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European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BAVARIA."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 7.

The Bavaria from Southampton, 25th Sept., was intercepted off Cape Race at 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

BRITAIN.

The Times' city article of 25th, says that great excitement prevailed in Foreign market consequent upon more distinct repetition of announcement that England, France, and Spain will forthwith interfere in Mexico.

Mexican stock advanced more than two per cent; quoted at 25⅜.

Downward tendency of English funds continues. Consols 93⅛ a ¼ money, 93⅜ a ½ account.

Passports have been abolished for British in Netherlands.

FRANCE.

The Kings of Denmark and Holland visit Napoleon at Compeigne, Oct. 6, at the same time with the King of Prussia.

Vintage near Lyons excellentr Bourse firm. Rentes 69.40.

Saxony does not object to commercial treaty with France, but agrees perfectly with Prussia.

SWITZERLAND.

French Minister in Thargal handed into Federal Council another note referring to the Villidegrand affair, wherein France adheres to statement contained in previous note, the accurancy of which had been contested by Federal Council.

TURKEY.

Vanguard of Turkish army which was at Scarbah fell back on the 17th, upon Ireligne and Kilopuvk. The retreat was caused by bold movements of the insurgents.

Omar Pacha is concentrating forces at Ireligne. Vlapica of Montenegro called out all contingents and awaits Turkish army on Montenegrin Territory.

ITALY.

Rumored that General Fanti replaces Cialdini at Naples.

"Opinione" says a new law on internal administration will shortly be published, abolishing the offite of Lieutenant General.

"Opinione anticipates Baron Lecous recall on receipt of official intimation from him of fresh refusal of Spain to deliver up the archives of Neapolitan Consulate.

A ship laden with arms, believed destined to fi tout expedition in Umbrio against Papal Provinces, had been seized.

GREECE.

The miscreant who attempted assasination of the Queen, was a young student named Darins, weapon used was a revolver. The Queen displayed great coolness.

JAPAN.

An attempt was made at Cawagawa, July 5th, by a fiendish assassin, to murder the inmates of British Legation; two wounded, the rest e caped. All quiet, July 21st.

Cotton advanced ⅛. Market excited.—Breadstuffs show downward tendency; all qualities slightly declined. Provisions dull.

FROM THE STATES.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.

An attempted surprise and attack on the Federal camp at Hatteras Inlet on Friday by 2500 Rebels, was defeated, the Rebels losing two to three hundred killed and wounded, principally by shells from the fleet.—They had previously taken 50 prisoners, consisting of the pickets and sick of a Federal force stationned 13 miles from the main body, who retreated before their superior force.

Reinforcements are rapidly joining Fremont in Missouri and Rosecrans in Western Virginia.

Breckenridge has joined the Rebel army.

A Federal gun boat has crossed the Bar of the Mississippi and appeared off New Orleans.

The Governor of Louisiana has issued a proclamation prohibiting planters to send cotton to New Orleans or other points of shipment.

Breadstuffs show slight decline.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.

Statements that Commissions in the Federal army had been tendered to foreigners and recruting in Canada, sanctioned by Government, are authoritatively denied. The only exception is that Garabaldi, a naturalized, American citizen was tendered the position of Major General, should he decide to accept.

The army of the Potomac is slowly advancing into Virginia and the Rebels are retreating.

The Rebels are retreating before Gen. Fremont in Missouri.

The loss of the Rebels in their attempt to surprise Hatteras Inlet was serious. Several of their steamers and Barges were sunk and 6 or 700 drowned. Federal loss 70 killed and prisoners. Rebels were entirely dispersed.

Superfine State Flour $5 25 a 35 Extra 5 45 a 5 5 55.

Science in Schools.

The following letter is copied from the Scientific American. The argument although written for another latitude will apply with equal force to this Province.

The important relations of the natural sciences to the industrial arts, and human welfare generally, claim for them, as it seems to me a more careful consideration than they now share from directors of public instruction. In our State schools for the training of teachers, no department receives less attention than this. The art of teaching grammar, arithmetic, geography, history &c., is thoroughly taught in most of these teachers' schools, as it should be. Ingenuity is taxed to devise illustrations for making clear, and engaging to the child, the principles of grammar or the facts of history for instance; but in regard to teaching the elements of natural science there seems to be a strange neglect.

I shall not here attempt to prove what I believe to be self-evident, viz., that the study of natural objects and general phenomena of science, precede, in the natural order, the study of such branches as grammar and abstract numbers, involving an exercise of the reflective rather than the perceptive faculties; my object being merely to show why results so unsatisfacory are seen in the study of such sciences as chemistry and natural philosophy in so many schools where the teaching of these is attempted.

Everybody who is acquainted with the operations of the young mind knows that its ideas are gained chiefly through the senses of seeing, hearing, &c Hence the importance of visible illustrations by experiment, in order to make clear and impressive the facts and principles of these sciences. It is idle to attempt, for example, to give a class of lads a clear understanding of air and its mechanical and chemical relations to respiration, without some visable experimental illustration. No mere book or oral description of electro-magnet, or the telegraph, ever enables the school boy to comprehend their action.

So again, the chemistry of combustion and oxydation, bleaching, &c How is it possible to make such subjects clear and engaging without some visible illustration of the chemical action of oxygen, hydrogen and chlorine gases?

To teach properly, then, the elements of such sciences, *they must be properly illustrated.* And in this consists the chief difficulty—the art of mechanical illustration.—Chemistry and natural philosophy are experimental sciences and require for demonstration machines and manual skill. Now this manual skill with apparatus cannot be learned from studying books or witnessing ordinary experimental exhibitions. It requires more specific directions—a more practical study. What teacher ever learned from books or lectures merely how to perform with promptness, accuracy and safety to apparatus, the more delicate experiments with an air pump; or how to separate, collect and experiment with even the simple gases in chemistry? Success in scientific illustrations depends upon attention to details. For example, a particle of dust between the surfaces of a glass receiver and the plate of the air pump, the lack of a washer or a drop of oil may cause failure in a series of proposed pneumatic illustrations. Want of discretion to apply heat may fracture a glass receiver holding a chemical mixture, and do serious damage to a choice apparatus. And so throughout the whole range of scientific manipulation, ignorance and want of attention to details is the chief cause of bungling and failing.

From several years of experience in an apparatus manufactory and as a teacher of practical science, I have had some opportunities for observing the manner of using apparatus in schools, and I am forced to believe that in most of these this is availaible for illustrating science to *lees than one-tnird* the extent for which it was intended by the manufacturer and purchasers.

The teacher who attempts to illustrate by experiment the principles and facts of science without having given same special attention to manipulations with instruments, is almost sure to bungle before his classes, injure the machines and create for himself and pupils a disgust of experimental science.

The awkward and expensive attempts too often made to illustrate even the simplest principles, do a vast deal to discourage the proper study of elementaay philosophy and chemistry in schools. When will Boards of Education learn that colleges, lectures and text-books of science do not necessarily qualify for teaching where manual skill is requisite—that it is the art of preparation as well as delivery that the teacher of philosophical science should comprehend.

When more special attention shall be paid at teachers' seminaries, to the art of manipulating with economy and grace, then may we expect to see elementary science assume its deserved importance in our schools, and our youth, quickening in perception, go forth keen to explore the fruitful fields of science.

A. W. SPRAGUE.

Boston, Sept., 25, 1861.

Carcel and his Lamp.

To Carcel the clockmaker of Paris, we owe the solution of an important difficulty in lamp making—the avoidance of the projection of the reservoir. In a lamp which he constructed, Carcel made the reservoir for oil as the lower part of the lamp, and placed close to it a clockwork which moved a little force pump, the piston of which raised the oil as far as the wick. The spring was reached by means of a key. The mechanical means employed by Carcel for raising the oil to the burner were as ingenious as elegant; therefore have we changed nothing of the inventor's lamp. The wheel work that he adopted has always been retained, the improvements being secondary points in the mechanism.

Carcel drew but a small profit from his important discovery. Like many originators of useful inventions to whom we are indebted for the luxury and ease of actual life he left to others the profit and benefits of his work. He died in 1812, full of infirmities. Life had been to him but a long and painful struggle. When he wished to patent and secure to himself the property of his discovery, and to commence the use of it, he had to have recourse to a partner to find the necessary funds. It was the apothecary Carreau who joined him; thus the patent, which was delivered the 24th of October, 1800, bore the two names of Carcel and Carreau. But the latter had nothing to do with the discovery, though his intervention in the enterprise was not without its advantages. Carcel, greatly discouraged, would not have followed up the work he had proposed for himself had it not been for the entreaties and encouragement of his friend—However, the term of the patent expired without having brought any important profit to the two partners. In the Rue de l'Arbre Sec, at Paris, may still be seen the old shop of Carcel, occupied to this day by a member of his family, bearing this sign—"*Carcel, Inventeur.*" In the doorway of this simple shop may be seen the first model of the lamp which Carcel constructed. The hot air which passes from the glass chimney of the lamp serves to put in motion the machanism by which the oil is raised to the burner. On other lamps is clockwork, constructed as by Carcel, the needles of which are put in action by the same mechanism which raises the combustible liquid.—[Scientific American.

A French bully—wild English justice.

There was a french ruffian—by courtesy called a gentlemen—a thorough paced Bonapartist. He had been one of the many whose heels preserved their lives at Waterloo's celebrated *suavé qui peut*, and he consequently had a hatred to all Englishmen.—To gratify his intended extensive system of revenge, he had practised pistol firing till he had arrived at perfection in the art, that he was certain of hitting an opponent in any part of the body, he pleased. Many had been the victims to his cool, calculating malignity; he had become an absolute nuisance, for he would not be shunned. One evening, at the Frascati gambling house a green and yonng John Bull, with more money than brains, had been very much excited by continued losses. He was sitting apart from the players, the picture of spleen and self-reproach, when this runaway Waterloo hero approached him, and making some rude observation both on the youth and country of the infatuated gamester, laughed outright. A verbal explanation of such insulting conduct was demanded and refused. This proved too much for the excited Englishman, for, with one determined blow [*a le mode Aanglaise*] the astonished French ruffian was in an instant *planchyse*, in the corner of the splendid salon, to the momentry disturbance of the host of gamblers. Cards (*comme ordinaire*) were exchanged, and a meeting appointed; pistols were their weapons. They gambled even for the first shot, (the custom,) the Englishmen won it, fired, and missed his man. The Frenchman now cooily asked his opponent 'if he had made his will, and written to his mamma?' [his expression literally] then took deleiberate aim at the unarmyouth, whom he had purposely insulted, and shot him through the heart! Query, gentle reader—What is murder? This fiend in human shape afterwards boasted that it was his intention to 'shoot an Englishman a week till he had thinned Paris of the silly vermin.' Those were his very words. The threat of this bully reached the ears of a gay, careless, but determined, British officer, a Captain ——, [since for a short time M. P. for a notorious Staffordshire borough,] while at a dinner party in London. He instantly quitted the table, overtook the Dover mail at Rochester, disembarked next afternoon at Calais, went on, and found the murderous ruffian in one of his usual haunts in Paris and without any other words than these, 'I am an Englishman,' threw a glass of wine in the astonished Frenchman's face, met him next morning in the Bois de Boulogne, and left him supine on earth, stark and stiff, with a bullet through his brain. This piece of 'Wild justice,' for so they termed it, was the admiration of all the English residents. I, as a woman, can give no opinion on the subject. I merely state the *fact*, and leave the reader to judge of the propriety or impropriety of the gallant little English soldier's conduct. I have only to add, that on the next day, when it was a matter of conversation at the table where I dined, I was requested, for the honour of England, to drink the little homicides health in a glass of sparkling champagne, and I did it.—*Confessions of an Actress.*

A Monarch's Revenge.

Bands of ruffians visited the houses of the citizens, and the presence of a hempen cord was sufficient evidence to condemn the ill-fated master to the tender meries of the miscreants who pursued pillage and murder without remorse. The recognized agents of the government vied with these unsanctioned but tolerated executioners, in the retribution they inflicted without any very careful distinction betwaen the innocent and the guilty, if any indeed could be guilty, where the sole crime imputed was adherence to the only lawful government which the king's disgraceful flight had left in Naples. The dungeons of the city and its fortresses were filled with prisoners in a few days; others were still despatched to the chambers of Granili and the Island of Procida. All these prisons, extensive as they were, were not large enough to contain the victims that were seized. New dungeons were extemporised in vain.

At last the captives were flung into the empty granaries, and left for days without food or change of dress. Men of the highest family and most irreprochable character were thrown into loathsome gaols, from which, after the form of hurried trial, they were led to a misserable end.

Two great railroad collisions have lately taken place in England. By one of these no less than sixteen persons were killed and and fifty wounded. It was a Sabbath day excursion train. Gross negligence on the part of the officials was the cause of these horrors. It seems that engineers, stokers, drivers, brakesmen, signalmen and all the functionaries, from the very lowest up to the directors of these English lines, are as careless and reckless as they are on some of ours.—*A S.*

MURDER OF AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY AND HIS WIFE.—Accounts from Australia state that the natives of Erromanda had murdered Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon of the Nova Scotian Mission. The cause for this was that the measles had raged with great severity, which the natives attributed to the missionaries, and accordingly resolved to kill them, which they did with tomahawks, cutting the body of Mrs. Gordon into many pieces.

A BRAVE SAILOR.—In the rigging of the impromptu stearing gear of the Great Eastern an act of great bravery occurred. A seamen descended by a rope from the stern of the ship, with a knife in his mouth, to cut through some entanglement that had arisen. It was a task of no common risk, for with every roll of the ship and every dash of the waves he was violently submerged.—But he persevered, cut through the entanglement, and on being hauled up received from the passengers and captain, some well-earned gratuities. The passengers and crew expected every moment the ship would founder.

Robberies are becoming frequent of late and now there is another to add to the list. A sea-captain named Heede was passing through King Square, about half-past eleven on Tuesday night, when, before he was aware two men seized hold of him, pinioned his arms, and robbed him of his gold watch and chain and about $400 in money and then fled.—[Globe.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862.—Every day now adds visibly to the growth of the stupendous structure which is being bolted together with such rapidity at South Kensington. Of the thousand of columns, girders, brackets and railings of cast iron, nearly one fourth are already in their places. The remainder are being rapidly forwarded, and all are to be delivered on the ground before the 30th of September, at which time the delivery of the iron work for the exhibition of 1851 was just commencing. In all about 4,000 tons of cast iron will be required, and it reflects no small credit on Mr. Barrow, of Stavely, who has been intrusted with this portion of the works, that he has been enabled to complete all these castings of first-rate quality in such an exceedingly short time. The columns are of unusual size and strength. There are 1,100 of them, and if laid end to end, they would reach from South Kensington to the Crystal Palace at Norwood. Early in October, the Picture Gallery will be roofed in, so that the walls will have time to dry before the grand opening on Thursday, the first day of May next. By the 12th of February, the building will completed and formally handed over to the Royal Commissioners—a happy occasion, which we hear, will be duly celebrated by the great contractors, Messrs. Keer and Lucas, with a kind of *fete* in the centre nave. After the 30th of September, no further applications for space will be received by the commissioners, no matter from what quarter they may come.—[London paper.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.—We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger that an effort is on foot in that city to organize an institution for educating women for industrial pursuits. It is fast getting to be generally understood that women are not employed in many pursuits in which they might be profitably engaged both for themselves and the public, becuase they really are not possessed of the requisite skill. They have not the skill required, because they have not been educated to work at any trade, as men are educated, by serving a regular apprenticeship or otherwise. If these means are furnished and proper schools established where women can acquire skill, and practically establish her claims to employments now denied her, a wider field of operations will be opened to her talents and a better remuneration given to her labor.

A man named Foley fell into the hold of a new ship in the yard of Messrs. Rudlock Portland on Monday evening, and sustained such severe injuries that he died during the night.—[Freeman.

One of the boats of the French War ship Pomone was run into on Saturday evening last, by the Dartmouth Ferry Boat, and one of the sailors unfortunately drowned. The body has not been recovered, though every exertion, we believe, has been made. If the men in charge of the Dartmouth boats kept a better look out, such accidents would not happen.—[Halifax Reporter.

THE COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.—Notwithstanding the present disordered condition of the United States, the commerce of Philadelphia, so far as the shipping is concerned, has suffereed but little, as the following comparison of the arrival of foreign and coastwise vessels in 1860 and 1861, will show. During the present year, up to Sept, 1st the arrival of foreign vessels numbered 368, and coastwise, 29,526. During the same period in 1860, the number of foreign vessels was 411, and coastwise, 22,953, the falling off the present year being principally in boats and barges.—[Philadelphia Ledger.

There are 5,593 boats belonging to the Erie Canal, of which 1,246 are of greater tunnage than the vessel in which Columbus discovered America; and it may be added, that the aggregate cargoes these boats can float in a season, from the lakes to the ocean would load the combined fleets of the world.

SCRAPS.

Gen. McClellan having asked one of the soldiers at Washington if he remembered the sabbath day, the lad said he remembered one at Bull Run very well, and thought he should never forget it. The General went home and wrote his "Special Order."

Women is at the bottom of all mischief.—Prentice says he doesn't know about that, but says when he got into mischief his mother would soon be at the bottom of him.

☞ David Agnew, of Bostoe, a submarine diver, lately went down near Seal Island to a depth of 150 feet, in search of a schooner called the Neptune's Bride, which fundered there a year ago. This is the greatest depth to which a diver in armor has yet descended. He found the schooner in pieces.

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