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The Lawyer and the Love-Letters.

Without this last sentence, there would have ensued an indignant avowal of unimpeachable honesty the clamour of which would have overwhelmed my diplomacy. But the intention of the last sentence had the effect which I calculated. Arriett passed instantly from the prisoner at the bar to the leading witness for the prosecution; she left the twin to suck Mrs. Noah undisturbed, but put her fingers to her lips, shut the door and began in a severe whisper. She at once accused "that play-acting man up stairs" of the imaginary larceny. He had always a lot of jewelry and crinkum-crankums hung on to his watch-chain, and she dared say half was stolen. I did not contradict these rather-hasty inductions, but expressed unwillingness to make a public exposure, as I had only a few days to stay in the town; but at the same time bewailed my ring, hinting how high a value I set on it, and that I would gladly give double, even triple the value of the trinket to any one who would help restore it to me. The bait took immediately. Arriett herself suggested that we should avail ourselves of the suspected man's absence that very evening to search diligently in his rooms. A short debate followed as to whether the missis should be apprised of what we were going to do; it was decided that she should be kept in ignorance.

That day I wrote to my chief in Chancery. Like that things were progressing favourably. All day I waited anxiously. At last twilight set in, and the actor went out. Arriett and I had the house to ourselves. The lithographic artist and the corner were out, and my handily was gone to bed ill with the spasms. Fortunately as the clock struck seven, my ally tapped at my door, and in a voice compared with which that of the late Mrs. Siddons in the character of Lady Macbeth may have been hilarious, asked "if I was ready." During the long hours of the day, my mind had been busy making plans for a systematic search. It is satisfactory to reflect, that according to the best of my belief, not a point was missed. Many years subsequently, at the conclusion of a case where there had been a good deal of work of this kind, I described my examination of the two rooms to the celebrated detective officer, Sharps, and he confessed that two of three places were searched by the present writer which would not have entered his mind as places of concealment. My chief difficulty was to find an excuse for looking into parts of the room already searched by my companion; but this was absolutely necessary, for she of course was looking for a ring with hair and two emeralds, and a silver snuff box with horse's head, and the initials L. P.; while I was thinking of nothing but letters in narrow envelopes with the C. post mark, each eight sheets long, directed in a slanting, weak looking hand to "Captain Effingham St. Aubyn."

We looked, of course, in all the drawers, in all the desks and trunks, in the pockets of all the garments ordinary and fancy. We also took up the carpets and examined the pillow-cases and sofa-cushions. I opened and perused every letter, note, envelope, bill or scrap of manuscript lying on the table, or stuck in the looking-glass. The insides of boots and slippers did not escape me. I undid and carefully searched the brown hollen bags containing the bell-ropes tassels; I unrolled all thickly folded corners of the yellow notes which protected the picture frames; with a cane I poked behind all drawers in the bed room and the book-case in the sitting-room. Arriett brought me a pair of steps, and I mounted them and examined the top of the bed. Neither the wick-pockets nor the dust filled vases on the chimney-piece escaped; it did not seem possible either that a packet might be crammed into the inside of the little ornamental clock and I put up and shook an umbrella a sword stick. The search altogether took two hours and a half, and at the end I was no richer than when I began. Miss Waveney's injudicious manuscripts were nowhere to be found. There were a few rather old paid bills ostentatiously displayed on a file; it occurred to me that the letters might be hidden between these—but no. Neither were they put into the pages of his Bell's British Theatre, and Jacy's Acting Edition—his only books—for I opened each volume carefully, and no papers fell out from between the leaves. I satisfied myself that he had not hidden the precious documents in his tobacco box, or sewn them into the worsted-work mats on which his dishes were laid. In short, I went out completely convinced that the letters were not in either of the two rooms. As it had served to turn my attention to the morning, I went to my own loss of a ring and snuff-box. Of course I had no wish to bring a false charge against the man; I therefore in the presence of Arriett made a sudden discovery

of both in the pocket of one of my old coats; then having stopped by a judiciously applied five shilling, sundry vociferations about giving poor servants as was worked off their legs more work in unjamming other people's rooms, I concluded my first day's active duty by writing *re infectis* in my diary, and confessing myself vanquished.

The conclusion was obvious; he carried the letters about his person. This was at least one point gained. Directly I had settled it, my thoughts recurred to the stratagem of the highwayman. At all events, on some pretext or another his pocket must be rifled, his person examined. It occurred to me that he might be taken up on a false charge, and searched at a police station, but then there would be an insuperable difficulty. The officers might find the packet, which I saw before my mind's-eye night and day, but it could only pass again into the owner's hands; I should never get hold of it. The bare idea of seeing it given up, and then restored to him was too painful. I abandoned the plan at once.

Next morning very much at a loss, I strolled out. Englishmen generally, having nothing else to do take a walk and on this memorable morning I followed the example of my countrymen. It would have puzzled me to explain why, but after rambling about for several hours through various uninteresting streets, I found myself staring in at the office of a local paper. There was a bill in the window, containing a list of the principal topics reported in the weeks number—near the bottom of the catalogue of political and local events, my eye fell on some thing which interested me: Death of an Actor on the Stage. I instantly thought of Mr. Effingham St. Aubyn, and I am ashamed to say had an insane impulse to rush home and abstract the packet from his senseless corpse. Collecting myself, however, I purchased the paper and turned to the paragraph My fellow-lodger's name was not in it. Had Mr. Plantagenet Fitzmaurice, whom I remember to have seen in the dreary part of Falkland, was the unfortunate man. He had been, it seemed, always a sufferer from heart complaint, and the excitement of a theatrical success in some new melodrama had been the proximate cause of his death. I read the account with but little concern, I am afraid, and then a great idea suddenly dawned upon me. When first articulated in the green and early days of clerkhood, I had been rather addicted to private theatricals. I determined to fill Mr. Plantagenet Fitzmaurice's place.

Having previously reduced my costume to the requisite combination of slovenliness and rakishness, I presented myself to Mr. Massinger Rouge-mont—a stout man with a curly wig and Mosaic profile—manager of the theatre. I stated my wish to procure an engagement. A glance told me he was rather nonplussed by Mr. Fitzmaurice's death and would bite readily. He consulted his wife, the singing chambermaid of the company, also with a Mosaic profile, who demurred about my "inexperish," but ended with striking hands. Appearing in the character of a stage-struck amateur, it was natural to be easy about terms, also natural to make but one stipulation—viz: that I should be permitted to make my debut in a certain fiery melodrama of my own choosing. The request was granted, for the piece is one which is in the repertoire of every company however small, and which is very eily "put on" at short notice.

I worked desperately at my part in the first two acts in the interval before rehearsal; though far from perfect I was pronounced "competent," and the piece was advertised. I rushed home, told Arriett I might be obliged to go away suddenly that night, and therefore would pay my bill; did so, and sat down with the little straw-coloured play-book before me. How I scored and double scored my words with a pencil—how I repeated my sentences, and the last word of the previous speaker each twenty times—how I walked to and from practicing scowls *quæ afflicta anima donat* before the cracked looking glass need not be written down here.

The curtain rose. The first scene passed without anything remarkable occurring. The close of the second act was the point which I anxiously expected; at last it came. Mr. Effingham St. Aubyn, perhaps the greatest of the numerous blood-stained villains included in the cast, had obtained possession of the heroine, and was bearing her to that vague but terrible locality this fort-e-ras before the Rhine. An attached domestic defends his mistress, but is overpowered, and falls mortally wounded (R). Wicked Count utters a flourish, that is, trisyllabic laugh; then the tables are suddenly turned; two doors at the back fly open; there is a prodigious bang on the drums; wicked count is started, and lets go his hold (I beg the reader's pardon relaxed his grasp of the heroine who seizes the opportunity to escape (L); I enter at the head of our supers in buff-coat

hastily (C). In the original drama here follows a terrific combat, but as I cannot fence, the wicked count is immediately disarmed. I generously fling away my rapier and a struggle ensues. A close observer might have detected that during the course of it my hands tore open rather heedlessly my antagonist's cotton-velvet doublet—also that it lasted rather longer than most stage-struggles; but in the end the count is vanquished. He continues for some moments dead, while other business goes on. The moment he falls however, I rush out histrionically "to assure mine Ermingarde that she shall have henceforward no fetters but the arms of Rupert"—practically to slip through the green-room, out at the stage door, into a cab which I have arranged to have waiting for me.

How that melodrama ended I never knew; the next morning found me in Chancery Lane. Without speaking I placed Miss Waveney's letters in my chief's hands. Mr. Effingham St. Aubyn continues, I believe, to adorn the company of Mr. Massinger Rouge-mont. He put in one appearance at the office of Deedes, Flye, Bond and Deedes, but was rather speedily shown the door. Made-life Waveney married Captain Lasslet, and before the end of the year I obtained a junior partnership.

The Cruise of the Polly Ann.

BY ARTEMUS WARD.

In overhauling one of my old trunks the other day, I found the following journal of a voyage on the staunch canal boat, Polly Ann, which happened to the subscriber when I was a young man (in the bright Lexington of youth, when that ain't no sich word as fate) on the Wabash Canal.

(Monday, 2 P. M.) Got under way—Hosses not remarkable frisky at first. Had to bill fires under 'em before they'd start. Started at last very sudden, cavin' the bote for to lurch vilenly, and knock me off my pins. (Saler frase.) Several passengers on board. Parat threu delightful scenery. Honist farmers to work sowin' corn & other projuce in the fields. Sublime scenery. Large red headed gal reclining on the banks of the Canal, bathin her feet.

Turned in at 15 minute past eleven. Toosday. Rix at 5 am went up on the poop deck. Took a grown person's dose of licker with a member of the Injanny legislature, which he urbenly insisted on allowin' me to pay for. Bote tearing thro' the briny waters at the rate of 2 Noces a hour, when the boy on the leadin' boss shoutid,

"Sale hoe!" "Whar away?" hollerid the captain, clear, in his glass (a empty black bottle, with the bottom knocked out) and bringin' it to his Eagle eye.

"Bout four rods to the starboard," screamed the boy.

"Jes so," screechid the captin. "Whar wessel's that air?" "The Kickin' Warrior of Terry Hawt, and be dammed to you!"

"I I Sir," hollerid our captain. "Reef your arft hoes, spice your main jib-boom, and hail your chambermaid! Whar's up in Terry Hawt?"

"You know Bill Spikes?" and the captain of the Warrior.

"Wall, reckon. He kin eat more fried pork nor any man of his left on the Wabash. He's ornament to his sex!"

"Wall," continued the captain of the Kickin' Warrior. "Wilym got a little owing the other day, and he got prancin' around town at that white mare of hisin and being in a playful mood, he rid up in front of the Court us whar old Judge Perkins was a holdin' his Court, and let drive his rifle at him—

"The bullet didn't hit the Judge at all; it ontly whizzed past his left ear, lodgin in the wall behind him; but whar d'ye suppose the old despot did? Why, he actonly fined Bill ten dollars for contempt of Court! Whar do you think of that?" asked the captin of the Warrior; as he parst a long black bottle over to our captin.

"The country is indeed in danger!" said our captin, raisin' the bottle to his lips. "The wessels parted."

Wednesday. Rix airly. Wind blowing N. E. W. Heavy sea on and ship rollin' wildly in konsents of pepper horns having been fastened to the foreered boss' tale. "Heave two!" rored the captin to the man at the rudder, as the Polly gave a brittle toss. I was sick and sorry I'd cum. "Heave two!" repeated the captin. I went below. "Heave two!" I hearin him holler again, and sticking my head out of the cabin window, I hevd.

The hosses becum dosile eventually, an I felt better. The sun bust out in all its splendor, disregardless of expense, and Bill Nager put on her best looks. We parst the beautiful village of Lamy, which looked sweet in deed, with its nea white cottages. Institutes of learnin, an other evjences of civilization,

includin a party of bald headed culleded men who was playin' 2 card monty on the stoop of the Red Eagle tavern. All, all was food for my 2 poetic sole. I went below to break-fast, but vittle had lost their charms. "Take sum of this," said the captin, shovin' a bottle tords my plate. "It's whiskey. A few quarts allers sets me right, when my stummick gits out of order. It an excellent Tonic!" I declinid the seductive flood.

Thursday. Didn't rest well last night on account of an up-rore made by the captin, who stoop the Bote to go ashore and smag in the windows of a grocery. He was b'ot back in an hour, with his hed dun up in a red hankercher, his eyes being swelled up orful, and his nose very much out of jint. He was b'ot aboard on a shutter by his crew, and deposited on the cabin floor, the passengers all risin from their birtha, pushing the red curtains aside & lookin out to see whar the matter was. "Why do you allow your pashuns to run away with you in this unseemly style, my misgided friend?" said a sollam lookin man in a red flannel nite cap. "Why do you sink yourself to the Beasts of the field?"

"Wal, the fact is," sed the captin, risin himself on the shutter, "I've been a agin that grocery for time. But I made it lively for the boys. Deacon Bot yer life?" He larfed a short, wild larf and called for his jug. Sippin a few pints, he smiled gently upon the passengers, sed, "Bless you! bless you! and-fell asleep."

Eventually we reached our journey's end. This was in the days of Old Long Sign, but the fun here was foaled. This was hed steamboats was goin round bustin their bilers & wax figgers & livin beests wasn't scoffed at.

O dase of my boyhood, I'm dreamin on ye now!

(Poecry) A. W. FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Aug. 12. By order of the Secretary of War all slaves voluntarily entering the lines of Federal army are to be employed and taken care of; Loyal masters to be re-mbursed hereafter in such a way as Congress may decide.

It is announced on what is considered good authority that Garibaldi has volunteered his services to the President through the American Consul at Genoa, in to receive the rank of Major General. He is shortly expected to arrive.

A decisive battle is daily expected in Missouri. The rebels under Beauregard are represented as almost mutinous in their clamours for an advance on Washington.

Prince Napoleon left Washington yesterday for New York. Lincoln has raised 87,000 men for the army under Fremont. No quotable change in Broadstuffs.

GOLD DIGGINGS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Halifax Chronicle of the 6th contains the following account of newly discovered Gold Diggings:—

"Great excitement has prevailed in the neighborhood of 'The Ovens,' Lunenburg, of late. A discovery that the sands of the beach together a number of persons, and news reached the city on Friday that serious difficulties had occurred, or were apprehended; and that certain persons had forcibly expelled others claiming priority of possession, &c. The Government adopted the promptest measures to rectify all disputes occurring, by obtaining from Admiral Minto the use of the steamer Nimble, which, with his usual civility, was immediately placed by his Excellency at the disposal of the Executive. The Hon Mr. Howe, the Attorney General the Receiver General, and the Hon. Mr. Locke, with the Commissioner of Crown Lands, left by this steamer early on Saturday morning for Lunenburg, and returned on Sunday evening. The difficulties had been greatly magnified, and were prepared and issued, and all parties were left harmoniously engaged in their new occupation.

"The beach washings are yielding very abundantly. One man, by three latest machinery, washed an ounce of gold a day, out of the sand on the sea side.

"Lots are laid off 33 x 39 feet. Mr. Conard, we understand, took up 80 lots, mostly in the rock, paying at the rate of £5 for each as a yearly rental. He returned home with the party on Sunday evening, bringing some beautiful specimens about the size of what is commonly called duck shot—only flattened, and all kinds of shapes, more resembling slugs than shot.

"Last evening Mr. Conard left again with one of his own steamers, fully equipped for operations. A picked set of men, a drugging machine, and every imaginable appliance, all on board left yesterday, the Lion, for the Washings. Mr. Conard personally in charge.

About 150 men are busy at these diggings and washings, and 200 lots have been already disposed of. From the lot of the land, it is supposed that the rich washings and deposits extend for fully a couple of miles along the coast.

"There seems to be no longer room for doubt of the value and richness of the gold deposits in Nova Scotia. The miners at Tangier, which is, perhaps, sixty or eighty miles distant from 'The Ovens,' are said to be doing well."

NON-SUITSING A CREDITOR.—There was a certain lawyer on the Cape a long time ago, a man to do in the world, and what was somewhat surprising in a limb of the law, averse to encouraging litigation.

One day a client came to him in a violent rage. "Look a here, squire," said he "what ere blasted shoemaker down to Prudgen Cove has gone and sued me for money I owed him."

"Did the boots suit you?" "Oh! yes—I've got 'em on fustrate boots."

"Fair price?" "Oh yes." "Then you owe him the money honestly?" "Course."

"Well, why don't you pay him?" "Why, 'cause the blasted snob went and sued me, and I want to keep him out of the money if I can."

"It will cost you something." "I don't keer a cuss for that! How much money do you want to begin with?" "Oh, ten dollars will do."

"Is that all?" "Well, here's X, so go ahead!" said the client; that's the pay in the beginning."

Our lawyer next called on the shoemaker and asked him what he meant by commencing legal proceedings against M.

"Why," said he, "I kept on sending to him till I got tired. I know'd he was able to pay—and I was 'termed to make him. That's the long and short of it."

"There's a trifle to pay on account of your proceedings—but I think you'd better take this five dollars, and call it square."

"Certain, Square, if you say so, and darned glad 'o get it," was the answer.

So the lawyer gave him one V, and kept the other. In a few days client came along and asked him how he got on with the case.

"Rapidly," cried the lawyer; "we've non-suited him, he'll never trouble you again. 'Jerusalem!' that's great!" cried the client—"I'd rather a gin fifty dollars than have him got the money for them boots!"

APPEAR.—The Boston Courier, a paper of long standing and conduct with great ability, makes an appeal to its friends for some "extraordinary aid" to save it for such public services as it may be able to render in future. The necessity for this appeal is caused by the consequent diminution of advertising business.

REDUCING THE RENTS.—The New York World says that landlords in that city are very readily granting a heavy reduction of rents. The seven thousand dollar stores are now quoted at five and six hundred. In very many instances landlords, have come forward voluntarily, where they have good tenants, and taken off twenty five per cent. of their legal dues until the return of better times.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—A sad accident occurred in Chatham on the morning of Monday last, by which a young lad of about nine years of age, a son of Mr. Tracy, residing in Chatham, lost his life. He was crossing some logs in one of the booms, when he slipped into the water and was drowned.—Chatham Times.

FUN.—Fun is the most conservative element of society, and ought to be cherished and encouraged by every lawful means. People never put mischief when they are merry. Laughter is an enemy to malice, a foe to scandal, and a friend to every virtue. It promotes good temper, enlivens the heart, and brightens the intellect. Let us laugh when we can.

A Bold PLEXUS.—Mr. Baldwin, the celebrated African traveller and sportsman, recently ran a terrible risk. He reached a river after a long and hot journey; it had been a sultry day and he could not resist the temptation of a dip in the cool water, and, with the impulse, plunged in; he got but a few feet, unfortunately, without complaint. His was not a case that the river was swarming with alligators, as the natives considered it dangerous enough to put their heads into the water. A few days after Mr. Baldwin saw a Kafir in the act of taking water out of the river, which one of his masters sprang upon him, and shot him with the poor fellow, and sunk to devour him.

FROM THE STATES.
The Battle in Missouri.

Account of an Eye-Witness.
ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 13.—The following additional account of the battle at Springfield is furnished by an eye-witness, who left Springfield on Sunday morning and came here on horseback:
"Our army marched out from Springfield on Friday evening with only 5500 men, the 11th Me. Cavalry remaining in Springfield. Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night, and about sunrise Saturday morning drove in the outposts of the enemy, and soon after the attack became general.
The attack was made by two columns by Gen. Lyon and Sturges. Gen. Sigel having a flanking force of about 10000 men and four guns on the south of the enemy's camp. The fight raged from sunrise till 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Confederates in an overwhelming force charged on Captain Totten's battery three distinct times, but were repulsed with great slaughter.
Gen. Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him. The Col. of one of the Kansas regiments having become disabled the boys cried out, General, you come and lead us on. He did so, and at once putting himself in front, and while cheering the men on to the charge received a bullet in his left breast and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was hurt, and replied, "No, not much," but in five minutes expired without a struggle.
General Sigel had a very severe struggle and lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in their harness and the pieces disabled. He endeavored to haul them off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon them first to prevent the guns and dismounting the carriages. About one o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great disorder and retreating, setting fire to the train of baggage wagons. Our forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue, so the battle may be considered a drawn one.
Gen. Price was not killed. There were rumors on the field that Ben Colquhoun was killed, but the Confederates denied it.
On Saturday night Dr. Mencher and others of our army went back with ambulances to the battlefield from Springfield, to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field and were considerably treated. Gen. Lyon's body had been treated with great respect and was brought back with some of the wounded to Springfield.
Major Sturges took command on the battlefield after the death of General Lyon. Gen. Sigel took command after the battle.
Our loss is variously estimated from 150 to 300 killed and several hundred wounded.
The enemy's loss is placed at 2000 killed and wounded.
Our boys captured about one hundred horses of the enemy.
The enemy carried two flags, the Confederate and the stars and stripes.
General Sigel marched back to Springfield in good order, after perfecting his arrangements, gathering baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry and destroying the property which he did not wish to fall into the hands of the enemy. He left Springfield, and on Sunday night encamped thirty miles east of that place. The enemy did not pursue. The hostility observed during the day was firing muskets at the rear guard.
Gen. Sigel is confident he could have held Springfield against the force they had engaged, but he was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the southwest, and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off.
General Lyon began the attack on the receipt of intelligence that the enemy expected reinforcements from Hardee's column, which was approaching from the southeast. A portion of the artillery of the enemy was admirably served.
Their infantry and artillery fire were also very severe.
The Springfield Home Guards were not in the fight. They with a large number of citizens are in Sigel's camp. It is thought that he fell back no further than Lebanon, where reinforcements will reach him.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.
The amount of subscription to the Government loan by the banks is \$150,000,000, not fifty as reported yesterday.
Nothing is made public concerning the numbers or movements of the Federal troops.
Col. Boteler, late member of Congress for Virginia, has died from wounds received at Ball's Bluff.
Mr. Faulkner, late United States Minister to France, is still in close confinement at Washington. The evidence of his active sympathy and aid to the rebellion is very strong.
The rebels are constructing defensive works at New Orleans.
The rebel pickets are gradually advancing towards the Federal lines on the Potomac.
All evanes of war news are wisely controlled by the Government.
Superfine State Flour \$4 50 a 4 60—Extra \$4 80 a \$4 90.

THE REBELS VICTORIOUS AT ALL POINTS.
BOSTON, Aug. 17th, 1861.
Dispatches from Washington indicate the purpose of Rebels to make offensive movements. Their pickets are being thrown forward to the whole line of the Potomac.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring non-intercourse with the Rebel States, and confiscating all vessels and merchandise owned by the Rebel inhabitants of said States, that may be seized in transit by the Federal officers.
Doubtful reports are that Col. Sigel and command have been captured in Missouri by the Rebels, that 17,000 Federal troops have been routed at Leishburg, 3,000 killed and 1400 prisoners; also that the Federalists had met with a severe reverse at Fort Fillmore in Texas. These reports require confirmation.
Bradstreet's firm—quotations unchanged.

Railway Connection with the Provinces.
We have received the following communication from an intelligent gentleman in New Brunswick—(Bangor Whig & Courier, 2d. Editor):—The European and North American Railway of New Brunswick, connecting St. John on the Bay of Fundy, with Shediac, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, challenges the admiration of all who pass over. Upon account of its superior construction, having more than realized the most sanguine hopes of its projectors. It is quite in keeping with the enterprising spirit of your Provincial neighbors, that they should turn their attention westward with a view to a connection with the United States. An indication of this spirit it will be perceived that the Provincial press, without distinction of party, are discussing this important international question. If the E. & N. A. Railroad, now insisted as it is, pays so well, what doubt can there be of success when connected with the many thousand miles in the United States and with Canada via the St. Andrews Road to Quebec?
It is generally conceded that the proper route for the road is the one that shall be the most direct to the American frontier, passing through the most thickly settled and fertile portion of the Province, a due regard being had to cost of construction.
By the report of A. C. Morton, Esq., Civil Engineer, it appears that the entire distance between Bangor and St. John, on southern route, passing through Canis, is fifteen miles less than by any other, but whatever route may be adopted, the large amount of timber along the St. Andrews road, which will find its way to the American frontier whenever a suitable outlet is afforded, together with other trade and travel tending in that direction, will render a branch line from the St. Andrews road to Canis a *sine qua non*.
Accordingly a route has recently been surveyed and located, intended to form a part of the E. & N. A. Road, and the Provincial Government adopt S. Stephen as the western terminus. Meanwhile the St. Andrews road is being prosecuted vigorously with a view to reaching the nearest point towards Woodville during the present year. A connection with Houlton from thence will not be at all unlikely. It remains for the people living between Bangor and Canis to say whether they prefer going by rail direct, to tedious stage travel, or being obliged to travel about ninety miles by railway in British territory in order to attain a much less distance in their own State. This can be avoided by building a railway both to Houlton and Canis.
An indication of the feeling of the people in Maine might induce their Provincial neighbors to "take lesson from the West," although it is usually take from the "East."

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.—We take the following letter from a late Halifax paper:—"I have observed so many exaggerated accounts in the Halifax papers respecting the gold fields at Lunenburg, and some of which my name has been mentioned, that I think it but right to correct the reports. I do this more particularly, as I have been informed that numbers of Farmers and others have deserted their Farms and daily occupations in order to go to the Ovens and fill their pockets. I spent two days there with eight or ten men working what is considered the best washing claim on the shore. I brought the result of the two days' labor to Halifax, and should think when the gold is cleared away from the face sand that I have an ounce, and a half. This was the result of a day and a half or two days work for say eight men. Any one wishing to see the gold can do so by calling at my office. When I was at the "Ovens" I could have hired any number of men for I should say 4s. or 5s. per day, and should think from the number of persons I hear have gone there, that they would be glad to get work at 2s. or 3s. per day. When the claim was first discovered on the shore, I believe some parties may have washed an ounce per man per day, but I think even these accounts have been much exaggerated. The washing hitherto has been confined to a small part of the shore, say one or two hundred feet; persons washing on other parts of the shore are doing little or nothing."
W. CUNARD.

RELIGION AND HAPPINESS.—Religion commands men to be happy, and only forbids them to be persecuting; it leads us by degrees to that form of choice, which the laws require of us, till we find our truest liberty in its apparent restraints. But in its highest phase, religion.
A flag of truce arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Norfolk, on the 8th inst., with Miss May, niece of Gen. Scott, on her way from Richmond to New York.

The office of the Bangor Democrat, a secession paper, was recently destroyed by a large number of people. During a storm of fire a crowd entered the office, covered it, and burnt the contents in the street. Mr. Emery, the editor, escaped unharmful.
Telegraphic advices from Washington state that the alleged semi-official announcement in the Richmond papers, that Admiral Dundas intends to take his fleet into Charleston regardless of the blockade has no significance, even if the statement is true, as war vessels of any nation at peace with the United States have a right to enter the ports, notwithstanding the blockade, which is intended to operate against the rebel commerce.

Lator from Europe.
Boston, Aug. 19th.
The steamer Bgheman arrived at Farther Point last night.
Parliament was prorogued on the 6th inst.
The Queen's speech was read my commission.
It is in continued friendly relations with Foreign Powers, and regards the consummation of the Kingdom of Italy, as a happy result.
Her Majesty deprecates the American war and announces the intention in connection with other Powers to preserve a strict neutrality.
The Times is very sarcastic over the Bull's Run battle.
Little change in breadstuffs.
Four 25s a 23.
Provision steady.
Consols 90 1/2 90 1/2.

THE STEAMER NEW YORK.
This splendid steamer is fast becoming a favorite with the public, if we may judge from the large number of passengers who patronize her and the lots of freight she brings each trip. Her running time between St. John and Boston, including stoppages at Eastport and Portland, is 24 hours. It has been stated in some of the St. John papers that "the New Brunswick and New York have been racing;" this must be a mistake, as we were assured by the owners of the New York, that on no consideration would they permit their steamer to race and endanger the lives of passengers. The fact is, her speed on Lake Ontario was rated at 20 miles an hour—and being the fastest boat ever on route between St. John and Boston, it is supposed because the New Brunswick starts the same day, the New York is driven; not so; her time of making the trip is the same when no other steamer runs on the same day.
It is not surprising then, that with great speed, superior accommodations, her commander a gentleman deservedly popular; her clerk, good obliging and agreeable; her Engineer's duty, her steward and waiters polite and attentive; and all on board good fellows, we assert it is not surprising that the New York is a favorite with travellers. "Facts are stubborn things," and we only reiterate the expressed opinions of her passengers when publishing these observations.
We regret to record that the Army Worm is making sad ravages with the grain crops in this section; magnificent fields of wheat, and oats have been destroyed in fact every green thing except clover and potato tops, is devoured by these voracious insects.

STURDIVANT HOUSE, Boston.—Travellers visiting Boston, will find the Sturdivant House, on Maverick Square, one of the most agreeable and most pleasant hotels. The host, Mr. Drew (of the Nshant house) is obliging and attentive, sparing neither time nor expense to make his hotel just what travellers desire—a home. The hostess is a very agreeable person and a favorite with the ladies. The charges are moderate, the house clean, neat, spacious and well ventilated—the parlors are large, and dormitories airy. The horse-railroad cars pass by the house every few minutes, and it is within ten minutes walk of the Steamers Wharf. We recommend travellers to patronize this hotel, and they will find it all we have represented.

The Reviews.
We have received from Messrs. L. Scott & Co., the LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for July. Comments:—
Thomas de Quincy, Montalbert on Western Monachism, The English Translations of Virgil, Maine's Ancient Law, Scottish Character, Russia on the Amour, Yavour, Democracy on its Trial.
To the same Publishers, we are indebted for the EDINBURGH REVIEW for July. The articles in this number are:—
Popular Education in England, Literary Remains of Albert Durer, Criticisms, The Novels of Fernan Caballero, Watson's Life of Person, The Congress of Albany, the last Stuart, and Aberg, Burke's Civilization in Spain and Scotland, Du Chailly's Adventures in Equatorial Africa, Church Reformation in Italy, Count Cavour.
New Volumes of the Four Reviews and Blackwood commenced in July, and the present is a favourable time to begin new Subscriptions.
For any one of the four Reviews \$3, per annum for all four of the Reviews, \$8.
For Blackwood's Magazine, \$3.
For Blackwood and the Four Reviews, \$10.
Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 45 Gold Street, New York.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.—On Thursday last the All Saints Church Sunday School scholars, accompanied by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, Rector, Rev. R. E. Smith, two Teachers, parents and friends, proceeded to Chathamook by the Railway cars. The day was fine, and on landing they marched to the Park of T. B. Wilson, Esq., where they were hospitably entertained by the Teachers, who provided a sumptuous repast for them. Tea finished, they amused themselves by various plays, swings, &c. The happy scene was enlivened by good music. The Rector delivered a most affectionate address after which the children sang the evening hymn, and having got into the cars returned to town, where they arrived as the shades of evening were closing in, much delighted with the day's amusement. The kindness of Mrs. and Mr. Wilson will long be gratefully remembered by all parties.

BAZAAR.—The ladies connected with the Baptist Church at St. George, intend holding a Bazaar at that place, on Wednesday, the 28th inst. It is expected that a Steamer will be in readiness to carry passengers from this place to St. George in the morning and back in the evening.
ACCIDENT.—We learn that a little boy youngest son of C. F. Clinch Esq., Saint George, had one of his legs broken by falling from a horse, a few days ago. We understand the little sufferer is doing nicely.

The hon. Mr. Hatheway Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, was triumphantly re-elected, by a vote of 1647, over C. McPherson, Esq., who polled only 807 votes.
THE GOLD EXCITEMENT here has been increased by the discovery of rich Quartz rock in the vicinity of Macadavie. The exaggerated accounts from Lunenburg, have been contradicted, as may be seen by reference to the letter of Mr. Cunard, which is copied in another column. People should not rush away from their homes upon hearing the flaming reports of these gold discoveries.

The following is an extract from Mr. Russell's letter to the London Times, on his return to Washington from the South:—
There never was a people which rushed so rapidly to the conclusion that the argument of force was the great solvent and

ter of disputes as our American brethren.— See New York now—just recollect what it was towards the close of last March. Summer cannot have made all these banners filled all these streets with soldiers, turned the Landreans into phrenzied Unionists, and shut the mouths of the disaffected. People who argued philosophically about the right of secession and the impotency of the Federal Government to restrain states from exercising that right, have, all of a sudden begun to find out "We must maintain our glorious Union! We must have a country!" and then they go off into sophistical arguments on the other side about the Mississippi and unity of peoples and political necessities.
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MRS. WINDLOW'S VS. CRYING CHILDREN. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Windlow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it.—There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office 13 Cedar street New York. Sold every where.

DIED.
On the 14th inst. Mr. F. S. Devitt, teacher of R. C. School, aged 37,—a native of the Co. Fermanagh, Ireland.
On the 16th July, of consumption, in the City of Los Angeles, California, James Kemp, eldest son of James Boyd, Esq., aged 39 years.
July 2, 1861.
Anthracoil Coal.
34 Tons Red and White Ash, Anthracoil Coal, egg size.
For Sale by J. W. STREET & SON.

ter of disputes as our American brethren.— See New York now—just recollect what it was towards the close of last March. Summer cannot have made all these banners filled all these streets with soldiers, turned the Landreans into phrenzied Unionists, and shut the mouths of the disaffected. People who argued philosophically about the right of secession and the impotency of the Federal Government to restrain states from exercising that right, have, all of a sudden begun to find out "We must maintain our glorious Union! We must have a country!" and then they go off into sophistical arguments on the other side about the Mississippi and unity of peoples and political necessities.
A Steam Tug has been purchased by Mr. Bradbury, at St. George, for conveyance of freight between St. George, St. Andrews, and Calais.
The Court closed its labors on Monday forenoon.
Boston Aug. 19.
The immediate call for additional troops at Washington is a precautionary measure. The Capital is deemed impregnable to the Confederates.
Gen. Wool has assumed the command at Fortress Monroe.
The reports in circulation that Gen. Seitz's command had been captured in Missouri are false; also that the Federalists had been defeated at Leisberg.
Reports of captures by Confederate Privateers are daily received.
Superfine State Flour \$4 50 a 4 60—Extra \$4 85 a 4 90.
A VESSEL SEIZED AT NEWPORT.—The schooner Adelo, of St. John, N. B., and bound from Wilmington, N. C., to Halifax, with a cargo of naval stores, put into Newport yesterday in stress of weather, and was seized by the revenue officers for having run the blockade. The cutter Henrietta anchored alongside, and picked a part of her crew aboard the Adelo. It said the British schooner

