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SABBATH READING.

"I Wait for Thee"

The heart is swept, the fire is bright
The kettles sing for thee, the lamps are light
The cloth is spread, the table is set
The hot cakes smoke in napkins white,
And now I wait for thee.

Come home, love home—thy task is done;
The clock ticks—listen to its tone;
The blinds are shut, the curtains down,
The warm chair to the fireside drawn,
The boy is on his knee.

Come home, love home—thy fond eye
Looks round him wistfully
And when the whispering winds go by,
As if thy welcome step were nigh,
He crows exultingly.

In vain; he finds the welcome vain,
And turns his glance on mine
So earnestly that yet again
His form unto my heart I strain—
That glance is so like thine.

Thy task is done, we miss thee here;
Where'er thy footsteps roam
No hand will spread such kindly cheer,
No beating heart, no listening ear,
Like those that wait for thee.

At last along the crisp walk fast
That well known step doth come;
The bolt is drawn, the gate is past,
The babe is wild with joy at last—
A thousand welcomes home!

"Must Not"

Constant occupation is a safeguard of order. A teacher was once asked how it was that he could maintain such order and attention in his class. He replied "that he never gave them time to be disorderly."

A skillful teacher can usually find employment for his pupils, so that there will be rare occasion for those little, but to children very irritating words, "must not." A child once said, "I like very well to be told what to do by those who are fond of me, but never to be told what not to do, and the more fond they are of me, the less I like it; because, when they tell me what to do, they give me an opportunity of pleasing them; but when they tell me what not to do, it is as if they were displeased, or as if they were to discipline them."

There are many good people most anxious to teach their children aright, who crowd their path with prohibitions, but seldom hold out a hand to help them, or point out to them the steps they may safely take.

And while they are always teaching them that they must not break the Sabbath, wiser parents are teaching their children how they may keep it pleasantly and profitably. The Sabbath is to the former a day on which they must not play with their balls, carts and so on; a day on which they must not work in their garden, must not read their story books. To the latter it is a day on which they may sing hymns with mother, on which they may hear father read stories out of the Bible as long as they please; on which they may seek answers to questions, and have longer talks to father and mother about all the little trials and faults; on which they get more comfort and health than on any other day of the week. To them it is a day of privilege; to others a day of prohibitions.

There is no great danger of making children feel that religion is a system of "must nots." It is very right to tell children that they "must not" quarrel with each other, "must not" be anxious to keep every thing to themselves, must never be glad to bring others into disgrace, must never tell tales of each others faults; but we might draw a bright and pleasing picture of the pleasure of being kind, of the happiness of making another happy, or of being of use to a little brother, or sister, or playfellow. When we take that view of the subject, the drooping heads are raised, eyes brightened, the wandering zones are fired, and the next Sabbath the little ones think the class is a place where they hear of the happiness of being Christ's lambs—not as a place where they "must not" do this or that.—The Teacher.

Lessons from the Leaves.

We men sometimes in what we presume to be humility, compare ourselves with leaves; but we have as yet no right to do so. The leaves may well scorn the comparison. We who live for ourselves, and neither know how to use or keep the work of past time, may humbly learn from the leaf's fate, that depends on its not offing, but confirming and concealing the history of its ancestors. Looking back to the history of nations, we may date the beginning of their decline from the moment when they cease to be reverent in the heart and accumulative in hand and brain; from the moment when the redundant fruit of age bid in them holiness of heart without the simplicities of custom and sinews of tradition had withered away. Had men guarded the rights upon laws and precious works of their fathers with half the industry we have given to change and ravage, they would not have been seeking vainly in millennial visions and mechanical servitudes the accomplishment of the promise made to them so long ago: "As the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect so long enjoy the works of their hands, we shall not labor in vain nor bring forth for trouble, for they are the seed of the blessed of the Lord, and their offspring with them."

This lesson we have taken from the leaf's life; one more we may receive from the leaf's fall. If ever in autumn a positive fall upon us as the leaves drift by in their fading, may we not wisely look up to their mighty monuments? Behold how far, how far prolonged in arch and aisle, the avenues of the valleys, the fringes of the hills! So eternal! the joy of man, the comfort of all living creatures, the joy of the earth, they are but monuments of these poor leaves that fit faintly past us to die. Let them not pass without us understanding their last counsel and example; that we also, careless of monument by the grave may build it in the world-monument by which men may be taught to remember, not where we died, but where we lived.—*Ruskin's Modern Painters.*

There are joys which long to be ours. God sends ten thousand truths, which come about us like birds seeking inlet; but we are shut up to them, and so they bring us nothing, but sit and sing a while upon the roof and then fly away.

Temperance.

The principal function of temperance is to govern, regulate, and subject the body to the spirit, in order to subject the spirit more early to its Creator. For this end it makes a man in some measure a slave to his body; it restrains our sensual appetites from brutal excess, hinders us from passing the bounds of want, and makes us content with what is necessary for our support; it also restrains all desires in seeking nice and exquisite meats, to please and gratify palate, and makes a god of their belly, and have no other than it, no other view, no other occupation, but to nourish and fatten their bodies, and to lead a luxurious and epicurean life. Nature itself requires but little; it is content with what is necessary for our support, and an immoderate use of eat and drink serves only to depress and over-whelm it. Thousands have impaired their health, shortened their lives, and brought themselves to an untimely end by gluttony. It is written that gluttony has destroyed more than the sword, inasmuch as it engenders feuds, and fomenting an abundance of superfluous and noxious humors, which settle in the body, give rise to the numerous diseases that hurry millions into the other world. Nothing on the contrary is more conducive to health than a regimen of life; nothing more serviceable to the body than a regular diet; nothing more salutary or more powerful to remove and prevent corporeal disorders than Christian temperance; it is the physician of the soul as well as of the body, the support of old age, and the surest means to re-establish a broken constitution, for it has often proved by experience that temperance has cured diseases which ultimately defied all the power of the strongest medicines, and it is well known that those who lead an abstemious and temperate life have prolonged their days to a surprising old age.

Home after business hours.

The road along which the man of business travels, in pursuit of competence or wealth, is not a usualized one, nor does it ordinarily lead that pleasant scene and by-ways of delight. On the contrary, it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "unavoidable" thorns, and full of pitfalls, which can only be avoided by the watchful care of circumspection. After every day's journey over the waste that is his turnpike road, the weary traveler needs something more than rest; he requires solace, and he deserves it. He is weary of the dull monotony of the day, and of the anxiety of the business man who can find that solace and that poetry at home. Warm greetings from loving hearts, glad glances from bright eyes, the welcome shouts of children, the many thousand little arrangements that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministrations that disengage us from an old and cloyed before we were aware of it; these and like tokens of affection and sympathy constitute the poetry which comes to the man of business. Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men! Think of the trials, the anxieties, the fatigues, and wear that fathers undergo, to secure for you comfortable homes, and compensate them for their trials by making them happy by their own desire.

Happy is he whom truth teaches by itself, not by fingers and words that pass, but as it is in itself.

Our opinion and our sense often deceive us, and discover but little.

What signifies making a great dispute about abstract and obscure matters, for not knowing of which we shall not be questioned at the day of judgment.

It is great folly for us to neglect things profitable and necessary, and willingly to labor ourselves about those which are curious and hurtful. We have eyes, and see not.

And what need we concern ourselves about questions of philosophy?

He to whom the *Platonic* World speaks, is set at liberty from a multitude of opinions.

From one Word are all things, and this one all things speak and this is the *Beginning* which also speaks to us.

Without this Word no one understands or judges rightly.

He to whom all things are one, and who draws all things to one, and who sees all things in one, need study in heart and peaceably converse in God.

O Truth, my God make me one with thee in everlasting love.

I am wearied with often reading and hearing many things; in this I will or desire.

Let all teachers hold their peace; let all creatures be silent in thy sight, speak Thou alone to me.

Christian Intercourse.

It is like throwing open a dark door to the sweet air and light of heaven; that the moonlight and dampness disappear; so it is by opening the heart to the influence of the love of Christ, and the reciprocities of Christian society that its gloomy and morbid feelings are dispelled.

A plant that grows in a rare and pale sickly soil; so it is the pity of a Christian who shuts himself out from the fellowship of God's household.

A single stick of wood makes a poor fire, especially if it be green and covered with snow; but a mass of sticks can be made to burn, though they be at the beginning both green and wet. So what with inward corruption, and what with outward temptation, the Christian who shuts himself up from communion with his brethren finds it hard work to keep his bosom in glow; but when he goes among them, and mingles his feelings with theirs, his heart becomes hot.

"Iron sharpeneth iron; so man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend," a maxim that cannot be improved in its application to Christian intercourse. We leave it as it is.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Polish Insurrection.

Six thousand muskets, which were to have been clandestinely sent from Prussia through the Danubian Principalities, had found their way into the hands of the Polish insurgents. And according to reliable information the insurgents had burned several railway bridges in rear of Sonowitz, to prevent the arrival of Russian reinforcements.

It is asserted that an official report had been addressed by twelve priests to the Archimandrite of Wilna, pointing out that though the insurrection and only await success to return to the Roman Catholic religion.

The Russian troops had committed massacres at Dniewno, in the district of Bialy. They also profaned and even plundered the churches.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing on the 11th, says:—The letter of the Russian government to the letter of despatches from the French Foreign Office on the affairs of Poland, to which I alluded yesterday, is not satisfactory. It is described as stating that, whatever may be the result of the latest negotiations, the Russian government will not listen to the overtures to the Poles, the Emperor Alexander may listen to no overtures, so long as they continue to be armed in insurrection. Other wise it is intimated in decided, though not disconcerting terms. Soon after the arrival of the courier, a Cabinet Council met.

There are various and conflicting rumors as to what steps the French Emperor may take in the matter, and whether Austria may be induced to listen to the overtures to the Poles in an intervention which may seem to be diplomatic. It is certain that the feeling in favor of Poland is strong in France. It is one which all parties Legitimists, Republicans and Bonapartists—share alike, and a war in its cause would be more popular than any other measure.

The Mexican expedition is regarded by every one except perhaps the holders of Jocker-script, to be a failure. It has damaged the plans for financial reforms, and it has brought little glory to the French arms. The Emperor would not be sorry to make the people forget altogether, but whether he would go the length of undertaking a new war against Russia is another question.

The following proclamation, by General Langiewicz, dated March 10, has been published, and has produced a prodigious effect.

Polish brethren!—In the name of the most Right the most patriotic sons of Poland have commenced a struggle, caused by terrible wrongs, and directed against the eternal enemies of liberty and civilization. Notwithstanding the extremely unfavorable circumstances in which the enemy, by a great increase of oppression, hastened us into an armed conflict, we have every reason to believe that we will triumph in this struggle for liberty and independence. The struggle commenced by an unarmed people has already lasted two months, and gains strength and develops itself with courage. In the presence of this war, to the death—in the presence of the massacres, the pillage and confiscations which mark the progress of the enemy.

Poland feels painfully the absence of a central Power, capable of directing the force of the struggle, and of summing up the nation's power to the field. All the nation possesses more capable and more energetic than myself, and although I am thoroughly conscious of the heavy duties of the office and the responsibility which it involves, yet the gravity and necessity of the moment have decided me, after consultation with the provisional government, to assume the supreme power of dictation, which I shall surrender to the representatives of the nation as soon as the yoke of the Muscovite is shaken off.

While retaining a immediate direction of military operations in my own hands, I recognize the necessity of establishing a civil government, whose functions will be regulated by a special ordinance, the work of the provisional government. I confirm the principles of liberty and equality to all citizens, granting land to the peasants with indemnity to the proprietors.

Poles of all Provinces beneath the yoke of the Muscovite I summon to the struggle against the domination of Russian barbarism. Come one, come all—the liberty of Poland must be achieved. The concord of all citizens, irrespective of all classes of religion, of communion, one and all making sacrifice for the common cause, will give us such unity and strength as will render our now scattered forces terrible to the enemy, and insure the independence of the country.

To arms! to arms! to arms! for the liberty and independence of our fatherland.

The official account published by General Langiewicz, of the battle of Praskwa-Skala and Skala has been received in Paris, dated Moscow, the 14th inst. At ten in the morning of the 14th of March, a strong column of Russian infantry attacked the Polish camp at Praskwa-Skala, which was defended by this corps, commanded by General Prince Schachowski, was preceded by about 50 Cossacks. The Poles rushed forward, and received a smart fire from the Russian infantry, who fired not less than thirty-five shots each while the insurgent riflemen lost more than six rounds of ball cartridge. The fire of the latter was nevertheless well directed that for four hours it prevented the Russians from advancing. At two o'clock in the afternoon a battalion of Cossacks charged the Russian infantry, and forced them to retreat in confusion to Wolbrom. The Poles lost twelve killed and nine wounded in this affair. The Russians lost considerably more, in consequence of the precision with which the insurgent riflemen fired. At ten the same evening the insurgent riflemen marched to the small town of Skala, which was occupied by a Russian column which had come from Mieschow. The column was composed of two companies of riflemen, a company of artillery and a detachment of frontier guards, and about 100 Cossacks. The Russians were encamped in the churchyard of Skala, and were defended by a high wall. Gen. Langiewicz resolved to force the position, and to make prisoners of the Russian corps. To accomplish his purpose, he ordered the churchyard to be attacked at two sides simultaneously, but the impetuosity of the Poles prevented its success. The first body, which approached without being perceived by the Russians, could not resist the temptation of firing on them. Firing then began on both sides but it did not last long, inasmuch

as the insurgents had very little powder. Langiewicz, consequently ordered the Cossacks to advance in three columns. The latter marched gallantly a distance of 1200 yards under a heavy fire of musketry, and then stopped a moment under the shelter of the wall. A Cossack seeing at a distance a Polish corps advancing, he mistook for Russians, and out, "The Muscovites are taking us between two fires." This unfortunate explanation created a panic among the Cossacks who retreated some hundred paces. Perceiving their error, they returned to the charge, but the Poles taking advantage of the darkness of the night, succeeded in escaping from the churchyard, and fled precipitately to Iwanowitz, pursued by the Cossacks. This affair cost the Poles 10 killed and 25 wounded. The Russians lost 40 killed and they carried away seven wounded in their baggage wagons. The insurgents after having come out, first to Wolbrom, and then to Mieschow.

General's communications with Mieschow by a rapid march. The consequence was that the Russians made a disorderly retreat from Sienicki to Mieschow. The plan of the Russian generals is now quite evident. They intend to attack the Polish camp at Praskwa-Skala on two sides at once, but General Langiewicz drove back their first column on Wolbrom and the second on Mieschow. The Russian General commanding at Kalisz, having been informed by the Prussian authorities of the retreat of a Polish corps, composed of 3000 riflemen 120 Cossacks, recruited in the Grand Duchy of Posen, and which crossed the frontier near Flupiae, assembled a large force and attacked them on the 1st of March. They fought the entire day without any advantage for either party, but the next day the Russians renewed the battle with very superior forces, and the great loss of Mieschow. Although the corps of the insurgent chief Milewski came to the assistance of their comrades from Posen, the latter having to contend with a force ten times their number, were forced to retreat after a considerable loss in killed and wounded. The corps of Milewski retreated into the interior. The corps of Posen returned home, and the remainder joined other bands. The accounts received in Paris state that the German papers have exaggerated the loss of the insurgents in this affair. The "Posener Zeitung," which is said to be the organ of Col. Wegmann, sent to Posen by the Grand Duke Constantine, Russian Emperor, contains a report from this source according to which 300 Poles were captured by the Prussian soldiers. A letter from Thoma of the 3rd inst., states that 250 Russian soldiers were sent by the military Governor to Plock to search the country house of a Cossack situated not far from the Prussian frontier. Although the house was guarded by a strong force, the soldiers carried away 150,000 roubles, the merchant's private fortune.

How to Take care of Harness.

In answer to the inquiry respecting the kind of oil for harness, you the results of my observation for more than thirty years, holding myself responsible for the conclusion I have drawn therefrom.

It is amusing to read the receipts for preparation, said to be excellent for leather. Many appliances are resorted to, in order to give a gloss to leather; that which is composed of shellac forms a crust on the surface, which tends to crack the grain, and is therefore injurious. Few take any care of harness; many take improper care.

Whenever leather is wet, it loses a portion of its oil, and if suffered to remain wet long, it will lose all of this substance; and if this is not restored, the leather becomes dry and brittle. The grain will shrink and crack when the life is gone.

Leather should be kept clean, for dirt of any kind will absorb the oil. The more leather is used and exposed to wet, perspiration, or other causes, the more frequently it should be oiled.

Oil is used in summer than in winter; if not used at all, it should be occasionally oiled, to keep it supplied with what is lost by evaporation. The patent leather hats of harness, such as winks, saddle, &c., should be rubbed over with a clean soft oil, and immediately rubbed off with a soft, smooth, or chamois leather; this is all the care those parts need. When not used harness should be hung up in a dark closet, as close as possible but not damp; it will stand the cold of winter better than the heat of summer.

To clean and oil a harness, hang it where all parts can be reached easily; (it would be better to unhook every strap.) Wash clean by a sponge or woolen rag, with blood warm water and castile soap, using as little water as will do the work; when two-thirds dry, apply the oil with a woolen rag, pulling each strap through your hand; be careful that where the buckle holes are, a little more is applied; also the belly-bands, breechings, and the straps that buckle in the bits need an extra allowance; let it remain in a warm place for a few hours (not in the hot sun or before a hot fire), until the oil has well entered the leather; then rub off all that remains on the surface briskly with a dry, woolen rag, and your work is finished. Be careful that you do not apply too much oil, and be equally careful that you apply it often enough.

The best oil for harness, is one quart neat's foot oil, four ounces bee's tallow, and three tablespoonfuls linseed oil; add four ounces beeswax for use in summer weather.—Geo. F. Marshall, in Ohio Farmer.

The Prince of Wales and his Tutors.

Among those present at the marriage celebration in St. George's Chapel, and afterwards at the *dejeuner* in St. George's Hall, were the Rev. H. M. Birch and the Rev. C. F. Tarver, both of whom had been engaged in the instruction of the Prince of Wales in his early days, and inscribed by his Royal Highness as a memento of his wedding-day. Through the kindness of the Prince of Wales, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, who is the eldest son of the late Professor of French in Eton College, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the valuable living of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, vacant by the death of the Rev. Sanderson Kobus, of the value of nearly £700 per annum.

The death of Sir W. Stevenson, Governor of Mauritius, is announced.

Why cannot two slender persons ever become great friends? As—Because they will always be slight acquaintances.

The house of Mr. John Ferguson, near the village of Thameville, was destroyed by fire on Friday, 20th inst. The loss is estimated at \$800 or \$900; no insurance.

The Cobourg Sun regrets to learn that, owing to the long continuance of the inclement season, the cattle in many parts of Haldimand are dying for want of fodder.

We learn from the Chatham Planet that Mr. W. H. Wintock, of Morpeth, died suddenly on Monday night, when it is supposed an overdose of morphine.

As a man named Patrick O'Reilly was chopping a tree on the farm of Mr. Pinder, in the township of Ellice, about a mile from Stratford, a rotten limb fell from the tree, striking him on the head, wounding him so seriously that he died the following day. He leaves a wife and seven children unprotected for.

Delightful Mary To says the first time she was kissed, she felt like a vase of roses swimming in honey and eau de cologne. She also felt as if something was running through her nerves on the point of being escorted by several little cupids in chariots drawn by angels, shaded by honeycuckles and the whole spread with melted rainbows.

It is asserted that irritation among the operatives in Lancashire was becoming very strong. They complain of the behaviour of the relief committees, the administration of the poor law, the enormous reduction in wages, and that the workman is sinking more and more deeply into the power of his employer by running into debt for rent.

An order in Council appears in the London Gazette, ordering that in the morning of last week, in Princes Harbor, Quebec, to a man named John Malden. It seems he was in the act of cleaning a patent volcanic repeating pistol, and not imagining that it was loaded, had the muzzle directed towards himself; unfortunately, however, in moving the trigger, the pistol exploded, and the ball entered the left side, just below the ribs, being a fatal wound. Medical assistance was immediately called in, and although he yet survives, great doubts are entertained of his recovery.

Another promising oil district has been discovered 17 or 18 miles south of the Enniskillen wells, on the river Thames. The well opened gives about 70 barrels per day, and is said to be of very superior quality, having been burned in the lamp without refining.

The Duke of Devonshire offered one thousand pounds sterling for the bullet which was extracted from Garibaldi's foot, but failed to obtain it.

The Telescope for the Chicago Observatory.

The large telescope to be placed in Chicago Observatory is nearly completed. The largest and the most free from blemish, that has yet been manufactured, and will thus be peculiarly valuable as an instrument for measuring magnitudes, and other small angular values. Seldom, indeed, is a glass found, which is not in some part defective, and in certain classes of observations requiring to be covered with cap which cuts off the rays from the aberrating portion. This of course impairs its usefulness, and renders the determination of angular values dependent upon an appreciation of intervals of time rather than upon primary micrometric measurement. The glass of Mr. Clarke (the inventor) will enable the observer to measure angles of one degree, to the one-thirtieth part of a second of arc, and thus detect variations of position which have heretofore remained unnoticed, or have been credited to personal observation, or to optical variations in the refractive power of the atmosphere. By its use in conjunction with the requisite appliances, the changes of position of the fixed stars, and the determination of their periods may be accomplished.

During the winter a large number of robberies have been committed in Dundas, but all efforts to discover the perpetrator proved unavailing until Friday night, when a German named Frederick Schenk, who had resided in the town about six months, was taken into custody on suspicion. On searching his residence the police recovered a large number of articles belonging to persons in the town, including buffalo skins of excellent quality, capital horse blankets, whips, brand new coats, vests and pants, pieces of cloth of various qualities and patterns, shirts, knitted and linen, in endless variety, collars, neckties, ladies' under clothing of every description, sheets, towels, socks, boots and shoes, cotton bags, and in fact every article necessary to start a first-class general furnishing establishment; and what is worthy of remark, the goods had all been washed, ironed, and nicely folded away, preparatory to Mr. and Mrs. Schenk making a start in the direction of Chicago, where they intended removing in a few days, for the purpose of opening a store. Schenk made a frank confession, and was committed to await his trial.

A melancholy and fatal accident occurred at Chicago, on Sunday night week, at the residence of Thomas Hage, Esq. The dining room of the house contained a large open burning stove, which, on Sunday, became so choked up that the gas escaped. In close proximity to the room was the sleeping apartment of Ann Limberts and Martha Schiller two servants. The proprietor of the house ordered that no more fire be put in the stove, but the order was disobeyed. The girls retired to rest at eleven o'clock, and on being called in the morning, made no reply. The bedroom door was immediately forced open, when the females were found in a deplorable condition. The room was filled with gas, so that it was a moment before Mr. Hage could enter. Miss Limberts was dead, and her companion in state of stupor bordering on death. Proper restoratives were applied, and Miss Schiller is thought to be out of danger.

The Hamilton Times thus recounts a fatal gun accident.—Three lads, Robert Bible, son of Constable Bible, and John and Harry Barnard, sons of a widow lately residing in the west end of the city, left on Saturday morning to shoot wild ducks. They proceeded to Mr. B. Bley's hollow, where they found an old boat, and intended to cross the creek. John Barnard and young Bible stepped into the boat, and their dogs jumped in, when young Bible proposed leading the dogs swim across, as the boat leaked very fast. Barnard threw his dog out and Bible was in the act of throwing his out, when, in his struggles, his foot came in contact with the hammer of the gun, which was a short carbine, and discharged it, lodging the contents in young Bible's right chest, throwing him out of the boat, from which he walked to shore, and then laid down. He was taken care of by John Barnard, while his brother went for Dr. Rutherford, who came immediately and had him taken to his house in Dundas, where he remained until he died.

When the Princess arrived in London the Prince was anxiously waiting at the wharf. At last the gangway was run on shore, and in another moment the Prince hurried along the deck of the Victoria and Albert towards the entrance of the saloon. At the same moment a young and graceful figure passed rapidly along the interior of the latter, and at the threshold His Royal Highness saluted, with the ardor of a lover tempered by the respect of a gentleman, the lips of his intended bride. It was an honest and hearty English kiss, and the English people cheered it with a perfect paroxysm of approbation.

The Right Rev. Dr. Francis Russell Nixon has resigned the Bishopric of Tasmania, Van Dieman's Land, to which he was consecrated in 1842. The Bishop of Tasmania has Episcopal jurisdiction over Van Dieman's Land and Norfolk Island. The diocese is 24,000 miles in extent, with a population of about 76,000. The Bishopric is worth £1250 a year, of which £1000 a year is derived from colonial funds, and £250 a year from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.

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During the firing of the salute from the screw-corvette *Racon*, at Sheerness, on the 7th, one of the 40 pound Armstrong guns burst. Although considerable damage was done to the vessel none of the crew sustained any injury.

A Picture of Warsaw.

A letter from Warsaw gives the following account of the appearance of that city since the insurrection in Poland broke out:—

"The cavalry occupy the squares, and the artillery is posted at the forks of the roads. The public gardens are closed and filled with soldiers. At 11 o'clock drums and trumpets are heard, and throughout the whole city there is nothing but the tramp of soldiers and the noise of horses—it is the hour for relieving guard. When that is over the city again falls back into its usual quiet. At three, as if by enchantment, Warsaw becomes animated for an hour, and the crowds pass and re-pass before the batteries and the lines of troops. At 4 o'clock everything is again quiet, and the persons in the streets gradually disappear. At six hours for relieving guard. When that is over the city again falls back into its usual quiet. At three, as if by enchantment, Warsaw becomes animated for an hour, and the crowds pass and re-pass before the batteries and the lines of troops. At 4 o'clock everything is again quiet, and the persons in the streets gradually disappear. At six hours for relieving guard. 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Robbery with intent to Kill.

On Thursday morning, after the court opened, James W. Read was placed at the bar, charged with robbery, and cutting and stabbing Daniel McCullough, on the 28th of October last, near Burritt's Rapids, in the township of Oxford Co. of Grenville.

The prisoner, who was a stout young man of 23 or 24 years of age, with a low forehead, and small dark eyes, pleaded "not guilty."

Donald McCullough, who being sworn, deposed as follows: I was in Oxford, about nine miles from Burritt's Rapids. I was there a little after ten in the morning, with a horse and cutter. The horse was a dark bay gelding with one white foot and an indistinct white stripe on his face. Stopped at William Read's hotel. He went back after some money he expected to receive. Left the hotel on this business, and then came back about twelve o'clock noon. Stopped about twenty minutes, when he went to get his horse and cutter to return home. This might be about one o'clock. Saw prisoner when he went to Read's hotel the second time. He never saw him before and did not know him. There were several other persons in the hotel at the time. When witness went to get his horse and cutter to go home, prisoner came out also, and asked witness what he was doing. He told him, when prisoner then asked witness for a ride, as he was tired and did not know the way. He came from Smith's Falls and wished to go to Kempsville to look for work. Witness agreed to give him a ride. Prisoner had a travelling-bag with him. They got into the cutter and started off. When about a quarter of a mile from Burritt's Rapids, prisoner wanted witness to take a back road saying the slightest would be better than the one on the main road. Witness refused, saying he would go the same road he had gone. They had proceeded four or five miles further, when the whip became loose from the stock and fell on the road. Witness asked prisoner to hold the lines while he went for the whip. Prisoner said never to mind and let him go. He then got the whip and when he got it again witness asked prisoner to tie on the whip to the stock. Prisoner refused, saying his hands were cold. He then noticed a knife in prisoner's hand. He appeared as if fixing his nails with the knife. It was a jack-knife with a pen blade in it. When they came to McCullough's bridge, prisoner asked witness to go up a concession road, saying he wanted to see a man who lived there. Witness refused to turn up the concession road. About a quarter of a mile further on, near widow Graham's, prisoner snatched the lines and whip-stock from witness. Witness asked what he meant, and said he would drive his horse. Prisoner then threw the lines down and placed his feet upon them, and drew up his knife in a threatening attitude, asking witness to deliver his money. Witness said you are a robber. Prisoner said he was, and that he lived by robbery. Witness said he had but little money and he would give it up, and leaned back in the saddle for the purpose of getting his pocket book easier from his pocket. Prisoner then caught witness by the throat and witness put up his hand to try and throw prisoner off. In doing so he caught the knife, and prisoner drew the knife through his hand and cut three of witness's fingers badly. Prisoner then cut witness under the chin with the knife trying to cut his throat. Prisoner then struck witness on the head with the whip stock. He repeated the blows till witness became stupefied, when prisoner pushed him out of the cutter on to the road, where he lay quiet for some time, thinking that if he lay quiet prisoner would cease his attacks on him. Prisoner, he thinks, turned the horse round, and then came back to where witness was lying, lifted back his head and then cut his throat. Witness was then partly sensible. When prisoner had cut his throat the second time, he looked at witness and said "I'll do now." Prisoner then cut off in the neck of the horse. Prisoner then cut the pocket book out of his hand or out of his pocket. His throat was hacked at each side. Had eleven and a half dollars in his pocket book—two furs, a two and a one dollar bill. Has seen the money since. [The money here found on the prisoner was shown to the witness.] Believes the money shown him to be the money taken from witness by prisoner. Knew the one dollar bill more particularly as it had been in his possession for some time before. Is positive the prisoner is the man who attacked him. Saw prisoner again at the same night, and was with three o'clock the following morning. Identified him then. Was then in his sister's house in Kempsville when Mr. Christie, Mr. Read, the Constable, and others brought the prisoner to see if he could identify him. James K. Read picked up witness from where he was lying on the road and carried him to Kempsville. Saw his horse at his own house after it had been returned home. Got his cutter from Dan. Read, in Mirickville, and his harness from John Carr, hostler with Mr. Crozier. His money was in an old pocket book, not the one found on the prisoner.

The prisoner asked "when did I see you in Burritt's Rapids?" On the 28th of October, and we left about one o'clock.

Examined by the Judge—It might be half an hour or so after witness and prisoner left Burritt's Rapids when he was attacked. They had driven about five miles. Saw prisoner at his sister's in Kempsville, that night or next morning about four or five o'clock. Witness was lying but he did not say any, as his throat pained him. Prisoner was brought to him to see if he could identify him, when witness said "that is the man." Michael Kean, J. K. Read, Mr. Christie and Wamsley were there at the time. They brought prisoner in and asked prisoner was that the man who attacked him. He was not, but when they brought the prisoner, witness said "that is the man."

James Wamsley sworn—Was appointed a special constable to go in pursuit of the prisoner. Went to Easton's Corners. After the prisoner was arrested, told witness that the horse he had brought was read his own, and that he had bought it at Sheriff's sale at Ottawa. He afterwards told another story, saying he had borrowed the horse from a man with whom he had been at work, and was to take it back in two days. Witness took the horse to Mirickville, then to Kempsville, where Mr. McCullough's friends took it home. Thinks he has seen McCullough drive the same horse in a spring wagon. A little snow had fallen and some were driving in sleighs, others on wheels. When about four miles on his way was asked to take a Mrs. Clark into his wagon. He consented. After passing McCullough's road saw a man driving a cutter at a very rapid rate approaching. Remarked to Mrs. Clark, after the cutter passed, that the driver was a galloway looking character. Proceeding a little further, Mrs. Clark told him "My God, there is a man lying dead!" Witness looked and saw a man lying partly on a log with his face resting on his arm. Witness examined the man, but she was afraid and would not stop, as she said she would go and inform the neighbors. Witness hitched his horse, and then went to the man and shook him by the shoulders. At first he did not stir. At last he opened his eyes and looked up, saying, "I know you, Mr. Read, for God's sake, do not leave me here." Asked him what his name was, and replied, "Daniel McCullough." Witness then called to the woman and told her not to get off her to return and help him into the wagon. She came back and they succeeded in getting McCullough into the wagon. Witness asked how he got hurt, and where he lived but received no answer. Witness then drove to the first house, that of John A. Kemp, where he told him he had found him, and wished to leave him to be looked after till he could send a doctor to examine him. Action refused to take McCullough into his house, but went to examine him, and upon lifting up his head, Action exclaimed "My God, the man's throat is cut!" Witness then called on Dr. Sparham, who came and examined him. He found the throat cut, and witness then examined McCullough closely and found it true that the throat had been cut. Witness insisted on leaving McCullough till a doctor could be got, but Action refused. Witness then told Action to get some straw, and place it under McCullough's head. This was done, and he then told Action that he must come along with witness to Kempsville. After the straw was put under McCullough's head witness covered him with his buffalo, and they started for Kempsville. McCullough could speak a little, and witness tried to find out how he had been treated, but he could get little satisfaction, except that he repeatedly—"the rascal robbed me." They saw men engaged thrashing on their way to Kempsville to whom the story was told, when the men said that they had seen McCullough pass in the morning. Witness told of the man he had seen driving the cutter, and took McCullough to Kempsville, where he was taken care of by Dr. Sparham, who called with him to Gregor's Hotel where McCullough was left, and where Dr. Sparham attended to him. Saw the prisoner and McCullough together that night. Witness put up in Sellick's Hotel, and was awakened during the night by the persons who had gone in pursuit of the prisoner, and who told him that the prisoner had been shot to witness and then taken to McCullough's sisters to whose house he had been removed. Prisoner was taken there to see if McCullough could identify him. Another man was shown him first, when McCullough said he was not the man. He then saw the man who was taken into the house, and when it was between the light and the doorway, when McCullough immediately exclaimed "there he is, take him out of my sight!" The prisoner is the same man I saw at Read's Hotel with McCullough. Is perfectly satisfied of that. Thinks he is the man who cut the cutter before he came to McCullough on the road, but will not be so certain about that, as he paid more attention to the horse than the man. Witness described the prisoner to the magistrates and constables who went off in pursuit of him.

The prisoner was asked if he had any questions to ask, when he replied "no."

By the Judge—There was a house near the place where McCullough was found. There was a sand-hill and he lay in a gully, from which the house [widow Graham's] could not be seen. McCullough had a muffler round his neck which kept witness from seeing the throat. The muffler was all covered with blood where he lay. His face was swelled and witness thought the blood proceeded from a beating he might have received about the face or head. He had no hair or cap on.

Dr. B. Sparham sworn—Examined McCullough, found an incision across the throat just below the Pomum adimi or what is generally called "the lump." The incision was five or six inches long and pretty deep on the right side, as if made by a stroke with the left hand. There were also two cuts on the left side, the skin being drawn down to the right. The wound in McCullough's fingers were also cut. The jugular vein was cut, but for the coagulation of the blood McCullough would have bled to death. He appeared rational when witness examined him. Does not recollect seeing any particular wounds.

Michael Keenan sworn—Lives at Kempsville. Found the prisoner at Easton's Corners on the 28th of October last. Prisoner was on foot and was trying to escape. Easton's Corners is about 24 miles from Kempsville. Mr. White, sheriff officer, pointed Ward out to witness. Two or three others were with witness when Ward was shown to the prisoner. Saw Davis's tavern and searched him. Found the pocket book and money produced on him. Also found a travelling bag belonging to the prisoner. Arrested him in the evening. Also found the horse which was in McCullough's cutter. Prisoner said that was the horse he had brought to Easton's Corners. The bag now shown is like the one he found belonging to prisoner. Took the prisoner to Kempsville where he was confronted with McCullough and which the prisoner had with him when he attacked and robbed him.

The prisoner refused to put any questions to witness.

Wm. McCullough was again put in the witness box for the purpose of identifying the travelling bag belonging to the prisoner, and which the prisoner had with him in the cutter while driving with McCullough.

James Wamsley sworn—Was appointed a special constable to go in pursuit of the prisoner. Went to Easton's Corners. After the prisoner was arrested, told witness that the horse he had brought was read his own, and that he had bought it at Sheriff's sale at Ottawa. He afterwards told another story, saying he had borrowed the horse from a man with whom he had been at work, and was to take it back in two days. Witness took the horse to Mirickville, then to Kempsville, where Mr. McCullough's friends took it home. Thinks he has seen McCullough drive the same horse in a spring wagon. A little snow had fallen and some were driving in sleighs, others on wheels. When about four miles on his way was asked to take a Mrs. Clark into his wagon. He consented. After passing McCullough's road saw a man driving a cutter at a very rapid rate approaching. Remarked to Mrs. Clark, after the cutter passed, that the driver was a galloway looking character. Proceeding a little further, Mrs. Clark told him "My God, there is a man lying dead!" Witness looked and saw a man lying partly on a log with his face resting on his arm. Witness examined the man, but she was afraid and would not stop, as she said she would go and inform the neighbors. Witness hitched his horse, and then went to the man and shook him by the shoulders. At first he did not stir. At last he opened his eyes and looked up, saying, "I know you, Mr. Read, for God's sake, do not leave me here." Asked him what his name was, and replied, "Daniel McCullough." Witness then called to the woman and told her not to get off her to return and help him into the wagon. She came back and they succeeded in getting McCullough into the wagon. Witness asked how he got hurt, and where he lived but received no answer. Witness then drove to the first house, that of John A. Kemp, where he told him he had found him, and wished to leave him to be looked after till he could send a doctor to examine him. Action refused to take McCullough into his house, but went to examine him, and upon lifting up his head, Action exclaimed "My God, the man's throat is cut!" Witness then called on Dr. Sparham, who came and examined him. He found the throat cut, and witness then examined McCullough closely and found it true that the throat had been cut. Witness insisted on leaving McCullough till a doctor could be got, but Action refused. Witness then told Action to get some straw, and place it under McCullough's head. This was done, and he then told Action that he must come along with witness to Kempsville. After the straw was put under McCullough's head witness covered him with his buffalo, and they started for Kempsville. McCullough could speak a little, and witness tried to find out how he had been treated, but he could get little satisfaction, except that he repeatedly—"the rascal robbed me." They saw men engaged thrashing on their way to Kempsville to whom the story was told, when the men said that they had seen McCullough pass in the morning. Witness told of the man he had seen driving the cutter, and took McCullough to Kempsville, where he was taken care of by Dr. Sparham, who called with him to Gregor's Hotel where McCullough was left, and where Dr. Sparham attended to him. Saw the prisoner and McCullough together that night. Witness put up in Sellick's Hotel, and was awakened during the night by the persons who had gone in pursuit of the prisoner, and who told him that the prisoner had been shot to witness and then taken to McCullough's sisters to whose house he had been removed. Prisoner was taken there to see if McCullough could identify him. Another man was shown him first, when McCullough said he was not the man. He then saw the man who was taken into the house, and when it was between the light and the doorway, when McCullough immediately exclaimed "there he is, take him out of my sight!" The prisoner is the same man I saw at Read's Hotel with McCullough. Is perfectly satisfied of that. Thinks he is the man who cut the cutter before he came to McCullough on the road, but will not be so certain about that, as he paid more attention to the horse than the man. Witness described the prisoner to the magistrates and constables who went off in pursuit of him.

AMERICAN NEWS!

Movement on the Virginia Peninsula.

UNFAVORABLE NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

Washington April 1. Despatches from the Mississippi squadron embrace reports from the commanders of the several vessels that attempted to pass Port Hudson on the night of the 27th and 28th of March, in which it appears that they had reached the last and most formidable of the batteries, and were contemplating themselves on having gained the turn in the river, when the "Mississippi" grounded. Fearful that this vessel, under the gallant fire of the enemy, would fall into their hands, she was deliberately destroyed by her commander, after the removal of all on board. The mishap to the Mississippi caused a derangement of the well contrived programme of Admiral Farragut for the passage of all the vessels of our fleet. The fighting of all our men is described as in the highest degree creditable to them, all striving to exhibit superior prowess.

The schooner "Jane" arrived at the wharf to-day in tow of a steamship, having been sent up from the lower river where she was captured yesterday. She had been engaged in contraband traffic. The goods include a large amount of quinine, morphine, Confederate uniforms, buttons, inferior machinery of all construction, army blankets, furs, cases of boots and shoes, &c.; two large mail bags, containing small packages and some thousand letters to parties in Virginia and North Carolina. A letter, it is said, was of a character so seriously compromising various persons in this city.

Gen. Keys a "red at Fort Monroe to-day from Washington, and on learning of the state of affairs at Williamsburg, he immediately for his command at Yorktown. We learn from Yorktown to-day that the rebels, 20,000 strong, it is stated, are in front of Williamsburg, threatening an attack at any hour.

The Richmond Examiner of March 20, has the following:—Gen. Vandor reports that Gen. Forrest made a successful visit to Brentwood with his division. He burnt the bridge and took all the property and arms, and captured 800 prisoners, including 100 officers. He lost 3 killed and 35 wounded.

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The Washington correspondence to the Philadelphia North American says, the admiral's receipt of the report before the close of the week would be an important success by our fleet in front of Charleston. If the batteries at Stono Inlet can be taken it is believed that troops can be landed and reach the city without assaulting Sumter or Moultrie, which being out of their supplies would fall without the loss of a man or vessel.

A special to the Evening Post, dated Washington, April 1, states:—The army of the Pot. and will be paid next week. With these payments the entire army will be paid to the 1st of March. The entire receipts of the Pot. revenue up to date amount to twenty-two million dollars. The estimated receipts for the year are 150 millions. It is considered certain that no foreign loan will be a success by Mr. Chase.

A Vicksburg letter announces the seizure of 2500 bales of cotton, some forty miles from Lake Providence, by our forces; every bale was marked "C. S. A."

The triumph of the Republican Union candidates is complete.

Louisville, April 1. An official Somerset tele. says, Gen. Gilmore's forces attacked the rebels under Sherman, in a strong position near Somerset yesterday, fought three or six hours and whipped them badly, driving them towards the river. The rebels outnumbered us. Our loss does not exceed thirty.

Tulahoma, March 31. To Gen. Cooper—Morgan's fight with the Federal was at Millton, on the 30th. They were driven from the Millton and forced from Liberty, but they were compelled to fall back to Murfreesboro. They are daily skirmishing on the Shelbyville Pike.

Official information has been received of Col. Conner's severe battle and splendid victory on the Tennessee river, in which 224 of his men were disabled by frozen feet, and his gallant band of only 2000 attacked 3000 Indian warriors in their stronghold, and after a hard fought battle of four hours, destroyed the whole band, leaving 224 dead upon the field. Our loss was 1 killed and 49 wounded. These Indians had murdered several miners during the winter, and were a part of the same band who had been massing emigrants on the overland mail route for the last fifteen years, and the principal cause of the past winter's horrid crimes of the past winter.

Philadelphia, April 2nd.—Special despatch from Cincinnati to-day says on Monday last, Jenkins' Confederate cavalry dashed into Point Pleasant, Virginia, at the mouth of the Kanawha, gained possession of the Court House and set fire to several of the buildings, and then retreated, leaving several thousand bushels of Corn. Volunteers arrived from Gallatin, Ohio, and the Confederates were driven off with the loss of 5 killed and 13 prisoners. Communication is out of along the Kanawha from Charleston to Point Pleasant.

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