raised, and sugar costs one silver rouble [2s].

per pound.

The supply of meat is more than abundant, but bread is exceedingly scarce. The streets are filled with people, and crowds of children run to and fro, assisting at the construction of barricades and pelting each other with balls of clay. Our life in Sebastopol is agreeable to us for use is a second nature. The able to us, for use is a second nature. greatest activity prevails in the harbor of Ekaterin, where cannon balls, powder, fascines, sacks, and provisions are landed in astounding quantities, as they are forwarded from the northern forts. In a word, neither the thunder of the enemy's cannon, nor the siege of Sebastopol, is suffered to disturb us any longer; we mourn over our adversaries shedding their blood without result before our brazen walls. We read many absurd statements about the condition of the besieged; but the absurdest of all is, undoubtedly, the news that we suffer from want of supplies, and that hundreds and hundreds of us are daily cut off by death -of all which no trace is to be seen.

NERAL PELISSIER.—In the same degree General-in Chief, it is proud and happy in its new commander, and his presence has revived as spirit and its confidence. He is endeared to them by his good qualities; and even his defects are in accordance with the actual discourse of the treens and the receivers. position of the troops, and the passions which agitate them. If General Canrobert is hesitating or over prudent, General Pelissier knows not what doubt or hesitation means; he is intrepid, bold, and audacious. He is of a character that brooks no delay, recoils at no obstacle; the slowness of the siege does not suit his fiery temper; and it is a matter of indifference to him what men are lost in a coup de main, provided it succeeds. As he is as regardless of his own life as of that of othors, and as he is always, by day or by night, ors, and as he is always, by day or by night, as foremost in danger as a young sub-lieutenant who longs for "the cross of honor," and for promotion, no one fings it extraordinary or deserving of blame, that he is as reckless of the persons of others as he is of his own person. Those are the qualities which distinguish him, and make him popular. He is as great a favorite with the army, as his predecessor was the contrary; and as it he is as great a layorite with the army, as his predecessor was the contrary; and as it is in point of fact, the army which removed General Canrobert, so it is the army which named General Pelissier The Emperor could no more have given it any other chief, than he could have continued General Canrobert in the command. General Pelissier has won the admiration of the men by his incomparable. admiration of the men by his incomparable bravery, his intelligence, and determination. Whatever has been done by the French worthy of notice since the days of Alma and Inkermann, is due to him; it is he who has ever taken the initiative, and who has acted sometimes in spite of the orders of General Canrobert. It was he, as I have stated, who first conceived the idea of the night attacks of the 2d against the approaches which the Russians had erected against the left of the French army. What I have already mentioned is fully corroborated in letters now before me. He communicated his plans of that attack to General Canrobert, who ended by approving them. Pelasier, in consequence, made his present the attack was to commence the commence of the comm work in four hours." He kept his word; and the result was not only glorious but useful. He took nine mortars from the Russians, which were already in battery, and the feat is, I believe, without example in the campaign. The coup filled the measure of General Canrobert's unpopularity; it placed Pelissier where he is, and we may now indeed confidently anticipate that the war will enter into a new phase.—Correspondent of the Times.

fect a junction across the Russian lines with the besieging army. Another, which was the plan conceived by General Canrobert himself, was to march from north to south—to reverse in fact, the turning march performed after the battle of the Alma. General Canrobert saw difficulties in the way of the Emperor's proposal; but he made great and unsuccessful efforts to induce Lord Raglan to concur in his own. Two councils of war were held in quick succession, at the second of which Omer Pacha was present. At this second council Lord Raglan with difficulty was brought to consent to the proposition; but the next day he sent word to General Canrobert that he could not spare a man from the trenches .-Canrobert was so disheartened at this that he sent off at once the telegraphic despatch requesting to be superseded."

Consols at 90 means, that any person who has a bond for a hundred pounds, payable when the government pleases, with interest till paid at 3 per cent, can sell that bond for ninety gold sovereigns. This does not look like a scarcity of money, or as if bondholders were of opinion that John Bull's purse would give out,-but rather that the war with Russia would terminate to the advantage of England. Although the United States imported thirty millions of dollars less value last year than the year before, gold leaves for Europe far faster than it did during the same months . .

New Orltaos, Friday, June 8, 1855 .- By the arrival of the Corpus Christi we have intelligence of an outbreak in Lanpassas, in consequence of the arrival of an emissary of Santa Anna with orders to arrest some of the leading citizens of the place. The whole country is in arms. An attempt had been made to take Monterey. The Governor of Neuva-Leon had fled. Information reached Matamoras of the pronunciamento of San Potosi, and on the 12th troops were preparing to leave that place to quell the insurrection.— Chihuahua is also to be reported to be on the eve of a revolution.

New York, June 19.—Brig Joseph Howe Was " caught in the act" of carrying off a lot of some acty German recruits for the Crimea, yesterday. Sondry arrests were made, and proceedings may be taken against the vessel. The recruits were going to New Brunswick first, and from there to England. TEMPERANCE TELEGRAPH. W. R. M. BURTIS, Editor.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

Fanaticism. The story spread like wildfire, "the devil and all his works, and yet "the devil and all his works, and yet "touch, taste, and handle the unclean thing." and was in everybody's mouth in no time; countenance the tale was rehearsed, that a fellow-being had been cut off without a moment's warning? Was there any real sympathy with the slain?—any regret that the tragedy had been enacted?—or was there, on the contrary, a secret satisfaction that Neal Dow and the Temperanee men had committed an outrage—an outrage that would prove a death-blow (as some persons expressed it) to the cause of Prohibition. We wish not to the cause of Prohibition. We wish not to judge, reader, but answer you—each one for himself—and let your own conscience answer himself—are let your own conscience answer not given to wine."

Even bishops still use, and favor the use of intoxicating liquors, though the Scriptures say, (see Tim. 3,2.) "A bishop must be——not given to wine." More than a hundred may be known from the expression of the face, will gladly give it publicity. we will undertake to say that there are many who would have preferred that it never had already extensively circulated, for the sake of been contradicted.

er in the field of philanthropy, though there sey, and a member of the Sons of Temperance, was not a grain of probability in it. Who, dined with his bishop (Rt. Rev. Dr. Doane), in his senses, unless blinded by prejudice, could fancy that a man occupying the position that when the country does could so for forest what is.

Well Down does could so for forest what is. Neal Dow does, could so far forget what is "Cannot do it, Bishop: 'wine is a mocker.'" due to himself and the cause of Temperance, (Prov, 20, 1.) as to commit himself so egregiously as he was represented to have done? It certainly seemed to us to be a seed to us to us to be a seed to us to us to be a seed to us to represented to have done? It certainly seemed to us to be a reflection either upon a man's own judgment or his honesty to avow credence in the report, and we should suppose that the recollection that he did so would be enough to make any one blush.

"Can't do it, Bishop: 'strong arthe is ging.'" (Prov. 20, 1.)

By this time, the Bishop becoming somewhat restive and excited, said to Mr. Perkins, "You'll pass the decanter to the gentleman next you."

"You'll pass the decanter to the gentleman next you."

"No, I can't do it, Bishop: 'strong arthe is ging.'" (Prov. 20, 1.)

By this time, the Bishop becoming somewhat restive and excited, said to Mr. Perkins, "You'll pass the decanter to the gentleman next you."

"No, I can't do that either, Bishop; 'wo quors has been felt by nearly all, and conce the provided his neighbor drink, that the provided his agreement of the provided his neighbor drink, that the provided his neighbor drink, th

states? Having given currency to the most contemptible fedsehoods, unwittingly let us hope, they should have taken the earliest opportunity to lay a correct and authenticated version of the affair before their readers. It is the part of an honorable man in private life, if he find that he has injured another by word or deed to make haste to make what by word or deed to make haste to make what of 'Temperancs' from the pulpit, in connec-But few can be found that cannot be directly by word or deed to make haste to make what amends and reparation may still be within his power. Is it less obligatory on a public Journalist to make like reparation to an individual or a community. We will suppose the papers published the accounts as they found them merely as an item of news without the slightest feeling as respects their effect; did not duty, then, to their respective

pute—what are they? Why that a perjured MILLION of this most miserable class, whom wretch falsely swore that Neal Dow had purchased liquors contrary to law; that a mob, incited and hounded on by the Argus and the subject of Mains attempted to take these light and awful struggle to pluck them the purping. Nay there are State of Maine, attempted to take these li-quors by force out of the hands of the authorities; that in defence of their own lives and kenness, and then retire to drink themselves, the public property, these authorities, after and put to the mouth of others, what that suffering insult and bodily injury; after repeated but fruitless attempts to persuade damnation. the rioters to desist, fired upon the mob, when one man-not a mere looker-on, as was represented, but a ringleader and a freys, of Bombay, administers the following has moved to efficient action the Legislatures notorious ruffian—falls to the ground and severe but just rebuke :—

expires: that a mock nubiic meeting is held in "I could prove to you that the drinking the City of Portland, ostensibly for the pur pose of investigating the occurrence, but in reality to intum late the Chief Magistrate; that by these means their path is beset with that that officer is tried and honorably acquitthat that officer is tried and honorably acquitted; and that the whole affair turns out to
be the most iniquitous piece of business on
the part of the enemies of the Maine Law,

that that officer is tried and honorably acquitwith temptation; that almost every tenth
house in England—Christian England—is a
snare, a trap set for the sake of money, to
catch a brother's soul—yes, to ruin his prosand I trust that their hopes and expectations justly calculated to bring down ridicule, opprobrium, reproach, and disgrace upon their own heads instead of upon those whom they have attempted to arraign for murder hefers. have attempted to arraign for murder before ard's drink; and that if it were not for the the bar of public opinion. There is blood of respectability given to the trade by the cusquiltiness somewhere, but it is not on the magistracy of Portland; it is on the authors, all, by Christians, the whole system, and evthe instigators, and the participators in the out of England with chame, and scorn, and riot; and so far from weakening the cause of exceration. Prohibition, the plot will redound to the dismay and discomfiture of its enemies. We have spoken generally of our brethren of the press; but we do not mean to say there are whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." none who have honorably discharged their —(1 Cor. x.)

"Can the believer lay his hand upon his duty in this particular. Those of them who have, or intend to do it, will of course not possible for him to take intoxicating drink, or possible for him to take intoxicating drink feel they are guilty are at liberty to enjoy

In consequence of the new Beer Act, the landlord of the Red Deer Inn, Thorne, has let a large room in his house to the Wesleyan Reformers, who have service in it every Sunday!—Illustrated News.

TEXTS FOR THE CLERGY.

While wicked men, drunkards, heretics, and infidels, by thousands, have become fully indoctrinated with the principles of Temperance, and devote their time, energy, and money, to hold up the weak, in this particular, to bind the broken, bring again THE PORTLAND RIOT.

It is not a little remarkable with what ters stand wholly aloof from the work, and avidity the public-we mean a certain portion even dishearten laymen by their criminal apaof the people—seized upon the intelligence that a riot had occurred in Portland in consequence of Neal Dow's violation of the me." Nor is this all. There are ministers Maine Law, in the course of which an innocent man had been sacrified to the spirit of Temperance. They have publicly renounced "the devil and all his works," and yet they

Within a short time, the writer has had to and everybody (whose inclination led that deny wine at the tables of two Doctors of way) believed it. "Every body" made haste to tell it to his neighbor; but with what feeling? Was it with sorrow that a man had been shot? Was it with a sad and doleful countenance the tale was rehearsed, that a countenance the tale was rehearsed.

these enquiries. This, we know, however, that there were some whose countenances betrayed more satisfaction at the story than its contradiction; and if the workings of the heart but in vain. Should we meet with any we

the felicitous quotations from Scripture, and which were chough, one would think, to

And what has been the course of the Press in relation to it, either here or in the United putteth thy bottle to him." (Hab. 2, 15.)

great and good man, the Rev. Robert Hall, did not too severely term 'liquid fire and distilled

On the text, "Wo unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him"—a well-known divine, Archdeacon Jef-

customs of the times do actually put the bot-tle to the mouths of millions, and that hundreds of thousands of these are made drunken;

We add two or three other texts of Scripture, with the comments of the same eminent ecclesiastic :-

apply our remarks to themselves; those who give it to others to drink, to the glory of God? When he beholds the effect it produces, the whatever of satisfaction they can derive from the consciousness of their fault.

oaths, curses, blasphemies, and crime that it causes, he must perceive that it can only be drunk to the glory of him who is the enemy of

icating crinks. * * * And he who, by buying, selling, or using them, or admitting them to lis table, keeps up their respectability, and encourages others to use them has a kind of followship with the unfauitful works of darkness, unfruitful in all good, and fruitful in every evil, mischief, crime and misery that ever cursed mankind. There is no avoiding this conclusion by all the quibbling in the world, for it is the plain straightforward

meaning of the passage."—Jeffreys.
"Woe unto the world, because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come; but woe unto that man by whom the offence

cometh."—(Matt. 18, 7.)
"Why, almost all the offences of the Newgate calendar come through intoxication. But if the word offence be taken in the other sense -to put a trap in a brother's way, and cause him to fall—he who uses (or sees) intoxicating drinks, aids and abets the falls of thousands.—Jeffreys.

If our article should seem severe, let it be

noted that its severity consists in those sublime and awful truths which it is the duty of the clergy to preach to others. Nor are such reminders gratuitous or uncalled for. In the United Seates, and British Provinces, are many clergymen who still raise the wine-iss as "a stumbling-block" in the way of ss as "a stumbling-block" in the way of their perple, and in the way of this whole Temperance Reform. And this very morn-ing's mail brings us in half a column from the pen of "a Presbyterian clergyman of great reputation in London," and used in a New Brunswick paper, to the prejudice of that sublime scheme of legislation, just adopted by the Maine of the Provinces, to deliver its people from the crime and the curses of Drunkenness. Shall the Temperance press forever level its batteries against the liquor-seller, and not address a word to that privileged and powerful order of men, who were they to enforce the Prohibitory law from the pulpit, in the spirit of the Divine Prohibition we have quoted (Hab. 2, 15,) would not only vastly lighten the toils now performed by laymen, but hasten the downfall of the very strongest of all the strongholds of Satan; and which are in fierce and oternal war with every doctrine and sentiment of our holy Religion!

We repeat that men—men of whom we should expect better things—believed, readily believed, a vile slander, to the detriment of an earnest, hard-working, indefatigable labor-the carries that the conscience, and work the conviction of every wine-drinking clergyman in the land. The statement going the rounds is, that a short time since, the Rev. Mr. Perkins, of the Sons of Temperance. The statement to suppose that any word of ours, that any words suppose that any word of ours, that any words suppose that any word of ours, that any words suppose that any word of those "Tryres" which have whatever, short of those "Texts" which have the tremendous sanction thus sail the Lord," would be effectual to rally them "to the help of the Lord (Judges 5, 23,) to the help of the Lord against the mighty." To this end, may (Heb. 4, 12,) "the word of God prove quick and proventile and proventile and characteristics." and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and mar-

The new Governor of New Hampshire talks

"For years past the traffic in spirituous liquors has been felt by nearly all, and conceded by a great majority of the State to be an GENERAL CANROBERT.—A correspondent of the Daily News, writing from the Crimea, endeavours to account for General Canrobert's resignation of his command in this wise:—

"There were two principal schemes for action. One, suggested by the Emperor, was the sending of a number of troops to Eupato
"And with respect to the facts of the case—

And with respect to the facts of the case—

"No drunkard," saith the Scriptures (1) which nothing but the life of the offender can which nothing but the life of the offender can which nothing but the life of the offender can which nothing but the life of the offender can And with respect to the facts of the case—
such as there is no reasonable ground to dissuch as the united States there are HALFA.

So this proof price are the price of the case and the proof price of the case are the price of the case.

appeals to the hearts, have been diffused over the country and filled the halls of leglislation, the churches of the land, and the habitations of men, from the mansions of wealth to the rustie cabins.

The necessity of some law to suppress, so far as possible, the entire sale of spirituous liquors except, perhaps, for some specific purposes, is too evident at this day, to be a matter of argument; it is a "fixed fact." It of all our adjoining and several of the other States; and the representatives of the people to whom was confided the power to afford relief from the grievance, have manfully met the emergency, and their action has generally been sustained by the people. The onward movement has been nowhere retarded by a

of a radical change in our license law will be no longer doomed to disappointment. A new law, prohibiting the sale, with very limited exceptions, if any are advisable—a law which will protec the legal rights of all persons, but be clothed with ample powers to effectually enforce its provisions, and, as fully as possible answer its intents and purposes; a law, the penalties of which, shall be commensurate with the ofence-such a law, I have no doubt is expected and demanded by the people of New Hampshire. The welfare and prosperity of the State demand it; our social and do mestic relations demand it; morals and religion denand it; the hopes of the rising generation demand it, patriotism demands it, and I cannot believe that these demands will be slighted by a legislature elected under circumstances peculiarly propitious for a full know-ledge of the wishes and wants of their consti. tuents, and free from all associations and pre-

God and man."—Jeffreys.

"Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness; but rather reprove them."—(Eph. 5, 11.)

"Now, the blackest deeds of darkness that ever were done on earth are done by intox."

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—EFFECTS OF RUM.—Our friend and correspondent, Mr. A. B. Wilkinson, of Cynthiana, writes that on the 15th inst., Dr. M. P. Morgan, residing near the edge of Armstrong township, in this (Vandenburgh) county, came home about noon

under the influence of liquor, and went up stairs to bed. His wife and children then went to a neighbor's. In about half an hour some boys in a neighboring field discovered Dr. Morgan's house on fire, but before assistance could be rendered, the house and contents ance could be rendered, the house and contents were destroyed, Dr. Morgan being burned to death as he lay in his bed. On the following day, his bones were gathered from the ruins. Our correspondent says: "It was the most awful sight my eyes ever beheld, to see his charred bones, and liver, and entrails, and heart burned to a crisp like a cinder. The deceased was about sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. When sober, he was a good physician, a kind friend. daughter of A.W. Douglas, of Gibson county, who will take care of her."—Lvansville (Indiana) Journal, 31st ult.

Maine papers consider the Portland riot a preconcerted plan. The Biddeford Union

"In connection with this matter, we wish to state a fact which we have on the authority of a gentleman whose word cannot be questioned, which shows the intention of those composing the mob and its originators. This gentleman is a boarder in the Saco House. On the morning of Saturday, a person from Portland, who came from that city that is needless to say that it was a treat. M morning, said in the office of the Saco House. Wentworth drew down, if anything, more "that there was to be fun in Portland before night, and he was sorry to have to come away; that the liquor purchased by Dow was to be seized; they had got an officer, a Mr. Brady, to seize it, and when it was being moved, the crowd were to destroy it.'

MORAL RESULTS OF THE SUNDAY LIQUOR BILL IN SCOTLAND.

One terrific evil, standing in the way of all attempted ameliorations, is the state of our drinking usages. Drink stands as the incarnate devil himself in the way of all social reform—at least down in the mission field of our city missions. This the missionaries know right well. Hence the testimony borne by them to the good effects of Mr. Forbes M'Kenzie's act, as stated by Mr. Caie at the annual meeting :-"It was stated by one of the agents, that

the aspect of his district, on the Sabbath morning, was altogether different from what it was on the previous year. The district had now somewhat the aspect of a Sabath, though there was still abundant room for improvement. Another wrote, that an important change had been brought about by the bill. He had not on Sabbath seen a single person the worse of strong drink in his district since the bill came into operation. All with whom he had spoken seemed delighted with the change; even those who were addicted to intemperance confessed that they now spend the Sabbath far more happily. One of these peo-ple, in speaking of the bill, said, that it was the brightest spot yet in home legislation.'
Another agent said, that he was glad to find at the Sabbath meetings some members of families, who dared not attend formerly, in case of being maltreated by heads of families. The blushing fluttering smiles, and cooing voices of the fairer portion of the students: and the manly swagger of some. who were wont to drink to excess on Sabbaths, but were now sober. Another reported that he had lately visited, on a Sabbath day, a young man, whose interpresance had hasreading his Bible. The young man admitted that it was the compulsory sobriety of the Sabbath which had given him time for reflection, and had awakened remorse of conscience. Glasgow Commonwealth.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—On Monday night a public meeting, respectfully attended, was held at St, Martin's Hall, convened by the "United Kingdom Alliance for the total suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors throughout the United Kingdom," in aid of their movement. Alderman Sir R. Carden occupied the chair. The Rev. I. Hand of the convenient of the wants and habits of the people. That such has been done by the people. That such has been done by the nessed at Sackville on the dismissal day of the Session amply proves; and the wide extended interest manifested in the institution might afford some useful thoughts to those who are anxious to popularise, and render of greater usefulness. occupied the chair. The Rev. J. Hansom, the Rev. Jabez Burns, D. D., and other s, having addressed the meeting, Resolutions were adopted, and also a petition to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the enactment of a law absolutely prohibiting the sale of intoxa law absolutely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in this country. On Wednesday night the 'Alliance' held a meeting at Exeter Hall, the body of which was well filled, in aid of their movement. Sir Walter C. Trevelyan occupied the chair, and with the Earl of Harrington, Ald. Harrison, (of Wakefield) and Sir R. W. Carden, addressed the meeting in support of the principles of the Association. A resolution, declaring "that the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as common beverages, is inimical to the true interests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought therefore to be prohibited," was carried by a large majority, in preference to an amendment moved by Mr. Forster, declaring the attempt to enforce temperance by prohibitory enactments to be un-wise, and an unjust interference with sacred individual liberties .-- London News 2nd

HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.—The Oxford Mass.) Democrat has an elaborate article on the riot in Portland; but its fifth division contains the gist of the whole matter, as thus :-

"The whole thing was got up to make po-litical capital against the City Government of Portland, and the Republican party of Maine. The enemies of the law prior to this affair had been raving and finding fault because no City Agency had been established; and then just as soon as those measures were taken to establish one, a wicked, groundless, malicious prosecution is instituted against the Mayor, and a mob raised to destroy the liquor. Had Mr. Dow done differently and the mob succeeded, these same men would have denounced the Mayor because he had not called out the military, and shed crocodile tears over the loss of liquors, and declared Portland under mob law. The meeting called under the flimsy pretence of "investigating" the affair was intended as a demonstration to mislead the public mind, and divert public indignation from the guilty instigators of the disgraceful affair, and thereby manufacture political capital against Dow and the Law. A portion of the men who had the management of this indignation had raised a storm they could not control, excited the prejudices, and heated the worst passions of the populace, until the whole had ended in bloodshed and the loss of human life. To shield their own guilty heads they thus raise a dust, hoping therein to escape from the public gaze."

The hon. Mr. Ritchie returned by last steamer from his Railway mission to England. The result will probably not be known until after it is officially announced to the Board of Directors and the Government .-

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.

It will be seen by a glance at our advertising columns that the steamer "Admiral" is advertised to leave this morning, and also on Monday morning next, at eight o'clock, for Boston, Portland, St. Andrews, Robbinston. and other places, so as to enable the public to enjoy the pleasure of a Fourth of July visit to the United States.

The steamers "Adelaide" and "Eastern City" have also arranged to carry passengers to Boston, Portland, and up the St. Croix at ber, he was a good physician, a kind friend, moderate charges, their days of leaving Saint and an estimable citizen. His widow is a John being tomorrow and Monday and we John being tomorrow and Monday, and we have no doubt that the Public will avail themselves of the privilege thus afforded of a cheap excursion at this delightful season, more especially as the weather is said to be cooler and more salubrious and inviting to the westward than usual.

THE BOSTON COCCERT TROUPE.
This favorite troup their fourth concert in this City on Thursday even fore a large and respectable audience, and hearty applause than on former occasions, and last appearance before leaving fer Boston.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

The annual examination of the Sackville (Mount Allison) Academy, precedent to the summer vacation, was concluded on Wednessummer vacation, was concluded on Wednesday last, the preliminary part of the business being got through on the previous days. The owner of the Steamer "Pilot," by sending her up a day earlier than her accustomed trip to Sackville, afforded the friends and parents of the pupils from St. John, an opportunity of witnessing the winding up of the session, and returning by the same conveyance, on the afternoon of the same day.

A correspondent, who had occasion to travel from Sackville to St. John on Wednesday, was privileged to be one of the Academy par-

was privileged to be one of the Academy party, and writes to us that he seldom passe afternoon with more pleasure than he did amidst the forty or fifty young people of both sexes, returning to their friends and families, affer their season of educational toil and restraint. He remarks:—a beehive upset, a cage of birds escapad, or any of the other militudes used by the sager heads of the ty, as descriptive of the youths or board, af-fords but a tame idea of their beaming jo-cund happiness, and freedom from cankering

students; and the manly swagger of some, n society when the

ples. Nor could such thoughts fail to impress with the paramount importance of education itself, and the ultimate benefits that accrue, from its being a popular stand, and suiting itself to the wants and habits of the who are anxious to popularise, and render of greater usefulness, the more collegiate semi-nary that now stands at such discount in

another part of the Province. selves, and parents and friends from a distance, the whole neighbouring population seemed to have turned out, there being be-sides those quartered about inns and places of accommodation, over a hundred horses and vehicles on the greens around the Academy, each bringing its load of interested visitors, and returning, with an extra juvenile or two, stowed in somehow. The concluding exercises of the examination that took place on Wednesday were highly interesting to old as well as young. There were, in connexion with appropriate devotional services and music, addresses, essays, dialogues, and recitations by the students themselves, both in English and other languages, and concluded with an able address by the Rev. Mr. Churchill, on "the influence of the present upon the destinies of the future."

The district about Sackville is naturally the richest and most fertile in the three Provinces; intellectually and educationally it should now be the same. Its people should remember that "of those to whom much is given much will be required," and as they given much will be required," and as they value their Academy, and show their just pride and interest in it, as on Wednesday last, so should they set a bright example to the rest of the Province in every and improving work; that others by their influence may adopt a like praiseworthy course.—
Such are the feelings accidentally evoked from a stranger who never saw the district before. May the Academy on Mount Allison flourish and send out such happy and intelligent groups as those he lately mingled with trained alike in their moral as in their mental attributes, and then whatever external trials or troubles may alarm the country, "peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety" may be found within.—Courier.

BEND OF PETITCODIAC, June 20 .- Launched on Saturday last, from the building yard of M. S. Harris, Esq., a beautiful copper-fas-tened Brig of about 250 tons, called the "Lucy A. Morrison." We have examined this cy A. Morrison." We have examined this vessel and can confidently pronounce her as good a specimen of workmanship as ever was put afloat in this quarter of the country— She is neatly and handsomely rigged, and finished with a degree of taste rarely excelled and seldom surpassed. She is named in compliment to Mrs. John A. Morrison, of St. John.—Westmorland Times.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held at Buctouche on the 17th instant, before H. B. Smith, Esquire, Coroner, on the body of James Thompson. Verdict—" Accidentally James Thompson. Verdict—" Accidentally drowned by falling from a raft on the 16th day of June, 1855."