

court yard into a hay loft, and there they discovered their two masters tied amongst the hay, and by them stood a French officer. They instantly made him prisoner.—Colonels P—— and R—— were released. After morning had dawned James was dispatched to the camp for a small detachment, and these having arrived, they found themselves in security. The two men were set at liberty, but not until they had confessed themselves in the pay of the French, and that the house was kept up with the design of entrapping, in order to discover the documents and designs of British officers. The fellow they had first discovered concealed in the room proved to be a deserter from the British army, and he was shot before the setting of the sun. The two faithful servants were both promoted; and this was the first step of James' fortune.

A MODEL HOG REEVE.

Years ago, and for aught we know, it still exists—there was a statute in vogue in New Hampshire, legalizing the annual election of hog-reeves throughout the towns in that State. The office was a lucrative one, in some places, though it was generally made opprobrious and the most obnoxious individual in the community were usually selected to fill this post. Some good jokes occurred, in various ways, in connection with the office, however.

Farmer Thorow resided in a small town, above Nashua, and prided himself upon the neatness of his cattle, the cleanliness of his fields, the symmetry of his fences, and the thriftiness of his orchards—but farmer T. was a nervous man, penurious and close-fisted.

Waking early one morning, he discovered on a sudden, from his chamber window, that four large hogs had broken into a nice young orchard of his just below the house and in his usual excitable manner, he hurried on his clothes and made the best of his way down to Squire Looksharp, (the hog-reeve was called "Squire") whom he very quickly aroused, with his vociferous complaint.

"Now, Squire," he said "hurry up. There's four of my neighbor's hogs got into my little apple orchard, and if you'll hurry, it'll be a good job for you; they're fat ones, an no mistake."

"Be right strait along," said the Squire, who remembered the details of the law relating to this sort of seizure—one half to the hog-reeve, and the other half to the poor of the town—and, within half an hour, he had peaceable possession of four animals such as the neighborhood could not otherwise boast of!

The seized hogs were quickly slaughtered by the town official, and were shortly "hung up to dry," in the Squire's store-house. Farmer T. righted up his broken fence, and then repaired to his yard, to see that all was snug at the pig-pen; he had no idea that his hogs would trouble his neighbors—not he—when lo! he found that a board had been forced from the side of the enclosure, and the sty was empty!

In the meantime, Squire Looksharp had had the seized hogs dressed; and now he sent for his good wife, who appeared at the store-house door.

"Betty," said the Squire "the statoot pervides, in case of seizure, that one half the pigs shall go to the official, an' the other half to the poor. Now, Betty, who's poorer than you are?"

"Sure enough," said the Squire's wife, obediently, "sure enough! If anybody's poorer'n I am, I'd like to hear about it."

"Well, so I call'te, Betty. An' thairfore, one half these pigs goes to the poor, (that's you) and the other half as I said afore, goes to the officier—an' that's me!" and the four hogs soon found their way into Squire Looksharp's pork-barrels.

An hour afterwards, Farmer Thorow arrived at the Squire's, sprang over the stile, into the house, through the back kitchen, out again into the yard, where he encountered the Squire, quietly at work.

"I say Squire!" "Hello!" "What'n thunder you doin'?" "Baout what?" "Where's the pigs?" "Distribooted 'cording to law." "What?" "Haff to the hog-reeve, haff to the poor." "They're mine!" shouted Farmer T., half-crazed at his loss. "They're mine, Squire—broke out o' my pen—" "You made the complaint, yourself." "I know—but—" "An' its too late, Farmer: the property's dewly divided—can't go behind the statoot."

The farmer squirmed, threatened to be revenged on somebody, at the first opportunity, but seeing his mistake at length returned home; and from that day forward, had no occasion for a similar lesson. He never afterwards complained of his neighbor's hogs!—*Am. Union.*

There is an old Dutchman living in the north of Vermont very famous for having a large orchard and making excellent cider. The old fellow is very fond of the beverage himself, but was never known to offer any to his neighbors. One evening a friend called upon him, and hoping to "flatter" the old man out of a glass, began to praise his cider. "Yaas, yaas," said the phlegmatic Dutchman, "I hash coot citer—Hans, bring a mug." The boy fetched the cider and handed it to his father, who drank it at a single pull; then turning to his astonished visitor, exclaimed "tere ton—If you don't tink dat ish goot citer, chust smell of te mug."

A GREEN ONE.—An exchange tells a good story of an innocent countryman, who chanced to be in one of our cities on Sunday, and concluded to go to Church. Arrived there, he waited outside for a moment, when to his profound surprise, the organ struck up, from which he concluded some sort of a "shave down" was about to commence. Just at that moment a gentleman invited him in and take a seat. "Not 'zactly, Mister—I ain't used to no such doins on Sunday; and, 'sides, I don't dance!"

A PAIR OF PUZZLES.—A domestic newly engaged presented to his master one morning a pair of boots, the leg of one was much longer than the other. "How comes it, Patrick, that these boots are not of the same length?" "I raly don't know, sir! but what bothers me the most, is that the pair down stairs are in the same fix."

A wag jogging home rather late, and a little happy, when passing by a dark alley, a large two handed fellow stepped out, and seizing him by the collar, demanded his money.

"Money!" said the wag, "Money! I have none—but if you'll wait a moment, I will give you my note at thirty days."

An Oxford student joined, without invitation, a party dining at an inn: after dinner he boasted so much of his abilities, that one of the party said, "You have told us enough of what you can do, tell us something you cannot do." "Faith," said he, "I cannot, I believe, pay my share of the reckoning."

Love labor; if you do not want it for food, you may for physic.

There is a sunny side to each one's lot though ever so bleak. Even the prisoner in his dungeon hath penitence and the hope of a better future.

Does not the echo in the sea shell tell of the worm which once inhabited it? and shall not man's good deeds live after him and sing his praise?

A lawyer of our city, Mr. G——, was the other day rather roughly used in the trial of a case by an opposing counsellor, Mr. F——. Meeting him in the street, the former told the latter, if he ever again was impertinent, "he would handle him *without gloves.*"

"That's more than I would do with you," was the cold reply of F——.

G——pocketed the retort; indeed, its charming crispness pleased him mightily.

The Knickerbocker (New York) affirms that the great secrets of navigation are contained in a small compass, and that the most unprofitable consignment that can be made is to ship a sea.

RATHER STRONG.—The Wilmington's Blue Hen's Chicken says that the last legislature of Delaware was characterized by two strong and predominating principles—the love of rum and the hate of niggers.

The helve of the hatchet disputed against the blade, which was the worthier? Nay said the wise raven, which listened to the argument *the steel will have an hundred hundred handles for itself; but the hundred handles could never shape one blade.*

GOOD FARMING.—"Sambo, is your massa a good farmer?" "Oh yes, massa fis-rate farmer—he make two crops in one year." "How is that, Sambo?" "Why you see he sell all his hay in de fall, and make money once—den in de Spring he sell the hides of all cattle that die for the want of de hay, and make money twice—dat's two crops, massa."

A BUSINESS PARAGRAPH.—You have no business to have any business with other people's business; but mind your own business, and that is business enough for you.

At a wedding the other day, one of the guests, who is often a little absent, observed, gravely, "I have remarked that there have been more women than men married this year."

WHAT IS CONTENTMENT?—The philosophy of life, and the principal ingredient in the cup of happiness—a commodity that is undervalued in consequence of the very low price it can be obtained for.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The Royal Mail steam ship *Caledonia* arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock, bringing us Liverpool dates to the 7th instant.

The news is of an improving character, and considerable activity prevailed during the week in all branches of business.

The Flour market exhibits no material change from our quotations by last mail. Corn Meal was also unchanged.

The Bank returns again shew an increase of about a quarter of a million of bullion during the week.

Baron Rothschild was elected for the City of London on the 2d inst., by a majority of 3203 over his opponent, Mr. Manners.

COLLISION ON THE ATLANTIC, AND AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE!

The steam ship *Europa*, Capt. Lott, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st July, in the short passage of 10 days and 18 hours from Boston. We regret to state that an awful accident occurred on the passage, by running down at sea the American barque *Charles Bartlett*, by which catastrophe 131 lives were lost! It appears that on the 27th ult., about 700 miles to the westward of Cape Clear, the *Europa* came in collision with the barque *Charles Bartlett*, a dense fog prevailing at the time, which prevented those on board of either vessel from seeing beyond a few yards; the *Europa* striking her amidships and cutting an awful chasm in her side, killing several persons on board. The barque immediately began to settle down, and in a few minutes sunk. The scene during those few moments was appalling in the extreme. A crowd of suffering wretches, maimed and broken by the collision, lay dead or dying at the spot where the bows of *Europa* had entered. Some of the individuals who crowded the decks appeared panic-stricken, others ran shrieking to and fro in despair, while some rushed forward and eagerly seized upon the opportunities which were presented for giving them a chance of safety. The most strenuous exertions were made on the instant by all on board the *Europa* for rescuing from the imminent peril which pressed upon them as many individuals as possible. Hand-buoys and ropes were thrown over, boats were lowered, and every man was busy in those few fearful minutes in rescuing the struggling sufferers from the waves. Yet with all the exertions that could be used, only 43 individuals were saved out of 177, who had recently been alive on board the unfortunate ship. Among those preserved were the

captain, the second mate, and seven seamen. Of forty women who were on board only one was saved. The *Charles Bartlett* was from London bound for New York.

The damage sustained by the *Europa* was very trifling. The greatest sympathy has been shown in Liverpool to the sufferers, and liberal subscriptions have been set on foot to mitigate their severe misfortune.

IRELAND.

In Ireland public attention is absorbed in the promised visit of her Majesty to that part of her dominions, which has now been officially notified by Sir George Grey to the proper authorities. The Secretary of State says that any large expenditure on mere ceremony would be ill-timed and inconvenient, and therefore the Queen will not visit Dublin in state.

The visit of the Queen has brought about an entire act of oblivion of all party feeling in Dublin, and preparations are being made to receive her Majesty with every demonstration of loyalty and affection.

Mr. Reynolds, the facetious member for Dublin, has been elected Lord Mayor of that city for the ensuing year.

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.

Accounts from Rome state that after a gallant resistance terms of capitulation had been agreed upon between the Roman people and the French General, and that the latter was about occupying the City, which would take place with perfect stillness and order.

A telegraphic despatch received at Paris announces the entry of the French army into Rome on the 2d inst., and that they were received with acclamations by the people. The funds rose 1 per cent. on the receipt of this news.

INTERESTING FROM HUNGARY.

A rumour was current in the French Assembly that the Hungarians had obtained an immense advantage over the Russians who were marching beyond Raab. It is said that the Russians have lost 10,000 men.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, July 7.—The sales within the last week are as follows:—A cargo of St. John Yellow Pine, 18 inches average, at 16d. per foot, with Birch at 15d. per foot. Deals at £7 10s. per standard, and Laths at 10s. 6d.; a cargo of St. John Deals at £7 per standard, with Birch at 16d. per foot; a cargo of Richibucto Deals at £7 per standard; and a cargo of Prince Edward Island Deals at £6 10s. per standard, and Birch at 15s. 4d. per foot. No sales of Quebec or St. John Timber in the yard; market flat.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.

Prussia is quite tranquilised; but the Danish war is not over, sharp encounters having taken place at sea and on land; and it is now asserted that the Danes claim four millions of dollars as indemnification for their losses during the war, which, of course, throws fresh difficulties in the way of the mediators.

The merchants who now suffer from the war ought to have discontinued it from the beginning.

They disregarded Denmark, deeming her the weaker power, and now all parties are puzzled how to compose the differences which have been permitted to grow into importance.

FROM FRANCE.

Almost all interest respecting French affairs has subsided since the memorable 13th of June.

As the Government is now virtually despotic, party struggles have ceased, and the internal administration of the country furnishes but few exciting topics for discussion, public attention having been mainly directed towards the events going on in Italy.

A vast number of arrests still continue to be made of parties implicated in the late attempt at insurrection; and about a dozen more representatives have been impeached by the legal authorities, and their prosecution has been sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly.

The state of siege is continued in Paris, and an attempt made by the Mountain to raise it has been got rid of by the Assembly as premature and inept.

In fact the Government, being supported by about 200 Legitimists in the Chamber upon all such questions as affect the public peace and control of the Democratic party, is thus enabled to continue the state of siege, and all repressive measures, as long as they may be deemed expedient.

In this way the urgency of the bill for gagging the press has been unanimously voted, and the present temporary measure will be followed up shortly by some permanent law, fettering the press more effectually than Charles X. or Louis Philippe ever ventured to do in the height of their power.

BADEN.

In Baden several very severe battles have taken place. The insurgents, by the last accounts, were shut up in the fortress of Rastatt, or had retreated toward the Swiss frontiers.

Mieroslawsky had arrived at Basle after his defeat, with his staff, and many of his adherents were being arrested.

It is quite evident that the Prussians, not without some hard fighting, have been successful in almost all the encounters with the insurgents; and we think it very likely that those who now hold out, make head against the Prussian troops merely to cover the flight of their leaders.

The heart of the insurrection is broken; and France being now quiet, perhaps we may hope for a complete tranquillisation of the whole Rhenish frontier.

SPAIN.

The tariff of Spain is proceeding satisfactorily through Congress, and will no doubt be approved by the Senate.

Almost all the refugee Spaniards in London and Paris have taken advantage of the amnesty, and have given in their adhesion to the Government.