon will leave Paris early in May, and will not return till next November, his physicians having recommended seven months absence in country air.

PRUSSIA.

Matters in Prussia are every day becoming more complicated, and things have come to such a pass that the constitutional machinery of the country is in a fair way of being brought to a dead stand. The King will not give way, Parliament will not give way, and the attitude of the Crown and the people indicates an approaching *coup d'etat*. It just amounts to this: that the Sovereign must fall, or the people must renounce their rights.

Latest from Europe.

DEATH OF RICHARD COBDEN.

The Cunard freight steamer *Palestine*, from Liverpool the 4th, arrived at Halifax on Sunday. She brings three days later news.

Political news is unimportant. The death of Richard Cobden is the main feature of the news. The papers teem with articles expressive of the deepest regret, and passing the warmest encomiums on his memory. These expressions unanimous. Some of the journals are draped in mourning. Bronchial affectoin, from which Cobden suffered all winter, increased to an alarming extent a day or two before his death, and finally proved fatal at 11 o'clock on the moining of the 2nd.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The important intelligence of the capture of Richmond, which we printed in our last issue, was speedily followed by the announcement of the surrender of Gen. Lee's army. It seems that the Federal pursuit from Petersburg was so swift and tenacious—53 miles in two days and a half—that Lee was prevented from reaching Burkesville, the railroad junction at which he aimed, while he was also separated from Johnston, with whose forces he hoped to effect a junction. Moreover, he found himself shut up in the irregular belt of territory between the James and the Appomattox rivers, and hemmed in by overwhelming numbers of the enemy. Once he turned at bay and gave battle, losing much of his artillery and transportation train in the fight and two of his best Generals, Ewell, and W. H. F. Lee, his own son. Finding himself in a desperate situation, he deemed discretion the better part of valor, and as the result proved, determined, for the sake of humanity, to surrender his army rather than sacrifice it in a conflict utterly hopeless. Grant, perceiving his desperate situation, addressed Lee a letter, while the pursuit was kept up, in which the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia was briefly alluded to, and the surrender of the Army was asked to prevent the further effusion of blood. Lee, in reply, did not concur in the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of his army, but reciprocated the desire to prevent the further effusion of blood, and asked Grant's condition of surrender. Grant responed, that there was but one condition, and that he would insist upon—that the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms against the Government until properly exchanged; and desired a meeting with Lee, or offered to send officers to meet any he might name to arrange definitely the terms. Lee, in return, wished it understood that he did not propose the surrender of the Army of Virginia, but merely asked the terms of his (Grant's) proposition; that he did not think the emergency had arisen for the surrender; that as peace was the sole object of all, he desired to know whether the proposals would tend to that end; that he could not meet with view to surrender the army of Northern Virginia, but as far as the proposition might would be pleased to meet Gen. Grant at 10 a.m., on the 9th, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies. Grant replied that as he had no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the proposed meeting could lead to no good, and then spoke of the desire of the North and of his own desire for Peace, and of the terms upon which it could be had, which he said were well understood. Before receiving this note, Lee had gone to the picket line expecting to meet Grant. It was there handed to him, when he despatched a note asking an interview in accordance with his (Grant's) offer. Grant was four miles West of Walter's Church when this note was despatched, and did not receive it until 11.50, a.m., when he immediately notified Lee that he would repair to the front to meet him. Following these letters, of which the foregoing is a summary, were two others dated Appomattox Court House, containing Grant's terms, another of Lee's, dated Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, accepting them. Both letters were written on the 9th. Grant's terms were as follows:—

"Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer, designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate; officers to give their individual parole not to take up arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be paraded and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside."

The terms agreed to between Gens. Grant and Lee are in every respect honorable to the contracting parties. Gen. Grant's letter urging Lee's surrender, is worthy of the distinguished source from whence it emanated, and will give honor to his name and to the cause which he upholds. Seldom has a beaten General succeeded in obtaining such favorable terms of General Lee, but the gain which Grant thereby obtained more than compensated for all. Doubtless he was glad to secure the surrender of Lee's formidable army on any terms.

With the capture of Richmond and the surrender of the main stay of the Confederacy, all hopes of Southern independence vanish. It may well be imagined that the North has consequently been in a state of unbounded exultation the past week. Salvos were fired in every principal town by order of the Government. Mass meetings, processions, bonfires, and illuminations have been universal.

The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* puts the Federal loss in the five days battle before Petersburg at from 20,000 to 25,000.

NEW YORK, 14th.

Lee has gone to Johnston's army to urge him to surrender his army, thereby stopping the further effusion of blood.

The War Department has decided to stop all drafting and recuiting in the Northern states, to curtail the purchases of the munitions of war, to reduce the number of Generals and Staff officers, to remove all restrictions upon trade and commerce so far as may be consistent with the public safety, and to reduce the expenses of the Military establishment in all its several branches.

War Dept, Washington, 15th, 8 A M.

Major-General Dix,—

Presiddnt Lincoln died this morning at 7.22 o'clock.

E. M. STANTON,
Sec'y. of War.

MURDER of PRESIDENT LINCOLN

NEW YORK, April 15.

The Associated Press agent gives the following account of the murder of President Lincoln, and a sassination of Secretary Seward and son:—President Lincoln and wife visited the Theatre, Ford's, last evening, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the American Cousin. The theatre was densely crowded, and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the third act and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, exclaiming, "*Sic Semper Tyrannis*," and immediately leaped from the box which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience, from the rear of the theatre, and, mounting a horse, fled. The screams of Mrs Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing toward the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him hang him." The excitement was of the wildest description.

Wilkes Booth, the actor, with an accomplice, are the assassins. Detectives are on their track. The one that stabbed Secretary Seward also stabbed his son, who is not expected to live.

About 10 o'clock, a man rang the door bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Mr Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying, in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicines. He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man pushed the servant aside, and walked heavily towards the Secretary's room, and was there met by Frederick Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representations which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull, and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber, and attacked Major Seward, Paymaster in the United States army, and Mr. Hansel, of the State Department, and two male servants, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely. The assassin then rushed out of the door and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

NEW YORK, April 17.

Mobile was captured on the evening of the 9th, without much resistance afte. Spanish Fort fell.

The following despatch has been received:

"WASHINGTON, April 17, 11.50.

A man, said to be Surratt, the supposed assassin of Secretary Seward, has just been taken up Pennsylvania Avenue, surrounded by a large cavalry guard, and followed by an immense crowd of people. He was caught in Maryland. Seward will be sent for to indentify him; as far as can be ascertained he is the man."

The funeral of President Lincoln will take place in all the churches throughout the country at the same hour.

Secretary Seward shows considerable improvement, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Frederick Seward still remains insensible. His skull is fractured in two places, with other terrible bruises.

Booth, the assassin, has not yet been arrested.

Andrew Johnson was inaugurated President on Saturday. The general impression is that he will be rigorous in his dealings with the leaders of the Rebellion, and the South has lost a good friend by the assassination of his predecessor. The event have given a terrible earnestness to the loyal feelings of the whole country.

Mobile was captured on the ninth, with six thousand prisoners and three hundred guns.

Gold 153.

Correspondence.

For the Free Press.

Grand Jubilee.

GORGEOUS UNION PROCESSION—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT—WILD AND ENTHUSIASTIC, OVERWHELMING, ASTOUNDING AND UNPRECEDENTED DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATES.

Halifax, April 17th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR—

Although your short-sighted policy has led you into active hostility against the Quebec Scheme of Union, under which the whole region of British America, including the frozen regions of the Arctic, will speedily be converted into a blooming flower garden—yet I feel you will permit a subscriber to your interesting *Free Press* to give an account through your columns of the triumphant and astounding reception given to the loyal magnates, the powerful rulers of the grand and illimitable Colony of Canada.

The Union League, to which all honor is due, and under whose influential auspices the demonstration was initiated took the bold ground at first that it was necessary to mark the occasion by some original and heretofore unheard of manifestation of joy, and for this purpose they contemplated bridging the harbor from Cunard's wharf down to the Island. All the boats at command were at once employed—and boards and planks were ordered to the spot. The more enthusiastic were sending down carpets by dray loads, when the Knight of the War horse, with his shield and lance came to the fore, and stated that, inasmuch as he had taken the "rough edge" of the conflict, he demanded in plain terms that all the boards should be planed. The feet of his war-horse, he stated, had become very tender, and as he would have to ride down the brigde to meet the steamer, he had no idea of having any vulgar carpets spread along the bridge, as it would detract from his position as the Knight of the War-horse, and might lead the great delegates to suppose that he was merely a carpet knight. A general row ensued, and the bridge of boats made way for the "Bridge of Sighs," as being more in keeping with the whold Union affair. It was then decided that the steamer should be allowed to come to the wharf as usual, and that a universal procession should start from the steamer, and walk through Halifax, from thence along down the Annapolis Valley, across to St. John, up to Canada, thence through the great North West Country to Vancouver, and, passing on, proceed to England by way of China. Mr. Tilley objected to the procession passing through New Brunswick for the reason that he had been chased out of St John, and had no idea of again being obliged to fight his way over the hearts and loyalty of his own native Province. A very enthusiastic Unionist declared he would be B-Weird if the procession should not move on as first suggested, and declared his willingness then and there to fight any and all persons who would not assist him in getting rid of the Grand Lake Speculation. The Knight of the War-horse here said he did not thank any man for talking about grand lake speculations, for his own part he wished he had the confounded anti-Unionists along side the grand lakes of Canada he would speedily plunge them therein, and, if that would not do, he would send them to another lake, very suggestive of brimstone and matches.

At this stage of the proceedings the Provincial Secretary said that the discussion must be conducted with closed doors, otherwise a report of the whole disgraceful proceedings would find its waw into the papers. Some one in the crowd answered that that would be following the course taken by the delegates at Quebec—he closed doors at Quebec had been the means of closing the doors of the New Brunswick government on Mr Tilley, and if Dr. Tupper had kept faith with his brothers in misery the doors of the Nova Scotia legislature would have speedily been closed against him. Then Mr. Tilley looked at Dr. Tupper, Dr. Tupper looked at Mr McCully, and McCully looked at the war-horse. The Honble. Leader of the Opposition in the Upper House suggested that as a fitting reception of the Canadian delegates the Secretary of the League be required to read to them the letters addressed to the young men of Nova Scotia. This would show them that Nova Scotia was being rapidly educated to take a proper view of the whole question. Hundreds of the young men immediately exclaimed against this arrangement but called out that the whole series of letters be collected and burned in the Market Square.

After much angry discussion the whole party moved off to Temperance Hall, when a rush was made to the platform by leading members of the Engine Companies, Union Protection Company, Trade Societies, and others. An attempt was then made to bring the crowd into order, when a great noise was heard outside the building. Immediately floods of water were poured on the Hall, and McCully exclaimed "Oh the grand flow of the water—can it be that the fast flowing waters of the Ottawa have reached me?" "No," replied [illegible] "our fire engines are as good as theirs." "Stop," said Mr. McCully, "when we get the grand intercolonial railway, Canada will come down and put all our fires; you can house your engines for under Union there will be no more fires. The great Union will protect us from all combinations of the elements. Friend fellow country, young men and Unionists, hear me while I give to you a soul stirring, spirited address—" "Keep your spirited address for the Canadians," was the response on all sides, "or would you give them champagne address?"

"Hurry up, gentleman," cried a young Unionist, "the Steamer is coming."

"To your engines, oh firemen—to your flags, ye trade processions! Get your letters, McCully. Where is the war-horse? Don't forget your trumpet. Is your shield burnished? Come Archibald, Hurry up Tilley. Let us make a grand show now or never—Canada forever." Such were the exclamations from the excited and well beloved Provincial Secretary.

After much trouble the processon was formed, and headed by their trumpeter "wound its way" along the streets to Canard's wharf. A grand display of rockets was attempted, but the people, having so recently witnessed the great union rocket that went up with such tremendous fury, pronounced the other union rockets mere squibs. They were a total failure, and some people say that in the process of manufacture the excited manufacturer used by mistake a lot of Mr. McCully's dirty black powder, which he takes delight in touching off in the columns of the *Unionist*, and that the union rockets, as a consequence, were as great a failure as were the sky rockets let off by the great war delegate to astonish the young men of Nova Scotia. The excited delegates, when the found their rockets and fire-works would not blaze, declared that the whole affair might go to blazes, as they intended to blow up the whole Province of Nova Scotia, and the anti-unionists in particular.

The Provincial Secretary seemed pleased that the procession should come off on Good Friday morning. Mr. McCully had proved such a good man-Friday to him that he was quite willing to allow the Hon Leader of the Opposition to be called Tupper's man-Friday, and to use an extra bottle of Brunswick black in polishing off the columns of the *Unionist*.

Arrived at the wharf, the Canadian delegates were received by the delegates of Nova Scotia, assisted by the other delegate from N. Brunswick. Mr. McCully, who was to present the address, pulled out by mistake his letter descriptive of the miles of cornices and acres of plaster in the new parliament houses of Ottawa.

Mr. Cartier said—I zink you make one little mistake—de devil take your plaster and cornice. What you mean, Tupper, by lying to us? What for you say ze Union with Canada is impracticable. Hollo, Tilley, you here. What you now zink of your friend M. Tupper—ze Union is not wanted hey. Why, McCully, you said you could make it all right here, with ze Doctor. You knaw M. Tupper you cannot be one grand governor—you, McCully, cannot have zat great, large, of such big office in ze new parliament building without confederation.

After again reaching Temperance Hall, Mr. Galt congratulated Dr. Tupper on his wonderful and ablestatesmanship—on the honorable way in which he had broken faith with Canada by declaring by resolution that a Union with that country is now impracticable, and that the government should be authorized to proceed with Maritime Union, and yet, while the resolution declared it was impracticable, Dr. Tupper's whole speech declared it not only to be practicable, but that it would be madness to reject the Quebec Scheme; and while the resolution was for a Union of the Maritime Provinces, Dr Tupper's speech declared a union of those Provinces not only impracticable and as of no account, but was all the time advocating a Union with Canada. I think that any statesman who is guilty of such paltry trifling, and such disgusting pandering and shuffling to retain office, is unworthy of a seat in the Legislature of this country—unworthy to be a Provincial Secretary of so noble a Province—and unworthy to be considered for a moment a leading statesman.

Here a fearful scene ensued. The delegates were pitching into each other—the Union boys were screaming—the steam engines were puffing and blowing outside—Irishmen were yelling and screaming—the brigade shouted "Hurrah, Bies, Hurrah"—when Barney Rooney sprang into the midst of the combatants, brandishing his shillalah. At the sight of this some of delegates and the Canadians rushed out of a side door. The Knight of the War horse fled from the main entrance to the street. There was a crowd collected to see the fun—one of whom had a large map of the new confederation, which, in the Knight's eyes, assumed the form of the flag of Brother Jonathan's Union—the stars and stripes. The war delegate mounted his war-horse, and fled for life to the citadel. The scene then became so exciting that I awoke to find I had been asleep, and dreaming over a letter to the young men of Nova Scotia.

Yours truly,

BULLY FOR CONFEDERATION.

The Free Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1865.

Assassination of Lincoln.

A crime, that will startle the whole civilized world, has been perpetrated in the capital of the great American Republic. It will be seen by telegraphic intelligence inserted in another column, that a monster in human shape has taken the life of the first magistrate of a great nation. The time—the place—the occasion—and all the attending circumstances tend to render it the most demonlike act of atrocity that was ever perpetrated. The annals of history do not furnish a parallel case of diabolical wickedness. It will farnish material for the blackest page in the records of human crime. The nation was rejoicing that a protracted effusion of blood had ceased to flow—that rebellion had been subdued—that four millions of slaves had been emancipated—and that peace had been virtually restored to a vast country that is populated with thirty millions of human beings. It in the midst of such an out-gushing of national joy the fiendish crime was consummated. Superadded to this dark deed of human infamy, was the attempt to assassinate Mr. SEWARD while helplessly prostrate upon his bed. The actors in these scenes of intensified wickedness have imparted a shuddering sense of human depravity that will painfully agitate the minds of men everywhere. Christianity and civilization alike condemn such malignant acts of human turpitude.

Upon the House of Assembly meeting on Saturday, the Provincial Secretary, with some highly appropriate observations, moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Stewart Campbell, and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this House has heard with the most unfeigned regret that the President of the United States has fallen by the hands of an assassin, and that as a mark of sympathy with the people who have thus lost their chief ruler, and of abhorrence of the atrocious crime that has been committed, this House adjourn until Monday next.

As soon as the startling intelligence that the ruler of a great nation had lost his life by the hand of a murderer, was received, the Lieutenant Governor addressed a letter to the President of the Legislative Council, declining to come down to assent to bills, as had been previously arranged, and also recommending a suspension of further business for the day. The following is a copy of His Excellency's letter:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
Saturday, 5th April, 1865.

My Dear Sir,—

The very shocking intelligence which has just reached me of the murder of President Lincoln by the hand on an assassin, and my sense of the greatness of the loss which the cause of order has sustained by the death of a man whom I have always regarded as eminently upright in his intentions, indisposes me to undertake any public ceremony such as I had contemplated in my intended visit to the Legislative Council this day.

I beg, therefore, to notify to you the postponement of that visit, and perhaps under the circumstances, men of all parties may feel that suspension of further public business for the day would be a mark of sympathy not unbecoming the Legislatures to offer, and one which none could misconstrue.

The Council passed the same sympathetic resolution that was agreed to in the Lower House, and immediately adjourned.

TORCH-LIGHT FOOLERY.—Last Thursday night there was a torch-light procession in Halifax, bunkum speeches, and other modes of demonstration by the Confederationists on the arrival of Galt and Cartier, who are on their way for England. What did the thing amount to? It was a mere farce that could deceive nobody. The time has gone by when a Halifax mob could materially influence public opinion in the interior. Such rowdy gatherings afford no index to the popular sentiment.

☞ McCULLY says in the *Unionist*, "the 13th of April will be among red letter days, we trust, in the good city of Halifax." What does he mean by "red letter?" His *letters* to the young men of Nova Scotia are certainly not *read*.

"FAMILY REFERENCES."

Mr. McCULLY is fast educating the young men of Nova Scotia to look upon him as a very refined, cultivated and high-minded gentleman. Under the above heading this angry mud wave attempts again to cast reproach and contumely upon the Hon. JOSEPH HOWE. This excrescence on the liberal party of Nova Scotia, this man who owes his place and position, his seat in the Legislative Council to, and was made Judge of Probate, Railway Commissioner and Solicitor Gen'l by Mr. HOWE; who had neither name, place nor position untill he, in an evil hour, gained a footing in the ranks of the liberal party, is now not only pouring the vindictive poison of his revengeful mind upon Mr. HOWE, but in his abandoned onslaughts upon the ablest man of British America, he does not scruple to enter the domestic circle and insult and defame the members of that honorable gentleman's family. We wish him joy in his new field of labor. We wish him joy in so soon becoming the *facsimile* of that other poisen bag. The contempt with which this Union journal should be treated by every Liberal in Nova Scotia cannot be expressed. But what better can be expected from the man who lays contribution upon the night carts of Halifax, with which to enrich the pages of his delectable paper? Can it be wondered at that every intelligent and respectable young man in Nova Scotia felt insulted when such a man as McCULLY arrogantly assumed to dictate to them and play the bully upon a great public question? Let him go on. A day of reckoning is coming when this selfish man will awake to the folly and madness of his disgraceful proceedings.

THE WAR!

The war in the United States has been brought to a virtual close. The fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee have rendered any further efforts on the part of the South to protract the war wholly unavailing; and we presume that immediate measures will be taken by the Government at Washington to conciliate the revolted States; and, in the spirit of forbearance, to re-adjust the interests of a Union which have been distracted and disorganized. The great republic has passed a fiery—a bloody ordeal. A million of lives have probably been sacrificed upon the unhallowed altar of this fearfully destructive Civil War. We may now hope that the political atmosphere will be purified—that the nation, taught wisdom by adversity, will be less boastful, and piously recognize the fact that the destiny of nations, as well as of individuals, is under the control of the Supreme Ruler of the universe.

A member of the Arkansas Legislature, in a debate on the question of a restoration of the Union, made a speech in favor of it, which he concluded by saying that "it would change the [illegible] hills into [illegible] with you."—*Boston Paper.*

How like McCULLY's flights of imagination on the subject of Union. Dr. TUPPER was once convicted of pilfering a portion of one BURKE's great speeches. We hope Mr. McCULLY has not been guilty of taking a similar unwarrantable liberty with the speech of this Arkansas orator. We have never seen the speech in question in its entirety, but if, as a whole, it is like the extract quoted above, we fear the "Leader of the Opposition in the Upper House" has not come very honestly by the queer ideas which he sometimes enunciates on the subject of Union.

☞ The Honorable JOSEPH HOWE passed through this town on Friday last *en route* for Digby; he was accompanied by the Honorable STAYLEY BROWN. Mr. HOWE seems not only to have survived the abuse that has been poured upon him of late by McCULLY, but also to retain all that genial, jolly good nature which so largely aided him to secure the warm affection of thousands of his countrymen in days 'lang syne'—affection that willl endure after JONATHAN, with his "war-horse," his "gage," and his "shield," shall have been laughed out of public life.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The School Bill, with all its impracticable details, has passed. The resolution to unite the Lower Provinces has called forth a protracted debate. The Speakers have said little on the resolution under discussion; but have principally directed their arguments to the Quebec Scheme. The debate will probably be continued for several days. The Session, it is likely, will be prorogued within a fortnight. The business is being hurried through with unseemly haste. It is time—high-time—that they were sent adrift by the process of dissolution.

☞ One of the great lights of the present century has been extinguished in the death of Mr. Cobden. Although he may have been extreme in his views, he was greatly instrumental in widening the channels of commerce—in breaking down all monopolies and restrictions that interfered with the healthy condition of trade—and in reducing those national expenditures which necessitated enormous taxation.

☞ The *Head Quarters* says the river has not been navigable at so early a period for sixty years as it has been the present season. A large quantity of deals has already reached Indiantown from mills on the Nashwaak—earlier than ever before.

☞ HEAR WHAT McCULLY SAYS OF HIMSELF IN THE UNIONIST! "Hon. Mr. McCully delivered a very animated and rather startling Address in the Legislative Council on Wednesday." Modest—very!

☞ We tender our thanks to G. E. Morton & Co., for valuable fyles of late English papers.

☞ Mr. Daoust, a Canadian M. P. P., has been found guilty of forgery, but has been recommended to mercy by the Jury.

☞ This is the birth day of Napoleon, the Emperor of France. He is fifty seven years of age.

☞ Moses Shaw, Esq., is building a ship at Clementsport of about 800 tons burthen.

OF NOVA SCOTIA