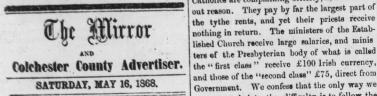
THE MIRROR AND

cows worth \$100 a piece and butter worth 40 cents a pound there can be no doubt of the ad-vantage of liberal fording. But it must be done systematically. There is a very general opinion that corn meal is "too heating," and that it will eveternations, when is "too heating," in he no doubt a dry up a milch cow. There can be no doubt a that corn is "heating"—that is to say, it con-tains a large proportion of starch and oil. And this is jost what we want for the production of butter. It is possible, however, that when corn meal is fed in large quantities there may be a deficiency of nitrogenous or cheese-forming mate-rial. This is not likely to be the case when the pasture or the hay contains considerable clover. Clover contains much more nitrogenous matter Clover contains much more nitrogenous matter Cover containing and other grasses. When cover are fed on timethy, and a liberal allowance of corn meal, there may be an excessive quantity of far-forming matter in the food. In such a case are fed of corn med, there may be an excrete to quark of the forming matter in the food. In such a case pea meal, or oil cake, or shorts, might be substituted for a parts of the corn meal. Give a quart of corn meal and a quart of pea meal or oil cake a day, or a quart of corn meal and two quarts of shorts. But when the cows have considerable clover there will be no danger in feeding two quarts of corn meal a day through the summer. quarts of cora meal a day through the summer. It will not dry up the cow, or if it does, such a cow is not worth keeping in the dairy. Better fat her and sell her for beef. We have never yet happened to meet with a cow that can be dried up with two, three, or four quarts of cora meal a day, when fed systematically through the whele year. If we could be sure of getting forty certs a pound for butter it will certainly may to feed all the cora meal our cows will diges or tarn into milk. Commence with a quart a day, and gradually increase it as the milk in-creases. Let the corrs have accests to fresh water at all times, and salt them regularly once a week, but not in excessive quantity. Treat them gently, card occasionally, milk regularly, and strip chean. Give good pasture or other succu-len food, or if eora meal, with a little pea meal gently, and determined in the good pasture or other succu-lent food, or if earn meal, with a little pea meal or oil cake, or shorts, dries up the milk, we should like to know the fact.



Ominous.

It is a trite saying that coming events their shadows beforehand. When we look back over the past we find that all the great events that have ever transpired upon the theatre of our doing justice between man and man. carth have been preceded by omens or harbingers These and various other movements which are indicative of their approach. From a thorough now abroad are all of deep interest to every lover and accurate knowledge of the past man is able, of freedom, truth and righteousness, and should ac extent to foretell the future. We know be carefully watched. that like causes, under similar circumstances, will produce like results. Man is moved to action by motives. When that motal power is an excessive love or desire for gold and silver we have the miserable miser. If, again, it be an engle-eyed ambition, we find the subject, or rather, perhaps, the victim of it, turning and g in every possible direction in order to aplish his purpose. At one time he plays the feelings and prejudices of the multide; at another, when circumstances seem to and it, he stands forth as the firm advocate of virtue and morality, and as the champion of the people's rights. But no sooner does a suita tunity offer than with long-faced sance oppo tity he tramples upon those very rights, and ever mingles in scenes of dissipation and vice. When supparters find fault he endeavors to cajole them ; at failing in that, he sets them at defiance, and

laughs at their rage. If, however, a religious frenzy seize upon the cople and become the ruling power, exciting to action, then we have as its sure fruits bigotry, ion, intolerance, deeds of dark and heliolence, proscription and utter extermination. Such is but a truthful picture of the past, especially in those lands where the Bible has aled book to the so-called vuigar throng. Man is the same being still, with precisely the mame feelings, disposition and nature. When, In another quarter, it is suggested that the

But when we look abroad from our own Province over the wide field of Christendom we see forces at work, movements in operation, that we may well look upon with deepest interest, and almost trembling anxiety. First, perhaps, among

almost trembling anxiety. First, perhaps, among these is Fenianism. This, we feel, is largely just a continuation of White-Boyism or Ribbonism. We find the same feelings, prejudices and pas-sions appealed to, the same dastardly means and ployed for the accomplishment of like fiendish purposes. Disloyalty is encouraged in every possible way, and the seeds of disaffection to the forown and Queen of England are sown broadcast throughout the realms of the British empire. It is a thoroughly seeret society, and has spread with almost astonishing rapidity, until at present its ramifications are to be found in every mannegt us every day. Spies are on the alert, and the novements of Protestants are narrowly watched. Did the numerous members of this secret order who move amongst wear the word "Fenian" in large brazon letters on their fore-head, we would often shudder as we gaze upon the representatives of that society who decm no means too subtle or diatolical to accomplish their and a committee was appointed, consisting of Charles Blanchard, Hirrm Hyde, Robert Chammeans too subtle or diat olical to accomplish their bers, F. Sutherland, William Cummings and Dr. Page, to proceed with the decorations at Then there is again the Irish Church question. This is a subject of world-wide interest, and the

Before the meeting closed the subject of a Firevarious sects and denominations of Protestants are arraying themselves on opposite sides, as they feel their own interests or the prosperity of Zion affected thereby. In all honesty we feel, from recent statements made before the Parliament at Home, that great injustice is done to different parties. The Roman Catholics are complaining bitterly, and not with Catholics are complaining bitterly, and not with-

FIRES.

Last Saturday noon a fire broke out in an out-building of Mr. Isaac N. Archibald, completely consuming it. It was with the utmost difficulty, and at considerable hazard, that his fine house and three barns were preserved from the flames.

In reference to the above, Mr. Archibald begs leave, through the columns of the ment-put all on an equal footing. This is what "Mirror," to express his deep gratitude and the Roman Catholics are clamoring for, and if since thanks to his numerous friends in and carried out, would of course be looked upon by around Truro, for their prompt, energetic them as a great victory. Still it would be but and kind assissance in rescuing his buildings and property from the devouring element.

We would respectfully intimate to the inselves so much in future to rescue property and buildings from fire if immediate steps are not taken to procure a Fire Engine.

Last Wednesday, between 2 and 3 p.m. still prevails in Europe. The French journals the roof of the house in which Robert especially are busy discussing the probabilities of Smith, Esq., formerly lived, took fire through spirks falling upon it from the chimney. The alarm was immediately given, and people flocked almost instantly to the spot. By prompt and well-directed efforts not only was that building saved, but warlike preparations are in fact pacific measures, also a valuable part of the village ; for from and that the best way to preserve peace is to be the way in which the wind blew, and the prepared for war. Other journals again assert dryness of the buildings, it would have been that France does not intend to attack anybody, impossible, with present appliances, to quell and that nobody intends to attack France. The the flames. Another call for a Fire Engine. yet larger than the earth's diameter.

Correspondence.

[No Communication will be taken notice of unless accompanied with the author's name.— We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.]

Permit me through your columns to offer a few

Prayer was then offered up for the Divine guidance and blessing, when, on motion, it was resolved that the meeting proceed to organize. A constitution was then presented, which, after discussion, was adopted. The 1st Article declares that this Society shall be called the Book and Tract Society of Truro, N. S., auxiliary to the British-American Book and Tract Society, the object of which shall be to promote the circulation of that So-ciety's publications in this vicinity, and to aid in extending its operations te the destitute in our own and foreign lands. Article 2. All persons annually contributing

our own and foreign lands. Article 2. All persons annually contributing to the funds of the Society, either for publica-tions, or as a donation, or both, shall be mem-

The annual meetings are to be held on the

bers. Thes annual meetings are to be held on the second Tuesday of May in each year. A Board consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and seven members, was then chosen to conduct the busi-ness of the Society. After adopting a constitution of eight arti-cles the meeting proceeded to the election of office-pearers, when the following were chosen: Jor President, Rev Wm McCalloch, D D; Vice-Presidents, Rev Wm McCalloch, D D; Vice-Presidents, Rev Wm McCalloch, D D; Vice-Presidents, Rev Wm McCalloch, J D; Wing, J F Blanchgrd, J B Calken, J K Blair, I Longworth and J W Killer. The Board was then directed to meet at the Presbyterian Hall at 7 p. m. ou Monday even-ing, the 15th instant, for the transaction of business, when the meeting closed with prayer. CALEB McCULLY, Sec. Truro, May 12, 1868.

We are indebted to Miss Katzman of the Provincial Bookstore, Halifax. for fyles of late English and American papers We notice that the Sheriff, on the requi sition of the residents of the village, has called a meeting to be held at the Court habitants of Truro that some have as- House on Tuesday next, at half-past six serted that they will not exert them- o'clock p, m., to take the hecessary steps to procure a Fire Engine. The importance of this movement cannot be over-estimated, and we trust it will commend itself to the good sense of the community, and a large

meeting be the result. A terrific tornado swept over the townships of of Stanley and Goderich, On., last week, destroying buildings, uplooting trees, and doirg an nse amcunt of damage. A hail storm preceded the tornade, when pieces of ice descended an inch and one-half in diameter.

A French astronomer explains the uncom monly cold weather of the present year by a very large increase in the numder of dark spots on the sun's surface lately observed, some of which are of immense extent, and which seem to form cavities, in which onr own globe might tem. disappear as in a well; other smaller ones are

Nervous head-ache and sick head-ache are induced by costiveness. indigestion. &c. Persons suffering in this way, should keep their bowels open by small doses of Parsons' Purgative Pills.

One -needs only to try its virtues to be convinced of the efficacy of Johnson's Anodyne iniment .-- No cure, no pay.

Two things, well considered, would pre-vent many quarrels; first, to have it ascertained whether we are not disputing about terms rath er than things: and see her that on which we ondly, to examine whet differ, is worth conten-

England is determined to keep aloof from continental camplications when they do not touch her own honor or interest. Still, she can never be be indifferent when the omin-ous "Eastern Question" comes up. On Saturday evening, 2nd May, a public meeting was held in the Court House, as an-nounced in our issue of that day, and these was a more extensive scale than any tormer entron. Besides all the information already given in the book, it will also comprise a complete Business Directory of Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, St. John, New Brunswick, St. Johns, Newfound-land, and Charlottetown and Summerside, Prince Edward Island. It will also contain a great deal of valuable statistical, historical and geographi-eal information in referance to Nova Scotia and other Provinces which we have named. As a work of reference, we believe it will be useful to business men generally, and as its circulation will under the circumstances, be nearly double what it has hitherto becn, will render it positively one of the very best advertising mediums in the Domit has hitherto been, will render it positively one of the very best advertising mediums in the Dom-inion Orders for advertisements have already been taken from most of the merchants, man-ufacturers, professional men and mechanics in the towns of Truro, Pictou, New Glasgow, Windsor, Bridgetown, Annapolis, Digby, and the smaller villages of the Province.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OTTAWA, May 9 .- All the estimates were passed through committee of the House of Commons last night.

The remainder of the legislative business will be hurried through, and Parliament prorogued in a short time.

Messrs. McLelan and Hugh McDonald left Ottawa this morning for home.

A tablet has been placed on Desbarat's Block, Sparks street, where Mr. McGee was assassinated, with the following inscription : "Here fell on 7th April, 1868, by the assassin's hand, Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

Lady monck sings at a concert in this place tonight.

OTTAWA, May 12, 1868.

The House of Commons last night adopted resolution to hold two sittings per day. Bill fixing salary for Governor-General read 3rd time, and passed through committee. Bill constituting department of inland revenue read third time and passed. Resolutions on fortifications reported from committee and adopted. resolutions adopted in committee, providing for the inspection of tobacco and branding the same for manufacturing purposes.

The House met to-day at 11 o'clock. Whiteway's Divorce Bill reported from committee without amendment. . Election committees were permitted to adjourn over for present session.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, May 13 .- Advices from the city of Mexico to the 1st of May, says that Juarez is in quiet possession of the Presidency, and that all attempts at revolution in different parts of the country had been suppres-ed.

The case of John II Surrat was before the Criminal Court at Washington yesterday, and at the request of the prisoner's comsel the trial was postponed until next June.

NEW YORK, May 12-Advices from Washington, late last night, leave little doubt of the failure of impeachment. The vote will be taken in the Senate at noon to-day.

OTTAWA, May 18.

In the House of commons last night, on motion to go into committee on the Militia Bill, Mr. Dorion moved an amendment in offect to make provision for the more efficient maintenance and encouragement of the Volunteer sys-

After a long discussion the amendment was negatived 41 to 100.

The Senate has passed an amendment to the patent bill extending the present patents, in any province, to the whole Dominion.

To-day unimportant matters occupied the attention of the Commons.

Sir John A Macdonald introduced a bill extending to the Dominion the old Canada Insolvent Debtors' Act.

The House was in committee on the militia bill this afternoon.

Information has been received from Montreal that a witness has been arrested there who testifies that the conspisacy to assassinate Mr.

An uneasy feeling as between peace and was a serious breach between France and Prussia. One journal points out that, among other States, Austria is reorganising her army, and that the Austrian conscription law is even more onerous than that which is being carried out in France. Other papers harp on the old strain, that the

State of Europe.

officials Moniteur du Soir announces that the most cordial and pacific relations exist among the various States of Europe, and that there is no cause for apprehension. The Minister of Public Instruction, while laying the foundation-stone of a church at Rambouillet, developed a plan for making parochial roads in France, an operation on which it is proposed to spend a good deal of money, and said that no Government would enter on such a task unless it were assured of peace. MR EDITOR

ters of the Presbyterian body of what is called the "first class" receive £100 Irish currency, and those of the "second class" £75, direct from Government. We confess that the only way we can see to obviate the difficulty is to follow the leading of Gladstone and sweep away all endow-

good reason to fear similar results.

We wish not to sound a needless note of alarm but we feel that there are under currents at work in both church and state. Nay, it is evident to every thoughtful observer that such is really the The expectations of the people are already CRSC. coming of our ed. As in the days of the Saviour men's minds were in high expectation of some important event about to transpire, so at the present day we find the current of thought is setting in a like direction. Everywhere, in town or country, the majority feel and believe that we live in perilous times; that we are on the eve of dous upheaving or overturn. In our little Province great excitement prevails. It is not for us to meddle in politics, or to take a stand on either side : we seek simply to reflect trath, whether palatable or otherwise. An chassepots. If there is to be a quarrel be concede that there is a great struggle going and that the issue cannot much longer be stain. The struggle itself we do not so th deprecate, as its issue will show us our position, and that position we need. for our position, and the position we need. for our position, and that position we need. fo the trath, whether palatable or otherwise. will concede that there is a great struggle going on, and that the issue cannot much longer be uncertain. The struggle itself we do not so much deprecate, as its issue will show us our real position, and that position we need. for our own peace and happiness, to know. But what we do deplore is, that in the mountime the feelings of aroused by the secular press of the Province; their passions are being appealed to, and their bitterest prejudices are being suppealed to, and their call and candid reasoning is shelved, mature deliberation and sound judgment are left in the shade. In such a state of mind we may be thrust into some dire pass, or urged on by ambi-tions politicians to bacak loose from old and bot disposed to grant. We do not much tious politicians to back loose from old and me-honored institutions, and even, perchance, o look with contempt upon the *eld flag* that has waved over our heads from curlicst infancy, un served over our heads from curlicst infancy, un er whose folds we first saw the light of earth and breathed the pure air of freedom. Such a result we could not look upon but with feelings deepest regret, knowing well that it would s most disagrous to our freedom. prosperity and sppinces. appinees

Government has permited disquicting rumours of danger on the side of Germany to be circulated, in order to render it more easy to get the money required for the army and navy voted. That explanation is not altogether unlikely, for sche-mers are apt to repeat the device which has succeeded (some-times once too often), and there tan be no doubt that Napsleon used the ap-p-arance cf a quarrel with Prussia to get his army bill carried. A great deal is made parance of a quarrel with Prussia to get his army bill carried. A great deal is made of the visit of the Spanish War Minister to Paris—that visit which the Danish Govern-ment assured Count Bismarck was made only in reference to private affairs. It is reported that the Danish Minister had sev-eral interviews with the Emperor, and that the made arrangements for obtaining 60,004 Chassepots. If there is to be a quarrel be-tween France and Prussia. Deumark may

FENIANISM.

A cenvention of all Fenian circles in Rhode-Island was held in Providence, on the 7th inst., Gen. O'Neill was chosen President, and James Downey Speaker of the Youse. An address was adopted expressing confidence in the integrity of General O' Neill as the best of the Fenian-Brotherhoed, and urging the brethern overy-where to fall into line, and by one strong deter-mined effort to break the shackles that bind our long enslaved native land. In the evening a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Irish liberty was held, at which Mr. Dalaney presided, and Gen.O' Neill, Professor Brophy, and John' Rafferty delivered addresses. The arrest of the members of the Fenian circle in Montreal, and the placing of them in Ottawa jail, says the Montreal Telegraph, " has had the effect of making many an unsuspected sympathiser take their quick departure to the more congenial clime of the United States. Montreal was getting rather hot. Those who have an opportunity of knowing, say that the number of people from a certain quarter of the city who have left and continue to leave is astoniabing. Many sconned A cenvention of all Fenian circles in Rhode certain quarter of the city who have left and continue to leave is astonishing. Many scorned the idea of the existance of Fenianism in the city the idea of the existance of remains in the dry but it has been proved pretty clearly that it was not only in existance but in active operation; and although nany Fenians and Fenian sympath-izers through fear has taken flight there can be no doubt that many still remain and the author-ities should not fail to keep a vigilant look out for them." for them.

SCANDAL .- It was the saying of an old a SCANDAL.— It was the saying of an old ac quaintance when his attention was called to any-thing that had a smacking of scandal in it, "I have so much to do, that I cannot hear it One half of my time is taken up with my own busi-ness, the other half with letting alone that of my neighbours." How many excellent opportuni-ties of letting alone other people's business are slighted! and the world is troubled with the interference of people with what does not con-

McGee was conceived in Montreal, and that twelve Canadian and twelve American Fenians were in the conspiracy. Whelan was chosen to do the deed.

Several of the conspirators have been arrested, nd the others have escaped to the States

OTTAWA, May 14.

In the House of Commons yesterday, on motion of Mr. Campbell of Inverness, yoted for correspondence respecting the carriage of mails across the Strait of Canso. Sir John A. McDonald has introduced a bill extending the Canadian Insolvent Act to the whole of the Dominion. With some amendments the Militia Bill passed through Committee. The form of oath was changed by omitting reference to " Dominion of Canada." A. G. Jones of Halifax, in the absence of Mr. Savary, movod the second reading of the Bill authorizing the Nova Scotia Banks to issue notes of small denominations like the Banks do in the other Provinces; he argued that as the Nova Scotia Banks had to bear burthens so they should enjoy all the privileges of the Banks throughout the Dominion. The bill was read a second time, and reterred to committee on Banking and commerce, Hon. Mr. Rose consenting thereto with the reservation that the Government would not promise to support the Bill, as they had the whole subject of Banking under their consideration and the framing of a General law.

The House met to-day at 11 o'clock. Sir John A. MacDonald moved the third reading of the Bill respecting the duties of Justices of the ground that the Dominion Parliament had no right to legislate in ihe premises. This point is now under dis-Wingth !! cussisn.