VERMONT TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Feiday, April 15, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The undersigned, who, by original appointment, or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the Executive Committee created by the National Convention held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the same thereof, by vigorous war, and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a convention to assemble at BALTIMORE, ON TUESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which each State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States.

EDWIN D. MORGAN, New York, Chairman.
CHARLES L. GILMAN, Maine.
L. BRAINERD, Vermont.
J. Z. GOODRICH, Massachusetts.
THOMAS G. TURNER, Rhode Island.
GIDEON WELLS, Connecticut.
And 16 others.

WHAT THE WAR TEACHES.

If there is one lesson taught with greater distinctness and emphasis than any other, by the war in which this country has been engaged for the last three years, it is, that God presides over the affairs of men—overruling all the plots of the politicians, ordering the results of all our battles, and subordinating all our little plans to His grand plan of purging the nation of its sins, establishing righteousness as the basis of national affairs, and bringing the nation to a recognition of His reign. Many a doubter of Providence has been converted by the war; and the almost universal lack of a living faith in the fact that God takes an intelligent interest in human affairs and exercises His correcting hand upon them, is much less noticeable now than it was before the war began. There are few men who remain blind to the conviction that there is a power at work in the war which we do not see, bringing about results which we do not seek, and working out great and good ends with a wisdom and skill which altogether transcend the endowments of statesmen and generals. The war has cut knots that human wisdom could not untie. We have prayed that it might cease, but it has persistently held the national iniquities before the nation's eyes, until the nation has not only seen their enormity, but has seen that there could be no worthy and permanent peace until those iniquities should be put away. The nation is convinced, for instance, that one of the special designs of Providence, in this war, is the destruction of slavery and all the black brood of political evils of which it is the mother; and it is coming more and more fully into the belief that the war will not stop until slavery is forever destroyed, with all those political powers and parties which have sympathized with it. The nation is becoming convinced that we are to take a new start, and travel more nearly parallel with the Golden Rule than we have hitherto done.

POLITICAL INFIDELITY.

We have only to look back to the commencement of the war to see that the political infidelity of the nation had become horrible. Men of the grossest personal vices were supported for office by those who professed to be Christian people. Politicians who called themselves Christians were often the meanest time-servers. Indeed, it was almost universally admitted that a man could not be a politician—a successful politician—and, at the same time, a thoroughly honest man. Philanthropy was a by-word and a reproach in the capitol of the nation. A man who prayed and labored for the freedom of the slave was accounted a despicable fanatic, by that society which assumed the first rank in Washington and in the commercial centres of the nation. Patriotism was at a discount, and personal and party interest were recognized as the controlling motives among all public men. The men who conscientiously believed, and openly declared, that there was "a higher law" than the constitution of the United States, were hooted at in the capitol of a Christian republic. Presses abounded which shamelessly apologized for, or covertly defended, the brutal beating of a senator in his chair. Commerce knelt at the foot of the slave power, and begged for peace. The slave-trade itself had been resumed, and the people were getting so accustomed to the aggressions of political sin, that they were becoming callous, and were not surprised at anything.

We can see that, in some way, war must come out of such a state of things as this, and we are apprehending with greater distinctness the fact that the defenders of slavery are not the only ones who have been to blame for its coming. It is the culmination of national iniquities, and is intended to be their cure. We are seeing a time (thank God!) when it is not considered an exhibition of weakness to proclaim and keep a national fasting. The national heart responds to the call for prayer, and rises more readily and naturally in thanksgiving when special

THE LAST LESSON AND ITS DUTIES.

So this is our lesson—that God rules in the affairs of men, and will be recognized in those affairs. The quick and tractable have already learned this lesson. The dull are learning it, and now, when the impression is at its height, comes the temptation to forget and slight it. The presidential canvass is beginning. Is it to be pursued in the old way? Are we to have only the old struggle between the ins and the outs? Are we to have only the old game for power and plunder? Will the nation still consent to be made the tool of designing partisans, and turn its back on the duties which God has been teaching it with such terrible cost to itself of treasure and of blood? Is all this pain to go for nothing? The blood of a hundred thousand noble men cries from the ground to deprecate so terrible a miscarriage of sacrifice. We confess to a feeling sadder than horror, and more sickening than disgust, when we survey the selfish schems of politicians and plunderers who, forgetful of the war, or only careful how they can make it contribute to their personal advantage, drive their corrupt bargains as of yore, and turn the very temple of our liberties into a den of thieves.

Now is the time for a Christian nation that has received the most emphatic lesson that God ever gave any nation, to begin to live and act as it ought to. Now is the time to assert that "availability" is not the highest qualification of a presidential candidate. Now is the time to ask the question, not whether a man is brilliant, courtly, great or "available," but whether he fears God, and loves the nation better than himself. This nation would deserve destruction in its most terrible form if, after so plain a lesson as it has received, it should deliberately lose itself in political strife, or lend itself to the schemes of those who have only selfish ends to secure. We believe that the national confidence is bestowed in the proper quarter, and that there is but little sympathy with the factious movements that are in progress among the politicians; but there is danger that the tricks that have been so successful in the past will prevail in the future. We should have no fears for the country if every voter should go to the polls as a Christian man, only anxious to uphold those who entertain a practical belief in Christianity, and desirous to break the power of those who make merchandise of the national offices and honors. We must come to this as a nation. We must cut loose from every party tie that holds us from a direct personal allegiance to the King of kings, and make our voting a matter of conscience. If we do not do this, our costly lesson will have been in vain, and we shall prove ourselves unworthy custodians of our own liberties.—*Exchange.*

☞ The death of the Rev. Richard Whitwell, of St. Armand West, on the 4th of April, in his 78th year, is announced. Chronic bronchitis, with which he had long been afflicted, was the cause of his death. The funeral took place on the 7th of April at Philipsburgh. The St. Johns *News* says "that the Parish Church, where the deceased had ministered with so great acceptance for many years, was appropriately draped in mourning, and filled with the principal inhabitants of the parish. The beautiful and impressive services of the Church of England were conducted by the Rev. Canon Townsend, M. A., assisted by the Rev. Archdeacon Scott, D. D. At the close, the Rev. Canon Reid, D. D., of Freleighsburg, preached a most eloquent and touching discourse from the text, 1st Thess., iv. 13, 14. After commenting in that earnest and impressive manner which arises from profoundest conviction, upon the inestimable value of the topic implied in the text, the venerable divine proceeded to speak of the deceased in terms dictated by the friendship of forty years, and closed with a most affecting allusion to his own advancing years. We were astonished at the vigor and fire which at the advanced age of eighty-seven, enabled the aged divine to pronounce such a discourse.

The services at the grave were conducted by the Rev. George Slack, Rural Dean, and the Rev. H. Montgomery, the Rector of the parish."

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.—The following is the joint resolution to amend the Constitution as it passed the Senate on Friday last:

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII.

[illegible]

within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The vote was as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Wiley, Wilson—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury.—6.

DECISIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS EXPECTED.

We reprint from one of our exchanges the following extracts, from which it would appear that a hopeful view is taken of the present military situation which the Union army occupies:

At length we are enabled to regard the military situation with a feeling of repose. The army of the Potomac has been re-organized, and with the view of giving Gen. Grant a fair chance for the destruction of the rebels.

Though we have full confidence in the integrity and soldiership of Grant, we, until now, have regarded his assumption of the command of the army of the Potomac with extreme depression. We knew what hidden dangers lay in the cogs of the machine.

Grant will have a chance such as has been allowed to no leader but McClellan; and knowing that his will is in his work, we believe he will dispose of Lee forever. At any rate, he has the force to do it with, and to crush the Rebellion to its close. He has now under his command *eight hundred and fifty thousand serviceable men*, most of whom are veteran troops, and six weeks from this date, the number will be made to reach a million. Here is an army greater than the fabled host of Xerxes; while the Confederates count, from our best information, a scant three hundred and fifty thousand. It is true they are situated on the inner portion of a circle, which greatly enlarges their effective strength; but granting this, and we will still be able to assail Richmond, by a direct downward drive from the Potomac, and underneath from Chattanooga, with separate armies, each outnumbering all that can be effectively opposed.

Under these circumstances we have a right to expect decisive operations.

The Springfield *Republican* says:

The popular feeling about the pending military campaign is one of solid confidence rather than enthusiastic expectation. We look for severe fighting; we may have defeats, but our armies are greatly superior in numbers to those of the enemy, and if the campaign is conducted with only ordinary skill and prudence we ought to overpower the rebels by mere preponderance of brute force. We have not less than seven hundred thousand men in the Union armies, and making the most liberal deductions for those sick and on detailed service, we must have half a million of men ready for active work in the field. This is nearly twice the number of the enemy, notwithstanding they have brought their whole reserve into the ranks. The general expectation points to Virginia as the scene of the most important operations of the campaign, and an advance upon Richmond as the great effort, probably in two columns, one by the way of the peninsula and the other direct from the Rapidan.

A favorite officer is placed in command on the peninsula, and will probably lead the army to be concentrated there. These are the outlines of the grand campaign, as now indistinctly foreshadowed. The spring rains make an advance impossible for several weeks to come, but when it is made we may reasonably hope that it will be with such force and under such wise direction and energetic leadership as to command success.

PENNSYLVANIA TOBACCO.—One farmer in Lancaster county, in this State, has sold the product of three and a half acres planted with tobacco, for one thousand dollars. This farming is profitable. The crop in all that portion of the State has been large. It is now coming into market, and commands from thirteen to twenty cents a pound. It will be as profitable, probably, or more so, the present year. The old stocks are not cleared out, but they are reduced and held for larger prices. The stock abroad, too, has been decreasing, and none of the tobacco raised in other countries has thus far equalled the American. At three hundred dollars an acre, there are few crops more valuable than tobacco. This is about the rate realized in Lancaster county. Those who have spare lands which are adapted to its growth can hardly plant more profitably.—*Philadelphia North American.*

☞ A large force of farmers and builders are now at work upon the extensive addition to the Memphremagog House, Newport, Vt., and we learn that Mr. Brown, who has the superintendence of the same, expects to have the house completed by the first of July.

When done, Newport will have as complete and commodious a public house as any country town in New England. Seventy odd rooms are already engaged by families from the sea-port cities, for the season.—*Newport News.*

VERMONT CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—This Conference will commence its next session at St. Johnsbury on the 13th of April. All persons travelling over the Vermont Central and Passumpsic railroads to visit this Conference, and paying full fares there-

SCHOOL REPORT.

At the Annual School meeting, holden in District No. 1, in the town of St. Albans, on Tuesday the 29th of March, 1864, it was

On motion, voted that the Report of the Town Superintendent of Common Schools in St. Albans, be published in the village papers of St. Albans.

Report of the Town Superintendent for School District No. 1, for the year ending March 21st, 1864.

Twelve years ago, to citizens of St. Albans who knew the character and the habits of the people, would have supposed it possible even to see a structure, like the school house which now adorns our town, devoted to the uses of public education. Then they were satisfied with the easiest and cheapest arrangements for carrying on their schools, and resented any suggestions toward a better system. But the spirit of progress was abroad in the land, and could not be chilly pass by unrelated. New influences were awakened among us, or were brought from abroad, and there were those here who thought there ought to be improvement in the methods and appliances of education, even in everything else. It was resolved to inaugurate the lease of graded schools in this district, which had been carried into successful operation elsewhere. The plan of course necessitated the erection of a suitable building, and there were not wanting enterprising men to carry out the design. The result is a beautiful and commodious edifice, and the satisfactory working of the various school departments in it to-day is to-day. This in connection with the next school house in the western part of the district, provides ample instruction for every child in the district from the elements of reading up to a considerable range in classical and scientific studies.

The number of scholars in attendance is distributed among the three grades of Primary, Intermediate and High Schools, and during the year there have been on the Register 710 different names, although of course never so many at any one time.

The Schools classified as follows with average attendance of scholars [illegible]

PRIMARY SCHOOL. Delilah Jordan

1st Department	Miss Ruth M. [illegible]	[illegible]
2d Department	Miss Emily Brainerd,	54
3d Department	Miss Jane Wright,	43
4th Department	Mr. A. M. Harris,	50

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL. Miss Mary Butler,

1st Department	Miss Ruth M. [illegible]	50
2d Department	Miss Emily Brainerd,	54
3d Department	Miss Jane Wright,	43
4th Department	Mr. A. M. Harris,	50

HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Department	J. S. D. Taylor,	28
2d Department	Miss M. L. Hay,	22
		153

In the Primary Schools, are taught Spelling, Reading, Mental Arithmetic, Writing on slates. Also, such oral instruction is given as the pupils are qualified to receive. In Miss Butler's school, there are some scholars who properly belong in the Intermediate grade.

In the Intermediate Schools, the branches taught are Reading, Spelling, Written Arithmetic, Geography, History, Map-drawing, and to some extent Composition and Elocution.

The studies of the High School, in addition to the preceding, have been thus far, the Latin, Greek and French languages, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping, Astronomy, Rhetoric, and Trigonometry. It is designed that this department shall afford all the opportunities for an extended course of study, which are presented by a similar institution in our country, and it is to be its object to train those who will be the future educators of our land. Indeed, some of the pupils now in the upper department give bright hope of proper qualifications, and doubtless will soon engage themselves in the laudable business of teaching. Thus the school will prove a nursery of teachers, not only sufficiently educated, but indued with appropriate feelings and sympathies for the education of our youth.

Vocal Music, though not as yet systematically taught as a branch of education, has been successfully introduced in several of the departments, by such of the teachers as are competent, and we hope the time is not far distant when a professional musician will be employed to give regular instruction to all the pupils. So far as vocal music has been introduced, it has been with the happiest effects, both as to the morals and intellects of the pupils. The influence of music on national manners is obvious to all individuals, and is so well understood that a very accurate observer and deep master of the human heart has declared with equal truth and severity, "give me the composition of the popular songs of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws." Its hallowed influence over public schools in Europe and our own country is so well known and attested, that, I trust, some time or other, it will be regarded by the managers of our public schools in this town, as a necessary and useful branch of elementary instruction. Nothing tends more surely than music to soften the feelings, to purify the manners, to develope the organs, tune the intellectual heart, quicken and to excite a fond desire and pleasing relish for school.

The pieces selected by our teachers are scholastic, pastoral and patriotic, and besides creating a lively interest in their country, her institutions and scenery; the cultivation of music admirably trains the minds of the scholars for other studies; and so far from interfering with them, is acknowledged by persons long engaged in witnessing its effects, and every way qualified to speak, to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge in other branches.

Our teachers are the Principal, Mr. Taylor, one male and seven female assistants. Those who have visited the schools the oftenest, and the most competent judges, will agree with me that none can be found, any where, better qualified for their stations than they are. And the longer their experience here has been, the more efficient do they become. The teaching of the most approved works in their profession, the study of the best books, the endeavor to profit by the suggestions and the experience of others, the devising of the best methods for the maintenance of order, and the study of their pupils' minds and characters, have, in some instances, proved a great advantage to those of our teachers, whose energy and fidelity have promoted them to adopt these necessary means of usefulness. In these schools, methods of education the most approved by enlightened experience are resorted to, and employed, to render the school room pleasant, the scholars' task easy, their attendance more regular and punctual, and the acquisition of knowledge interesting.

The establishment of a public Town Library, I think, will have an important influence on the interests of education as connected with our schools, because it will extend instruction beyond the point attainable by the mere period of attendance in the schools. Merely teaching the children how to read, will benefit them but little, unless they are supplied with suitable books, by means of which the knowledge obtained at the school will be but the foundation of an education which may be extended during life. A public library helps much to advance and perfect our great system of popular education, and I rejoice that through the generous bequest of the late Mr. Hunt, and the co-operation of our citizens, we have the commencement of a library which is already diffusing its beneficial influence. I hope it will find favor with the public, and that liberal contributions will be made to it in money and books by all well wishers of general education and intelligence, and that its additions are made to it from year to year, the selection of books will have reference not less to the intellectual wants of the young, than to those of the older portion of the community. It will certainly be a stimulus to the culture of also, children of these schools if the teachers can have the resources of a good library, to supply to the active, as well as open its treasures to those under their instruction.

In most of the cities and large towns of our country, no better schools can be found than the graded schools. And so they can and ought to be, if those who are capable of watching over and guarding their interests will give them their aid.

This arrangement of schools admits of the best system of classification, which consists of three grades with separate teachers for each.

One instructor can impart more information to 50 or 60 pupils who are near alike in their attainments and age, and to be formed into not more than two or three classes, than he can to half the number when their studies extend from the lowest rudiments to the classic and higher mathematics. It requires nearly as much time to examine a class of four or five upon a given exercise as one of twenty; and each individual of the twenty, one or two as much benefit from it as each of the smaller class.

In these schools there is no temptation to laxity of discipline. The teacher is under no temptation to indulge the wayward fancies, and to permit the follies of his pupils to pass unrestrained and unreproved for fear they will leave the school. He has no inducement for permitting the child to form habits of idleness and insubordination at a time when he ought to be trained up in the way he should go.

It is a great benefit to these schools, that our pupils are from families of every order and every occupation in the community; that they contain within their walls the children of the richest as well as of the poorest. I maintain, as a general rule, that the public school, when well ordered, well governed and well taught, is the place to train up the youth of a Republic. Here they learn to feel that they are brethren, and members of a common family, mutually dependent upon each other. They are brought here in contact with, and taught to emulate each other, as they will have to do in their maturer exercises on the inner stage of life. Their associations

them into subjection. That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant that it never may be. I hope that you will never subjugate the South."

A vote of censure seems mild treatment for such rubbishing assistance to the enemy. Mr. Harris ought to be in Old Capitol Prison with the rebels.

The resolution of censure was passed by a vote of 93 to 18.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—A new coinage of half-cents is among the probabilities of the future.

—5000 seaman want to go from the army to the navy.

—The sales of the Ten-Forty Bonds average $1,500,000 daily.

—The Fifth Avenue and St. Nicholas hotels have each given $1000 to the Sanitary Fair.

—Mrs. Lucretia Clay, widow of Henry Clay, died on the 5th, near Lexington, aged 83 years.

—The proceeds of the Sanitary Fair in Washington amounted to about $3,500

—Some young ladies of Nantucket have been studying the Zouave drill, and are said to take very naturally to the manual of arms.

—While we were all fasting on Thursday, our fellow citizens in New Mexico had a thanksgiving, on account of the close of the Indian war.

—The election in Louisiana on the 28th, for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, resulted in the complete triumph of the Free State party.

—Grove Talcott of Williston bought a few days since of Merrill Bingham of Cornwall, eleven lambs of the Atwood breed, paying therefor $1300.

—The Providence *Journal* thinks "judicial vermin" a more appropriate figure of speech than "judicial ermine" in speaking of such judges as Barnard of New York City.

—There are now seven daily newspapers published in Washington, and it is proposed to start another, to be called the Conservative, and to be edited by George D. Prentice.

—The Mayor of Philadelphia recommends that the gas lamps in that city, in addition to the names of the streets, shall have painted upon them the numbers of adjacent houses.

—A double-track underground railroad from Bowling Green to the Central Park, New York, would cost according to the estimates of an engineer, $4,200,000. The project is regarded as feasible.

—The new city court-house in New York has cost nearly one million already, and will swallow up four millions more. "But how can it be otherwise," the *Commercial Advertiser* asks, "when we take into consideration that our city officials pay twenty-eight cents for cast iron when it can be procured for eight, and forty cents for wrought iron when it can be had for sixteen?"

—A coroner's jury in Saratoga county, N. Y., lately gave the following verdict: "Nathaniel Denton came to his death by a collision with the engine near Simmon's crossing, of which we exonerate the engineer from all blame. But further, we think the engineer and the deceased might have seen each other, and perhaps, yes, very likely, have saved his life, if the wood pile sworn to had not have been there."

—The Miner's Journal estimates that the consumers of coal will be taxed at least three millions of dollars this year in consequence of the lawless violence which prevailed in the Pennsylvania coal region last summer, and attributes the difficulties among the workmen, which suspended work at the mines, entirely to the copperhead resistance to the draft.

—A startling event took place on Wednesday, in Albany, in one of the Legislative Committee rooms. The apartment was very much crowded, and the subject under discussion,—the tax levy,—was debated with warmth. Mr. W. Drinker was speaking with much earnestness, and at length the muscles of his face became contorted as is sometimes the case with speakers suffering from over excitement, and his hearers, attributing it to the cause, were much amused. Suddenly when gesticulating, Mr. Drinker fell forward, and to the consternation of all present, when he was taken up, it was found that he was dead.

—Among the autographs contributed for the New York fair is the original manuscript of Mr. Everett's Gettysburg address, about fifty pages in length. It is illustrated with a map of the battlefield and the neighboring country, a plan of the national soldiers' cemetery, and photographic likenesses of Major-General Meade and several of the corps commanders who took part in the action. Mr. Everett's address is accompanied by the autographic manuscript of President Lincoln's brief dedicatory address at the consecration of the cemetery, which has been frequently pronounced the most felicitous of the President's occasional speeches.

—Hubbard, in his history of New England, says that Annie Hutchinson, who caused so much trouble in the early history of Boston, was a gentle woman of a nimble wit, voluble tongue, eminent knowledge in the Scriptures, of great charity and notable helpfulness, especially in such occasions where those of that sex stand in need of the mutual help of each other; which was the opportunity usually taken for insinuating into the spiritual state of those she came amongst. "And," the historian continues, "as when the devil attempted to ruin mankind by the insinuation of a new divinity, he began with Eve, and by her inspired her husband; *the same course is still found the most successful to that end.*" This must not be accounted as personal by

—The reports of the commissioner of agriculture are to be issued bimonthly the present year, instead of monthly as last year, thus giving time for more correct compilations of the statistical matter furnished from different parts of the country. The report for January and February is just issued.

—Eben Merriam, whose weather reports and predictions used to be a feature of the metropolitan papers, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., recently. He was born at Concord, June 17, 1794. He has been at different times engaged in manufacturing saltpetre, in the dry goods trade and in the soap and candle trade, but the main portion of his life has been spent in observing meteorological phenomena and compiling the results of his observations for the press. A man of many eccentricities, his impulses were all humane and kind, and his life was singularly unselfish and devoted to the interests of science and the benefit of humanity.

—An event at the opening of the New York Metropolitan Fair was a parade of pickpockets. These *chevaliers d' industrie* had assumed the disguise of honest men and hoped to grow rich suddenly, but the keen eyes of the officers detected the rogues in spite of white cheakers and garments of subdued cut. They were formed in procession and marched through all the halls accompanied by the police, the people giving them a wide berth. The handsomest of the pickpockets led the band with a great sign "pickpocket" hanging to him.

—During the quarter just closed, the number of three cent stamps sold at the New York Post Office was two millions and five hundred thousand, an increase of one million on the returns of the previous quarter. The business of the office in all its departments has increased in a similar proportion. Among the numerous articles awaiting their owners at the office are black silk aprons, woolen shirts, and bundles of tobacco.

—Among the extraordinary advertisements in the London papers is the following:—"This is leap year. I'll wait no longer. So here I am, twenty-one years, healthy, prepossessing, medium size, full chest, educated, prudent, large, sparkling eyes, long, black, flowing hair, and as full of fun as a chestnut is full of meat, born to make some man happy, and want a home. Does anybody want me?"

—An English newspaper gives this extract from a letter from Melbourne: "Professor Newmager, on a three years scientific visit from Bavaria, tells us that in 1865 a comet shall come so close as to endanger this our earth; and should it not attach itself (as one globule of quicksilver to another), nor annihilate us, the sight will be most beautiful to behold. During three nights we shall have no darkness, but be bathed in the brilliant light of the blazing train!" If this comet reaches here about the Fourth of July, our municipal authorities can save large sums on fireworks.

—The Committee on Manufactures have made a report relative to the duties on wool. They say that the expectation that low grades of wool would not compete with domestic products has not been realized. Seven-eights of all the importations last year were invoiced below the minimum of 18 cents per pound, the whole average less than 17 cents. This has defrauded the treasury and done great injustice to wool-growers. The total amount of wool imported during the last fiscal year was 71,882,123 pounds, costing $12,290,630.

A PHYSICIAN IN COURT.—A trial of some interest to the medical profession has taken place before the Police Court at Paris. A physician was prosecuted for having divulged the nature of his patients disease; and thus injured his character. The court found the physician guilty, and sentenced him to imprisonment for one year, to pay a fine of 500f., to be placed for five years under the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the trial. The judgment of the Court added further, that "inasmuch as by thus divulging the nature of his disease he caused the complainant an injury for which compensation is due to him, the tribunal, moreover, condemns the accused to pay the prosecutor a sum of 1000f., damages."

NEW CANADIAN MINISTRY.—The Canadian ministry has been formed. The policy of the new ministry is stated to be the defense of the country and the rendering effective of the military force. Every effort is to be made to maintain and extend the reciprocity treaty, the readjustment of the canal tolls, the removal of the government to Ottawa City, measures for the development of the northwest, and the improvement of seaboard communication. The general policy of the administration is to be governed by those great constitutional principles which have so long guided the mother country. The House is to adjourn till the third of May.

MAPLE SUGAR.—The following is floating in the papers:

From present indications there is little doubt that the maple sugar crop of 1864 will vastly exceed that made in any previous year. In all probability the crop of maple sugar at the North, for the present year, will reach 25,000,000 pounds, worth, at the low estimate of fifteen cents per pound, $3,750,000, an important item in the sugar product of the country.

GAS METERS.—A Canada exchange says that the Legislature of New Brunswick recently passed a law providing for the inspection of gas meters. The result is that in the city of St. John last year, of thirteen hundred and thirty-seven meters inspected, only three