

The Carleton Place Herald
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AT CARLETON PLACE, BY
JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
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IN ADVANCE.

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EXAMINATION OF THE CARLETON PLACE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The examination of the Carleton Place Grammar School took place on the 20th inst. As usual, there were very few present, and only one of the Trustees for the greater part of the A. M. Query—Has the "Board" appointed one of their number to superintend the examinations, or is it a chronic forgetfulness on their part? It is rather a curious fact, that an Exhibition of the school or a "show" at the school house will draw crowds, but if there is an examination, scarcely any one can be found to attend.

We know that, as a usual thing, examinations are tedious, but should not the parents take interest enough in the improvement of their children to encourage them by their presence on such occasions? There is no pressing more disheartening to young pupils, than to find that their efforts are not appreciated. They must have some stimulus to urge them forward, if they are to make any worthy progress, for children cannot be expected to study very hard for the mere love of study, and if they find that their parents and friends do not appear to care whether they learn or not, they will not be very likely to exert themselves.

It seems sometimes as if children were sent to school more for the sake of getting them out of the way, than for any good it may do them, and really there have been scholars in school the last term, whose ten or twelve years would more naturally suggest a nursery, and other infantile appendages, than the serious work of study.

Another thing which has a great effect on the progress of the pupils is irregularity. We think that the parents are usually in fault, in this matter, for it is rarely necessary to keep a pupil away from school, except in cases of sickness.

A scholar would derive more benefit, we think, from a regular attendance of three months, than from a whole year of irregular attendance.

We are sorry to report that we have pupils, who have not averaged more than three days in a week during the entire year, and we might say even less than that, with truth—and yet the scholar is expected to make as much progress as if he attended the whole time; and moreover, the teacher is always blamed for any deficiency exhibited by the scholar. We might enlarge on this subject, but for fear of boring, we will leave it to the parents, who, we give an estimate of the attendance for 1860, and that of the past term.

From January to July, 1860.	
Aggregate attendance.....	3877
Average.....	33
No. of names on the Roll.....	60
From August 1860, to January, 1861.	
Aggregate attendance.....	2020
Average.....	214
No. of names on the Roll.....	58
From Jan. to July, 1861.	
Aggregate attendance.....	4697
Average.....	40
No. of names on the Roll.....	82

This of course does not include the primary department, in which the increase has been greater than in the Grammar School proper, there being nearly a hundred names on the Roll. The pupils in this department have been much more regular in their attendance, and when the labor involved in the care, as well as teaching, of young children, is taken into consideration, it will readily be admitted that one teacher cannot do the work of such a department thoroughly, and we would suggest to the Trustees the propriety, if the free school system continues in operation, of obtaining the services of a third teacher.

To make the Grammar School department thoroughly efficient, the teacher should be required to devote the greater part of his time to the advice, and higher English branches, having of course, a general oversight of both departments. This it is impossible for him to do while he has the care of twenty or thirty, we might almost say, a hundred. If this change could be brought about, we do not hesitate to say that the C. P. G. S. might and would compare favorably with any in the Province, for the class of scholars, that attend, are of a high order of point of natural ability, and there have been pupils attending during our connection with the schools, who would do honor to any institution of the kind in the country.

At the Examination the following prizes were awarded by the Trustees, for proficiency in the several branches named.

- 1st Class**—Donald McKinnon, 1st prize; Robert Bell, 2nd prize.
2nd Class—Isabella McKinnon, 1st; Cecilia McKinnon, 2nd.
3rd Class—Lettitia Murphy, 1st; Charlotte Murphy, 2nd.

FOURTH BOOK.
Julia Burke, 1st; John Wilson, 2nd.
SPELLING AND PUNCTUATION.
Donald McKinnon, 1st; David McPherson, 2nd.

FIFTH BOOK.
John McLeod, 1st; Jessie Cram, 2nd.
SIXTH BOOK.
Martha Dickson, 1st; Isabella McLean, 2nd.

For general proficiency and punctual attendance, Donald McKinnon.
F. S. HARRIS, M. A.
Carleton Place, June 22nd, 1861.

The Great Eastern has been chartered by the British Government to bring a small army to Canada, and in ten days she may be expected at Quebec. This is a prompt and proper answer to American threats against Great Britain and Canada.

THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORTO NOVO.

There is startling news from Lagos.—The British fleet on the coast has bombarded and captured Porto Novo, killing 700 natives in the fight. It appears that some time since Mr. Foote, the British Consul, at Lagos, proceeded to Porto Novo in her Majesty's ship *Brune*, to demand of the King of that place, permission for the English to trade there. To this request the King gave a direct negative, and also committed to fire upon the vessel. His like wise gave Mr. Foote to understand that as a King he would extend his protection only to the Portuguese, (who are the life and soul of the slave trade, both in the interior and on the coast,) who support him and the slave trade. Seeing how matters were about to shape themselves, the Consul communicated with the commander of the fleet, who as soon as possible collected all the cruisers then in proximity to Lagos, Porto Novo, and the Bight of Benin, and went up to the Lagos River with a strong force, composed of seven war vessels, viz., *Brune*, *Bloodhound*, *Fidjiter*, *Arrogant*, *Ranger*, *Esper*, and *Alceto*. He proceeded a short distance up the coast to bombard the town of Porto Novo, if practicable, from the sea.—Everything being in readiness, the fleet anchored off the port on the night of the 26th of April, and at seven o'clock in the morning the bombardment commenced, and by 3 p. m., the town was totally destroyed, and occupied by the British forces.

As an incident showing the hostilities of the Portuguese traders on the coast to British interference, we may mention as Captain Haby, of the *Alceto*, who was the first who landed, was met by a Portuguese, who fired a rifle close to the captain's head, the ball just grazing his ear. Captain Haby drew his revolver, and shot the would-be assassin on the spot. The affair fortunately ended without any loss to the British force, but the King and his adherents were not so fortunate, as 700 natives were found dead when the bombardment terminated. The King, finding that affairs were going against him made a precipitate retreat—leaving his crown—an old white hat, with a band of gilt lace and coral beads around it. This brilliant diadem was taken possession of, and no doubt will adorn the curly pate of another sable monarch whose policy will be less antagonistic to British intercourse.

THE GREAT EASTERN AT QUEBEC.—The Great Eastern was appointed to leave England on the 24th of June, for Quebec, with troops and munitions of war for Canada. Aside from the gratifying fact that Canada is to be safely garrisoned and protected from the inroads of exasperated irregular American troops, the circumstance that the Great Ship is to visit Canadian waters is one of no small moment. It will be an interesting event in the history of Quebec and the navigation of the river St. Lawrence. The opportunity which will be afforded to Canadian sightseers by paying the Ancient Capital and the Great Eastern a visit at one and the same time, will be readily availed, and we may expect special steamboat trips and excursion trains to be at once arranged. In fact there is little time to lose. The Great Eastern will be here in all probability on Wednesday the 3rd of July, and as her living freight will be rapidly discharged and a return cargo quickly taken on board, those at a distance from Quebec who wish to pay a visit to this wonder of the nineteenth century will have to anticipate her arrival and take time by the forelock.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—This is the title of a pamphlet, gratuitously circulated in Great Britain by the Grand Trunk Company, and although it has involved Canada in a series of financial complications, it has done much to bring to the notice of the public the capabilities known in England. The London Morning Advertiser publishes copious extracts from it, and makes the following sensible remarks as regards emigration to the United States. We trust our countrymen at home will take warning and advice from it and turn their steps towards the north, where all others on this broad continent should be the country of a Briton's choice.

"A country where civil war reigns is about the last place in the world that an emigrant with his family would select as his future home; and so long as intestine strife exists therein, so long it may be supposed, will all emigration cease to be attracted thereto. This is the present position of affairs as regards the United States, for no matter the advantages to the emigrant which may formerly belonged to a time of peace, the moment the rebellion stalks abroad—as it is unhappily doing throughout the Union, and with a deplorable appearance of a long continuance—these past inducements naturally cease to exist amid the dangers and discomforts which necessarily surround the inhabitants of a country engaged in civil war. Nor are these the only drawbacks the newly arrived settler in any one of the ports of the Atlantic States would have to contend with. In revolutionary periods all demand for labor, such as the skilled mechanic or the hardy agriculturist has to offer—in the enjoyment of the fruits of fresh arrivals, all they have to depend upon for the means of their very existence—ceases, as all peaceful occupation and employment are at an end; and from the last accounts from America it seems to be the general condition of matters in all the chief maritime cities."

After a truthful and descriptive account of Canada it goes on to say "this is the country which opens its arms to receive all new comers, to grow with her growth and strengthen with her strength, and to find a home requiring no other return than a strong arm, a willing heart, and a confident self-reliance trust in the future, and in the happiness and prosperity of their adopted country."

On Saturday afternoon an old gentleman named John D. Getty, dropped dead on Dundas street opposite Mr. Manning's store. He was about 60 years of age, and had always enjoyed good health. It is stated that he died of disease of the heart. The body was conveyed into Mr. Manning's store, and subsequently removed by his friends to his residence in Carleton Place. On Friday afternoon, an old lady named Burns, the wife of a farmer residing in the neighborhood of Pond Mills, dropped dead, and suddenly. She had been in her usual good health up to a few minutes previously, and died without a groan. She was about 50 years of age, and had resided in the neighborhood for the past fifteen years. She was the widow of a farmer named Estlin.—*London Free Press.*

"John did Mr. Green get the medicine I ordered?" "I should think so," replied John, "for I saw the shutters up the next morning."

THE FRANCHISE.

The people of this Province are now exercising one of the most important privileges of a free people. Upon their proper exercise of that privilege much involving the welfare of the community for some years will depend. We are afraid that with too many the duty is not clearly understood. The elective franchise is regarded as a piece of property, which may be used as any other kind of private property. The elective franchise is not private property, but an important public trust. If a man makes a foolish or imprudent use of his private property, he suffers himself, and perhaps his near connections, and there the evil stops. If he exercises unjustly or selfishly the elective franchise, the whole community suffers.—Every man who can not say that he has carefully and conscientiously weighed the merits of the different candidates, and given his support to the person whom he believes to be best qualified, betrays the trust committed to him. A single vote, it may be said, can be of small importance, but the constituencies are made up of single votes, and every man who goes into a field of battle, believing that the issue depends on his single arm. The abusers of the elective franchise are very numerous—the very lowest and most despicable class includes those who sell their invaluable privilege for money. All such should be scouted by society, and deprived of the franchise for life. All who bribe or are bribed, or who are guilty, for they are the tempters of the needy and unprincipled. A proof of bribery should disqualify the briber from ever holding any public situation. All this will be generally admitted; but much more remains to be corrected. There should be no compulsion exercised on the electors, whether by churches, by employers, or by friends. If the elector has any doubt about his choice, let him by all means advise with those on whose judgment and integrity he relies. But if any ecclesiastical authority says to him, "You must vote with me, because you belong to my church," let him reject the daring assumption with indignation. If his employer says to him, "You must vote with me, because I employ you," let him tell his employer that he agreed to do certain work for him, but not to sell his conscience as a freeman for a morsel of bread. Local attachments are another great source of undue use of the franchise. An elector who votes for a candidate because he happens to live in the same section of a town or in the same neighborhood in a city as the candidate, while he is aware that the more distant competitor is more fitted for the office, is unfaithful to his trust. Personal friendship or relationship to a candidate should be no ground for giving a vote, unless the elector can say, after careful examination, that his friend or relation is the best man for the interests of the country. There are many lawful ways of showing kindness and regard for a friend, but no friend has a claim, but no public grounds, to the electors' suffrages. Every inducement held out of personal benefit or office or emolument, to support a candidate who is not so well qualified as his competitor, will be rejected with disdain by the interests of the country. If every elector would go to the polls fearlessly and independently, to exercise his right as a great public trust, corruption would soon be banished from the Province, and economy and good government would triumph.—*Globe.*

MURDER OF EERULAM.

William Jones, a quiet and inoffensive resident of the township of Verulam, about thirty miles from Fendelon Falls, was brutally murdered on the night of the 21st inst.—He was about 60 years of age, and lived alone, having no relatives near. He supported himself by honest industry upon his farm. On Saturday the body was discovered by a girl who was looking for her father's cattle. The body was lying upon the floor of his shanty, fearfully cut. There were several deep wounds, any of which would cause death, inflicted with an axe. His trunk was discovered about fourteen rods from the shanty. No clothing had been taken off it. It is supposed that the wretch who committed the crime did it with the expectation of getting money. Whether he got any or not is not known. It is thought he did not get much. A Coroner's inquest was held on the 23rd; the body was interred on the 24th; and every exertion is being made to ferret out the murderers, but so far they remain unknown.—*Globe.*

HOW SUDDEN THE EARTHQUAKE WAS.

A writer describing the Mendoza earthquake, says:—"The town was all peace and activity. Customers were in the shops, loungers about the corners—a bright moon shone—when in five minutes the whole town was in a heap of ruins. The cloud of dust from the fallen walls was so dense that for half an hour the inhabitants were in total darkness adding to the confusion and dismay of survivors. Ere long the lurid light of burning buildings, or remains of buildings, began to gleam. Some persons who were buried under the walls but were still alive, were burned. Robbery then set in. Shops and stores were scenes of unbridled pillage. The earth at intervals trembled. The savage robbers would rob, and then kneed in prayer, calling in loud voices for mercy, and up and at the work of depredation again. A nun was taken out alive who had once been under the ruins eight days, but did not survive, such had been the shock of her system and such her exhaustion. A man was actually taken out who had been sixteen days under the ruins. He had sustained a bruise on the head on which worms had bred."

On Tuesday evening about the time of the departure of Prince Alfred, three boys went into the bay to swim at the water-side foot of Bay street. One of them named Joseph Falcon was a very poor swimmer, and shortly after entering the water, sank beneath the surface. As it was quite dark his comrades did not miss him for some time, and when search was made no trace of his body could be discovered. Yesterday the water was dragged and the body recovered by his afflicted relations. An inquest was held by Coroner Scott's court, and a verdict of "accidental death." The deceased was a fine young lad about sixteen years of age.—*Toronto Leader.*

Within the last two or three months fifty newspapers have sunk under the pressure of the times, and the United States, and a large number have been diminished in size. Counterfeit lives on the Cumberland Bank of Bridgeton, New Jersey, are in circulation.

Troops for Canada.

From the *London Times*.

Instructions were received yesterday morning by the Admiralty agent in Liverpool to have the Great Eastern surveyed, and if found suitable to engage her for the conveyance of troops to Canada. This has been done, and the Great Eastern has been taken up for the conveyance of two thousand five hundred men, one hundred officers, and one hundred and twenty horses for Quebec.

These will include the fourth field battery of the Royal Artillery, consisting of seven officers, two hundred and twenty men, twenty women, twenty children, and one hundred and ten horses.

The thirtieth regiment of foot, consisting of thirty-nine officers, eight hundred and sixty-eight men, eighty women, one hundred and twenty children, and six horses. The fourth battery of the Sixth Light Dragoons, consisting of thirty-nine officers, eight hundred and sixty-eight men, eighty women, one hundred and twenty children, and six horses.

In addition to whom there are to be also four officers, one hundred and twenty men, and one hundred and twenty horses belonging to the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and One Hundredth Foot and Canadian Rifles.

THE PROVINCIAL AGENTS' HALF MILLION LOAN ACCOUNT.

From the *Montreal Gazette*.

To make the matter quite clear we will recapitulate the facts as established by the correspondence.

1. At some particular date not stated, and for what particular purpose not stated, a loan of \$500,000 of Provincial six per cent bonds was made to the Grand Trunk Company, "under the instructions of the Hon. John Ross."

2. On the 15th of November last, the financial agents "advanced the larger amount, and agreed to advance the remainder of the money required for the purchase of the \$500,000 six per cent Provincial Bonds on the demand of the Minister of Finance." They did subsequently advance the "remainder of the money," and the bonds were withdrawn.

3. This money loan was described in the Grand Trunk Books as the "Financial Agents of Canada Loan Account." The financial Agents were requested to open an account in their books, entitled "Loan by the Financial Agents of the Province of Canada to the Grand Trunk Railway Company by the Finance Minister of Canada." But at the same time "to debit the ordinary loan account of the Company with the interest due and paid on loans made to the security of the above-named bonds." The Grand Trunk Board formally acknowledged that they have no claims whatever on the Province of Canada for this \$500,000 loan by the Financial Agents to the Grand Trunk Company; and the Province has got its debentures replaced.

Such, in brief, are the facts; and they are so simple that all can understand them. The comments are obvious. The loan of half a million of provincial bonds was in itself an improper transaction for which the whole Ministry must be held responsible. But as no loss has occurred, the census must be merely for speculative wrong doing. The Grand Trunk book keeping was clearly wrong, and calculated to convey a false impression, and so was that of the Financial Agents, if made in accordance with the instructions given them, but of this we have no information. Misrepresentation in an important entry in the books of a public company is greatly to be condemned. It is a misdemeanor. The conduct of the Financial Agents of the Province, as soon as they were acquainted with the facts, in unequivocally and at once saying they had no claim of Canada for their advance of \$500,000 sterling, was in accordance with high commercial character, and amounted to assuming a serious responsibility, for before the debt of the character" according to the picture presented by government commissioners, they will never be likely to see any return. But how will Mr. John Ross explain to them?

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

The following proposition for the completion of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway has been submitted to the Company.

To the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Co.
We propose to complete your Road to a point within a quarter of a mile of the river at Arnprior for the sum of \$98,000, and to have the Rails laid to within one half of a mile of the River at Pakenham by the 15th of November next, and balance to be laid next year. The Railway Company to furnish the Iron Rails, and we will pay the arrangements of freight and charges upon the Iron not to exceed \$11,500. All the material and work to be as good and sound as work already done on the Road.

We will take a lease of and operate the road allowing the Company Forty per cent of the gross earnings—until such time as the amount due us shall be paid. Or the Railway Company may at any time after giving sixty days notice pay for the work then done, and make satisfactory arrangements for payment will assign our surrender of the lease as required by the Railway Company.
(Signed.) PHILLIPS & CO.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

Boston, June 26.

The *Journal's* correspondent at Williamsport says that seven deserters from the Southern army at Knoxville, had arrived there. They were Germans who had been pressed into the service at New Orleans. They had not been paid for two months.

The Memphis *Avant-courier* of the 25th says that the Editor has been shown a despatch from the Southern Commissioners now in Europe, brought through Canada to the effect that the sum of \$2,000,000 has been offered at an advance on the cotton crop, and that France and England will soon acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. The *Avant-courier* firmly believes the despatch to be true.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 25th reports the steamer *City of Alton* cruising near Columbus, Ky., endeavoring to capture Memphis boats.

The same paper states that private advices state that the East Tennessee Convention adjourned sine die, after appointing a Committee to sit at East Tennessee be permitted to send a delegation to the Convention at Memphis boats.

A copy of the Richmond Examiner of the 25th inst. has been received here. Among the news therein is a Confederate Ordinance approved on the 21st. It makes the following appropriations for the year ending Feb. 18th, 1862, in addition to those heretofore made for the pay of 100 regiments of infantry, \$24,152,000; for a legion of artillery, cavalry, and volunteer, \$5,500,000; Ordnance Department, including the purchase of machinery and manufactures, \$4,500,000; Medical Department, \$3,250,000. The Examiner publishes all the war intelligence of our side contained in the New York papers of the 21st and Baltimore papers of the 22nd.

The New Orleans Delta of the 16th hurrahs for the blockade which brings Texan cattle to the New Orleans market, and thus cheapens beef. These cattle are also sent to the Confederate armies up the Mississippi. The Delta has information from Pensacola to the 17th inst. The army is in a good state of health and discipline, and the batteries have been greatly strengthened, and Bragg's resources and means of assault largely augmented. The enemy, too, has not been inactive. Ten new batteries have been thrown up on the island near the fort.

The Virginia Convention on the 24th discussed the subject of raising a land coast guard in the exposed counties not yet invaded.

An ordinance organizing a Guerrilla volunteers force in Trans-Allegheny, Va., was especially referred. This legalizes all criminal outrages by the Guerrillas, even to death without benefit of clergy upon all opponents. Another, authorizing the removal of the banks of the State, was passed. Another, relieving the banks from specie payments, was passed.

The subject of repudiating all the State bonds was debated and laid over for future consideration.

The Richmond Despatch thus accounts for the evasion of Harper's Ferry:—"Gen. Johnson fell back from Harper's Ferry under instructions, that place having no military value now that the machinery of the army is all removed, and being a mere trap which it would be as dangerous as useless to hold. The country before Winchester presents an open field in which every advantage can be taken of the enemy's movements. So soon as some arrangements are perfected, which depended upon shipments from Richmond which went forward on Wednesday, Gen. Johnston will make a forward movement on Winchester, when war with the enemy may be expected."—Gen Johnston has dispatched four regiments under Col. Hill, in the directions of Romney.

The Steamship *James Adger* and *Eagle*, of the Charleston line, having been examined by Commodore Brown and several English men of the navy yard, Brooklyn, and it is said they have been accepted by the government, and will proceed in a day or two to the yard for the purpose of being turned into gun-boats.

An iron battery, ten inches thick, at Shoeburyness, which had stood the pounding of a 68-pounder, smooth bore, has been tested by heavier shot from the Armstrong gun. The effect of a projectile weighing 126 lbs., combined with its velocity that at a distance of 600 yards, it cleared out one of the plates ten inches in thickness, and at the same time, carried away the back fastenings. A third missile weighing 110 lb. from a 100-pounder gun, brought the whole battery, above the point struck immediately to the ground.

Mr. J. Stuart Mill is now in Paris, and the day before yesterday was present at the monthly dinner of the Society of Political Economy. An unusually large attendance of members collected to do him honor, and M. Michel Chevalier was in the chair. The discussion which followed the report turned on the grave question of cotton, and M. de Lavergne, M. Michel Chevalier, M. A. Cochet, and Mr. Stuart Mill himself took part in it. M. A. Cochet created some sensation by showing that if a different system were followed in Algeria to that which has hitherto prevailed, large supplies of very excellent cotton could be obtained from the colony.—*Letter from Paris.*

The other day, as one of the workmen in Mr. Bell's cooperage was sawing up some oak grown in the Highlands, in the hollow of the wood near the centre of the tree he came upon the nest of a bird quite entire, in which was found, in good preservation, the bones of a black bird, in a yard corner of the nest must have remained for at least 15 years, as that amount of growth existed round the hollow in which the nest was found. *Peterhead Sentinel.*

MELANCHOLIC ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a man, named Joseph Bonard, residing in St. Paul Street, was assisting in loading a cart with cedar posts. In a yard corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine Streets, he threw up one thinking to clear the wheels, but instead of doing so, it struck the wheel and rebounded, striking him on his temple, and we regret to say, the poor fellow died in three hours after. He was 24 years of age and has left a wife and three children.—*Montreal Advertiser.*

AN ENGLISH WRITER'S VIEW OF FLESHY GIRLS.

Augusta Sala, in the last number of "Temple Bar," observes: "Now of fat girls there are several varieties. There is your fat baby girl, a delightful little dumpling of a child, every one of whose dimples is a mine of delight, and every one of the creases in whose rosy limbs inspire you with an irresistible propensity to tickle it. These are the little baby children that Rubens painted so gloriously. He made their little puffed out cheeks celestial rosette; he curled their flaxen locks like unto the young tendrils of the vines; he tipped their little heels and elbows with rich carnation; he took away their sex and made them epicure; and when he had added little wings of green and golden plumage to their shoulders they were no longer baby children but angels ministering in the apothecaries of kings and emperors, who, I sincerely trust, have reached the destination, which the courtly pencil of Peter Paul ascribed to their dead majesties. There is your fat school-girl, with long fast ringlets, profuse as Louis Quatorze's periwigs, with fixed, blue eyes that remind you unpleasantly of the Pantheon *Bazaar* and Madam Monnani's wax work shop, and with a dull, listless fixity of demeanor that makes one always wish to find out where the string is, in order to pull it, and cause the eyes to move and the great doll to speak 'papa' and 'mamma.' Yet another variety of the fat school-girl is there in the romp, or 'tom-boy,' who has cheeks as ruddy and as hard as Ribstone pippin, who is contentedly grazing the skin off her arms, and tearing the trimmings off the ends of her trousers; who, if she lives in the country is in the habit of catching young colts and riding them without saddle or bridle round paddocks; who is always getting into domestic trouble through her transactions with a big black dog fond of the water and of chivying cats; who is always laughing, has a tremendous appetite, and once fought with a boy and came off victorious. The decline of the old fashioned system of education, and the rise of seminaries and collegiate institutions, where young ladies attend lectures on the Ode for the and the Therapeutic Osmogony of Ancient Art, has made the tom-boy fat girl an exceedingly rare specimen of femininity; but she is still occasionally to be met with—notably in Westmoreland boarding-schools, and in farm houses of the west. I lament the progressive extinction of the merry fat girl. She usually grows up a comfortable matron, with a tribe of sunny children, all as great romps as she had been. Her pickled walnuts were perfection. She was one of those admirable women who always give you something to eat when you call upon them;—if you are neither hungry or thirsty, insist upon your carrying away a pot of preserves or a slice of cake with you. It was in the golden age, and England was merry England, indeed, when those fat matrons, who had been fat girls, flourished. They used to entertain you at 'meat teas'—bounteous repasts, where there were sausages and pressed beef, soured 'mackerel and potato cake.'

TANGIER GOLD MINE.—The Halifax Express says:—"Some of the Miners at the gold diggings are said to have been very successful during the past week. Admiral Sir A. Milne and Lord Mulgrave left yesterday morning in H. M. S. Hydra for the mine. The steamer Neptune and several small sailing vessels are doing a fair business in carrying passengers to the gold region."

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Duncan upon the body of a woman named Alice Finn, who died in the morning at her residence, corner of Princess and Duke streets. It was shown in evidence that deceased for many months past was an habitual drunkard and that nothing could restrain her passion for intoxicating liquors. The jury found that death had been caused by excessive drinking.—*Toronto Leader.*

The medical men of London have been listening to an address by Dr. Forbes Winslow, in which he claimed that the profession was neglected by the government, and that its eminent men are entitled occasionally to "a star, or cross, or a ribbon," or something of equivalent distinction.

When Erskine was appointed to succeed Dundas as Lord Advocate, the latter offered him the lion of his silk gown. "Ere the short time you'll want it, you had better borrow mine." "I've no doubt," said Erskine, "that your gown is made to fit any party; but however short my time may be in office, it shall never be said that Henry Erskine put on the abandoned habits of his predecessor."

A citizen of Alexandria, recently released from Manassas, says there is a large number of prisoners there. The roads are all blocked. He was told the troops were to be in Washington in a few days, and that the people there would be hung.

The report of sending negotiations between the rebels and the Administration is contradicted. Major General Dix will assume command in a few days. Gen. Butler is proceeding vigorously in erecting batteries to protect his lines.

The Provincial Exhibition Building is progressing satisfactorily under the hands of the contractors. On Friday the framework of the centre portion of the edifice was raised to its full height, and announced by a Union Jack flying from the top. The brickwork is also going up rapidly, and there is every probability that the building will be fully completed some time before the exhibition.

Recent developments show that Mr. Floyd, a short time prior to the outgoing of Buchanan's administration, sold as old iron some of the best guns in the possession of the Government. In one instance he sold to a locomotive machine shop in New Jersey near two dozen very large guns, at the nominal price of \$20. The guns were sold as old iron, though worth at least fifty cents per pound.

On Friday last a man named Levi, the chief of a gang of burglars, was arrested in Cleveland who is said to be worth not less than \$200,000, having this money invested in lands and in other various ways.

Two little girls having gone unaccompanied into the French Cathedral in Quebec on Tuesday evening, were locked up by the bodean, and remained there all night, to the great distress of their parents, who knew nothing of their whereabouts.

RIOT IN MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, June 24: The feeling against the banks, which has been growing for some days, culminated this morning in an attack upon them by a mob. Mitchell's Bank was first attacked and all the furniture destroyed. Mr. Mitchell, with several clerks, were in the building at the time, one of whom was taken out insensible. The mob afterwards attacked the State Bank, Bank of Milwaukee, Jurean Bank, and Martin's Bank, and the Montgomery Guards, Capt. O'Rourke, were called out by the Mayor, but after arriving on the ground refused to act. The Zouaves were then called out and fired on the mob with buckshot. Fears are entertained that there will be sad work this afternoon.

SECOND DISASTROUS.—The riot to-day caused a greater loss of property than was at first supposed.

The attack is ascertained to have been a regularly organized thing throughout. Yesterday meetings were held in the upper wards of the city, and about ten o'clock this forenoon the rioters marched from the sixth and ninth wards through west Wisconsin street to Mitchell's bank, attacking it with stones and bricks, soon riddling the windows completely. The clerks barricaded the doors in order to gain time to secure the valuables which they did in a great measure. The mob then broke down the doors and soon stripped the room of everything, throwing the furniture and books into the street.—The Statute Bank on the opposite corner and J. B. Martin's office were then attacked and served in a like manner. The Bank of Milwaukee was also stoned but suffered little damage. Alles and McGregor's real estate office was completely gutted and the books, valued at \$6,000 destroyed.

THE TERMINATION OF THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

During a truce from the 13th to 15th terms were offered to the rebels by Governor Brown, but they were not accepted, the hostilities were renewed on the 15th. The white flag of truce was lowered from the Maori staff and replaced by a blood red war flag, in a few minutes it was lowered, and one solitary shot from the natives invited to the combat. The troops were not yet allowed to reply, and the Maori, after hoisting and lowering their war flag, three times fired in good earnest, and poured volleys from their rifles. Our fire was excellent and fearfully destructive. The day and night continued through Saturday and Sunday, and up to five o'clock, when it ceased, and the natives yielded again, and this time finally hoisting the white flag. The Waikato retreated to their country, owing to a loss of 300 out of 1500 men, and Wiremuking retired, though without accepting the terms offered. The Taranaki tribes had been invited to come in and accept the terms of peace offered by the Governor. Capt. Mercer, Royal Artillery, brought three Armstrong guns and four men into action. Lieutenant MacNaughton killed, Lieutenant Rees severely wounded, Lieutenant Wheelan slightly. All three officers of the 40th.

HORRIBLE PYRAMID OF SERPENTS.