NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

On no occasion will the names of Old Advertisements be inserted here.

Cotton Goods and Prints—Magee & Russell.
Cedar Camphor—H. F. MacCarthy.
Her Majesty's Theatre—John Townsend.
Piano for Sale—F. G. Scott.
Indian Lands for Sale—Wm. Spragge.
American Invoices and Discounts.
Special Notice—Canadian Pain Destroyer.
Do. —Perry Davis' Pain Killer.
Do. —Bristol's Sarsaparilla.
Do. —Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.—*Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., 54, Park Row, New York, and 10, State Street, Boston, General Advertising Agents, are hereby authorized to receive Advertisements for the* OTTAWA TIMES.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Ottawa at ..... 7.00, a. m.
Do. arrives " ..... 4.40, p. m.
Accommodation Train leaves at..... 1.15, p. m.
Do. do arrives at..... 10.15, a. m.

☞ These Trains connect at Prescott Junction with Trains on Grand Trunk Railway for the East and West, and at Prescott with Ferry for Ogdensburgh—again connecting with Railroads for all parts of the U. S.

OTTAWA TO KINGSTON.—The Steamer City of Ottawa leaves at 7 a.m., every Monday and Thursday. The steamer Bytown at 7 a.m., every Wednesday and Saturday.

OTTAWA TO MONTREAL.—The Steamer Queen Victoria leaves the foot of Sussex Street every morning at 6:30.

THE POST OFFICE—OTTAWA.

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

MAILS.	DELIV'RD.	CLOSED.
East and West, by Rail, Daily,	12.30 p. m. and 6.00 p. m.	6.30 a. m. and 12.45 p. m.
Aylmer & N. Shore of Ottawa "	8.00 a. m. and 12.30 p. m.	12.30 p. m. and 5.30 p. m.
Arnprior, Sand Point, Pembroke, &c., S. side Ottawa "	8.00 a. m.	9.30 a. m.
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, &c., "	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Buckingham, Grenville and Lower Ottawa, "	8.00 a. m.	6.30 p. m.
Emptville, Osgoode, &c., Daily	6.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
Chelsea and Wakefield, "	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Templeton & E'st Templeton, "	12.30 p. m.	12.30 p. m.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

To all parts of Canada, if pre-paid by Stamps, 5 cts. if unpaid, 7 cts. To British Columbia, 10 cts. Letters for British Columbia, Germany and Foreign Countries generally, MUST BE PRE-PAID.

To the United States 10 cts—pre-payment optional.

English Mails, per H. & A. Allan's Canadian Steamships, via Portland, close at 9 p.m. every Thursday—postpaid 12½ cts.; via New York, every alternate Saturday, at Noon, postage 17 cts; via Boston, every alternate Monday, at Noon.

REGISTERED LETTERS must be prepaid, and postaid thirty minutes prior to the closing of mails.

☞ Office hours—8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Subscribers to the Times, who have Removed, or are about changing their Residence, should leave their address at the office in order to secure the proper delivery of their Paper.

The Ottawa Times

OTTAWA, MAY 28, 1866.

☞ *FOR INTERESTING READING MATTER—SEE FIRST Page.*

Another Queen's birth-day has come and past. And, now, as we sit down to read our numerous exchanges, from one end of the country to the other, all vieing with each other in claiming for their several localities the honour of unquestionable loyalty to our Queen, we forget our party distinctions and hold out to all parties, creeds and nationalities, the hand of good fellowship and sincere regard, on this one vital sentiment of unbounded love and fealty to our good and gracious Queen. On this we are united, as one man, by bonds which we trust may never be broken, and let us hope that the recollection of this, our union, on the the Queen's birthday, may soften down the asperities of party conflict as we engage in the wordy warfare, each after his own fashion, for the best interests of our common heritage. God has given us a country of which we may well be proud, and a peerless Queen whom we all delight to honour; and when we say *all*, we speak not for one section of the country, for in all sections, French and Irish, Scotch and English, on such days as we have just been celebrating, contend with each other as to who shall exhibit the greatest enthusiasm and loyalty. And why is all this? It is because the *goodness* of our Sovereign has extended to us, to all her dominions. Of the hundred and fifty millions of her subjects, scattered over a surface of more than five millions of square miles, in all parts of the globe, and speaking many languages, there is scarcely a man, woman or child, but is more or less influenced by the goodness of their Queen. This is the grand talisman by which she rules. It is this that causes the sympathetic tear to well up from the stout, manly heart, when she is troubled. Since the world began there has been no instance of a whole Empire so united in love and devotion to King or Queen! Nine and twenty years ago all hearts went out towards a youthful and beautiful Princess; and now that years and bereavement have saddened and bowed her down, the same hearts, and a new generation of hearts, are gushing forth their love and loyal devotion, just as sincerely and purely as when

"We saw her 'mid the joyous throng
Of youth and beauty, wealth and power,
And mark'd her as she passed along,
The loveliest star of that *bright hour*."

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW INFANTRY COMPANY AT AYLMER.—We learn from the Canada *Gazette* of Saturday that a Volunteer Infantry Company at Aylmer, has been organized.

RETURNING HOME.—By our Western Exchanges, we learn that nearly all the Volunteer Companies which have been on duty at the front, have been called in.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.—The Trade Commissioners from the Lower Provinces will meet with the Canadian Delegates, in this city, on the 1st June, for the purpose of completing their report before the session opens.

POLICE COURT.—Robert Hilliard, drunk and disorderly $5 and costs. Robert Russie, $2 and costs. T. Bailey $2 and costs. J. Patterson, $2 and costs. Marie Compeau, abusive language, Max Dupuis, assault, $2 and costs. — Groulé, $2 and costs.

THE BAND OF THE P. C. O. BRIGADE.—This band, as announced in our issue on Saturday, performed their selections of music on Major's Hill, on Saturday afternoon. The day was fine, and our citizens enjoyed the music in the fullest sense of the word. There were present, as usual on such occasions, a great many ladies, and the delightful and happy expression that generally prevailed, gave proof of their appreciation of the excellent music discoursed by the band. We hope to have a repetition of this enjoyment as often as convenience will admit.

APPOINTMENT.—In the list of Appointments in the Canada *Gazette* of Saturday is that of 2nd Lieut. Jas. Adams, 2nd Garrison Battery, Ottawa.

MILITARY STORES.—We learn from a gentleman just out from England, and who is well acquainted in military circles there, that a large number of waggons for field use and other military stores, were being shipped at Woolwich for Quebec and Montreal.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The revulsion in feeling, regarding the all important question of Confederation in the Lower Provinces, appears to have been very general. A gentleman writing from Halifax, and one who is well conversed in political matters in that part of the country says: "Nova Scotia is now as strongly in favor of Confederation as ever Canada was, or can be."

VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.

The Executive Committee of the Volunteer Relief Fund, beg leave to report for the information of the subscribers to the said Fund,

That the meetings of the Committee were held in the conversation room of the Mechanic's Institute and Athanæum, kindly placed at the disposal of the Comittee by the said Institution.

After the organization of the Committee by the appointment of Alexander Workman, Esq., as chairman; Colonel Wily in command of the Ottawa Provisional Battalion Volunteers, was called upon to furnish the names of volunteers whose families required relief, and upon his recommendation it was decided that certificates of Captains of companies, stating name of applicant, number of family and residence should be sufficient warrant for action of the Committee.

It was agreed that two dollars and a half per week for the wife of each volunteer, and twenty-five cents for each child, should be the amount of allowance, the first week of payment to date from the 24th of March.

The City Council having voted the sum of one thousand dollars for the relief of volunteers serving at the front, a conference was asked for, with the view of joint action between the Committee of the City Council and the Executive Committee of citizens' fund, the result of which was, that the City Committee decided upon following the letter of its instruction and it took charge consequently of Capt. Forrest's Foot Artillery, Fort Wellington, that portion of Captain Workman's Battery then serving at Prescott, leaving to the Executive Committee the Provisional Battalion then serving here.

A Fund having been creditably subscribed in the Villages of Aylmer and Buckingham, the Executive Committee was not called upon to extend relief to Captain McNaughton's Buckingham Company which formed part of the Provisional Battalion at Ottawa.

Relief was extended to twelve of the wives and relations of the men of Captain Grant's Company, City Rifles; to five volunteer's wives and seventeen children, Captain Potter's Company, City Rifles; six volunteer's wives and eight children, Captain Workman's Battery; two volunteer's wives and eight children, Captain Powell's Bell's Corners Infantry.

Captain Pridham's Company Argenteuil Rangers received forty-five dollars part in conveyance of sick to their homes and for relief of families. Captian McDonald's Company Argenteuil Rangers ten dollars for relief of a Volunteer's family.

On all the applications for relief &c., the committee expended *two hundred* and *sixty-six dollars* and *fifty cents*.

The total subscriptions amounted to *two thousand seven hundred* and *twenty-three dollars*.

To cover all claims it was considered that an amount of twelve cents to the dollar on the sums subscribed would be sufficient leaving a margin to credit in case of any possible contingency.

Cheques have been issued in favour of the subscribers for the balance, and they now await call in the hands of H. V. Noel Esq., Treasurer of the Fund.

The Executive Committee had under consideration various suggestions for the disposal of the surplus, but the unanimous conclusion arrived at was that as the subscriptions was the result of a supposed emergency, and consequently the funds should only be used for the express purpopose in view, and that any balance should be returned in proportion to amount subscribed after deducting expenditure.

The Committee congratulate the community on the spirit of the Volunteer Force so worthy of the admiration of a Free People, and they trust that on all occasions when called on duty they will find themselves sustained by the friendship and substantial generosity of their fellow citizens.

ALEX. WORKMAN, Chairman.
THOS. WILY, Lieut.-Col.
HENRY V. NOEL.
J. M. CURRIER.
HAMNETT HILL.

Ottawa, 25th May, 1866.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The British fleet in the Canadian waters is manned by 5,717 men, and has an aggregate of 448 guns.

The proprietors of a restaurant in London, C. W., advertises for "five or six boys to catch frogs for the season." Frogs are very popular there.

Galt, May 25—Two men were killed and several wounded by the bursting of an old Russian cannon at the Queen's Birthday celebration yesterday.

Hamilton, May 25.—"Clarion" won the Province purse at the Races this afternoon. Queen's plate race was won by "Beacon" in two straight heats, "Pickpocket" second.

The Uxbridge and Greenwood volunteer companies, Capts. Spears and Warren, returned from Niagara on Monday, on board the steamer *City of Toronto*, which conveyed them to Whitby.

The investigation of the police commissioners, into the facts connected with the failure of detective Armstrong and the Toronto constables, to arrest the burglars recently at Cooksville, took place on Tuesday.

This morning, about eleven o'clock when the Hon. Micheal H. Foley was passing along King Street, near Messrs. Merrick Brothers, he fell down in an epeplectic fit. He was immediately removed into Mr. Merrick's residence, and Dr. O'Dea, who was passing at the time, was called in. Mr. Foley speedily recovered, and was able to proceed on his business this afternoon.—*Toronto Daily Telegraph.*

SURE REMEDY FOR A FELON.—This very painful eruption, with all the "remedies" recommended, is seldom arrested until it has run a certain course, after causing very great suffering for two or three days and nights. The following remedy is vouched for by the Buffalo *Advocate* as a certain thing, from its own knowledge; take a pint of common soft soap and stir in air slacked lime till it is the consistancy of glazier's putty. Make a leather thimble, fill with this composition, and insert the figure therein. A cure is certain."

OIL STRUCK AT WINDSR.—Oil has been struck a few yards from the track of the Grand Trunk Railway. The people of the village are in great excitement over the fact. The Bosanquet Oil Company purchased some lots there a short time since, and commenced boring about a fortnight ago. The result has been that a copious flow of oil has been found in 124 feet of rock, and 24 feet of surface. The advantageous position of the lot, being so contiguous to the line of railway, will make it very valuable.

On Wednesday night a most cold-blooded murder occurred at the mouth of the St. Clair River opposite Point Edward, G T R. It appears two men, a corporal and a private belonging to a company of American soldiers at Fort Gratiot, were out boating late in the evening. An altercation arose which led to high words, without any warning, the private sprung up and stabbed the corporal mortally with his bayonet. He then drew a dirk, cut his throat completely across, and threw the body into the river. The corporal was unarmed, and his cries of "murder" were heard by the G T. R authorities on both sides the river, but no assistance could be rendered him in time to prevent the bloody tragedy. The private has been arrested, and is now in jail. The body of the murdered man has not yet been recovered. The authorities of Port Huron offer a reward for it. It appears there was an old feud between the parties.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest from Europe!

Arrival of S. S. Saxonia and America.

Increase of the Cholera at Liverpool.

War still Eminnent.

Movement of Austrian and Prussian troops.

A collision between the Forces shortly expected.

Garibaldi has accepted a Command.

NEW YORK, 26th.—The steamers *Saxonia* and *America*, from Southampton 16th have arrived.

In the House of Commons on the 14th, Mr. Gladstone introduced a second reading of the Seats Bill, and said it was the general wish of the House that the two Bills be combined. The government acceded to Bouriers motion. The Bill was read a second time.

The *Times* says the number of deaths from cholera at Liverpool, is increasing. Dr. Ross, of the *Helvetia*, and three more emigrants had died.

Cholera had appeared at New Depot and at Bank Hall, and five patients had been removed to the workhouse.

A Congressional question was mooted as to whether France will join it with perfect disinterestedness, without raising complications.

The Darmstadt army had been placed on a war footing. Military preparations continue, and war is considered imminent.

Patriotic appeals having been made for contributions for the formation of Volunteer corps at Vienna, the Prussian ambassador said he should leave immediately in consequence.

The Austrians occupied the Bohemian and Silesian frontiers. The Volunteer corps for Mexico have been disbanded.

It is reported that Prussia summoned Hanover for making warlike preparations, and announced the intention of occupying her military posts.

The Prussian reply to the Austrian note upon the Duchies question presented the settlement proposed by Austria as declined.

A despatch from Trieste says that the embarkation of the Volunteer corps destined for Mexico had been countermanded. The corps has been disbanded, and the greater portion enrolled in the army of the north.

It is reported that England, France and Russia are negotiating on the subject of the assembling of a conference.

A telegram from Ratisbon, May, 13th says: Yesterday, the Austrian troops occupied the Bohemian and Silestriam frontier towns of Oderberg and Prus hua.

The Croats have occupied Petrovoite and Lirbersdorf.

A telegram from Berlin, May 12th, says:—The reply of Prussia to the Austrian note of the 21st ult., upon the question of the Duchies, was presented yesterday in Vienna. The settlement proposed by Austria is declined. Prussia makes no further proposals, but intimated that she may do so hereafter.

Hopes are still entertained, in some quarters, of peace; probably on the ground that Austria will make some concession.

A telegram from Leipsic, May 13th, says: Great excitement prevailed there, owing to a report that the Prussians had crossed the Saxon frontier, and that a collision between the Prussian and Saxon troops was imminent.

A telegram from France, says:—Garibaldi has accepted the command tendered him in the Italian army.

DEVICES OF THE ANTI-UNIONISTS.

[From the Toronto Leader.]

It is significant of the character of the opposition to colonial union which is trying to compensate by noise for the want of numbers, that those who were foremost in demanding a new convention of delegates, are now, in prospect of such a meeting, misrepresenting and denouncing its objects. Mr. Howe, we grieve to say, has condescended to become director-general of a series of mountebank exhibitions, by which it is thought Nova Scotia may be convulsed. He was the presiding spirit of a meeting recently held at Windsor, the character of which will be best indicated by an inscription on the flag, embracing this medley: "The Queen and Constitution. Nova Scotia for Nova Scotians. Who would sell his country? Down with the Traitors." And on the reverse, upside down "Three groans for Unicorn. Team, ARCHIBALD, "Tupper and McCully. Level the Hills!" This is the key-note of the meeting. The Halifax *Chronicle*, the organ of the anti-union agitators gives the number present at 1,000, and a New Brunswick paper, seeing that this would sound like a beggarly account of empty boxes, after all the drumming-up that had been used, adds 200 by a stroke of the pen, and makes the number 1,200. The oracles admit that the meeting, though packed with great industry, was not unanimous; that symptoms of an union feeling were manifested even among those who had been specially brought together to denounce the action of the legislature, in authorizing the appointment of delegates to go to England to agree upon a plan of union. The agitation resolves itself into a demand for a general election, in the hope that it may give Mr. Howe a seat and himself and his remaining partisans power. The agitators assume, without the slightest authority, that the delegates will prepare a scheme on which a bill, to be introduced into the Imperial Legislature, will at once be founded. Taking this license, it is easy for them, by no very violent exercise of the imagination, to predict all sorts of woes for Nova Scotia. Besides an address to the Queen, containing this assumption, resolutions were passed calling upon Mr. Hill, the member for Hants, to resign his seat, for the high crime of having expressed his own judgement and done what he believed would be best for the Provinces whose interest he supposed he was doing his best to guard. Similar exhibition of rampant faction may be expected to take place in other parts of Nova Scotia. It is pitiful to see Mr. Howe engaged in such an engaged in such an enterprise; but the fact furnishes another proof of how small Provinces tend to contract the intellect, and belittle even their best men. In that view it presents an argument in favor of the very union which the agitators have taken on themselves to denounce.

In Lower Canada, Mr. Howe and his partisans will probably find a few imitators. *Le Canadien*, of Quebec, is making frantic appeals against what it is pleased to call "Imperial arbitration." This is the name it gives the proposed new convention, for no other reason than that is purposed to hold the meeting of delegates in England. Of course the editor of that journal must be perfectly well aware that no Imperial arbitration is proposed; that the new convention will be as free as was that which met at Quebec; and that the interests of the Province will be just as safe in their hands. It must be a bad cause that requires to be bolstered up by false pretences; and we are surprised that a journal like *Le Canadien* should demean itself by resorting to them. In the columns of *Le Pays* they would have excited no surprise. *Le Courier de St. Hyacinthe* has taken up the echo of *Le Canadien's* false alarm, and assumed that the danger is real. According to it, the Imperial Government is to substitute for the Quebec scheme a new plan of Union, on which our Legislature will have no opportunity of passing. Nothing could be more imaginary than this danger. If there is to be a new convention, Canada will be represented in it; and if the Quebec scheme undergoes any alteration, it must be slight, and such as will be adopted with a view to its improvement. The *Journal* does not confine itself to sterile denunciations; it proposes that the minority of the Legislature shall copy the example of that of Nova Scotia, and protest against the proceedings. But we submit that it it is too late for them to do so, having, at the time of the Quebec scheme, satisfied themselves with recording their votes against it. The effect of any afterthought supplement of their action on that occasion would be equivalent to a confession that they did not know their own minds on the subject; that one day they took one course and the next another. Little as we think of the Lower Canada Democrats, we shall be mistaken if they show themselves weak enough to fall into this trap.

It is noteworthy that Killian, and indeed all the Fenian leaders and sympathisers, are in accord with the Nova Scotia anti-unionists and the Lower Canada Democrats. They are all in favor of perpetuating the weakness of isolation among these Provinces. Their pretexts are various, but their object is the same. The fact is worth considering, as it indicates a very suspicious concurrence of sympathies. We may except *Le Canadien* and *Le Courier de St. Hayeinthe*: but at the same time it is proper to remind them of the danger of being seen in bad company. Let them consider well where the current on which they are disposed to embark may eventually land them, and take warning before it is to late.

MERCANTILE, MECHANICAL, AND FARMING OCCUPATIONS.

[From the Trade Review.]

Channing has remarked that virtue and intelligence are the great interests of a community, including all others, and worth all others; and the noblest agency is that by which they are advanced.

Looking at the numerous cases of bankruptcy the past few years, the extraordinary number of failures in business, the forgeries and Bank failures, the demoralized condition of mercantile life compared with that of the former years, the wild, disorganized and reckless speculators of the New York gold rooms, and the Milwaukie and Chicago Corn Exchanges, which are transforming and breaking up the orderly business habits, which formerly belonged to mercantile life, we come to the conclusion that the evil principally arises from too large an appropriation of industry in one direction. We hear of fortunes made in a day, but forget to enquire about the offset in the number which have been lost, and the misery and unhappiness which have fallen to the lot of the many. An almost universal greed of speculation begins to govern the opinions and habits of society. Without reference to the questions of happiness, health and usefulness, men begin to enquire about the most profitable business at which they can place their sons.

The farming business, which is generally a life of calm contentment, and with proper habits of industry always attended with success, appears to be losing its attractions, even to those whose parents have spent their lives in agricultural pursuits. They hear of great fortunes made by the merchants, and are anxious to join in the rush of a crowded city. But they should remember the odds which are against success. In mercantile pursuits, not more than one in twenty succeed. In agricultural pursuits nearly all succeed. Business life is attended with continual toil and trouble; with losses, vexations, and regrets unknown in other pursuits; and the merchant is continually dependent upon the good management and honesty of other people in trade for his success or failure. A life in the country is apt to be a life of more calm, higher happiness and contentment. If the accumulation of wealth be less rapid, the risks are not so great. It is very true that the rule of country life is hard labor and persevering industry. Farming, to be successful, requires the labor of the farmer's own hands. "It will be found," says a recent writer, "that the successful farmers are those who do their own work; whose wives work in the dairy, and whose children, as they grow up, take hold of the plough, the hoe and the axe, or assist in the occupations of the mother of the household, and those families are not only among the most respectable and respected, but are the happiest in the land." Idstead of desiring to change their positions, and enter into the uncertain and overdone pursuits of mercantile life, they should feel the proud independence which belongs to their calling. Commerce, like all non-productive pursuits, is dependent upon the products of the producing classes, which passes through its hands to the consumer, and if they are lessened, the means by which it lives is cut short. A state is enriched by the diversity of its labor, and impoverished by too large an appropriation of industry in one direction. If England be an exception to this rule she is the only country on earth which is so. The experience of every day points to those who have entered the overcrowded paths of mercantile life, and have been overthrown and sunk in obscurity. The application of science to agriculture will yet render that noble occupation what it ought to be in the estimation of society. Its pursuits, says Leibeg, are scientific, and should not be left to grope in ignorance and obscurity. And he is right. The dignity of labor should be acknowledged in every State, its vital influences recognized, and special institutions of learning—sustained by public and private patronage for its advancement, where those intending to devote their lives to agricultural pursuits should receive a scientific education.

It is the business of the farmer to improve continuhlly in the method of managing his farm, availing himself of the newest and most approved ideas which have been found good in practical results, There is scope for all the genius and ambition a man can posses, in the pursuit of agriculture, if properly applied.

We have preserved an extract from an article which appeared in a magazine sixteen years ago, which loses nothing by age. The writer remarks that "the disparity between the amount of credit and capital in the various departments of society, does not receive the attention it deserves. Among the agricultural class the use of credit is limited, and should be restricted to permanent investment, which will repay interest; the farmer who borrows the means of subsistence will starve. With the mechanical class it is less so; but here it is trifling when compared with the mercantile. We have in our eye, cases which will illustrate the difference. A. B. is an enterprising merchant, with a capital of his own of $25,000; his annual operations extend to $400,000, and are spread broadcast over the nation, exposed to the adverse influences of every section of the country; his indebtedness is, of course, constantly many fold the amount of his capital, which is barely sufficient to meet his current expenses; he buys and sells on long credits, depending upon discounts to keep the links of his operations entire. While all is fair weather, his affairs proceed smoothly—his gains are sometimes large, corresponding to his operations—the *occupation* of so large an amount of capital breeds the idea of ownership, and he esteems himself a much richer man than he is. His position in society, and his expenditure, correspond to his supposed wealth; while, in reality, his whole capital is little more than a mercantile guarantee to the obligations his operations involve. Any sudden revulsion in commercial affairs, will, in all probability, plunge him into bankruptcy, from which a compromise only can relieve him; and it is creditable to the mercantile class, that generally they appreciate the inevitable law of their profession, and are ready and free to compound with their honest associates.

"C. D. is a manufacturer; his capital is $30,000 invested in real estate, in stock, in progress of manufacture, and among his customers. His business compels him to deal more for cash; his raw material consumes the credit upon woich it is purchased in its preparation for sale, and his disbursements are extensively for labor, which can give no credit. His operations reach $175,000 per annum; his liabilities are never more than his capital, and his receivables are compact and generally in good hands. C. D. is not only the richer, but emphatically the safer man. He may suffer losses, but rarely can any condition of things reduce him to bankruptcy; he is prudent, but respectable in his style of life,—but neither his station in society nor his note in bank correspond to those of his friend A. B. In bank his note will discount if money be plenty; if not, the cashier will make many inquiries, and the president will conclude that he had better offer them at the next discount day; while those of A. B., for thousands to the hundreds of C. D., and are A 1, and all offered is taken. True, the deposit account of C. D. is not large; the weekly demands for labor extract less cash, and banks, like others, have a right to choose their customers. All this is perfectly natural; the habits of society, which place the merchant in the position he enjoys, govern in bank parlors as well as in those of gentlemen. We are all unable to free ourselves from the prejudices of our age and country."

But what does a man care for petty prejudices when compared with an independent, self-reliant position in life. The distinctive considerations of society, when offered him, appear like the gilded leaves which children pin to the oak.

The sketches we have given are no fancy pictures; and taking all the contingencies which belong to mercantile life into view, when about to decide upon the safest and happiest position for a young man beginning the world, we can hardly recommend to him to select a mercantile life.

There is one thing above all others to be considered by those who would engage in the farming business. They must commence whilst young, and make it a business for life. If they go at it as a relaxation from other pursuits, in which a portion of their lives has been spent, and hope to follow the business as gentlemen farmers, they had better learn in time that less expensive toys may be secured, which they can enjoy longer for the amount of money they possess. Farming is something real; it requires the undivided attention—the whole physical and mental energy of those engaged in it to ensure success. It requires a strong hand and willing heart—a love of country, and a love of the virtues and plain habits of country life.

THE POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[From the London *Times*, May 9.]

At this momentous crisis in the affairs of Europe, it is well that the position of the British government should be strictly defined. No one, indeed, will suspect that this country has been concerned, directly or indirectly, with the disputes which now endanger peace. The errors of two years since have not been repeated. The parties to the Treaty of Gastein have been left to keep or break it at their pleasure. The military occupants of the Duchies are free each to expel the other, according as their strength may lie. Though the sympathies of this country are with Italy, not one voice has been heard in favor of an aggressive war on her part, and certainly no British statesman has suggested or would encourage an attack on the Quadrilateral. Lord Clarendon could, therefore, last evening, meet the questions of an Opposition Peer with entire equanimity. His answer was simple, and, as far as British interests and credit are concerned, satisfactory. Lord Cadogan, after some prefatory remarks, asked whether Her Majesty's government had made an offer of mediation, either alone or in concert with the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia, to the Court of Austria, Prussia, or Italy, with a view of assisting the governments of those countries in arriving at a pacific settlement of the questions at issue between them. The answer of Lord Clarendon was in the negative. He said that if there had been the least reason to suppose that the good offices of the government would have been accepted, they would have been freely offered and conscientiously employed. "But, my lords," said the foreign secretary, significantly, "we have stood alone, and alone we could do nothing against the determination that war is the most effective means—the only effective means—of accomplishing an ambitious policy." Lord Clarendon went on to say that war is not actually declared, but more than a million of men are now armed and prepared for the conflict. Europe is menaced with a war for which there is no *casus belli*, and for which there is no justification.

We are glad that at such a moment the British government is able to make such a declaration. The country will approve Lord Clarendon's reprobation of the war; but it will also approve his refraining from importunate solicitations of the rival powers. The wilful will have their way. It is useless to expect that princes, or statesmen, or nations, mad with ambition and hungering after a frontier, or a maritime territory, or a completed nationality, will be dissuaded by any cold scraps of morality about the wickedness of war and the folly of wasteful armaments. A time, indeed, may come when wars will cease from the face of the earth, but that will only be when nations know their own interests so well that one will not desire to keep what it is for the general interest that another should possess. So long as one power covets what another will not yield, no considerations of morality or economy can secure a permanent peace. The nation is in a state of political unease, at any moment the fever may seize it, and slaughter and bankruptcy lose their terrors. The only thing, then, that can prevent hostilities is the dread of defeat. This is the wholesome fear that prevails when every other is cast away. It cools the enthusiasm of the people, and fills the minds of their rulers with scruples which conscience could never raise. Only one power exists which can check these two ambitious States. It is the strongly expressed will of the French ruler and his people. The antagonists have almost lost the ability to check themselves; but if Napoleon were to bid them pause, if he were to utter a warning which should be a menace to whoever struck the first blow, peace might yet be preserved. Unfortunately, the arbiter of the continent speaks only to spread dismay on every Exchange by some doubtful utterance. What he may do none can tell; what he is doing is plain to every beholder. His is a case where inaction is interference. The whole world is beginning to think that some great scheme of European change has been formed, which is to be affected by a war, and of which Austria is to be the first victim. If they are wrong, they may be set right in a day. Napoleon has only to disclaim complicity with the designs of his neighbors, and Europe will be once more tranquil; public waste and private ruin will be checked, at least for a time.

This happy announcement is, we fear, not to be expected. We must be content to look on the saddest spectacle that the world has seen in our time. If the accounts we receive be correct, Lord Clarendon's estimate of a million of men in arms falls very far short of the truth. Prussia has placed five army corps in her central and southeastern provinces on a war footing, and four more in other parts of her territory, the whole amounting to 365,000 men. Reserves, which may be called out at any moment, would add 210,000 to this force, so that the Prussian army, in case of war, may be made to reach the enormous number of 575,000 men. On the morning of the 2d inst. an order to place all the Austrian armies on a war footing was issued, and 630,000 men will soon be under arms. The levies of Italy will probably amount to 400,000 men. The minor German powers have considerable armies. Such are the forces about to be marshalled in this strife. The wars of former times hardly bear comparison with that which threatens us. Germany had not half this number of men in the field when she fought for her national existence in 1813. We can only hope that at the last moment France will interpose to prevent this fatal war. Perhaps it may be in vain to speak to Austria of the cession of Venetia; but if the imperiat pride could so far stoop, and all pretext for the conflict would be taken away, and the sympathy of the world be completely on the side of Austria and its German allies. The signs of Prussia can only be reprobated by all just men. It may be that Count Bismarck has in view a sort of unity for Germany; that he wishes to complete the work of the Prussian Kings, by making his master the ruler and consolidator of the Fatherland. But even union and nationality are not to be forced on a people at the point of the bayonet. The Prussians may be tempted, by the prospect of aggrandizement, to acquiesce in the policy of their Minister; but it is evident that the rest of Germany distrusts and fears him. There is nothing in the cause of the aggressor which can make us willing to excuse the aggression.

It is rumoured that the King of Italy will himself take the command-in-chief of the Italian army, with General de la Marmora as chief of staff.

Garibaldi is said to have left Caprera, and to have arrived at Parma, to which latter place volunteers are flocking from all parts of Italy to enlist under his orders.

The Postmaster-General of England has given notice of the termination of the mail contract of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company. This company conveyed the Jamaica, Haytian, Mexican and Honduras mails.

The monopaly of the cab company in Paris; now about to cease, has lasted thirteen years, having been established in 1853, The contract was for sixty years, and for the remaining period of forty-seven years the company is to get three hundred francs a year damages.

During a storm on the 8th ultimo lightning struck a train which was travelling on the Orsay railway in France, and, traversing one of the carriages shivered into fragments one of the doors and broke the glass of the other, passing out without further damage.

A red ribbon in the button-hole is by no means, it seems, a certain symbol of the Legion of Honor. The are several foreign decorations of the same form and color—the order of St. Janarious, of the two Sicilies; of Christ, of Rome, and of St. Louis, of Parma.

Owing to the almost total absence of frost in France during the winter, the Paris ice-houses have been unable to obtain supplies from their usual sources. Twenty trucks, each carrying five tons, arrived lately in the city from Basle, Switzerland, and steamers come to Havre every week, from Norway, with cargoes of ice in blocks.

There is a movement on foot in Paris for the purpose of placing at the foot of the principal crossings a refuge for pedestrians. The Parisians intend to improve upon the same system already established in London, by raising a huge candelabrp with five lights in the centre off each refuge, as an additional adornment of their metropolis.

A TOWNSHIP OF ISLANDS.

(From the Buffalo Express.)

The township of Put-in-Bay, Ottawa county, Ohio, is made up of a group of delightful and fertile gems of Lake Erie, our fresh water ocean. It comprises the following Islands, a list of which we copy from the Sandusky *Register*: Put-in-Bay, or South Bass; Middle Bass; North Bass; Sugar Island, the chief of the group, contains 1,400 acres, and has a resident population of about 500; while North Bass, the next in importance, contains 500 acres. On all these Islands, the ruling interest is grape growing, and the value of lands is estimated solely with relation to the staple.

We glean some interesting statistics connected with these important Islands. They have —Horses—103, value $8,320; Cattle—165, value $4,497; Mules—1, value $100; Hogs—206, value $1,160; Carriages—81, value $3,240; Watches—45, value $1,534; Pianos—4, value $1,200; Merchandise, $1,860; Manufactured Articles on hand, $2,030; Moneys, $21,160; Credits, &c., $23,550; Bonds and Stocks, $2,710; Dogs—41, value $105 25; Other property, $57,588; Total, $130,054 25.

The agricultural products of these Islands are: Wheat—Acres, 301; bushels, 385; Rye—Acres, 11¼, bushels, 20; Buckwheat—Acres, 2½; bushels, 12; Oats—Acrs, 25; bushels, 802; Barley—Acres, 5; bushels, 138; Corn—Acres, 135¼; bushels, 7,167; Meadow—Acre, 74¼; tons of hay, 100¼; Clover—Acres, 5; tons, 6; Potatoe—Acres 52½; bushels, 8,046; Tobacco—125 lbs; Butter—4, 803 lbs.; Sorghum—68 gallons; Maple Sugar—170 lbs.

The culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine is the staple of the group of islands. The vineyards contain four hundred and twenty-two and one-fourth acres, which produced last year 1,117,801 pounds of grapes, and 33,805 gallons of wine. In this connection we will speak of Kelly's Island, which is outside Put-in-Bay township, but which forms one of this beautiful cluster. Last year this island produced 1,865,411 pounds of choice grapes, and 80,496 gallons of wine—making the product of the entire group 2,983,612 pounds of grapes (some 1,600 tons,) and 114,301 gallons of wine.

These Put-in-Bay Islands are in the midst of Lake Erie, sixteen miles from the city of Sandusky, and are fast becoming a favorite place of resort for pleasure and health seekers. Kelly's Island is ten miles from Sandusky, and Johnson's Island, the famed rebel prison, is some three miles. These form the group and may be regarded among the most interesting and delightful points of visitation in the country. The fishing in the vicinity of those islands is represented as fine.

A new gold field has been discovered 50 miles west of Cleveland Bay, Queensland, Australia.

It is proposed to hold a great Southern Educational Convention during the present summer.

There is only one Revolutionary pensioner now, living in the United States; and only four widows who draw similar pensions.

Hair fronts as well as chignons are sold in Paris along with the bonnets. And such is life.

A Paris paper announces that an American, Mr. G. Peabody, who has just died in London, has left 60,000,000f. to the London poor.

Three hundred and fifty-nine tigers and five hundred and sixteen leopards were killed in India during the first half of 1865.

A spring of petroleum oil was discovered recently by some workmen while digging a well at Ledeberg, in the environs of Brussels.

An American paper says that the Rev. Mr. Hammond, the well-known evangelist, was recently married to a young lady of Towanda, Penn.

The Berlin cathedral is doomed to destruction within two years. A much larger cathedal, according to plans approved by the late King, is to built on the same side.

The Emperor of the French has sent the Trappists eighty thousand francs from his privy purse towards the drainage works which the monks are carrying on on the Dombes.

Mexican correspondents report that the weather was very hot at Vera Cruz on the 30th ult. Yellow fever had made its appearance, and that cholera had made a few victims. One writer calls it "a blessed city."

In the Senate on Friday, Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the trial of Jefferson Davis by court martial, Mr. Sumner, in presenting this peti ion, said: "I express no opinion on it, but now that the subject is before us, I will add that the trial of Jefferson Davis at the present time by a jury at Richmond will be one of the great comedies which will hereafter excite the derision of the world.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* says the Sidney cheese factory has got fairly into operation, and promises to be a highly remunerative speculation. Two teams are now employed to gather the milk, but they will probably be found insufficient after a few days. Fifteen hundred pounds of milk were received at the factory on Wednesday. Everything about the premises is clean and neat, and the machinery is of the most approved construction.

At Detroit, on the 22nd inst, two colored deck hands on the ferry steamer Detroit, were sitting on the railing with their backs towards the dock, when a man, named John Gilmore, put his hands on their legs and threw them backwards. One, Charles Hudson, in falling, struck his head on the dock and fell into the river, and was drowned. The other man also fell into the river, but saved himself by swimming ashore. Gilmore was at once arrested. No efforts have been made as yet to recover the body of Hudson.

THE POWER OF CYPHERS.—The enlightened man may have a clear understanding of thousands, and even millions; but much beyond that he can form no distinct idea. A simple example, and one easily solved, will illustrate this observation. If all the vast bodies of water that cover nearly three-fourths of the globe were emptied, drop by drop, into one grand reservoir, the whole number of drops could be written by two words, "eighteen sectillions," and expressed in figures by annexing twenty-four cyphers to the number eighteen, (18,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.) Man might as well attempt to explore the bounds of eternity as to form any rational idea of the units embodied in the expression above; for although the aggregate of drops is indicated by figures in the space of only one inch and a half, ordinary print, yet, if each particular drop were noted by a separate