





## The Art of Walking.

In a graceful human step the foot is always raised before the foot is lifted from the ground, as if the foot were part of a wheel rolling forward; and the weight of the body, supported by the muscles of the calf of the leg, rests for the time on the heel of the foot and toes. There is then a bending of the foot in a certain degree. But when strong wooden shoes are used, or any shoe so stiff that it will not yield and allow the bending of the foot, the heel is not raised at all until the whole foot rises with it; so that the muscles of the calf are scarcely used, and, in consequence, soon divide in size and almost disappear. Many of the English farm servants wear heavy, stiff shoes—and in London it is a striking thing to see the drivers of the country wagons with feet as robust as those of the upper part, but with legs which are fleshy and produce a gait which is almost awkward and ungainly. The foot of these men, who are otherwise employed, are not misshapen. What a pity that, for the sake of a trifling saving, fair nature should be thus deformed! An example of this kind is seen in Paris. There, as the streets have few or no side pavements, and the ladies have to walk almost on tiptoe, the great action of the muscles of the calf is given, and there is then a bending of the foot, to match with the Parisian belle's proud challenge all the world—not aware, probably, that it is a defect in their city which is the peculiarity of their form in part owing.

## Green Pickles.

Dr. Gerard A. and Abbot in the *Bochester Democrat and American* have a sensible article upon the folly of the common practice of green pickles, and tells how to detect the copper, which he says is "a beautiful and simple experiment, which is reached of every body." It may be conducted thus—Omit a green pickle in a glass of rain water, adding ten to fourteen drops of sulphuric acid; put the bright blade of a knife or any bright steel surface in the liquid for twenty-four hours, and if the pickle contains copper it will be found upon the steel blade, as though it had been rubbed by the pickle process. All pickles greened or pickled in brass or copper vessels show this result. The green color comes from verdigris, which is a deadly poison. The quantity usually taken with pickles does not often kill, but it produces disease. Such pickles are furnished in large quantities to soldiers. Why are they colored? Only to please the eye, and make them represent green cucumbers. A poisonous pickle may be eaten on a full stomach; it never should be on an empty one. They should never be allowed among sanitary stores.

## THE PENALTY OF FAME.

The great English poet, Tennyson, is exposed to great annoyance from the curiosity of intruders. Strangers are found from time to time seated in his garden, peering in at his windows, wandering freely through his grounds. From the lawn in front, when conversing with his family in assumed privacy, he has, on several occasions, been covered by an enterprising British tourist taking notes of his conversation from the branches of a tree above. Mr. Tennyson has been compelled to make fences, raise bankworks, train foliage, and in fact half fortify his house, and in spite of all is not permitted to enjoy what any of our readers so circumstantially would expect to enjoy, a thing of course—the quiet freedom of a country home.

## THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co., of London, have purchased the entire works of the Gutta Serena Company, and have formed a new company under the name of the "Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company," with a capital of £1,000,000, for the purpose of making and maintaining telegraph lines of communication, both submarine and on land, in every part of the world. The new company are to carry out Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co.'s contract with the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to manufacture and lay down, in the summer of 1865, the cable between Ireland and Newfoundland.

The loss of a life," says the *Siege*, "has just occurred in the practice of keeping flowers in bedchambers. A lady residing in the Rue des Trois Moulins had received from a friend a quantity of May lilies, which she placed provisionally in a large closet next to her daughter's room, a child, aged six years. At night the mother forgot to remove the flowers, and the door was closed, but in the morning, not hearing any movement in the closet, she went to see if her daughter was not yet awake. The child's sleep did not seem natural. The mother attempted to wake her, but in vain, and on a medical man being called in, he declared that she had been poisoned by the carbolic acid gas emitted from the flowers."

The Icelanders have a curious custom and a most effectual one of preventing horses from straying. Two gentlemen, for instance, are riding together without attendants, and wishing to alight for the purpose of visiting some objects at a distance from the road, they tie the head of one horse to the tail of the other, and the head of this to the tail of the former. In this state it is utterly impossible that they can move either backward or forward, one pulling one way and the other the reverse; and therefore if disposed to move at all, it will be only in a circle, and even then there must be an agreement to turn their heads in the same direction.

A man in Worcester, Mass., has invented a machine for turning clock and watch pivots, or cutting round tapers on square or round rods or wires. Pivots of different sizes and length are cut on this machine on any size wire or rod with the greatest accuracy, and without centering the pivot or being perfectly true with the outside of the rod upon which it is made. It also makes tapers upon any kind of tubing, such as gas pipe or gun barrels, without centering or using a mandrel, said to be doing better with the inside of the bore.

A plan for picking pockets has been invented by the Rebel prisoners confined at Wheeling, Va. When a new prisoner arrives some one of the initiated starts the cry, "fresh fish," which is understood to convey the knowledge of the arrival. When the new prisoner is ushered in he is immediately seized by the occupants of the room, placed in a basket and thrown up. They continue to toss the new comer in this manner until his pocket-book falls out, when he is released and the pocket-book is confiscated.

Among the arrivals yesterday at the *Confederate States of America*. The name of this lady is familiar to our readers through the *Confederate States of America*, in which she is reported to be a constant agent of the Confederates here so frequently been related.—*Montreal Herald*.

A new agitation for the redemption of the currency of small silver coins to real value has been commenced at Toronto. There have been many failures of attempts to this end, but this does not begin with any prospect of success.

The bill laid before the House of Lords by the Duke of Buccleugh proposes to repeal the ninth section of the Act 32nd of George III., which provides that no minister in the Episcopal Communion in Scotland shall be capable of taking any benefice, curacy, or other spiritual promotion in England, unless he has been ordained by a bishop of the church of England or of Ireland.

The *Brampton Times* states that as a Mrs. Laidlaw of Macdonville, quite an aged person, was doing something round the stove last Sunday, her clothes caught fire, and being in rather a feeble state, she only managed to get as far as the stove when she fell down dead, being almost burned to cinders.

New Use for the Long Field and Bayonet.—At the inspection of one of our West Highland Rifle Volunteer corps the other day, a long field was presented in a fearful state of rust and disorder. On Donald being asked the cause, the answer was that the rifle had been used for "opening sounders."

The weather during the past week has been in the highest degree favorable for farming operations, which have been carried on, we believe, with a vigour which will speedily make up for the time unavoidably lost during the late wet season. Some farmers in this district have got in all their seed. Every one speaks of the prospect being good for an excellent hay crop. The meadows have not for many seasons presented so healthy and promising an appearance as they do just now.—*Prescott Telegraph*.

The gallant conduct of the Hon. A. Herbert, brother of the Earl of Carnarvon, in bringing in the Danish wounded soldiers under the heavy fire of the Prussians, has not passed unnoticed, for the King of Denmark has conferred upon him the Dannebrog Order of Knighthood.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable reports in the early part of the season with respect to the prospect of fruit, in that garden of America, the Niagara district, there is now a fair promise of good crops of cherries, plums, grapes, and apples. There will be also a tolerable good crop of peaches. The smaller fruits will be very abundant.

TO PROTECT DAIRY FARMERS FROM WORMS.—It is said that dried fruit put away with a little saffron bark (say a large handful to a bushel) will keep for years, uninfested by those troublesome insects, which destroy hundreds of bushels in a season. The remedy is cheap and simple.

REMEDY FOR BOILS.—Dr. D. B. Hoffman, of San Diego, Cal., says that "Tincture of Iodine, double strength, of the formula given in the *United States Dispensary*, applied thoroughly to boils, furuncles, and carbuncles, will cut out the suppurative stages more than one-half, as well as relieve the patient of all pain. All of the feverish symptoms, with alternate agues, chills, and unpleasant feelings in the same, that are met with in delicate females under other persons are relieved almost entirely by the first application."

Morris Island would be a great place for a junk dealer. A recent letter says that over one hundred tons of iron, consisting of broken guns, fragments of shells and unexploded shells, have been gathered in a heap at the Ordnance depot, and that the quantity would be greatly augmented, if the projectiles buried in the sand were dug up and added to the heap.

## The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, June 8th, 1864.

Nothing of much importance has taken place at Quebec. The most interesting item of proceedings is in reference to the proposed canal between the Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. The Committee appointed to consider the practicability and propriety of this work have presented their report. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Cameron, Macdonald (Toronto), Bell (Russell), McKellar, Jackson, Wright (York), Ferguson (Simcoe), Cockburn and McConkey, the latter being chairman. The Committee submit a mass of evidence which they have received on the subject referred to them, and also the evidence collected by a former Committee. They report that in their opinion the construction of such a canal is expedient on national and provincial grounds, that it would be of the utmost importance as an adjunct to the commerce of Canada and the Great West, and that the engineering difficulties which undeniably exist are by no means insurmountable. After speaking of the importance of the work from an Imperial point of view, they say that to the Province it is scarcely less vital. Its geographical position points out Canada as the possessor of the finest commercial advantages which are to be found in the interior of the American continent, and such a work is necessary to enable it rightly to avail itself of these advantages. As regards engineering obstacles, the Committee say that the evidence of competent parties appears to demonstrate that nature presents no difficulties along the route surveyed which science and perseverance may not overcome at reasonable cost. The Committee expresses the hope that a grant of land commensurate with the greatness of the undertaking will be made to the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal Company incorporated in 1856, as one of the best means of securing the construction of the work, the Committee being persuaded that without some manifest inducement of this description it was useless to seek the co-operation of the capitalists of the parent country, on whom mainly the Province must rely for the practical execution of the enterprise. The evidence appended to the report is very voluminous and will be immediately placed in the hands of the printer. Mr. Kins Tully details the results he arrived at from a survey of the route proposed to be taken, 77 miles in length, and estimates the cost at \$22,170,750, the 23 miles of Lake Simcoe not requiring any expenditure. He represents also a large body of facts, with the view of showing that unless a shorter and more favorable outlet be constructed than now exists, the St. Lawrence Canal can never direct the Western trade from the Erie Canal and the Hudson River. Mr. Tully presents to the Committee for distribution 12,500 lithographs of the proposed route.

## Quebec Correspondence.

Quebec, June 3rd, 1864.

Mr. E. H. Brown.—After writing to you on Friday last, the House resumed the consideration of the Report of the Committee of the whole on supply; and the case that took place in the evening, must have been anything but pleasant to Mr. Galt and his friends. The item of \$18,000, to defray the expenses connected with the Provincial Steamer service, was being considered, and Mr. Hulton had proposed to add the following words:—"and this House is of opinion that it is inexpedient to continue the occupation of the Atkinson wharf, or to reinstate the three employees, formerly employed in connection with the Provincial Steamers, who were discharged by the late administration."

Mr. Galt plainly saw that the sense of the House was against him; and that there was every probability that the amendment would carry, when T. Ferguson came to the rescue, moving in amendment, "that until such time as the policy of selling the Provincial Steamers can be carried out on satisfactory terms, it is necessary that the most economical arrangements possible should be maintained in respect thereof."

This amendment, you will observe, is a direct censure of the government, for their want of economy; but if they opposed it, they would be beaten by a large majority. They therefore made a virtue of necessity, and voted for it, amidst the derisive cheers of the opposition, and the no small amusement of the galleries.

On Tuesday evening following, a still further humiliation awaited Mr. Galt and his colleagues. The House was to go into Committee of Ways and Means, for the purpose of considering the imposition of stamp duties. His plan was to levy a tax on all notes and bills of exchange for \$20, and upwards; a tax which would have been particularly inconvenient and vexatious in rural parts of the country, as interfering with many of the transactions which take place between the farmers. It was further more ascertained, that the revenue would, with proper economy, meet the expenditure, without this tax. Again the government saw that they must be beaten, and again they "caved in," and agreed to abandon the tax on all notes under \$100.

You would observe that a resolution had been passed, imposing an excise duty of from two to fifteen cents a pound on all the tobacco manufactured in Canada; and nearly all that is used, is now manufactured in the Province, being imported in the leaf. This tax, will be pretty fairly distributed over the whole community, for I am sorry to say, a vast majority of the people are addicted to the bad practice of using the weed, in some of its forms.

Several bills to amend the election law, have been referred to a select committee; and there is a probability that they will recommend that the voting should be taken place in one day, instead of two as at present. The change would be attended with many advantages.

A committee on agriculture, is sending out several thousands of circulars, asking for information; and it is expected that their labors will be of some benefit to the farming community.

Yours, E.

In consequence of the large quantity of rain which fell in April and May, the roads in this part of the country, have been almost impassable, especially in the deep clay lands, where the mud seemed worked up to the appearance and consistency of putty. They are now baked as hard as a brick and present a most uneven surface for travel. The fact is, such roads will never be good until they are macadamized, and the sooner the work is commenced the better. Even the usual statute labour, properly expended, would macadamize a piece every year, and would pay much better than throwing on more clay, which only increases the depth of the mud. Even a small portion of road made every year would be a commencement, and would favor the hope that, at some future day, our country could boast of very great advantage of having good roads.

There are yet many parts of our roads not chopped out to the proper width, and some are so narrow that, upon the track, the sun never shines. These places are muddy at almost all times during the summer months, especially so after every shower of rain. There should be no time lost in cutting them to the proper width allowed by law and letting the light shine upon them. Not only would this occasion better travelling for the present, but the stumps and roots would be the sooner rotten and in a position to be taken out of the road to make room for grading and macadamizing.

In some parts of the roads the remains of old crumbling appear in the shape of logs half imbedded in the hard clay, but sufficiently prominent to break or materially impede the motion of wheeled vehicles. Some times a succession of logs may be seen about three or four feet apart, lying at all angles to the direction of travel, and requiring no small amount of ingenuity, on the part of John, to conduct his vehicle safely over them. In other places, which were at one time distinguished as "hole holes," hard-baked mud may be seen, or limestone boulders protrude their hard looking countenances, and either knock a tire off the wheel, or smash the buggy, or cause the teamster to look round to see if none of his seats be empty.

The expense of making good roads would soon be made up in the advantages which would result from their use; and, if roads were made every year, a little and do that little well—their work would soon be done, and the roads would be good at some time in the future.

## Latest from Quebec.

The correspondent of the "Globe," writing from Quebec, says:—

The nomination of a member to represent the Durham Division in the Legislative Council in place of Mr. Levesque, deceased, took place yesterday. The candidates nominated were Mr. Bessé, who declared himself independent of any party, and Mr. Dabour, ex-member of the Assembly, who stands in the Opposition interest. The show of hands was nearly equal. A poll was demanded. (There is perhaps a mistake in this, as the "Journal de Quebec" of Thursday names the 13th instant as nomination day for the Durham Division.)

The Ottawa Committee to-day refused the further request for permission to bring before the House a bill to amend the right of property, and announced as their final decision that the petition had not sufficient property qualification, and that Mr. Wright was duly elected. Mr. Dawson asked the Committee that the record of evidence taken before it should be carefully preserved, as he meant to found on it an action for perjury. We understand that the party he is in debt for perjury is a prominent Lower Canadian member of the House.

A melancholy case of suicide has caused a very painful sensation here. About midnight, on Wednesday last, at his residence, 145 St. Louis, Dr. George M. Douglas, after taking a quantity of morphine, stabbed himself with a table knife in the right side. He lingered for 12 hours after inflicting the fatal wound and expired yesterday afternoon. For some time he had given symptoms of mental aberration. An inquest was held this afternoon and a verdict returned according to the facts. The deceased was about 50 years of age, and for a very long period up to the present year held the appointment of Medical Inspector of Grosse Ile quarantine station. For many years he has had an interest in gold-mining operations in the State of Oregon, and lately has been one of the managers of the Dorset Gold-mining Company. His brother, Dr. James Douglas, superintendent of Beauport Asylum returned to Quebec only to-day from a Transatlantic tour.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.  
PERTH DISTRICT.  
DEAR MR. EDITOR.—At the late District Meeting of the Perth District, the following Resolution was unanimously and cordially adopted. By the Direction of the brethren of the District, and with deep pleasure to myself, I send you the Resolution for publication in the "Carleton Place Herald."

Yours most gratefully,  
GEO. CASE.

June 1st, 1864.

Moved by Rev. Geo. Case, seconded by Rev. Wm. Burns, and resolved.—That, as Rev. Geo. Bynon has now completed the fifth year of his office as Chairman of the Perth District, and as it seems probable that his connection with the District will close at the end of the present year, the members of this meeting can not separate without giving expression to their high sense of the ability and fidelity with which Mr. Bynon has discharged the duties of his office, and their appreciation of the urbanity, kindness and respect with which he has treated them in all his official and private intercourse with them. They earnestly pray to Almighty God that their beloved brother may be long spared to the Church, and that wherever his lot may be cast in future, the blessing of our Heavenly Father may rest abundantly on himself and his esteemed family, as well as on his labors.

ENRIGH'S BODY FOUND.

A few weeks ago we mentioned the disappearance of James Enright, labourer on the B. & O. Railway, and the supposition that he had got into the river. That melancholy supposition has now proved too true. His body was recovered last Friday evening, after being in the water twenty-five days. While floating down the stream it had been intercepted by two logs, below the railway bridge, at Bates' mills, where it was first discovered by Archibald McPhail, Jr., of Montague. An inquest was held by Dr. Burritt, Coroner; but none of the evidence could throw much light on the matter, or reveal anything that was not previously known. One thing, however, it cleared up pretty conclusively. It has been darkly hinted, indeed broadly asserted, by the friends of the deceased that a companion, with him about the time he was last seen, was the cause of his disappearance. By the evidence, it appears that in one of the stores and borrowed a quarter after he had parted with his comrade. Whether he obtained more whiskey with this or not has not transpired. A post mortem examination took place, and as far as the medical testimony went to show, there were no marks of violence to lead any one to suppose that he had been foully dealt with. It is a sad reflection that drink, as usual, has been the cause of the melancholy affair.—S. F. Review.

A CHURCH ON FIRE.—The sad tragedy of Santiago had we learn from the *Brazil and Rio de Janeiro Herald* found its parallel in Montevideo in Holy Week. One of the principal churches of the city was filled to overflowing by an immense concourse of worshippers. The building was brilliantly illuminated, and all was going on well, when a cry of "Fire!" arose. Something had gone wrong with one of the tapers. The meeting in the church was in a panic stricken with the portentous sound, and the most frantic efforts were made to effect egress from the overcrowded church. Many ladies were trodden under foot in the mad excitement of the moment, their splendid dresses torn to ribbons, and their persons severely injured and bruised, when happily, the tumult of the terrified multitude was stayed by a shout that the fire had been extinguished, else had it been our mournful duty to place on record the details of a calamity perhaps not less heart-rending than that which immolated in a common sacrifice so many of the fairest daughters of Chile.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* says that on Wednesday Margaret Hogan, a criminal, confined in the goal in that town for some six weeks past, attempted to commit suicide. She succeeded in inflicting a fearful wound in her throat by some instrument, supposed to be a piece of earthenware which was found in her cell.

The Milton *Champion* says that on the night of Tuesday the 17th inst., at Acton, a barn, the property of Mr. J. Young of Georgetown, was completely burnt up. The tenant, Mr. D. Livingston, first discovered the fire shortly after two o'clock a.m. The flames spread so rapidly that nothing could be saved. Mr. Livingston lost a span of horses, a farming mill, a chest of carpenter's tools, and a quantity of food and seed grain. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. No insurance.

Measures for restocking the lakes and rivers of Switzerland with fish have for some time past been in operation. Up to the present time a million and a half of young trout have been introduced into the lake at Zurich.

## American News.

Washington, June 4.—The steamer Key Port arrived this afternoon, having left the White House at noon yesterday. Parties who came up in her state that the White House was in a state of great excitement, and that an engagement was in progress.

A cavalryman who came in from the front to the White House, reported that the 6th corps was engaged, having brought it on by a rapid and sudden movement from the left to the right.

Several regiments of negro troops, doubtless a portion of Butler's forces, were being landed at the White House.

When the Key Port left the hospital steamer Connecticut was engaged in taking in the wounded that had been brought down from the front.

A dispatch from the army of the Potomac dated Tuesday night, says that the day before, the 5th corps, advancing from Haves' store towards Bethesda Church, drove the enemy about two miles.

At sunset, while our men were engaged in digging rifle pits, Rhodes and Early's divisions made an attack on Warren's right flank, causing him to fall back from his first line. The enemy then advanced and charged the second. Kitchen's brigade of heavy artillery was posted there, and opened a heavy fire in conjunction with the batteries on both flanks, which nearly demolished the rebel column of attack. The enemy fell back in terrible disorder, and left their dead and wounded behind them on the field.

It is known by the Navy Department that the rebels have ironclads, torpedoes, rafts, and other infernal machines, which they intend to send down the James River against our gunboats, but our naval officers are well prepared for them, and there is no fear of the result.

Washington, June 3.—Despatches from the Army of the Potomac, dated 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, says:—General Birney's division advanced against a breastwork held by Breckenridge's corps, on the south side of the Palmyra Creek, and with great success, a very strong position, and one which might have been easily held against a vastly superior force. The enemy, after firing a round or two, and seeing a determination to take the place, evacuated and retreated to the woods. Our loss is about 25. We took 50 prisoners, mostly belonging to Breckenridge's command, some of whom said they were in the "fall," in the fight with Gen. Sigel, but did not have to fight as stubbornly as they did this time.

The Pennsylvania reserves behaved magnificently in the division, and holding the extreme left was Gen. Lockwood. His troops, most of them veterans, first time under fire, behaved like veterans. The post of danger was theirs, and they held it with unflinching tenacity. Col. Kitchen's brigade of heavy artillery, who were yet in the field, stood their ground with the resolute tenacity of veterans.

New York, June 4.—The Tribune's special, dated June 1st, says that Sheridan's cavalry, the day previous, drove the Rebels down Mechanicsville pike, within five miles of Richmond.

Our entire lines were considerably advanced, and the impression prevails that Lee has withdrawn his main force within the inner defences of Richmond. His losses the past two days must have been severe—largely in excess of ours.

Contrabands report that the citizens of Richmond are in great fright.

The enemy left all the dead and wounded in front of Warren, and the sight was sad and sickening.

June 3.—Yesterday the 6th corps of Baldy Smith's forces made a heavy charge, carrying the first line of the enemy's works, and taking 600 or 800 prisoners.

An hour later the rebels made a tremendous assault and were frightfully shattered. Our forces also repulsed similar attacks, inflicting severe loss. The fighting was most desperate. The enemy's loss must have been 2,000 or 3,000. Ours 400 or 500. Burnside's corps showed equal valor in repulsing an attack.

New York, June 4.—The *Herald's* correspondent at the headquarters of the cavalry corps, details the capture of the rebels on Monday at Cold Harbour. The engagement was brought on by both parties attempting to establish a line of pickets.

Generals Devine and Morrill went in with seal, and drove the rebels to the first woods, then dismounted three-quarters of their men, leaving the others in charge of the horses, and on foot pressed through the woods, and across the ravine and creek, and over the next hill into the woods. As they were going up the hill Williston opened his guns upon them. Having reached the woods, the enemy made another stand supported by reserves. Morrill and Devin maintained their ground stubbornly, and contested every inch until the lines were within eight rods of each other, neither yielding, and both suffering great slaughter.

Custer dismounted his men, who moved forward at double quick, and in less than fifteen minutes the rapid crack of the Spencer Rifles was heard.

The 1st New York dragoons charged in with them, and the enemy, doubtless, thought ten thousand men at least had reinforced their opponents, for they fled two or three miles, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Washington, June 4.—The navy department has received information of the capture of Wilmington of the steamer *Caladonia*. She is a side-wheel steamer, very long, 375 tons burthen, built and registered in Quebec in 1863, and was owned by A. Katz, Jr., of Halifax, who acts as agent for the Confederates at Queenstown for Wilmington.

The belief was universal, both among the troops and residents of the country in the vicinity of Richmond, that the rebel capital must fall.

## Arrival of the Australasian.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

NO PROSPECT OF ADJUSTMENT.

Sandy Hook, June 1, 2 p.m.—The Australasian, from Liverpool on May 21st, via Queenstown on the 22nd, has passed this point.

The political news is unimportant. The Bank of France had reduced its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

Great anxiety was felt to learn the result of the battles in Virginia.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at Lord Palmerston's official residence.

Paris, May 21st.—Bourse dull, rentes 66f. 65c.

Liverpool, May 22.—The Europa, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

The report that Gen. Grant defeated Lee was the only topic of conversation on Saturday, and caused an unsettled feeling in commercial circles.

The Pennsylvania arrived out on the 19th ult. with the announcement of Grant's victories.

Parliament has reassembled.

Lord Palmerston is again in his seat, his health being restored.

Mr. Baxter attacked, and Lord Palmerston explained and defended, British intervention in China.

There is nothing new as to the Conference.

The London Times says the prospects of a satisfactory result do not improve. It charges the Germans with having entered with a premeditation to refuse all terms and conditions, and also with carrying on vigorous warlike measures during the armistice.

An official Prussian despatch shows that the Government consider itself free from all obligations of the treaty of 1852.

The London Morning Post rejoices at Lord Palmerston's recovery, and calls on him to back moral influence with physical power, as the moment has arrived for such a policy.

The Belgian Ministerial crisis has terminated. The Ministers all withdrew their resignations.

Accounts of the Pope's health continue alarming. It is reported that the Cardinals will elect his successor before his death.

Arrival of the NOVA SCOTIAN.

BREACH OF THE ARMISTICE BY THE PRUSSIAN.

THE AUSTRIAN DEMANDS.

Father Point, June 1st.

The Canadian Steamship Company's Packet Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 19th, via Queenstown on the 20th, has passed this point en route to Quebec.

The Steamship Edinburgh from New York, and Damascus from Portland arrived out on the 20th.

By telegraph to Greenacres.

Liverpool, May 20.—The cotton sales of the week were 47,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators, and 15,000 to exporters.

The market was quiet and unchanged for American, while other descriptions had declined 1/4 to 1/2. The sales to-day were 7,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet.

Middling 23 1/2, Mobile fair nominal middling 23 1/2, Uplands fair nominal middling 23 1/2. Stock in port 350,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market quiet and nominal. Provisions—The market dull. Lard still declining.

London, May 20.—Consols closed at 91 1/2 to 91 3/4 for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased \$562,000.

The American stock market nominal.

PER NOVA SCOTIAN—SECOND DESPATCH.

The Steamship Kangaroo, from New York, reached Liverpool at 9 a.m. on the 18th. She left again for New York at 9 a.m. on the 19th, having been discharged and taken in cargo on the 20th.

The prospectus has been issued of a company to introduce floating telegraph stations and light ships over the ordinary track of steamers, such as off Cape Race, and the vicinity of the Scilly Islands, and on the English and Irish Channels. Capital £250,000.

A Copenhagen despatch says the Prussians in Jutland refused to pay for the necessities of life during the armistice.

The Danish Journals demand the resumption of the blockade as a reprisal for this breach of the armistice.

The Prince of Wales made his first appearance as a public speaker at the annual banquet of the Royal Literary Fund. He acted as chairman, and acquitted himself creditably.

A Vienna telegraph says that at the sitting of the Conference on the 17th, Austria and Prussia demanded the complete autonomy of the Duchies, their personal union with Denmark, material guarantees, and especially the maintenance of the position of view held by the Federal Diet on the Danish question. This latter point induced Baron Von Bismarck to give his adhesion to the German proposition.

It is asserted that Prussia is not averse to the proposal.

The session of the French Corps Legislatif is prolonged until May 25th.

The Bourse was dull and drooping. Rentes 66f. 65c.

In boring for salt water at Peoria, Illinois, some interesting observations were made. The drill has reached the depth of 170 feet. At 120 feet, a five-foot seam of coal was found; at 207, salt water; at 255, another stratum of coal three feet in thickness; at 317, more salt water; at 374, a large stream of water impregnated with sulphur. This water flows upward with such force as to lift heavy weights attached to the drill, and discharging 75,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. It has been carried in pipes thirty feet above the surface, and it is thought can be applied to mechanical purposes.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the military authorities are much inclined to bring home the two battalions of Guards now in Canada, but the decision rests with the Cabinet.







