

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

The National Division, Sons of Temperance, held its Annual Convention in Halifax, during the week ending Tuesday June 23. Delegates from various parts of the United States, Canada, and the Lower Provinces were present. The proceedings were unusually interesting; and members of the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of this Province speak in high terms of the zeal and eloquence of their talented visitors,—while the Delegates have expressed themselves much gratified by their enthusiastic reception. We have much pleasure in placing on record the following appropriate verses written by a resident member of the Convention:—

FAREWELL WORDS,

*To the Members of the National Division,
Sons of Temperance; assembled June,
1863: Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

Farewell Brothers! Homeward wending!
Here have pass'd some happy hours;
Life, alas, has dreary deserts,
But it boasts some blooming bowers.

Grateful, bowery rest we shared in,—
Vivid interchange of thought;
Cares and councils manifold,
All with worthy objects fraught.

Now the pleasures and the toilings
Fade, and Farewells come at last;
But the faithful memory claspeth
Cherished relics of the past.

Farewell Brothers! One great Being
Rules the far-divided lands;
Common Origin we boast of,
Common Cause our love expands.

Homeward bound! We part diversely!
Lov'd-ones South and Westward call;
Briny deep and iron road-way
Lead afar from festive hall.

Some to sister Province hasting;
Some to teeming eastern isle;
May a Providence all gracious
On each welcoming homestead smile.

Though the spangled banner riseth
Honored, o'er some hearth-stones dear—
Though Britannia's meteor standard
Proudly waves above us here—

Brothers still, in pious efforts
Let us e'er united be;
"Faithfulness," our favorite pass-word—
And our answer, "Charity."

Long we'll hold your mem'ry sacred;
Genial mind and manly form,—
Hear, in soul, your pilot voices,
Mid the sunshine and the storm.

By your prairie, lake and river,
Deign in evening thoughts to stray,
Backward, to the happy moments,
Pass'd by broad Chebucto Bay.

A MEMBER OF THE N. D.

OUR WORLD'S INHABITANTS.

It has been lately computed that there are at the present time upwards of 3½ millions of inhabitants in Europe; 720 millions in Asia; 200 millions in America; 89 millions in Africa; 2 millions in Australia; making the total population of the whole world more than thirteen hundred millions of people. It may give an idea of what this number is, to state, that if a person were to count this number of grains of corn—were to count at the rate of 50 a minute, for twelve hours every day—it would take 96 years to count as many grains as there are inhabitants in the world. Assuming, as experience justifies our doing, that, on an average, 25 persons in every thousand die yearly, it follows, that in the whole world 32 millions are dying every year; about 2½ millions every month; 87 thousand every day; 3,650 every hour; and 61 in every minute. Thus, in about 40 years the whole of the enormous number of people, of all nations, religions, languages, and colours, at this time inhabiting our earth, will have passed away into ETERNITY!! Are you helping to send the Bible to those who are in darkness, to show them the way to a brighter world above?

News of the Week.

English papers to the 13th inst. have been received by the R. M. steamship Canada.

The Polish Insurrection continues with unabated vigour. Engagements, terminating favourably for the insurgents, have taken place at Wyszogrod and Balwierzynski in the Kingdom of Poland, and at Horke in Lithuania.

Polish prisoners are treated with unusual barbarity by the Russian officials and their minions.

A frightful accident happened to a railway train conveying a portion of troops from St. Petersburg to Lithuania, caused by the railway giving way. 300 soldiers were killed.

England, France and Austria have united in a joint note to the Emperor of Russia, in which an amnesty of an ample kind is asked for the Poles, together with representative institutions, the admission of the Poles to a share in the Government offices and employment, complete liberty of conscience, and the reception of a Papal Nuncio at St. Petersburg.

TRIUMPHS OF THE CIRCASSIANS.—A letter from Soukum-Kale of the 24th May states that the strife between the Russians and the Circassians continues, and with the balance of success decidedly in favour of the latter:—"The last engagement which took place was at Ambosh, where a column of 5000 Russians returning to the newly-constructed fort on the

River Psach, by the line of the Chagwacha, after being relieved by some fresh troops, were vigorously attacked by the mountaineers. The fight lasted four hours and a half, the Russians losing 500 men killed and wounded. Another division of Imperial troops advanced on Zitzi, where they were about to construct a fort, and commenced cutting a passage through the forest of Bikanai. They, the Russians, to the number of 4500, were there attacked by the mountaineers and obliged to retire with a loss of 150 men, besides a number of wounded, the Circassians, under Mehemet Ali, only losing about a fourth of that number.

Much political excitement prevails in France; the recent elections have terminated unfavourably to the government. In reference to this result, a popular English Journal remarks—"A defeat of the Government in France means much more than such a circumstance does in this country. There it implies disaffection."

A TERRIBLE BOMB.—A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says that a Parisian inventor has offered to the Polish committee a new sort of fulminant which will explode even after being an hour under water. These bombs can be made in the midst of the woods, with ordinary materials, and at a low price; and it is said that many persons might be injured by a single discharge.

The King of Prussia has occasioned great commotion in Berlin by attempts to restrict the liberty of the press. The town council of Berlin has sent a deputation to the King, warning him against the unconstitutional character of his proceedings; and whilst the electors have condemned the illegal ordinances, the movement of resistance by legal demonstrations has been commenced in the Prussian provinces.

The crown of Greece is at last formally disposed of. The Greek deputation had an audience of the King of Denmark, on the 6th, and officially announced that the National Assembly of Greece had chosen Prince William George of Denmark as King of the Hellenes, under the title of George I. The new King of the Greeks was much cheered by the people upon leaving the castle of Christiansburg. A banquet was given in the evening by the King of Denmark, which was of an extremely brilliant character.

According to a correspondent of *La France*, King George of Greece will remain for another year in Denmark to complete his studies. At the end of next May his marriage will be celebrated with the third daughter of Queen Victoria, (Princess Helena), and on the 1st of June, 1864, he will set out for the country he is to govern. Until his arrival there the affairs of the nation will be entrusted to a Regency Council.

A most disastrous fire has occurred at