

SABBATH READING.

A Saviour Sought and Found.

I sought Thee when my heart was low,
I found Thee and my hopes revived,
And all the world from me shall know
What comfort I from Thee derived,
All that I needed, all and more,
Thy presence did to me restore.

I laid my burden at Thy feet,
My head upon Thy tender breast,
Thy name of Love I did repeat,
And Thou didst understand the rest;
All that I needed, all and more,
Thy presence did to me restore.

I wept the sorrow of my heart,
And Thou mine eyes didst gently dry,
I sighed through fear that we must part,
But Thou didst whisper, "Ever nigh,"
It was enough, I asked no more,
Thy voice did to my life restore.

And now that life to Thee I give,
With calmer trust and brighter joy,
In Thee, and for Thee, I will live,
To do Thy will my sole employ;
Thou most secure to part no more,
With that sweet joy Thou didst restore.

The Dreamy Healer.

In one of our large churches, perhaps the one in which you, my dear reader, are wont to sit, there sat from Sabbath to Sabbath a tradesman of respectable position in life. He came as many others come, he went as many others went. For some fourteen years he was "a constant hearer," so the officials said.

This man was sick, and was in view of death, when a minister called to see him, and carefully inquired into his state of mind. He was unconverted, and, more than this, he was dark. When urged to seek for pardon, and not to rest until he knew his sins forgiven, he expressed great reluctance. He did not know that it was possible.

"Not know that it was possible. Have you not attended—church?"

"Yes," was the reply, "but I do not know that I ever heard a sermon."

"What do you mean?" You have regularly sat there for some fourteen years and not heard a sermon? How can that be?"

"Why," said he, "the truth is this: as soon as the preacher took his text I began to think of my business; and I acquired such a habit of abstraction, I could trace the panel of my seat before me all the work of the past week, and having reviewed that could lay all my plans for the week to come. And the consequence is, that I do not know that I ever heard a sermon."

That man had a long affliction, and we have good hope that he proved the joy of pardon ere he left this world. But how many dreamy hearers are left! Not sleepy hearers, who tell all around them that they are not hearing anything; but dreamy hearers, who sit with eyes wide open, and ears quite closed. What were you thinking about when you read the last time you sat under the sound of the word? Business past, business coming; pleasures gone, pleasures to-morrow; some one's dress, or it may be, your own; or what else?

Be sure that to sit in the house of God will not secure to you the profit of the service, unless you take care to listen, to mark, learn, and inwardly digest what you hear. You are not serving God, but man when you devote the hours set apart for the worship of God to thoughts of business or pleasure. Be watchful for the future, and pray that you may watch. Otherwise when the time of trial, or when death itself approaches, you too may find that you have failed to learn the lessons which most you needed; the very lessons which were most frequently set before you. Every sermon may be to you a means of instruction or of confirmation, but it is not a dreamy hearer.—*Christian Messenger.*

Money Scales.

A wealthy merchant, having received a sum of money, was putting the ducats one by one into a pair of scales, in order to ascertain if they were too light.

"For my part," said Gotthold, who was present, "I should be more afraid of their being too heavy."

"How so?" inquired the merchant.

"Do you not think," rejoined Gotthold, "that money is too heavy when bedewed with the blood of the poor, the sweat of the laborer, and the tears of the widow and the orphan; or when loaded with the curses of those who by fraud or violence have been robbed of it? I will hope, however, that there are no pieces of this description in that heap of yours, or rather I will not fear that there are any."

Suffer me, however, without offense, to express the wish that you will always make your conscience your scales, and weigh in its dollars and ducats, to ascertain that they are the proper weight and have been honestly acquired. Many a man never balances, until he is struggling with death, how difficult, or rather impossible, it is to force a son, or daughter, or wife, to gain through the straight gate that leads to eternal life. Take heed, then, that no such gain ever burdens yours. The more he carries, the more the pilgrim sweats and pants as he climbs the steep; and the more the conscience is oppressed with dishonesty and fraud the harder will the struggle of a death-bed be.

May God withhold from us the wealth to which tears, and sighs, and curses cleave! Better none at all than wealth like that.

Skeptical Cured.

The London Record is credited for the following most instructive sketch of autobiography. It appears in response to the work of Bishop Colenso, on the Pentateuch:

I remember when I first began to read the Bible, and I thought I was sincerely seeking the truth. I was miserable because I could not believe it; I dared not reject any statement I found there; but I could not fully believe it was true. The Bishop of Natal just expresses what I felt; and the fact that we took exactly the same university honors (in different years, of course) makes me sympathize with him peculiarly. My own history was just this: I had read and studied deeply in mathematics; had mastered every branch subject I entered upon with ease and delight; had become accustomed (as every exact mathematician must) to investigate and discover fundamental differences between things which seem to be identical, and the same; and I had seen my way into the physical astronomy and the

MISCELLANEOUS.

Poland.

The telegrams continue to report that the insurrection is increasing in various directions. Between the 8th and 10th May an insurrection broke out at five different points of Volhynia. The insurgents confined in Galicia had all refused to avail themselves of the amnesty, in spite of the solicitations of the Russian army. The insurrection had broken out in four districts of Podolia. The peasantry remains quiet. The insurgent corps have made their appearance in the districts of Wladimir and Luck.

The whole of Ukraine is in a state of insurrection, with the exception of the district of Czernash and Czerny, where the nobility are favorable to Russia. An insurrectionary proclamation has been issued, recognizing the rights of the Russian nationalities.

The Turkish government have agreed, at the urgent request of the French emperor, to join in the general remonstrances with the Emperor of Russia. At first the Porte refused because it was not a party to the treaties of 1815.

It is reported that the Russian Government had ordered the officials in Poland to send their wives and children, without delay, to the interior of Russia.

The number of insurgents in the kingdom of Poland is estimated by the Times correspondent as not to exceed 20,000, and in Lithuania at under 10,000. The number of small bands, containing from 50 to 500 men, is about 200.

British and Foreign Miscellany.

Pedestrians in London have been much interested in a rather curious-looking attempt to rebuild the ball and cross of St. Paul's Cathedral. Happily the workmen have succeeded in placing scaffolding all round the summit of Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece, and people amuse themselves by watching, through telescopes, the operations of the men at the giddy height at which they are compelled to work.

A Parliamentary return has been published, giving an account of all the arms, stores, &c., captured at Sebastopol. The estimated value of the whole is £26,000, and the only stores sold are the old flint lock arms, fetching £137 19s 7d, which was paid into the Treasury. Among the items of these stores are 524 picquets, 175 of various sorts and cartridges, 126 cwt. of chains, 26 cwt. of copper, 638 cwt. of iron, 1,407 muskets, 1,167 ordnance, 44 cwt. of rope, and 106,355 shoes and shells.

At the late sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Madame de Corneillon, a lady whose researches in the rearing of the silk worm have been mentioned before, wrote to state that she had succeeded in winding off silk from the cocoons of the common silk-worm of the mulberry-tree, and from which the butterfly has made its exit. These cocoons are not to be sold, since, according to the vulgar prejudice, the butterfly is supposed to eat the thread in piercing the hole through which it creeps. Mme. de Corneillon accompanied her paper with specimens of silk wound off in a continuous thread from her own cocoons, the silk obtained from them being much finer than that obtained from the other, because it is the finest cocoons that are kept for propagation.—*Galignani.*

An English paper states that, at Astley Moss, Captain H. Ross tried an improved gun recently brought out by Mr. Edger, of Manchester. In ten successive shots, at a 500 yard range, he placed the ball six times within a circle of six inches, and the whole of the ten shots within a circle of twelve inches. The gallant captain is to proceed to the Hythe School of musketry, where, with this new machine rifle, it is anticipated he will register some still more astonishing shots.

A BALLOON IN A CONVENT.—A Naples letter mentions a curious dilemma which recently occurred to the inmates of a convent in that city. A Frenchman named Mener had brought an ascent in a balloon, which, after floating for some time in the air, alighted on a building inhabited by a considerable number of nuns. The embarrassment in the fold was extreme. Should they go to the assistance of the person in the balloon or not? It might contain a man! This was a case not foreseen by the canon law. After deliberation, the sisters came to a conclusion, and the balloon was coaxed in their veils, they helped down their aerial visitor, and let her out of the convent gates promising to send her balloon after her.

Malicious Perpetration.

On Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, the Cabinet shop of Mr. P. Damas, Dalhousie Street, was entered by some malicious fiend, in human shape, and a beautiful carved Bureau, of black walnut, with veneered front, completely destroyed. A single piece in its construction scarcely escaped without being disfigured. The instrument used was a large gouge, which belonged to the shop. The Bureau was valued at £10. A few days previous Mr. Damas had refused \$34 for it, and now he has the mortification of beholding it as a worthless lumber. This is an improvement on the carriage set; but it is to be hoped, from the fact that Mr. Damas has strong suspicions of the perpetrator, that he will be brought to justice.—*Ottawa Union.*

The race for the Derby was a very close affair. Macaroni only beat Lord Offen by a neck. The third and fourth respectively were only a length from the winner. Thirty-one horses ran. The stakes were nearly £7,000 sterling. The weather was miserable, and the attendance consequently less than usual. The Prince of Wales was present.

Private letters from England state that Earl Russell has issued orders that no sealed mail-bag shall be sent to Matamoros or other port where the privilege may be abused for the protection of a vessel endeavoring to run the blockade, as it was by the Peterhoff. Thus the British Government wastes the question raised in the Peterhoff.—*N.Y. Tribune.*

The letters in the London Times signed Hilarious, were written by Mr. Greville Vernon Harcourt, a well-known contributor to the Saturday Review, and not by the late Sir George O. Lewis, as some have supposed.

Arrival of the "Jura."

CAPE RAGE, May 20.—The "Jura," from Liverpool, 21er, via London, arrived here on Friday last.

There was a general feeling of suspense for later American news.

The Derby was won by Macaroni, by a short and only Lord Offen was second. Cotton dull and slightly lower. Breadstuffs quiet and steady, without change. Provisions dull and unchanged. Consols 93½ to 94 for money.

LATEST VIA LONDON.—LIVERPOOL, May 21.—The "Glasgow" arrived on Friday last.

Cotton sales of the week 28,000 bales; prices ½d to ¾d lower for American and Surate.

LATEST BY THE "JURA."—LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Reports of an armistice in America, received by the "Glasgow," have been generally accepted.

The week's decline has been partially recovered; sales to day 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm and steady. London, May 22.—Consols for money 93½.

The steamer "Saxonia" did not leave Southampton for New York on the 20th, owing to the damage of her machinery. The "Hannania" was expected there on the 22nd to take her place.

The Cork Examiner contains correspondence from various parts of Ireland that leaves scarcely any doubt that recruiting for the Northern army is attempted to be carried on to an extensive scale. It appears that Mitchellstown, Charleville, and Fermoy have been visited by several American gentlemen, of military aspect, who publicly offered to give passage to any number of young men willing to accept it to the Northern army.

There is really nothing new as to the insurgents' movements.

The Bank of England on the 21st advanced its minimum rate of discount another half per cent.

Liverpool, 22nd.—The political news today is unimportant.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Clanricarde denounced the seizure of British vessels by French cruisers, as a violation of the law of nations, and complained of the proceedings of the United States Prize Courts.

Earl Russell defended the course of the American Government, and said all their communications showed that they fully respected international law, and desired to act accordingly. The law officers of the crown in all cases of complaint, report that there was no national ground of objection to the decision of the United States Prize Courts.

The House of Commons has been ordered to register some still more astonishing shots.

Further advices of Hooker's battles were eagerly awaited.

The Times looks upon Hooker's design as frustrated, and thinks his defeat will be the last chance of saving Virginia.

The Post and Herald think Hooker sustained a disastrous defeat.

Our journals regard affairs as indecisive, and still hopeful for the Federals.

The reply of Mr. Lincoln to the address of the Emancipation Society has been received. He says the address was very gratifying, and expressed friendly feeling towards England.

The House of Commons had voted postal subsidies, including Galway.

Polish telegrams report the continued spread of the insurrection.

It is reported that the Russian Government had ordered the officials in Poland to send their wives and children, without delay, to the interior of Russia.

New Russian Regiments are ordered for Finland.

MELANCHOLIC OCCURRENCE.—On the 15th ult., a man named Andrew McKenzie, residing in the 4th concession of Thurloe, left Arkle's Tavern in the evening for home. He was very much under the influence of liquor, and with difficulty kept on his horse. This was the last that was seen of him for 10 or 12 days.

The morning after he left, his horse was found in the yard on his own premises without either saddle or bridle.

As he had left home with the intention of getting a large sum of money, it was naturally supposed that he had been murdered; but it has since been ascertained that he did not get the money, so it really made the supposition that he had got it. On Wednesday last his body was found in the river near Ford's mill. It is difficult to account for finding the body in the water, unless under the suggestion that he was strayed in the dark, and fell from his horse into the river; but the question then naturally arises, what became of the saddle and bridle? An inquest was held before James Caniff, Esq., Coroner, and a verdict of "found drowned" returned.—*Hastings Chronicle.*

We have very good reports from Lower Canada. If Upper Canada does her duty by electing a handsome majority of her true friends, the support which they will render in Lower Canada will be amply sufficient to enable them to carry on the Government of the country.—*Globe.*

The number of eggs imported into England thirty-two years ago was 61,000; today the amount has increased to 163,000,000.

The Siege of Vicksburg.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Memphis papers of the 28th state that the Bulletin confirms the statement that Grant invests Vicksburg. It also states that our forces have succeeded in taking a portion of the rebel works. The forts remaining to be taken are very formidable, and command the entire town. Several charges have been made upon them, but with little success. The rebels seem to think their position is impregnable. The river batteries have been mostly silenced.

Sherman is on the right, 2 miles from Haines' Bluff, McClernand 1½ miles from the court house, in the centre; McPherson at the lower end of Vicksburg.

The report that Pemberton offered to surrender Vicksburg on terms is confirmed. It is also believed that the reported arrival of Gen. Banks' force at Warrenton is true.

Headquarters in the Field near Vicksburg, May 23.—Best little harbor in the last 36 hours. Over 100 pieces of field artillery and seven siege guns raised shot and shell on the enemy's works. Yesterday the mortar fleet also took the position behind Desoto Point, and bombarded the city the entire day.

On the right Gen. Sherman has pushed Steel's division squarely to the foot of the parapets. Our men lay in the ditch, and on the slope of the parapet, on the side of one of the principle forts, unable to take it by storm, but determined not to retreat. The Federal and rebel soldiers were not 25 feet apart, both parties to inflict much harm. Each watched the other, and a dozen muskets were fired as soon as a soldier exposed himself above the works on either side. Nearly the same condition of things exists in McPherson's front. His sharpshooters prevent the working of the enemy's guns in one or two of the forts. A charge was made yesterday morning on one of them by Stevenson's brigade and repulsed; two companies of one regiment got inside, and a few got out again, but most of them were captured.

The forts are all filled with infantry. Our artillery has dismounted a few guns.

The Commercial has full particulars of the operations of Gen. Grant's army up to the 22nd of May. When our army advanced upon the city of Vicksburg it was confident of an easy conquest—but the ground in the rear of the city was so broken and rugged, and with so few bridges, that it was impossible for artillery. The rebel fortifications were discovered to be formidable, being grass grown, and showing that preparations had long since been made to stand a siege upon the land side. The main fortifications consist of a chain of forts, about eight hundred yards apart, connected by a series of trenches, and extending for 7 miles.

Our loss in the assault of to-day (22nd May) was about 2,000.

It was the opinion that another assault upon the rebel works would not be ordered but that the city would be taken by regular siege approaches.

His Excellency has advised up to the 27th of May, through a staff officer of one of Gen. Grant's generals, who left for Washington last evening. Three assaults had been made by our forces upon the rebel stronghold, in all of which we were repulsed. The last assault was made by Gen. Sherman with 20,000 men, in which we lost 800 killed and a large number wounded. Our other line is within 100 yards of the rebel works, and our sharpshooters prevent the rebels from working their guns. The rebel works in the rear of the city are far more formidable than those in front.

Gen. Johnston is in the neighborhood of Jackson, with about 15,000 men, short of provisions and ammunition. No apprehensions are felt of any serious attack on our rear.

Hostilities Against the British on the West Coast of Africa.

The tidings which reached us last month from the west coast of the intentions of the King of Ashantee to make an ascent under British protection are verified by the actual news of the present mail. The King of Ashantee had invaded the unprotected countries on the Gold Coast, in consequence of the refusal on the part of the English Government to deliver up to the officers of the King of Ashantee the fugitive native chief, who is accused of stealing gold, and who, in order to escape being hanged, fled into the British territory for safety. The King of Ashantee is a man of a very different character, and that he would certainly appear that the King of Ashantee is in the protection of the British, threatening the countries of Wassau, Assin, and Aketi. The last accounts stated that several skirmishes had taken place, and some Ashantees had been brought to Cape Coast and Accra.

On the morning of the 15th of April a large body of men, armed, supported by volunteers, were to have marched in aid of the main body of the Fantees, encamped some distance in the interior. Commodore Wilmet and the officers and men of the Rattlesnake had entrenched and garrisoned Cape Coast and the environs, and assistance had been demanded by Governor Fane from Gambier and Sierra Leone, in consequence of which nearly two hundred men had been despatched at once from these stations to the Gold Coast.

It is calculated that we shall have 750 regular troops and upwards of 350 volunteers, all armed with Enfield rifles, in addition to the large native force. If the old policy of marching far into the interior in order to meet the enemy be for once laid aside, and should the Fantees act more on the defensive, it will be certain defeat to the King of Ashantee if he attempted to advance to the seaboard; but on the contrary if we advanced to the interior, we shall be in great danger, both from the country, which is composed of almost impenetrable bush, and therefore very favorable to the Ashantees and their mode of fighting, and from the great likelihood of our being cut off by one or other of the invading corps, and deprived of the means of communicating with headquarters or our base of supplies.

Her Majesty's ship Rattlesnake, Ranger, Juno and Medina, were lying off Cape Coast Castle; while the Wrenger was at Sierra Leone, shipping troops for Cape Coast.

Widow Melville, widow of South Aden, Mass., completed her 100th year on Tuesday last, and makes her own bed and yet, there is more than sixty years ago, she was in the same state.—*American Paper.*

The Weather and the Crops.

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

A subscriber in North Dore writes:—"The winter held on very long, and a great many cattle died on account of scarcity of fodder. It was the 11th of April before the snow began to go away, and then away very fast without much rain or frost at night, consequently the land soon became dry and fit for cultivation, and the fall wheat escaped injury from what we term 'sugar weather,' that is when the snow is going away we generally have frost at night, and sunshine in the daytime. Since all that could be desired. For twenty nine years I have been a resident in Canada, and I never saw the fall wheat look better at this season of the year than at present. The spring grain is got in in excellent condition, and should the season continue as favorable as it commenced we have every prospect of an abundant harvest."

"During the past winter quite a number of families have been obliged to leave the village of Lakeside, which may be considered the starting place for the new country opened up by the making of the Barleigh road. I have endeavored to obtain correct information as to the prospects of the said country being fit for the agricultural purposes, and the conflicting statements of the various parties who have visited the country, that I have found it impossible to form anything like a correct idea of it."

A correspondent in Bristol, C. E., says:—"We have never had a finer seed time; fall wheat looks well, spring wheat, oats, and peas are coming on finely. The 22nd and 23rd extensively hot for May; rain now would be very beneficial."

A gentleman passing through the County of Chateaugay reports the forward and healthy appearance of the crops. Ploughing is nearly over, the ground being very favorable for field work. What little fall wheat there is, looks well, but there has not been much sown. The farmers all seem well pleased with the state of things, and look forward to an abundant harvest. The only crop which looks doubtful is the hay which has been much damaged by spring frosts."

THE CROPS.—The ground has been in excellent condition for the reception of seed and spring operations are completed throughout the country. Never has there been a more promising season for the farmer, and if the dry weather does not continue to long, we may look forward to an abundant harvest.—*Lindsay C. W. Paper.*

PREBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND).—The "Presbyterian" for June is freighted with a large amount of excellent reading matter for the people of Upper Canada.

At the meeting of the Montreal Presbytery, Rev. Mr. Cochran, lately arrived from England, to labor in this Presbytery, was cordially received.

A call has been given from St. Andrew's Church Kingston, to the Rev. W. M. Inglis, M.A., assistant minister of St. Andrew's Church in this city.—The Church at Fergus has been fitted up with a new organ, and is preparing to hold a series of religious services.

The students' missionary association of Queen's College has just issued their report. The object of the association is: first, to diffuse missionary intelligence; and secondly to employ students during college vacation and labor in poor settlements. Its first missionary was the Rev. Mr. Lindsey of Arnprior. Last year it sustained during the summer months, eight students as home missionaries.—*Montreal Paper.*

DISSEMINATED.—Corporal Henry Badman, whose desertion from the 62nd Regiment, in company with a private named Molloy, we noticed a few days ago, has been taken in the township of Iversley on Monday by one of the military police. He was brought in the same day, and will be sent immediately to Quebec. The prisoner who was dressed in citizen's clothes when arrested, denies that he had any intention of deserting. He says he was in charge of a look-out-party on duty at Coling Bay, and that while taking a stroll in the country, he lost his road, and was unable to return to his post. He also states he was not aware that the regiment was about to leave the large. His companion, Molloy is still at large.

The Paris Monitor publishes the following notification:—"An international conference has just been opened in Paris, at the Ministry of Finance Affairs, for the purpose of examining a project for a telegraphic line intended to connect Europe with the American continent. It is supposed that the submarine cable shall cross the ocean from Cape Verde Islands to Brazil, and be continued thence by the West India Islands to North America. The powers most immediately interested in the success of this undertaking have promptly given in their adhesion to the views of the Emperor's government."

ADMIRAL WILKES IN DISCHARGE.—The following Washington telegram reflects upon Admiral Wilkes, who appears to have disobeyed orders and neglected to search for the Alabama as directed. Perhaps the Admiral's tastes incline more to rough handling of an unarmed British mail steamer than to cope with a daring cruiser like the Alabama, which could match his best vessel.

The Navy department had ordered the Vanderbilt to cruise in the latitude where the recent depredations by the Alabama were committed, and among other ports she was instructed to enter the Gulf of Venezuela, and to search for the Alabama. Admiral Wilkes, instead of allowing her to carry out the orders of the Department, seized her as a flag ship, and at the latest dates she was cruising under his direction.

Fire.

It is with regret we have to announce the total destruction, by fire, of the residence of John Postpon, Esq., late member, in Ontario, who, we regret to hear, was killed on Friday last at 11 o'clock A.M. We are happy to state that the library, furniture, &c., were all saved, and from what we can learn, his house was partially insured; we trust for his sake it is true.—*Ottawa Union.*

PERSONAL.—The Hon. John A. Macdonald arrived in Kingston on Saturday last.

(then editor of the *Almonte Examiner*)
 W. M. Shaw, of Perth, who is now a
 candidate for this Riding in Parliament.
 Those remarks, it is stated that Mr. E.
 "was known to be hostile to Mr. E."
 and it was thought advisable by that ge-
 man's friends to secure Mr. Shaw's sup-
 port. By this correspondence it is shown
 means were resorted to to obtain that of
 Mr. Shaw, and with no other object than
 Shaw with the representation of the "North
 Riding." I never was aware, Mr. E.,
 that Mr. Shaw's influence or support was
 matter of much weighty consideration to
 Bell's friends in the North Riding, that
 would attempt to secure it by sinister
 oratory or bribery, though it is quite pos-
 sible that parties less friendly to Mr. E.
 might be anxious to keep that gentleman

