

well clothed, and in many cases without overcoats. They are as a general thing pretty well drilled, but fail in discipline or subordination, as it may be called.

By some oversight they received no food on the way to Montgomery, and when they reached that city they were perfectly savage, bursting into private dwellings and demanding something to eat. Their officers found it necessary to shoot five of them to restore order. Even then they would not continue their journey North until they had received their money.

The Northern men at the South are in a fearful condition, as they are obliged to take the choice of swearing allegiance to the Confederate Government, with a prospect of being called upon to serve against their relatives, friends and country, or of leaving, with a doubtful prospect of joining their friends, over a long and dangerous route. Some whose families were with them at the South, and were dependant upon their daily labors for a livelihood, had taken the oath.

At New Orleans no Union sentiments were allowed. In the first stage of the rebellion the merchants held out against it, but they were finally obliged to come in. There is in that city a great scarcity of goods.

He witnessed in that city a slight movement of the mob. News came that the agent of Brown Brothers, (the great English banking firm) at New York, had subscribed twenty-five thousand dollars to the soldiers' fund of the North. Upon this about five thousand men proceeded to the office of the agent of the firm in New Orleans, took down his sign and ordered him to leave the city. The Mayor put up the sign, but the mob took it down again, and the agent was obliged to leave.

He gives a conclusive item in regard to the continued shipment of provision to the South. He was at Bowling Green, Kentucky, last Monday. He there counted one hundred and two cars loaded with bacon, and two hundred and eight loaded with flour, all bound South. At Union City, near the Kentucky line, there was an army of eleven thousand men. No Northerner was permitted to pass through that place without a thorough search.

VESSELS SEIZED AND CAPTURED BY PRIVATEERS FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The following list of vessels captured and seized by privateers from the Southern States, is given in a late Boston paper.

The schooner Stag of New Jersey, and Anna Smith of Washington, Del. were seized by the rebels on the coast of Florida, whither they had gone to load with cedar, on the 12th of May. The rebels were in an armed steamer. On the 27th of last month there were under seizure, or as prizes in the port of New Orleans, the following vessels:—

Table with columns: Name, Master, Hail from. Lists various ships like Abeino, Ariel, American Union, etc.

Of the above vessels, some doubt attaches to the seizure of the Enoch Train and Wilbur Fisk, but the probabilities are that they have been confiscated. The seizures made by the Confederates up to the last accounts may be thus enumerated:

Table with columns: Item, Amount. Lists 'Off the different ports', 'In port', 'Steamers captured on the Mississippi', 'Total'.

PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES FROM THE SOUTH IN NEW YORK.—The New York Tribune states that Hunter of Va., and Beyard de LeWare, have been in New York within the past ten days, in communion with Mayor Wood and others, with a view of arranging the terms of a new compromise for satisfying the rebels and settling the rebellion, to be presented at the extra session of Congress. The same paper adds that a petition has already been prepared and secretly circulated for signatures, praying Congress to make peace on the terms they propose, and that over one thousand names have already been appended to it.

Jefferson Davis, at Portland, three years ago, said: "If, at some future time, when I am mingled with the dust, and the arm of my infant son has been nerved for deeds of manhood, the storm of war should burst upon your city, I feel that, relying upon his inheriting the instincts of his ancestors and mine, I may pledge him in that perilous hour to stand by your side in the defence of your hearthstones, and in maintaining the honour of a flag whose constellation, though torn and smoked in many a battle by sea and land, has never been stained with dishonor, and will, I trust, forever fly as free as the breeze which unfolds it." And yet he is at the head of the Secessionists who would dim the glory of that flag, and render many a hearthstone desolate.

The Boston Journal says: "It is estimated that not less than five thousand printers have volunteered to defend the Stars and Stripes."

The steamships Atlantic and Baltic, of the Collins line, are to proceed to the Navy Yard in a day or two, where they will be changed into gunboats.

SMALL BUT VALUABLE REMEDY.—THE American Medical Times calls attention to the efficacy of creosote as a local application for diphtheria. Ten drops of creosote to a gill of warm water is applied as a gargle; one or two applications effect a cure.

FEMALE VOLUNTEERS.—The John's Groat Journal says:—A number of Amazons in Thurso have formed themselves into a sort of private volunteer corps, and have morning drill regularly. We hope soon to see their timidity overcome, and find them parading our streets one of these mornings in knickerbockers and cockades.

It is related by Lord Lyons that, promenading with a beautiful American woman a few evenings ago, at a reception of one of the Cabinet Ministers, he remarked upon the splendor of her dress, which was chaste blue silk, brilliantly spangled. "But I observe," he said "that you display thirty-five stars instead thirty-four—one too many." "Oh, no, my lord," said the fair patriot "the additional star is Canada.—American paper.

LONGEVITY.—In the Sutherlandshire census returns there are three centenarians, and about 20 whose ages run from 95 to 100 years. In the returns for Caithness there is one individual given as upwards of 100 years of age, 21 whose ages range from 90 to 95, and 17 from 85 to 100. In one schedule there are the names of husband-wife, two daughters and a son, whose united ages amount to 350 years, being respectively 84, 86, 62, 60, and 58. In another schedule two maiden sisters, who never left their native parish and were never in a vehicle, gave their united ages as 163.

The following very favorable view of the position of the U. States government is from the London Daily News.

If President Lincoln prevents the execution of the Southern programme, preserving the abundant constitutional rights of the Southern States as members of the Union, we shall say that he has defended the cause of liberty, and not a whit the less because the dominant party in the South has its own projects for rearing an empire of tyranny and oppression. If it becomes necessary for that purpose to draw the sword, we shall say that until the millennial day comes, when the sword shall be beaten into the plowshare, and the spear into pruning-hooks, war can be waged for no higher object than to maintain the Constitution of the United States over the length and breadth of the Union. From the first, Mr. Lincoln has uniformly declared that he will do this. Every new declaration he has made has illustrated his consistency and steadfastness. It seems to be maintained in some quarters, that because the Government of the United States is so free, its head ought not to defend it. We do not see why a good government should have denied to it rights of self-defence which are conceded as a matter of course to a bad one. The general common Government of the United States was created for this purpose—to maintain and defend the Union. The notion that a minority of a nation is to be allowed to secede when it cannot have its way, although its rights have been respected, is destructive of every principle of government, and has never been recognized by any statesman. The States that now pretend a right to go out of the Union, have severally relinquished their claim to independent existence, in order to share the sovereignty of their own territories, and of those of the Union, with the other States, compacted in one collective body under the General Government. They cannot resume their full sovereignty as of right. If any of them could do it, it would be not States which, like Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, occupy territory acquired by the diplomacy of the Union, without reference to the wishes of the inhabitants, but States like Virginia, for instance, which helped to form the Union. Yet Virginia, in the articles by which she ratified the Union, used language which implicitly disclaimed the right of secession. Her words are, that "the powers granted under the Constitution are derived from the people of the United States." It is this sovereign body, the people of the United States, and not the Governors or Legislatures of the separate States, who have to decide on the question of union or disunion. And with them also rests the question of peace or war. If the vast majority of the people decide that the Union and its full Constitution shall be maintained—and the population of the free States is to that of the slave States as 20 to 9—they have the means of carrying out that decision without trenching upon any rights in so doing; and they will save this generation from a shame, and bequeath their children a blessing instead of a curse.

Latest from Europe.

FRANCE.

A Telegram from Constantinople informs us that the European commission have tinkered up a scheme for the government of Syria. The arrangement is a compromise; France has not quite gained the day, but she has not quite lost it. Her scheme of one Christian governor for the Lebanon has been accepted; but the Druses and the Maronites—this is the English proposition, or the compromise which comes in place of it—are each to have a sub-governor. The governor will be appointed by the Sultan, provisionally, for three years, and Turkish troops will occupy the main roads of the country. The French account of the sitting comes from Athens

and is dated a day earlier than the above. According to this statement, Sir Henry Bulwer supported the views of the Turkish Government and took up a "threatening attitude" towards the European powers. The scheme of a governor with two sub-governors was the suggestion of Russia and Prussia. A third telegram received in Paris, confirms much of what is stated above, and adds, that it was expected the compromise would be accepted at yesterday's sitting.

The trial of Mirès has been adjourned for a fortnight. The prisoner was in court when the arrangement was made, and once or twice addressed the bench to appeal for permission to visit his counting-house, in order to prepare a full defence. He is represented as being greatly changed in appearance by the imprisonment he has undergone.

ITALY.

The Daily News' correspondent says that Cavour left a political testament, in which directions for the future policy of the Italian government were given, and to this will Victor Emmanuel is made executor. It is added that the Count, on his deathbed, wrote a touching letter to the Emperor of the French, which is said to have reached its destination. Whether some memory of the Count will stir Louis Napoleon to follow up a liberal course of Italian policy, remains to be seen.

Prince Pionabino has been exiled by the Pope for declining to withdraw his name from a petition praying for the departure of the French troops from Rome. Fifteen physicians have been exiled on account of a discovery of several proclamations and tri-coloured cockades. In Naples the people have celebrated a national festival where all went off quietly, the friends of Garibaldi making speeches in favour of the freedom of Rome and Venice.

The Emperor of Russia some time ago requested the Pope to issue a bull against the rebellion of the Poles. The Pope replies by threatening the judgment of God against the Emperor for his persecution of the Christian Church and his massacre of unarmed men. It is expected that the result of his interchange of civilities will be the withdrawal of Count Kissleff, Russian minister at Rome.

CHINA.

CANTON, April 30.—The British and French embassies are established at Peking.

The flags of both nations were hoisted on the 26th March.

The Chinese Government have resolved to establish an English school in Peking. According to the latest intelligence all was quiet in Japan.

The ship Japan has been wrecked near Foochow.

NEW ZEALAND.

TERMINATION OF THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.—Melbourne, April 25.—The war in New Zealand terminated on the 19th of March, by the unconditional surrender of the natives.

Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Cape, is appointed to the governorship of New Zealand.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 12th.—Lord J. Russell said with respect to the settlement of Syria, it had been arranged by the representatives of the Great Powers of Constantinople that there should be a Christian governor of the Lebanon under the authority of the Sultan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Signor Gavazzi is now in London for a short time. During his stay he proposes to deliver two lectures on the present state of affairs in Italy and the prospects of the future.

An excellent military map of the United States has been issued by Mr. Wyld, showing all the forts, harbors, and military positions of the Northern States and "Southern Confederate States."

The Royal Family of England are not exempt from the ills to which families not royal are subject. The measles appears to have got among them. Prince Leopold is suffering from the disorder at Osborne, and the Princess Beatrice at Buckingham Palace.

The Rev. Patrick Bronte, incumbent of Harworth, near Keighley, died at the parsonage of that village on Friday afternoon, at the advanced age of eighty-four. His name is known exclusively as the father of Charlotte Bronte and her scarcely less gifted sisters, Emily, Jane, and Anne.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.—The London General Committee of the Indian Famine Fund have remitted £100,000, and about £40,000, has been sent from other committees in England. It is now ascertained that the distress is by no means so great as was at first supposed; and the General Committee have determined not to ask for any more money if the advices by the next mail should continue to be favourable.

THE GREAT EASTERN TAKEN UP TO CONVEY TROOPS TO CANADA.—Instructions were received yesterday morning by the Admiralty agent in Liverpool to have the Great Eastern surveyed, and if found suitable, to engage her for the conveyance of troops to Canada. This has been done, and the "Great Ship" has been taken up for the conveyance of 2,500 men, 100 officers, and 122 horses for Quebec. The troops are to be victualled by the Great Ship Company, and they are to be embarked in Liverpool, the ship, it is understood, being to return to that port. It is expected that she will be ready for sea in about ten days.—Freeman June 12th.

Bazaar.

THE LADIES of Sackville intend holding a BAZAAR, at Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July next, to aid in building a Temperance Hall at Sackville.

Mrs. Francis Webber, Mrs. S. H. Porter, Mrs. James Webber, Mrs. Edmund Barnbrick, Mrs. James Davison, Miss Mary Hamilton, Miss Julia Melvin, and Miss Amelia Ward, will be most happy to receive contributions of such Useful and Fancy Articles as the friends of the cause may think fit to contribute. June 12th.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS COMPLETED.

Beckwith & Major, 34 Granville Street,

Are now in receipt of their Stock of Spring Goods, ...Comprising...

- GREY and White Cottons, Cotton Warp, Printed Cottons, Sheetings, Lunens, Towellings, Hollands, Flannels, Osaburgs, Tickings, Striped Shirtings, Doeskins, Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Mantle Cloths, Mantles, Shawls, Dresses, Stays, Black and Fancy Silks, Plain and Flounced, Steel Skirts from 4 to 40 springs, Flowers, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Threads, 2 and 3-Ply Scotch Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloth, Rugs, Mats,

Ready-made Clothing, &c., &c. Wholesale and Retail customers are invited to inspect their Stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Desirable Residence. IN WOLFFVILLE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

That commodious Dwelling House and Lot of Land, in Wolfville, on which the subscriber now resides, having every accommodation suitable for a family residence. The lot comprises Three Acres of highly cultivated land, fronting on the Main Post Road 270 feet and upwards. It includes a Garden and Orchard of choice young Fruit Trees, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c., from which was gathered last year upwards of 15 bbls of Apples. There is a good stream of water and never failing well. The premises are situate half a mile from Acadia College and a Female Seminary, and less than that distance from the Post and Telegraph Offices, &c.

With the above may also be had an adjoining Lot of 9 Acres of the best Marsh and Upland. For Terms and particulars apply at the office of H. W. Johnston, Barrister, Granville Street, Halifax, or to the subscriber, on the premises. June 5. LEWIS JOHNSTON.

1861.....Granville Street.....1861 SPRING STOCK COMPLETED!

THE UNUSUALLY LARGE, Select and Costly Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Imported by the Subscriber this Spring, being now complete in every department, the continued patronage of his friends, and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

THE Fancy Stock is replete with every NOVELTY, and comprises—

- Elegant Summer Cloth MANTLES, with quilted silk trimmings, 12s. 6d to 80s. Rich Glace Silk MANTLES, beautifully quilted, 35s. to £10. A large variety Silk and Tweed Mantles, newest styles, 3s. 6d. to 20s. Aneleze Zouave JACKETS—in Summer Cloth, Silk, Barege, Marcella and Muslin. An extensive assortment Ladies' Lawn and Marcella JACKETS. Elegant Paisley Long SHAWLS, 20s. to £10. The new "Keptara" SHAWL, richly embroidered, Grenadine, Silk and Wool, Tissue, Liama and Lace SHAWLS, suitable for summer wear, 15s. 6d. to £7. 10s. In the Fancy Dress Department will be found an endless variety of STYLES and FABRICS—consisting of Silks, Satin, BROCHE and CHENE, Mohairs and Norwh Grenadines—by the yard. Tissue, Silk, Mohair, Barege, and Balzarra, DRESSES. The new BROCHE JUPE ROBE—in Mohair, Muslin, Barege, &c. SILKS, POPLINS, POPLINETTS, and Anglaise MOIRE ANTIQUES. A lot Pretty Challi PLAIDS, for Childrens goods. A splendid assortment MUSLIN DRESS GOODS, Fast Colors. Spring Patterns—in Prints, Cambrics, Brilliant, &c. THE NEW FRENCH GLACE LINENS, in all colors. MUSLINS, Plain and embroidered, in endless Curtains Muslin, Lace and Edgings, variety, Damasks, Cloth and Velvet pile TABLE COVERS. Cotton and Linen sheetings, Towelling. Rich Double Damask TABLE CLOTHS.

The Millinery Department embraces the very latest Fashions and Fabrics in BONNETS and HATS, and a rich and varied assortment of Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Feathers, &c., will be always kept on hand.

Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbon and Lace Ties, &c. &c.

Gents' Ready-made Clothing.

For Summer wear, viz: COATS, VESTS, PANTS, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Waterproof Overcoats, &c.

An extensive Stock CARPETINGS, with RUGS to match; DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS and LINENS;

With the usual large Stock of STAPLE GOODS.

All of which are offered at the most moderate prices for CASH or approved credit. SAMUEL STRONG, May 22. 4 m.