which lie hidden beneath. Can it be that those beauties are not worth the seeking? Surely no one who has earnestly made the effort can have failed of his reward, for how infinitely do they transcend man's poor attempts to copy them. In what does the painter's or the sculptor's art consist, but in the desire to reproduce nature, to convey to our minds impressions, idealized it may be, but originally derived by long study from *her*, and deriving from her all their beauty and their charm? Bright *creations* we may call them, but they are not, after all, mere imitations,—imitations, too, which cannot for one moment bear comparison with the original. Rich and glowing as may be the painter's canvass, full of grace and symmetry the sculptor's group, examine them attentively and how soon their beauties fade! The one to become a cold and lifeless stone, the other a flat and equally lifeless mass of mingled color.

How different with nature herself. It is hers to invite and not to repel our closest study. Beautiful as may be the landscape as a whole, each portion will be found to possess its individual charm, no object which it presents, however minute, is too insignificant to reward our closest gaze. Be it a single leaf, a pebble by the way side, the most insignificant flower that hides itself from sight, each has its beauties not identically repeated in any other.

And when our unassisted vision fails, science again comes to our relief, and the marvellous wonders of the microscope become revealed. Under its penetrating eye, we may search into the very secrets of nature, we may study the interior as well as the exterior forms of beauty. We may, as it were, come face to face with the great mystery of life. We may watch the current of the blood, as laden with its nutritive elements, it courses from artery to vein, the circulation of the sap from cell to cell, the crowding of the atoms each to take its appointed place in the forming crystal. With it we may view the wonders brought up by the sounding lead from the ocean's greatest depths, or looking back into the past may tell the very kind of trees whose wood we now burn in the form of coal, or we may recognise, at a still more remote period, and in spite of all the changes which they have undergone in the long lapse of time, the existence of organic beings in the very oldest strata of our globe.

It is this which constitutes the inspiration of the genuine naturalist. He never tires in his search, for he knows that his rewards will never fail, that the field of his labors is exhaustless. He knows that beauties lie hidden where we would least suspect their presence, that it is in the minute rather than in the grand that nature has been most lavish in her expenditure, most exact in her workmanship. There is an indescribable charm felt by every naturalist in this study of the minute, a pleasure unequalled when, in some long familiar object, there is suddenly disclosed to him some beauty unseen before.

And not beauty only, but harmony, a wonderful adaptation, a perfect order. There is no chance work, no jarring of conflicting elements, no imperfection in results. Everything is seen to be but part of an ordered plan, a system under law. This is the very essence of modern science, the means as well as the result of its rapid advancement. Originally a mass of isolated facts, without order or connection, it has risen from these to the enunciation of great principles. Each fact is studied, not for its own sake merely, but also for the light it may serve to shed on all related facts. What a wonderful illustration of this have we in the new and now generally adopted doctrine of the "Convertibility of Force." It was a great step gained for science, when the powers of nature, the forces of heat, of light, and of electricity, were shown to be not material substances, but the result of certain attractive and repulsive influences, but how much greater has been the gain when, in our own day, we are led to regard these influences themselves, not as distinct and at variance with each other, but most intimately connected, to a great extent correlative, and all, with the kindred forces of chemical attraction and cohesion, and even gravitation, mere manifestations of the *motive powers* of bodies. At will we change our motion into heat or light or the electric charge, we develop the one by the mere acceleration or retardation of the other. Who does not see here the prospect of a grand progress in the future, the discovery and application of principles which shall greatly extend our present knowledge as well as our means of practical advancement? Already the results attained in one department are employed not merely for the explanation of those in another, but as suggestive of new modes of experiment, affording the means of constructing instruments and appliances of more exact research. What a wonderful illustration of this mutual bearing of all the branches of natural knowledge is afforded in the case of a well-equipped modern astronomical observatory, what a spectacle may there be seen of the interplay of nature's forces, the employment of the hidden springs of power to unfold and utilize the grandest truths of our universe. By the aid of electricity and light, those subtle agents so intimately related to each other and all the forms of matter, the laws which govern the universe of matter are observed and studied. Thus astronomers not only map out the heavens, take life pictures of the celestial bodies in all their phases, and record with unerring accuracy the transit of the stars, but by those same processes of photography and electricity take simultaneous observations at distant points, record the paths of meteors and the vibrations of the auroral light, the variations of magnetic force, the direction, power any velocity of the winds, the pressure and humidity of the atmosphere, and many related phenomena—and these, too, without any exhausting effort on the part of the observer, but by the self-registering power of the instruments themselves at every moment and from year to year. Thus all variable elements become eliminated, the constant and fundamental laws become apparent, not to reason only but to sight, portraiture as it were of all the phenomena which it is their office to record. And, again, from these constant data in the past, the mind is led to scan the future, to predict long before hand facts and events of the utmost importance in the practical affairs of life.

This prophetic character of modern science is the direct result, as it is also the surest proof of the intimate co-dependence of all the branches of physical inquiry. We are able to pronounce before hand, even from imperfect data, what the subsequent completion of these data will only serve to verify. From his observatory at Greenwich the astronomer signals the approach of storms, from whatever quarter or from whatever distance they may come; from a single bone or tooth the comparative anatomist reconstructs the whole frame and pronounces upon the food and habits even of an animal long since extinct; from the study of a single mass of rock the geologist will tell you the period of its formation, the origin of its materials, the conditions under which it was formed. Every one is familiar with the wonderful discovery of Adams and Leverrier, showing by mathematical demonstration the presence of a far distant but unknown planet with such precision that the telescopes of Challis and of Galle were with unerring certainty turned to the very spot which that planet occupied; but have we not in modern chemistry an equally wonderful illustration of the progress of our science? The presence in the spectra of certain incandescent minerals, of a few dark or bright lines not attributable to the existence of any known elements, served only as a stimulus for stricter search, and four new metals—Cæsium, Rubidium, Thallium, and Indium—now added to our list, prove the accuracy of the conjecture as well as the delicacy of our analytical methods. So extreme indeed is that delicacy that we are now competent to detect in familiar substances an amount of those metals not exceeding 1-2,730,000,000th of a single gramme. Who can wonder that with such results we are able to carry our investigations beyond our own sphere and to demonstrate the existence of these same elements in the sun, the stars and the still more distant nebulæ—a wonderful example not merely of the precision of modern scientific discovery, but showing as well how closely all branches of science are interwoven, the one serving to illustrate and explain the other.

Intimately connected with this idea of relationship between the different branches of physical inquiry is the correspondence which we cannot fail to observe between the methods of nature and those which we ourselves employ. Every naturalist is struck with these resemblances, these similarities of design, no matter to what branch his studies may be directed, but they are nowhere more apparent than in our own organization. Is not the human frame a complete epitome of the methods employed in each and all of the mechanical arts? Where have we better illustrations of the attainment of the greatest strength with the least consumption of materials, where are the contrivances for the application of power more perfect, more simple or more varied? The strength of the different bones always exactly proportioned to the resistance they have to bear, their connection by joints combining all the requisites of perfect freedom, entire want of friction and protection against external injuries; the flow of the blood regulated just according to the wants of the member whose nourishment it is to supply, the attachment of the muscles to the bones upon which they are to act in such a way as to attain either promptitude, precision or force as one or the other is desired; all of these objects are attained by the very methods which the mechanic would use to produce similar results, but here infinitely more perfect, and moreover attaining by one and the same means results for which the mechanic would require many different and often incompatible appliances. Is not the eye the most perfect of optical instruments, the ear the most marvellous illustration of the laws of sound, the hand an unrivalled example of consummate mechanism.

And not in man only but throughout the entire animate creation, and from the most remote periods, the same resemblances are apparent, the same coincidences between the expressions, if we may so term them, of the human and the divine minds. From the complex structure of man, the fulfilment of the highest possibilities of life, to the minute and simple Polyp, from the Foraminifer of the Laurentian rocks to the varied Fauna and Flora of our own era, each object recalls to our minds something that is familiar to our own experience, or is suggestive of principles and truths which we can not fail to apprehend and apply. In the mailclad fishes of the Devonian, long buried in the old Red Sandstone of Scotland, Hugh Miller discusses the principles and methods now employed by the carpenter or mechanic, in the varied corals and crinoids of the Silurian, the eye of Agassiz unfolds the symmetry of Gothic and Corinthian columns, in the shells of our own era the most casual observer cannot fail to discover such forms of grace and beauty as the artist and designer is but too ready to grasp and imitate. Even in the inorganic world, our towers and temples, our spires and turrets, are reproduced in rocky pinnacle and in mountain peaks, in volcanic domes and basaltic columns, in stalactitic caverns and in arctic ice!

Nor are the resemblances, as in the above cases, always merely superficial; they are often but the expression of truths which underlie the whole universe, animate and inanimate, connecting its widely varied objects and phenomena under simple laws and into comprehensive groups. As the naturalist wanders from field to field, as each new fact or being attracts his notice, he not only admires its individual beauties, but seeks for the hidden thought which it embodies, for the link which shall serve to define its place and purpose. Similarity, but not identity of form or structure, is ever awakening his astonishment. He sees the higher types of life passing through stages in which they transiently represent peculiarities that are constant in the lower orders of the same group. Even in the physical history of our planet, as he reviews the geological ages, he beholds cycle after cycle in long succession, each in many respects a counterpart of those which have preceded, but each at the same time possessed of its own peculiar features, and each marking some new stage in a progressive development. Thus in whatever direction he may turn his thoughts the student of nature cannot fail to recognize the presence of a Supreme Intelligence, a power ever guiding and controlling the material universe. He beholds in the world a theatre of unceasing activity and change, nothing in absolute rest, nothing independent and self-existing, but all in an infinite harmony, each animal and each plant in its appropriate place, and each dependant upon the other, though at the same time passing through its own peculiar phases of development,—nay, even the atoms of the inanimate creation possessing a sort of vitality ever oscillating, ever attracting or repelling each other within the fixed limits of their motion. He perceives that amid all the diversity around him there is at the same time a marvellous unity, that the Creative Intellect has worked as it were upon a comparatively few simple models, while at the same time moulding these into an infinite variety of graceful forms. To use the eloquent words of one who has devoted a whole lifetime to the work—"When one has become by long study of nature in some sense intimate with the animal creation, it is impossible not to recognize in it the immediate action of thought, and even to specialize the intellectual faculties it reveals. It speaks of an infinite power of combination and analysis of reminiscence and prophesy, of that which has been in eternal harmony with that which is to be; and while we stand with reverence before the grandeur of the Creative Conception as a whole, there breaks from it such lightness of fancy, such richness of invention, such variety and vividness of color, nay even the ripple of mirthfulness,—for nature has its harmonious side also,—that we lose our grasp of its completeness in wonder at its details, and our sense of its unity is clouded by its marvellous fertility. There may seem to be an irreverence in thus characterizing the Creative Thought by epithets which we derive from the exercise of our own mental faculties, but it is nevertheless true that, the nearer we come to nature the more does it seem to us that all our intellectual endowments are merely the echo of the Almighty Mind and that the eternal Archetypes of all manifestations of thought in man are found in the creation of which he is the crowning work."

(*To be concluded.*)

The Head Quarters.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1868.

FLEMING AND HIS JOURNEY.—We noticed some time ago, the fact that Mr. Sandford Fleming, the Engineer, had left for England, on business, it was supposed, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway. Various surmises have since been made as to the real object of his journey to England. We now see it stated in some of the old Canadian papers, that he is in England to lay before the British Government, and other parties, his plan for a new "Atlantic Ferry."

It will be remembered upon the first appearance of Mr. Fleming's Report, with how much ridicule his suggestion that "the great harbor of Shippegan" would be a nearer and more convenient port for the call of ocean steamers than Halifax, was received. In his plan of a new Atlantic Ferry, however, "the great harbor of Shippegan" plays an important part. He argues, in his report, that the speediest route between the old and new worlds would be from Valentia, in Ireland, to St. Johns, Newfoundland, a distance of 1640 miles by ocean, thence across Newfoundland, from St. Johns to St. George Bay by railroad, a distance of 250 miles, then from St. George Bay to the great harbor of Shippegan, to connect with the Intercolonial Railway. He calculates that, with steamships built especially for mail and passenger traffic, and for speed, the distance between Valentia and St. Johns might, at the rate of 16½ miles the hour, be accomplished in 100 hours. He also calculates that the passage from London to New York, by the route indicated, could be made in seven days, three hours, whereas the mean time is now from eleven to thirteen days, and by this way the most dangerous part of the ocean route between Liverpool and New York, that along the American coast, between Cape Race and the last named city, on which numerous ocean steamships have been lost, would be avoided. The objection to the route he proposes is, that on account of the floating ice, it would not be open during the whole year, only for seven months of it. A sufficiently formidable objection one would suppose. But its other advantages, he holds, are so very great that they counterbalance this seeming insuperable *dis*advantage.

It can hardly be thought that Mr. Fleming has undertaken this journey to London entirely on his own motion, unbacked by the influence of the Dominion Government. There may be some deep design in it. The adoption of such a mail route would serve one or two purposes. It would necessitate the building a long line of railroad through Newfoundland, and that would bring money into the island, and give much needed employment to labor there, which might have the effect of converting the inhabitants to union sentiments. The adoption of this new Atlantic Ferry would fall in well with the selection of the Northern route for the Intercolonial Railway—in fact, it presupposes the adoption of that route. But how would it affect Halifax? It would necessarily be very distasteful to the Nova Scotians, as it would deprive Halifax of the advantage of being the entrepot for ocean steamers, an advantage that seemed to belong to her permanently, of right. As matters are now tending, Halifax, when the Western Extension and Eastern Extension lines of Railway are completed, will be, Mr. Fleming observes, connected with the whole of the United States, and the ocean passage between the Railway systems of Europe and America will be reduced to the distances between Halifax, on the one side, and some port on the West coast of Ireland, on the other. To allow Halifax permanently to retain this advantage would be to spoil the chances of the Intercolonial Railway, and to make "Western," or, as Fleming calls it, "Bangor Extension," a formidable rival to it.

Is this project of a new Atlantic Ferry only a hobby of Mr. Fleming's, or can he be backed by the Dominion Government?

☞ The matter of appointing Lieutenant Governors surely shows the Dominion Government in a strange light. Again has the Executive wisdom of the Dominion met in Ottawa, and dissolved—owing to the heat, it seems—and have made no appointment yet. What can the matter be? How dreadfully chop-fallen are Judge Wilmot's friends in consequence. So confident were they of his appointment at the last meeting of the Privy Council in Ottawa, that they gave currency in advance by the rumor, that he had received his appointment in St. John last Saturday, and they even confidently stated that he was to be sworn in the Tuesday following—yesterday. "Man never is but always *to be* blest," may the Judge moralize when thinking of the many slips that have tantalized him.

Surely the great schemers of Quebec made a mistake when they settled that the post of Lieutenant Governor should be the prize for native merit. They seem to have forgotten that the jealousy at work would be so potent, that there would arise insuperable difficulties in the way of conferring the honor on one on "the manor born." Why should it be an impossibility to make so simple an appointment? Are there so few men in the Provinces who deserve it, or are the difficulties from conflicting interests and jealousies so great in the way of making an appointment, that it is found impossible to appoint any? It would be interesting to have a full and true account of the discussions that have taken place at the Council Board over the question of appointing a Lieutenant Governor to New Brunswick. But, however long the delay, the interests of the Province can hardly suffer.

☞ The Confederate papers in St. John are bent upon extracting matter for jubilation over their adversaries, from the way the public holiday was kept last Wednesday. But there is little heart or soul in their triumph. They have to assume a port of satisfaction outwardly, when inwardly they are as dissatisfied as the most pronounced Anti. We believe they would have been better pleased if the people of St. John had disregarded the day altogether. This would have given them a fine opportunity to lecture the Dominion Government on their past action, and on the necessity of propitiating the Lower Provinces, to make a show of loyalty, at the same time they vented their indignation and disgust.

The *Morning Journal* accuses us "of a want of candor" in speaking of the way the day was kept in Fredericton, in saying "that if open stores are a sign of dissatisfaction then the dissatisfaction is very wide-spread." It pleases to account for the open stores by a presence "of a large number of lumbermen in town," and is glad to find that, "except by insinuation, the *Head Quarters* is not bold enough to state that open stores were a sign of dissatisfaction." We were pleased to use a hypothetical expression, but we would have been perfectly justified in stating squarely (and we are bold enough to do it now) that open stores were a sign of dissatisfaction. A number of the merchants seemed to delight in giving this open proof of their dissatisfaction. We don't say that all were actuated by the same feelings; a few—and these strong Confederates—kept open because their neighbors did, who otherwise might have shut, but there is no doubt that the majority kept open because they were determined not to keep holiday.

☞ The Canada *Gazette* of Saturday, June 27, contains a proclamation making gold coins made at the Branch of the Royal Mint in Sydney, a legal tender in Canada, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, as they are now in Her Majesty's other Colonies.

☞ The European and North American Railway exhibits, for the month of May last, a slight increase in the traffic returns over the corresponding month last year—as 1868, $14,872; 1867, $14,783.

EASTERN EXTENSION.—The *Telegraph* reports very favorably of the rapid and vigorous prosecution of the work on Eastern Extension, on which 1,000 men are now employed, and also of the character of the work, which it thinks will be found equal to that of the much landed Shediac line, as to its mason work,—its culverts and bridges—and as to the character of its rails, superior. The part of the line between the Junction and Dorchester is very far advanced, and the locomotive will most likely be running along it by September. There is every appearance that the road will be finished before the contract time, November 1st, 1859. According to this account, new life seems to have been infused into the working on the line. It may be that the company have come to some better understanding with the Dominion Government, who, it will be remembered, about a year ago, warned them, that neither its location or the character of its work might meet the requirements of the Intercolonial Railway. If the work is of the very superior character the *Telegraph* gives it, the Government could hardly overlook it, for it would be monstrous to have two lines running almost parallel to each other from the Nova Scotia frontier to the Junction. It will be a good thing for New Brunswick if the Dominion Government do adopt this line as a part of the Intercolonial, as it will decrease its debt some three hundred thousand dollars, the amount of its subsidy.

☞ The *Journal* challenges us, among other papers, to prove our assertion that Mr. Gray, in his Alumni oration, accused the members of the local Government of gross ignorance. The whole dispute is in a nut-shell. It turns on the form of a phrase. Confederation has confounded everything. What was Provincial is now Local, and Local is Provincial. We used the term Local in its Provincial sense. Mr. Gray certainly did accuse some of the members of our Provincial or Local Governments of gross ignorance. Whether he meant to include the members of the present Local Government of the offence of gross ignorance we do not know, nor did we say he did, though it might be so construed by those either ill-disposed to Mr. Gray or to the present Local Government.

THE WHITWORTH SCHOLARSHIPS.—Every one has heard of the munificent offer of Mr. Whitworth (of heavy ordnance celebrity) to found thirty scholarships of the annual value of one hundred pounds each. These scholarships, he proposes now, shall be open to all of Her Majesty's subjects, whether of the United Kingdom, India, or the Colonies, who do not exceed the age of twenty-six years, and to be held either two or three years, as experience may prove to be desirable. The last Canada *Gazette* contains a great deal of information concerning these scholarships, which our local Government will likely make public for the benefit of the aspiring youth of New Brunswick.

☞ We publish a first instalment of Professor Bailey's able and elaborate oration at the Encœnia, and are sorry that, owing to its extreme length, we are compelled to divide it.

The Proclamation by the Governor General of a holiday for Dominion day, has a touch of the old bunkum which was used so freely in the Confederation debate. Dr. Tupper's rapturous passage about kissing the hand of the Queen when he was engaged in his work of treason, was not far out of the latitude and longitude of the passage in the proclamation in which all "all loving subjects of her Majesty" are called upon to celebrate the anniversary. This is the latest game. It used to be "if you are loyal vote for Confederation and Confederation candidates." Now the command is "if you love the Queen keep the holiday," and accordingly all Nova Scotia is expected to bow down to the image. The sweet self-abnegation of the authors of the scheme, excepting when any credit or reward is excepted, is refreshing to see. The Queen has done the whole thing—it is Imperial policy—they were merely the instruments, and so they seek to enjoy the reward of betraying the fortress, and at the same time divert the wrath of the garrison. Lord Monck, however, deserves credit for the novelty of his idea of making the holiday keeping a test of love for Queen Victoria. "If you love me keep my holiday," we presume, will be the new version of the old text. There are of course a great many people in British North America as in every other part of the world, who like a day's release from toil remarkably well, and perhaps, the fact that Confederation has given to many of them two such days, is the most creditable thing that can be said of the whole affair; but we are very much afraid that if Her Majesty's "loving subjects" in Nova Scotia are only of the number of those who keep holiday on the first, with a holiday feeling, they will be very few and remarkably far between. It is terrible to think of, but we fear it is true, that outside of Halifax, there was not a semblance of rejoicing, and that in the capital the celebration was confined entirely to a few partizans, whose patriotism was not quite up to the point of giving their clerks an entire holiday, but who made cheap display of borrowed bunting and of the wonderful cotton banners which were intended to quicken the pulses of the Confederate army on election day. As long as Confederation secures no firmer hold of our people's feelings than was evinced yesterday, the union will be merely ridiculous. The Ottawa cabal may issue proclamations until their fingers are numb, and Under-Secretaries of State may talk themselves hoarse in the cause of falsehood and stupidity, but throughout this Province still be manifested a desire to keep aloof from the affairs of the Dominion, celebrations and everything else, as matters in which we have no lot or part.

As regards the manner in which the day was celebrated, there is not much to be said. The remarkable feature of the occasion was that the citizens took no part in the rejoicings, if such they could be called. A few individuals made a display of a great many flags, but there was an absence of that feeling of unanimity which generally prevails even on the most ordinary of such occasions. There was no salute by the Volunteer Artillery, nor was there any manifestation on the part of any of the Volunteer Companies. In Dartmouth not a man of the Naval Brigade could be found willing to turn out to fire a gun, although they willingly did so on the Nova Scotia anniversary. There were not more than five or six hundred persons at any one time present on the Common to witness the review, while there would have been as many thousands on any other occasion. The review was brought to an earlier conclusion than was intended, probably in consequence of the melancholy accident which occurred on Citadel hill, on the firing of the salute. In Dartmouth only one flag was displayed and the halyards of that was cut before noon. Such was the celebration of the first, and it is to be hoped, the last anniversary of Nova Scotia's disgrace.—*Halifax Citizen.*

In Fall River, on Saturday, as Timothy Murphy, was engaged in hewing a stick of timber, one of his children, eager to get at a chip, crawled under the timber at which Mr. Murphy was at work. The axe in the hands of Mr. M., was just about descending, when the head of the little fellow was thrust out directly under it. Quick as thought, Mr. M. drew the axe towards him to save, if possible, the child, and in doing so the blow fell upon his own knee cutting it to the bone.

THE REGATTA ON CHARLES RIVER.—The St. John boat and crew were defeated in the regatta at Boston on Saturday last. It was a six-oared race in which they contested, and three others competed. The Ward Brothers crew, which won; the M'Clellan crew, of Boston, second; a Harvard College boat, third; and the St. John boat came in last. She was manned by E. Woodworth, stroke, E. McAuley, J. Gorham, J. Lord, D. McAffery, and G. Nice, bow. All these, except Gorhom, belong to Carleton, and he is one of the old *Thetis* crew. Lord is a new man, and all the others have at one time or other figured in races either here or in the waters of the United States. Nobody here was disappointed at the result of the race, as the men have had no training, the decision by some parties, here to send a boat and crew to Boston having been arrived at only a few days before their departure, and the men being taken from their various employments were entirely unfit to compete with trained men. They were strangers to the course, too, not having seen it until the day of the race, while their competitors had been practising upon it for some weeks previously. Then the boat is a new and untried one—a lapstreak by Coyle—and much heavier than the opposing boats. In fact the crew was induced to go to Boston with this boat by the owner more for the purpose of testing her longside first class gigs, and if possible dispose of her, than with any prospect of carrying off laurels from such champion oarsmen as the Wards and other competitors. Under all these circumstances nobody who takes an interest in those matters is disappointed, and it is just possible that another contest will take place between oarsmen of this place and of the United States before the season is over, that will prove St. John oarsmen to be the champions not only of Europe but of America.—*Globe.*

An Abyssinia correspondent of the Paris Patrie says that King Theodore did not commit suicide. 'Having witnessed the distruction of his army, and having searched death in vain amid ball and shell, when he saw the head of the enemy's columns crown the breach he understood that his last hour was come; he saw that resistance was impossible, and that he was about to be made a prisoner. This reflection made him roar (*rugir*). If the English captives had been still in his power, their deaths would have been certain. In a fit of fury, or rather madness, he ordered their extermination, forgetting that they were free in the English Camp. On seeing his power fleeting from him with the blood of his soldiers, contemplating his empire destroyed, his dynasty overturned, his reign finished, streams of tears coursed down his cheeks; the muscles of his face and chest were contracted with pain and his limbs writhed in mute despair. His bitter sufferings should atone for many of his crimes. Two balantcheras (attendants) pistol in hand, stood silently waiting his order. Crossing his arms over his breast he prayed; then with a hollow voice he repeated several times, 'Ethiopa! Ethiopa! My wife! my children!' The gate, trembling under the blows of the assailants, was giving way. Proudly raising his head, Theodore drew his sword to perish like a European. 'In the bosom of the Trinity,' said he to the balantcheras, 'fire.' They both aimed at his head, but Engheddo's courage failed, and his aim inert. Area alone obeyed, and his bullet broke the skull of Africa's bravest warrior. The Balantcheras remained by the body of their master expecting death. At this moment the gate was broken in, and the English soldiers, drunk with blood and carnage rushed forward. Engheddo showed them the lifeless body of Theodore. At this sight the soldiers, stupefied, let fall their arms, and the two guards were saved."

The scandalous conspiracy case before the London Courts, in which the name of Lord Ranelagh is concerned, has passed further investigation. The silly dupe, Mrs. Borradaile, testified to the money transactions as before mentioned, and to having been imprisoned on the charge of a fictitious debt owed Madame Rachel; but, not possessing the spirit of a Pickwick, she agreed to pay the hag $8000 in order to get out. Madame Rachel also brought her client a love gift in the shape of a half-smoked cigar, which had been hallowed by Lord Ranelagh's lips and which she stated had been sent by that nobleman. Mrs. Borradaile also recognized Lord Ranelagh as the gentleman whom she had met at Madame Rachel's establishment, and a letter was read from her relating a little scene at the solicitor's office, in which she expresses the opinion that she feared his lordship would strike her, and states that she called him a liar and a thief. The course of true love seems to have been particularly rough at this time, as afterward her letters contain little but demands for previous correspondence. Lord Ranelagh was allowed to make a statement, in which he repeated his assertion that he knew nothing of the matter. It seems, however, that he occasionally visited Madame Rachel, and it is probable that the wily woman on some occasion introduced him to her victim. The very commonplace character of the interviews testified to by Mrs. Borradaile render this possiale. He also denies the story of the bath, and is considered, by the counsel on both sides, as in no way connected with the affair.

In the Garden of the Tuileries, about a fortnight since, a young lady elegantly attired accosted a nurse who held a beautiful child of about eleven months old by the hand, and asked permission to embrace it and give it some sweatmeats. The nurse accepted them without distrust, and saw with pleasure the admiration bestowed on the infant. For ten days the strange lady waylaid the child in the same manner, and on the eleventh day after kissing it as usual placed in its hand a biscuit, the half of which it swallowed, the nurse eating the other half. The child soon after began to cry, and shortly after its return home it became sick and expired in frightful convulsions. The nurse in her turn was seized with pains in the stomach and vomitings, and notwithstanding the efforts to save her, died at the end of three days. Before she breathed her last, however, she was able to give a description of the lady who had administered the poison, and the murderess has been arrested within the last day or two. The story runs that she had been the mistress of the child's father, who has only been married a couple of years, and that it was jealousy which prompted her to the commission of the crime.

THE DOMINION ANNIVERSARY was not very heartily celebrated in Woodstock. Not a shutter was up that we saw; there were only two flags afloat, one of which did not manage to struggle more than half way up its staff, presenting a mournful appearance. The only public demonstration was made by Capt. Edgar's Battery, which turned out in the afternoon under the side of "Mount Misery," and fired a salute of seventeen guns, besides a few more, apparently to make sure of having enough. As the Battery spent nearly two hours in exercises, besides firing the salute, we scarcely knew whether the principal object was a celebration of the day, or the taking advantage of a holiday for the useful business of field gun drill. Besides this the *first* was treated very much like any other day, or, as the Western man said about Sunday,—indeed rather more so.—*Acadian.*

Mr. Alfred Elson proposes, he tells us, about the end of July, to swim from Tobique to Woodstock between sunrise and sunset of the same day, for a gold medal and a purse of $100. This feat, if performed, as we persume it will be, will certainly be unparalleled in this part of the world.—*Ib.*

The rich Jap who is coming to Paris in search of a pretty and virtuous wife is expected shortly at Marseilles in a steamship that he has built expressly for the trip. He intends to settle in Paris, and wants to buy the whole right bank of the Seine for a palace. His income is $30,000,000 a year.

DE OMNIBUS REBUS.

A young girl perfectly wild, was lately purchased in Terra del Fuego for a bag of biscuit.

One hotel in New York has already put down a thousand cots for what are satirically called "guests."

A Newburyport clerk gave a lady a hoop skirt upon the candition that she should wear it home outside her dress. She did it—and him.

A St. Louis paper predicts the largest wheat crop ever gathered in the State and gives a column of three line paragraphs from papers in all sections in support of its judgment.

Maryland will derive a revenue of $74,000 this year from its oyster trade. Nearly a thousand vessels are engaged. They take out fifteen million bushels yearly.

The steamer Daniel Drew ran from Yonkers to New York, a distance af 14½ miles in 34 minutes and 45 seconds. The fastest time on record.

The Journal de Quebec says that there are, in the Province of Quebec, over fourteen hundred lawyers, and their number is yearly increasing to an alarming degree.

A young lady in Alexandria, Va., was burned to death by kerosene the other day. Her affianced lover thereupon shot himself, and a friend of the latter fainted and almost died on hearing of the suicide.

A paper-hanger in France died from sitting down to his dinner without washing his hand. He had been handling green paper, and was poisoned by the coloring that had rubbed off on his hands.

"Charles F. Wood," a young woman who wore men's clothes in New York for five years without her sex being suspected, is to appear in the Courts as prosecutor, in order to determine the question whether a woman may not, with impunity, wear any clothes she chooses.

At the capture of Magdala, one of the British soldiers, being shot through the thigh, refused to be carried to the rear, "because," he said, "I have only fired five rounds." He then sat on the ground and fired off the remainder of his twenty!

Heber Kimball, one of the Marmon elders, lately died at Salt Lake City. His funeral was attended by several thousand persons. His death is considered the greatest loss since the death of Joe Smith. The tabernacle and public buildings are draped in mourning.

A confessional has been established in Trinity Church, New York, by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Dix, who quotes Jeremy Taylor, Cranmer, and other eminent Protestant divines who have spoken and written in favor of the rite.

The London *Spectator* says that Napier conquered the aridity of Abyssinia with the American tube-driving invention of wells, as if a new Moses had smitten the rocks.

An Indiana drover, who was carried off by Indians some ten years ago, managed to escape and return home about a fortnight since, only to find his wife comfortably married to another man.

A Paris dressmaker treated herself to a half-dozen of oysters the other day. It was a good investment, for, in swallowing the last, it stuck in her throat. It was rescued and found to contain a pearl for which a jeweller gave her immediately seventy-five francs.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that the official difficulties standing in the way of Miss Rye taking out to Canada young women who are now chargeable to parochial funds, have been so far obviated that there appears to be every probability of the project being carried into effect.

Gen. Este, who was recently married at Washington, sought to have the announcement in the papers free from titles, and wrote his name George Peabody Este. The printers, not believing that any man in Washington was without a title, thought "Este" was meant for "Esq.," and set it up accordingly, producing an effect more startling than agreeable.

A gentleman living in Southampton, Virginia, planted this year ten acres of strawberries. A few days since he contracted to sell the same to a New York merchant for $10,000, he to pick and ship them. This is what we would call a profitable crop, and would advise our farmers to turn their attention to raising them as well as tobacco.

Adam's Express Company brought from New York to Boston, Saturday night, to the Sub-Treasury in that city thirty kegs of gold coin, weighing about 400 pounds each, making over six tons. While in transit an attempt was made in Hartford County, Conn., to throw the train off, by placing sleepers across the track, but beyond a slight concussion no trouble was experienced.

The custom of allowing the bride to enjoy a monopoly of the wedding presents was not adhered to at a recent fashionable wedding in St. Louis. The groom was substantially remembered in a special *douceur*, the donor of which was the bride's mother—a model for that class. It was a silver urn, containing a check for $25,000. Who wouldn't have such a mother-in law?

A census of Queensland was taken on the 2nd March. The returns are not yet fully made up, but the population is over 100,000; it was only 30,000 on the 7th April, 1861. The population of Brisbane, the municipality, is stated to be 15,032; Ipswich, 5025; Rockhampton, about 200 more; Maryborough, not quite 3000.

The *Figaro* states that communications have at length been opened between the French and Italian Governments with a view to rid Paris of the pest of the little itinerant musicians, who are despatched by a set of idle vagabonds who beat them severely if they do not bring home a certain amount of money. Arrangements have been made to send the children back to their own country.

West of Laramie, on the route of the Pacific Railroad, all the water is so impregnated with alkali that, when drank, it has the effect of a dose of salts, when used for washing it peels the skin off once in seven days, and when used in the engines it makes no steam of any account. Its excellence consists in the facility with which soap can be made with it, a lump of grease and a stick to stir it up being all that is necessary for the manufacture.

THE HEADLESS ROOSTER.—A remarkable phenomenon is on exhibition at Jersey City, in the shape of a rooster whose head was cut off three months ago in California, and which notwithstanding this decapitation, is still alive and walking about. This may seem incredible, but seeing is believing, and we have the assurance of a well known and veracious citizen of Boston that he has actually seen the bird in question. It is fed by the process of cramming, that is, the food is introduced into the gullet and then rammed down like a cartridge.—*Boston Courier.*

A young woman was taken in charge in the streets of Chicago the other day who was laboring under the illusion that the spirit of her dead husband was pursuing her, and demanding, with skeleton arms outstretched, her money. She had already thrown three hundred dollars at the feet of the apparition and fled, but it still pursued. The insanity of the woman is the last act of a tragedy that occurred three years ago. At that time she was the bride of an old divorced man, who at once doted upon and was very jealous of her. One evening he asked her for five hundred dollars which he had given her in a moment of tenderness. She tauntingly replied that she had given it to her lover. He demanded the name of the man, threatening to blow his own brains out if not informed. She told him to blow away. The next moment he lay dead at her feet, his brains scattered over her nightdress. Her guilty conscience now conjures up the old man continually haunting her and demanding his money, as on the fatal night.

Telegraphic News.

NNW YORK, *July* 1st.—The four Catholic Archbishops of the United States have united in a protest against the raising of a battalion for the Pope, believing that the Papal authorities have been misled in the matter by an unworthy person, but urge the contribution of money for the us of the Pope.

LONDON, *July* 2.—Gen. Sir R. Napier arrived in this city this morning. An immense crowd was assembled at the Railroad Depot to welcome him, and on his appearance he was received with cheers which did not cease until he had driven to his Hotel. In the Lords this evening a vote of thanks to Gen. Napier and the officers and men of the Abyssinian Expedition, was moved by the Earl of Malmesbury and seconded by Earl Russell and was unanimously adopted.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred and many members of the Court were present on the occasion. In the House of Commons all the Benches were filled with members and the galeries crowded by a brilliant throng of ladies and gentlemen, as it was known that General Napier would be present.

When the General entered the House he was warmly greeted by the members. The Premier, Mr. Disraeli, then moved and Mr. Gladstone seconded, the vote of thanks which was carried without a dissenting voice amid the most enthusiastic cheering from all parts of the House.

MONTREAL, *July* 2.—The town of St Hyacinthe, was greatly excited yesterday by the execution of Ruel the poisoner, which by some singular oversight was fixed for Dominion Day.

The prisoner betrayed the most abject terror the perspiration pouring down his face during the preparations. Death was instantaneous upon the falling of the drop. He died without making any confession.

LIVERPOOL, *July* 3.—The National Chamber of Servia has confirmed the succession of Milan IV. to the throne of the Principality, and has also endorsed the regency appointed to act during the minority of the prince. Milan made a brief speech before the Chamber in which he declared that though young he would learn to made the people happy. Great rejoicings are going on in the city and throughout the Principality.

PARIS, *July* 3.—In the Corps Legislatif today M. Manage, Minister of Finance, during the debate on the budget replied to the attacks which had been made on the Government for continuing its military preparations, and declared armament or disarmament were equally a gage of peace. M. Olliver, who followed the Minister of Finance, said nations were led to arm themselves by fear. France, if she held the lead among the nations of Europe, could easily dispense with her costly armaments and then her financial condition would improve.

NEW YORK, *July* 3.—It is asserted that President Johnson will issue a general amnesty proclamation to-morrow, including Jeff. Davis and all leaders in the late rebellion.

LONDON, *July* 3.—General Napier is at Windsor to-day where he is the guest of Queen Victoria.

A dispatch from Athens states that Mr. Tuckerman, the newly appointed Minister of the United States to Greece, had arrived at Athens and presented his credentials to the King. Reports from China state the Rebels have met with recent success and that Pekin is severely menaced.

PARIS, *July* 3.—In the Corps Legislatif today the debate on the budget was resumed.

A brilliant speech was made by M. Thiers, the burden of which was that peace, liberty and good management, were the only cure for the financial deficit.

M. Manage, the Minister of Finance, informed the House that a further loan was needed to meet the army expenditure.

Prince Napaleon dined to-day with the Sultan. The Viceroy of Egypt and all the Ambassadors of the Foreign Powers were present.

NEW YORK, *July* 4.—The anniversary of American Independence is being observed today throughout the country with all the honors. No business is done.

WASHINGTON, *July* 4.—The President has issued a proclamation of universal pardon and amnesty to all who took part in the late Rebellion, except those under indictment.

LONDON, *July* 5th.—The Austrian Government has initiated the work of disarming by leaves of absence of 36,000 men in the standing army.

The Skoupteheria or National Chamber of Servia has passed a law excluding Prince Alexander Kash Georgewitch and his family from all right of succession to the throne.

The regulation of the succession having been completed the Chamber has adjourned.

Milan was to day consecrated and annointed at the Cathedral, as the sovereign Prince of Servia, with the most imposing, religious and military cermonies.

NEW YORK, 6th.—During a riot at a Fenian Pic-nic at Bellevue Gardens on the 4th, the police were attacked with muskets and swords by some soldiers of the fourth Fenian regiment, but the police speedly overcame them and quelled the disturbance.

There were several deaths from excessive heat yesterday.

The Democratic National Convention has not yet nominated a candidate for the Presidency.

LONDON, *July* 6th.—In the House of Lords this eveneng Lord Strathden presented the petition of the people of Nova Scotia against the Canadian Dominion and praying Parliament to allow them to leave the New Confederation.

Dispatches from Shanghaie have been received which represent that the Rebellion in Japan had received a new phase.

It was reported that a combination had been formed by twelve of the most powerful Damios against the Mikado or spiritual Emperor.

This new complication threatened to prolong idefinitely the restoration of tranquility in that country.

Sir Morton Peto has passed through the Court of Bankruptcy, and has been discharged.

NEW YORK, *July* 7th.—The National Democratic Convention occupied yesterday in receiving resolutions on a great variety of subjects, and listening to speeches from leading members. The Committee on the platform and resolutions will probably report this forenoon, after which balloting for a Presidential Candidate will commence.

NEW YORK, *July* 7.—The national Democratic Convention this morning adopted a platform, and at half past 12 o'clock commenced balloting for candidates for the Presidential nomination, but after six ballots, adjourned without any candidate receiving the requisite number of votes. On the last ballot Hancock had 116 votes and Pendleton 103.

LONDON, *July* 8.—In the House of Lords last night the Boundary Bill and the Scotch Reform Bill were read for a third time, and the Irish Reform Bill was passed in Committee. From the latest news from Japan, it appears that the Mikado still retains supreme power. The representatives of Foreign Powers have had interviews with him, at which they were well received, and negotiations were entered upon for a continuance of the treaties in force. The Mikado expresses a wish to maintain the best terms with foreign nations.

MONTREAL, *July* 8.—Great destruction to property is caused by fires raging in the woods between Montreal and Quebec.

NEW YORK, *July* 8.—Gold 40¾.

We deeply regret to have to record, in connection with the celebration yesterday, the melancholy death of two of the artillery men engaged in firing the salute from the battery at the Citadel. As one of the pieces was being reloaded, the charge exploded, killing one named McHugh, instantly; and inflicting injuries on another named Bennett, from which he died a few minutes after being conveyed to the Military Hospital. The bodies of both men were dreadfully mutilated. Portions of