Poetry.

Nearer Home.

O'er the hill the sun is setting,
And the eve is drawing on;
Slowly drops the gentle twilight,
For another day is gone;
Gone for aye—its race is o'er,
Soon the darker shades will come
Still 'tis sweet to know at even
We are one day nearer home.

One day nearer, sings the mariner
As he glides the water o'er,
While the light is softly dying
On his distant native shore,
Thus the christian on life's ocean,
And his life boat cuts the foam,
In the evening cries with rapture,
I am one day nearer home.

Worn and weary, oft the pilgrim
Hails the setting of the sun,
For his goal is one day nearer,
And his journey nearly done.
Thus we feel when o'er life's desert,
Heart and sandle-sore we roam,
As the twilight gathers o'er us,
We are one day nearer home.

Nearer home? Yes, one day nearer,
To our father's house on high—
To the green fields and the fountains,
Or the land beyond the sky;
For the heavens grow brighter o'er us,
And the lamps hang in the dome,
And our tents are pitched still closer
For we're one day nearer home.

Agricultural.

Cutting Potatoes—Early and Late Crops.

We have in previous volumes of the *Genesee Farmer* alluded to the fact that the rose end of the potato will start sooner and produce an earlier crop than the middle or heel of the potato.

The reason assigned for this by Dr. Lindley, was that the rose end was better matured. We thought that this could not be the true reason, from the fact that the rose end was the latest formed portion of the potato and could, therefore, hardly be supposed to be as well matured as the heel end, which was older. We thought the true explanation was, that before a seed could germinate it must be decomposed. "That which thou sowest is not quickened except it die." And the rose end being *less* matured—the elements being in a cruder form and less organized—the sets would decay sooner and the plants would start earlier.

Since these views were expressed—and which, if true, are of much practical and scientific importance—we have met with the following fact which seems to confirm them. Dr. Fromberg has analyzed the different parts of four varieties of potatoes, and in each case he found that the rose end contained more *inorganic* matter and water than the heel end—in other words, it was less organized.

Prof. Wilson, in his recent work on "Our Farm Crops," in commenting on these results, says they "help to strengthen the claims which science has upon all engaged in farming pursuits, by giving them a solution of many apparently mysterious circumstances connected with their daily avocations. Now, to an observant man, this identified difference may be made serviceable in this way: with one tuber he has the means of raising three distinct plants—from the "rose end," from the "centre," and from the "heel sets"—each of which will come to maturity at a different period, the produce of the "set" from the "rose end" coming forward first, that of the centre being next, while the "set" cut from the "heel end" will require some two or three weeks longer before it is ready for harvesting. In cutting the sets for planting in districts where it is important that the crop should come to maturity at a given time, this lower portion should be separated from the others, and thrown aside for feeding purposes, only the upper and centre portions being retained for use as seed."—*Genesee Farmer.*

The Wheat Crop in England.

The *Mark Lane Express* issued a circular, addressed to reliable parties in different parts of England, asking, "Is there a good breadth of wheat sown in your neighborhood?" and "Has it been put into the ground in good condition?"

Two hundred and ninety-nine answers were received, from which it would appear that an unusual breadth of land has been sown to wheat, and that the plants on the whole look exceedingly well. The editor of the *Express* remarks:

Referring again to the tables, it will be seen that the breadth of land now under wheat is unusually large. This may be ascribed in a great measure to the small quantity that was sown during the previous year, from the unfit state of the land. Not only has a *very large* breadth been sown, but the seed has been put in under the most favourable circumstances. If, to some extent, rather too late (as a rule), yet the mildness of the winter has favored it, and the plant generally is strong, healthy, and without breaks in the rows. It would be needless to give any condensed table of this schedule, as, with the exception of about four or five cases, the whole of the returns agree in their accounts, both as to the largeness of the breadth and the wonderfully fine appearance of the plant. If no disaster intervene between now and harvest, there is the prospect of this important product yielding the largest amount of produce that ever was known."

Spirit of the Agricultural Press.

Hog Cholera.—The *Illinois Farmer* says: "We have never heard of a farmer loosing his hogs by this disease who kept them in good clover pasture during the summer."

Bran as a Manure.—A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* used bran as a manure for potatoes. The result satisfied him that the advice of his better-half was correct, "that he had better give the bran to the cows and let them compost it before using it for manure." We agree with his "better half."

Squashes for Milch Cows.—A correspondent of the *Valley Farmer* says summer squashes are excellent for feeding cows in summer. They are easily raised, very productive, and continue bearing till frost. They are nutritious, and cows eat them with avidity. He thinks the Yellow Bush Summer Crookneck the best variety.

Don't be Afraid of Seed.—The *Ohio Farmer* says: "As a rule, farmers in this country use too little seed; the ground must and will be occupied, and if the seed you desire to grow be not there, weeds, etc., will take its place. Some good farmers have learned this by experience. Put in plenty of seed, and that of the very best kind."

Bad Seed and the Mangel Wurzel Crop.—The *Mark Lane Express* furnishes an interesting table of statistics in regard to the crops last year in England. Out of 380 returns, 287 report the crop of mangel wurzel as poor. This is ascribed to the ungenial season of 1860, which prevented the seed from properly ripening. A large proportion of it rotted in the ground. The loss sustained by farmers—and the country—from poor seed is enormous.

Miscellaneous.

A French Sketch of Lord Aberdeen.

A late number of the *Revue des deux Mondes* contains an article on the late Lord Aberdeen, which will be read with interest as connected with the present Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. It is from the pen of the Count Jarnac, whose position in England as Secretary of the French embassy in London, and subsequently *Charge D'Affaires*, under the Government of Louis Philipe, brought him into frequent contact with Lord Aberdeen, whom he first saw in 1837. The Count says:—

"I had just arrived in London as Secretary of Embassy, and was walking one day in one of the leading streets of the capital when I was struck by the general attention excited by two persons who were slowly walking in the direction of the House of Lords. On observing them closer, I soon recognized the strongly marked and well known features of the Duke of Wellington. But who was the friend that was leaning on his arm, and who appeared to furnish most materiel for their serious conversation? I asked a passer by who the second person was. Lord Aberdeen, he answered, with national brevity. I kept them long in sight, with the curiosity which youth ever feels for all who are eminent or celebrated.—The deep impression the Duke of Wellington produced on his countrymen was moreover singular to witness. Amid this population, so occupied with business, and so little demonstrative, every man saluted him, every one stopped to look at him, and you heard several expressing aloud their satisfaction that the Duke was in excellent health. Jealous, above all, of their progressive liberties, the English nation never yet saw its great and inflexible warrior at the head of the Government without a sort of misgiving which more than once manifested itself in loud and shameful exhibitions of popular ingratitude. But from the moment the Duke of Wellington ceased to aspire to the post of Prime Minister, the prejudices of party spirit became dissolved in the universal and permanent homage of gratitude and devotedness. Sometimes the loudest acclamations burst forth spontaneously on his approach. Oftener still, as on the occasion I allude to, these demonstrations were more touching from their being isolated and noiseless, I saw the Duke return the salutes with his accustomed gesture, touching his hat with finger, whilst Lord Aberdeen responded with a graceful smile, that imparted to his features a charm which nature had not been lavish of to them. The smile which thus lit up a countenance of no common severity, struck me from the very first day. During the five years that followed, I often found myself with Lord Aberdeen in the saloons, or in the public places of London, and what was grave even to severity at first sight, and benevolent even to tenderness in his aspect, always attracted me towards him. Yet the timidity natural to my age kept me back. Moreover, he passed for being but little favorable to the Government which I had the honor to serve; and I did not make his personal acquaintance definitely, until the day when I was presented to him by Count St. Aulaire, as Charge d' Affaires in June, 1842."

The manner in which Lord Aberdeen transacted business is thus described by the *Charge d' Affaires*.—"Lord Aberdeen had a manner of treating affairs, great or small, to which too much homage cannot be rendered. Ever calm, ever measured, ever accessible, more inclined to listen than to speak, he left to his interlocutor all the time he required for expressing and developing his ideas. His consummate experience of European questions, the importance of those which from his youth had been intrusted to him, his long practice of public life, had given him a facility, and an ease in diplomatic discussion, which never failed him. But, always abounding in resources, in lucidity, and, above all, in authority, he did not court discussion, though he never avoided it. Still, discussion with him was never likely to be prolonged, or to become bitter, for he had the peculiar art of reducing every question to its simplest form, of stripping it of every accessory consideration, or of the slightest tinge of personality, and of marking that which was made up of good sense and right. His spirit seemed to rise to regions inaccessible to the paltry passions which too often complicate the true mission of the diplomatist; and he quitted with regret his elevated sphere, to take part in our sad conflicts. From our first interview, Lord Aberdeen appeared to me as the type of all that is truly liberal and national in old England. Plenty of other people take upon themselves to be the organs of blind prejudices, and of the ill-regulated passions of the country; and they find their advantage in doing so. For still more than princes, the people love to have their fervent adulators, and their coarse flatterers. With them, more than with others, esteem is for Seneca, but popular favor for Narcissus."

Southern planters have determined not to raise tobacco this season.

John Bright and the New York Chamber of Commerce.

At a meeting of the New York Chamber of commerce, held March 6th, General P. M. Wetmore offered a resolution recording the Chamber's grateful sense of the manner in which Mr. John Bright, M. P. for Birmingham, has advocated before the people of England and in the British Parliament, the principles of constitutional liberty and international justice for which the American people are contending. The resolution was communicated to Mr. Bright by Mr. Perit, President of the Chamber, who has received the following reply:

London, April 2, 1862.

Dear Sir: I have received, through the hands of the Hon. Mr. Adams, the Minister of the United States, your letter of the 8th of March, and the resolution unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on the 6th of March.

I wish you to convey to the eminent body of gentlemen over whom you preside, the expression of my sense of the honor they have conferred upon me, and of the pleasure which it gives me to know that the course I have taken in reference to the events which are now passing in your country has met with the warm approval of those whom they represent. I accept their most kind resolution, not only as honorable to myself, but as a manifestation of friendly feeling to the great majority of my countrymen, whose true sentiments I believe I have not mistaken or misrepresented, when I have spoken on the side of your Government and people.

I believe there is no other country in which men have been so free and so prosperous as yours, and that there is no other political constitution now in existence in the preservation of which the human race is so deeply interested as in that under which you live. This is true beyond all doubt when applied to the Free States of your Union. I trust the time is not distant when it will be true over all your vast territory, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico.

Notwithstanding much misapprehension, and some recent excitement, I am sure that an overwhelming majority of the people of the United Kingdom will rejoice at the success of your Government, and at the complete restoration of your Union.

Whilst asking you to convey the expression of my grateful feelings to the members of your Chamber, I desire to tender to you my thanks for the very kind letter from yourself which accompanied the resolution.

I am, with respect, very truly yours,

John Bright.

To P. Perit, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

Presentation to Capt. Wilkes.—The presentation of the sword voted by the Common Council of Boston, to Capt. Wilkes, will take place in a few days. The sword cost about $500, and conforms to the navy regulation in size and shape. The scabbard and hilt are of silver, very richly gilt; the guard, formed of oak leaves and acorns, coming from a dolphin's mouth and ending with the head of the sea-horse; the city seal placed on the guard. The gripe is of matted silver and gold bands. The hilt is a head of Neptune, encircled by a beautiful tiara of emeralds, surmounted with the American shield. Roman faces entwined by the serpent of secession, and the American eagle in the act of seizing the serpent. The eyes of the eagle are formed of diamonds; those of the serpent, of rubies. The blade is of beautifully polished steel, and etched in gold relief on one side is the figure of Liberty, a view of the City of Havana, and the ships San Jacinto and Trent, with a boat on the way to the Trent; on the other, a figure of the American sailor and flag, initials U. S. N., scrolls, &c. The scabbard is of solid silver, plated with gold, and bears the State arms, dolphins holding the rings, and a shield with the initials "C. S. W.," in diamonds.

French Experiences in Richmond.—A New York paper has quite a list of anecdotes in connection with the late visit of the French minister to Richmond, among which we find the following:—

"The French minister and several officers, who have just returned from Richmond, are extremely cautious in speaking about what they learned during their visit. Upon two points, however, they freely talk—the confidence and the poverty of the rebels. All with whom they came in contact, high and low, declared that of eventual success there was no doubt. They had won one great victory at Shiloh, and were sure of winning one at Yorktown.

Capt. Gautier, of the Gassendi, said to a party of officers who were talking in this strain on the steps of the hotels, 'They've driven you out of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, and, by gar, they'll drive you to the Gulf of Mexico.' But the rebels only laughed at him.

The talk of the women was, as usual, more boastful and vindictive than that of the men.

Benjamin, in conversation with the French Minister, assured him that the blockade was absolutely ineffective—a mere paper blockade, which Europe should at once declare null and void. 'But,' said Mercier, 'how is it, then, that I see no tea, no coffee, no wine on your tables? How is it that while you have, as you say, more men than you need, you cannot get arms enough for them?'

At Norfolk, Capt. Gautier paid $3 for a wretched chicken, and at Gen. Huger's request gave him a little coffee for his own use, for which the rebel paid him in hams.

Gen. Lee told the Frenchmen that if Fort Jackson was taken, the only protection which New Orleans had consisted of an iron-clad steam ram mounting sixteen guns, and supplied with six engines and two propellers; and that another of the same kind was on the stocks there."

The arrest of Southern Americans in Morocco.

Among all the misdeeds committed by officers of the Federal States, none perhaps stands in such an atrocious light, after the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board the "Trent," as the kidnapping of the purser of the "Sumter," and ex-U. S. Consul at Cadiz, in Morocco. They were sent over to Boston, and are now in close confinement in Fort Warren.

We are glad to perceive that one paper, the Boston *Courier*, has had the courage to denounce this outrage, and publishes a communication from a correspondent that thoroughly understands the law of nations, which shows up the perfectly scandalous proceeding in the following letter:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON COURIER.

"The case of prisoners from Morocco, now at Fort Warren, attracts very little attention, and no one to my knowledge, has ventured upon an inquiry as to the validity of the title by which we hold them. The facts in regard to them as I understand, are these, Mr. Myers, purser of the rebel steamer Sumter, and Mr. Tunstall, formerly U. S. Consul at Cadiz, were proceeding on a voyage from Cadiz to Lisbon. They landed at Tangier, where the steamer touched, and on returning to embark, they were arrested by the American Consul, carried to the consultate, put in irons, and confined. A short time after the U. S. sloop Ino arrived at Tangier; the captain landed with a part of his crew armed, and proceeded to the consultate. The Moorish Government in the meantime, had learned that these men had been arrested as political criminals, and sent a letter of remonstrance to the Consul; but he justified his course by virtue of the treaty provisions between Morrocco and the United States. When it became known in Tangier that the prisoners were about to be removed to the Ino, a tumultuous gathering of Europeans and natives took place, and a serious riot was threatened. The American Consul demanded of the Government an armed escort, as a protection against the mob, and threatened to lower his flag if it were refused. The Moorish Government, apprehensive of war, yielded, and the prisoners were marched on board the sloop-of-war, and *brought home in irons*.

The American Consul was doubtless sincere in his belief that he was doing what he had a right to do by virtue of treaty stipulations. It is well known that European and American Consuls in the Barbary States have peculiar powers, and are clothed with judicial functions. The twentieth article of the treaty between the United States and Morocco is as follows:

"If any of the citizens of the United States, or any person under their protection, shall have any dispute with each other, the Consul shall decide between the parties; and whenever the Consul shall require any aid or assistance from our Government to enforce his decision, it shall be immediately granted to him."

"All foreign Consuls, I believe, have the right (the English and American certainly have) to call upon an armed force to arrest our countrymen when criminals. But this power has never been construed to extend to political offenders, and it is not pretended that these men are anything but political offenders. Their arrest was a violation of the territory of Morocco, and a denial of the right of asylum.—The case is much like that of Martin Koszta, who was seized by orders of the Austrian Consul General on the quay at Smyrna, in 1853, and who was certainly a political offender against Austria. But for this Capt Ingraham threatened to blow the Hussar out of the water, and the whole country exultingly applauded him. Surely, if we mean to earn the respect of other nations, we ought to be consistent. And I may add that the difference between our course towards a weak power like Morocco, in the mateer of Tunstall and Myers, may suggest comparisons not very flattering to our self-love."

Vattell.

The Negro--Confessions of a Republican.

The Albany *Evening Journal* has the following:—

"It must be confessed that the negro has played, thus far, an unexpected role in the drama of Revolution. He has not manifested the alacrity to embrace the opportunities for freedom which we had anticipated. The most sanguine has, we presume, by this time abandoned the idea of his being a very essential auxiliary in the work of putting down the slave-holders' rebellion. Nothing, we take it, has been more clearly established by the history of the past few months, than that whatever is done to break the power of the oligarchy and destroy the political influence of slavery, must be done rather by the white men of the North than the blacks of the South. The latter may indirectly assist, but they cannot be relied upon as a 'constant quantity' in the fearful problem we are called upon to solve.

"We had expected a very different state of things. We doubted whether the rebels would dare hazard the accidents of a war, menaced, as we supposed they were, with 'a foe in the rear,' in the shape of four millions of malcontented 'chattels.' We counted upon insurrections—terrible and wide spread insurrections—among the servile population, as an inevitable and almost immediate consequence of a war between the Government and the secessionists. Indeed, in the earlier months of the rebellion, appearances seemed to justify such an expectation. The air was full of strange rumors. Hints of bloody outbreaks were dropped from oracular lips. Intimations of the ripening of long concealed plots were daily given out. Prophecies that with the coming of the Christmas holidays, at farthest, we should witness extensive uprisings of the blacks, were rife.

"We counted upon this disposition of the negro to take advantage of the rebellion of his master to inaugurate a rebellion on his own behalf, as one of the chief elements of the weakness of the South. We argued that the people, confronted by the horror of a servile uprising, would gladly seek the protection of the Government against which they had so madly revolted. We supposed, that so far from continuing to resist, they would invoke the assistance of our troops, to save them from the fury of their own insurgent chattels.

"But the result we anticipated has not come to pass. Slavery, so far from being an element of weakness, has been an element of strength to the rebels. The blacks have failed except in a few cases, to embrace the opportunities of freedom. They have failed as a class to prove that they very ardently covet a change of circumstances. It is true that they have sought our camps in large numbers; but they have not exhibited anything like a settled purpose to strike for liberty. They have talked vainly about the 'Canaan of the North,' but they have not struggled very desperately to reach the promised land. It may be answered that they received no encouragement from our government; but the very fact that they have not taken the initiative, but waited for others to do the work of emancipation for them, is a strong presumtion of their lukewarmness and want of moral courage.

So deep has the canker of bondage eaten into the soul of the slave, that he is become half enamored of his chains! We have little to expect from him in the fearful struggle in which we are engaged. Whatever is done for him, must be for the present, at least suggested by ourselves. We must not only show him the path, but teach him how to walk.

This is not a pleasant truth to learn; but we cannot know it too soon. We have counted far too much upon the negro, and far too little upon the stout arms of free men as the capital agent in crushing out the rebellion."

The French Minister's visit to Richmond.—Richmond papers are confident that the object of Count Mercier's visit to that city is to ascertain what commercial treaties the Confederate government is disposed to make with France. The Examiner says:—

We know not what treaties the government may be disposed to make, but we do know what the people would applaud to the very echo—namely, a treaty securing to France for a given number of years an equal right to our enormous carrying trade with our own vessels, provided she will raise the blockade and give us the same access to her arsenals and foundries that our enemies enjoy. We want arms and we want ammunition. Had we possessed a sufficient supply of these two indispensable requisites to the successful prosecution of modern warfare, in the beginning of the war, we should have put an end to it long ago.

ITEMS FROM ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PAPERS

The Royal Family.—The Queen and Princesses visited St. George's Chapel on Thursday evening, and for the fourth time placed wreaths of evergreens and flowers on the tomb of the Prince Consort. Her Majesty, it is said, will remain at Osborne until 28th instant, when she will take her departure for Scotland. After a month's sojurn at her northern residence, her Majesty will return to Windsor Castle for a few days, and then go to Osborne, where she will remain until after the wedding of the Princess Alice, which will take place in June at Osborne House, in as private a manner a possible. About the middle of August the Queen will again visit Scotland, and after a month's residence there return to Osborne. The Queen will afterwards visit Germany, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha having offered to give up his residence for her Majesty's accomodation. As it is her Majesty's intention to pass the year in a comparitively private manner, it is not expected that she will pay the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia a visit on this occasion, but that their Royal Highness will visit the Queen at Coburg. The confirmation of the Princess Alice is appointed to take place on Wednesday the 16th inst., at Osborne. It is almost unnecessary to say the solemnity will be confined to the Queen's domestic circle.—*London paper April 12th.*

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

St. James's Palace, April 7.

It is the Queen's wish that no celebration of Her Majesty's birthday should take place this year.—*London Gazette, April 11.*

German Incidents.—The publication of Varnhagen's diary has made an immense sensation in Germany. The work is praised by some, abused by others, and read by all. It is somewhat to the honour of the present King of Prussia, that when the third and fourth volumes, in which he is particularly roughly handled, appeared, some few weeks ago, and the minister of police wanted to forbid their circulation within the country, his Majesty opposed the order, and gave leave for the free sale of the book. It was certainly the best policy under the circumstances, for, had the work been prohibited, it would probably have been still more eagerly devoured than it is now. As it it is, edition after edition is struck off at Leipsic, to the great satisfaction of Herr Brockhaus, the Murray of Germany. The publication of the diary, chiefly owing to the niece of Varnhagen, Fraulein Fudmilla Assing, is a good deal blamed by some of the more straight-laced German critics, as being unauthorized; but even their adversaries have little to say against the facts of the case, the political sky of German affairs looks very threatening. With kings, princes, and ministers, such as are painted by Herr Varnhagen von Ense—petty tyrants some, knaves others, and blockheads nearly all of them—Germany can scarcely think of marching forward in the "path of progress," and has the choice only of either extinguishing her rulers by constitutional means, or offering them a passport in unconstitutional modern Italian fashion.—*Spectator.*

The Hartley Colliery Fund.—The collection for the sufferers by the Hartley Colliery accident has amounted to £75,000; a really magnificent gift even for English charity.

The Prince of Wales.—Accounts from Alexandria to the 4th April, announce that the Prince of Wales's yacht Osborne had returned there, after having landed his Royal Highness and Suite at Jaffa. News has since been received of the safe arrival of the party at Jerusalem, whence they proposed proceeding by the Jordan and Sea of Tiberias to Damascus. It was intended that the Osborne should pick up the party at Beyrout, and proceed with them by way of Rhodes, Smyrna, and Constantinople.

The Princess Alice.—Preparations are being made for the marriage of the Princess Alice. The *Court Journal* says:—The bridal attire is now nearly completed, the beautiful laces manufactured for the Princess having been in progress since December, 1860—a period of more than sixteen months. The lace is of the most beautiful description, and has been manufactured with the greatest care and skill by Mrs. Clark, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square. The articles just completed comprise a two yards square, most elaborately worked with a very carefully executed corner; a rich deep flounce, five yards in length; the trimming for the body of the dress is seven yards; besides which, there is a pilorence and several other articles of lace, all from the same design, all being in beautiful harmony. The pattern is exceedingly pretty, being formed of roses intertwined with orange blossoms, and is remarkably elegant. The pattern is very highly valued by her Majesty and the Royal Princesses, having been particularly selected from the School of Design in Kensington by his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort; consequently it has a melancholy interest attached to it.

The Japanese Ambassadors.—Among the anecdotes narrated of the Japanese ambassadors during their stay at Marseilles, it is said that they presented a cigar to each of the policemen placed at the door of their hotel to keep off the crowd. The cigars were composed of tobacco and opium, and they made the smokers quite drowsy. The next police inspector who passed was surprised to find his men asleep at their post.

Emperor of the French.—His Ministers, it is said, have urged the Emperor Napoleon not to visit the British Capital during the Exhibition, as the streets swarm at that time with desperate political refugees. It is added that his Majesty turns a deaf ear to this advice.

Extraordinary Claim.—It is confidently stated that claims which have been made on a late ship-owning millionarie, are on behalf of no fewer than thirty-eight illegitimate children.—*Court Journal.*

Garibaldi.—Garibaldi is to visit Lond during the Exhibition, and also will pay h respects at various towns in the provinces du ing his visit.—

Gold from Australia.—Down to Midsu mer last, reckoning from May, 1861, the i mense quantity of 25,081,468 ounces of g has been exported from Victoria and N South Wales. The value of this addition the gold in use in the world was upwards 96,000,000*l.*

The Cunard Steamer Scotia.—The R al Mail steamship Scotia went out of dock Liverpool on Monday for an official trial speed, under the superintendence of Mes Luke and Dinnes, Admiralty Surveyors. T Scotia was loaded to her average load li and performed the distance between the B Buoy and the North-West Light-ship at rate of nearly 15 knots per hour—or upwa of 17 statute miles per hour.

The Iron Princes of Gartsherrie.—A Alexander Baird, of Ury, Scotland, a mem of the firm of Baird Brothers, Gartsher near Glasgow, who died recently, has queathed £20,000 to be devoted to charit purposes. Mr. Baird was a bachelor, and left a fortune of a million and a half ster

British Salmon.—The value of sa (of British taking) exported from the Un Kingdom in 1859, was £18,620; in 18 £22,397; and in 1861, £23,536. Of export of salmon preserved in tins or oth wise no return can be furnished.

The Great Eastern.—During the re spring tides, which have been unusally lo sufficient excavation has been made under bottom of the Great Eastern, on the gridi at Nayland, Milford Haven, to admit, on t next springs, of the injured plate being moved and replaced by a new one. The pairs of the rudder, stern post, &c., are well-nigh completed. The inside fittings are being rapidly proceeded with, so that departure may not in any way be delayed.

A French Monarch for the Amer Confederacy.—The Paris correspondent the New York *Herald* says that Messrs. dell and Co., the Confederate agents in Fr have been discussing the merits of the Pa son case, and, knowing how anxious the E peror and Prince Napoleon are to move tain Bonaparte from his present inconven (to them) position, they have intimated t Majesty that the Southern Confederacy m be willing to accept the American Bona as its monarch. This proposition woul once gratify the ambition and pride of Emperor—the former in removing an obst to the legitimate succession of his dynast the throne of France; and the latter, in establishment of one whom he still ackn ledges as a Bonaparte, upon the throne of American monarchy.

Blackballing.—Brooks's Club has bl balled Mr. Robert Rowe, the Vice-Presid of the Committee of Council on Educa and also Mr. Owen Stanley, twin brother Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Postma General. Mr. Lowe was refused admissio this sacred inclosure of aristocratic Whigs the auspicion that he writes for the *Ti* But why a member of the illustrious house Stanley was excluded in a question I can decide. He is a director of the Chester Holyhead Railway, and possibly this con tion with commerce is deemed by these haug exclusive a disqualifying defilement. But Crossley, the manufacturer, is a member how came that about? These gentlemen s to be capricious.—*Illustrated Times.*

Jenny Lind.—In May and June Mada Lind Goldschmidt will sing in London in oratorios of "Messiah," "The Creation," "Elijah;" the first in behalf of the Institu for Distressed Needlewomen; the second aid of the Brompton Consumption Hospi and the third in support of the Royal Soc of Musicians of Great Britain and the Ro Society of Female Musicians.

Destitution of the Exchequer- glance forty-eight hours backward by the cl will suffice to demonstrate what I say, w a majority of this House, wholly unaware whether there would be a surplus or no (Hear, hear!)—sanctioned by their votes repeal of a portion of an existing tax.—("o no," and "Hear, hear!") I am sorry to that in these circumstances the only secu for a Chancellor of the Exchequer lies in utter destitution.—(Laughter.)

"Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator (Loud laughter.) If he does not posse surplus, you can't take it from him: or, cording to an old proverb current in the tern portion of this kingdom, which I translate for fear of offending Scottish ear a defective accent, (laughter,)—"It is diff to deprive a Highlander of a particular ment which he does not wear."—(Roar laughter.)—*The Chancellor of the Exche in the House of Commons.*

A new steamer, called the *Ovieto*, sailed Liverpool on the 22d of March, and accor to rumour she is intended for the servic the Confederates in destroying Northern c merce on the Atlantic. The *Ovieto* was at Liverpool, ostensibly for the Italian G ernment, and is consequently adapted for like purposes. She measures 750 ton capable of carrying several guns of the lar calibre on a draft of about 12 feet, and i presented as one of the finest and fastest sels of her class afloat.

The Dublin Court Martial.—We live we are safe in announcing that the co martial in the case of Captain Robertson resulted in his acquittal.—The judgment the regiment is, we believe, still under c sideration.—*Dublin Morning News.*

An Official Announcement.—The P cess Clotilde, daughter of the King of It and wife of Prince Napoleon, is officially nounced to be *enceinte*—as the French off has it more explicitly, "*ainaye mois.*"

The London (Canada West) *Daily N* says:—On Thursday last a strange circ stance transpired at Enniskillen. A l well, which heretofore has yielded coal oi great abundance, suddenly changed the na of its production, and instead of oil pou forth brine in immense quantities. Nitr supposed to be an abounding element in new fluid discharged. How is it to be acco ed for? It is possible after all that the commodity may prove more lucrative than old."

The River.—There was an imme amount of floating ice in the river, oppo the city, yesterday, proving that a gen "break-up" has taken place, and that com nication will be open with Montreal, in course of a day or two. A number of sch ers from the Lower Ports were compelled remain off the mouth of the fields of heavy drifting down. Communication with L was also rendered somewhat tedious and d cult.—*Ib.*