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# WEEKLY MISCELLANY.

Devoted to the Intellectual and Moral Improvement of the Young.

Vol. 1.

Halifax, N. S. Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

No. 5.

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HALIFAX, N. S. JULY 21, 1863.

## THE VACATION.

The long looked forward to happy season of respite from duties, and of enjoyment of all the recreations and amusements that the country affords, has now commenced with most if not all our readers; and the teachers are also deriving the benefit of that most auspicious relaxation from laborious confinement which the season affords them. Much happiness, health and amusement, we sincerely wish to both scholars and teachers; and agreeable meetings to them when the holidays are ended: when all, we hope, will re-commence their duties with renewed health and vigour of body and mind.

Far be it from us to intrude upon or interrupt the enjoyments of our young friends—we wish them their *full swing* of innocent recreation and enjoyment; but we would suggest that a little study during their play-days will prove as agreeable to most of them as a little play did during their days of study. Besides it is well to keep the mind in condition, and to retain in the memory what they have learned, which will also make the way easy and more agreeable to the resumption of study when the time comes. We would advise a moderate daily revisal of such studies as have lately engaged their attention, rather than attempt to acquire anything new. We are well aware how difficult it is for any one, especially a young person, to set himself a task and learn it thoroughly, without the superintendance of some monitor; and therefore would recommend that our young readers should make their parents or some senior relative or friend a party to their studies; and so, by some daily recital to them, become satisfied that their attention has not been in vain.

The mind as well as the body requires

exercise and recreation; and they are so intimately connected, that what is injurious to the one hurts the other, in a greater or less degree. When habits of slothfulness or laziness are yielded to, the bodily functions become weak and impaired. And, on the other hand, when the body is overwrought, the consequences are not less pernicious. So it is with the mind—by proper exercise the faculties are improved; by excessive exertion they are impaired;—and by slothful indulgence the intellect runs to weeds, the mental faculties become like the limbs of a man who has constantly kept his bed for a long period of time, unfit for the purposes for which they were ordained. We have known such a case, and the patient was a truly melancholy spectacle.

The Vacation should be used as a recreation to mind and body, for which it is intended; but not as a total cessation from mental improvement, any more than the school days should be from athletic amusements.

**YEARLY FOOD OF ONE MAN.**—From the army and navy diet scales of France and England, based upon the recognised necessities of large numbers of men in active life, it is inferred that about two and one fourth pounds avoirdupois of dry food, per day, are required for each individual of this about three-fourths are vegetable, and the rest animal. At the close of an entire year, the amount is upwards of eight hundred pounds. Enumerating under the title of water all the various drinks, its estimated quantity is about fifteen hundred pounds per annum. The air received by breathing may be taken at eight hundred pounds. With these figures before us, we are able to see how the case stands. The food, water, and air which a man receives, amount, in the aggregate, to more than three thousand pounds a year—about a ton and a half, or twenty times his weight. This enormous quantity shows the expenditure of material required for life. A living being is the result of change on a great scale.

**THE GO-BETWEEN.**—There is, perhaps, not a more odious character in the world than that of a go-between! by which we mean that creature who carries to the ears of one neighbour every injurious

observation that happens to drop from another. Such a person is the slanderer's herald, and is altogether more odious than the slanderers himself. By his vile officiousness he makes that poison effective which else were inert! for three fourths of the slanders in the world would never injure their object, except by the malice of go-betweens, who, under the mask of double friendship, act the part of double traitors.

**HAPPINESS OF DUTY.**—There is a pleasure in the performance of our duties as well as in the enjoyment of our delights. Fireside pleasure mingle with fireside duties, and both make up the sustaining element for life's journey, and robs some of the graver realities that surround us of much of their harshness. Friends gather round us, and the old ones are not exchanged for the new; and in all our hours with these we love we have delicious ponderings, which ripple through the frame like a clear brook over a pebbled bed; and we are grateful that we have a mind that can be lulled into gentleness, and a heart that we could wish to beat only to the gentle music "of flutes and soft recorders."

**EARLY RISING** to the farmer is conducive alike to health, to pleasure, and to profit: to health, because it gives exercise when the atmosphere is most cool, pure, and bracing; to pleasure, because Nature is then in her most lovely garb, and the birds most full of songs; to profit, because the two morning hours effect more in labor, and avert more mischief, than four hours at mid-day. Early rising, and exercise in open air, are the best stimuli for our meals, the best anodyne for sound sleep, the best solace for care, and the best evidence of thrift. "Come boys," is the best reveille upon the farm. The farmer who rises late is generally behind his work; while he who rises early keeps before it.

**TO REMOVE NEW FRUIT STAINS.**—Hold the cloth tightly over some vessel, and pour boiling water through it, and they will soon disappear.

## AN EPITAPH FOR AN INFANT.

Beneath this stone, in soft repose,  
Is laid a mother's dearest pride;  
A flower that scarce had waked to life  
And light and beauty, ere it died.  
God, in his wisdom, has recalled  
The precious boon his love had given,  
And though the casket's mouldering here,  
The gem is sparkling now in heaven.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

For the information of our readers we insert the following list of the Sovereigns of England, with their individual reign. It is valuable as a matter of reference:—

First, William the Norman; then, William his son; Henry, Stephen, and Henry; then Richard, and John.  
Next, Henry the third; Edwards, one, two, and three;  
And again, after Richard, three Henries we see. Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I guess; Two Henries, sixth Edward, Queen Mary, Queen Bess.  
Then, Jamie the Scotchman; then Charles, whom they slew,  
Yet received, after Cromwell, another Charles too.  
Next Jamie the second ascended the throne; Then William and Mary together came on; Till Anne, four Georges and William all past, God sent us Victoria—may she long be the last!

William I.	1066 to 1087
William II.	1087—1100
Henry I.	1100—1135
Stephen	1135—1154
Henry II.	1154—1189
Richard I.	1189—1199
John	1199—1216
Henry III.	1216—1272
Edward I.	1272—1307
Edward II.	1307—1327
Edward III.	1327—1377
Richard II.	1377—1399
Henry IV.	1399—1413
Henry V.	1413—1422
Henry VI.	1422—1461
Edward IV.	1461—1483
Edward V.	1483—
Richard III.	1483—1485
Henry VII.	1485—1509
Henry VIII.	1509—1547
Edward VI.	1547—1553
Mary I.	1553—1558
Elizabeth	1558—1603
James I.	1603—1625
Charles I.	1625—1649
(Commonwealth)	1649—1660
Charles II.	1660—1685
James II.	1685—1689
William III. and Mary II.	1689—1694
(William III. alone)	1694—1702
Anne	1702—1714
George I.	1714—1727
George II.	1727—1760
George III.	1760—1820
George IV.	1820—1830
William IV.	1830—1837

VICTORIA MDCCCXXXVII.

THE FATHER'S PREJUDICE.

"Here, Amy, girl, where are you?" cried Farmer Brown, at the foot of the stairs.

"What, father!" replied a merry voice and the next moment a young girl came dancing down the broad oaken stairs, with tumbled curls and laughing eye. "Well, do you want me to make hay, or ride Dobbin to procure pasture this afternoon?"

"No, Amy, I want you to be quiet if you can for a moment, and listen to what mother and I have to say to you. Do you think you can?"

"I guess so, father," replied the maiden, as her father led the way into the cool sitting room, where Mrs. Brown was seated with her knitting. Mr. Brown seated himself in his easy chair, and turning to his daughter, said:

"Well, Amy, you have got to be quite a young lady, in growth at least. Let's see, how old are you?"

"Fifteen last birth-day, father."

"Ah, how time flies. Fifteen years has gone quick by. But, daughter, how would you like to go to boarding school?"

"O, father, delightful! I should like it so much. Am I ready to go, mother?"

"Yes, my dear, we have concluded to send you for a while."

"O, I am so glad," exclaimed Amy.

"When am I to go father?"

"Next term you will go to Green Vale, if Providence permits."

"Now," said Amy, spinning round the room like a top, "I can learn everything—painting and French, and music—you'll have me learn music, father, won't you?" and for the first time there was a slight degree of timidity in the young girl's voice.

"Sartain, child," replied the farmer.

"I expect you'll learn to sing every-thing, from Old Hundred to Yankee Doodle."

"But I mean I want to take lessons on the piano," rejoined Amy.

"Fiddlesticks, child. Do you suppose that I want to pay a heap of money for you to learn to play the pianny? There's no music in 'em, only a little humming. And then I should have to get you one, not that I grudge the money, but I don't like to throw it away. It's agin Scripture to waste a man's substance."

"But, father, all the other girls at school learn to play."

"Can't help it, child, it's a foolish custom—and you must set a better example. Come, Amy, no more teasing, you shall learn everything that is really useful."

Amy's face was sad for a few moments, but she was soon merry again, for sorrow seldom oppressed her long, and she had enough else to think of in the prospect of leaving home for the busy life of a student. She was the only child of Farmer Brown, who prided himself on his broad acres, his sleek cattle, his well filled barns and ample house, but still more on his cheerful, thrifty wife, and merry, light-hearted child. The meagre schooling afforded by the rustic town of D—, did not to him seem sufficient for the daughter of the richest man of the village, and therefore he resolved to give Amy all the advantages that the excellent school at Green Vale afforded. We must, however, except the one accomplishment of instru-

mental music. The good man bore with heroic fortitude the noise, as he termed it, made by the bass-viol in the village church. But the psalm to him lost its melody from its clamor. It was rare enjoyment to him to listen to vocal music, but his dislike of instruments was so great that he could refuse his petted darling, almost for the first time in her life, her request for taking lessons on them.

Amy knowing her father's obstinacy on this point, forbore to urge him farther, but busied herself in assisting her mother in preparing for her school life. On the evening of the commencing day of the term, the dusty carriage of Squire Brown drove up the avenue of the Seminary, and the squire and his daughter were ushered into the reception room, where they were met by the principal. The arrangements for Amy's education were soon made, and her father took his leave, as he intended to spend the night with an acquaintanc in the adjoining village. Amy felt a touch of home-sickness when she saw her father drive away, and found herself for the first time among strangers. But the kind manner of Mrs. Manvers soon dispelled such feelings. She conversed with her on her studies, and gave her some initiatory lessons on her future course. She then touched the bell, and summoned one of the girls, whom she introduced to Amy as "Miss Lucy Bell, her room-mate." Amy was sure they should be friends, for in the merry eye and arch glance she recognized a spirit akin to her own. They were soon chatting pleasantly, and comparing notes of each other's attainments, which was interrupted by the summons to tea. Soon after which, being tired with her journey, she retired.

Amy was soon initiated into the rules of the institution, and made rapid progress in her studies. Her joyous disposition made her a general favorite, and her letters home were filled with pleasant tidings. Yet when she saw the other girls seat themselves at the piano, and listened to the sweet sounds they drew from it, she felt unhappy. She thought of a nebe in the old fashioned sitting room at home, where a piano would fit so nicely, and then how sweetly she could play in the pleasant afternoons, when she was tired of out-door sports, but such reflections always ended with a sigh.

"Why don't you take music lessons, Amy?" asked her room-mate one-day as they were returning from a walk.

"O," replied Amy, coloring, "my father docsn't want me to."

"Why not?" rejoined her companion. "It doesn't cost as much here as it would to learn at home."

"Father does not care for the cost," replied Amy. "He don't like musical instruments."

"It's fortunate, Amy, that you are out of Mrs. Manvers' bearing, as she would call you to strict account for saying so."

But I would learn music, Amy, if your father does not approve of it. Could not your mother hand you the needful without saying anything to him."

"O, no, Lucy, that isn't to be thought of. Mother would never do anything that father disapproved of. But I really wish I could learn."

"Well, Amy, I think it is your duty to learn, if it is only to convert such a benighted old gentleman. Let him hear you play and sing, and his prejudice would melt away in a twinkling. I'll tell you what, Amy, I'll give you lessons myself. I'm called a pretty good musician, and I intend to teach music sometime. I'll commence with you if you will consent—will you?"

"I hardly know what to say, Lucy. Father would be very much displeased if he knew it."

"I tell you if he were to hear you he would alter his mind in a hurry, but you can do as you please. If you want a teacher I am at your service."

"You are real good, Lucy, and I am so much obliged to you; I believe I will try first to see if I can learn."

"That's right—come on then," exclaimed Lucy, as they neared the seminary. "There's no time like the present, Mrs. Manvers says. Now for your first exercise."

And from that time, during recreation hours, did Amy practise on the piano with her friend who proved a patient teacher, by her side, and the exercise was beneficial to teacher as well as pupil. It assisted her to fix the lessons permanently in her own mind, so that she won much credit with the music teacher for improvement. Term after term passed on and Amy progressed rapidly in her education.

During the vacations she astonished her father with talking French, which "sounded as sensible," he said, "as the quacking of the geese." Yet his merry laugh and frequent glances at her bright, young face, wherein was discernible the lineaments of intellect and womanhood, told that he was proud of her attainments.

At length she graduated with high honors, and her proud father would not have exchanged places with a prince, as in the midst of the crowded audience he listened to the thrilling essay, which received the prize above all others. After receiving the congratulations and kind wishes of teachers and scholars, Amy bid adieu to school life to return to her home. At noon they stopped at a hotel for dinner. Amy was shown into the drawing room, while her father went to the stable to see that his horse was carefully attended to.

The first object that met Amy's eye as she entered the drawing room was an open piano. With a sigh given to the thought that her loved music must not now be thought of, she seated herself at

the piano and played a simple air. She then played and sang with beautiful distinctness the song, "O! Woodman, spare that tree." The melody stole out on the air, and reached the ear of the farmer. He started and advanced to the door, where he stood silently until the song was finished, and then moved forward. Amy started but she could not meet his eye. She burst into tears and sobbed out:

"O, father, forgive me. I could not help playing."

Farmer Brown was obliged to clear his throat several times before he could reply. Then he said:

"Well, Amy, you have taken me by surprise, but really I hadn't any idea that there was so much music in a piano."

"Then am I forgiven, father?" asked Amy, and the smiles came to take the place of tears.

"I don't know, you hussy. It isn't best to encourage disobedience, but I will this once, and I will get you as nice a piano as can be found into the bargain."

He turned to the window as he spoke, and used his handkerchief vigorously. The father's prejudice was conquered. After another song and eating an excellent dinner, they resumed their journey, and ere nightfall had reached their home. But the old squire could not rest until he had dispatched an order to the city for a superb piano, which in due time arrived. The old farm house was henceforth filled with music, and years afterwards, when the squire's eye grew dim and his step feeble, it was his dearest solace to listen to his daughter's voice, as it blended with the tones of the piano, as she sang of a better world to come.

#### COME TO MOTHER.

How much love is expressed in those three little words! Have you not often beheld the young mother hasten her steps as she entered the nursery, after a short absence, and holding out her arms to her unconscious little one, murmur fondly, "Come to Mother!" And when the babe first begins to know its nurse, its faintest cry will call forth those loving words; no matter how feeble the arms may be, they will always be willing to enfold the darling, and "come to mother" will soon soothe it to rest. By and by the little feet totter about the room; the slightest obstacle soon brings the poor head bumping on the floor; but, come to mother quickly heals the bruise, and smiles take the place of tears when the little head rests on the mother's breast. Now see the mother watching her baby at play; does a thorn wound him, or a bee molest him, "come to mother" is the only salve required. Years pass, and the boy must leave his home, perhaps for school, perhaps to labor for bread; for boys must sooner or later leave the sheltering arms

that still long to enclose them from pain and danger. But let sickness, or trouble or even disgrace threaten him, if that mother is still living, and has a crust to eat, she will soon send forth those dear old loving words, "come to mother;" and he comes and is comforted. Again he wanders off, far, far away; he is strong now, he no longer needs the protection of his feeble, loving mother. She is old, lonely and perhaps in want, but she must not trouble him; she will suffer in silence, rather than interrupt her boy in his pursuits. At last she feels that she is dying, and longs once more to look upon that much-loved form; with trembling fingers she writes once more the words, "come to mother." Does he come now? Alas not always; the mother's head now needs a resting-place upon his breast, but the arms do not open so quickly to receive that aged form. Oh, young man, think of it; fly to her as you did in your childhood; the words are the same, only you are the comforter now. Make some return for the love and devotion of past years; obey that last loving call, and "come to mother."

**ANECDOTE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.**—When Louis Philippe was staying at the Star and Garter, Richmond, he walked one day by himself to Twickenham, for the purpose, as he said, of seeing some of the old tradesmen who had served him when he resided there. As he passed along the road a man met him, pulled off his hat, and hoped his royal highness was well.

"What's your name?" inquired the ex-king. He was told.

"I do not recollect it," said the king. "What were you when I lived here?"

"Please your royal highness," replied the man, "I kept the Crown," meaning an alehouse close to the entrance of Orleans House.

"Did you indeed!" said Louis. "Why, my good fellow, you did what I was unable to do."

**SIR ISAAC NEWTON.**—Sir Isaac Newton, one evening in winter, feeling it extremely cold, instinctively drew his chair very close to the grate, in which a large fire had been recently lighted. By degrees, the fire having completely kindled, Sir Isaac felt the heat intolerably intense, and rung his bell with unusual violence. John was not at hand; he at last made his appearance, by the time Sir Isaac was almost literally roasted. "Remove the grate, you lazy rascal!" exclaimed Sir Isaac, in a tone of irritation very uncommon with that amiable and placid philosopher, "remove the grate, ere I am burned to death!" "Please, your honor, might you not rather draw back your chair?" said John, a little waggishly. "Upon my word," said Sir Isaac, smiling, "I never thought of that."

## News of the Week.

## EUROPEAN.

The Great Eastern arrived at New York on the 12th inst., with 150 cabin and 874 steerage passengers. She left Liverpool on the 30th, Queenstown on the 1st, and brings additional but not later news. Mr. Roebuck moved his resolutions in favor of the recognition of the South. An amendment was moved by Lord Montague for continued neutrality. The debate was adjourned until the 13th.

The London Post believes that the rumors that Napoleon has proposed to England to make such suggestions to the American belligerents are entirely without foundation. The Post thinks the present is certainly not the moment when interference of any kind could be urged with the least prospect of success.

The Times says no proposal has yet been made by Baron Gros to Earl Russell. Other authorities also pronounced the rumors false, but the Paris correspondent of the Morning Advertiser says that negotiations are merely brought to a stand still on the slavery question, and proposals acceptable to Richmond and objectionable to Washington will be made shortly.

Earl Russell announced in Parliament that Baron Gros assured him that France had no intention of proposing mediation measures to England.

[For Latest Intelligence, see page 40.]

## AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. C. F. Hall announces that, "owing to the want of sufficient means and the lateness of the season," he is compelled to postpone his Arctic expedition until next Spring. In the meantime he will proceed to prepare his narrative of his late voyage (1800-61-62) for publication.

**PEACE MOVEMENT.**—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Washington, July 10, announces positively that the question of peace has already been considered in Cabinet circles. More than that, we are actually in the midst of a Cabinet crisis growing out of a proposition made by Mr. Seward for the issuance of a Presidential proclamation offering an amnesty to the people of the South, withdrawing the emancipation proclamation, suspending the liabilities of the confiscation act, and offering, in short, full and free pardon and protection in their personal and property rights to the people of the South, only excepting the military and civil leaders in this great rebellion. Even these Mr. Seward suggests should be allowed their property, but not be eligible to hold office under the government. This proposition has been considered in Cabinet council so far informal; but it has developed two parties.

Mr. Bates and Montgomery Blair favor it with some slight modifications, while Messrs. Stanton and Chase violently op-

pose it. Mr. Welles is supposed also to be opposed to it. Mr. Usher, who always votes with the President, will decide whichever way that functionary does. The President has as yet expressed no opinion on this subject; but his speech at the serenade would seem to indicate that he is in favor of trying to make good his promise to free the slaves before consenting to a peace in the present emergency.

There are a number of leading republicans now in this city, and the matter has been brought to their notice. They have arranged a programme, which will be submitted to the President to-day or to-morrow, under which they are willing that peace should be declared and the Union restored. It embraces the following points, which it is stated, were suggested by Mr. Chase:

First—Slavery shall cease in the whole United States after the year 1876, the minors at that time to remain slaves until twenty-one years of age, and slaves over forty years old to have the option of their freedom or to remain with their masters. Provision is made for the loyal slave States receiving compensation for their manumitted negroes, but no compensation will be allowed to the rebel States.

Second—A convention shall be called to revise the constitution of the United States, with a view to striking out the three-fifths provisions recognizing slavery as a basis of representative population, and providing for the emancipation of the slaves in accordance with the above programme.

By Telegraph to Morning & Evening Papers.

Lee's army is said to be all across the Potomac. An attack has been made by the Federals on the islands near Charleston. An engagement between Sherman and Johnston, near Big Black River, is reported by way of Vicksburg, and the latter is said to have been defeated. The capture of Port Hudson is reported. The riot in New York was continued all Monday and Tuesday. The Times' office was attacked, the windows smashed, and the counting room gutted. The rioters destroyed a gun factory on Second Avenue, and sacked the house of Mayor Opydike. On Tuesday the military fired on the mob, on Brown street, killing fifteen persons. The custom house, arsenals, post office, &c., were garrisoned. The Times and Tribune offices were barricaded with bundles of paper. The property destroyed is estimated at a quarter of a million.

It appears that the riot in New York must have been a concentrated plan of resistance to the conscription, as all the workmen on the different railroads combined with those of certain factories, and marched to the building on 3d Avenue, where the drafting for the 9th district had commenced. The mob is chiefly made up of the laboring population, infuriated

women, and boys of all ages up to eighteen. It is led by Andrews, who is said to be a Virginian, and three hundred other leaders. Much mischief has been done, as the mob has operated in divisions in other parts of the city burning the armory in 21st street, the Asylum for colored orphans, two houses in Lexington Avenue, and the block in Broadway containing the building in which the enrolling officer was employed. In Broadway attacks were made on pedestrians, many of whom were assaulted and robbed. Negroes suffered severely. All that were men were brutally assaulted, and the number killed is placed as high as fifty. One was taken by the crowd and hanged, and a fire lighted under him until he was roasted to a cinder. Houses of many colored people were burned.

**NEW YORK, 16th, A. M.**—The New York riot partially subsided yesterday. Remnants of the mob were only seeking plunder. Messrs. Brooks Brothers' great clothing establishment was gutted, and seventy thousand dollars worth of clothing carried off. Several other clothing and hat stores were sacked. On Tuesday night a dozen houses of ill-fame were gutted. On Staten Island the mob burned a number of negro houses and killed several inmates. Similar disturbances are reported to have taken place in Brooklyn, negroes being horribly maltreated and houses pillaged. The general impression is that at yesterday noon the worst was over, the mob fearing the arrival of tried troops from the South. Prompt measures have been used to extinguish the riot in Boston. Beauregard is at Charleston, and announces the partial Federal possession of Morris Island on the 10th. The New York Era of the 10th announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson, on the 9th. In the attack on Lee's rear guard, the Confederate Gen. Pettigrew was killed. Gen. Meade was one day too late to prevent the Southerners recrossing the Potomac.

**ST. JOHN, July 16 (evening).**—Last advices from New York last evening, mob continued, principally in the upper portion of the city, venting its demopism on poor negroes, several being killed, and a number of houses destroyed. In Thirty-second street the mob hung a negro. In Thirty-fifth street the rioters menaced the arsenal. The military trained a Switzer upon them, killing 22. The Mayor favored martial law. Governor Seymour opposed it. City Council voted two and a half million of dollars to exempt poor conscripts. Reported arrival of Seventh regiment had visible effect upon rioters.

**JULY 17th (morning).**—New York riot continued yesterday. Desperate fight occurred in 1st Avenue on Wednesday night, some thirty rioters and dozen soldiers killed. Inquests have been held on fifty bodies. Dry Goods Store, 6th

Avenue, sacked of \$40,000 worth of goods. Riotous demonstrations in suburban small towns, prevented by counsels of Catholic Priests. Archbishop Hughes invited his people to assemble at his house to-day to hear him. Seventh and several other regiments arrived.

**ST. JOHN, July 17, P. M.**—Severe fight occurred last night between the New York rioters and the 7th regt. on 29th street. The mob occupied several blocks on either side of street. Fifteen rioters were killed, 16 wounded, and 35 prisoners taken.

**BOSTON, July 16th.**—Very exciting times here, military all armed with cannon and muskets, and formed around streets. Draft causing trouble everywhere, but will be enforced at all hazards.

**ST. JOHN, 18th July.**—The New York riot has ended and business has resumed its usual channels. There are some six thousand troops now in the city. The 7th regiment suffered no casualties on Thursday night, but killed twenty rioters. The Fire Marshall estimated the loss by mob incendiarism at four hundred thousand dollars. The government are determined to maintain the draft with an adequate force. Rumors of the capture of Charleston are rife. Sherman's movements are causing a great consternation in Central Mississippi. People are hurrying off their negroes and cattle. Morgan's force is reported hemmed in near Gallipoli, Ohio. A special despatch to the N. Y. Post says that Lee's army has not yet moved out of the Shenandoah Valley. Late arrivals report great gloom at Richmond on account of the recent Union victories.

**ST. JOHN, N. B., July 18 (evening).**—All quiet in New York. Letters from Vicksburg to the New York Herald says that General Sherman crossed Big Black River on the 5th, falling on Johnston's rear guard, capturing 6,000. Johnston continued his retreat across Pearl River. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Capt. Wilder, (Confederates) closely confined in Fortress Monro to retaliate for proposed execution of Federal captains at Richmond. The Confederate Government have been notified of the fact. Advices from Port Royal to the 15th, says that Gen. Gilmore commenced mining Fort Wagner, and that the siege was progressing favorably. All the fortifications on James' Island captured as far as Secessionville. There were only 5,000 prisoners at Port Hudson, and they were literally starved out, having taken their last meal. Their first request was for 6,000 rations. Fifty cannon and all the small arms are among the trophies. Considerable rejoicing at New Orleans among loyal citizens. Secessionists gloomy.

**July 20.**—The whole of Gen. Meade's army is reported to be again beyond the Potomac. Gen. Lee is supposed to be making for Culpepper and Gordonsville.

It is reported that Gen. Grant has captured Little Rock, Arkansas, with a large number of prisoners. It is reported that 300 of Gen. Morgan's men (Confederates) have been captured near Buffington, Ohio. The blockade running steamer Kate Driver was destroyed near Wilmington, N. C. North Carolina papers admit the existence of secret union societies in that State. The Raleigh, N. C. Standard favors the construction of the Union. A despatch from Charleston, to Richmond, of the 16th says, that the Confederates attacked a portion of the Federal forces on that day, driving the latter to the protection of their gunboats. Loss severe on both sides. Fort Wagner under fire all day from Monitors and gunboats, the former suffering but little damage. The firing off Portland on Friday last, is supposed to have been a thunder storm.

**SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.—VICKSBURG, Miss., July 11.**—To Major General Halleck, Com.-in-Chief.

The following despatch has been received from Gen. Banks :

**BEFORE PORT HUDSON, 8th.**—General—The Mississippi River is now opened. I have the honor to inform you that the garrison of Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally this afternoon. We shall take formal possession at 7 o'clock in the morning.

(Signed)

U. S. GRANT,  
Major-General.

**ST. JOHN, July 20—(P. M.)** Morgan's forces attempted to cross the Ohio yesterday, near Cotleyville, but a gunboat prevented them. 150 were killed and drowned, and 1000 prisoners taken, with artillery, among them Colonels Ward and Dick. The rest of Morgan's force scattered among the hills, and hotly pursued. Rumored that Admiral Porter will assume the command of the Mississippi River, and Farragut to go outside, and command operations in another quarter. Herald's despatch says Lee's main army is believed to be in the vicinity of Winchester. Another report says retreat is via Strasburg and Staunton, not Culpepper. Reported Admiral Lee attacked Fort Darling, James River, result unknown. Sherman occupied Jackson on the 10th, and advance guard were beyond Pearl River. Johnson has retreated beyond the next river. New York quiet. 3000 troops still garrison the 7th Avenue Arsenal.

In addition to the disaffection manifested in New York and Boston, riots have also taken place in Buffalo and St. Louis. In Buffalo an altercation took place on the 6th inst. between a negro named Williams, and an Irish laborer named McLaughlin. Williams drew a pistol and shot McLaughlin in the breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. A crowd soon collected, and violently attacked every negro they met with.

At St. Louis, on Sunday the 5th inst., crowds of intoxicated soldiers, armed, with caps on their muskets and pistols, began pouring into Hyde Park, which before noon was overrun by a noisy multitude, bent on all manner of mischief. Quarrels and free fights occurred repeatedly throughout the day. The soldiers clamored for liquor, and pressing into a saloon one of them was wounded in the head by a bowie-knife in the hands of a bar-tender. A work of destruction was then commenced; the result of which was about eight persons were killed and a number wounded.

We learn by way of Bermuda that the Confederate cruiser, Florida, was last seen in the N. Atlantic. She had captured a large number of vessels up to the 16th ult., when she was last seen. Among the vessels captured was a ship from California with \$500,000 in bars of silver, &c.—a valuable prize. The British barque Catherine Green, of Sunderland, bound for Baltimore with salt from Cadiz, was lost on the reefs to the northward of the island. All the cargo was lost, but the crew were saved. E. J. Davis, Secretary to the Superintendent of the Royal Naval Yard at Bermuda, has been appointed to a clerkship at the Royal Naval Yard at this port. The sum of £83 11s. 4d. has been contributed in Bermuda, and forwarded to England, towards the fund for the erection of a national memorial to the Prince Consort.—Reporter.

We learn from our Charlottetown correspondent, under date 15th inst. that "the Mail Steamship Westmoreland broke some machinery on her way to Shediac on Tuesday last, but will be ready by Saturday next; the mails have been brought by the Steamer Heather Bell."

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—We learn from the Reporter that three men whilst crossing the river at Maitland on Saturday, 11th inst., were capsized and drowned. One of them named Jacob Horne, belonged to Dartmouth.

The "annual commencement" of the Academy of the Sacred Heart took place on Wednesday, in presence of His Grace the Archbishop and a large number of spectators. The exercises consisted of dialogues, &c., in French, Spanish and Italian, and also vocal and instrumental music. At the close (says the Reporter) His Grace distributed a large number of handsome premiums, and in addressing the pupils dwelt upon the progress of the Academy, the number of accomplished scholars it had made, and the refining influence it had exerted over our community.

The Sackville Borderer states that the place of worship built at Minudie, N. S., by Amos Scaman, Esq., is to be opened for Divine Worship on Sabbath, 26th instant.

## CHINESE CHILDREN.

## CHILDHOOD.

When a daughter is born into the family, the event is regarded rather as a misfortune than otherwise. Etiquette obliges the father to look as if he had not heard the announcement, and quietly to finish his pipe, that the entrance of the little stranger may not possibly be supposed to interest him. Friends, like those of Job, keep silence, or if one more intimate venture a remark, it is one of condolence rather than congratulation.

The cradles in which they spend their infant hours are made of straw rope coiled up in the form of a barrel, only much wider at the bottom than at the top. This is firmly stitched: the inside is nicely padded, and a little seat fixed in it. The mouth of the barrel is just wide enough to accommodate the child; and here it sits for hours, either asleep or awake. Infants are rolled up with their arms down at their sides, in garments which in winter are so thickly wadded with cotton, that these atoms of humanity look like animated bundles, only that their little heads, with their obliquely-set twinkling black eyes, and flat noses, proclaim their connection with the human race.

## NAMES.

In China, household names are not handed down from generation to generation, as with us. Parents distinguish their children in a most singular way; the girls are generally numbered, one, two, three, four, &c. according to their age; and boys receive the name of some animal, such as a dog, a cat, a tiger, or, if they are more aspiring, they give them the name of birds, as an eagle, and such like. The boys get their names at a feast, which is made in honour of them when they are a month old, which feast is also the birthday of their tail; for on this occasion a knight of the razor is called in, and the little black head is entirely shaven, except a small spot on the crown, from which that appendage grows. The girls are in nowise honoured, and receive their name at no particular time. The first names which the children receive are called their milk names. They are retained till they go to school, when the teacher gives them a book name; but if they are not thus provided, their milk names continue. These book names are not taken from an understood category,

as Mary, Jane, &c. &c. but are at the option of the school-mistress. They are fanciful but pretty. The girls who came to my school, were named by the native teacher—one, Bright Pearl; another, Little Phoenix; another, Glistening Snow; another, Red Jadestone, and so on.

## SMALL FEET—GOLDEN LILIES.

The first special attention paid to a girl by her mother is the cramping of her feet. This is considered the most important part of her duty to her female offspring. The custom commenced only about 950 A. D., and there are various myths, more or less probable, relating to the origin. Some say it gradually sprung up from the desire of small feet; others that it was imposed by some edict, to prevent gadding. The one commonly received among Chinese ladies, and the one narrated to me by themselves is this: The most beautiful and favourite wife of an emperor of one of their old dynasties had remarkably small feet. They just covered the flower of the golden lily, and when walking in her garden she was accustomed to step on them. Hence small feet are called "golden lilies" by Chinese ladies. From this time small feet became a prominent point of female beauty, and where nature had denied the delicacy, force was employed to produce it. The process is often misrepresented, and therefore, it may be well to describe it. It begins when the child is two years old. At this period the four toes are bent under the foot, and then they bandage them tightly with strong strips of calico. As the toes accommodate themselves to their recumbent position, the ligature is drawn tighter, and still tighter, until in the course of three years they sink into the flesh, and the foot looks just as if they had been cut off. This is the first process, and here it ends in the case of many, and the foot, though disabled, is yet competent for much work. The second process is still more painful. The great toe is bent backwards, and the foot is now drawn towards the heel; gradually these two parts are forced together until they conjoin, the hollow of the foot entirely disappearing, leaving only the mark, as of a wound in the centre, and so the child walks on the ball of the great toe and the heel. The process is extremely painful; the foot swells and inflames, and many die during the second operation. The

only comfort the child receives is the constantly reiterated assurance of the mother, that small feet are indispensable to respectable marriage; and the children come to desire them. Once when taking a walk in the suburbs of Shanghai, we came upon a little girl sitting on the step of a shop and crying bitterly. On asking the reason, she said, "Oh! my feet! my feet!" I offered to untie the bandages, or to loosen them; she exclaimed, "No, no! I would not be fit to be seen." By and by the foot becomes quite cool; circulation goes on unimpeded, and little detriment to health ensues, as is proved by our medical men; the foot loses all the shape of a human foot, and becomes like a club foot. Of course they are unable to walk any distance, or ascend a step, without help from their servants. Their walk is a swinging gait.

They are enjoined to imitate the waving of the willow branch; and it is wonderful how elegant their movements are. In our drawing room, I have been amazed to see how beautifully they moved hither and thither; and yet we cannot wonder, as elegance is their life-long study. In wealthy families, all the daughters have their feet cramped: among the middle-class, all pass through the first process, but only the eldest steps on the golden lilies; whilst among the poor, the feet are allowed to grow naturally, in order to fit them for work. But so powerful is the force of custom, that at marriage, small pieces of cork are fastened on the natural feet, that even they may have, at least, the appearance of being fashionable.

It is often asked, Is there no probability of this pernicious and absurd custom being given up? Can we not dissuade them from it? We dare hardly allude to it. Tight waists are at once referred to, and a merry ring of laughter peals through the room. They say it is far worse to compress the stomach, heart, and lungs—the vital organs of our frame—than the feet, and to this there is no reply.

## TRIAL.

No man is a man till tried—till he has passed through the ordeal, through deep waters and scorching fires. A man surrounded with comforts, friends and relatives, food and raiment—whose barns are filled with plenty, and whose presses gush out with new wine—who eats to the full, sits and reads, doles about, takes his ease and his pleasure, smokes his pipe, or

chews his cud—is he a man? Far from it. A man is not a man till he is proved—has passed the ordeal, drunk the bitter cup, risen above life's conflicts, mounted the billow's wave. Was Joseph a man in very deed, till he was cast into the pit, torn away from the bewitching tempter, leaving his garment behind—till he groaned in the prison house? Was Moses a man till he passed the fiery ordeal? Was Daniel a man till cast into the lion's den? Was Paul truly a man till he suffered perils by sea and land, and received forty stripes save one? "No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of his life, that he may please him who hath chosen him to be a soldier." Let a man be forsaken of all, as was Job—swing loose on faith, on God, and retain his integrity, rising triumphantly—is he not a man? Who besides?

#### A TIMELY REPROOF.

Humor and sharp wit are never put to better use than in answering a fool according to his folly, and we could wish that reproofs like the following were more frequent:

Some five or six years ago, in one of the trains of cars running between Newark and Jersey City, N. J., there was a young naval officer, who was constantly intermingling his conversation with the most profane oaths. A young lady was so situated that she could not but hear every time he swore. At first she bore it with perfect equanimity; then, as it continued, and rather increased in the shocking character of his imprecations, she began to grow fidgety, and her eyes flashed. We knew a bolt would be shot, and that it would strike him. It came directly.

"Sir, can you converse in the Hebrew tongue?"

"Yes," was the answer, in a half unconscious, but slightly sneering tone.

"Then," was the reply, "if you wish to swear any more, you will greatly oblige me, and probably the rest of the passengers also, if you do it in Hebrew."

I watched him. It had hit. His color came and went. Now red, now white. He looked at the young lady, then his boots, then at the ceiling of the cars; but he did not swear any more, either in Hebrew or English, and he probably remembered that young lady.

#### A SINGULAR LIFE PRESERVER.

The following singular circumstance we copy from "Scott's Recollections of a Naval Life." A marine, who had just joined the ship, and who was unacquainted with the excellent qualities of the dog, endeavored while bathing to entice him from his station into the water. The noble animal paid no attention to his invitation. One of the crew told the marine that if he swam out of the sail,

and would call out as if in distress, and suit the action to the word, Mr. Boatswain would certainly obey his summons. The marine took the hint, got out of the sail and began to enact the part of a drowning man to perfection. The dog instantly sprang into the water, with his ears erect, his eyes flashing fire from intense anxiety; away he swam for the soldier, who, on the approach of his canine friend, began to have some misgiving as to the wisdom of his proceedings. He now became alarmed lest the dog should seize him, which manoeuvre Boatswain appeared resolved to execute. His fears increased with the dog's endeavors to effect his purpose; and finally he roared out most lustily for help from his ship mates. The louder he sung out, the more determined was the sagacious brute to seize him, and he very soon accomplished his purpose, grasping him firmly by the hair at the back of the neck, and twisting his face towards the heavens, brought him alongside amidst the convulsive roars of laughter of the whole of the ship's company and the piteous cries of the jolly marine. Boatswain would not resign his hold till the frightened man was assisted up the side; and the bite of a rope being then placed overboard for his conductor, he placed his fore legs in it up to his shoulders, and, holding himself stiffly out was hauled up, and calmly resumed his watch.

#### TWO WAYS.

There are two ways of dealing with our fellow-men, both of which may be considered honest. One is to give your neighbor his due, but not a cent more. In shovelling the snow from the sidewalk, take care and not shovel any from before his house. Stop exactly at the line, and give him to understand that he must shovel his own snow. Pursue the same policy in everything, and let him know that he has a neighbor who will not suffer his rights to be trampled on. The result is natural. You stir up the same spirit in him. He looks out for his rights as jealously as you do for yours; and you soon find that you have got one of the least accommodating, one of the meanest and most obstinate of neighbors in the world, while he entertains precisely the same opinion of you.

The other way is to deal not exactly, but generously. Always be willing to pay all the things you purchase are worth, and show less anxiety about paying too much than paying too little. Shovel the snow from before both houses when convenient, and don't look as if you expected some grateful return for the favor. Feel that it is a pleasure to accommodate your neighbors in all things possible; and that in matters of slight misunderstanding, it is always better magnanimously to surrender your rights, than to indulge in a petty quarrel. You will soon find that

also in this case you will stir up a similar spirit in those you deal with; and that, instead of jealousies and complaints of each other, which are the curse of a neighborhood, you and your friends will imitate each other in doing kind offices.

Or, if this does not result, you will still be the gainer. You will gain a noble and serene spirit of toleration, which will be worth more to you than all the trifles there may be dispute about. Your charity and generosity will be reflected back upon yourself; and the more liberally you treat those who use you ill, the larger and warmer your heart will become, and the sweeter and worthier your life.

**A PORTENTOUS QUESTION.**—A large pond of ice was near the school-house where one Miss C—"taught the young idea." To warn the boys against the danger of amusing themselves upon the "frozen element," one day she related the following story:

"Two young men who were very fond of skating, went out on the river one moonlight night. One of them placed sticks where he thought there were air-holes; but the other, in skating backwards, passed the boundary, the ice broke, and he went under. His body was found a long time afterward by some boys who were playing on the river bank.

"Here the excitement in the school-room became intense, and one boy, about eight years of age, who with mouth wide open, hair on end, and eyes dilated to their utmost extent, had been literally swallowing the narrative, started up and anxiously inquired—"Who got his skates?"

**FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.**—It is estimated that no less than 200 different species of caterpillars feed upon the oak. The slower the growth of the oak, the more durable the wood. Bees, beetles, dragon-flies, spiders, gnats, &c., have minute animalculae upon their bodies. The roe of the perch, only half a pound in weight, has been found to contain 280,000. The larva of the silkworm weighs, when hatched, about 1,000 part of a grain previously to its first metamorphosis; it increases 25 grains, or 2500 times its original weight. The sting of a bee consists of two long darts, adhering longitudinally, and strongly protected by one principal sheath. In stinging, the sheath is first inserted, then the two darts protrude, and make a further puncture; each dart has nine or ten barbs at the point.

**BURNS OR SCALDS.**—One of the best remedies is wheat flour, shaken freely over the part, and suffered to remain till medical assistance arrives. Carded cotton, applied plentifully to the place, answers the same purpose.

## MENTAL RECREATIONS.

SOLUTIONS OF QUESTIONS IN LAST NO.

*Enigma*—Time. *Charade*—Na-po-leon.*Arithmetical Question.*

He purchased 210 at one-halfpenny each, and 105 at three a penny.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival at this port of the R. M. steamer Africa, English papers have been received to the 11th inst.

There is no truth in the statement that Lord Clarence Paget, the secretary to the Admiralty, is about to assume the command of the North American squadron.

Advices from Copenhagen state that King George will start for Greece soon after the 7th of September.

A letter from Rome says:—"Pio Nono continues to enjoy good health, physically speaking, but it is rumored that his mental faculties are by no means so clear as heretofore.

FRANCE.—On Sunday the *Moniteur* published an explanation of the circumstances that occasioned Mr. Roebuck's statement in the House of Commons, that the Emperor had made a fresh offer of mediation in American affairs to the Government of Great Britain. According to the official journal, in the interview between the Emperor and Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay, his Majesty expressed his desire to see peace re-established in America, though he was unwilling to make a fresh offer of mediation without the certainty of its acceptance; but said that nevertheless his ambassador should receive instructions to sound the English Cabinet on the subject, giving it to understand that if England thought the recognition of the South would put an end to the war, the Emperor was disposed to follow her in that course.

The *Opinion Nationale* of the 9th inst. contained an article on the Polish question (signed by M. Guerauld.) The writer bitterly condemns the inaction of the great Powers, who, he says, are about to allow the opportunity of emancipating Poland to slip from their hands.

Warlike preparations are still the order of the day in France. We hear from the camp at Chalons that the men are being trained to campaigning; the whole force is turned out every Wednesday, and marches with all the precautions used in an enemy's country. The troops stop out all night—are instructed to put up and strike their *tentes abris*—outposts—and advanced sentinels are placed, and, in fact, all the episodes and fatigues of a campaign are gone through, *minus* the fighting.

The best informed politicians in Paris begin to fear that Poland will be destroyed by diplomacy, the general belief being

that Russia will accept the proposals made by Austria. *La France*, in an article by M. de la Gueronniere, is of opinion that the interests of this nation and the honor of the Emperor would be compromised by a war with Russia, but it adds that a conflict between the two Powers is imminent.

Letters from St. Petersburg assert that the reply of Prince Gortshakoff to the notes of the three Powers, will be very pacific, will only make some reserves relative to the time and place of the Conferences.

PARIS, July 10.—The Paris Constitutional says:—"Who would suppose any faltering on the Polish question by Napoleon III.? The present pacific action has no other object than to avert two formidable dangers to Europe, and it is by firmness alone that success can be achieved.

GREECE.—Telegrams from Athens were published in the French journals, dated the 5th inst, stating that the recent outbreak was caused by the arrest of Lieutenant Leotzenko on the 3rd inst. The Bank of Athens was attacked by the insurgents, and fifty persons killed and wounded. The building was subsequently occupied by a detachment of ninety marines from the French, English and Russian ships in the harbour. It seems that a portion of the army and the National Guard remained faithful to the Government. Riots have also taken place in parts of the provinces. The English, French, and Russian Ambassadors succeeded in obtaining an armistice for two days between the insurgents and the troops of the Government in Athens. A portion of the English fleet was summoned from Malta.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—We hear from Marseilles (July 8) that news has been received at that city from Japan, stating that the Government manifested tendencies which gave reason to hope that it would give the satisfaction which the English admiral had been ordered to obtain by force. News has also been received from China to the 26th May, according to which a complete understanding existed between the Chinese Government and the representatives of England and France. The insurgents had not recommenced hostilities. Tranquillity also prevailed in Cochin China.

A correspondent informs us that "gold has been discovered in Middle River Mountains. The precious metal is to be found at the sources of the River, and it occurs both in soil and rock. Copper mining at Chetecamp, Inverness county, is likely to be profitable. Four claims have been taken up, 2 1-2 square miles each. Also three silver claims in Grandance and Cape North. Fish has seldom or never been so plentiful in the waters about the northern coast of C. B."—*Wit.*

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—A public meeting (the proceedings of which we can give but a brief outline) was held yesterday evening in St. Andrew's Church; Hon. James McNab in the chair. After singing, and prayer by Rev. John Scott, Rev. Dr. Leitch, Principal of Queen's College, Canada, was introduced as a delegate from the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada. In addressing the meeting he intimated that the object of the delegation was to lay before the Synods of the lower provinces the proceedings of the Synod of Canada, for the purpose of stimulating and keeping up a feeling of unity between all the Colonial Churches. Although a complete union could not be established at present, between all the Synods, yet he hoped that an object so desirable would eventually be accomplished. He congratulated the meeting in reference to the success that has so far attended the efforts of the Synod of Nova Scotia. He also advocated the advantages of raising a native Ministry, and submitted in detail a course of training, by which such an undertaking could be successfully carried out, and rendered highly efficient: so that the Colonial branches of the Church of Scotland, by upholding a mutually recognised Ministry, may be brought into closer union with the Synod of the Parent Church.

Rev. Mr. Grant sustained the suggestion; argued warmly in support of a university, and recommended an arrangement with the Governors of Dalhousie College, by which that institution may also be rendered available for all the branches of a finished education.

His Lordship the Chief Justice accorded with the proposal. As Chairman of the Board, he was willing to extend the same privilege to every incorporated body of Christians in the Province; and while he wished to see every denomination flourish, he hoped the day was not far distant, when all the Presbyterians in the Province, sinking the little differences that at present separated them, would become one united Church.

After a few remarks from the Rev. John Martin, the meeting was closed with the benediction.

Their Excellencies the Lieutenant Governor and Admiral Milne returned to the city from Cape Breton on Thursday evening last, in the war steamer *Barra-couta*.—*Sun.*

The "Rothsay Blues" Rifle Company, Truro, Captain Blanchard, fired for three prizes, presented to that company by John D. Nash, Esq., the ranges being 200, 300 and 400 yards respectively. The first was won by Sergeant George Dickson, who scored 22 points, making 15 hits. The second prize was won by Private Henry Berry, by scoring 20 points and 15 hits; and the third was won by Corp. A. Dogget, who scored 18 points.—*Rep.*