The Mountains of Life.

11 SHAWO BY JAMES O. CLARK-THINKON There's a land far away mid the stars, we are told,
Where they know not the sorrows of time;
Where the pure waters wander thro' valleys of

And life is a treasure sublime;
Tis the land of our God, 'tis the home of the soul,
Where ages of splendor eternally roll—
Where the way weary traveller reaches his goal
On the evergreen mountains of life.

Our gaze cannot soar to that beautiful land, But our visions have told of its bliss, And our souls by the gale from its gardens are

fann'd
When we faint in the deserts of this.
And we sometimes have long d for its holy repose
When our spirits were torn with temptations and And we've drank from the tide of the river that From the evergreen mountains of life.

O! the stars never tread the blue heavens at night,
But we think where the ransomed have trod,
And the day never smiles from his palace of light,
But we feel the bright smile of our God
We are travelling homeward, thros changes and To a kingdom where pleasures unchangingly bloom And our guide is the glory that shines through the tomb,

From the evergreen mountains of life.

NOT TOO FAR APART.

redto lia elevie li Bry. T. D.

Where a merry little streamlet.
Goes laughing on its way.
In the golden summer sunset and it Nell and I were wont to stray, As they caught up one by one And ran off with all the kisses Of the fast departing sun.

> "Let's go this time," said Nelly, As we one day left the door, "To a place where we together, Have never been before; We've gone against the streamlet

In all our other walks, Let's follow now the water, "Till it leaps among the rocks." "No, no," I quickly answered,

The water, in its fall, Makes such a constant clatter We could not talk at all.' "Oh yes!" we could, she whispered— And I saw the blushes start— I'm sure it will be no trouble, If we're not too far apart.

We went as Nell suggested, And I found, upon my word, That every single syllable
Was quite distinctly heard.
And somehow, ever after,
Our August evening walks
Were dawn beside the brooklet

Where it leaps among the rocks.

. Sixol Miscellaneous.

Nova Scotia Politics. The vote in the Assembly, leaving the Government in a majority of two only, and the defection of Hon. Coin Campbell, an Executive Councillor, who has not only left the Government, but gone over to the Opposition, has placed political affairs in Nova Scotia in a critical position. On Monday last Dr. Tupper said it was impossible for any Government to be more thoroughly defeated then they were on Saturday night last. A member of the Ex. ecutive had felt himself bound conscientiously. to abandon his position, and state that he could not sustain a Government in imposing additional taxation, and in opposing the proposed reductions. Accordingly, he resigned is seat in the Executive, and voted against his former colleagues. Under these circumstances he (Dr. 1.) could not conceive that the Lieutenant Governor, after his expressed sentiments, could hesitate for a moment as to the course he would pursue, when the Government stood so clearly in an admitted minority

before the country. Hon. Mr. Howe then replied that he presumed that the Lieutenant Governor would act as was due to his position as Queen's representative and to the people of Nova Scotia It was his own intention, he went on to say, to pass the Revenue Bill; and when that was done, he might endeavor, as head of the Government, to reconstruct it on a legitimate and honorable basis. But if he should fail in that course, it was not for him now to state what were his intentions.

The hon, gentleman also stated that, out of deference to the large vote of Saturday night last, he had written to the Lieutenant Govenor requesting him to ascertain from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether his salary could be reduced. He also read copies of letters which he had addressed to the Piesident of the Council, Postmaster General, Com-missioner of Crown Lands, head of the Revenue Department, asking them what amounof reduction could be made in their respective departments. Beside these, was a letter to the Chief Justice and Judges, in respect to their salaries. He concluded by stat-ing that if he found by their answers that any saving could be effected, he would not refuse to reduce the estimates in Committee of Sup-

Dr. Tupper and Mr. Johnston then addressed the House, denouncing the course taken by the lowering the dignity of the representatives of the people. It was almost incredible said the former that the leader of an administration in a country which enjoys Responsible Government should assume a position which was equivalent to affirming that the purse strings of the Province are held not by the Assembly composed of men elected by the people—but by the Lieut. Governor, by the Judges, by subordinate officers and by the Legislative Council, an altogether irresponsible body. No words of his were sufficient to express the humiliation that he felt when he saw such a spectacle as had been exhibited that day. He had seen many acts committed by the Government that lowered their position before the House and the country; but he had never dreamt that ment that lowered their position before the House and the country; but he had never dreamt that the hour would come when the leader of a Gov-ernment would, in the presence of the people's representatives, take the position that he had, and surrender up the functions which he derived from the people themselves. It was the duty of the President of the Council to have obtained the ken, if he at all regarded the asping at the retention of pow

cents; port and sherry costing £20 stg. per pipe, 80 cents per gallon; under £20, 40 cents per

gallon; seigars and snuff, 20 per cent.; patent medicines, 20 per cent,; advalorum duties increased 24 per cent, ale, beer, and porter, 10 cents per gallon, tobacco, 4 to 5 cents. The Tariff being thus secured, it remains to be seen whether Mr. Howe and his Government will resign, or go to the people. One, or the other, the Government ought to do, in conformi-

in a manner by no means creditable. Latest from Nova Scotia. The Halifax Evening Express of Fri-

ty with the pledges heretofore given. But they

may do neither, and may continue to hold office.

In the House of Assembly on Wednesdey last the Hon. Mr. Johnston palled upon the Government for an explanation as regards the course they intended to pursue. As respects a recon struction of the Government, that could not be effected, as every member of the opposition that had voted against the Government on Saturday last, had unanimously decided not to receive an evertures from those who now administered the affairs of the province. The Hon. Mr. Howe, in reply, stated that he had no intention of carrying on a Government with so small a majority as two, in consequence of which the business o the House would be put through as speedily as possible, and an appeal made to the people of the

Yesterday the House was engaged in Com mittee of Supply.

Emigration.

The Canadian News and New Brunswick Herald of March 6th, published in London, and in part supported by the Government of this Province, has the following :-

"We learn with pleasure that Lord Palmersten with his characteristic generosity in the management of his Irish estates, has given in; structions to his agents to find out those of his tenantry desirous of emigrating to Canada, and afford them not only the means of going, but also provide them with the necessary tools, &c., to enable them on reaching their new home, to commence work. It is to say unnecessary that many have already availed themselves of this noble offer, and that many are arranging to follow .-Every information regarding Canada is now in great demand in Ireland, and the labors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, who are so seducusly supplying it gratuitously, are worthy of all praise. The Government agents, Mr. J. Doualdson, of Londonderry, and Mr. Charlton, of Cork, are both actively engaged in making known, in their several districts, the greater ad vantages Canada presents to intending emigrants than any other of England's colonies, and with their united efforts, added to those of the Secretary of the Company referred to, we shall be much disappointed if the results of the Irish emigration, of the present season, be not of the most satisfactory character. It is, of course, im possible at this early period, to state the number of Irish, families likely to settle in Canada during the current year, but we learn from very reliable authority, that they will not fall far short of 15,000 souls?

This is exceedingly cool on the part of the New Brunswick Herald, which does not condescend to notice New Brunswick at all, while lauding Canada, and pointing out the greater advantages it offers, over any other of England's Colonies!

Military Defences of these Colonies.

The principles, with reference to the mi litary defences of those Colonies, which were lately adopted in Parliament, are precisely those which Mr. Gladstone gave in ce last session before the Comm on Military expenditure. But these principles are by no means new. They were laid down explicitely by Earl Grey, in 1851, when Secretary of State for the Colonies during the administration of Lord John Russell. Earl Grey agreed that the exercise of the power of self-government imposes upon Colonial dependencies of the Empire, the duty of relieving the Imperial Treasury from a part of the changes it has borne on their account.

In 1853, Earl Grey published a work in two volumes, entitled, "The Colonial Po licy of Lord John Russell's administration. which ought to be in the possession c every man, who is, or expects to be, in public life in the Colonies. In that work will be found at length, a despatch, which Earl Grey, as Colonial Secretary, sent in 1851 to Lord Elgin (then Gov. Gen.) on the civil list and military expenditure of Canada. From this despatch we make some extracts, the first of which is as fol-

"Canada (in common with the other British Provinces in North America) now possesses in the most ample and complete manner in which it is possible that she should enjoy it the advantage of self-government in all that relates to he internal affairs. It appears to Her Majesry' Government that this advantage ought to carry with it corresponding responsibilities, and that the time is now come when the people of Canada must be called upon to take upon themselves larger share than they have hitherto done of the expenses which are incurred on this account. and for their own advantage. Of these expenses, by far the heaviest charge which falls upon this country, is that incurred for the military protection of the Province. Regarding Canada as a most important and valuable part of the Empire, and believing the maintenance of the conection between the Mother country and the Colony to be of the highest advantage to both t is far from being the view of Her Majesty Government, that the general military power of the Empire is not to be used in the protection of this part of Her Majesty's dominious. But looking to the rapid progress which Canada now making in wealth and population, which to the prosperity which she at this moment enjoys, it is the conviction of Her Majesty's Government that it is only due to the people of this country that they should now be relieved from a farg proportion of the charge which has hitherto been imposed upon them, for the protection of a Cole ly, now well able to do much towards protection

"In adopting this principle, I need hardle bserve to you, that Her Majesty's Government would merely be reverting to the former Conthat up to the period of the war of the American Revolution, the then British Colonies which how form the United States, as well as the Wes Indian Colonies, were required to take upon themselves the principal share of the burden their own protection, and even to contribute the military operations undertaken to extend the Colonial possessions of the British Crown. The North American Colonies defended the nselves almost entirely from the fierce Indian tribes, by which these infant communicies were frequently imperilled, and furnished no inconsiderable proportion of the force, by which the contest of British power with that of France was maintained on the continent of America; and the West Indian Colonies did not, in proportion to their means, make less exertions."

Earl Grey proceeds to point out that H. M. Government, would have proceed to y proposes duties on French wines which will ed at an earlier period to carry out their smount to an almost total prohibition. "Let our policy, but for a time of commercial and Suppuilders look to it!" general depression in Canada, which ren-dered it unfavourable for such animportant change. Earl Grey then says :

bisching the fisch relations of the Militos Country and the Colony on a permanent and equitable footing. They are the more induced to adopt this view of the subject, because they are pre-

pared to recommend to Parliament, that assist ance of the same kind with that which has prov ed so enfinently useful to Canada in the construction of the St. Lawrence Canals, should be extended to her in respect of another public work, calculated to be hardly less beneficial to her than these Canals. In another despatch, I will explain to your Lordship the views of her Majesty's Govornment with regard to the meaus by which it is hoped that the construction of the Quebec and Halifax Railway may be accomplish-ed. I only advert to the subject at present, for the purpose of observing, that while the credit of this country is exerted to enable Canada to extend her public works, and to develop her resources, I feel confident that the Parliament Canada will readily co-operate with her Majes-ty's Government, in adopting measures for di-

minishing the charge on the British Treasury for the defence of Canada. It will thus be seen that the Halifax and Quebec Railway had the approval of Lord John Russell's Government who intended to ask Parliament for aid toward its construction, always however upon the condition that the Imperial Treasury should be relieved, to some extent, of the charges for the defence of British North America. In commenting upon this despatch, and

the principles therein enunciated, Earl

Grey, in his work, says; "Our retirement from office took place before these instructions could be fully acted upon. The call upon Canada, to take upon herself a farger portion than heretofore, of the charges "incurred on her account, was intended to be coupled with an application to parliament, not only to provide for the Salary of the Governor-General, but also to give the assistance of the British Treasury towards the execution of the projected line of railway, for connecting the itish Provinces in British North America. The final result of the communications between 'the several provinces on this last subject was not received, until we had ceased to be advisers wof the Crown. While this remained uncertain, we were not in a position to bring the question under the consideration of Parliament; I will therefore say nothing further with respect to it, except that I learned with deep regret, that the scheme for the execution of the projected railway, to which the three Provinces had, with much difficulty, been brought to agree, had not received the approbation of our successors.'

Here then we find the true position of the whole matter as regards the Great Intercolonial Railway now, as well as heretofore. Although Mr. Gladstone has not yet held out any promise of asking Parliament to grant a subsidy to the Halifax and Quebec Railway, yet it is clear, he will only do so on the terms first proposed by Earl Grey; and all who advocate the construction of that great and important work should at once turn their attention, and devote themselves, to the settlement of the preliminiary question, as to the amount these Colonies will contribute toward their own defence. That matter being satisfactorily adjusted, they may, then, fairly call upon Parliament, and in all probability would do so successfully.

CANADA.

At the opening of the Canadian Parliament last week, the Legislative Council for the first time exercised its right of electing its speaker, or as we say in this Province, its president. The Council did honour to itself by choosing as its presiding officer, the Hon. Sir Allan MacNab, Baronet, who was proposed by Sir E. P. Tache, seconded by Mr. Malcolm Cameron.

The Lower House selected as its speaker, Jo seph Edward Turcotte, Esq., member for Three

The opposition availed themselves of the elec tion of a speaker, to make it a party question, and thus test the relative strength of parties in the Assembly. The vote for the Government Candidate was 66, and for the opposition 53, thus showing a majority for the Government of 13, in addition to three or four of its supporters who had not arrived at Quebec. It is stated also, that the members for Upper Canada are divided opposition, the Government majority being Lower Canadian members.

Sir John Beverley Robinson Bart, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, has retired from the Court of Queen's Bench, and Mr. Justice McLean has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship, Mr. Justice Hagarty has been promoted from the Common Pleas to the vacant Judgeship on the Queen's Bench, and the late Solicitor General, Mr. Morrison, is Justice Hagarty's successor in the Common Pleas.

The Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, Commissioner o Crown Lands, has accepted the Chancellorship of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, va cant by the retirement of Chancellor Blake. It is believed that Mr. Merwood, at present Receiver General of Canada, will succeed Mr. pated," Vankoughnet in the Crown Land Department.

CANADIAN SHIPPING IN FRANCE.

The Baron Builleau, Consul General of France in Canada, has addressed a letter to the Toronto Globe in which he states that the Globe was in to be admitted to registry in France, on terms less favourable than to those built in the United Kingdon. The Baron says that the terms are identical with those which are required of ves sels constructed in the United Kingdom, or in Belgiam, the only countries which at present possesso with Canada, the advantage of being able to sell their ships in the French Empire.

The Consul General avails himself of the opportunity to state, that the decree of the 5th of pamber of clerks day and the first state life over Feb., only completes a series of custom medifications which have been accomplished in France during the last three years, all tending to re lieve from duties the products of Canada, which are now admitted into all the ports of the Empire, eather free, or at nominal rates.

If appears that these valuable concessions

tend only to Canada, and not to the other North granted because Canada by its tariff has wisely provided for the admission of the light wines of France, and some other of its products, at low The Baron Boilleau visited this Province last summer, with the view, as is sald, of inducing the

Government of New Brunswick to enter into

similar arrangement with France, as had been effected in Canada, but had no success. House, and we trust the Executive will be called upon to state, if any, and what, negociations or correspondence took place with the Baron on this very important subject. 10 3.24

ada, which has already set the principal shipyards of Quebec in active motion, our Provincial Secre-

A Political Crisis in Nova Scotia, By the secession of the Hon. Colin Campbell from the Government of Nova Scotia, and his vote with the opposition on Dr. Tupper's amendment to the Revenue Bill, the Government have been reduced to a majority of two. They are

NEW-BRUNSWICK BAPTIST AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR. it will be my duty to advise its reconstruction; and should I fail to strengthen it. I shall not

> session, to appeal to the country." The Newfoundland Fisheries A telegraphic despatch of from Washington tates, that the French Government refuse to appoint a Commissioner on the part of France,

to meet other Commissioners on behalf of England and the United States, for the purpose of making enquiries, and suggesting measures, for the protection and preservation of the fisheries of Newfoundland, which of late years have great ly fallen off, in consequence, as is alleged, of the improper modes of fishing adopted by French fishermen.

The "Nashville."

This troublesome Southern vessel has again escaped, this time from Beaufort, N. C., and is once more at sea, under her dashing commander, Captain Peagrim. The escape of this vessel appears to create great ire at the North, and the Boston Courier says r-

"If any further proof of the incompetency of Gideon Wells has been wanting, in order to dismiss him without the appearance of injustice, it is now afforded in the escape of the Nashville.—
While a fleet of steamers and ships have been despatched to hunt for the Sumter all over the Atlantic ocean, north and south, the Nashville, is allowed to enter one of our own blockaded ports by at least apparent neglect, has been permitted to depart under circumstances such as almost force upon us the suspicion that they could not have existed without the actual intention of the Department of the Navy! Her exact locality has been known for weeks, and the harbor from which she must and did make her exist, was left to be blockaded, if the telegraph report truly, by a slow screw steamer and one of the sailing bortions purchased from the merchant service! "Now it was perfectly well known that Burnide's advance would compel the rebels either to ourn the Nashville or to run her out. She is known to be so fast a ship that she was formerly employed in the Collins line to Liverpool. That she could elude the Cambridge and Gemsbok has absolutely certain. That we had other steamers on less important stations, which could have intercepted her, is equally sure.

Island No. 10.

This Island in the Mississippi for which such a desperate struggle is now taking place, is thus described in an American paper

"This island is situated in the corner of that bend of the Mississippi River which touches the horder of the Tennessee, a few miles further up the river than New Madrid although nearly southwest of that point. It is located about two hundred and forty miles from St. Louis, and nine hundred and fifty miles from New Orleans. The elevation of the river at this point is about two hundred feet above the level of the delta, at its mouth. The average depth of the water at this point is from ninety to one hundred and twenty feet, and the breadth of the stream from mainland to mainland, about nine hundred yards. The current runs by the island at a moderately fast rate, and with the power of the three rivers -Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio-combined.
The island is near the southern, or what might be termed the eastern, bank of the river, but that, at this point, the stream varies from its southern course and turns abruptly to the northwest, leaving this island in the southern angle of the bend. It is about forty-five miles, by the course of the river, south of Columbus, and about course of the river, south of Columbus, and about those exhibitions, which can only be made a just twenty-six miles from Hickman. It is near such a place as the British Parisinent, and at

With regard to the defences of this Island, the New York World thus speaks:---

"If as is stated by the Southern journals Beauregard himself planned the defences of Is and No. 10, he is certainly a military engineer f remarkable skill and resources. No matter how this contest may end, the record will show that, for the object in view, the forts and butteries on this island and the adjoining shores were the very best that could have been devised. The mortar fleet and the peculiar armament of the gunboats was designed for high blaffs surmounted by batteries, as at Fort Henry, Fort Donelexactly equal between the Government and the son, and Columbus, but the peculiarity of the defenses of this island is that the heavy siege guns are placed as nearly as possible to the wa-ter line; thus presenting but an indifferent mark to our gunners and rendering ineffective much of the mortar practice of our fleet. The 64 pounders on the Benton are no match for the 128 pound guns in position on the shore, and hence the disadvantage under which Commodore Foote has labored. He is unable, also, to bring his boats into close action, as, if an accident should happen to the pilot-house or rudder, they would float under the guns of the enemy and be

"At the last advices it was evident that nothing could be done to dislodge the enemy from he island until the shore batteries were taken y a land attack of Gen. Pope's troops. We may ear of the contest at any moment, and from the known caution and skill of that officer, a favorable issue to the fight may be reasonably antici-

How the North is to be Taxed.

The enormous expenses incurred by the Civil War, render necessary a resort to taxation, of such an excessive character, as will make all emor in stating that Canadian built vessels were classes in the Northern States suffer severely.

Hereafter, these Northern States will in all probability, be among the most heavily taxed countries in the world. Here is an abstract of the "Tax Bill" now before Congress, and about to be imposed on our American cousins:

"It provides the appointment by the President of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with a salary of \$5,000 per annum, his office to be in the Treasury Department, with a suitable

"The country is to be divided, as the President may direct into convenient collection districts, with an assessor and collector appointed by the President for each district, who shall have power to appoint such deputies as may be

"The hill provides for a duty on spirituous liquors of 15 cents per gallon; ale and beer, \$ per barrel; stem or leuf tobacco, 3 cents per on cigars, 5, 10 and 20 cents per pound, accord ing to value; on lard and linesed oil, burning fluid and coal oil, 5 cents per gallon; refined coal oil, 10 cents per gallon; gas, per 1,000 feet, 25 cents; bank-note paper, 5 cents per pound; printing paper 3 mills per pound; soap, 5 mills per pound; soat, 5 cents per pound; soat, 5 cents per pound; sole neather. I cent per pound; upper leather one half cent per pound; flour 10 cents per barrel and all manufactures, 3 per centum ad valorem on rail road passengers, 2 mills per mile of travel; commutation lickets, 3 per cent; steamboa travel, 1 mill per mile; omnibuses, ferry-b and horse railroads, 3 per cent on gross rece from passengers; advertisements, 5 per cent

From California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. hesitate, having wound up the business of the

San Francisco, March 24 .- Sailed, steamer " Sonora," for Panama, with 170 passengers and \$600,000 in treasure for New York, and \$300,000 for England. Dates from Oregon and British Columbia are to the 15th. The ice in the Columbia and

Frazer rivers has commenced breaking up. Thirteen miners, have been murdered by the Snake Indians in the Salmon river mines. SAN FRANCISCO, March 25 .- The Honolulu

Advertisen authoritatively denies that any agents ever went to England to hypothecate the entire group of Islands as security for a loan. There is no necessity for a loan, much less a forced one.

The California Legislature to-day passed a resolution requesting the Governor to tele-graph to the President if the condition of for-eign affairs would render it advisable for this State to fortify her harbours.

The "Merrima

The New Orleans Crescent says the Merrimac's engines are five hundred and ten horsepower, and, in spite of her gent weight, it is thought she will make from twelve to fifteen miles an hour. She does not naw, by a foot and a half, as much water as was expected. When afloat she presents to the nemy only a roof above the water. All of hermachinery is below above the water. All of hermachnery is below the water line. Her sides an roof are composed of oak twenty-eight inches hick, covered with six inches of plate and railroad iron. She has an apparatus for throwig hot water on boarders. Her armament consists of fen guns only, all rifled. The guns in her sides, four in number, are eighty-pounders. These at the bow and stern throw a one hundred pound solid shot, or a one hundred and twenty-pound shell, and these guns have three ports, which enables her to give a broadside of six guns, She has furnaces for heating shot. Her crey consists of ten lieutenants and three handred and fifty picked men, and among them the best gunners in the old navy. She has under water a wedge-shaped prow of oak and from thirty-three feet long. The objection to her, the Crescent says, is the fact that she is entirely dependent on her machinery; if that yets out of order the becomes a carre log in that gets out of order she becomes a mere log in the water.

Eiglish Honour. [From the london Times, March 10.]

The North will learn from the late debate in the House how entirely unjust was the suppo-sition, so generally entertined, that we took advantage of the Trent affar, in order to lobtain an excuse for liberating the cotton of the South, and the South must also by this time be aware that if they trusted to the selfishness of the great European powers they underestimated the sense of justice and fair play which

characterizes the people of B Mr. Seward may profess toob y the law of nations only when he finds it his interest to do so, "We disclaim all limitations of the kind, and are willing to abide by fair houer, and duty, at the extense of what m be, a very heavy and grievous sacrifice, rc only of wealth, but of the comfo t and presperity of a large and interesting class of our population.

The Challenge. Upon the recent "Message" sent by the G'

DONOGHUE to Sir Robert Pel, in order to arrange a duel after the most approved fashion of the olden time, the London Thes has the follow-"The O DONOGHUE has been making one of

century. With the perfect certainty of un unpleasant consequences, he has beer able to tam-per with his allegiance; to defy his SOVERGON, and finally to insult his opponent in the floor of the House of Commons, In the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, singular personages appeared in the streets of London, under quaint Irish denominations, with bands of retainers in barbarie ac cotrements. The Court connived at a preach of the law, that would not have been tolerated in any rational Englishman, and which on y amused the rabble, for there was no surer way the ghost of Irish independence, than to let it show its if in the streets at midday. The O DONOGHUE does not walk down Parliament street with a score of two of half naked savages at his heels, carrying axes and crossbows, or Sir R. MAYNE would certainly interfere. So he is tobiged to content bimself with a standing appeal o the equalty obsolete usage of trial by is only a form, but it is effectual for tion. For those who like that sort of thing the recipe is simple and sure. Abuse a whole to tion, and the Government, in particular : provoke some just remarks in Parliament; walk out of the House with an indignant fling; send a friend to demand an explanation; and, when finally called on to apologize for the breach of privilege. take the opportunity for any further remarks that may occur to you, upon the head or the heart, or the person, or the history, of the man you wish to annoy. There is only one way in which this process can possibly be disappointed and that is, if your man has the wisdom to say nothing about you, or to content himself with the barest allusion. This requires more selfcommand than everybody possesses. It would have been enough, if the Irish Secretary had merely called attention to the failure of the meeting at the Rotunda, as admitted by the Chairman himself. He did more. He said, what was perfectly true, that the authors of the demonstration did not succeed in getting any respectable people to attend. It was only too true, and so it gave the O'Donoghue an opportunity of performing on the stage of Parliament, an old Irish farce, of as thoroughly fictitions a character as the Colleen Bawn or the Lily of Killarney. With the O'Donogline we find no fault. It is th best thing he can do. But it is wisdom to allow him as few occasions as possible, and to see tha he confines himself to the proper place and ime int two days in some (aminem

Dreadful Loss of the Spartan Governmen Transport Steamer.

We regret to announce the loss of a very fine steamer, which had been taken up by the Admiralty for the conveyance of stores to North America, and was attended with a melancholy sacrifice of life. The ill-fated ship was the Spartan, an iron screw steamer of 1,070 tons, recently built, under special survey, by Messis. Pyle & Co., of Hartlepool, fitted with four water-tight bulkheads, and was classed A 1 for thirteen years. Having been brought up to the Thames, she proceeded to the Deptford dockyard, and shipped ed to the Deptford dickyard, and shipped a large quantity of stores, and eventually left Falmouth on the 2d February, on her first voyage, for Halitax and St. John, N. B. She had on board four passengers—Capt. Hands of the 63rd Regt., his wife, child and servant. From the time of the steamer leaving the Channel, nothing was heard or her until yester lay, when Messrs. Fleming, of Austinfriars, agents for the owners, received a telegraphic communication from Capt. Wiggins, the muster of the Spartan, to the effect that she had been lost in the Atlantic. As far as could be learned it appeared that the unfortunate ship encountered the full sury of the terrific which have occasioned so much have amongst vessels 'ray rsing the Atlantic, and after the most fearful rolling and heaving she spring a leak, and at length the crew were compelled to abandon for. This took place on the 16th

and freight were insured to the extent of £30,000, the bulk of which was effected at Lloyd's. The cargo and stores was valued at £30,000.

Drunkenness in the Confederate Army. Whiskey! Whiskey! Whiskey! In the cars, at the shanties, at the groceries, at the groggeries, in village taverns and city hotels -whiskey!
"Officers with gold lace wound in astonish

ing involutions upon their arms, private sol-diers in simple homespuns, and civiliaus in broadcloth, all seem to drick whiskey, with persistent energy and perseverence. They drink it, too, in quantities which would astonish the nerves of a cast-iron lamp post, and of a quality which would destroy the digestive organs of the ostrich. If it did nothing worse than shatter nerves and impair digestion, this wide-spread vice would demand legislative action. But these copious libations degrade the officers, demoralize the soldiers, and debase civilians. Of these three classes there are two whose misconduct deserves the severest censure; we allude to officers and civilians who forget their duties so far as to inlulge in this brutalizing vice."

Sale of City Revenues.

The public Revenues of the city were sold at 12 o'clock on Saturday, in the Market Square, by Thos. Hanford. A large crowd was present, and the bidding and opposition were spirited, as will be seen by the amounts obtained. The sources of revenue, the names of purchasers, and the amounts, are as follow. The total shows an increase of more than £600 over the receipts of last year.

Market Wharves and Slip, Richard Seely, £660 00 harlotte Street Extension and Break-290 00 water, T. McCarthy, enchorage M. McAnulty 496 00

Veighing Machines.
Union Street, and Hay Market, John Winters,
Sidney Ward, Henry O'Neil,

Union Street Slip, Daniel Donovan, North Slip, Thos. Fairweather, Sidney Market Slip, A.C.O.Trentowsky, North Rodney Wharf Peter Bernard. South do do do O.B. Cougle, Weighing Machine, Carleton, Isaac O. Beatteny, maind soul

Slippage — Market Slip, Guy's Ward, Joseph Dunham, do Watson Slip, do do Ship Slip, 09 10 M'ket Slip, Brock's Ward, Sam'l Northup. 6 00 sales or on the table of the Mouse.

FIRE IN INDIANTOWN. Shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in a house owned by a mun named Hamin, and adoining a house owned by a Mr. Lee, situate on the road leading to Indiantown, both of which were consumed. Hamlin's house was insured for \$1600. Lee, we understand, was not insured.

Fire On casting away a match used in light ng a fre, about 8 o'clock this morning, in the shop of Mr. Price, King Square, it communicated with a barrel of burning fluid, which exploded. Considerable damage was done to the shop and goods before the frames could be stayed.—Globe.

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