willing arm ward off. The proper course for us to pursue in this emergency is plain. Providence has been kind to the people of this province, a bountiful harvest has filled our barns with plenty and our mercantile ventures have been more than usually successful. [illegible] ears to [illegible] the cry of distress that comes to us from the sea. Although hard words have been spoken of us, although our prosperity has been sneered at and our progress held up to ridicule, yet we have enough and to spare. The time has now come for us to show the Nova Scotians that when we asked them to become partakers of our prosperity we did noot seek exemption from their sorrows. And to strengthen the hands of that brave band why interposed on our behalf when we were unjustly and vehemently assailed. We would like to see such a contribution for these poor fishermen as will show that we are charitable and can afford to be so.

Some efforts have already been made to bring the subject to the attention of the people of Ontario. Mr. Rykert incidentally alluded to it in the House a few days ago, and we have no doubt that a liberal grant will be made by our Province. But a provincial grant will not be sufficient. We must show that we can individually feel for the distress of afflicted fellow-countrymen.

The hardy fishermen of Nova Scotia must be made to feel that the tiller of the soil in the West has a sympathy for him when misfortune deprives him and his little ones of the means of subsistence. In Hamilton a meeting has been called for to-day to consider the course to be adopted in that city. London is also alive to the necessities of the occasion. Toronto, we are sorry to say, has as yet made no move, but we call upon the Mayor to lose no time in summoning the citizens to action. A public meeting should be called at once.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

☞ We are indebted to Miss Katzman for styles of late American papers. See advt in another column.

Distress in Montreal.—The Montreal *Witness* says there is reason to believe that there is a large amount of distress at present in that city. Some of the foundries are closed, and others are working only half or three quarters time; while many of those employed in the shoemaking business are seeking employment, and and only too glad to obtain it at almost any wages. Stout, able-bodied men are going about, asking for either bread or work; and we have heard of one family, wherein there is slight doubt that a child has perished from sheer slow starvation.

☞ The recipts of the Nova Scotia Railway from all sources for the nine months ending 30th June, 1867, were $155,098.34.

☞ A lady in Lawrence, Mass., awoke the other night with a feeling that her child was in danger, and on going to its crib found a large pin in its mouth.

☞ The New York coroners held inquests on six hundred and seventy bodies during the year 1867. Of these eighty-two were suicide and forty-two were in cases of homicide.

☞ A rich Chinaman of San Francisco was recently buried in a coffin which cost $1000 in gold.

New Mexico, with 220,000 inhabitants, has not a single public school.

The Queen gained the second prize for fat pigs at the Birmingham cattle show. Her Majesty also took the third prize for Hereford heifers.

Dreadful accounts are given of the famine in Finland. The peasants are reduced to such extremities that they think themselves happy if they can procure loaves composed, in equal portions, of sawdust, moss and a coarse rye flour. Many have obtained the Emperor's permission to emigrate

—A certain fop, who was arguing with Diogenes on the immortality of the soul, asked him. 'Now, where do you think I shall go after death?' 'Wherever your tailor goes,' was the reply.

—An English butcher was recently summoned before a justice for cruelty to a gander. It appears that he had beat a guinea with a neighbor that his gander was heavier than the neighbor's. He won the bet, but his gander died immediately after the neighbor had purchased it. On opening the fowl it was found that in order to bring it up to winning weight it had been fed with two pounds of small shot. The administration of this heavy diet cost the butcher ten shillings fine.

Circulation of Newspapers.—M. Eugene Hatin, the historian and statistician of journalism, states that in round numbers there are 7000 newspapers published in Europe; 5000 in America, and 500 in Asia, Australia, &c. Of the above 3000 are issued daily, and assuming the average sale of each paper to be 2000 copies, there are twelve million copies of newspapers printed daily.

Sir John Franklin's grave is very probably discovered. Capt. Hall, it seems, learned from some Esquimaux whom he met on a sledding tour, that at about the time Franklin's vessel was lost the crew built a brick vault on shore, buried a body, and built up the tomb. Capt. Hall organized an expeditionary force from the whaling vessels, promising $500 to each man to make a visit to the indicated spot. The vessel which brought these meagre details is probably the last of the arrivals for this season from the Arctic fishing grounds, and since there will of course be none during the winter or spring, it is not likely that we shall have definite information before next summer.—*New York Round Table.*

The French and English Armies and Navies.—At the re-opening of the sittings for the Cour des Comptes, Count Casabianca read a report in which he compared the public expenditure of Great Britain in 1863 with that of France. Taking the army alone, England paid for her army of 145,000 men and 14,000 horses, exclusive of pensions, $36,050,000f. France paid for an army of 400,000 men and 85,000 horses a sum of 376,587,000f. Hence if the English army were as numerous as the French one it would cost above one thousand millions of francs! The British navy cost in 1863, deducting pensions, 234,050,000f.; the French navy 123,589,000f. The pay of the British sailor varies between 403f. and that of the French sailor between 292f. and 438f. The equipment of an English sailor costs 435f. per annum, and that of a French sailor only 354f.

☞ Three years ago, John Rboling, of Weston, Me, sold a cow to a man living in Kansas, about 140 miles from Weston, whither the cow was taken A few days since, she surprised Mr. R 's family by familiarly putting her head into their kitchen door as she was wont to do The incident shows a remarkable memory for a dumb beast.

The MIRROR AND C[illegible] ADVERTISER is [illegible] he off[illegible] [illegible]OLCH[illegible] T[illegible] [illegible]ed every [illegible] R. PATRICK & Co. [illegible] 50 in advan[illegible] [illegible]unications mu[illegible] be addressed to the [illegible]rs in Truro.

AGENTS:

[illegible] SIMPSON, Esq., *Travelling Agents;*
[illegible]. SUTHERLAND, Esq., *General Agent;*
Acadian Mines—ISAAC HINGLEY, Esq.;
Old Barnes—EBON ARCHIBALD, Esq.;
Folley Village—B. DAVISON, Esq.;
New Annan—GEORGE NELSON, Esq.;
North River—ROBERT STEWART, Esq.;
Upper Stewiacke—R. C. WADDELL Esq.;
Upper Economy—R. McLEOD, Esq.;
Halifax—W. G. PENDER, Esq.;
Renfrew—W. PRINCE, Esq.;
Durham—D. B. GRAHAM, Esq.;
Logan's Tannery—D. W. McKEEN, Esq.;
North Sydney, C.B.—W. D. DIMOCK, Esq.
S. J. SELIG, Esq.,

The Mirror
AND
Colchester County Advertiser.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1868.

REPEAL!

Repeal! yes repeal, nothing else seems to be of importance now-a-days. This is the watchword of the times: not another thing worth thinking about. Peep into the "Mirror" behind the scenes; have a good look at the people whose shadows are reflected if not in one mirror certainly in another. Look at the man who, with brazen face, calling himself a British subject, tries to make himself good-looking by crying aloud in every ear, Repeal or Annexation. Look again and see the melancholy of the expression pictured on the countenance of the poor fellows who sits on two stools in a strait betwixt two. O how foolish he looks, not sure what side to take. Look again and behold the twinkling of the eye of the man who takes Union or Confederation for his motto, and boldly shouts "No Surrender." It may be that neither of the reflections, as depicted, are true to the life, still the whistling of the winds would make us think that a moral might be gathered and use made of such considerations. Suppose we criticize the appearances with all due respect to each of the beholders. Brazened faced must certainly be the man who would dare to speak of treason or disloyalty to the empire of Great Britain, the noblest, the freest, the largest, the richest, the mightiest, aye, and the strongest that ever existed since this world began. An Empire which fears no foe, and despises the insults of puny rebels as she loves and protects her loyal sons.

Who ever dared to insult or impose on a British subject without the heart of England being stirred to wreak vengeance on the strongest nation even that would dare to interfere with the rights of a Briton.

With what a voice of thunder she spoke to our neighbors when Wilkes presumed to fire a gunshot across the bows of a British Mail Steamer. Enough! away brazen face, let us see you no more.

Come before us, indecision, poor fellow, it is a pity of you, still as we know that there is some hope for you we would only prescribe for you a dose of sound common sense, and after it has time to operate you will no longer sit on two stools.

But give us your hand you good-looking loyalist, who has hitherto been, and who will ever be, true to the British flag. Yes, we imagine we hear you say Britannia still. Britannia will rule the waves of Nova Scotia and every part of her great dominion, and a nation that has no setting sun.

Repeal! yes, if the people can, we say repeal if the Province wishes. But when the question of disloyalty comes up we shout No Surrender.

THE QUEEN'S JOURNAL.

The extracts from the Queen's new book which are now circulating through the newspapers in every part of the world convey only the faintest idea of the richness of its contents. It is a volume which cannot be properly appreciated without reading it from beginning to end. It is deeply interesting as a continued story, as well as a series of sketches of the most beautiful scenery and of the most prominent persons in Great Britain. It paints before us many of the most cities, mountains and lakes of Scotland, and a few in England and Ireland. It introduces us to most of the leading men of Great Britain during the last quarter of a century, and it gives us delightful anecdotes illustrative of their lives and chaaacters. From beginning to end it is a sketch from nature, crowded with details, all taken on the spot, some appearing to be hasty, but every one fresh, clear, touching human nature at many points and fairly enchanting the reader. It belongs to the best fairy literature of modern times.

The greatest charm of the Queen's Journal probably lies in those passages which introduce the reader into the bosom of the Queen's own family. The central figure is the Queen herself. We cannot imagine any one so insensible to the best natural impulses as not to be pleased when he learns that her Majesty tasted oatmeal porridge and thought it very good, or that that she ate "Finnan Haddies;" or that she became quite fond of the bagpipes; or that she walked down on one occasion the wet slippery Highland hills and had several falls; or that she once gave a warm petticoat to one Mrs. Farquharson, who was so filled with joy, that she wept till the tears ran down her old cheeks, and she shook the Queen's hands and prayed God to bless her. [illegible]k is full of these personal sketches of the [illegible]'s own life. Then her husband and her children and her attendants all come in for their share of notice and generally of praise. Albert shines as the model husband and father, beloved by all, rising still in the affections and the esteem of every one connected with him, and at last grown to be so great an idol that his early loss seems a blessing in disguise to his friends and the world. Then there are the children "Bertie" and "Vickey," the pet names for the Prince and Princess Royal, and all the servants, Brown and Grant and Stewart and Walker and Jane Shackle, and many others. Turning from these domestic characters we meet statesmen like the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen and other members of the Government, and we get occasional glimpses at distinguished clergymen, including Dr. Norman McLeod and Mr. Caird.

We are sure that all our readers will take pleasure in reading both our extracts and the complete work. The picture of royalty in our Mother Country which is drawn in the Queen's Journal deserves to be studied in detail and complete.—*Scottish Am. Jour.*

Correspondence.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

For the Mirror.

Mr. Editor,—

Singing and Singing Schools are all the rage. Salmon River, Upper and Lower Onslow, Lower Village and Clifton each has its flourishing singing class, under the able superintendence of Mr. Chesley, who, by the way, is not quite a stranger in Truro, his Concerts having gained him much popularity. At the present time some of the young folk are trying to form a class for the study of the elementary department of music. We hope they will succeed, as it will give to all who wish to gain a thorough knowledge of the science an opportunity to do so.

In our younger days Truro was famed for its good singers; and we believe there never was better talent than now; all it requires to bring it up to the old standard, and again spread its fame, is training.

We had the pleasure not long ago of paying a visit to Clifton, one of the most flourishing farming districts in this county. When the night for singing class came round every person was on the move. We arrived at the School House; the yard was filled with horses and sleighs, and the room, though large, was crowded with people of all ages from the 5 or 6 year old child to the grey-haired man, all intent on the business of the evening, to gain a knowledge of music. The talent is excellent, the parts so well ballanced, and the time so good, that it would be well worth the trouble for those who have time to spare to take advantage of the splendid sleighing, drive to Clifton some Wednesday evening, and visit the School.

The class closed about half-past nine by singing the Doxology; after a merry drive of 50 minutes we arrived in Truro, thinking that we need to be alive if we do not wish those outside to get ahead of us.

Yours, &c.,
Observer.

Truro, Feb. 7th, 1868.

REPEAL MEETING.

On Friday the 7th (yesterday) a large number of the inhabitants of this County met in the Court House in Truro for the purpose of considering the feasibility of dissolving the Union of Nova Scotia with the Canadas.

Isaac McCurdy, Esq., occupied the chair, and F. A. Lawrence, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The object of the meeting and the position of Nova Scotia having been explained by the Chairman, A. N. Tupper, Esq., moved, and James Crow, Esq., seconded the following resolution—passed.

"Whereas an Act of the Imperial Parliament was passed on the 28th day of March last, confederating or uniting politically this Province and the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, and reciting in its preamble that the people in this and the other Provinces desired and concurred in its passage;

Therefore Resolved,—That this meeting deems it a duty to declare most emphatically and distinctly that the said preamble is untrue and unjust, so far as it relates to the people of Nova Scotia."

Moved by D. Nelson, Esq., seconded by Edward Dickey, Esq., and passed:

"And whereas the people of Nova Scotia, previous to the passing of the British North American Act, having been denied the right to elect men representing their views and wishes in the proposed constitutional changes, and having their protests in the only mode left them, by petition unheeded;

Therefore Resolved, that the Act of Confederation is not entitled to that respect, nor should it receive that moral and physical support, which we as a self governing people have always accorded to our laws."

Moved by William McGregor, Esq., seconded by Thomas Chisholm, Esq., and passed:

"And whereas, The Confederation Act having been passed without the consent of the people of Nova Scotia, and failing to receive from them that respect which is required to its harmonious working, and moreover imposing upon them burdensome and vexatious taxation;

"Therefore Resolved, That the representatives of the people of Nova Scotia, elected on the 18th of September last, be instructed to seek the repeal of so much of said Act as relates to Nova Scotia."

The meeting was briefly addressed by Robert Chambers, Esq., M P P, Hon A W McLellan, Esq, M D P, and D W Dickie, Esq, M P P for Kings Co.

It was moved, seconded and passed that Mr McLellan's attendance at Ottawa be left to his own discretion.

Three cheers were given for the hon. A. W. McLellan, three for the hon. Joseph Howe, and three for the Queen.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following return has been furnished us for publication by the Secretary of the Board of Statistics:—

Number of deaths in the city of Halifax for the quarter ended 31st December, 1867,—189. Number for corresponding quarter of previous year—158, shewing an increase of 31 deaths in the fourth quarter of 1867 over that of 1866.

Of the 189 deaths, 42 were under one, and 64 under five, years of age. 27 are represented as having died of Consumption, 14 of Fever of different kinds, 13 of Convulsions, 11 of Diarrhœa or Dysentery, 10 of Pneumonia, 9 of Heart Disease. Age 6, Paralysis 6, General Debility 5, Croup 5, Exposure to Cold 5, 4 were drowned, 3 from Infanticide, 3 from Falls, 2 were killed on the Railway, 1 from Intemperance, and 65 from other causes.

15 in 100 died of Consumption. The average ratio in Great Britain is about 13 per cent., or 13 in 100.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The debate on the Address closed on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the House waited upon His Excellency and presented the Answer to the Address. On their return to the House the hon. Attorney General moved a number of resolutions on the Repeal of the Union, of which he had previously given notice. They were read and laid on the table. To-day the resolutions will be discussed. Several hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1868.

House met at 2 1-2 p. m.

AID TO NOVA SCOTIA FISHERMEN FROM ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Hon. Treasurer read a communication from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, dated 31st January, 1868, in which he states that he has great pleasure in announcing to the Legislative Council that the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec have contributed the munificent sum of Five Thousand Dollars and Four Thousand Dollars respectively, towards the relief of the distressed Fishermen in this Province.

House adjourned until 2 1-2 p. m. yesterday.

☞ Don't forget the Penny Readings at Cobequid Hall on Tuesday evening next; see advt

THE "ALABAMA" CLAIMS.

SENSATION RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.

The following telegram appears in the St. John *Journal* of Monday morning:—

New York, Feb. 1.—The N. Y. *Herald's* special Washington despatch contains the following, which produced a considerable sensation here after business hours:

"The tergiversation of Secretary Seward is of avail no more! Another and higher authority has determined upon the course which is to be pursued in respect to the claims of the United States Government upon Great Britain."

"I am authorized to state most confidently and decisively that the legitimate demands which have been so meekly urged by the Secretary of State upon the British Cabinet are *to be enforced* at whatever hazard!"

"The new British Minister Mr. Thornton will presently be presented to President Johnson on Tuesday. Although the addresses that are to be exchanged between the President and Mr. Thornton may be guarded and serene, the fact yet remains that a speedy and satisfactory response may be made by the British Government to the ultimatum of the Executive of the United States, or else a declaration of war against Great Britain must inevitably ensue."

The *Tribune's* special on the same subject says:

"All negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims having been closed by correspondence between our Government and that of Great Britain, the matter stands as though nothing had been done by either Government tending to an adjustment.

"There is authority for saying that these claims will now at once be pushed to a finality with vigor, and that the Government will demand immediate reparation for the wrongs suffered by our citizens at the hands of the Alabama and other vessels fitted out in England under like circumstances during the rebellion."

A Good Move.—The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor are about to erect a shed on the Common as a workshop for breaking stone, where it is purposed to give employment to all those who may desire it. The City Council have resolved to purchase from the Association a quantity of broken stone to be used on the streets next year. There are hundreds of deserving poor who would much rather work than be the recipients of charity. We notice that a similar movement is being inaugurated in London. Miss Burdett Coutts has engaged to pay the wages of about 500 poor men, who are to be employed in improving certain streets, cleansing and widening lanes, etc. The city of London also agrees to supplement her laudable efforts to relieve the suffering existing among the poor, by furnishing employment on the streets and docks. —*Hx. Reporter.*

Wars and rumours of Wars come from the Continent. A London correspondent of a Liverpool paper writes:—

"While we in England are busying ourselves with the consideration of domestic politics, and while people in town are pre-occupied with questions of such vast importance as the alteration of the hour for the opening of banks from nine till ten o'clock in the morning, there are all the signs abroad of the gathering of a great storm. It may suit the peaceable inhabitants of the metropolis to derive their liveliest excitement from the discussion of the merits of a minister who, because he is leaving town in a hurry, neglects to give the order for the continuance of public works, and thus is thrown out of occupation in the hardest season of the year a large body of workmen, and to obtain their keenest satisfaction from the perusal of reports of festivities in the colonies in honor of a prince of the blood; but no such mild and genial themes absorb the attention of our continental neighbours. "Blood, Iago, blood!" seems to be the universal sentiment of European nations beyond the channel. Prussia and France are ready for the spring that shall bring each to the other's throat; Italy pants for the opportunity which a Franco-Prussian war will give her to put an end, once for all, to the anomaly of an independent temporal power in Rome; the East seethes with half-suppressed excitement and anxiety to revolt; and Russia stealthily awaits the opportunity to advance once more upon the Bosphorus. Thus it seems as if the opening year were pregnant with events. We have problems at home sufficiently numerous and weighty to employ all the abilities of our statesmen, and to absorb all the interest of the nation for at least a year to come; and we shall be happy indeed if, in the absence of any great European disturbance, we can suppress the elements of discord and confusion which at this moment perplex and dismay all who see in tranquility the condition of national prosperity. But it is much to be feared that the course of foreign politics will seriously interfere with the necessary action of Parliament in domestic affairs, and that we are destined to suffer from the continuation of home troubles in consequence of the irrepressible ambition and schemes of foreign potentates and people.

The following amounts have been received by Mr. E. C. Jones, of the Bank of Montreal, in aid of distressed fishermen:

1st instalment of Toronto subscription,		$2500
	Montreal "	1030
	Hamilton "	412
	Galt "	206
2nd instalment of Hamilton	"	1000
Thorne, Parsons & Venner, Toronto, per H McLaren,		10
Wm Thorne, Toronto, per ditto,		10
J Fernor, Montreal, per G A Knox		4
Total,		$5172

BY TELEGRAPH.

News by the Atlantic Cable.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Feb. 2.—Letters from Killarney say that the clergy of that town, who refused to say masses for the souls of Allen, Larkin and Gould, who were executed at Manchester, have ceased to receive any money from the Parishoners, and refuse to contribute to their support or that of their Church.

The cabmen of Liverpool are on a strike, causing much inconvenience to the inhabitants.

A terrible gale prevailed through England on Saturday night, and disasters both to life and property on sea and land is apprehended. The telegraph lines to Liverpool are down.

The "Courier Francais" Paris says, the presence of Admiral Farragut at Naples is designed as a counterpoise to the French forces in Rome, to sustain the Liberals of Italy, with whom Farragut holds intimate relations.

The "Courier" says the Admiral has sent to Caprera the promise of his support, and he only waits the reply of Garibaldi.

Reports from Morocco state that a severe famine prevailed in Tangiers and Lottand.

The announcement was made yesterday in both Houses of the Italian Parliament, that the crown Prince Humbert has been formally betrothed to Princess Margareta of Genoa.

London, Feb. 3.—The gale which passed over England on Saturday last was very destructive to life and property. In this city and Liverpool chimneys and signs were blown down and houses unroofed. Many people were struck by the falling objects and severely injured, and in some instances killed outright.

London, Feb. 3, (eve.)—It is reported the French Government is likely to withdraw the new bill for the regulation of the press, in consequence of the opposition to the measure shown by the Liberal party.

In accordance with a request from Lord Stanley, the Pasha of Egypt has recalled the auxiliary corps of native Egyptians which he sent to join the British expedition in Abyssinia.

The bill introduced by the Prussian Government, granting large indemnities to the King of Hanover and the Duke of Nassau, have been passed in the Diet. Much opposition was shown to granting these appropriations, and at one time their passage seemed doubtful, but toward the close of the debate Count Bismarck declared that if they were not adopted he would be compelled to dissolve the Parliament. This threat was effectual.

London, Feb. 3.—Despatches from Japan via Hong Kong announce that the ports of Hiogo and Asaka were at the beginning of the year thrown open to foreigners in accordance with a Convention made with the Commissioners of Foreign Powers. The captain and two sailors of the schr. "Moses Waving," which foundered at sea, were rescued on the 16th ultimo by the bark "Minnie Gordon," and brought to Gibraltar. They had been seven days without food, and to sustain life had to resort to the flesh of the mate, who died from exhaustion. When picked up, the men were hardly able to move or speak, but are now recovering.

The journals of Paris generally deplore the tone and tendency of the debate in the Corps Legislatif on the bill for the regulation of the press. They think the opposition to the measure will cause its withdrawal by the Government, and fear the final result will be the extinction of whatever liberty the press of the country may still possess.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Feb. 4.—Charles Francis Adams, United States Minister at London, has signified his intention to resign his post.

New York, Feb. 4.—A Washington correspondent says—"The resignation of our Minister to Great Britain was received some days ago, and that the intention of the United States Government to prosecute the Alabama claims immediately and decidedly, is the chief reason why Mr. Adams, whose intercourse with the British Government might have to be changed in a way to affect his personal honor, has seen fit to resign. The appointment of a successor is determined upon and will be done with especial reference to the national interests abroad, and is likely to be universally accepted throughout the country."

It is expected that Mr. Thornton, the new British Minister will be presented to the President to-morrow.

FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The Assistant Commissioner has published a statement concerning the operations of the tariff in Nova Scotia, one similar to that already concerning the tariff of New Brunswick. Based on the operation of the tariff of the year 1866, he calculates that the Dominion tariff will increase the duties by about fifty-nine thousand over the Nova Scotia tariff, but he says that had not Nova Scotia entered the Union, she must have provided for the additional burthen of two hundred thousand dollars, on account of Railway indebtedness.

The Ottawa "Times" says editorially that unfortunately an increase has been made on articles which the public are least able to bear, and a decrease on those which Nova Scotians have been taxed heavily without complaining. The real difficulty is the adjustment of the burthen, which no doubt will be considered before the meeting of the next Parliament.

A full meeting of the Privy Council will be held on the 21st inst.