

finances, the Provincial Governments should end by finding it in their power to make use of the present offer, and to propound some practicable scheme for applying it to the attainment of the desired object.

I have addressed a similar Despatch to the Governor-General of Canada, and the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and I must now leave the subject in the hands of the several Provincial Governments, who will best know in case they prosecute the subject further, how to provide for the requisite mutual consultations.

I have the honor to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient, Humble Servant. (Signed.) NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor The Right Honorable The EARL OF MELGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—We have received the "Catalogue of the Nova Scotian Department," containing a well-arranged list of the articles sent from this province. It shows much care and attention to scientific classification on the part of the Secretary and those gentlemen who assisted him. In the Introduction, the Secretary says, that, in consequence of delay having occurred in organizing the Board of Commissioners, "they were compelled, in many instances to buy in the market such specimens as were required, and to be content with such as were merely fair samples of what they were intended to illustrate," and that "in some departments, especially that of Natural History, a variety of fish, fruits, &c., have been left unrepresented or illustrated by samples inferior to what would have been procured at an earlier season."

We regret that this delay occurred, and especially as the subject was brought before the Provincial authorities, by the Rev. Dr. Cramp, the Corresponding Member of the Society of Arts, under whose auspices the Exhibition was inaugurated, abundantly early to have accomplished everything necessary and desirable. It would have been only fair to have mentioned this circumstance.

A letter received by the last mail from A. M. Uniacke, Esq., dated London, April 18th, 1862, gives some account of the appearance of the articles collected and forwarded to London. The following are extracts:—

"I am happy to say our articles have arrived all in good order, the only accident being the breaking of the glasses of Downs' case of birds. I had them replaced by new ones, and they look very well.

Mr. Jones' Fish arrived in excellent keeping, and have been much admired. Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, visited us yesterday at the building, and expressed himself much gratified at their appearance. The spirit leaked a little from one of the Jars, but that is easily replaced. We have not yet unpacked all our cases, neither have we as yet anything arranged; but I have no doubt we shall present, in our Nova Scotia Court, a very pleasing feature in the Exhibition; and the British Colonies will offer to the curious, as well as the scientific observers, a very interesting study.

Mr. Honeyman has been of infinite service.—Had he not been here, I do not think our Court could have been arranged; and I unhesitatingly recommend that he should be continued here in charge, during the period the Exhibition is opened.

Our column of coal has been erected. It had to be cemented and stayed up, as it was unsafe and the Commissioners required it; it has attracted much observation.

The Furniture has not yet been uncovered, but many of the workmen engaged in the building have praised the construction, workmanship, and carving.

Our Moose is placed in a prominent position in the centre, at the entrance of our Court, and all stop and gaze on it as they pass."

The Judges of the Prize Essay, Chief Justice Young, Judge Wilkins, and Hon. J. W. Johnston have given their decision. It appears there were 13 Essays handed in for adjudication. In their published letter to the Commissioners they say:—

"On the whole, however, we are of opinion that the Essay, marked with the letter C., though more voluminous than it ought to be, is better adapted than either of the others, to convey to intelligent strangers, unacquainted with our Province, useful information respecting its past and present history, its condition, resources and capabilities."

Mr. Thomas F. Knight, of Halifax, is the successful author. £100 is the prize to be given.

"The Register of the Normal School of Nova Scotia, 1862," printed at the office of the Presbyterian Witness, has been laid on our table.

It contains a list of the Grammar and First Class Graduates, with the number of pupils in each Term, and the religious denominations to which they severally belonged. By adding these together, we find the following result:—453 Presbyterians; 150 Baptists; 103 Methodists; 1 Reformed Presbyterian; 58 Episcopalians; 1 Congregationist; 1 Church of Scotland; 4 Lutherans. We presume that this is not the correct view

as to the number of persons who have received the benefits of the Institution, as probably a large number remained at the Institution several Terms, but it may show the proportion of benefits received by those belonging to the various religious bodies.

The pamphlet also contains brief articles by the Rev. Dr. Forrester, the Principal, on the object and value of Normal Schools; their history and present condition; the history of the Provincial Normal School at Truro and the System of Education there pursued, with the arrangement of Time and Studies, qualifications of Graduates and Expense of attending the Schools at Truro.

On our last page, under our Almanac, will be found a few items, which may be convenient to the travelling public, for occasional reference.

Notices, &c.

French Mission Board.

From Mrs. Lockhart Dimock, Newport, \$1.00. W. Churchill, Esq., Treasurer, please debit the same to us.

Receipts for Foreign Mission.

It affords me much pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of \$129.40 from Prince Edward Island, forwarded by Rev. J. Davis to Bro. S. Selden, (see C. M. April 16th.) and by him remitted to me; as also \$5.00 from Mr. (or Mrs.) Charles Church, of St. George, N. B., sent by Rev. H. Vaughan to Rev. I. E. Bill, by whom it has been transmitted. CHARLES TUPPER, Secretary. Aylesford, May 6th, 1862.

Rev. R. S. Morton has removed to Victoria Road, Wilmot, and requests that letters for him may be so addressed.

The Secretary of the N. S. Baptist Home Missionary Society particularly requests that the Pastors of Churches who have performed Missionary labour on behalf of the Society, and Brethren who have received appointments direct from the Board, will send in their reports during the present month, as the Annual Report will be presented at the next meeting on Monday, 2nd June.

A Special meeting of the Committee of the N. S. B. Education Society, will be held in the Library of Acadia College, on Wednesday May 21st, at 3 p. m. A. S. HUNT, Secretary.

The Baptist Anniversaries.

N. S. WESTERN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION meets at Liverpool on Saturday the 14th of June at 2 p. m. N. S. CENTRAL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION meets at Lakeville, Cornwallis, on the 21st of June, at 2 p. m. N. S. EASTERN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION meets at Great Village, Londonderry, on the 5th of July, at 2 p. m. BAPTIST CONVENTION of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. I. will meet at Moncton, N. B., on Saturday August 23rd, at 2 o'clock.

Letters Received.

Isalah Thurber, Esq., 2nd, £2. J. P. Saunders, 2nd, 2 subs., 20s. Rev. J. E. Goucher, 29th. James DeWolfe, Esq., 7th. Rev. T. H. Porter, 28th, 15s.—Have written. H. E. Fitch, Esq., 9th. 20s. B. B. Moses, Esq., 6th, £1 12s. 6d. Rev. James Reid, 2nd.—Yes, all right.—It was in December (12th). Wm. Crossby, 8th.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

SUPREME COURT.—On Monday 5th, the case of Lang vs. Archibald was settled, by arbitration. Mrs. Blair, et. al. vs. T. R. Dewolf for rent; no verdict, the Jury could not agree. Murphy et. al. vs. Wilson, verdict for plaintiff.

On Tuesday in the case of Shelnut vs. A. Shields, stipendiary magistrate, for false imprisonment, the verdict was given for the defendant. Kenedy vs. Avery, for digging a well, verdict for defendant.

On Wednesday the two soldiers Allgood and Sherman were tried for burglary at Mr. Kandick's. They were sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Wright vs. Marriott, verdict £75 6s. 11d. for plaintiff.—Perkins vs. McLaren, for trespass, verdict for plaintiff 20s. damages.

On Thursday, White et. al. vs. Watson; verdict for defendant.

On Saturday, Wells vs. Murray, verdict for defendant. This closed the trials.

GOLD.—Quite a number of strangers have been in the city during the past week on their way to the Diggings.

Alluvial gold washings are said to exist on the Imperial property in the neighborhood of Steel's pond, about a mile south of Halifax city.

The steamer Experiment arrived at this port from St. John on Friday last. She formerly ran on the Annapolis River. She left on Saturday for P. E. Island, via Tanjier, and Sherbrooke, with a number of passengers.

It is said that the London Times sent out a special correspondent by last steamer to report on the Gold fields of Nova Scotia, it is further said that he has caught the gold fever and will give a most flattering representation of the richness of the country, and also do justice to the size of the native ladies feet, contradicting Wood's misrepresentations.—Witness.

At Wine Harbour on the 5th inst., four men were very severely injured by the accidental explosion of a small keg of powder. Two of the wounded men are from P. E. Island, one from England, a blaster; the other is not known.

THE BRITISH N. AMERICAN SQUADRON, consisting of eight ships-of-war,—arrived in Halifax Harbour, from Bermuda, on Monday afternoon. They presented a splendid spectacle as they steamed up, in close order, past the wharves. The weather was beautifully clear and fine, and rendered the occasion quite a treat to a large number of citizens who were on the look out to welcome their arrival. The following is the list of the ships and the number of guns to each respectively:—Nile, 90; Melpomene, 51; Orlando, 50; Hero, 86; Abouker, 86; Agamemnon, 89; Cadmus, 21; Nimble, 5.

FORTUNATE.—We learn from the Express that a man named Armstrong, now an employee on the Nova Scotia Railway, and formerly in the British Army, has fallen heir to the handsome sum of £13,000, in cash, by a relative lately deceased in Hamilton, Canada West. This amount can be drawn by Armstrong immediately, either in Halifax or in Canada.

PRISONERS ESCAPED.—Burdell who killed Gardner, last summer, and was imprisoned for 14 years, with another Prisoner named Baker, escaped from the Provincial Penitentiary on Saturday night or Sunday morning last. A reward of \$400 is offered for their apprehension. Two of the under-keepers have been suspended in consequence.

Since the above was in type we have learned that Baker has been caught at Margaret's Bay, and that parties are on the track of Burdell.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—We see a notice in some of the papers of a meeting of Teachers to be held in Dalhousie College on Friday next, May 19th, at 11 a. m. for the purpose of forming a Provincial Educational Institute. We are not aware to whom the honor belongs of inaugurating this movement but hope the institution may become an established fact.

The Halifax Debating Club has decided that slavery is not right!! Also, that the female intellect is not capable of as enlarged development as that of the male! Oh!!

The fine ship Roseneath sailed on Saturday last for Quebec. She had some three or four hundred hogsheads of sugar on freight.

An attempt was made to set fire to Mr. Twining's Stable, Spring Gardens, on Tuesday night 6th inst. It was discovered in time to prevent a fire.

FOUND DROWNED.—A soldier belonging to the 16th Regiment, who has been missing three days, was picked up on Friday at Starr's Wharf.

New Brunswick.

CHEAP FARE.—The Steamers Anna Augusta, and Heather Bell are at present carrying passengers between St. John and Fredericton, at the low fare of 50 cents each.

Thos McAvity Esq., has been re-elected Mayor of the city of St. John.

The Railway Receipts for April, 1862, were \$7,933.34 against \$8,494.48 for the same month last year.

MILITARY BANDS CONCERTS.—The following sums are acknowledged by the Benevolent Institutions of St. John, as the proceeds of concerts given by the Military Band for their benefit:—Ragged School Association, \$217.20; Protestant Orphan Asylum, \$221.65; Female Home, \$235.00. Several sums for other benevolent objects were also raised, in all, \$994.34.

POLITICAL.—An effort is being made to get up a new political "Reform" party having "Retrenchment and Reform" in every public department, as the battle cry.

Canada.

The late Governor-General of Canada, Sir Edmund Head, has refused the Governorship of Bombay, at a salary of \$62,500 per annum, in consequence of the climate not being likely to agree with Lady Head.

The number of letters passing through the Canadian Post Office in 1861 was 9,400,000.

CANADIAN FINANCES.—According to the statement of Mr. Galt, Finance Minister, "no increase has been made to the FUNDED DEBT of the Province, during last year, although Parliament had placed power in the hand of the Government for so doing, if required."

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY occurred in Buffalo recently. Moses Menard, a Frenchman accidentally shot his wife under the suspicion that she was a burglar who had entered his room.

Latest from the States!

MAY 6.—General McLellan's advance of cavalry and light artillery overtook rear-guard of the Confederates near Williamsburg, and had hand to hand encounter without their artillery, taking 25 prisoners.

General Butler's army had landed at New Orleans. An immense amount of cotton discovered and seized.

MAY 7.—The Confederate forces, lately at Yorktown, made a decisive stand at Williamsburg, Virginia, opening fire on General Hooker's division. The action was severe, with considerable loss to both, but the Confederates were repulsed at all points.

On Monday afternoon, General Hancock's Brigade encountered several Confederate regiments the latter advancing steadily until within two hundred yards of the Federal forces, when a brilliant bayonet charge scattered them in a panic, leaving eighty dead and forty wounded on the field. The Federals also captured two hundred prisoners.

General Pope lured a portion of Beauregard's army to take a battery, and subsequently made prisoners of the whole force consisting of two thousand men. Deserters from the Confederate camp at Corinth report great dissatisfaction in Beauregard's army.

MAY 7, P. M.—McDowell occupies Fredericksburg. Large amount of stores seized.

McClellan telegraphs that Monday's battle influenced enemy to evacuate Williamsburg the same night, leaving their sick and wounded.—Three hundred uninjured prisoners, and one thousand wounded, all in Federal hands.

Enemy's loss in killed very heavy,—General Ricketts among them.

The pursuit is followed up. Large force has been sent to Westpoint to attack enemy in the rear.

At New Orleans Confederates lost 11 gunboats 13 steamers. Passed forts which did not surrender.

MAY 8.—A rumour coming from York states that the Confederates crossed and destroyed Chickahominy Brigades. McClellan is still in pursuit.

Five rafts have been sent down the Mississippi to destroy the Federal fleet at New Orleans.

May 9.—The Confederates destroyed nearly ten millions (\$10,000,000) in cotton and shipping. The Mississippi river is clear from the Gulf of Mexico to Baton Rouge.

Great destruction of cotton on the Mississippi, between New Orleans and Memphis, in addition to the above.

Generals Franklin's and Sedgewick's divisions of the Federal army have gone to West Point, to cut off the retreat of the Confederate forces. Some fifty steamers are engaged in the transportation of the Federal troops on this service.

It is supposed that the Confederate army cannot escape, except via the James River to Richmond.

General McLellan came up with the Confederate army eight miles beyond Williamsburg. After some skirmishing the latter retreated over Chickahominy Creek, destroying all the bridges behind them.

It is reported that a portion of General Buell's army has seized the Railroad, midway between Corinth and the Grand Junction; also that General Pope has tapped the road south of Corinth.

Gen. McClellan advanced 12 miles beyond Williamsburg, having several skirmishes, and routing the enemy.

Generals Franklin and Sedgewick's divisions, of 20,000, engaged Gen. Lee with 30,000, at West Point, fighting a severe battle, and completely routing the enemy. Gunboats rendered most important service, securing the victory.

MAY 12.—5000 troops under General Wool landed at Willoughby Point, at a place selected by president Lincoln in person, met with little opposition on their march. On approaching Norfolk a deputation of its citizens formally surrendered that city to the Federal forces. It is now occupied by the Federal army, together with Portsmouth, and the Navy Yards.

Yesterday morning the Confederates fired and blew up the "Merrimac."

The "Galena," Federal iron-clad steamer, has captured the "Yorktown," and sunk the "Jamestown," Confederate steamers.

Gen. McLellan's advance is within twenty-seven miles of Richmond. And it is supposed that the Confederate forces will make a stand at the distance of fifteen miles from Richmond city.

Eight Confederate iron-clad gunboats attacked the Federal flotilla near Fort Pillow. Two of the former were blown up and one was sunk. The remainder retired under the guns of the fort. Only one of the Federal vessels was injured in the attack.

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The correspondence which passed between the Commander of the U. S. Flag ship Hartford and the Mayor of New Orleans in the capture of that city, indicates anything but a Union feeling there. The former demanded of the latter an unqualified surrender, and that "the emblem of the sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall &c. &c., and that all flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than that of the United States be removed &c."

Whereupon the Mayor replied stating that the city is defenceless and that "to surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brutal force, not of my choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what will be the fate that awaits us here."

"As to hoisting any flag not of our own adoption and allegiance, let me say to you that the man lives not in our midst whose hand and heart would not be paralyzed at the mere thought of such an act. Nor could I find in my entire constituency, so desperate and wretched a renegade as would dare to profane with his hand the sacred emblem of our aspirations.—Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than to which you have devoted your sword. I doubt not that they spring from a noble though deluded nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotions which inspired them. You have a gallant people to administer during the occupancy of this people—a people sensitive to all that can the least affect their dignity and self-respect. Pray, sir, do not disregard their susceptibilities. The obligations which I shall assume in their name shall be religiously complied with. You may trust their honor, though you might not count on their submission to unmerited wrong."

"Your occupying the city does not transfer allegiance from the government of their choice to one which they deliberately repudiated, and they yield the obedience which the conqueror is entitled to from the conquered."