

question from without, as we do we cannot justify it on any such grounds. It must be judged upon its merits, as a proclamation of Emancipation. And this is exactly the way in which Dr. Cheever comes to the consideration of the subject. In this light the decree is deserving of the commendation of every thinking person. It does not profess to strike a blow at slavery except upon conditions. Mr. LINCOLN says in effect to the people of the Southern States: "Lay down your arms of rebellion, return to the Union, and your abominations shall be continued to you without molestation. Refuse to come back, and I will, so far as my power lies, set your slave against you—rob, plunder, kill, and cut you to pieces, till they think fit to do so." This is the literal interpretation of Mr. LINCOLN's decree; and Dr. CHEEVER truly stamps it as an act of injustice—a compromise with wrong."

Toronto Patriot.

North and South.

The Richmond Dispatch thus presents the present position of affairs—

The North is fighting not only for the Southern States, but to stay the South by the enormous debt contracted in this war. Not only this, but it is fighting for its very being. The ideas are common that the South alone which is contending for national existence. But if the North ultimately falls in the war she will fall as fast and as far as the South from Heaven. The brightest jewels of her crown wrested from her grasp, the chief sources of her revenue withdrawn, and a national debt half as large as that of England piled upon her shoulders; her cities silent, her harbors deserted, her manufactures silent, her military capacities so paralyzed that she can neither command respect abroad nor insure good order in her own incongruous population, composed of a seething mass of the ignorant, degraded and fanatical of all nations, she will cling to the Union, and to the war, by which only she hopes to preserve it, as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank that lies between him and the fathomless depths of eternity. We must bear these facts in mind when we are tempted by the siren songs of hope to look for a speedy peace, and to relax the exertions which alone can save our throats from the throttle of a powerful nation, engaged in a fearful and final struggle for life or death. We wish we could fancy a brighter prospect, but we see no reason for such predictions. The unmanly expectation of foreign intervention which so long deluded our people has long ago proved an idle dream. Europe is not only refusing to intervene, but rejects in her heart over the American troubles, because they are exhausting and rendering impotent for injury to despotic governments that continent whose free institutions have always kept her in a nightmare of alarm. England the chief instrument in the disruption of the old republic, preserves rigid neutrality—that is, she furnishes the North material and the South moral aid; she permits the North to purchase materials and munitions of war, which the South by reason of the blockade, is only partially able to do; and she praves the South for its military progress and patriotic devotion. She puts weapons in the hands of the Northern combatants and she puts in the Southern combatant on the head and cries "Bravo boy, pitch into him!" We are beginning to understand all this, and to dismiss from our minds the monstrous delusion of foreign intervention. If, however, the war gives no signs of coming to a speedy end, we believe that by proper action on the part of Congress the honor of our flag will continue to be sustained, the public treasury increased, and the capacity of the enemy for mischief and annoyance greatly diminished. In the meantime we must seek to be patient, and, if possible, content in a condition, from which mankind has never been exempt, and which Providence sees best for our trial and discipline. In the spirit of the man who, when he broke his leg, exclaimed "Hallelujah!" because it was not his neck, we may console ourselves with reflections that the national and individual calamities greater and more irreparable than those of war, and be thankful we have escaped them.

General Intelligence.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The opening lecture for the month of November, by Rev. Mr. SUGWICK, was delivered before an overflowing and deeply attentive audience. The effort was a masterly one. The model chosen for young men in the early days of the century, and presented, and we hope the lessons enforced therefrom will be remembered. The lecture next week will be by the Rev. Mr. LATHURNE.

ACCIDENTS.—Donald McDonald of the schooner *Relief*, from Cornwallis bound to New York, was capsized in the Bay of Fundy. The crew rescued. The schooner *Algon*, from Bridgewater, was picked up near Digby last week. A schooner from Newfoundland laden with flour and furniture, abandoned, was towed into Westport on the 17th.

A sum of \$5000 was collected in the Wesleyan churches of St. John, N. B., for the Relief Fund.

McClellan, who assisted the soldiers to desert, was lately committed to the Penitentiary for nine months.

Rev. Dr. Richey lectured in St. John on Wednesday evening last on "The Beauties of the Holy Scriptures." The lectures were given at a School House in connection with the Knox Church.

American States.

We have nothing to report respecting war movements of any great interest. By the latest papers and despatches we are agitated in Virginia; but we imagine that to such movements very little importance is to be attached. It was said that Gen. McClellan was dismissed from the Richmond without delay. And yet matters remain about the same as they were. One of the leading Journals we find it satisfactory to us, that the value of the Rhode Island is taken, the way that Manassas was taken, that is to say, after the enemy had staid as long as they pleased, and then retired. Such a capture may be claimed as a victory, but such a victory may continue for twenty years, and the rebellion be no nearer conquered than at the beginning." Burnside appeared resolved upon adopting a new base of operations, and it is said to be moving in the direction of Fredericksburg. The Confederates are probably strong in the rear of Burnside's forces. What daring exploits they may soon attempt, to the terror of the North, can only be surmised. A rumor that a considerable Federal force were compelled to surrender near Harper's Ferry, though but little is said in regard to it, turns out to be correct. About 8000 prisoners were taken; 100000 of commissary stores, besides a large amount of commissary stores.

Iron-clads are being prepared at New York for an early attack on Charleston, S. C. The Confederates at this city are making defensive preparations. Gen. Foster has returned from an unsuccessful expedition to Newbern. General Howard has issued an order prohibiting profanity of language in his Division. There are now in and around the District of Columbia from 35,000 to 40,000 sick, wounded and sickened soldiers. There are 64 hospitals for the sick and wounded at or near Washington. Three Episcopal clergyman at New Orleans have been re-

lated by Gen. Butler, and confined to Fort Lafayette for omitting the prayer for President Lincoln in their usual services. The Federal Generals have adopted stringent measures to prevent exactly to the negroes—the soldiers, especially the Irish troops, having taken delight in shooting down the poor creatures when coming near the camp.

The profound emotion occasioned by the removal of Gen. McClellan has not yet subsided. Gen. McClellan declared that his removal was agreed upon before the recent elections, and was contained in the program of radicals to obtain the control of the armies in the field.

It is unfortunate for the Administration that its removal has been made at the time without a promulgation to the country of sufficient reasons for it.

The intensity of the excitement at N. Y. cannot be fully described. It extends to all classes of people, and manifests itself in a storm of determination which forbids a terrible expression of public indignation. It is said by those who are present at the great meetings, that the hold of the Administration is but the beginning of the end, and that what is to follow will be still more startling.

Many express the opinion that a disruption of the Cabinet will immediately ensue. There is reason to believe that the removal of Gen. McClellan was without the sanction of either Mr. Seward or Mr. Blair, and that it has inaugurated a conflict between the conservative and radical members of the Cabinet which must terminate in the withdrawal or expulsion of one or the other party. The result is anxiously looked for, and the prospect of greater events is perhaps all that serves at present to prevent some open expression of dissatisfaction.

An expedition of four gunboats, and a land force of some 2000 men, from New Orleans, reached Brazos City, the gunboats went to Bayou, and captured a small steamer. The Confederate force on the shore was estimated at 4000 men, and consisted of a thousand pieces of heads of sugar, and a number of cars and engines.

Mexico advices, 29th ult., mention earth works and batteries being thrown up around City. All foreign ministers protested against threatened proscription of foreigners.

The extensive defalcation in New York, turns out to have occurred in the Custom-house, and that the discovery has been followed by the suspension of sixteen clerks in the liquidating department. The *Commercial Advertiser* says it is not proper to call the fraud a defalcation, it is a wholesale corruption on the part of government officials. The same paper reports the ascertained deficiency at \$125,000 to \$250,000.

The entire coast of Texas is said to be now in possession of the Federal forces.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

The War Department has resolved to adopt stringent measures to compel officers to attend to their duties, and prevent straggling at home and desertion among non-commissioned officers. Jackson is reported falling back towards Fort M'Vern. Gen. Rousseau and his command are within twenty miles of Nashville—it is not supposed that Confederates will make a stand this side of Chattanooga—Confederates are extensively manufacturing at Knoxville for their army.

Internal revenue estimates at not over one hundred and seventy-five millions or over three hundred millions, as previously stated.—All quiet along the front of the Army of the Potomac. Herald's despatch says that on Saturday and Sunday the British army again took up the line of march, and was rapidly rearing Fredericksburg, supplies having been sent thither, and a force of mechanics and contractors for building and repairing iron bridges, at Aquia Creek.—The rupture of shoulder straps in Washington, after a battle, argues a conflict between the British and the American forces at Norfolk rapidly and successfully progressing. The United States has been raised and moved to Navy Yard. Preparations are making to raise the Gunboat *Wampanoag* arrived at New York from Port Royal with officers and crew of the British steamer prize to steamer Quaquatch.

Confederates in Washington believe that late army movements have been compelled by sudden departure of Stonewall Jackson—Latest accounts represent Jackson's army following back to join Lee's main army. Six companies of Federal Cavalry were captured by surprise. Federal forces have been repulsed in Florida, when attempting to land at St. Mary's. The Federal gunboats shelled and destroyed the town of Gen. Sumner at Warrenton Station on Saturday on Wednesday last. Signal rockets observed at Harper's Ferry indicate some Confederate movement. Gen. Sumner had sent a summons to surrender Federal forces within an hour, and that the removal of women and children. The Mayor has declined surrendering, and the Confederates are throwing up earth works. The steamer *California* with a cargo of cotton has been captured. The burning of Lamar, Missouri, by the Confederates has been confirmed. Guerrillas are active in Kansas and Missouri. The main track of the Montgomery and Ohio railroad has been destroyed for 22 miles.—Gen. Breckenridge's Division occupies Shelbyville. Gen. Kirby Smith's corps captured Tennessee River last Thursday.—Confederate soldiers are applying for pension, at Washington at the rate of 200 per day. It is rumored in diplomatic circles that Lord Lyons is to visit Richmond, and that a partial removal of the blockade. The Book trade of Boston have under consideration the proposal of raising the price of books on account of the increased price of paper, &c.

Late from Europe.

NOVA SCOTIA AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The productions of Nova Scotia at the London Exhibition have won the highest praise. The remarks of some of the leading journals respecting our fruits at the recent Horticultural show are so gratifying that we would like to see the result of the Exhibition in this respect, as well as the Prize Essay of Mr. Knight, from which large quotations have been made, must be to the credit of our Province much more widely known. We give a short extract from a letter from Rev. Mr. HONEYMAN, dated London, Oct. 30, 1862:

"Nova Scotia has thus, by these two great efforts, secured an international reputation which, it is believed, will be known by report not only of the most favourable description. This character must be sustained by continued efforts. It is expected that the Horticultural Society's International Exhibition shall be repeated at least every two years, and it is to be hoped that Nova Scotia's place will always be worthily occupied; and it is also to be hoped that every section of garden produce have been received by the Royal Horticultural Society, and are now on show at South Kensington. One is from Turkey and one from Nova Scotia."

From the London Gardener's Chronicle, Oct. 23.

That from Nova Scotia consists chiefly of apples, distinguished by the size and brilliancy of their color. Among them are Gravenstein, a Danish apple of the highest excellence for both table and the kitchen—beautiful specimens, far finer than those sent the other day from Denmark, which were equally beautiful, but such a variety, not unlike the King of the Pippins in shape, but three times as large, and prettily mottled over with reddish spots, resembling the apple named *Isidore* (Of this there is an example among the wax models of apples shown from Tasmania). 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The Family

A Lyrical Gem
The following is a lyrical gem and should be read by every man, woman, and child who has a family.

Sleep, baby boy,
The little birds sing,
Daddy and mummy,
In the mother's arms.

Rules for Using the Tongue.
The tongue is called in the Bible "an unbridled member."

1. Never use your tongue in speaking anything but truth.
2. Do not use your tongue to speak untruth.

3. Never let the stream of passion move the tongue.
4. Look into the pond and see if there is water enough to move the wheel.

"But he is a Gentleman."
Not long since we chanced to hear a short dialogue between a mother and her daughter.

"Go, my boy," said Henry Gray, "I am going to Mr. Taylor's side mill, to get some new paper; won't you go too?"

"No, I don't drink new cider, I belong to the Temperance Society."
"So do I, but I take new cider; I hope you don't call that breaking the pledge! Why, it's nothing but apple juice."

"What did he say that made you grow so amazing particular?"
"Mr. Davis called me, with father, to carry some apples to grind into cider for apple-sauce and vinegar, and just as I was ready to get into the cart, Uncle George called me back to the gate."

established in their mind's depravity to the ardent youth that would be little danger to apprehend from them.

The Broken Arm.
"Now, Uncle Frank, for that story you promised me," said little Anna May, one winter evening.

"Well, I am willing to do so; but remember that the story contains a lesson, which I would have you pick out and recollect."
"Will you try and do so, uncle," replied Mattie.

"As I perceive by the children's faces that they are getting impatient, I will proceed."
"Please do," said little Anna.

"I never thought of these things before," said Louis. "I guess I won't drink any more cider after it is worked. I'll see that it is just taken from the press."

The Pawn-Office and the Public-House.
It is six years this very week since I was called to see a wretched family in one of our large commercial towns—the husband was an excellent tradesman, first-rate at his occupation, and was, at one time in my own recollection, a steady industrious, and seemingly pious man—his wife could also earn a pretty good wage.

THE RUN-BOTTLE AND THE CROW.—Some crows were one day flying over a cornfield, and they saw a run-bottle hanging by a string from a tree in the middle of a field.

Wesleyan Book Room.
THE PROVISIONS OF GOD, VIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF HOLY SCRIPTURES. By Thomas Jackson. London: John Mason, 1822.

Manoach or Great Medicine.
These Pills have been most thoroughly tested and have maintained the highest character everywhere.

IMPURE BLOOD.
As the blood is the life when pure, so it is when corrupt the source of nine-tenths of the diseases which afflict mankind.

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