

us with a mute prayer for succour. At that moment the two ends of the shawl fell against him, and he instinctively grasped them. It was a moment of fearful suspense. Would the knots so hastily made resist the tension of his weight? They did; he raised himself by strength of wrist. The sapling bent and bowed, but his hand was now close to it. He grasped it; another powerful effort and Dora fell fainting into her brother's arms.

Of that day's adventures little remains to tell. A walk of a mile brought Ashley to a place where a bridge, thrown over the ravine, enabled him to cross it. I omit his thanks to Dora, his apologies for the alarm he had caused her, and his admirable eulogy of her presence of mind. Her manner of receiving them, and the look she gave him when, on rejoining us, he took her hand, and with a natural and grateful courtesy that prevented the action from appearing theatrical or unusual, pressed it to his lips, were anything but gratifying to me, whatever they may have been to him. She seemed no way displeased at the freedom. I was most commended, but that Walter did not seem to observe.

The incident that had occurred, and Dora's request, brought our excursion to an abrupt termination, and we returned homewards. It appeared as if this were doomed to be a day of disagreeables. On reaching the inn, I found a letter which, thanks to my frequent change of place, and to the dilatoriness of continental post-offices, had been chasing me from town to town during the previous three weeks. It was from a lawyer, informing me of the death of a relative, and compelling me instantly to return to England to arrange some important business concerning a disputed will. The sum at stake was too considerable for me to neglect the summons, and with the worst possible grace I prepared to depart. I made some violent attempts to induce Ashley to accompany me, talked myself hoarse about fox-hunting and pheasant-shooting, and other delights of the approaching season; but all in vain. His passion for field-sports seemed entirely cooled; he sneered at foxes, treated pheasants with contempt, and professed to be as much in love with the Pyrenees as I began to fear he was with Dora. There was nothing for it but to set out alone, which I accordingly did, having previously obtained from M. Dermot the plan of their route, and the name of the place where he and his sister thought of wintering. I was determined, so soon as I had settled my affairs, to return to the continent and propose to Dora.

Man proposes, and God disposes, says the proverb. In my case, I am prepared to prove that the former part of the proverb lied abominably. Instead of a fortnight in London being as I had too sanguinely hoped, sufficient for the settlement of the business that took me thither, I was detained several months, and compelled to make sundry journeys to the north of England. I wrote several times to M. Dermot, and had one letter from him, but no more. Jack was a notoriously bad correspondent, and I scarcely wondered at his silence.

Summer came—my lawsuit was decided, and sick to death of briefs and barristers, parchments and attorneys, I once more found myself my own master. An application to M. Dermot's London banker procured me his address. He was then in Switzerland, but was expected down the Rhine, and letters to Wiesbaden would find him. That was enough for me; my head and heart were still full of Dora M. Dermot, and two days after I had obtained information, the "Antwerpen" steamer, deposited me on Belgian ground.

"Mr. M. Dermot is stopping here?" I inquired of, or rather affirmed to the head waiter at the Four Seasons hotel at Wiesbaden. If the fellow had told me he was not, I believe I should have knocked him down. "He is, sir. You will find him in the Cornet gardens with Madame de Saur."

Off I started to the gardens. They were full of bloom and beauty, crowded with flowers and frauleins and foreigners of all nations. The little lake sparkled in the sunshine, and the waterfowl skimmed over it in all directions. I was looking for Dora, sweet Dora—Dora M. Dermot.

At the corner of a walk I met her brother. "Jack!" I exclaimed, grasping his hand with the most vehement affection, "I'm delighted to see you."

"And I'm glad to see you, my boy," was the rejoinder. "I was wondering you did not answer my last letter, but I suppose you thought to join us sooner."

"Your last letter?" I exclaimed. "I have written three times since I heard from you."

"The devil you have!" cried Jack. "Do you mean to say you did not get the letter I wrote you from Paris a month ago, announcing?"

I did not hear another word, for just then, round a corner of the shrubbery, came Dora herself, more charming than ever, all grace and smiles and beauty. But I saw neither beauty nor smiles nor grace; all I saw was, that she was leaning on the arm of that prowl-like handsome dog, Walter Ashley.

For a moment I stood petrified, and then extending my hand, "Miss M. Dermot!" I exclaimed.

She drew back a little, with a smile and a blush. Her companion stepped forward.

"My dear fellow," said he, "there is no such person. Allow me to introduce you to Mrs. Ashley."

If any of my friends wish to be presented to pretty girls with twenty thousand pounds, they had better apply elsewhere than to me. Since that day I have foreworn the practice.

The three rules given by the celebrated John Hunter for the rearing of healthy children are: "Plenty of milk, plenty of sleep, and plenty of flannel."

Arrival of the "Canada."

The Royal Mail Steamship Canada, after a long passage of over sixteen days from Liverpool, via Queenstown, arrived at Halifax on Monday evening last. She brings English dates to the 9th instant.

The present uncertain state of affairs on the continent has checked business in the manufacturing districts, but without affecting prices, which are firm, and in monetary affairs, in conjunction with the large amounts of gold now leaving the country, home and foreign securities are subject to fluctuations which are not of a favorable tendency. It is true that there is less anxiety as to the issue of the Germano-Danish dispute since it is believed that the proposition of England for a conference is likely to be accepted by France, Russia, Austria and Denmark. Nevertheless the action taken by our Government in recalling the Channel fleet has tended to impress the public mind with a sense of the gravity of this European dispute, and of the intimate bearing which it is calculated to have upon our foreign relations.

Parliament will assemble for the despatch of public business on Thursday, February 4. Most of the English journals copy the articles from the New York Herald and other United States papers, on the Chesapeake affair, but make no comments on the matter. The dismantling of the fortifications of Corfu has commenced. The English troops will be sent partly to India and partly to Malta.

A fire occurred in London, on Tuesday night, which destroyed property of the estimated value of £20,000.

A considerable increase has taken place in the number of the distressed in the cotton districts.

There had been heavy frosts in England during the week preceding the sailing of the steamer, and skating was quite in the ascendant at the latest advices.

There is some talk of Lord Wodehouse succeeding the Duke of Newcastle at the Colonial office.

The Duncan, 81 guns, screw-line-of-battle ship, of 3,716 tons, and 800 horse-power, has been commissioned by Capt. Robert Gibson, (1863), as the flagship of Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir James Hope, K. C. B., appointed to succeed Sir Alex. Milne, K. C. B., as commander-in-chief of the British squadron on the North American and West India station. The Duncan will make her maiden cruise under Sir James Hope's flag.

Birth of a Prince.

Windsor, Friday Night, Jan. 9.

The Princess of Wales was unexpectedly, but safely, delivered at a prince at nine o'clock this evening, at Frogmore lodge.

That the accouchement of her royal highness was most unexpected may be gathered from the following:—Friday was a grand day on the ice at Virginia water. The Prince of Wales left Frogmore lodge at a quarter past eleven o'clock; the Princess of Wales followed in a close carriage, accompanied by her ladies in attendance. Their royal highnesses immediately proceeded to the lake, where they were met on the ice by about forty ladies and gentlemen, many of the gentlemen belonging to the London Skating Club. Two sides were chosen for the game of hockey; those on the Prince's side were distinguished by a white ribbon on the left arm. The game was kept up with great animation from twelve till two o'clock, when the Prince and company repaired to the Fishing-temple, where they partook of a sumptuous luncheon; afterwards they returned to the lake and resumed the game of hockey, which they kept up till a quarter to five o'clock, when the prince left Frogmore. His royal highness proved himself a first rate skater and player, being as active with his hockey-stick as he was on his skates. The Princess of Wales, who is an excellent skater, seemed much interested in the game, and was occasionally driven about in a sledge. The princess left Virginia water at four o'clock.

TRADE WOOD TRADE.—Farnworth & Jardine's Timber Circular of 8th January says: The arrivals from British North America during the past fortnight have been 12 vessels, 10,124 tons.

Spruce Deals still continue dull of sale, and prices are barely sustained, but on present rates importers consider it safe to hold; consequently many cargoes are being stored, which will have a tendency to stiffen the market. Pine Deals have come forward freely, and ordinary quality now sell at about the same price as Spruce.

Of St. John Pine Timber there have been no late sales, and therefore nothing to denote any change in the market.

Spruce and Pine Deals.—Miramichi, Prince Edward Island, &c., have been sold at from £7 to £7 5s per standard; and today by auction, a cargo of St. John Spruce at about £7 9s 3d per standard.

Boards and Sashings.—The latter have been sold at from £6 12s 6d to £7 per standard.

Hardwood.—Quebec has been sold from 16d to 18d per foot, according to size and quality, and Miramichi, &c., at from 15d to 17d per standard.

Lathwood.—Quebec Hemlock has been sold at from £4 12s 6d to £5 10s per fathom, and Cedar at £4 per fathom.

Palings and Laths.—The former have been sold at 57s 6d per M. for 4 feet, and the latter at 16s 6d per M.

—Hen. J. B. Clay son of the great Henry Clay, died at Montreal last Tuesday, aged 46 years. Mr. Clay was a well educated man, a lawyer by profession, and at one time occupied important offices of trust under his government, such as Minister to Spain.

The Australasian at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

"Australasian" arrived.

Some officials at Sheerness have been arrested for violation of neutrality laws in connection with sailing of Rappahannock.

Arrests have been made at Liverpool for recruiting for rebel army.

King of Denmark had declared determination to defend Danish rights.

Breadstuffs dull and declining; provisions quiet and steady.

Consols 90½ to 90¾.

Austria and Prussia have decided on military occupation of Schleswig in opposition to Federal Diet.

FROM THE STATES.

BANGOR, Jan. 29.

A brigade of Roddey's command crossing Tennessee river, below Florence, to join another brigade to proceed to Athens, to capture Federal force there, were repulsed with fifteen killed, etc.

At a supper at Raleigh, Gov. Vance and the Editors of the Standard and Progress present, the stars and stripes were toasted.

Petersburg, late Raleigh Register, comments sarcastically on such proceedings at the very Capital.

Confederate despatches report the Mississippi river blockaded at Milliken's Bend and Greenville by their batteries; also their cavalry reached within four miles of Knoxville, capturing 5,000 cattle, 100 wagons, and a large amount of other property.

Convention bill passed Maryland Legislature overwhelmingly.

January 30.

Knoxville correspondent of Cincinnati Gazette, 22d, writes that Federals crossed Holston, at Strawberry Plains, falling back to new position. Loss of stores at Strawberry Plains quite severe.

Federals burned bridges, &c., likely to all into enemy's hands.

On 22d enemy and Federal sharpshooters were skirmishing across river six miles above Knoxville.

Supposed Longstreet will besiege Knoxville, which is being strengthened.

Longstreet strong position at Bull's Gap, whence he can throw forces into valley on either side with great facility.

Southern despatches report Forrest operating successfully, whipping Federals at Lagrange, Collierville and Germantown.

Large forces in West Tennessee ready to join him.

Superfine Flour \$6 40 to \$6 70. Extra \$6 80 to \$7 00. Gold 156½.

BANGOR, February 1.

President Lincoln orders draft of five hundred thousand men for March 10th creating all enlistments to March 1st not heretofore credited. This it is supposed includes the three hundred thousand ordered in October, and is in effect a call for three hundred thousand more.

Supply train of eighty wagons, with eight hundred escort for Petersburg garrison, West Va., was attacked near Williamsport by 2000. Engagement lasted four hours. Train captured and garrison evacuated Petersburg.

Another revolution occurred in Matamoros. Cortinas again in power.

Two Federal regiments went across river to protect American property, and brought to Brownsville two millions of dollars belonging to Americans.

Gold 157.

CONFEDERATE RAMS.—We learn from a private source that one of the new "Rams" in Charleston harbor, which have recently excited the alarm of the Federals, is named the "Charleston," and was so nearly completed at the time of the attack in July last as to be fit for service in case of necessity. She is provided with ten guns, and is claimed by her builders to be a match for the Federal "Ironclads." At all events, she is the most formidable craft the Confederates have yet constructed, and would have increased the difficulties in the way of the Yankees taking quiet possession of the harbor, had they ever gained access to it. There are other similar curiosities where this came from, several of which were in an advanced state of progress at the time of the attack, when all the workmen employed thereon were immediately got to work upon the "Charleston." The engines and machinery for these have since been imported via the blockade. Our informant refuses to gratify the public any further, except to say that the Yankees will hear from them before long.—Morning Telegraph.

WHAT BROMIDES OF DEAD HORSES.—Some people will no doubt be astonished to learn that large fortunes have been made every year since the commencement of the war, out of the dead horses of the Army of the Potomac. The popular idea is, that when Rosinante yields up the ghost he is buried in a field, or left to moulder into mother earth in the woods somewhere. Not so. He has made his last charge, and gnawed his last fence rail, but there is from \$20 to \$40 in the old fellow yet. A contract for the purchase of the dead horses in the Army of the Potomac, for the ensuing year, was let a few days ago to the highest bidder, at \$1.67 per head, delivered at the factory of the contractor. Last year \$50,000 was cleared on the contract, and this year it is thought \$100,000 can be made on it. The animals die at the rate of about 50 per day, at the lowest calculation.

At the contractor's establishment they are thoroughly dissected. First, the shoes are pulled off; they are usually worth 50 cents a set. Then the hoofs are cut off; they

bring about two dollars a set. Then comes the caudal appendage, worth half a dollar. Then the hide—I don't know what that sells for. Then the tallow, if it is possible to extract tallow from the army horses, which I think extremely doubtful, unless he die immediately after entering the service. And last, but not least, the shin bones are valuable, being convertible into a variety of articles that many believe to be composed of pure ivory, such as cane-heads, knife-handles, etc. By the time the contractor gets through with the "late lamented" steed, there is hardly enough to feed a bull pup on left.

Hereafter, kind reader, when you see a dead "hoss," don't turn up your nose at him, but regard him thoughtfully, as the foundation for a large fortune in a single year. A considerable number profess to have experienced religion, and many more are very deeply impressed with the necessity of seeking the same great change. Last Sabbath evening, the Rev. B. Wilson, at the close of his sermon, baptized eleven persons, and publicly received them into the Church. A rather interesting incident occurred at the close of this part of the proceedings. One of the newly baptized, believing that "the promise was to her and her children," brought her little girl—a child of some five years—gave her up to the Lord in the same sacred ordinance.—Hillsboro Advocate.

THE WESLEYAN CHURCH at Hopewell Corner is now enjoying a gracious season of revival. Services have been held in the Church nearly every night for three weeks, and the interest continues unabated. A considerable number profess to have experienced religion, and many more are very deeply impressed with the necessity of seeking the same great change.

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As relates to the most recent and important part of our fleet, namely, that consisting of iron clads, the Government has very wisely had recourse to private building yards as well as to those of our great naval dockyards. The result of this is that we already have a considerable iron clad fleet, and are in a condition to double that fleet very rapidly if any necessity should arise for doing so. In addition to this we have established a wholesome competition between public and private ship-building yards, and between different private building yards of the kingdom, which cannot fail to ensure us the possession of every improvement in construction and of the very best models both as relates to swiftness and strength. This is a new arrangement in the building of ships of war, or rather it is the revival of a very old arrangement, for, eighty to one hundred years ago, many of our best and swiftest frigates were built in London, Liverpool, and other ports by private builders.

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LECTURE.

On Wednesday evening last, Dr. Rouse, of St. Stephen, an "ex-patriated American," as he termed himself, delivered an interesting lecture "on the condition, resources, and future of the B. N. A. Colonies." The room was crowded with an intelligent audience. The Doctor's lecture occupied upwards of an hour in delivery, and was listened to with marked attention, only interrupted by plaudits. The lecturer appeared to be intimately acquainted with the great natural resources of the Colonies, from Newfoundland to Vancouver's Island; and exhibited some fine mineralogical specimens which he had collected, such as iron, lead, silver, copper, emeralds, carbuncles, alabaster, &c. He strongly advocated a railway connection with Canada and thence to the Pacific. He made some happy hits on the subject of the American War, but disclaimed any desire to create an ill feeling against the North, notwithstanding his being a Southerner in principle, feeling, and by birth.

by merchants here she will not be sent to Halifax at all. We think our imp could take up the whole steamer; and they will do so. A great many advantages would flow from our having direct communication by steam with Liverpool; Messrs. Hill & Co., were the pioneers enterprise they deserve our support.

A young woman named Sarah Ja while crossing the ice between St. St and Calais, broke through and was A young man, named Frank Ellwood was also crossing at the time, went assistance, but got in himself, and escaped the same fate. His shouts by a number of persons to the spot, with means of planks laid on the ice, to him. The body of the woman was under the ice by the current.

On the 18th inst., two men, McPherson and Peter Ellworth met at a shop at the Mines, Glace Bay, 15 miles from Sydney, where they were freely in liquor. On their way to homes, which were near together, the rilled, and McPherson was so badly by Ellworth that he died of the injuries. An inquest was held and a number of planks laid on the ice, to him. The body of the