Poetry.

THE BUILDERS.

BY LONGFELLOW.

"All are architects of fate, Working in these walls of Time; Some with massive deeds and great, Some with ornaments of rhyme

Nothing useless is, or low; Each thing in its place is best; And what seems but idle show, Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise, Time is with materials filled Our to-days and yes erdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these; Leave no yawning gaps between; Think not, because no man sees, Such things will remain unseen.

In the olden days of art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part; For the gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well, Both the unseen and the seen; Make the house where gods may dwell Beautiful, entire, and clean

Else our lives are incomplete, Standing in these walls of time-Broken stairways, where the feet Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build to-day, then, strong and sure, With a firm and ample base; And ascending and secure Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain To those turrets, where the eye Sees the world as one vast plain, And one boundless reach of sky."

Family Reading.

Don't Scold.

I was making a dress for my little two ponse. year old Fanny, and would have finished it last evening but for lack of just one half a vard of trimming.

"Too bad," said I, in a tone of impatience, letting my hands fall into my lap. "What is too bad?" asked my husband in his quiet way, glancing up from the book he was reading.

"My trimming is short just half a yard, and I can't finish this dress to-night. It is so provoking! I was sure five yards would'nt be enough, but Mrs. Slade said she only used four and a half on her Pinky's frock, and insisted that I shouldn't buy any more. I wish people would mind their own business.'

I was really out of humor, and answered a remark from my husband in a pettish way. He said nothing further, but kept on with his reading, while I worried myself in a fruitless manner over the unfinished dress, and made myself, I am ashamed to say, quite unhappy about it.

On the next morning, after breakfast, as my husband stood with Fanny in his arms, receiving his good-bye hug and kiss, I called out to him from the dining

"Stop a minute, Henry. I want you to get me a yard of that trimming. It won't be much out your way to go by Maxwell's. Just wait until I run up stairs and get a piece of it for a sample.'

"Now you won't forget?" I said, handing him the sample of trimming wrapped

" Of course not," he replied, with a plea-

sant laugh.

"Oh. but you are so forgetful, Henry. I had my reasons for doubting the fidelity of his memory; he is not always faithful in the performance of my triling commissions; and no wonder, for he has a world of business cares and perplexities on his

"Never fear, you shall have your trimming. Do you think that I'd forget anything that was for my little Fanny?" and he hugged the darling close to his bosom. nearly smothering her with kisses. In the next minute he was in the street.

My husband's business is away down town, nearly two miles from our dwelling, and he is usually absent from morning till night. Twenty times in the day, I had Fanny's new dress in my hand-it was a delicate blue merino, just suiting her fair complexion-and every time I wished for the trimming, that I might give it the finishing touch. As evening approached, and the time for my husband to return drew near, my thoughts dwelt more intently on the trimming.

"How foolish," said I, mentally, "to let my mind become so absorbed in a tri-

Darkness came down, the gas was lighted, and I sat, with Fanny in a little chair by my side, awaiting the moment when my husband should come in. His key rattled in the door, and Fanny, starting to her feet, went flying down stairs. I sat still by my workstand, on which the blue merino dress was lying ready for the deficient trimming. I heard Fanny's laughing cry of joy as she sprang into her father's arms; the sound of well-known steps came up the stairs, and in a moment after my husband entered the room, his face all aglow with pleasure, bearing his precious burden. That child was his idol, and Fanny loved him with an ardor that made me at times feel almost jealous.

"Have you got the trimming?" I asked, forgetting to press forward and put up my lips for the accustomed kiss.

" Now that is too bad!" he exclaimed, a shadow falling over his face. "It hasn't once crossed my mind since I left the house this morning. I had had such a busy day, and so many things to occupy my mind."

My heart gave an indignant bound; the

him to do anything more for me.

"I'm very sorry," he replied, in a tone ef regret.

But I would take no apology; the neglect seemed so inexcusable. He had to pass Maxwell's in going and returning, and it would't have taken five minutes to match the trimming. I don't remember all that I said; but I must have spoken in a very unwifely manner. My husband, after excusing himself, made no further reply, but looked grieved and hurt. Fanny made a movement to get down from his arms, and he set her on the floor. As soon as she was released, she came quickly across the room to where I was sitting, drew down my head, and lifting her tear-filled eyes to my face, whispered through quivering lips, this sentence, which went rebukingly to my

"Den't told papa! He's dood!" I couldn't stand that. Yes, he was kind and good, thoughtful and loving; and for that one act of forgetfulness, in the midst of a busy, and for all I knew, perplexed and anxious day, I had assailed him with harsh words on the instant he crossed the

threshold of his home. "Yes, darling, papa is good," I whispered back, as I kissed my precious little monitor, "and I'll never scold him again." Repentant tears were in my eyes as I

rose and crossed the room. "Forgive me, dear," I said, as I laid my ips on his clouded forehead. "It was a moment of forgetfulness. The trimming is of no consequence. I shall be out tomorrow, and will get it myself."

"I am sorry about it," he answered. It was a little thing, and I should have comembered it. In the future I will be more thoughtful.'

"And so will I," was my penitent res-And I trust that I have been. Dear little Fann! Can I ever forget her look

and tone, when she said-"Don't told papa! He's dood!"

No, never.—Home Magazine.

Miscellaneous.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

By the arrival of the mail steamer "Ospray' at Halifax from St. John's, we have Newfound land papers to the 8th instant.

The whole of the papers of the Island, twelve n number, have for some time been discussing various questions connected with the fisheries. Some very good articles have appeared connected with the falling off of the Cod fishery, caused by improper modes of fishing, but in general, a great amount of trash has appeared n the subject.

After the elections last year, when it had een ascertained that the former party which ad held the Government had been clearly defeated, a petition was forwarded to Her Majesty from the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John's, the Right Rev. Dr. Dalton, Roman Catholi Bishop of Harbor Grace, the Catholic Clergy, and other inhabitants of Newfoundland, praying for the recall of Sir Atexander Bannerman rom his position as Governor of the Island.

This petition was not forwarded to the Coonial Office through the Governor, as it should have been, but was presented to the Duke of Newcastle by Mr. Monsell, M. P. for Limerick. The following despatch from the Duke thereapon, has been officially published at St. Johns:—

DOWNING STREET, 5th April, 1862. Newfoundland. No. 153.

SIR,-I have received from the Right Honrable W. Monsell, M. P. for Limerick, a Petition addressed to the Queen by the Roman Catholic Bishops, Clergy, and others, Inhabitants of Newfoundland, praying for your recall from the Government of that Island.

The irregular course adopted by the Petiioners in not sending this Petition through the Governor, in accordance with the established rule, would have afforded reasonable grounds for referring it to you for your report; but, as you have had an opportunity of making your observations upon it, as stated in your Despatch of the 13th of August, 1861, I have o request that you will acquaint the Petitioners that, on the whole, I resolved to overlook the irregularity, and lay the Petition before the Queen, but that I did not feel it my duty to advise Her Majesty to take any steps on its contents. I have the lonor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir A. BANNERMAN, &c. &c. THE SEAL FISHERY.

The St. John's Daily News of May 7th says: Up to yesterday, we believe, there were only about thirty-three arrivals from the Seal Fishery. The season has been one of the most unfortunate ever known; the outfit was, in the first place, a comparatively small one, and he result has been unsatisfactory, so far as it goes. We give below the names of vessels arrived with the quantity of seals taken by each. Of course this is only an approximate statement-but it is near enough to the truth, to be taken as a fair sample of what has been done this spring. Up to this time, last year, there were about 214,100 seals brought in. This year, to date, we have only about 21,540, showing an amazing decrease. Last year, the first thirty-three arrivals averaged 3,150 seals per vessel; this year, the same number of vessels, the first and only ones arrived, average

only about 600. Whilst we have thus to lament the unfortunate result of the spring fishery, so far as the outfit is concerned, we have, on the other hand, to congratulate ourselves upon the fact that so prosperous a harvest has fallen to the people of the northern districts of the Island. We have no doubt whatever that the catch of seals along the shore in the neighborhood of Fogo and Twillingate and Hall's Bay will not be much short of 100,000; were it not for this fortunate ercumstanc: the result to the people in that quarter would be most disastrous."

WINTER FISHERY AT NEWFOUNDLAND. From the Newfoundland Courier of May 7th. "Amid the general depression in the busiblood rushed to my face; I was disappointed and angry. "It is too bad!" I replied sharply. "Too bad that my hustant hat the catch of Herring has been not only band can't attend to my most trifling re- very good but extremely opportune, keeping

quest. It will be a long time before I ask | many of the people from starvation who otherwise would have wanted food.

"On the extreme Western Shore, the winter codfish have been very plenty, and many of the inhabitants have taken an enormous amount as the result of their winter voyage. These accounts are doubly welcome, in consideration of the failure of the seal fishery this year, and indeed, circumstances point to the West as the most prosperous part of Island, and that part which is to enhance its value. as a fishing, agricultural, and mining country. The people inhabiting this shore are for the most part quiet, inoffensive men; but those, like the majority of the population, have their means and circumstances affected so seriously by the state of the fishery, that they are the subjects of great vicissitudes of fortune, and we do hope the intelligence received may not be everdrawn. Already, indeed, have the Nova Scotians seen the success of their rivals, and a large number have emigrated to settle on the Western Shore of Newfoundland. This is a favorable indication, that the state of the people is improving, that the fishery has been successful, and that the inhabitants are

" Not dependent on the Seal Fishery, but participators in a much more certain and on the whole more remunerative employment, tnese men are slowly but surely and quietly increasing the number of sturdy, honest, industrious and independent persons, of which any country may be proud.

"The Winter Cod-fishery on the Western Shore is now prosecuted to a great extent, and this year, some of the inhabitants have taken what would appear a fabulous amount as the result of their winter voyage. The fish caught in winter, we are assured on good authority, is a different species of cod-fish from that caught on our coast in the fishing season. It is said to be larger, and more profitable. That it is different, is proved conclusively by the fact, that whereas our Cod leave the shore in autumn and migrate to deeper and warmer water, these fish stop by the coast in cold water all the winter; thus the people are profitably employed during a season when our more Northern and Eastern men are doing

DEPARTURE OF THE BISHOPS. The Right Rev. Dr. Mullock and the Right Rev. Dr. 1 alton, left St. John's on the 8th in the "Ospray" for Halifax, there to take passage for England, en rroute to Rome, to be present at the great Convocation of Bishops there, from all parts of the world.

'HALIFAX-its SINS AND SORROWS." This is the title of a pamphlet, published recently at Halifax, which has cansed some sensation there. Although small in volume, it is said to be big with important truths.

The Sun thus speaks of one portion of the "The 'Sins of Halifax' the writer treats un-

der the following headings:—1. Sabbath Desecration. 2. The Devotees of Bacchus. 3. The Social Evil.

SABBATH DESECRATION. "It is now some thirty years and over since, Sir James Kempt, being Governor of Nova Scotia, the afternoon of the Sabbath day was set apart by the military authoriries for a weekly "review" of the troops in garrison, and precisely at three o'clock, while the bells of St. Paul's, St. Matthew's, and St. Georges were nents respectively to the

calling the people to prayer, the bands of the 15th, 85th and 52nd were-" playing" their region the Common. But this "desecration of the Sabbath," such it emphatically was, did not last long. Sir Peregrine Maitland succeeded to the Government and command of the Garrison, and there were no more Sunday-afternoon Reviews. Since that period, up to the arrival of Gen Doyle, the regimental Bands played the troops to Church on Sunday morning. That practice is now dispensed with. THE DEVOTEES OF BACCHUS.

" That tippling shops, small and great, are numerous, and on the increase in every part of the city, is not deniable. The writer of the pamphlet before us avers that the number of "unlicensed rum shops is fifty per cent of the li-censed." Is it so? Hear him again. "So abundant is liquid poison sold that this city is nothing less than a great big rum-shop"-" Rum in the church and run under the church. Only think of a church in this city being founded on a rum store." The writer is inaccurate in his last statement; time was when the remarks last

quoted would have been applicable.

THE SOCIAL EVIL. "Here our pamphleteer draws a fearful picture. If it be true to the life one may well stand aghast whilst gazing on it. We refrain from reproducing it in all its hideousness. Suffice it that "the number of fallen women of this city" is set down at ONE THOUSAND!! Again, it is asserted that in Halifax "vicious young men is the rule, -the virtuous the exception." drunkenness and prostitution are on the increase," and our pamphleteer ascribes this mainly to the fact that keeping a house of ill-fame is a money-making affair.' He comes down with vengeance (more power to his arm) upon "men occupying respectable (?) positions who receive rent out of the wages of iniquity." "Only think of an Alderman and an Elder having a house rented as a brothel!" "What are we coming to? Only think of a moral scavenger of that kind handing round at the Lord's Table the symbols," &c. Yes; if things be so, what are we coming

From Papers by the English Mail. THE STORY OF MR. ROUPELL'S DISAPPEARANCE.

(Liverpool Courier.)

The London Correspondent of the Belfast Daily News Letter says of the disappearance of Mr. Roupell, M. P. for Lambeth:—"The story of this young gentleman's career is one of the most lamentable which can well be recorded. He was returned in 1857, when but 26 years old, for one of the largest constituencies in the kingdom. He had then a splendid estate, consisting for the greater part of freehold houses in the neighbourhood of Kennington and Brixton-indeed, whole streets in that locality were his property. His elevation to the upper ten thousand, however, seems to have turned his brain. He took a handsome house in St. James'-square, and com-menced the career of a bachelor of fashion. In course of time he became a county magistrate, major-commandant of the volunteer corps, and received various other distinctions which young M. P.'s with 10,000l. a-year find no difficulty in obtaining. His dinner parties and suppers were said to be unexceptional, Roupell is also obliged to resign his seat in Parliament, and it is stated has quitted the country for the present. No new with has yet been moved, as Mr. Roupell addressed his application for the Chittern Hundreds to the literature of the present and cargo were insured for \$20,000 in amount of beeswax and honey was hearly double. A great impulse was given to the manufacture of maple sugar, and the yield rose receive it, after which the whole matter was yet been moved, as Mr. Roupell addressed his application for the Chittern Hundreds to the literature of the lite

Speaker. The Government may also have reasons of their own for not moving for the new writ, which might likewise account for the the vessel.

Observer .- In the Gazette of Bankruptcy it is stated that Mr. Roupell, late M. P. for Lambeth, whose unsuccessful building speculations, it is understood, principally contributed to involve him in his present difficulties, has offered his creditors a composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HOLY LAND

(Press.) Some interesting intelligence has been re ceived since our last issue of the progress made Jaffa the Prince landed privately, and enjoyed a walk in its orange groves, which are cele-brated throughout the Levant. His Royal Highness also visited the house identified by tradition as that to which "the Centurion of the Italian band" sent his servants in search of Peter, who lodged at Joppa "with one Simon, a tanner whose house is by the seaside." The Prince was at Hebron on the 7th instant .-Permission was obtained to visit the cave of Macphelah, Abraham's burial-place, which had not been entered by Christians since the time of the Crusades. Dr. Stanley says that nothing could be more satisfactory than the state in which the tombs are preserved. Abraham, Isaac, Acob, Joseph, Sarah, Rebecca, and Leah are buried there. Two of the shieks were inclined to give annoyance and show their animosity at Caristians being allowed to enter the cave. The Governor of Hebron, however, had them turned out, or rather, he escorted them out himself, and the remainder were very complimentary to the Prince, saying that they were glad to have the opportunity of showing any civility in their power to one of the Princes of England. His Royal Highness was attended by a large escort, and the Pasha of Jerusalem was present in person to receive him. The Prince was expected to arrive at Beyrout about the beginning of May. Her Majesty's ship Doris continues in attendence upon His Royal Highness following a parallel route along the coast.

DANGEROUS CONDITION OF FRANCE.—The Emperor and his Ministers are fully aware of the dangerous condition of France, and must be presumed to be prepared for all consequences. Between Lille and Rouen a million of operatives are in want of bread. The distress is extreme. But the thermometer and barometer are now the statesman's chief study The next harvest is a question of life and death, if not for France and society, at least for the dynasty. In another fortnight we shall know what the prospects are. A had or scanty harvest, involving an expenditure of some £20,000,000, would bring to a fearful climax the present difficulties of the trading and manufacturing interests.

A social upheaving might easily ensue, that would subvert everything. In such a case, resistance being impossible, a diversion would be the only chance. But the only possible diversion would be a foreign war, pretexts for which are abundant if they were necessary.--But if in a fortnight or a month, the prospects of the harvest are reassuring, and the necessity for war as a remedy for internal evils be avoided, it may safely be assumed that the Government will not leave the Opposition eighteen months of quiet preparation for an electoral conflict in the autumn of 1863. If the harvest be a good one, a decree will sud denly dissolve the Chambers in August, and within the strict legal term of twenty days the new elections will take place. The Opposition will be taken by surprise, and a new Chamber of Imperial nominees will be taken as a new manifestation of the sovereign people's will. Peace of war-Dissolution and new elections, or continuance and a Revolution-Success or ruin-are the ideas present to the Emperor's mind, as he wa ches the rise and fall of the barometer. - Tablet

THE QUEEN OF NAPLES .- The Queen of Naples, or rather the ex-Queen, is so eminently pleasing and attractive, both as regards beauty of person and grace of manner, as to make us regret the ili fate which linked her to such a monarch as her ex-royal husband. She, and her not less deserving sister, the Countess Prani, are constant attendants on the religious ceremonies of the church; and as her Majesty is eminently circumspect in her private life that all the stories which have been told of to have given great pain to the unfortunate subject of them; and I know of my own perand her sisters, have felt bitterly hurt at the tabrications which the correspondents of the "leading journal" in England have not scrupled to pen to her Majesty's disadvantage. No Jeff. Thompson is published: an analysis one can regret—on the contrary, every one as Fort Wright, May 10. We Missourians must rejoice in-the change of dinasty from Francis II. to Victor Emmanuel at Naples ; but that is no reason why an unfortunate monarch, and his amiable, as well as spirited and beautiful consort, should be the subjects of libels as unjust as they are undeserved .- Press.

Timber and Deal Trade. (From A. G. & E. Mackry's Timber Circular.)

LIVERPOOL, May 4. PINE TIMBER .- From St. John, N. B. one car go has, as yet, been put on the market. It was offered by auction, and the prices realized for

the portion sold varied from 1s .6d to 1s 93d for 191 inches average.
RED PINE.—In the absence of Pitch Pine this timber has been brought more into use, but unless it is of a large average, straight, and nearly free from sap, it will not take the market as rea

dily as a substitute for that wood. N. B. AND N. S. PINE AND SPRUCE DEALS. Since the date of our last circular, there have been several sales of cargoes, and of parcols of Spruce, both by auction and private treaty, from the quay, and also from the yards. From the quay, ex "Mary Durkee," St. John Deals, Spruce by auction, brought from £7 15s to £8 10s. ex "Madras" from £7 12s 6d to £8 10s per standard. Boards, ex both ships, £8 per standard.

Six-inch Deals, ex, Mary Durkee.., from £7 15 to
£8, and "Madras," from £ 15s to £7 17s 6d, Seantling, from £7 10s to £7 12s 6d. Fourth quanty
Pine and Spruce, from £77s 6d to £712s 6). Pai
ings, from 40s to 75s., as in size and quality.

SLAVE-TRADING .- About a year and a hal ago, brig "Laura" sailed from Gibraltar for and the subsequent amusements of the even-ing were of no less costly a description. The result is, that a fortune of a quarter of a mil-lion sterling has been lost in four years. Mr. Rounell is also oblined to reciprocate the subsequently, it was

Chancellor of the Exchequer instead of to the | that identical brig, from that identical port, | cheese rose from 213,964 to 1,799,862 pounds. have been placed on trial in the British West Indies, for slave-trading. Nothing is said of

LATE NEWS FROM THE STATES.

It will be seen by the following information from the special despatches to the St. Croix Herald, that the Federal forces in Virginia, have sustained some severe losses, although, as a matter of course, the whole is not told:

NEW YORK, May 15 .- The World's Washington despatch says, Gov. Sprague states that our loss at Williamsburg in killed, wounded and missing, will amount to about 2,000, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in his tour in the Holy Land. On his arrival at battle at West Point under Gen. Franklin was much more severe than reported, and that at least 500 of our men were taken prisoners. The enemy taking the advantage of the landing of our troops, the gunboats arrived just in time to save General Franklin from a severe disaster.

The Tribune's Washington despatch says, the French Minister has received notice from the French Consul at Richmond, that the rebels have formally apprised him of their in-tention to burn the French tobacco stored there, in case they should find it necessary to evacuate Richmond. The French Minister discredits the rumor of European intervention in our affairs.

The House committee on Foreign Affairs has authorized Mr. Gooch to report to the Senate, the bill re-establishing diplomatic relations with Hayti and Liberia.

The Herald's Washington despatch says that the steamer "Kennebec" arrived this afternoon with 213 wounded rebels, and 24 wounded Union soldiers, from Williamsburg. Among the latter is Col. Dwight. His wounds are less dangerous than was at first supposed.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—In a case tried at Augusta, Me., last week, the jury were instructed to return a sealed verdict. Next morning the foreman handed a sealed envelope to the Court, enclosing a statement that the jury in question "had agreed to disagree."—
The foreman was fined \$5 for contempt, and the officer in charge of the jury had to pay \$10 for his disregard of duty.

THE LAST OUNCE BREAKS THE CAMEL'S BACK !- One of the leading merchants in New York failed the other day, for the want of \$500. He held property at the time, that in ordinary times would have brought \$80,000. But he became deeply involved. He raised every dollar that he could. He wanted five hundred more to save him. He could not get it, so he went under."

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC .-There are rumors affoat that the Merrimac has not been destroyed, and that she has gone up James river to blockade it against the passage of any more vessels of our fleet. report is absurd, as she could proceed only a few miles up James river, and had she gone there, she would unquestionably have been seen repeatedly before this time.

FROM FORT WRIGHT .- The Rebel Fleet Preparing for Another Attack on our Flotilla. CHICAGO, May 14.-A special dispatch from Cairo to the Tribune says:

A dispatch from Fort Wright, dated noon yesterday, says a rebel tug has this moment rounded the Point to reconnoitre. Everything sides were expecting an attack momentarily.

A deserter came on board the flagboat Benton yesterday. He states that the rebel ram in the engagement on Saturday was not sunk, as reported, but was terribly shattered. Our gunners undoubtedly fired most of their shots above the water line. They struck where the ram was heavily plated. Experienced naval men are of the opinion that had the same number of shots been fired at the water line or below, they would have sent every rebel craft to the bottom.

The deserter reported that the rebel fleet lay off the fort, busily engaged in repairing damages, promising faithfully to return in exactly 48 hours.

The following rebel official despatches are

Desare, Ark, May 10. The enemy are reported to have been at Augusta, in Jackson county. They took possessisn of all the cot-ton in the neighborhood. They are reported at and conduct, it is not amiss here to mention Jacksonport and Batesville. Their destination is unknown. They are reported to be her eccentric behavior are totally devoid of from 8,000 to 10,000 strong. Seventeen hunfoundation; these same stories are understood | dred bales of cotton were burned here to-day. Ocinth, May 10. Since the terrible thrashing administered to Gen. Pope's command yessonal knowledge, that both the Queen herself terday by Price and Van Dorn, we have no further demonstrations. Matters are accordingly quiet this morning.

The following characteristice message from concluded to celebrate to-day, the anniversary of the Camp Jackson massacre We have shown the enemy that we still own the Mississippi and can run the blockade whenever we choose. We gave a few bullets this morning to show them our power, and after a handsome scrimmage of thirty minutes we backed down the river with two killed and eight slightly wountled. Our officers are safe and our gunboats uninjured. All from the Com-

The Appeal publishes this despatch without

modore down to the powder boys, behaved

Agricultural Industry of Maine.

The census returns show that there was

handsome increase in the agricultural industry and productiveness of the State of Maine between the years 1850 and 1860. The number of acres inclosed in farms was increased by about 1,145,000, and the number of acres cul tivated about 636,000, while the valuation of farms was augmented about \$2,000,000. There was an increase of about 50 per cent. in the mumber of horses and mules, and a very moderate increase in the number of cattle. The number of sheep remained about the same. The value of stock of all kinds was about \$5,700,000 greater than in 1850, and the value of animals slaughtered rose about \$1,000,000 in amount. There was 220,000 tons more of hay raised in 1860 than in 1850. Of grain, the yield of wheat has increased 160,000 bushels, rye 20,000, corn 200,000, oats 800,000, buckwheat 230,000, (a three fold increase), barley 650,000, (only 151,731 in 1850), beans 40,000, and potatoes 2,840,000 bushels, or nearly double the product in 1850. The amount of beeswax and honey was nearly

The growth in aggregate valuation was \$57,-434,029.

As the population of the State increased but 45,086 souls during the decade, the above figures show that the farmers were by no means idle, and that they obtained good returns for their later. Maine is a fine agricultural State, and would exhibit a much greater increase in farm products, were she not afflicted by that mania of New England, emigration, which annually carries off a large portion of her young blood. COLORED INTERESTS AT WASHINGTON.

Willis, in a letter to the Home Journal, says

there is great difference in the stories of how

the negro interests, in the District of Columbia, are affected by the abolition. One lady, the wife of a wealthy Virginian, called her six household slaves together, the morning after the President's signing of the Act, and announced to them the change in their dondition-informing them of their freedom to go where they pleased, but proposing to them certain wages for remaining. They all fell at her feet, declaring they would stay, but could never receive wages from her hand, and begging most pathetically that there should be no change whatever in their condition. Another family, also one of the wealthiest in Washington, had a set of household slaves that had been very much indulged, and these took their new liberty very impudently, insisting upon such very high wages, for remaining, that their master felt compelled to dismies every one of them—advertising for white servants in their place. There are free negroes, however, well educated and well off, who are not altogether pleased at the levelling up of those who have hitherto been their inferiors. One gentleman, high in office in Washington, has a mulatto servant who is his confidential private secretary, performing his duties, in all respects, like a white man of classical education. This person thinks that the more common negro is only unnaturally elevated by the equalization, and does not believe that the essential interests of the slaves will be improved by it.

From the Aroostook Pioneer.

THE SEASON .- During the last week we have had copious rains which have dissipated the most of the remaining snow, settled the roads, and given a start to the grass. Farmers are busy at their seed sowing and planting, numerous smokes yesterday indicated that clearing land is in progress, and the warm atmosphere this morning promises an early and favorable spring. May 10th.

PRESQUE ISLE A PORT OF DEPARTURE IF NOT OF "ENTRY." We noticed a few days since an immense cargo of shingles on a raft of logs, lying at the wharf near the saw mill, ready to sail for Fort Fairfield. From thence they will be drawn around the Aroustook Falls to Tobique, sent down the river to Fredericton, and shipped to Bangor. Are we not in connection with all the world and "the res of mankind ?"

A REGIMENTAL STANDARD,-"It is reported here on the authority of letters recently rethe Regimental Standard presented to that Regiment by the ladies of Aroostook, was thrown into sea on the voyage to Ship Island, If such a disgraceful act has actually occurred; the military superiors of the man who was gullty of it should at once see that the dishonor be placed where it belongs. If he has seems to indicate renewed activity. Both no superior in rank in the Regt., (he has a thousand superiors in it as men and gentlemen) let the commander of the force to which he is attached do his duty, and if he does not the Secretary of war or the President, should vindicate the insulted honor of the Regt.

AN ELEGANT SENATOR .- Mr. Garret Davis, United States Senator from Kentucky, is reported to have adorned one of his recent speeches with the following classic observation: "The people of New England had developed the mind to a great extent, but they are so smart and conceited that they think they can manage everybody's business, and therefore

they are meddlers and are continually poking their nose after other people's bucket of swili. THE SORROWS OF WAR .- The N. Y. papers say a number of wounded soldiers from Yorktown, passed up Broadway on Saturday, on litters. As the slow procession moved along, says the Journal of Commerce, it seemed to be of great length, and to present an epitome of all the sorrows brought upon the country

by civil war. The great fire at Troy, New York, on last Saturday, destroyed between 500 and 600 houses in the most respectable part of the city. The loss is estimated at between two and three millions of dollars; 50 acres were burnt over, and several lives were lost.

Nova Scotia.

From our Halifax exchanges :-Baker and Burdell, the prisoners who recently escaped from the Penitentiary, were captured near Chester,—the one on Tuesday morning and the other on Tuesday evening, by some Chester people. Baker, when caught, was not handed over to the City Marshall and the two constables with him, as requested: the magistrate at Chester preferred sending him in his own way,—fearing, possibly, that the reward might not be fairly awarded if the prisoner passed out of his charge. When about 8 miles from Halifax the person in charge of Baker removed the handcuffs, for what reason is not known to us. The prisoner, finding himself free, jumped from the coach and made his escape to the woods. We presume the Chester Magistrate will pay the reward to Baker's captors. Burdell has been safely lodged in his former quarters, where, no doubt, he will be carefully watched in future. The Rev. Mr. Humphrey, pastor of the Granville Street Chapel, (Baptist) has resigned his charge, on account of ill health. The Rev. gentleman is held in high esteem by his late

expressive of regret at separation, and a purse containing \$350. SHIPWRECK.—The following is an extract from a letter received by D. Cronan, Esq., of this city:—"The ship Quebec, 1200 tons, from Quebec for Liverpool, G. B., laden with wheat, flour, butter, &c., was wrecked on Brier Island 8th Dec. last. Everything was lost and destroyed under the cliffs. Crew saved and wir-

flock, and others of our citizens was are ac-

quainted with him. A committee from his late charge presented him with an address,

tered at Magdalen Islands." PERSONAL.—The Anglican Bishop of Newfoundland arrived here on Monday in H. M.

The two Catholic Bishops of Newfoun land