IMMIGRATION. When we looked for an increased im-gration to the Province, the returns of

vince has made greater efforts than formerly to ecu e an increased share of the stream of

no country, can the hard-fisted laborer, the not be too forcibly impressed on those of they do labor at all-have not been of a manuel kind, have but a poor chance of bettering their condition for taking as applica-ble to themselves those instruction which are We know

We know

Cerritories ravaged, harbors blocked up, of cases in which first class school teachers -University men-have been led into emigrating to Canada by not heeding this simple When too late they see their folly. They find that that field in which alone their talents and education could find employment is already fully occupied, and they are placed in a position which is worse than unfortunate; for they see no means of placing them selves beyond penury and want. Some of these persons accuse the Government agents fail to heal, and it is impossible to look of having been instrumental in bringing lately so fair and marvellous a prospect. them to this pass. If this is true, it is unfortunate that it should be so. Nothing is to be gained, but a great deal lost, by such a course as this. It cannot be too often reiterated that people of this class have no certain means of employment here. They may be so fortunate as to get situations, but the chances are greatly against them. The tating doubts as to what course they should yet time this year to pull up the lecway which has been lost by some means or other;

MOHAMMEDAN SUPERSTITION Holy Land, and lately visited the tombs of the Patriarchs on the plain of Hebron.— likelikood of the deficiency now visible being Among other places regarded as sacred, and covered during the remainder of this season. which the Prince and his party are the first Englishmen who have been permitted to visit, was the Cave of Macpelah, of which be, or that the influences they are at liberty Jacob said .- There they buried Abraham to invoke in support of their work are less and Sarah his wife; there they buried potent than those exercised in favor of other Isaac and Rebbeca his wife; and there I colonies, or that Canada really offers fewer buried Leah." The Mohammedans feel and less substantial inducements to emitthe strongest jealousy of the profanation of grants than those which are held out by these second places by infidel visitors and other countries. The last of these althese sacred places by infidel visitors, and other countries. The last of these when at length, after protracted negotiation ternatives, we presume, Canadians will with the Ottoman Government itself, as well be unwilling to accept, and we are thereas the Governor of Jerusalem, the Prince fore, compelled to choose between considera of Wales gaine authori y to enter, the pitcous amount tions of the faithful were ment of the department. Whatever the heard among the Mohammedan attendants cause, of this we are constrained to acknow-who accompanied him.—But the cave itself, ledge—that whilst every vessel that leaves where it is claimed that the embalmed body England for Australia or New Zealand goes. of Jacob still reposes, no one enters. There is freighted with precious living cargoes, we induced that .5 0 years ago, a healthy who watch upon the shores of the St. Law-

tombs or shrines of Atraham, Jacob and temptations as emigration fields in other and Joseph, the party were admitted, after a prayer to appease the Patriarchs.—The tombs of the women were not thrown open, toubs of the women were not thrown open, and a special difficulty was made about Isaac. Abraham, say the Mohammedans is pacific and genial-Isaac jealous and severe. Some years at the struck down lbrahim Pasha on entering his shrine. Where do the Mohammedans get their traditions of Isaac? According to Genesis, traditions of Isaac? According to Genesis, which we suppose to be the only authority, Isaac is certainly one of the most passive of the Patriarchs, unusually submissive as a son, and developing many responsibilities on others, even in his maturity; sending for his wife by Eleazar the steward; and leaving the control of his sons rather too completely in her hands afterwards. Possibly, on account of this inactive temper, they think him specially jealous of intrusion on of the Mohammedan hatch hear, which is a condition not unlike this conception of Isaac—half alive in a dim sepulcare, and disptaying life only by its jealousy last any one not dead should come and gas upon its

gration to the Province, the returns of the Emigration agency show a different result. On the year, so far, there has been a falling off, when compared with last year of 915; the returns being 4,737 against 5,622. It is not easy to account for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. At a time when the Prosince of the day and light, a bilation, with a result.

interests, too, are involved to an extent emigration, it has ceased to flow this way as largely as before. Who can offer a solution pore had made us tremblingly apprehensive emigration, it has ceased to flow this way as largely as before. Who can offer a solution of the enigma? The Province could not possibly be more favored, so far as emigration is concerned, than at the present time. South of it rages, in all its fury, a war unparalleled in the history of modern times. There, but her is in arms against brother, and these who claim the same place of nativity swearrayed against each other in deadly hostility. Its fair fields are devastated by an unnatural and fearful srife; a once happy and prosperous people have unlearned the arts of peace and entered upon the study of the sterner teachings of warfare; business has fallen off to less than half what it was during the palmy days of the Republic, and the remaining half is disturbed and disordered; in the not far off distance looms up an enormount ax bill and a high custom's tariff—and, yet, in the face of all this, the emigration returns show no corresponding themselves on the very favorable state of its themselves of the several that are fallentiated in the not far off distance looms up an enormount ax bill and a high custom's tariff—and, yet, in the face of all this, the emigration returns show no corresponding the conditions, would be the daily life off families?—what the aspect of solety and better appreciated the longer it were and the carrage. What are they are better allowed the wars grapes grown and the emigration returns show no corresponding the conditions, would be the daily life off families?—what the aspect of solety and the remaining half is disturbed and discontinuous and the more widely its range of the parish gave him a warm and enthusiastic respective to solety and the remaining half is disturbed and discontinuous and the more widely its range of the parish gave him a warm and enthusiastic respective to solety and the conditions of the parish gave him a warm and enthusiastic respe

the emigration returns show no corresponding changes. Federal journals are felicitating changes. Federal journals are felicitating themselves on the very favorable state of emigration to the States, notwithstanding their difficulties. As a matter of course, there is a falling off there as well as here, but it is much less than might be expected. How is this to be accounted for.

We take it that either the advantages which canada holds out to the emigrant are not properly laid before the people of Europe, or that the terms offered by the Government are not sufficiently liberal to induce enument are not sufficiently liberal to induce comment are not sufficiently liberal to induce thim to make this Province his home. The reports lately published from the several agencies spoke hopefully of the prospects of the present year. What is the result? I related sends us 1,753, England 1,520, Scotland 619, the German States 568, Norway 74, and other countries 103 emigrants. ficie, the evidence affords presumptive proof of war elsewhere. North and South together and will continue to eat them daily as long sufficient to suggest the inquiries. It is for the Government to see that if agents are to be maintained in foreign countries, their labors bear some proportion to the money possed in the money when it is agent and south together and will continue to eat them daily as long must be maintaining armies twice as great as any can be found. If but one hog can be educated in this way he will teach the population onethird less. Nover, we suppose did any communities send out fighting minute all on the farm."

expended in the work. Without reflecting is the slightest degree on the previous management of the Emigration Department, we may fairly presume, from the interest which Mr. McGee has always taken in this matter, that existing wrongs will be righted, when ever it is possible to right them, and that every reasonable effort will be put forth to show to the people of the Old World th tin no country, can the hard-fisted laborer, the farmer, be his means small or summer advances the soldiers of the North curely to his tail, and just long enough so great, and the strong, honest servant girl, will find it more and more difficult to bear that his heels when kicking, will reach it find more certain or remunerative work than up against the burning heats of the South. but not go into it. Now let him kick mean in this Province. These are the classes which should be induced to come out here. Nor will this drain upon the population find time talk to him, but at the same time keep which should be induced to come out here. For them we have a boundless territory and which the Old World used to supply. Even walk up to him taking hold of the basket the price of war to be paid; and when Americans are taxed as heavy as Englishmen, America will cease to attract settlers from until he can get up. If again he tries to Europe. It is hard to put a limit to the kick, buckle the reins again and so keep effects which this war must produce on the him until he is quiet. When he shows no fertile tracts thrown out of cultivation, and the flower of the people absorbed in a work of mutual destruction-these are some of the fruits of the strife at present visible. sible, at any rate, they are to us, and well may they move us to pity. Who can gain by such a war we cannot see, but we can and do see that while American's are intoxicated with its excitements America is receiving wounds which generations may without real sorrow on the ruin of what was

DECLINE IN EMIGRATION.

The statistics of the Quebec emigration sons and daughters of toil and sweat are those who, alone, may labor under no hesithere is at leas' a similar decline in the arripursue; and it is to them that the efforts of vals at New York; but this circumstance the agents ought to be directed. There is is not sufficient to reconcile us to the fact that whilst the flow of population from the Old World continues unabated, or, rather, and it rests with the Government to endeavor goes on at a constantly accelerating ratio, the to find out what these operating causes are, and remove them, if possible.—Leader.

means used in behalf of Canada have not been attended with the success that might have been expected. The promises of large numbers, which we have more than once receiv-The Prince of Wales is travelling in the ed from the agents of Canada abroad, remain ed it, to return blind, deaf, crippled and withered. But into what are called the they are presented in shapes that are unacceptable. We leave others to solve a riddle which baffles our ingenuity.—Chronicie.

to the Secretary of war, that he had captured 10,000 of Beauregard's army turns out taken ten thousand nor any other number of time, then given a little hay; half an hour prisoners, except a few straggless, and afterwards water, and then outs or other what is worse, he has not been able to the grain. By this plan water may be given lately often congratulated upon the abolition where Beauregari's army in. He has not without risk of cold as the outs act as a of those old causes of discord the country can desire to place any portion of their fellow-citizens in this invidious position. We have been lately often congratulated upon the abolition of those old causes of discord the country can desire to place any portion of their fellow-citizens in this invidious position. We have been lately often congratulated upon the abolition of those old causes of discord the country can desire to place any portion of their fellow-citizens in this invidious position. We have been lately often congratulated upon the abolition of those old causes of discord the country can desire to place any portion of their fellow-citizens in the plan water may be given as a congratulated upon the abolition of the country can desire to place any portion of their fellow-citizens in the plan water may be given been lately often congratulated upon the abolition of the country can desire to place any portion of their fellow-citizens in the country of the country can desire to place any portion of their fellow-citizens in the country can desire to place any portion of their fellow-citizens in the country can desire to place any portion of their fellow-citizens in the country can desire to place any portion of their fellow-citizens in the country can desire to place any portion of their fellow-citizens in the country can desire to place any portion of their fellow-citizens in the country can desire to place any portion of their fellow-citizens in the country can desire to place any portion of the country can desire to place any portion of their fellow-citizens in the country can desire to place any portion of their fellow-citizens in

EFUL IN FORMATION he duty of some of the State officers to errain and publish all the requisite facts. e object is important as a measure of public, for every common wealth should be written as a measure of public, for every common wealth should be written as a measure of public, for every common wealth should be written as a measure of its sendret.

74, and other countries 103 emigrants. That is the sum total of what has been done since the opening of navigation. No one will say that the exhibit is anything like what it say that the exhibit is anything like what it say that the exhibit is anything like what it should be. All is not right. Have the agents, in all cases, been as active in their work as they should have been? Have they labored with that earnestness and painstaking care which can alone secure success? We do not say they have not; but, prame, We do not say they have not; but, prame, will the people are waging it on such a scale that it will do the work of generations. We the arridence of the roots, of war electrons. North and Scale that it will do the work of generations will thus acquire a fondness for the roots,

rein of his bitting bride, and then the other further disposition to kick the basket, take it off, and put on the harness; then hook a whifiletree to one tag and lead him around the vard. If he shows no fear of it hook the other end of it and let it hit his heels at every step very soon he will not notice it. Now loose his buckling lines, and letting him have free play of his head, drive him around if he shows any disposition to kick, buckle up the bitting-rein again and, drive him thus a while longer; then again uncheck him and so continue to manage until he exhibits no sign of fear or disposition to kick no matter what may hit his hells. There are few horses that may not be cured in half a day's time by pursuing the above

FEEDING-BOXES BETTER THAN RACKS. Horses do not naturally gather their food from trees, why then should they be compelled to take it from a rack overhead? Every mouthful requires the animal to assume an unnatural position, which with young horses most particularly must interfere with the proper developement of the muscles of the neck and with the graceful carriage of the head. May not the awkward manner in which many horses thrust their noses forward and upward be attributed to the force of habit acquired in feeding from a high rack? Another serious objection to racks is the danger of the seeds, dust &c., falling into the eyes of the animal; and further, all the affluvia of the stable, the vapors from liquid and solid excrements, the exhalta-tions from the skin and from the lungs, pass upward and are to some extent absorb-ed by the hay—an edition neither savory or healthful. It need not be large and if the bottom be made of slats all rejected fodder can be easily removed. A closed box on ne side for feeding grain if the bottom of the main box be left open. The above may seem an unimportant matter to many but everything is worthy of attention which can add to the comfort and health of the

course. Horses that are disposed to run

away whenever anything hits atheir heels

in harness, may also be cured in the same

FEEDING AND WATERING HORSES.—The following abridged observations of a Freuch writer in the fournal d'Agriculture Gratique, are deserving the attention of all who have horses under their care:—"The same quantity of oats given to a horse produces different effects according to the time they are administered. I have made the experiments on my own horses and always observed there is a quantity of matter not digester when I purposely gave them water immed lately after a feed of oats. There is decid iately after a feed of oats. There is decidedly, then, a great advantage in giving horses water before grain is fed to them. There is another bad practice I observe that on giving grain and hay on their return to the stable immediately after hard work. Being very hungry they devour much food eagerly and do not properly masticate it; the consequence is that it is not a well digested, and not nearly, so nutritious. When a horse returns from work, perspiring and out of breath, it should be allowed to rest for a time, then given a little hay; half an hour the Toronto Synod, that the body of church-

which must be kept warm. This operation must be repeated as many times as the

employing these means with proper caution the spot will totally disappear, the paper will assume its original whiteness, and if the proper will be a second to the second t year. employing these mean the spot will totally di

of lecturers will be appointed, and a plan will be adopted in this connection a good

large church and congregation stood out in opposition to him. The reverend Doctor tried all the ways in his power to convert the solitary dissenter to the unity of feeling if carried out will be made more especially which previded the whole body, but all his efforts to (btain an interview proved abortive. As Providence directed, however, they happened one day to meet in the street when the Doctor held out his hand, saving-"My brother, I understand you are op-

have the best possible chances of doing well sed to my settling at Haddington?" "Yes, sir," replied the parishioner. "Well and if it be a fair question, on what rounds do you object to me?" by every honorable means the emigration from Europe of farmers and farm laborers :

"Because, sir," quoth he, "I don't think you are qualifed to fill so eminent a post." 'That is my opinion," replied the Doctor but what, sir, is the use of you and me setting up our opinions in opposition to a whole

The brother smiled and their friendship was sealed forever. How very true is that "A soft answer turns away wrath."

"Doctor." said a wit, "come, throw away your lancet and pill-boxes, and let us go somewhere for a week or two." "Yes." plied Bolus, "but what will my patients do in the meantime?" "Get well, to be sure, and you will lose your practice. I had not

Who is the most liberal man? And The grocer; he gives almost everything

Who would make the best soldiers? Ans -Dry goods men; they have the most dri l Who is the laziest man? Ans .- The furniture dealer; he keeps chairs and

ounges about all the time. Why is a leaky barrel like a coward Ans. - Because it runs.

Berald.

ARLETON PLACE

Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

the Church of England Synod, of the dioce of Toronto, had passed a resolution in favo of extending the Separate School system to the different denominations of Protestants And we expressed our regret that anything should occur threatening to interfere with or prevent the harmonious working of ou common schools. Not that the Protestants are not entitled to the same priviliges as Catholics, or that invidious distinctions should be made, in educational matters, i favor of any one creed, sect or party, but that is should be the aim of all to preserve our common schools upon which mainly de pend the hopes and prospects of a large majority of the rising generation. We hold that separate schools should not be granted to either Catholic or Protestant, that all should unite upon a common footing, being equally the interest and the duty of

an intensified shape, if a dispute about the

official religion of the school is to take place in

every school district of Canada. If the nation-

on Sunday last. It appears that on Sun both to educate their children, and there day morning, about 7 o'clock, old Mr. Green and a relation of his, named Joseph Gil to interfere with the prejudices or hurt the mour, lately arrived from Ireland, started feelings of the most bigoted religionist of in company from Mr. Greer's house to go through the woods to the house of Michael The Montreal Herald exhibits in the fol-Downes, about a mile distant. Mr. Greer lowing light the evils to our Common School says they lost their way in the swamp, and ystem which would be likely to arise were wandered about until some time in the afterseparate Protestant Schools to be allowed noon, when they came to a small back clearaccording to the desires of the Church of ing in the woods, which he told Gilmour England Synod of the Diocese of Toronto: was Nelson's clearance and that he knew "It is manifest that if this system is in- the way from that to Downe's. Gilmour introduced the schools will fall into the refused to go with him, insisting that the hands of the two or three most numerous other direction was the right one. After churches, which will each in some localities resting a short time on a log they parted be able to control the only efficient school, and Mr. Gilmour has not been seen since while the less numerous bodies will be at Mr Greer found his way to the house of Mr their mercy through the Province. There Downes, much fatigued, and asked Mr will of course be perpetual struggles in every Downes to go out and call for his friend which he did, but returned without finding to him. On Monday morning the whole neighthe other, and there will be an agitation borhood was alarmed and turned out to precisely on similar grounds to that against search the wood which they have continued church rates in England; the minorities to do up to the present, but without finding everywhere comp'aining that they are taxed any clue to his recovery. to support religious teaching of which they do not approve, and receive in return only A severe "smash up" of cars took place the possibility of using something which it wounds their conscience to use. We cannot believe, notwithstanding the favor with which the project seemed to be received

> train. The damage is stated at \$4000. A large number of deserters from the Amrican army are now in Niagara. Two arrived last week who deserted from the army at Winchester, and walked to Niagara. They represent the usage given to the soldiers as harsh in the extreme, and say that

On account of the extreme dry season the water of the Ottawa and its tributaries is falling very fast; hence it is supposed well as a vast quantity of saw logs. As a few changes in the agencies abroad, a staff benefit those who are more fortunate in getting their timber into market in good season, by keeping the prices up.

Mr. McGee seems to be setting himself

ly suited. Reports say that there will be a

deal resembling the mode by which Victoria

and the other Australian colonies manage

their emigration affairs. We believe als

that the Department has under its conside

ation a plan for the erection of cheap but

commodious structures at the different ports

and a few of the large towns in Canada, a

which comfortable lodgings and cooked or

uncooked provisions may be obtained at the

lowest possible cost by the newly arrived

immigrant, who will be thus enabled to live

cheaply and without fear of imposition at

place which he may select as his destination

until he can meet with employment in the

applicable to the wants of farm laborers and

female servants, classes which, next to agri-

wanted in Canada, and who consequently

and as it is the general conviction, found.

ed upon experience, that Canada can give

are the more likely to be permanently val-

uable, and less likely to end in dissatisfac-

tion than if an indiscriminate emigration

others, to whom Canada can offer but little

Many have been pained by the informa-

tion that Mr. Frank Drummond, formerly

of Quebec, and who joined the Northern

mers. We are able to state that the whole

story is fiction. Mr. Drummond, indeed,

chester, state that he was then about being

removed South, as a prisoner of war, and

that from the moment of his capture he ex-

perience nothing but kind treatment at the

ands of the Confederates. He states that

vice of Gen. Banks, whom he blames for his

scape having been provided for him by the

Federalists. In a letter to his mother Mr

Drummond remarks that the faise rumo

MAN MISSING .- A most singular case

has occurred within a few miles of this place

neighborhood. The proposed plan pose

vigorously to work, in making improvand inaugurating changes in the

Rx-President J. Buchanan recently receiv d from the Prince of Wales a magnificent full length portrait of himself. The donor ook this method of returning thanks for subject of mediation in America, and the he attention and courtesy exhibited toward British Government had no intention, at him while visiting the White House.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS. GREY .- The backward state of the crop this vicnity, as well as the Province a arge, is something alarming. Hay must be very light, and grain will undoubtedly be too far below the average in straw, so that fodder tion. will be scarce next winter. In view of this the farmers will do well to sow an extra acre or two of turnips, or other root crop.—Dur-ham Standard, June 20th. NIAGARA DISTRICT .- The genial showers the last few days improved very con ider-

the counties of Lincoln and Welland. On entrepot at Castle Gardens, New York, and the high lands, and especially where the soil is clayey, the crops generally suffered much from the drought, and timothy and clo.er crops were so far injured that many of the culturists with a small capital, are most farmers propose to cut the clover down in hopes of being able yet to obtain a second crop. Even on the flat lands along the lake shore in this county and throughout the in this country. It will be the special aim adjoining county, the hay crop will be un of the Department, we believe, to encourage usually light. On Saturday last we passed through portions of the townships of thorold Pelham, and Crowland and so far as we could judge the other crops have assumed as favourable an aspect as they generally have at this season of the year.—St. Catherines full satisfaction to such persons, these efforts Post, June 24. QUEBEC DISTRICT .- Since the recent

rain relieved the earth from its parched condition we have had exceedingly pleasant weather, the temperature being just warm were encouraged of clerks, artizans, and noon was showery, but the afternoon was fine and clear—with a brief but heavy shower about five o'clock. The rain ha already had a beneficial effect on the sur rounding country.—Chronicle 23rd.
FRONTENAC.—The want of rain has been greatly felt throughout the back townships

scarcely any having fallen there. In Shet field and the townships hard by, so little has tally shot by the Confederates, at the taking fallen that the dust upon the roads even was of Winchester, in Virginia. The New not allayed. This augurs badly for the hav and other crops, and farmers are becoming York papers recited the case as a proof of fearful of the result.—Whiq June 23rd. WATERLOO .- We learn from Mr. Alfred

Southern barbarity in the treatment of pris-Kitchen, that the growing crops in the neighbourhood of St. George, look better than those about Galt. He thinks the fall was taken prisoner, but so far from having wheat will be a good crop, although some of it is a little short. On some fields, however. been murdered, he is ative, well, and in the t is now three feet high. The hay has enjoyment of good treatment at the hands of seldom been lighter, and there will be a very short crop, which farmers are preparing for Letters received from Mr. Drummond, by sowing plenty of turnips, for food for Peas sowed early look well, those sowed late poor. The good harvest may yet be reaped .- Dundas

Reformer, 25th. LOWER CANADA FRUIT PROSPECTS .- A letter from Montreal says there is a poor prospect of fruit this year. Apple, pear and lum trees are decaying as they have been or years back, caused it is alleged by severe rost, and, caterpillers swarm in the orchards. In Kingston and the neighbourhood the

The Hamilton Spectator says that the cry raised about the destruction of the crops by about his death was manufactured by the perators at Harper's Ferry, who were en the drought, appears to have been permature; no doubt much harm would have been the gaged in providing news for the Northern result of a longer continuance of the market, instead of attending to his remondrought; but happily it was averted, and strances and warnings from the scene of everything now wears a promising aspect, The grain in many places will be short in the straw, but it seems to head out well, and is in a forward state, considering the dry weather. Hay will doubtless be a short which float so freely through the columns of crop; but the clover is excellent, and the root crops never looked better than they do

> SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Quebec, 21st June, 1862. His Excellency the Governor General

as been pleased to appoint-John Wilson, of Landon, Esquire, Q.C. Victor Bourjeau, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, and Joseph Sheard of the city of Coronto, Esquire, to be Commissioners to nquire into and report upon the state of the Public buildings at Ottawa, and concerning the expenditure and other matters connected with the same, and David Stark of Sorel, Esquire, Civil Engineer, Secretary to said

His Excellency the Governor General s been pleased to charge the Honorable ohn Sandfield Macdonald with the supervision of matters connected with Militia of he Province under the designation of "Min-

ster of Militia Affairs.' The Hon. Mr. McDougall and other nembers of the Government have exressed the determination of the Adminstration to carry out their maxim of rerenchment in public expenditure. The pruning knife is to be applied to salaries of officers, and the number of officials will be educed in every public department wheren a reduction is compatible with the pro per despatch of business. We hear that a igid inspection of the Post Offices, Custom louses, and other offices of the government, will soon be made, in order to determine how far the reduction of officers and salaries san be carried out. The action of the government will be based upon the report of hese confidential agents.

FIRE. - There was a destructive fire in the

A surgeon writing from McClellan's army speaking of operations upon the field at the time of the battle of Fair Oaks, says he removed limbs and cut out bullets without using chloroform, the patients being so excited by the noise of artillery and musketry

LOOKING IN THE WRONG BOX .- A Mr. Odgen, having arrived in New York from to the Post-office to ask for letters. In

rther by the "Arabia." be of the Circussian being under

In the House of Lords, Earl Carnarvon ether Government had protested

matter of course, this will cause a serious loss to the owners of such timber, yet it will covernment had no information in regard to the action of the United States Government in the way of approval or disapproval. For his own part he (Russell) hoped the United States Government would for its sake refuse its sanction to it and disavow it In the House of Commons, on the 13th Lord Palmerson said, in answer to a ones tion, that no communication had been re-ceived from the French Government on the

> present, to offer mediation,
> Lord Palmerston thought no men coul read Gen. Butler's proclamation without feelings of the deepest indignation. (Cheers.) It was a proclamation to which he did no scruple to attach the epithet of infamous.
>
> The Paris papers say the Patrie has gone too far in its statements relative to media

> The Daily News argues against interfer ence in America, and contends that Eng land has good reasons for not wishing to see carried out the intervention policy of

> It is estimated that the cotton through out England on the 1st of June was 428,000 bales against 1,645,000 at the same date

last year. Liverpool, June 14, p.m. - The news by the Scotta of the the two days' fighting at Richmond has no apparent effect on Ameri can sccurities on c

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Correspondence of the Leader.) Victoria, V. I., May 23rd, 1862. Inclosed I send you a list of Canadians who have registered their names at my hotel; they wished them forwarded with the request that you would publish them in The

* * The news by parties who have left for the mines, numbers of whom are re-turning every day, is of a gloomy character. Provisions after leaving Fort Yale are very scarce and high-miners were almost in tate of starvation. This has been caused enough to be seasonable. Yesterday fore-by the very severe winter just passed, and by the large immigration this spring. The snow has been so deep that it was very difficult to go forward with provisions, and when ever any would arrive at stations on the route they were equally divided amongst the mines. The number of immigrants who have entered British Columbia at New Westminster, paying head money, from the 1st of January up to the 17th inst., is 3,655 the majority of whom are Canadians. It is thought that California and Salmon River in Oregon will furnish at least ten thousand more, but they are waiting for packets to more, but they are waiting for packets to move forward with provisions. Flour in Victoria is \$13.50 per barrel, and rising bacon 18 cents per pound; beans 10 cents. These are the principal things that the miners require, and they have to be packed about 300 miles after leaving here before reaching the mines, and by the time they get there they are worth one dollar per lb There is no doubt it would have been better if one half of the Canadians who are out spring wheat appears at present as if it would be a failure, but the recent rains may last year. Number of the Uanadians have Cariboo diggings are going to last for a remained here trying to get employment, and I think generally have succeeded; intending to wait till further news is heard from the Stickeen River diggings, which is said to be fully equal to Carriboo. In fact they are discovering new mines every day, and very rich ones too, so that there will be pleaty of gold for years to come. Labor here is in very good demand, though it is not so good on account of so many emigrants trying to procure employment. Laboring men by the day are worth \$2; mechanics from \$3 to \$5. I would write more to you, but I have been so busy with my own affairs that I have not had time. I will write by next steamer and give you some of the Colonial items.

I remain, yours, &c., &c., EDWARD B. BARLES DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BRAD-HALF OF THE BUSINESS PART OF THE

TOWN IN ABBES! TIMES OFFICE, BRADFORD, June 25, 1862.

We regret to have to record a very calamitous fire, almost as extensive as the one which visited our little town in '56, and which retarded the progress of the place for a long time after. The one which occurred last night destroyed a large amount of property, and at one time threatened to destroy the entire village.

The first premonition of a fire were given about nine o'clock in the evening! when flames were observed issuing from a small stable in rear of Mr. Alex. Campbell's dry goods and general store Commercial Block Holland Street, and the signal being immed iately given, the firemen and citizens were soon on the spot with the engines. An effort was made by several persons to tear down the fences and sheds but the intense heat soon forced their attention to saving the conten's of the stores for in an increditably short space of time the fire caught the stores of Messrs. Campbell, Montgomery, Wallis, Barnard, and Playter, known as the Commercial Block, the shoe shop of Mr. H. Gorgan, and the house of Mr. J. Davidson, on Simcoel street, and extended as rapidly eastward, taking in those occupied by H. Smith, Confectionary &c., J. Stibbs, Bakery, S. H. Driffill & Co., drugs and books, and J. McBrien, boots and leather.

SABBATH REPORM IN PARIS .- Long has the French capital been known for its almost the French capital been known for its almost utter neglect of the sabbatical institution, and from various motives the fact has been deplored alike by the pious and the philanthropic. Men require one day's rest in the seven, whether they dedicate the period to religion or not. Experience has shown its utility, but in Paris toil has been accustomed bridge Belleville, on Wednesday morning last.
The mixed train got off the track, and a number of the cars were stripped of their wheels, and piled up in a confused heap by the force of the momentum of the running

"It is said that the Empress is doing patronised that they must close up on that day. The government proposes not to keep the labourers employed on the public works on Sunday, but a great many of them are kept in operation on the plea of necessity. The day labourers, masons, bricklayers, des, in Paris have adopted the habit of making half the day or Sunday ill noon, and then doing the same on Monday, thus making two half days of rest (and in many cases dissipation, despite the general opinion to ming dissipation, despite the general