

JACK AND MAGGIE.

Translated by Bayard Taylor from the German of Hermann Dittler.

There's only one I'm after,
And she's the one I love;
If she were here, and standing by,
She is a girl so sweet and shy,
So neat and spry,
I'd be in glory now!

It's so, I'm hankerin' for her,
And want to have her too,
Her temper's always gay and bright,
Her face like roses red and white,
Both red and white,
And eyes like pease blue.

And when I see her comin',
My face gets red at once;
My heart feels chokin' like, and weak,
And drops o' sweat run down my cheek.
Yes, down my cheek,
Confound me for a dunce!

She looks so kind and sweet,
When at the well we meet;
"Jack, give a lift! What's the matter?"
I see that something's wrong to-day;
What's wrong to-day?
No, that I can't forget!

I know I'd ought to tell her,
And wish I'd told her then;
And if I wasn't poor and low,
And sayin' it didn't choke me so,
(It chokes me so!)
I'd find the chance again.

Well, up and off I'm goin',
She's in the field below;
I'll try and let her show my mind;
And if her answer is n't kind,
I'll find the chance again.

I'm but a poor young fellow,
Yes poor enough no doubt; [wrong,
But ha'n't, thank God, done nothin'
And be a man as stout and strong,
As stout and strong,
As any roundabout.

What's the matter in the bushes?
I see a moving stalk;
The leaves is openin'; there's a dress!
O Lord, forbid it! but I guess—
Somebody's heard me talk!

"Ha! here I am! you've got me;
So keep me, if you can!
I've guessed it ever since last fall,
And Tuesday morn I saw it all,
I saw it all!

Speak out then like a man!
Though rich you a'n't in money,
Nor rich in goods to sell,
An honest heart is more than gold,
And hands you've got for field and fold,
For house and fold,
And—Jack—I love you well!"

"O Maggie say it over!
O Maggie, is it so?
I couldn't longer bear the doubt; [out,
Twas hard, but now you've drawn me out!
You've drawn me out!
And will I? Won't I though!"

HONEY BEES.

NATURAL SWARMING, AND

HIVING OF SWARMS.

Having described the method commonly pursued by a new swarm, when left to their natural instincts, we return to the parent-stock from which they emigrated.

From the immense number which have abandoned it, we should naturally infer that it must be nearly depopulated. As bees swarm in the pleasant part of the day, some suppose that the population is replenished by the return of large numbers from the field; this, however, cannot often be the case, as it is seldom that many are absent from the hive at the time of swarming.

To those who limit the fertility of the queen to four hundred eggs a day, the rapid replenishing of a hive, after swarming, must be inexplicable; but to those who have seen her lay from one to three thousand eggs a day, it is no mystery at all. Enough bees remain to carry on the domestic operations of the hive; and as the old queen departs only when there is a teeming population, and when thousands of young are daily hatching, and tens of thousands rapidly maturing, the hive, in a short time, is almost as populous as it was before swarming.

Those who suppose that the new colony consists wholly of young bees, forced to emigrate by the older ones, if they closely examine a new swarm, will find that while some have the ragged wings of age, others are as young as to be barely able to fly.

After the tumult of swarming is over, not a bee that did not participate in it, attempts to join the new colony, and not one that did, seeks to return. What determines some to go, and others to stay, we have no certain means of knowing. How wonderful must be the impression made upon an insect, to cause it in a few minutes so completely to lose its strong affection for the old home, that when established in a new one, it will, when it is not the slightest attention to its former abode! When their domicile is removed—after some have gone to the fields—from the place where the bees were hived, on their return, they often fly for hours in ceaseless circles about the spot where the missing hive stood; and sometimes continue the vain search for their companions, until dropping from exhaustion, they perish in close proximity to their old home.

It has already been stated that, if the weather is favorable, the old queen usually leaves near the time that the young queens are needed over to be changed into nymphs. In about a week, one then hatches; and the question must be decided whether or not, any more colonies shall be formed that season. If the hive is well filled with bees, and the season is in all respects promising, it is generally decided in the affirmative; although, under such circumstances, some very strong colonies refuse to swarm more than once; while the repeated swarming of weaker ones often ruins both the parent-stock and its after swarm.

If the bees decide to swarm but once, the first hatched queen, being allowed to have her own say, rushes immediately to the cells of her sisters, and stings them to death. The other bees probably aid her in this murderous transaction; they certainly tear open the cradles of the slaughtered innocents, and remove them from the cells. Their dead bodies may often be found on the ground in front of the hive.

When a queen has emerged from her cell in the natural way, the bees sit down till a small swarm appears; but if she does not with a violent and, they usually remove the whole cell. By continuing these operations, we can sometimes have many queens hatched in a hive. A queen, however, which has hatched in the parent-stock, decides to

send out a second colony, the first hatched queen is prevented from killing the others. A strong guard is kept over their cells, and as soon as they approach, they are met by a strong guard, and given to understand by other uncourtier-like demonstrations, that even a queen cannot, in all things do as she pleases.

Like some human beings who cannot have their own way, she is highly offended when thus repulsed, and utters, in a quick succession of notes, a shrill, angry sound, not unlike the rapid utterance of the words, "peep, peep." If held in the closed hand, she will make a similar noise. To this angry note, one or more of the unhatched queens will respond, in a somewhat hoarser key, just as a cock, by crowing, bids defiance to its rivals. These sounds, so entirely unlike the usual steady hum of the bees, or the fastidious notes of unhatched queens, are almost infallible indications that a second swarm will soon issue. They are occasioned by so much as to be heard at some distance from the hive. About a week after first swarming, the Apian should place his ear against the hive, in the morning evening, when the bees are still, and if the queen is "piping," he will readily recognize their peculiar sounds. The young queens are all mature, at the latest in sixteen days from the departure of the first swarm, even if it left as soon as the royal cells were begun. If, during this period, these notes are not heard, it is an infallible indication that the first hatched queen has no rivals; and that swarming, in that stock, is over for the season.

The second swarm usually issues on the second or third day after piping is heard; though they sometimes delay coming out until the fifth day, in consequence of an unfavorable state of the weather. Occasionally, the weather is so extremely unfavorable, that the bees permit the oldest queen to kill the others, and refuse to swarm again. This is a rare occurrence, as young queens are not so particular about the weather as old ones, and sometimes venture out, not merely when it is cloudy, but when rain is falling. On this account, if a very close watch is not kept, they are often lost. As piping ordinarily commences about a week after first swarming, the second swarm usually issues nine days after the first; although it has been known to issue as early as the third, and as late as the seventeenth; but such cases are very rare.

It frequently happens in the agitation of swarming, that the usual guard over the queen-cells is withdrawn, and several hatch before the queen has time to leave the cell; in which case, the bees often alight in two or more separate clusters. In my observations, I have repeatedly seen young queens thrust out their tongues from a hole in their cell, to be fed by the bees. If allowed to issue at will, they are pale and weak, like other young bees, and for some time unable to fly; but they are fastened to a pole, and raised directly under the queen, by a quick upward push will secure most of the swarm. When the basket cannot be easily elevated to them, it may be carried to the cluster, and the beekeeper, after shaking the bees into it, may gently lower it by a string, to an assistant below.

When a colony alights on the trunk of a tree, or anything from which they cannot easily be gathered in a basket, fasten a leafy bough over them, without jarring, by a gimlet, and with a little smoke compel them to ascend it. If the place is inaccessible, they will enter a well-shaded cavity, in a tree, and be taken by a string, to an assistant below.

If the Apian has a pair of sharp pruning-shears, and the limb on which the bees have clustered is so small, that it can be cut without jarring them off, they may be gently carried on to the hiving-sheet.

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strations. The fact that the swarm has clustered, makes it almost certain, that, unless the weather is very hot, or they are exposed to the burning heat of the sun, they will not last for at least one or two hours. All convenient dispatch, however, should be used in hiving a swarm, lest it send out scouts, which may entice it from the new hive or other colonies issue, and attempt to add themselves to it.

When the limb on which the bees have clustered can be easily reached, it should be shaken with one hand, so that they may gently fall into a basket held under them, with the other. The basket should be open sufficiently to admit the air freely, but not enough to allow the bees to get through the sides. They should now be gently shaken or poured out on the sheet, in front of their new home. If they seem at all reluctant to enter it, gently scoop up a few of them with a large spoon, and shake them close to its entrance. As they go in, with fanning wings, they will raise a peculiar note, which communicates to their companions the joyful news that they have found a home; and in a short time, the whole swarm will enter, without injury to any of them. When the bees are shaken down on the sheet, they are quite unwilling to take wing again; for, being loaded with honey, they desire like heavily-armed troops, to march slowly and sedately to their place of encampment. Bees are much obstructed in their travel, by any corner, or great inequality of surface; and if the sheet is not smoothly stretched, they are often so confused, that they take a long time to find the entrance to the hive. If they are too dilatory in entering the new hive, they may be gently separated, with a spoon or leafy twig, where they gather in bunches on the sheet; or they can be carefully "spooned up," and emptied before the entrance of the hive. If they cluster in the portico of my hive they should be scattered in the same way, and the queen mistaking this open place for her intended abode, may decamp with the bees.

On first shaking them down into the hiving-basket, some will take wing, and others will remain on the tree; but if the queen has been secured, they will quickly form a line of communication with those on the sheet. If the queen has not been secured, the bees will either refuse to enter the hive, or will speedily come out, and take wing, to join her again. This happens oftentimes with after-swarms, whose young queens, instead of exhibiting the gravity of an old matron, are apt to be frisking in the air. When the bees cluster again on the tree, the process of hiving must be repeated.

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When a colony alights on the trunk of a tree, or anything from which they cannot easily be gathered in a basket, fasten a leafy bough over them, without jarring, by a gimlet, and with a little smoke compel them to ascend it. If the place is inaccessible, they will enter a well-shaded cavity, in a tree, and be taken by a string, to an assistant below.

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THE PEMBERG OBSERVATION.

A special meeting of the Municipal Provisional Council was held in the Town Hall this day, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m. The following members of the Council were present, the Mayor presiding: Messrs. White, John Rowan, Michael Mulligan, T. Brady, Wm. Burton, John Smith, William McSweeney, John Rankin, William Brown, W. J. Warren, Thos. M. Carwell, William McAdam, John Paris, and James McGregg.

The minutes of last meeting were read approved, and signed by the Mayor.

Mr. Paris proposed a petition relating to the petition adopted at the last meeting of the Council, praying that the Township of McNab and Blythfield might not be separated from the county. His name being there inserted in favor of the petition.

The Mayor then went into explanations about the contract of the County Buildings, and also gave the reasons for calling the meeting. He read several letters from parties, offering favorable terms for the purchase of the Debenettes.

The clerk read a letter from the Commission of Crown lands, signed by the Hon. George S. Crowland, delivering the Prayer of the Petition for granting Timber Dues to the construction and improvement of Roads.

Mr. Paris gave notice, that he will, at the present session of Council move for leave to introduce a By-Law, to raise the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, for the completion of the County Buildings and that the same be submitted to the ratepayers of the county for their approval or rejection in the month of October next.

On motion of Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Carwell, the report was put and adopted.

Mr. Paris moved, seconded by Mr. John Smith, that the following members of the Council do compose a Committee to frame a By-Law, to raise the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars for the completion of the County Buildings, viz: R. White, William McAdam, Thomas Carwell, the Mayor and second, and that the said By-Law be submitted to the ratepayers of the county for their approval or rejection in the month of October next.

In amendment, moved by R. White, and seconded by W. McAdam, whereas it appears from the report of the Building Committee, that the further raising of Twenty Thousand Dollars will be necessary in the completing the County Buildings, and whereas the consent of the Governor in Council is necessary before a By-Law can be passed for the raising of the sum—Be it resolved that immediate steps be taken for the obtaining of such consent, and that after it shall have been obtained the Wardens be and is hereby instructed to call a special meeting of Council, to take the necessary steps for the passing of such By-Law, but that such meeting shall not take place at a period later than the first of October next.

Carried.

Yea—Messrs. Rankin, Brown, McGregg, McSweeney, Rowan, White, McAdam and Carwell.

Nays—Messrs. Smith, Warren, Paris, Mulligan, Burton, and Brady.

Moved by R. White, and seconded by Mr. Rankin, be, and is hereby ordered, that the Wardens do to a memorial to His Excellency the Governor and Council, for leave to pass a By-Law to raise a further sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars for the purpose of completing the County Buildings.

In amendment Mr. Paris moved, seconded by Mr. John Smith, that no meeting be formed until after the election of Reeves for the year 1863. Lost.

Yea—Messrs. Paris, Brady, Mulligan, Warren, and Smith.

Nays—Messrs. Carwell, McAdam, Brown, White, Rowan, Rankin, McGregg, and McSweeney.

Moved by Mr. John Smith, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Carwell, that Messrs. Paris, Brady, Burton, McAdam and the Mayor, be appointed a special committee on Finance, to consider the report upon the accounts laid before the Council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Carwell, seconded by Mr. Warren, that the Council do now adjourn until 6 o'clock, p.m. Carried.

The Council met again pursuant to adjournment. The Roll called, all the members being present, the Mayor presiding.

Mr. Brady brought forward the Report of the Finance Committee. Adopted on motion of Mr. Brady.

Mr. White brought forward the draft of the petition from the committee appointed to draft a petition to His Excellency the Governor General, to sanction the further issue of Twenty Thousand Dollars for the completion of the Public Buildings.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. McAdam, that the report be accepted, the memorial submitted be engrossed and certified by the clerk, the corporate seal attached thereto, and that the Mayor do sign it, and send it without delay to the Hon. James Skead for presentation. Carried.

Yea—Messrs. Rankin, McAdam, McGregg, Carwell, and McSweeney.

Nays—Messrs. Paris, Smith, Burton and Mulligan.

Moved by Mr. Burton, seconded by Mr. Carwell, that this Council do now adjourn until the first Tuesday in September. Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

(Certified)

JOHN HICKEY, County Clerk.

Douglas, June 10, 1862.

The important and lucrative post of Solicitor of the Admiralty, has been given by the Duke of Somerset to A. B. Bristow, Esq., M. P., whereby a vacancy has occurred in the representation of borough of Kidderminster. Col. Luke White, rejected in Longford, and now a young lord without a seal, offers himself as a candidate, and is opposed by Mr. Huddleston, Q. C.

Mr. Lambert, the envoy of Radania II, King of Madagascar, recently embarked in the French steam frigate Eldorado to return home, accompanied by fifteen French missionaries, who are to instruct the inhabitants of Madagascar in the principles of Christian civilization.

A COSTLY SLEEP.—We understand that on Saturday afternoon last, an Irish priest named Canley, lately arrived in Canada, became rather obnoxious on reaching Longueville, in consequence of a rather liberal indulgence in strong drink. While in this state he imprudently lay down on the bank of the river to sleep, and during his slumber four coyotes arches picked his pockets, of a number of guineas. Mr. Canley claimed to have 26 guineas on his person, but on regarding the consciousness found only 19 in his pockets. The boys were arrested by the Mayor of the village, and eleven guineas were got in their possession. The lads were brought up before Judge Connel, and committed after pleading guilty.—*Montreal Herald.*

The United States Treasury Department is recalling and burning the first issue of demand notes at the rate of half a million per day. Four millions have been destroyed. The whole issue was \$66,000,000.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

London, June 14, 1862.

I wrote to you some time since that the Royal Commissioners, after asking the Canadians to erect a timber trophy asked to have it taken down. The Canadians replied, pointing out the injustice, and that has been the end of it. I submit an article from the *Gardener's Chronicle and Agriculturist* upon the subject:—

The visitor to the International Exhibition who shall seek for Timber will see on his right in the distance, as soon as he enters the eastern Dome, a noble pile reaching nearly to the roof of the transept. When he approaches the pile, he will find that its base is surrounded by most admirable examples of what Canada can produce; for he is within our great North East American Colony, the pride of England, the envy of the United States. There is not such another display from the New World; and when we consider how near is Canada to our own shores, the rapidity of intercommunication by the "steamer," and the enormous wealth which this "steamer" represents, it is difficult to avoid feelings of something like triumph at such a demonstration of British power.

And yet there are those who would pull the trophy down, because, forsooth, it is thought to stand in the way of a painted window. We have not, however, sunk to such effeminate as to prefer tinseled iron, or to avoid the display of nations to degenerate taste. For ourselves, we own that we admire the work of the Almighty, even in the rude form of timber, very much more than any combination of blue, red, and yellow glass in a cathedral window. And so does the intelligent part of the public.

To planters in this country the exhibition of timber in Canada is particularly interesting, because not a tree is represented in it with which we are unfamiliar. We can grow them all on our own estates if we think it worth while; and, given time enough, we can grow them as well. More especially does it concern those who already possess old specimens of Canadian trees to study here the evidence of what they may come to. Take, for example, Black Walnut, which grows magnificently even near London. There is one specimen (No. 53) which is four feet seven inches in diameter, exclusive of its bark. Such timber can be had in Quebec for £21 per 1,000 feet cube. The specimen to which we now refer must be about 400 years old.

North America Elms thrive perfectly with us. They are, however, we believe, exclusively *Ulmus Americana* and *ulva* that have been introduced. We now see that another kind, called the Rock Elm, or *Ulmus racemosa*, is superior to them and to our own; the wood being finer in the grain and less brittle. Of these there is a specimen of 2 feet 8 inches in diameter.

Waymouth Pines are among the commonest of our hardy conifers. They yield the "Pinewood" of carpenters. Little, however do our foresters know of the huge specimens that swarm in Canada. "Average height, 140 to 160 feet; average diameter, 3 to 4 feet; but common near Lake Erie 5 to 6 feet in diameter, and 200 feet high, or even in some cases 22 feet in circumference, 220 feet high, bare of branches for 120 feet to the first limb." Such monsters are, however, too big to exhibit, and Canada modestly limits herself to about 2 feet 10 in. or three feet in diameter.

Then there is *Pinus resinosa*, or the Red Pine, which dislikes our eastern climate, 3 feet 6 in. in diameter, which is about twice its usual size. But there is no encouragement to plant it here.

The Ash of Canada (*Fraxinus Americana*) famous for its toughness and strength, invaluable for the handles of axes and other implements is displayed in its small forms as well as in the giant proportions that it assumes when full grown. One round, with 305 circles of annual growth, is 2 feet 10 in. in diameter, an admirable example of timber.

There is Oak, too, (*Quercus tinctoria* red, *Q. rubra*, and white *Q. alba*), the latter little inferior to British heart of Oak and not far off 4 feet in diameter. This tree, as much at home with us as with Canadians, is said to be sometimes 21 feet round in Western Canada.

Then we have Occidental Plane, or Button Wood, 4 feet through; Tulip tree, or White Wood, 31 feet; and Bass Wood or American Lime, more than two feet, all excellent for cabinet and joiners' work, but unfit to bear exposure to weather.

Add to these the numerous specimens of the fair growth of the American Chestnut, Hickories, Maples, Beech, Birch, Hornbeam, Hemlock, Spruce, Tamarack or American Larch, and he who would thoroughly understand the nature of Canadian timber has a field of serious study hitherto unexplored; how serious a mercantile point of view may be gathered from the fact that "Canada exports annually about 30,000,000 cubic feet of timber in the rough state, and about 400,000,000 feet, board measure, of sawn timber." The revenue derived by this Province, during 1860, for timber cut in the forests, amounted to about \$500,000. It appears that of the 60 or 70 varieties of woods in its forests, there are usually only five or six kinds which go to make up these exports so vast in quantity; the remaining fifty or sixty timber trees are left to perish and rot as a nuisance to get them out of the way. The Commissioners truly observe that by showing, in the markets of the world, that it has those valuable woods and can furnish them at unprecedently low prices, it will secure additional purchasers, a result that the capital display in the Exhibition building is admirably calculated to secure. The Commissioners from the only state that in extent, and in the variety and value of its woods, the great forest of deciduous trees of North America surpass all others; the most remarkable of this great forest being that in the valley of the St. Lawrence. The western coast, at high latitudes, furnish only or chiefly the Conifers. High summer temperature and abundant summer rains, are unquestionably the conditions necessary to produce the deciduous forest of Western Canada in high latitudes have the necessary moisture, but not the high summer temperature; Western prairies, east of the Mississippi, and the vast deserts west of it, have summer heat but not moisture; hence the absence of all trees in the one region, and of the deciduous trees in the other. As in this country we have nearly all the conditions, except time, under which the Canadian timber has been produced.

All the hardy trees belonging to the Canadian Exhibition are capitally shown, by the production of both "rounds" or transverse sections and planks; so that the grain may be examined in each direction; and we only do justice to the Canadian Commission when we point out the skill of their arrangements; not forgetting the excellent *Quercus*, which has afforded us some part of the information now laid before our readers.

In the other North American colonies the timber exhibited is merely in the form of hand specimens, if produced at all. That of Vancouverian British Columbia is not at all, with the exception of a few specimens from the former, among which will be found the unsurpassable Douglas Fir, to which we have lately drawn attention on several occasions and the Cypress of the settlers, a beautiful white wood of prodigious size, we believe, by *Thuja gigantea* (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).

Opinion of the Duke of Newcastle.

I also include a circular letter addressed through Dr. Lindley, Colonial Superintendent, to the several Colonial Commissioners, by His Grace the Colonial Secretary, which will be read with interest in Canada.

"Down to date, 4th January, 1862.

"My dear Dr. Lindley.—Now that the Colonial Department of the International Exhibition is very nearly completed, I must express to you, first, my thanks for the trouble you took in showing me the various productions, and, next, my extreme admiration of the spirited and successful manner in which the Colonies, with scarcely an exception, have responded to the invitation of the Commissioners to send specimens of their natural products and their industry for the information, and, I may well add, the instruction of the nations of Europe.

"It is impossible that such a display of what the Colonies produce of the British Empire can produce should be without a very material influence upon the future prospects and prosperity of each of them. In gold and other metals, in cereal produce, in timber, in wool, above all in cotton, the visitors of the Exhibition will find the English colonies eclipsed by the Colonies. I am much mistaken if foreigners will not find in the department allotted to them more to excite their admiration and wonder than in the more showy and artistic displays, which do so much credit to the taste, energy and manufacturing power of the mother country.

"I cannot but be not only officially but individually I am delighted at the position before the world which the Colonies have assumed in the Exhibition.

PETROLEUM WELLS IN BURMAH.

Some of these wells are of great depth. One which was recently measured, was 196 feet deep. The oil rises at the bottom of a green olive color. At the bottom was a layer of water and the oil floating like a mirror on the top. The well was worked by two men. One man attended to fastening the earthen pot to the rope, which was changed as each chalice came up filled. The other man hoisted the rope over a wheel down the inclined plane. The pots of oil were then conveyed to the river some four miles distant, on common carts spread at the bottom with bullock skins. Our petroleum trade is likely to revive again very shortly. We shall be exporting it before long to Calcutta and Madras, for the manufacture of gas for those cities. To make our own paraffine candles in Rangoon would be a very nice branch of business. We could then compete with the Cosmopolitan candle factory in Calcutta. A great deal of fatty matter is now wasted, which could be turned into soap. Even the capital could be procured the soap made of Burmah, which is rich in alkaline matter, and this would make splendid soap, in combination with various sorts of fatty substances. As a manufacturing country, India has a great future.

—*Rangoon Times.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT PARIS.

The *Moniteur* gives the following account of the Prince of Wales' sojourn at Paris:— "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, arrived at Paris on Wednesday evening. On Thursday morning His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador, Sir Charles Phipps, Colonel Keppel, and Major Teesdale, left for Fontainebleau. His Majesty the Emperor, accompanied by General Prince de la Moskowa, his aide-de-camp, proceeded at noon by the railway station to the Royal Highness. Her Majesty the Empress and His Imperial Highness the Prince Imperial, awaited the Prince at the Palace of Fontainebleau. After lunch their Majesties and His Royal Highness took a drive in the forest. At half-past three their Majesties conducted the Prince back to the station, where a special train was waiting to take him back to Paris."

—*NEWCASTLE.*

ROW AMONG THE LAWYERS.

From the *Belleville Independent.*

On Thursday a more disgraceful row occurred among the lawyers attended at the Court of Revision, than in session, than has been for some time. The cause under discussion was one in which a number of gentlemen were personally interested, and on this account, perhaps, legal etiquette, was for the nonce, lost sight of. At any rate by one of the excited parties a declamatory imputation of many honor in reference to another member of the bar, caused a row. The complaint was quietly and calmly stated in the division and contended that his friend had a perfect right to defend himself. This disinterested interference, as is always the case, brought new belligerents into the strife on both sides and the result was most pitiable. Some seven or eight lawyers, as many spectators, many spectators, many old women, engaged in general conflict. The Judge left the Bench in dismay and what followed is not easily described. Gowns flew in riddled fragments, coats and unmentionables yielded to the general onslaught, and the crimson tide flowed freely from aristocratic vestiges, with all the grace that it would from the dress of a lady, as the Judge left the Bench in dismay and what followed is not easily described. Gowns flew in riddled fragments, coats and unmentionables yielded to the general onslaught, and the crimson tide flowed freely from aristocratic vestiges, with all the grace that it would from the dress of a lady, as the Judge left the Bench in dismay and what followed is not easily described. Gowns flew in riddled fragments, coats and unmentionables yielded to the general onslaught, and the crimson tide flowed freely from aristocratic vestiges, with all the grace that it would from the dress of a lady, as the Judge left the Bench in dismay and what followed is not easily described. 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CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir.—Heat, heat, dust, dust, with an occasional sprinkling of mosquitoes, is about the sum total of the life in this model village of the Ottawa. Langens pervades almost everything, and the grass is lengthening in the by-streets and the squares that were put apart in two different sections of Renfrew for the County Buildings. Down the long, level street, the eye meets with no interesting features, except an occasional buggy with its solitary traveler, or a country wagon, piled with wool, with the "guidwife" seated on top, peering with perfect honesty and contentment. Even the Corporation hippy from the unusual lay-outs, and roam dreamily by grocery doors, in a semi-philosophical state of submission to the dull times. In one word, Renfrew is dull—a most extraordinary circumstance, when we consider the materials of its population—its litigious magistrates—its many literary men who bloom for a brief season in the once-noted "Renfrew Journal," and its mercantile men of utility, who are "a thing or two," and who have full and implicit faith in that part of the Irish creed which insists that "turbulence is ability." Mr. Editor, we have many wants here, and probably through the wide spread avenues of the *Herald* those wants may be supplied. I will therefore enumerate a few. In the first place we want some capital to commence with, and then we want a sprinkling of enterprising individuals who will pay attention to their own business, and create an industrial rivalry. We want a cloth factory, so as to create a field for female labor—many of whom do not know how to spend their time—then we want a Corporation who will build a new bridge across "Smith's Creek," and we want a Stipendiary Magistrate who will carry out the law firmly and equitably, without favor, fear, or partiality. When we are supplied with those necessary elements, a new era will dawn on our village, and the paltry scandals, evil-speaking and hatred, which I regret to say, at present too sullies its fair fame, will disappear. Around Renfrew, in the Township, the people are peaceful and law-abiding, but the example appears to be lost in some of the coteries in Renfrew, the amount of whose daring and ability consist in onslaughts with that unruly member the tongue. But enough of ourselves—what of old, grey Carleton Place, with its many attractive features—its silver River, I suppose, has not changed its tune, but rolls along in its old harmonious way. Does the old, and I may add, young, familiar face still linger at the Station on summer evenings for the train, with all the coterie that render the study of humanity a pleasure; how many new houses have been built, and how many new faces congregate at corners in the twilight. Does the Pike bite as eager as ever in the Lake, and is "Allan's Point" still the spot for the juveniles, and does our old friend "Paul" still disseminate his homilies to patient listeners with his customaryunction? May the old may shadow never grow less. He is one of those we measure time by.

Throughout the newspaper world I observe that there is almost a lull in politics provincial, and the struggle in the United States is at best uninteresting. There is amidst the coarse butchery, little heroism, and there are few "Russells" to chronicle it; "Punch" has well depicted the two brothers, stabbing each other over the abyss of "bankruptcy." Telegraphs tell us that the Union is strengthening in those portions of the South which are supposed by enthusiasts to be subjugated, but disaster follows disaster, and the flower of Massachusetts and New York recoil from the Southern onset; in the late cases total annihilation being the result.

From the London correspondence of the *Montreal "Gazette,"* I observe that a feeling of indifference to the connection of the Canadian to Britain is fast exhibiting itself, accelerated by the defeat of the late Governor's Militia Bill, and hard expressions are being used towards us. This feeling, however, I am inclined to think, will soften down when intelligence reaches England of the passing of the late Militia Bill by the *Sandfield-Siotee* Ministry.

From the strictures contained in Quebec papers, a complete cleaning out of the Emigration department is anticipated under the management of Mr. McGeer, and an effectual doing away with the man sinecure offices connected with the settlement of the country. There is another department to which the strict attention of the Government ought to be drawn; and that is the Crown Timber Department, and the licensing of Timber berths. In this department there is great room for improvement, and I trust that the energy of Mr. McDougall will be especially directed towards it, as there can be little doubt that many years of careless inspection has caused abuses to creep in.

Renfrew, July 4th, 1862.

IMMIGRANTS TO THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.—We learn from Mr. Willis, the Immigration Agent that there have arrived here, since the commencement of the season, no fewer than 536 immigrants—being 113 more than had arrived up to the same time last year. Classified, 175 were from England, 123 from Ireland, 23 from Scotland, 215 from Germany. They brought with them, untidily, a capital of \$25,000. Of course, the greater portion of this sum is in the hands of a few—one Englishman having no less than \$10,000, and an Irishman \$5,000. The rest was distributed in very small sums among the remainder, many, however, being destitute of any means at all. We understand that of the whole number, none are without employment or the means of obtaining a livelihood. Neither did any remain in the city.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Canada Bank notes are at a premium of 6 per cent in Detroit. This fact calls forth the following remark from the *London Free Press*. After referring to the fact alone mentioned, it says:—

"Because having collected enough, they can come here and demand the gold for them! Gold is nine per cent premium in New York, and hence there is a clear profit of three per cent in purchasing Canada bills. Unless Canada banks suspend specie payments, the gold will gradually be sucked out of the country. It is high time that the bank managers and directors meet to devise measures for their own protection."

A melancholy accident occurred at Bear River, Kichibicou, on the 16th ultimo. A Mrs. Powell was filling a lead lamp from a can containing about a gallon of fluid, when it became ignited by a candle held by one of her children near the lamp. The blaze set the house on fire. It burned a grandchild of Mrs. P., and very seriously injured herself and three children. The whole building and its contents were completely destroyed.

The crops in Nichol have suffered severely from the prevailing drought; but last week we had some slight rains, which, with the heat that has now set in, has imparted a vigorous growth to the spring wheat. The hay crop is almost a failure. Turnips, of which there is a large breadth sown, are now coming up and offer well. Cattle are suffering severely from the scarcity of pasture; in many cases they have been turned out to the hay—furnishing a specimen of the old adage "a good horse is a good horse."

THE CROPS ABOUT KINGSTON.

(From the News July 1.)

The farmers in this section of Canada have just passed a second crisis of dry weather. Since the genial rains which fell about a fortnight ago, we have had a succession, first of dry cold weather, and next of hot scorching weather. The heat of the sun has been most intense on Sunday last, on which night vast masses of black clouds rolled up and burst in a steady falling shower, which lasted until about 7 o'clock on Monday morning. This rain was greatly desired, and it promises to be most beneficial in its effects. The growing crops which have been stunted by the drought, may be now expected to recover rapidly. The prospects of the harvest, however, are not very promising, though this acceptable rain will do much to dissipate the gloom which many farmers in this section do not look forward to anything like a heavy, even an average, crop of grain. The season for germination has been so unfavorable that the young wheat is coming up but thinly, and many fields exhibit bare patches of unusual extent and number. Spring barley is thin on the ground, very short in the straw, and will probably turn out short and thin in the ear. Winter rye looks tolerably well, but is in the thin, having, like every other cereal, suffered much more from the dryness of the season. The crop of corn is lamentably deficient in this quarter. Meadow, which last year at this time were ready for the scythe, now look little better than good pasture land. The grass is thin and stunted, with blades here and there, in many places, looking parched and yellow. But that hay is so enormously dear, the crop that exists would not be worth the harvesting. Every blade, however, is of value, and due care will be spent in its collection. Farmers are mostly concerned in providing for other fodder, now that the scarcity of hay is so manifest. Turnips will soon be sown freely, and we believe much more than the ordinary average of back wheat has been put under cover in these countries during the past week. Oats are being sown to cut green, or to make into dry fodder, and though Indian corn is a very valuable forage when sown thick and cut green, we do not hear scarcely of a farmer attempting the plan, which is a very common resort in the United States. Pasture up to the present has been exceedingly poor. The rains will, of course, improve it greatly, but so far, this important adjunct in the farm economy has been so deficient that farmers are eager to sell extra horses and cattle, fearing that the high price of hay and keep will cause their maintenance for the coming year to be a matter of unprofitable expense.

BOY KILLED IN A FIGHT AT SCHOOL.—On Monday, the 23rd inst., an inquest was held by Dr. Evans, on the body of George Edward Drury, at the house of his father, Philip Drury, 2nd con., Robin's Mills, Southampton. It appears from the evidence that the deceased on the previous Thursday whilst attending school, and during the termination, became engaged in a scuffle with another boy, Thomas Morrison, who gave Drury a violent kick in the abdomen. At the moment it did not appear to hurt him, but shortly after, fearful and alarming symptoms set in, and after suffering great agony he died at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning. The evidence went to show that the two boys were set on to fight by the elder scholars, and that as a general rule fighting prevailed between school boys to an alarming extent. The boys appeared to be rude and lawless and the female teachers to have little or no control over them. The majority of the jury, after a most patient investigation (with but one exception) rendered the following verdict:—"We the jurors, undersigned, called together to inquire into the cause of the death of George Edward Drury are of opinion that the death of the said G. E. Drury was caused by a kick inflicted on his body by one Thomas Morrison, but there is no evidence to show that such kick was inflicted under passion or malice aforethought; but we have every reason to believe from the evidence to the conduct of the three elder boys concerned, Levi G. Robin, Eli Cole and David Cole, who were present encouraging the aforesaid boys to inflict hurt and injury on each other."—*Picton Gazette.*

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—The ink was scarcely dry on last issue when we had occasion to allude to the accidents that had taken place at Port Maitland, on the Canal, or in the River. We regret being called upon this week to chronicle another of those accidents, but attended with more serious consequences. On Sunday last between the hours of one and two the writer was startled by the screams of a female and on repairing to the spot we found the parents looking for a lost son. Jas. McConnell, the father had taken his little son, in company with one of the detachment of the Royal Canadian Rifles stationed here, for a sail on the river. On nearing the wharf known as Minor's wharf, the soldier placed the child aboard. The child, feeling alarmed at being alone, clung to the hand of the soldier, Culbert, who caused him to lose his balance; and the boat slipping from under, both were immediately in the water. Strange to say the poor little fellow never rose to the surface alive. Every exertion was made to rescue the child instantly, in hopes that his life might be saved, but it was too late. Everything that a people could do was done and every consolation offered to sympathize with the unfortunate parents. The little sufferer was brought to the surface by a son of Capt. Mackenzie's, and until he was brought up the corpse, to be embraced by his affectionate parent. The child was a beautiful one, three years of age. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved parents.—*Danville Independent.*

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—The Rochester Democrat states that the country is flooded with counterfeit bank notes of every name and denomination, and new issues are coming forth. It is apparent that no new safeguards are devised to protect the community against counterfeits, and as counterfeits are daily becoming more expert, the danger is increasing.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Since the first of May there has not been one good shower until early on Monday morning, when rain fell copiously. It was very much wanted and just came in time to save the spring crops. The weather has since been hot, which is all the more favorable. Hay parts of the country have suffered with the drought.—*Frederic Telegraph.*

There is trouble in the northern camp. Three Generals are in difficulty. Gen. Benham is sent from Charleston to New York under arrest, for disobedience of orders in the affair of James' Island; Gen. Fremont is "indisposed" otherwise dismissed his command for ignorance and mismanagement. It is likewise reported that Gen. Shields has resigned, and that the President has accepted his resignation.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT CITY IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—It is reported from Guatemala, that the ruins of an immense city had just been discovered there, containing a large number of fine specimens of architecture.

American News.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT IN FRONT OF RICHMOND.

Washington, June 29.—A severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategic movement, into which the enemy had unwillingly been drawn, and which will soon result in the capture of Richmond and the entire rebel army. The attack was made by the enemy, who crossed the Chickahominy near the railroad about Mechanicville on Thursday afternoon. They fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod—though the enemy were 10 to 1. The only force engaged was McCall's Division. The battle lasted from 2 till 9 p.m., when the division was ordered back. Gen. McClellan was on the battle field expressing himself satisfied with the result.

On Thursday, about noon, the enemy made an attack on Stoneman's forces in the vicinity of Hanover Court House, probably for the purpose of accomplishing an outflanking movement on the right, and to engage our attention in that direction. Shortly afterwards they commenced a vigorous cannonading from the works situated on an eminence opposite Mechanicville, about one and a half miles distant, also from two batteries, one above and the other below. They were repulsed by Campbell's Pennsylvania battery, on picket duty one of the Mechanicville road, and the other from behind earthworks at the right of a grove.

About 2 p.m. the enemy's infantry and squadrons of cavalry crossed the Chickahominy in immense force, a short distance above the Virginia Central Railroad, making a rapid advance through lowlands and forest towards Gen. McClellan's division, who were entrenched on a hilly wooded area, a swampy ravine about a mile in the rear of Mechanicville. The 1st Pennsylvania and Campbell's Pennsylvania Battery were on picket duty, all of whom, except one company, fell back behind the breastworks and rifle pits, where a line of battle was drawn up. Company K, of the Bucktails, who were on picket beyond the railroad, were surrounded by the enemy, and the last that was known of them, they were trying to cut their way through a dense forest. There is no proof as stated in some of the papers that any portion of the army of Gen. McClellan was on James River on Saturday or Sunday.

New York July 1.—It is stated that on the recommendation of the Governors of all the loyal States, the President will call for 30,000 volunteers to hold the points and close the war.

Memphis, June 30.—The *Advertiser* states that the rebel leaders have solemnly determined, in the last emergency, to appeal to England or France to be received as colonies. Rumors are prevalent there of a force under Breckenridge, moving North to fall upon Halleck's detached division. Gen. Curtis is suffering for supplies. Our boats cannot get up White River, owing to low water.

Arkansas refugees report Pike with 6000 men moving from Smith to attack Curtis' army, while hindman is rapidly gathering force to attack his front.

Fortress Monroe, June 30.—The York river is being completely cleared away of everything movable; steamers and tugs are constantly arriving here, having in tow barges, schoenars &c. Many arrive here last evening and during the night.

This morning the steamer "Spaulding" arrived, having 3 barges and schoenars in tow. She reports that 150 barges, schoenars &c., which they felt confident they could continue to hold. The outer force began to fall back. Portions of the corps were some distance below Dr. Gayne's residence.

Of the next day's battle the correspondent says:—"The cannonading was terrific, and the musketry can only be understood by those who have heard the crash of immense trees in quick succession. Duryee's and the gallant Zouaves were lying on the ground for two hours while our men were cutting the woods over them. Finally, towards night, the enemy attempted to break the centre line in front of Duryee and the Zouaves, and the musket firing became most terrific, lasting some 20 or 30 minutes.

Another correspondent writing of Friday's battle says:—"All along the front did the bloody and determined attack cling to our lines of battle, and the rifle pits and redoubts. Porter, with 16 cannon, Spooner's, Hooker's, and Ayer's guns reached them with a very death harvest. Their loss in killed and wounded was horrible.

Count De Paris took prisoner a rebel major who belonged to Jackson's army. He said he had been in the valley all winter, and came here yesterday with part of Jackson's army. The rest of it arrived this morning. The whole of it was here. He said that the rebels had on the night the rebels had from 60,000 to 80,000 troops. This will explain the enormous fire under which our men were borne down and swept away, precisely as some of the regiments were borne down and swept away at the Seven Pines yesterday.

The Pennsylvania reserve drove the attacking regiments of Jackson's command to bay. They were surprised by the attack. The same troops, reinforced by Sykes' regiments, called up, proved equal to the task of stopping them, and Spooner's command had to be added to them. The Count De Paris testifies to the remarkably good conduct of all the regiments that sustained this unequal attack on Porter. They gave way indeed, but not one of them ran. Their losses are enormous. The regular 17th in fantry is about annihilated; nearly every officer is killed or wounded. The 14th suffered also severely. Our loss in officers is very marked indeed. The disproportion in numbers was so extraordinary, and the obstinacy of our troops so unyielding, that our losses were inevitably large. The artillery in both Porter's and Smith's division killed the rebels in heaps. The fire was terribly effective.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM THE PENINSULA.

IMMENSE FEDERAL LOSS.—10,000 New York, July 2.—The *Tribune's* Fortress Monroe correspondent, under date of Monday, states, that the gun boat "Dragon" had arrived from the Upper waters of James River, with dispatches for Flag Officer Goldsborough, who immediately consulted with Gen. Dix. It is understood that Gen. McClellan's right was attacked with great impetuosity by Stone wall Jackson, whose men successfully charged on our artillery, sustaining a loss of not more than 5,000 men, our loss was very great.

It is reported that Jackson was killed, and that one of our Brig-Generals was taken prisoner together with an entire Regt. Gen. Fitzhugh Porter was severely wounded, and crossed the Chickahominy to the Western side, the enemy taking their left on his left.

General McClellan with some severe fighting had retreated and passed through White Oak Swamp with 40,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery, and subsequently retreated to the Government.

All believe that the rebels are near at hand; and to that end the people of the United States are anxious to aid promptly in furnishing all reinforcements.

report is, that Gen. McClellan had succeeded in penetrating White Oak Swamp, and placing a very large force on the other side of it. While this may have advanced a heavy body of his troops to within four miles of Richmond, it was at the same time a bold push towards the point opposite to Fort Darling.—The two principle ideas held distinctly in view on Friday Evening, the hour the last intelligence from Gen. McClellan left.

When the "Dragon" left the wounded had commenced arriving on the banks of James River.

Telegraphic communication beyond Yorktown was cut off, and officials permitted nothing out of official despatches to go upon the wire.

4 p.m.—Gen. Stoneman has arrived from Yorktown, having been cut off by White House part of his command came down by water last evening.

New York, 1st.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, who is still fighting. Fort Darling will be ours to-morrow, and probably Richmond will be occupied, and the rebel army cut to pieces by the 4th of July.

Gen. McClellan remarked to the bearer of despatches, that we were everywhere victorious; but the great battle had just begun, and he could not make a report till the job is done.

Boston, July 1.—The *Transcript* of this evening's news, we learn on what we deem to be reliable authority, that not a word has been received at Washington from General McClellan, since Thursday morning last.

At 12 o'clock to day the War Department was entirely without official despatches respecting the operations of the peninsula.

7 P. M.—Latest by Independent Line.—New York 1st, Secretary Seward, in an interview with a guest at the Astor House this morning says, that it is no truth whatever, in the report that the European Governments demand an immediate close of the war.

The *Express* of this evening says, the occupation of the country between White House, and the Chickahominy by the rebels is complete.

Gen. Casey reports the great body of McClellan's army on Saturday noon to have been seven miles from James River with their march towards the enemy's position. There is no proof as stated in some of the papers that any portion of the army of Gen. McClellan was on James River on Saturday or Sunday.

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that you may deem needful to sustain our government.

Signed by the Governor of Maine, "New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 1st.—Gentlemen.—Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you, in the communication of the 28th day of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of 300,000 men.

I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. The quota of your State would be — I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

An order fixing the quotas of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.

(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DECISIVE DEFEAT OF THE FEDERALISTS AT RICHMOND.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

New York, July 3.

The Times has detailed reports of the battle of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, from which it appears that the right wing of our army, about 20,000 men was attacked furiously by a rebel force not less than 50,000, and after a gallant fight, our troops crossed the Chickahominy in order on Saturday night and Sunday. Our whole left, fell back along the line of the railroad and marched to the James River. The rebels crossed the Chickahominy in great force on Sunday, reaching the railroad, but made no pursuit, remaining, however, in possession of the ground previously occupied by our troops on both sides of the Chickahominy, including bridges and earthworks.

We have not yet received any news of our troops, but we are informed that all our stores were withdrawn in order without much loss. Of course there was tremendous fighting during these movements and heavy loss on both sides.

The Times correspondent states that McClellan established his headquarters on Monday at Malvern hills, one mile back of Turkey Island bend. At 2 o'clock on Monday, p.m., firing was heard for two hours in the direction of White Oak Swamp. Ayres was holding the rebels in check, who were attempting to cross an immense force of rebel artillery and cavalry fresh from Richmond. They appeared on our left, when Porter's and Keyes' command went to resist the enemy. A most terrific fight ensued, when it became evident that the overpowering force of rebels was gaining, when the gunboats Galens and Aroostook opened with their 54 pounders upon the traitors. The fight continued till dusk, diminishing away into occasional snuffing shots.

About 10 in the evening, Prince de Joinville, Duc de Chartres, and Count de Paris, left headquarters, embarking aboard the gunboat Jacob Bell, with official despatches from Gen. McClellan to the government.

Gen. McClellan accompanied them to the boat, and bade them a final adieu. When the Jacob Bell left, all was quiet along the river.

Fortress Monroe, July 1st.

A gunboat has just arrived here from the scene of the action of yesterday, about 10 miles above City Point. That division of our army has been fighting four days, and has retreated about seventeen miles. The fight of yesterday was terrific—the enemy having two or three to one. The battle commenced with our land forces, and after about four hours fighting our gunboats got in range and poured into the rebels a terrible and incessant fire. This fire the rebels stood about four hours, and then retreated. Our troops have captured notwithstanding their disadvantages, a large number of artillery pieces and 2000 prisoners, among whom is the rebel General Magruder. The place where the last action took place is near Turkey Creek. The retreat of the enemy last evening was with great disorder, and their loss has been great, much greater it is thought, than ours, still I have nothing definite in regard to the loss. In the retreat forced upon General McClellan by the superior numbers of the enemy, I learn that he had to spike his siege guns and leave them on the field after burning the carriages. The nature of the ground rendered it impossible to remove them. In the retreat many of our sick and wounded were necessarily left behind. There are of course innumerable reports and rumors here, but I send only what appears to be authentic.

New York, July 3.

The Tribune's correspondent after stating that we were outnumbered by the rebels, indulges in the following:—"When the loyal New York Regiments, lifted from their feet by the fire of rebel brigades, cry out for help; when the choicest of New England and Michigan and Pennsylvania troops were outnumbered in front and on both flanks by whole divisions of the enemy, and beg for reinforcements, I say that the blackest cloud that power can commit is to stalk upon the field of peril and say 'Soldiers, I have no faith in your commander,' let your martyrdom proceed; and so says the army of the Potomac, and it registers tonight its vows of vengeance, as it marches in the dark from a position which its diminished numbers disabused from holding but which is consecrated forever by their sufferings, their labors, and their worth. The politicians and statesmen who left us here to be outnumbered and cut off from our supplies are doomed men."

Washington, July 1.—In the Senate Mr. Willson offered the following:—"Resolved, that the President inform the Senate if it not incompatible with public interests whether Charles C. Fulton, one of the Editors of the Baltimore *American* newspaper, had been arrested and confined in prison, and if so, what are these charges, and by whom preferred, and on what evidence they are based." Laid over.

Washington, July 1.—The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of the several States, will explain itself:—

"To the President:—The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the claims of the States which they respectively represent, are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent extraordinary successes of the Federal arms may be followed up by measures which must assuredly ensure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that in view of the important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective force in the field resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service,—that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to their charge,—we respectfully request, if it meet with your approval that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up and add to the armies heretofore organized; such additional number as may in your judgment, be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our arms, and to speedily crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States.—Thus practically restoring the civilised world our Government to its former condition."

All believe that the rebels are near at hand; and to that end the people of the United States are anxious to aid promptly in furnishing all reinforcements.

Washington, July 3rd.

The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived here with a large number of soldiers wounded in the recent great battle before Richmond.

N. Y. "TRIBUNE'S" ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF MEAGHER'S BRIGADE.

The following is a digest of the *Tribune's* report of the two days' battle, which, the correspondent states is accurately imperfect:—

On Tuesday noon, the enemy made an attack on Gen. Stoneman's forces, in the vicinity of Hanover Court House. Shortly they commenced a vigorous cannonading from the woods, on an eminence opposite White House, and the other below. They were repulsed by Col. Campbell's Pennsylvania battery, on the Mechanicville road, and the other from behind earthworks at the right of a grove.

Of the next day's battle he states that the cannonading was terrific, and the musketry can only be understood by those who have heard the crash of immense trees in quick succession. Duryee's and the gallant Zouaves were lying on the ground for two hours while our men were cutting the woods over them. Finally, towards night, the enemy attempted to break the centre line in front of Duryee and the Zouaves, and the musket firing became most terrific, lasting some 20 or 30 minutes.

Another correspondent writing of Friday's battle says:—"All along the front did the bloody and determined attack cling to our lines of battle, and the rifle pits and redoubts. Porter, with 16 cannon, Spooner's, Hooker's, and Ayer's guns reached them with a very death harvest. Their loss in killed and wounded was horrible.

the, lasting 20 or 30 minutes, after which there was a lull.

The enemy then seemed to make their last desperate effort, and came forcing our men back to the low ground between the hill and bridge where they could have been slaughtered by tens of thousands before they could have crossed that long, narrow bridge. Wagons, artillery, ambulances and men were hurrying toward the bridge. A panic was almost inevitable, when a strong guard was placed across the bridge at the time when the enemy had almost reached the main hospital—one half mile from the river.—Meagher's brigade of Irishmen came over the hill, stripped to bare arms, and were ordered to go to work. They gave a yell and went to work, and the enemy fell back to the woods, and thus the matter stood up to 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

The Porters Moore correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, who is still fighting, after describing the valor of the federal troops engaged he says:—

General Porter thought he would be reinforced, and be ordered to advance upon Richmond forthwith, but it was not so designed, and he fell back, as ordered, promptly.

Four trains of cars, loaded with forage, were ordered to Despatch, on Saturday, but meeting the enemy's pickets on the road, the trains were backed down near the White House, the cars were burned and the four locomotives were blown up. This was a great loss, but it was enhanced by the destruction of stores, &c., at the White House—everything there being in flames. Elegant ambulances and loaded baggage wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and, being no time to burn them, they were cast into the river.

I embarked, with many others, on board of the John Brooks, but owing to the fact that our vessel was too large to move down the river in safety at night, we dropped anchor in sight of White House Point. The houses burned all night, and the scene presented was one of the grandest I ever beheld. The rebels were not in sight on Sunday morning when we moved down the river. The gunboats dropped down with us some miles, and anchored under a bluff, so as to allow the rebels a chance to come as far East as they chose.

A boat sent up to communicate with General McClellan by way of James river was fired on recently by a rebel field battery.

A prison of General Stoneman's command was ordered to Yorktown and Williamsburg to guard the telegraph wires and open direct communications with General McClellan.

Arrangements are perfecting under the direction of officers of high standing here, to convey a full supply of stores to General McClellan's army, but by what means I am not at liberty to publish.

A single sutler in the vicinity of White House, had property to the amount of \$10,000 destroyed on Saturday.

A correspondent writing of the battle at James Island, South Carolina, describes the scenes in the field hospital:—"Stretchers, dripping with blood stand in the pathway; here come four men bringing on a blanket a pale bleeding form; on the grass lies a lieutenant with a great wound in his thigh from a grape shot, from which the life is ebbing; close by him a man with a rifle ball in

One of the "boarders" at the boarding house for colored gentlemen kept by Uncle Sam, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and W. C. C. there were his gratitudes through the columns of the Logan (Ohio) Gazette.

DE JURED STATES HOTEL.

It's took room for de season—I's cuttin quite a swell.

It's stoppin' at a tavern—de United States Hotel.

Oh Uncle Sam's de landlord—we eat and drink our fill—

And de wisdom of de measure is, dar's nuffin for de bill!

Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey,

De white trash can't afford

To take rooms at de tavern

Whar de cullud gentry board.

De 'possum is lubly—but we're better grub dan dat—

De hoe-cake is 'nufficent, de racoon sweet and fat—

But 'possum, 'coon and hoe-cake—I bid you all farewell!

You wouldn't suit de 'society at Uncle Sam's Hotel.

Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey,

Oh don't you hear de bell?

It's ringin' for de boardahs

At Uncle Sam's Hotel.

And don't you know de boardahs?—de accomplished Dinah Crow—

De serushatin' Pompey, and de gallant Mistah Snow—

And all ob de "beorn equals," no matter whar day dwell,

Are goin' to be boardahs at Uncle Sam's Hotel.

Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey,

Oh bery sure I am,

De best ob all de taverns

Is kept by Uncle Sam.

De serushatin' Pompey, when he sits down to dine,

Just hear him cali de waitah, to fetch along de wine!

And see de little white boys a helpin' Mistah Snow.

And bringin' chicken fixins to de lubly Dinah Crow!

Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey,

I's cuttin quite a swell,

I's took rooms at a tavern—

De United States Hotel.

It's a mighty big old tavern, dat United States Hotel!

It has sixty thousand boardahs, and it 'commodates em well!

It has room for all ob Dixie, an' I 'spect they'll all be here,

Wid dar wifes and pickininnies 'fore de end—

Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey,

We have no bills to pay,

De charge 'em to de white trash,

I hear de landlord say.

Oh, take de madcock, white man—de shibble and de spade—

We boardahs hab no work to do, we 'll hab tug and sweat,

But fore you pay de board bills you'll hab to tug and sweat,

And wish you wassn't white trash a thousand times I'll bet!

Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey,

Oh, don't you hear de bell?

It's ringin' for de boardahs

At Uncle Sam's Hotel!

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

How to Tan Skins.—Take two parts of saltpetre and one of alum; pulverize finely, mix them and sprinkle evenly over the flesh side of the skin; then roll the skin tightly together, and let it remain a few days, according to the weather, then scrape the skin till it is soft and pliable. I have tanned skins in this way so that they would be as soft and white as buckskins.

2. A reader wishes to know the mode of tanning coon and fox skins with the fur on. I will give him my mode of operation. If the skin is green from the water, scrape all the flesh from it, then pulverize equal parts of saltpetre and alum and cover the flesh part of the skin with it; put the flesh in such a manner as to hold the brine when dissolved, then lay it away in a cool place—say the cellar—and let it lay four or six days; then cover the flesh part with soft soap and wash off clean with water. Dry in the shade, roll and pull occasionally while drying; then roll and pull until soft and pliable.—N. E. Farmer.

MILDEW ON ROBES.—It is said by those who have been troubled with mildew on their robes, that if they are well syringed with lager beer, it is a certain remedy for it. One of the finest collections in the country was saved by two applications of it after other means failed.

CURRENT JELLY.—4 quarts ripe currants washed in both hands, till nearly all are broken; squeeze out the stems and remove them. Put the pulp in a strong bag and squeeze very tightly, and there will be nearly 3 pints juice. Put 3 lbs white sugar to this, and boil 4 hours.

DRYING RHUBARB.—I saw a recommendation in a paper two years ago, in regard to drying rhubarb by stringing it raw, and hanging it up to dry, like apples. I dried some by following these directions to the letter, and it not only looked like a stick, as it was said it would, but it had as little taste. I see some writers still give the same recipe; but I have tried a far better one, which does preserve the flavor. Cut up the rhubarb and put it in the oven on plates or pans, and let it bake; a few minutes will be sufficient if the oven is hot; then set it out in the sun and let it dry. It should be made when it is so soft that if pinched it will break. When used, it takes considerable soaking and cooking, but these old fruit snobs more cooking than green.

To Preserve Strawberries.—To two pounds of fine large strawberries, add two pounds of powdered sugar, and put them in a preserving kettle, over a slow fire, till the sugar is melted; then boil them precisely twenty minutes, as fast as possible; have ready a number of small jars, and put the fruit in boiling hot. Cork and seal the jars immediately, and keep them through the summer in a cold, dry cellar. The jars must be heated before the hot fruit is used in, otherwise they will break.

STRAWBERRIES STEWED FOR TARTS.—Make a syrup of one pound of sugar and a teaspoon of water; add a little white of eggs; let it boil, and skim it until only a foam rises; then put in a quart of berries from stems and hulls; let them boil till they look clear and the syrup is quite thick. Finish with fine puff paste.

To Preserve Strawberries in Wine.—Put a quantity of the finest large strawberries into a gooseberry bottle, and strew over them three large spoonful of fine sugar, fill up with Madeira wine or sherry.

STRAWBERRY JELLY.—Express the juice from the fruit through a cloth, strain it clear, weigh and sugar it to an equal proportion of the finest sugar dried and reduced to powder—when this is dissolved, place the preserving pan over a very clear fire, and stir the jelly often until it boils; clear it carefully from scum, and boil it quickly from fifteen to twenty-five minutes. This recipe is for a moderate quantity of the preserve; a very small portion will require much less time.

RAISIN WINE, No. 1.—Chop the raisins, wash them, drain off the juice, and add to every quart one quart of water and two of yeast. Let it stand in a bucket when clear.

super and sufficient water to wash them clean of wine; put it in a cask, cover with cloth until fermentation ceases, then draw off the wine and bottle it. If not convenient to bottle, draw it off in a clean cask that it will fill entirely full. Wine barrels ought always to be filled full after the fermentation is over.

A NEW ANSWER TO THE OLD QUESTION.

A little girl was overheard in Palmyra, Iowa, the other day putting her young sister through her catechism. She commenced as usual, by asking, "Who made you?" to which the proper reply was given, and then came the further query, "What are you made of?" to which the answer was prompt, but not so explicit as was thought desirable. The little questioner propounded an impromptu query, "What kind of dust?" evidently with the view of eliciting the answer, "Dust of the ground." However, there were more things in the philosophy of the little catechumen than the elder had ever dreamed of, for, after a thoughtful pause, she replied, happily, "Meal-dust!" Being next pressed to say where she had picked up that idea, she naively replied, "Haven't I seen my mother making the parrot (porridge)?" Older heads do not always reason so correctly from the obvious premises as did this little philosopher.

PATENT SERMON EXTINGUISHED.

A sufferer from long sermons suggests to the London Times that after half an hour's preaching the bottom of the pulpit should be contrived to come out, on the principle of an outboard, and project the clerical transgressor into the Gulf below. Another proposes that a sounding board or cover, in the shape of an extinguisher, made exactly to fit the pulpit, be suspended above it, and that at the expiration of twenty-five minutes from the delivery of the text it should begin to descend so as exactly at the half hour to "shut up" the lengthy preacher.

A recent writer says that the races of the benighted, the mastodon, and healthy women are extinct.

Stodious men, who look so quiet, are not unfrequently the most restless men in existence.

A man who has no bills against him, be long to the order of nobility in more than one sense.

The most miserable petting in the world is that of a man in the court of his own conscience.

Many men make prayers which they would be ashamed to trust to the Lord except in strict confidence.

A man who has long fought bravely against misfortune may want strength to meet a sudden change.

Men and actions, like objects of sight, have their points of perspective; some must be seen at a distance.

An American periodical says, it is becoming usual, when a person's vanity is doubted, to say "you tell a telegram."

It is difficult to keep one's temper in a hot day, but getting under a shady tree is the best way to take umbrage.

An ambitious barber advertises himself in the Eastport Sentinel as a "professor of Decoropilation and depilacrostation."

When is a clock guilty of a misdemeanor? Ans.—When it strikes one.

What would make a peddler? Ans.—A hawk.

What needy poet belonged to one of the richest corporations in England? Ans.—Goldsmith.

What question is asked when an admiral is named? Ans.—How? (How.)

Which is the month in which ladies talk least? Ans.—February.

What class of birds are regular cheaters? Ans.—Gulls.

Caution.

The Public is hereby cautioned against receiving a Note signed by me, and in favor of one Thomas W. H. of Ramsey, for £13 10s, dated Ramsey 21st April last, and due 1st August next, as I have received no value for said Note, and will not pay it.

JAMES SMITHSON.

Darling, 25th June, 1862.

The Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Memory.

Enniskillen.

Boyle.

Twelfth of July, 1862.

The Loyal Orangemen of the

North Riding of the County of Lanark

will celebrate this year's anniversary of the

Battle of the Boyne by a Public Procession in

the Village of Carleton Place, on

SATURDAY, the 12th JULY, 1862.

Bro. Nathaniel McNeely,

Grand Marshal.

Each Lodge to appoint their own

Deputy Marshal.

PROGRAMME OF PROCESSION.

The Brothers will assemble in the Grove to the North of the Village, the property of Mrs. James Morphy. The Ramay Lodge will arrive at half past ten o'clock, A. M. Inverness and Drummond Lodges at 11 o'clock A. M. Ashton and Galloway Lodges at 12 o'clock A. M. At half past 12 o'clock precisely the Procession will be formed by the Grand Marshal, in the following order:—

Grand Marshal.

COUNTY OFFICERS, TWO AND TWO.

Each Lodge to be preceded by a band.

All points of order to be decided by the Grand Marshal, from whose decision there shall be no appeal.

Each Lodge will display its own Colors, to be carried by its own Standard Bearer immediately in front of the Worshipful Master.

None but the Marshals of the day will be allowed to join the Procession on horseback.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

From the Grove up William Street to Bridge Street, across the Bridge to the 12th Line, when the procession will halt, and right about-face, (not going first) marching back on Bridge Street, re-crossing the Bridge to Main Street, down Main Street to the Market Square, crossing the Market Square to William Street, and back to the Grove.

The Procession being over, the Choir will be taken by the Senior County Officer then present, when a number of Speakers will address the audience.

The day being favorable and the weather being so, the Committee have decided to have a picnic at the Grove, and the Ladies are invited to join them.

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JUNE, 1862.

Great Clearing Sale in Perth.

\$14,000 WORTH OF MERCHANDISE

TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY AT MONTREAL COST.

THE Subscribers hereby intimate to the inhabitants of Perth and surrounding country, that the entire Mercantile Stock of the late JAMES MAIR, Sen., Esq., will be submitted for Private Sale, commencing on Thursday, 5th instant, at an unusual reduction on former charges for Ready Pay. This Stock, comprising every desirable article in Dry Goods, Groceries, Dry Salteries, Hardware, Pottery, &c., is extensive, well assorted, and excellent; and, as large additions were made during the late Spring, it is at present the most complete Stock in this part of the country.

As it is imperative that the whole Stock be cleared out by the ensuing Fall, every inducement will be given to intending purchasers; and all parties desirous of obtaining Goods at singularly low prices, should at once avail themselves of the opportunity now presented.

JAMES MAIR, CHARLES MAIR, Executors, Estate of the late James Mair, Sen., Esq.

N.B.—The highest price paid for BUTTER and WOOL during the season.

Brookville & Ottawa Railway.

ON and after Thursday, July 15th, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:—

MAIN LINE—GOING SOUTH.

Leave Almonte for Brookville and Perth, 7 00 a.m.

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