Zoetry.

A Beautiful Picture. The following touching stanzas are from the Baliad of the "Old Chapel Bell," by John G.

A gleesome, happy maid,
Who came with constant step to church,
In comely garb arrayed,
And ruelt her down full solemnly,
And peritently prayed.

"And of, when church was done, I marked That little maiden near This pleasant apot, with book in hand, As you are sitting here— She read the story of the Cross, And wept with grief sincere.

"Years rolled away—and I beheld
'The child to woman grown;
Her cheek was fairer and her eye
With brighter lustre shone;
But childhead's truth and innocence
Were still the maiden's own.

Than when, a joyous bride, she stood beneath the sacred porch. A noble youth beside, And plighted him her maiden troth, In maiden love and pride.

"I never tolled a deeper knell,
Than when, in after years,
They laid her in the oburchyard here,
Where this low mound appears—
The vary grave, my boy, that you
Are watering now with tears!"

"It is thy mother! gentle boy,
That claims this tale of mine—
Thousare fewer whose fatal birth
Destroyed the parent vine!
A precious flower thou art, my child—
Two lives were given for thine!

She gave thee mortal rirth;
And one thy Saviour's, when in death,
He shook the solid earth;
Golphy; and live as may befit
Thy life's exceeding worth!

And thoughtful, looked around, but nothing saw, save at his feet, His mother's lowly mound, And by his side that ancient bell Half hidden in the ground.

MARCH. BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

With rushing winds and gloomy skies
The dark and stubborn Winter dies;
Far off, unseen, Springly faintly cries,
Bidding her earliest child arise;

By streams still held in icy snare, On Southern hill-side, melting bare, O'er fields that motley colors wear, That summons fills the changeful air;

What though conflicting seasons make Thy days their field, they woo or shake The sleeping lids of Life awake, And Hope is stronger for thy sake.

Then from thy mountains ribbed with a Once more thy rousing bugle blow, And East and West, and to and fro, Proclaim thy coming to the foe. Say to the picket, chilled and numb, Say to the camp's impatient hum, Say to the trumpet and the drum: Lift up your hearts, I come, I come!

Cry to the waiting hosts that stray On sandy sea-sides far away, By marshy isle and gleami, g bay,

Ringe, Besser, Trales, C. J. Announce thyself with welcome noise, Where Glory's victor-eagles poise Above the proud, heroic boys Of Iowa and Illinois.

Then down the long Petomac's line
Shout like a storm on hills of pine,
Till ramrods ring and bayonets shine?
"Advance!" the Chieftain's call is mine.

Miscellancons.

Diplomatic Difficulties with the Federal Government.

A blue-book has recently been printed and laid on the table of the House of Commons. which contains the diplomatic correspondence of Lord Lyons, H. M. Minister at Washington, which shows that since May last, England has been on the eve of a rupture with the Federal Government. The "Trent" affair was simply "the straw that broke the camel's back," and our readers will read with inst in and our readers will read with just indignation the following letters, which show how insolently and unjustifiably Mr. Seward had conducted himself, prior to the last and crown-

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell. WASHINGTON, April 22, 1860. MX LORD: The inclosed copy of a letter which I addressed on the 19th instant, to Gov. Gen. Sir Edmund Head will make your Lordship acquainted with the steps taken by me with regard to a report that secret agents have been sent by this Government to Canada.

The Mr. George Ashman who is stated to be one of these agents, was president of the Convention of Chicago, which nominated Mr. Lincoln as the candidate of the Republican

Party for the Presidency of the United States.

In one, at least, of his speeches during the Presidential canvass, Mr. Seward alluded to the eventual equision of Canada as a compen-sation for any loss they might sustain, in con-sequence of the disaffection of the Southern part of the Union.

part of the Union.

I suppose, however, that the agents who now appear to have been sent to Canada have, been dispatched with some definite and practical object. Your Lordship will perceive from my letter to the Governor General, that although Mr. Seward refused to give me any other information on the subject, he did assure me that no agents were employed by this government for any object affecting the Colonial relations been Canada and the British Crown.

I have the Colonial Colonial Colonial relations been Canada and the British Crown. I have, &c., (Signed) Lyons.

Lord Lyons to Sie E. Head.

Extract.] Washingron, April 19, 1861.

I intermed you is a private letter some days ago, that I had learnt, from what I thought good authority, that this Government had determined to send two secret agents to Canada, and that it was supposed the object was to ascertain the state of feeling in the Province with regard to annexing itself to the United

I replied that "treason" was usually applied to breakers of the obligations between subjects and the Power to which they owed allegiance; that breaches of international obligations between subjects at a fixed ad valorem duty not exceeding 4 cent., instead of the old sliding scale, when the products are now admit at a fixed advalorem duty not exceeding 4 cent., instead of the old sliding scale, when the products are now admit at a fixed advalorem duty not exceeding 4 cent. tions were a different matter.

Here the conversation ended. The impresion left upon my mind was, that undoubtedly an agent or agents had been sent to Canada, and that whatever the object was, it was clear-ly one which the Secretary of State was un-willing to avow to the British Minister. A DIPLOMATIC SQUALL—REBELS PURCHASING VESSELS IN CANADA.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Bussell.
WASHINGTON, May 2, 1861.
My LORD.—Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State of the United States, sent for me yesterday to the State Department, and told me that he had reason to believe that an iron steamer, the Peerless, had been sold to the de facto Southern Government, and was on her way out of Lake Ontario, to be used as a privateer. He read to me a part of a telegram which stated that the vessel was still at Toron

to, and that it was believed she carried the British flag, and had regular British papers.

Mr. Seward proceeded to suggest that perhaps the Governor General of Canada might be induced to detain the vessel. I said, some what doubtfully, that if her papers were order, and there was no direct proof of h being actually engaged in any unlawful enter-terprise, the Governor-General might not have power to interfere with her. Mr. Seward replied that that might very well be; and, without further allusion to the Canadian authorities, proceeded to read to me a draft of a telegraphic order to the naval officers of the United States to seize the Peerless, "under any flag, and with any papers," if they had probable information that she had been sold to the Southern insurgents. He went on to say, "I suppose yeu will hardly assent to I replied that, far from assenting, I most

positively dissented.

Mr. Seward said that if the seizure was effected, it would be upon the responsibility of this Government, who would be prepared for all the consequences which it might entail. He added, however, that the order had not yet been sanctioned by the President; that he was about to go to the Executive Mansion to attend a Cabinet Council; and that he would inform me of the decision which should be

I said to Mr. Seward: "I not only dissent, but I sclemnly protest, as Her Majesty's Minister, against any attempt to seize a vessel under the British flag, and with regular British papers." I was very much grieved, not so much at the

particular fact, though that appeared to me very serious, as at the arrogant spirit and dir-regard of the rights and feelings of foreign nations with which the American Government as of itself to create an intense feeling of disseemed to be disposed to conduct the civil war in which they were about to engage. I was most anxious to do all that I could to impress upon Mr. Seward, at the outset, the impolicy and danger of the course upon which he seem ed determined to enter. I particularly reminded him of the extreme susceptibility which had at all times been manifested by the Americans themselves on the subject of any interference with vessels under their own flag. I said that, even if the Peerless should, in fact, be sold to the seceded States, she could never cause the United States anything like the in-convenience which would follow a deliberate violation of neutral rights. I concluded by repeating my protest.

Mr. Seward said little more in reply than

that he would give due weight to the protest, and that nothing would be done without the sanction of the President, whom he was about to see at a Cabinet Council.

I said to Mr. Seward that I begged that when he submitted the proposed order to the President, he would distinctly say that the British Minister solemnly protested against

This Mr. Seward promised to do. Seeing that he was evidently anxious to go to the President's house without further delay, I took my leave, merely observing that I should probably feel it my duty to address himin writing

on the subject.

In the evening, Mr. Seward sent me a note informing me that, notwithstanding my proteset, the orders had been issued. I felt it my duty to reply by a note maintaining and repeating the protest.

I have, &c., LYONS. Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell. WASHINGTON, June 17, 1861.

My LORD,-In the course of a conversation which I had with Mr. Seward this morning, he himself introduced the subject of the secret agent whom he sent to Canada in April last. He said that Mr. Ashman, the person sent, was a most respectable man, and that the ob ject of his mission was to ascertain the feeling in Canada with regard to fitting cut privateer on the St. Lawrence. Mr. Seward added, that as soon as I had spoken to him on the subject, he had recalled Mr. Ashman.

I did not enter into any discussion with Mr. Seward; but, in obedience to the instruction contained in your despatch of the 16th ultime, I said that Her Majesty's Government considered that they had reason to complain that no previous notice had been given to me of the intention to despatch Mr. Ashman; and the intention to despatch Mr. Ashman; and that no frank explanation had been given in reply to the inquiry which I had made. I added that I was directed not to conceal from Mr. Seward the unfavourable impression which the transaction had made on Her Maesty's Government.

I have, &c, (Signed) Lyons.

Trade between France and these Colonies The value of the trade now beginning to be opened with France, under recent commerce arrangements, as well as the importance and value of a new market for our ships, is thus discussed by the Quebec Chronicle :-

The Imperial decree which we lately translated from the Moniteur, admitting Canadian built ships, under certain conditions, to French registry, is, we think, likely to produce the happiest results to the industry of our ship carpenters. The advantage is no trifling one, for it amounts to this, that whereas French capitalists were completely prohibited from buying Canadian vessels, our ships can now be put on the same feeting as those built in France by the payment of a little less than 12 per cent. It now costs let us say £20 per ten to build an analysis. costs let us say £20 per ton to build vessels in France; it only costs about £8 per ton to build

French ship-owners to look to Canada for ships, as soon as the excellent qualities of those we build at Quebec become generally known in France. This cannot take long, for we are informed that several of those now on the stocks on the banks of the St. Charles are being built on French account. The privilege of admission to French registry has been conceded to French and Belgian ships by treaties with Great Britain and Belgium, which secure responding advantages to France. The y tavour we have yet been able to show to take is the reduction of the duty on wines I dried builts, introduced two years ago by

at a fixed ad valorem duty not exceeding 4 per cent., instead of the old sliding scale, which made commercial operations extremely hazardous to the merchant.—Hay is free.

The amount of business we are beginning to do with France is annually increasing.—It has

already assumed very considerable proporti-ons, and gives promise of being highly remu-nerative alike to French and Canadian merchants."

The Canadian Line of Atlantic Steam-

ships. This line seems to find small favour with many of the Canadian journals, and we reprint the following notice from the Quebec Chronicle, to show in what estimation the line is held in that city:-----

"In support of our statements with regard to the inferiority of the steamships which form the Mortreal Ocean Line, we are informed, that the mistaken cheapness which disfigures their general management, entends also to their construction. Although coming from the yards of builders who have earned a high reputation, by the construction of the "City of Manchester," and other steamers of the same line, sailing from New York, our subsidized vessels are not nearly equal to them, in strength; their cost, in the first instance, being many thousands per vessel less than that of the stronger, safer line, with which we would have them compared. The Inman line, then, sailing from New York, without a subsidy, prospers, and is safe. The so-called Canadian line, with a liberal subsidy to aid it, has never afforded the requisite degree of safety, and yearly sinks lower and lower, in the public estimation. Is a beggarly parsimony the cause of the difference, and the mischief? If it is, should not an end be put to a contract which enriches a single firm, without adding to the credit of the province? To subsidize a scheme, and then to find it inferior to enterprises which thrive without adventitious assistance, is too poor a policy to be permanently acceptable to the country. Either let us have a new line, managed by parties who are willing to give the public the desiderated safety, or let the subsidy be dispensed with, and the ocean steam navigation be left to wholesome competition. The Montreal monopoly is not worth its cost."

The American Spy System in Canada. The publication of the letters of Lord Lyons to Earl Russell, respecting the "spy system," has led to the following observations in the Quebec Chronicle. The American "spy system, gust with the Federal States.

The Chronicle says :--"The public will remember the report which attributed to Lord Lyons a disinclination to treat with Mr. Seward, so unpleasant had diplo matic intercourse with him become. The report was true. In one letter to Lord John Russell. anclosing a copy of the circular of the U. S Secretary of the Treasury, instructing collectors of customs to seize and forfeit any merchandize, wherever nominally destined, on being satisfied that it was destined for the South be said:— It seems to me to be at the present moment very unadvisable for me to raise any question with the United States Government which can be avoided. I shall, therefore, if possible, refrain for the present from making any official remonstrance on the subject of these restrictions on commerce, and shall await instructions from Lordship concerning them ionable spy system, it must be remembered, has not been discontinued. Mr. Ashman was indeed recalled, but his duties were entrusted to more permanent agents, in the person of the consuls here. Secret police, too, have been employed amongst us, frequenting our hotels and dogging the footsteps of respectable men from door to door. Mr. Seward himself, in his annual report, avowed the former fact. The latter we have long known and warned our readers of, and we find it clearly stated in the Philadelphia Press, which speaks in glowing terms of the courage, the subtlety, and presence of mind of the chief of the government police, detectives or spies.—
In the course of the narrative, our American contemporary says :- " In Canada, his assistants have been constantly employed, watching the machinations of British and Secession residents, and in Toronto he captured a roll containing a long list of names and a subscription of \$20,000 to the Confederacy. He employs four officers in the British Provinces at the present time, and has a correspondent and secret officer in England, and another in France." Pleasant, very, is it not? How ong is this provocation to continue?"

Privileges to Canada built Ships.

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL, Feb. 11 .- The light Hon, the Lords of the Committe of Privy Council for Trade, give notice that the Monit of the 8th instant, contains a French Imperial decree, according to sea-going vessels built in Canada, the privilege of admission to registry in France, on the following conditions:—Sea going vessels of wood 25f., and of iron 70f. per Frenchton; hulls of vessels of wood 25f., and of iron 50f, per French ton; machinery fixed in either of the above, 25f. per 100 kilogrammes.

Belgian Emigration to Canada. The Brussels Observer, states that arrangements are making for a considerable emigra-

tion from Belgium to Lower Canada, during the present year. It is set forth as a reason for their emigration, that numerous families have been thrown out of employment by the introduction of English machinery into the linen manufactories, and an effort became necessary to rid the land of these non-producers. The Belgian journals anticipate that these emigrants will introduce flax growing and line. manufacturing on a large scale, into Lower

Canada.
Why cannot an effort be made to induce some of these Belgian emigrants to settle in New Brunswick ? The country, both in soil and climate, is admirably adapted to the growth of flax, and there is no reason why the manufacture of linen should not be introduced

The Intercolonial Railway

At the preliminary meeting for taking in consideration the propriety of forming an Association for watching over the interests of British North America, a number of speeches were made, and the last of these by Mr. John Arthur Roebuck, M. P., we here quote:-

Mr. Roebuck said, he had come to listen, as not to talk, his object being to know what t meeting proposed doing, and how it was, that length Englishmen had become alive to t importance of a question which he had been edeavouring to press upon them, for the last years. As there was nothing like an illustration to point an argument, he would mentione matter of very great importance, not only the colonies, but to England. Up to the ye 1838 or 1834, there existed in the colonies a system of government, which he, in common with

the distance of the first and the first transfer of the first tran

matters, and the same party that obstructed the completion of the railway, had felt the necessity of it. (Hear.) Far be it from him at the processory of the last two months. (Hear.) Far believed the sound and the world owed to the Premier's consummate knowledge, skill, and policy, the great results of the last two months. (Hear.) Lord Palmerston had his most cordial thanks, and the thanks of all England more displayed by Great Britain, by those principles of international law which had been laid down by the most distinguished livists, and the thanks of all England more displayed by Great Britain, by those principles of international law which had been committed. It had been pointed out to the present Administration, that the very thing might happen which in fact had happened—namely, that we might want immediate out to the present Administration. The might which in fact had happened—namely, that we might want immediate communication with Camda, at a time when her independence and strength had been committed. It had been pointed out to the present Administration, that the religious present of the section of the St. Lawrence was impossible and the importance of completing the railway was high for the fact had happened to the section of the section o would know more of us, but that England would know more of her colonies. Above all, he hoped that those persons whose business it was to govern the colonies, would learn something about them. ("Hear," and a laugh.)"



Later from England Arrival of the "America" at Halifax.

HALIFAX, March 22nd, 1862.

The America left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 8th; Queenstown on the 9th; arrived at Halifax at 2 a.m., on the 22nd. Has 30 passengers for Boston. The Edinburgh arrived at Queenstown, and the Jura at Londonderry on the night of the 6th, and both reached Liverpool on the night of the 7th.

New Cunard steamship Scotia arrived at Liverpool from the Clyde to take her place in the line; her performance on the passage reported highly satisactfory; her maximum speed on trial was 19 miles, average speed 17 miles per hour. The screw steamer Spartan, bound for Halifax, with military stores &c., was lost on the passage; seven persons drowned, including Captain Hand of the 63d Regiment, and his wife and child. Parliamentary proceedings on the 6th of slight The America left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the

Parliamentary proceedings on the 6th of slight importance. The House of Commons passed a number of important votes in army Estimates. Among the fortification votes was one of six thousand sterling for the defence of the Mersey.

A vote of ten thousand pounds for the enlarge ment of Sandhurst College was rejected by 28 majority against the Government. Sir G. C. Lewis during the debate, gave a complete denial to the reported failure of the Armstrong gun; said 24000 had thus far been manufactured, and with very slight exceptions they had inswered every exception entertained of them; he also showed that Government Stores of War Mater-

ial, &c., were equal to any emergency.
In House of Commons, on the 7th Gregory,
pursuant to notice, called attention to the lockade of the Southern ports, and moved for copy of any correspondence on the subject subsequent to papers already before the House; he expressed his strong sympathy with struggle rate States and declared that the separation of the South from the North, and reconstruction, were the only means by which we could hope to see slavery abolished in America. He conten that the efficiency of the blockade was a question of great importance to England and Europe; and asserted that our recognition of it in its present state had exposed us to severe criticism on the part of Foreign Jurists, amongst others M. De writers, had charged us with conniving at illegal blockade, and that, not for any friendly feeling towards the United States, but in order that we night make it the basis for enforceing our own arrogant pretensions when, having become beligerant ourselves, it might be to our interest to

set aside the principles of international law.

Our justice and impartiality were in fact involved in the matter if the blocdade were ineffectual we were condiving at use of weapon of warfare by one belligerent which was not in the power of the other to employ, and we were acting unjustly to fair traders by making commerce a matter of smugging and gambing speculation, and to a large portion of the working population of the country by depriv-ing them of that raw material, by manufacture of which they obtained a livelihood. Hitherto privations which had resulted in consequence had been patiently borne, but no one could say how much longer they would be endured when the impression was gaining ground daily that they were forced upon the country by il-legal acts. He had no desire to attack the Government for the course they had taken they had a difficult part to pley, and they had played it well, though resolved to vindicate, to the utmost extent, the honor of country, they had been actuated throughout by a spirit of forbearance and conciliation; but still they might go too far. The opinions of neutral Powers were almost unanimously against the legality of the blockade. Hitherto it had not fulfilled any of the conditions which could con-stitute it I gal and efficient; but on the contrary, steamers of light draught had continually run it, and were daily plying between various ports of the Southern States. In conclusion he urged that we continued to connive at an illegal and inefficient blockade in order to conciliate United States. The declaration of Paris would be, as far as regarded the Confederate states, a mookery; as regarded inter-national law, a delusion; and with respect to thing better than a snare.

he trade and commerce of the world, no-Mr. G. Bentick seconded the motion. He Mr. G. Bentick seconded the motion. He thought his hon, friend had established a clear case as to the inefficiency of the blockade. The only prospect of bringing about the conclusion of the war was by recognition on the part of this country, and by great European Powers, of independence of the South-rn States. The re-union of the Northern and Southern States, he recorded as a state of the states.

re-union of the Northern and Southern States, he regarded, as an utter impossibility; and the Northern States could not complain of recognition when they remembered that they derived their origin from successful secession from the Government of this country.

Mr. W. E. Forster denied that the blockade was ineffective, and stated that the list of upwards of 300 vessels, which had been handed in by Mr. Mason, as a list of vessels which had broken the blockade, had on examination, dwindled down to nineteen, and most of those had escaped on dark and stormy nights; thus evincing stringency rather than the inefficiency of the blockade. He also reminded the House, that during the war between England and her sevolted Colonies in America, no less than 500 privateers succeeded in getting out of American ports. He warmly eulogised the conduct of H. M. Government in reference to America, and said that their forb-carance and firmness had been the means of preserving us from one of the most deplorable wars in which it was

tween the Southern States and Cuba.

The Solicitor General was of opinion that it was the duty of the Government to maintain, as they had hitherto done, a strictly honest and impartial neutrality between the contending parties. With regard to blockade, its efficiency must be judged by Great Britain, by those principles of international law which had been laid down by the most distinguished jurists, and which had invariably been acted on when questions of blockade had arisen. England had as strong an interest as any country in the world in maintaining the rights of blockade by belligerent Powers, and she was bound to exercise the greatest caution before she took any course which might ultimately destroy the value of maritime supremacy—that great arm on which her independence and strength had been established. The Solicitor General entered into a lengthened argument, in the course of which he quoted numerous precedents to show that the blockade was as efficient as other blockades had been in formeryears, and that it would be a violation both of international law and of principles of neutrality to break it.

In 1798 a public notification was issued by the British Government that there would be a vigorous blockade at Havre; force was sert out to establish the blockade, but the commander was ous blockade at Havre; force was sert out to ous blockade at Havre; force was sert out to establish the blockade, but the commander was so remiss in the execution of his duty that he habitnally allowed ships to run in, so that practically it might be said there was no blockade at al', yet it was nevertheless held, that so long as force remained there, and notification was not ignored, the blockade was considered to be in any states.

existence, and any neutral vessel breaking i

was liable to capture. That was, he contended, a case strictly analogous to that of the blockade of the Southern ports, with this exception, that duties of blockade in force, in latter instance,

had been more vigorously executed. He com-plimented the speech of Mr. Foster, asserting that the facts which the hon, member had laid before the House were wholly unanswerable. The returns received by Government fully established the accuracy of his statistics and proved convincingly that there had only been one or two instances, and those too under cover of night, in which blockade had been successfully run, he had tailed to gather from the Hon, member f r Galway what was the precise end he wished to attain. Did he wish this Country to dictate to the United States, as to the manner in which beiligerent operations, so far as the blockade was concerned, was to be carried out, and if their offer was not accepted, to establish an armed neutrality, and by force break through and destroy the obstacles which the United States had placed to the access of our merchant vessels to particular ports? Such course on our part would have been actual war, and was not more honorable because unavowed. In conclusion he sp ke in terms of the highest commendation of the patient forbearance that the Manufacturing population of this country had exhibited under the privations this. unfortunate struggle had entailed upon them, and urged that deprecating voice, even more powerful than Government's, would have been eard from one end of the country to the other, if Ministers had listened for a moment to any proposition for breaking blockade; he resum ed his seat amidst loud cheers from all parts of the House, and after some remarks from Lord R. Cevil, and Admiral Walcot, motion was negatived without division. Mr. Layard in reply to Mr. D. Griffith, repeated statement

Times had editorial to show that present phase of American war exhibits simply a contest for border States, and says Federals will iected their alliance, and will be called upon to commence the work of subjugating the epormous territory inhabited by hostile and exasperated population. It can hardly even be persuaded they have gained a secure base for these operations, for Tennessee, though not wholly Secessionist in sentiment, is certainly not purely Unionist, and the probability is, that Northerners, if they do overrnn the State, will have to hold it as they hold Maryland, by the sword, at a cost proportioned to the extent of the territory. This is the position to which Northerners, on the most favorable supposition, will be brought; whereas, if reverses should befal their arms, the result may be most serious to them. They have undoubtedly asserted what had so long and so unaccountably obscured their military strength, but in such work as the re-establishment of the Union mere military superiority will be of very little

made on the previous evening, that officers of

Confederate steamer arrested at langier at the

instance of the U. S. Consul, had been re-

The Daily News regards the successes in Tennessee as of immense importance, and predicts, now that the North is organized and on the move, that it will continue to show its superiority over the South, and dispel the illuion that Southerners are invincible. It has not the slightest doubt but that the next three nonths will show many more capitulations. The Army and Navy Gazette doubts the strength of the Southern Armies in Virginia when it finds them so easily disposed of in

Tennessee.

The Herald complains of the fate of Gregory's motion in the House of Commons, as showing that England has no rule of conduct
—no principle of policy beyond the dictates of self interest.

The Daily News eulogises Foster's speech as a masterly reply to Gregory on the whole

Duncan Dunbar, an eminent ship owner in London, died suddenly. His property is estima-ted at one million and a halt, to two millions

A slight accident occurred to the Great Easton the gridiorn at Milford. One of the Bores of the gridiron caused an indentation in one of the ships plates, which would require to

s called for 24th. The Morning Post urges that the time is ripe for the solution of the Atlantic Telegraph Gibralter advices report the Sumter

here, and the Tuscarora lying off. Algesiras details are also given of the arrest at Tangier of one of the Sumter's officers, and Mr. Thompson, who lately filled the office of U. S. Vice Consul at Cadiz. Their landing at Tangier was accidental, and they were seized by the soldiers. Letters from Tangier of 26th by the soldiers. Letters from Tangier of 26th says that prisoners, who were confined in U. S. Consulate, were on that day embarked in the U. S. Ship of War Ino, which was sent from Algerias for the purpose of receiving them. Moorish Minister, it appears, had demanded their release, but the U. S. Consul, in reply, threatened to strike his flag and leave the country if interfered with in the disposal of his prisoners. The Moorish Minister thereupon allowed the prisoners to be embarked.—
The affair occasioned great excitement among Environments.

sylvania is suspended.

The Emperor is about to make a tour through Venetia, and will be absent about one month. The object of his journey is to review the troops forming Military Cordon between Austria, and Italian Territory.

TURIN, 8th, Athens 3d.—The Royal decree

offers amnesty to all military insurgents, except authors of rebeilion, until commencement of the bombardment of Nauplia and Tricoupis; French Minister at Athens charged to treat with the insurgents. Jour say PARIS, 9th .- The Moniteur says that the statement that students of the Polytechnic School were confined to the building in consequence of agitation in the Quartier Latin, was

incorrect.

TURIN, 9th.—Halia says conference between Garibaldi and Ratazzi nas had very important results, of a nature to exercise great influence over destinies of the country. Marquis Villa-mance is spoken of as Minister of Foreign At-

MADRID, 8th .- Madrid Journals assert that the news that Government contemplates recalling Gen. Prim, is incorrect. b to Several Spanish Prelates will attend the ap-

proaching Consecration at Rome.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds on was less disposition shown to take good bills below two and three eights per cent. In the United States securities and American Railways, buoyancy prevailed, and upward move-ment made further progress.

Australian gold to the value of three hun-dred and eighteen thousand pounds sterling has arrived. A million additional was still

known to be at sea. Total specie arrivals of the week reached nearly a million and a quarter sterling.
Cotton dull, and still declining. Breadstuffs still declining. Flour essier, 27s. to 30s

Wheat, quiet and steady, at 47s. Consols 93 and 931. Bullion in Bank decreased £75. 000. ARBAROUS INTRICTOR .- Just night Luning THE BEST A at second a

SUNDAY SCHOOL PAPER IN THE SHORT AND

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