

Weekly News Summary.

CANADA.

MILITARY MATTERS.—In the line of military affairs, the Review at Brantford has been the great occurrence of the past week. We give an extended account, by our own correspondent, in another part of the paper, in connection with two carefully-prepared engravings. The feasibility of getting up a review in Toronto, this fall, was to be discussed at a public meeting on Wednesday last, Colonel Denison inviting the attention of the Mayor and Corporation to the subject. The people of Amherstburg, Essex County, are anxious for a military display in the locality. Money has been liberally subscribed, and the volunteers of Essex and Kent invited to join in a review on the 21st inst. Rifle Matches and Rifle Clubs are greatly in vogue. A tournament of this character is to come off at Montreal, on Wednesday next, the 16th inst. The banks of the city have been liberal in subscribing to a Prize Fund, and a challenge vase, with \$200, is to be competed for. The contest is open to the volunteers of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, and six competitors may be chosen from each city. It will be a splendid opportunity for good marksmen to exhibit their ability and precision. On the occasion of the Exhibition, at Kingston, a Rifle Match will be had, at which many prizes are offered. A Rifle Match for the Ensign's Medal, Company 7, Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, took place last Saturday. The ranges were 200, 400 and 600 yards; five rounds at each range. Ensign Gillmor was successful, making 32 points and hits. A Rifle Club has been organized in Toronto. The presentation of Colours to the 13th Battalion of the Royal Canadian Volunteer Militia, at Hamilton, is described at length elsewhere, and two fine pictures accompany the description, sketched by our own artist. Color Sergeant Mulvey, of the 30th Regiment, was presented with a splendid double-barreled fowling piece, on the 2nd inst., by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 6th Battalion Toronto Militia. The Sergeant had acted as drill-instructor for the Battalion, and was about leaving the place with the Regiment.

GENERAL ITEMS.—The Owen Sound Times reports the crop of wheat, in that vicinity, as satisfactory, and says prices will be about the average of last year. The wheat crop, in the counties of Peel and York, after threshing out, does not come up to former expectations. Flax culture is on the increase. Mr. Donelson, writing from Weston, says that many parties have commenced erecting mills, and are preparing the material for the market. Sparious half dollars are in circulation about Montreal, difficult to detect, having a clear ring, and resist most tests save aquafortis. A destructive fire occurred at Danville, on the evening of the 4th. A number of stores, a livery stable, the express and telegraph office, &c., were destroyed. Very little of the property insured. Lake steamers have had a thriving season this year. Hotels have also generally prospered. A yacht race, the annual match for the Prince of Wales Challenge Cup and Championship of the Lakes, came off on the 7th, between the Gorilla, the River, and the Breeze. The distance was from Toronto to Port Dalhousie, and return. The Gorilla was the winner, making time 7 hours, 23 minutes and 18 seconds. The River's time 7 hours, 41 minutes, 30 seconds.

TRAGEDY IN TORONTO.—A heart-rending tragedy occurred in Toronto on Saturday afternoon last. One John McGlyn was arrested and committed for trial on the charges of murder and incendiarism. McGlyn had been in the employ of Messrs. Barry & Son, leather dealers, in company with one Patrick Elliott, more recently engaged. Business being dull, Elliott had been discharged, but was recently hired again, in place of McGlyn, who was discharged for drunkenness and negligence. This seemed to rankle in McGlyn's breast, and he frequently abused Elliott. An altercation finally ensued, growing out of some petty excuse for a quarrel on the part of the former, ending in a fight. The parties were separated, but soon after McGlyn was seen to be lurking around Elliott's premises, and but a very short time afterwards, smoke was observed to issue from straw in the cellar, and the whole building was rapidly in flames. In the house at the time were Mrs. Elliott, her daughter, Eliza Jane, four years of age, her son, James, twenty months old, and her aunt, Mrs. Milligan, wife of James Milligan. Great consternation ensued at the rapidity of the fire, and finding the stairway cut off, Mrs. Elliott and Mrs. Milligan threw themselves from the window into the yard, some forty feet. Mrs. Elliott was caecite, and was so severely injured that she died a day or two after. Mrs. Milligan was not so seriously injured but that she will recover. During this time, the two children remained in the house, and all efforts to rescue them proved unavailing. The scene was heart-rending, the father frantically crying after his children, and the bystanders melted into tears. At the end of about an hour the flames were subdued, and the bodies of the children were brought out. The head and trunk of the little girl were fearfully scorched, and her feet completely burned off; but the little boy seems to have been smothered by the smoke in the cradle, where he was found lying. He was slightly scorched on the brow, and his mouth blistered. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was in effect that McGlyn was the cause of the fire and loss of life, and he is now locked up awaiting his trial. The Town Treasurer's office, Guelpi, was broken into by burglars on Sunday night, who were foiled on making a haul, as the Treasurer very prudently had taken care of the town funds, so that the night-rascals only had their pains for their pay. The burglars escaped, but the authorities are after them. Another cheap excursion to the Falls is advertised by the Great Western Railway Company, for the 15th inst.

PARLIAMENT.—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Bills to amend

the Savings' Bank Law, and to amend the Municipal Act of Upper Canada, have been read a third time and passed. Bills to amend the Division Courts Act of Upper Canada; to incorporate the Accidents of Assurance Company; and to amend the Charter of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company have been read a second time.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—A lengthy discussion arose on Monday, on the subject of the Public Buildings at Ottawa, the motion of Mr. Brown being for committee to enquire into the present position of the public buildings at Ottawa, state their progress, the time by which they could be completed, and for what cost. An adjournment was had without any final disposition of the matter. On the 9th instant the resolution of Mr. Brown was again discussed, and an amendment of Mr. Morris, virtually rejecting the proposition for a committee of inquiry, was adopted, yeas 56, nays 52.

A motion to rescind the rules preventing the taking of the yeas and nays on a motion of adjournment, was carried.—Motions for returns relative to the conveyance of writs in the last elections for Gaspe and Bonaventure, and for a return of moneys expended on the boundary road of Grey, and Wellington, were carried.—On the 4th Mr. J. S. McDonald introduced his Militia Bill. It provides for the organization of the sedentary Militia, to be known as "non-service Militia," as under the act of 1854. The service enrolment will be divided into three classes, first-class service-men, comprising unmarried men and widowers without children between eighteen and forty-five; second-class service, married and widowers with children, between eighteen and forty-five; reserve men those between forty-five and sixty. Assessors each year will make up a militia census of the male population, classified in three separate columns, one for each of the above classes. Transcripts of assessors' returns in each county will be made by the County Council Clerk to the Clerk of the Peace, at whose office, within a certain number of days, the Warden of the County, the Judge, and the Sheriff, shall meet to ballot from the first or second class service men, or both, as the Commander-in-Chief may direct, the number ordered for service by the Commander-in-Chief, in battalions of 750 men each. The Militia Census to be taken each year, but the ballot to be made only once in three years, at the end of which period the new service battalions will take the place of those which have served for that time. Officers fit to exercise command will be allotted to these service battalions. Service battalions may at any time be called out by the Commander-in-Chief for a period in each year not exceeding six days, and not necessarily consecutive, for drill and instruction, which may be by company or battalion drill. Provision is also made for a school of Military instruction in either section of the Province, to train officers, and the Commander-in-Chief is empowered to arrange with the officer commanding Her Majesty's forces, for the best means of effecting the same, in connection with some regular regiment.

UNITED STATES.

THE WAR.—Advices from Charleston have been mainly, during the week, "everything progressing favorably," as relates to the Federal cause. Dispatches of the 10th inst., contained in extracts from Richmond papers of the 7th and 8th, state the evacuation of Morris Island, Fort Wagner and Gregg, and the Cunningham's Point Battery, by the Confederates. On the 7th heavy firing was going on between the batteries of the latter, and Fort Moultrie and the Monitors. Fort Sumter was still in Southern possession, but Admiral Dahlgren had demanded its surrender. Beauregard dictated a reply that Dahlgren "ought have Fort Sumter when he takes it and holds it, and that in the meantime such demands are puerile and unbecoming." The iron-clads and Monitors approached the Fort at a later hour, and commenced a heavy firing, replied to from Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie. The fall of these will leave the earthworks on each side of the harbor to bombard, and the taking of the city, though probable in time, is still some distance off.—The armies of the Southwest are coming together. Knoxville, in East Tennessee, is in Federal possession, and the accounts of desertions from Bragg and Johnston's armies still come in. Rosecrans sent a cavalry force to join Burnside's forces, and a junction was effected. A sharp fight occurred at London, on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads, in which a Federal victory is claimed. At Chattanooga quiet prevails. A Southern dispatch states the Federals to be active above and below that place, and says a few of them are at Woxahatchie, and another force is advancing on Rome, Georgia.—The armies in Virginia are comparatively in a state of quietude. There are some anticipations of another attempt on the part of Lee to invade Maryland this fall.—General Banks is to go to Texas.—Southern guerrillas have been threatening an invasion of Eastern Kentucky.—Kansas troops have been eagerly pursuing Quantrill's men, and have killed and captured a large number of them.

THE FROST.—A wide-spread frost has committed extensive ravages throughout the West. Middle Illinois and part of Wisconsin have suffered the most. Corn, in many sections, has been irreparably injured, and vegetables have experienced a fate of destruction. An "August frost," so extensive, is a meteorological phenomenon.

GENERAL ITEMS.—The steamer Sunbeam was lost on Lake Superior last week, in a severe gale, near Eagle River. All the passengers and crew, numbering 35, were lost, with the exception of the wheelman.—The wheat crop of Wisconsin is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels, of which she can spare two-thirds.—President Lincoln, in a recent letter to an Illinois Union Convention, rigidly adheres to his Emancipation Proclamation.

EUROPEAN.

ENGLAND.—The ship "Anglo-Saxon" was burnt by the Florida on the 21st of August, 30 miles S. E. of Kinsale. She had a cargo of coal on board.—The Alabama and the Florida were both reported to have gone into French ports for repairs, but this report needed confirmation.—The London Times, in an editorial on the memorial of the Emancipation Society for the stoppage of the building of vessels for the Confederates, admits that it is wrong to supply them with vessels, and says it is England's interest as well as legal duty to maintain this custom. The London Daily News reiterates the arguments that all the vessels building for the Confederates should be seized. The London Star contends that the vessels should at least be detained until the appeal in the Alexandria case is finally settled. The London Times, taking D'Arcy McGee's late alarmist letter for a text, tells them that it is a suggestion in the wrong direction to appoint an English Prince to govern Canada, in the fear of aggression, and says they must defend themselves.

AUSTRIA.—The acceptance of the Mexican crown by Archduke Maximilian has not been confirmed. His father-in-law, the King of Belgium, recommends him to insist upon conditions which would be equivalent to a refusal of the crown. In case of acceptance, he would lose his right as a Prince of Austria. The Austrian note to Russia remarks that foreign influences are not the only cause of insurrection in Poland. Poland would be tranquil if Russia had performed her engagements. Austria thinks that Russia ought certainly not to object to a conference of three Powers, and, in case of her doing so, Austria will always hold Russia responsible for the consequences.

Household Receipts.

EAR-ACHE.—Take a table-spoonful of fine salt, and tie it up in a little bag, heat it quite hot, and lay it on the ear, shifting it several times; and it will afford speedy relief.

BURNS.—In all burns, the great secret is to protect the part, as soon as possible, from the air. This is at least one of the reasons why cotton is so salutary.

RAISED MUFFINS.—One pint of milk and two eggs; one table-spoonful of yeast and a spoonful of salt. Mix these ingredients with sufficient flour to make a thick batter. Let it rise four or five hours, and bake in muffin rings. This you will find most excellent.

TO PREPARE CITRUS FOR FRUIT CAKE.—Pare and steep the citron until soft, then add an equal quantity of sugar; dry them in a dish until the juice is nearly dried out, then spread them on plates and set them in a luke warm oven until dry. Add a few drops of extract lemon, and they are ready for use.

BOILED POTATOES.—Let each mess be of equal size. Let the water boil before putting the potatoes in. When done, pour off the water and scatter on three or four table spoonfuls of salt, cover the pot with a coarse cloth, and return it to the fire for a short time. Watery potatoes are made mealy by this process.

RICE FLOUR PUDING.—To one quart of fresh milk boiled add twelve teaspoonfuls of rice flour (previously mixed smooth with a little cold milk), six eggs (the whites and yolks having been beaten separately), and a little salt. Then bake it carefully, and serve it with a sauce made of cream, butter, sugar, and a little nutmeg.

CORN-MEAL MUFFINS.—Take one quart of coarse ground and sifted Indian-meal, two spoonfuls of sweet cream, one quart of milk, one spoonful of molasses, and half a teacupful of hop or potato yeast. Make into a thin dough; let it rise four or five hours; bake one hour in muffin rings, or in shallow pans. Wheat-meal will make excellent muffins managed in the same way.

PICKLING SWEET APPLES.—To one half a peck of sweet apples make a syrup of two pounds sugar, and one pint of vinegar. Boil the apples in this syrup until tender; then remove them, and make a syrup of 2 1/2 lbs of sugar and one pint of vinegar. Add one teaspoonful of cloves, and one of cinnamon tied in a bag. Let the syrup boil 15 or 20 minutes: then pour it, while hot, over the fruit. The first syrup is good for other sauces.

TO MAKE PERFUMES.—Take a quantity of freshly gathered flowers, clip the stems from them, and place them in a vessel containing sufficient olive or almond oil to cover the petals. After they have remained in the oil for twenty-four hours, strain the mass with a piece of sheet muslin, squeezing the oil entirely from the leaves. To the same oil add a fresh supply of flowers, repeating the process until the oil becomes as strongly impregnated with the volatile essence of the flower as is required; then add to the oil an equal quantity of highly rectified spirits. This must be shaken every day for a fortnight, when the perfumed spirits on the top may be poured off into the toilette bottles for use.

For the Children.

THE BEST WISH.

Once on a time there were three brothers; I don't quite know how it happened, but each of them had got the right to wish one thing, whatever he chose. So the two elder were not long a-thinking; they wished that every time they put their hands in their pockets they might pull out a piece of money; for, said they—

'The man who has as much money as he wishes for is always sure to get on in the world.'

But the youngest wished something better still. He wished that every woman he saw might fall in love with him as soon as she saw him; and you shall soon hear how far better this was than gold and goods.

So when they had all wished their wishes, the two elder were for setting out to see the world; and Boots, their youngest brother, asked if he mightn't go along with them; but they wouldn't hear of such a thing.

'Wherever we go,' they said 'we shall be treated as counts and kings; but you, you staveling wretch, who haven't a penny, and never will have one, who do you think will care a bit about you?'

'Well, but in spite of that, I'd like to go with you,' said Boots; 'perhaps a dainty bit may fall to my share too off the plates of such high and mighty lords.—Tales of the Norse.

ONE BRICK WRONG.—Workmen were recently building a large brick tower, which was to be carried up very high. The architect and foreman charged the masons to lay each brick with the greatest exactness, especially the first course, which were to sustain all the rest. However, in laying a corner by accident or carelessness, one brick was set a very little out of line. The work went on without its being noticed, but as each course of bricks was kept in line with those already laid, the tower was not put up straight, and the higher they built the more insecure it became. One day when the tower had been carried up about fifty feet there was a tremendous crash. The building had fallen burying the men in the ruins. All the work was lost, materials wasted, valuable lives sacrificed, all from one brick laid wrong at the start. The workman at fault in this matter little thought how much mischief he was making for the future. Do you ever think what ruin may come of one bad habit, one brick laid wrong, while you are now building a character for life? Remember, in youth the foundation is laid. See to it that all is kept straight.

Dear young reader, did you ever think of this?

A MOTHER'S LOVE.—Children, look in those eyes, listen to that dear voice, notice the feeling of even a single touch that is bestowed upon you by that gentle hand. Make much of it while yet you have that most precious of all gifts, a loving mother. Read the unfathomable love in those eyes, the kind anxiety of that tone and look, how slight your pain. In after life you may have friends—fond, dear, kind friends—but never will you have again the inexpressible love and gentleness lavished upon you which none but a mother bestows. Often do I sigh in my struggles with the hard, uncaring world, for the sweet, deep security I felt, when of an evening, nestling to her bosom, I listened to some quiet tale suitable to my age, read in her tender and untiring voice. Never can I forget her sweet glances cast upon me when I appeared to sleep; never her kiss of peace at night. Years have passed away since we laid her beside my father in the old churchyard; yet still her voice whispers from the grave, and her eye watches over me as I visit spots long since hallowed to the memory of my mother.—Macaulay.

'Here is a new article for beautifying the complexion,' said the pedlar to Mrs. Partington. 'Is it, indeed?' said she, 'well, they may get up ever so many rostrums for beautifying the complexion, but, depend upon it, the less people have to do with bottles for it, the better. My neighbor Mrs. Blotch, has been using a bottle a good many years for her complexion, and her nose looks like a rupture of Mount Vociferous, with the burning lather running all over the contagious territory.'

FRICCASEE CHICKEN.—Cut the chicken up; let the parts lie in water for an hour; dry them in a towel; then put them in a stewpan with just water enough to cover them, with a little mace, part of an onion cut up fine and a little sweet marjoram. Boil them until tender. Then take a 1/2 lb. of butter, and rub some flour with it until perfectly smooth, and drop the butter and flour into the chicken water, stirring it all the time until it boils. Then take a yolk of an egg, beat up with a little cream, and pour in when done.