Carleton Place Herald.

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PADDY and the YANKEE.

A Yankee and Paddy one day chanced to meet,
If I do not mistake, 'twas in Ogdensberg Street;
Says the Yankee to Paddy, you better take care,
We'll be over in Canada before you're aware.

Faith and says Paddy, that same can't be helped,
I thought Jefferson Davis long ago had you skelped;
The rogue how he laugh'd when he heard of the fun,
When you were struck with a 'panic' that day at Bull's Run.

I guess said the Yankee you must be insane,
Would you stand till a bayonet was put through your brain;
If you would, dear Paddy, I guess we did not,
We never got military training for that.

Bedad then, says Pat, and he laughed at the fun,
Sorra bayonet was near ye, a sword, or a gun;
Being struck with a 'panic' like wild geese ye fled,
Your well ones run over your dying and dead.

I guess Mr. Paddy, that Jeff. is a cheat,
It he sent us word, he was on the retreat;
I guess we'd have chased him and licked him like fun,
And he saved the disgrace of a shameful Bull's Run.

I guess says the Yankee, we'll try Canada now,
I think we can take it; we'll try it I vow;
We have only to watch and keep out of yon Mill,
We got in there before, and they ground us to kill.

Again says the Ogdensburg Yankee to Pat,
When we get over there, I guess we'll get fat;
When the flowing St. Lawrence no more shall divide,
But Yankee to Yankee shall bow from each side.

I know Mr. Yankee, to fight your a whale,
I hope you wont kill us with the wind of your tail,
You're a harmless fish, though you blow rather strong,
But we hope to harpoon you, and that before long.

So be easy says Paddy, and haul up your slack,
For if you come over, you'll never get back,
We'll fence you with Cannon, our shot you can't shun,
And you need not depend on another Bull's Run.

Bedad says bold Pat, if they give me command,
I'll pick out a field with a few stumps on the land,
With a few regimentals, and a man here and there,
We'll have a Bull's Run, or its terrible quare.

BROTHERLY LOVE.

How sweet, how heavenly is the sight,
When those that love the Lord,
In one anothers peace delight,
And thus fulfill his word.
When each can feel his brother's sigh,
And with him bear a part;
When sorrow flows from eye to eye
And joy from heart to heart
And joy, &c., &c.

When free from envy, scorn and pride,
Our wishes all above,
Each can his brother's failings hide
And show a brother's love.
Love is the Golden chain that binds
The happy souls above,
And he's an heir of heaven that finds
His bosom glow with love
His bosom, &c., &c.

MISSIONARY HYMN.

Ye Christian heroes, wake to glory, Hark! Hark!
What myriads bid you rise
See how all nations bow before you,
Behold their tears and hear their cries
Behold their tears and hear their cries.
Shall Pagan priests, their errors breeding,
With darkling hosts their Banner's unfold
And spread delusion o'er the world,
Though Jesus on the cross hung bleeding.
To arms! to arms! ye brave
The Christian's spirit breathe, March on, march on,
All hearts resolved to bring a world to God,
March on, &c., &c.,

O! Truth of God, can man resign thee
Once having felt thy glorious flame,
Can rolling oceans e're prevent thee
Or gold the Christian's spirit tame
Or gold the Christian's spirit tame.
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
The Word of God, the Christian's creed
Is yet almost unknown to man
While millions throng the road to ruin,
To arms! to arms! ye brave,
The Christian sword unsheath, March on, march on,
All hearts resolved to bring the world to God,
March on, &c., &c.

WATCHMAN.

Watchman tell me does the morning of fair Zion's glory dawn,
Have the signs that mark its coming, yet upon my pathway shone,
Pilgrim, yes, arise look round thee, light is beaming in the skies,
Spurn the unbelief that bound thee, morning dawns. arise, arise.

See the glorious light ascending, of the grand Sabbatic year,
Hark the voices loud proclaiming the Messia's kingdom near,
Watchman yes I see just yonder Canaan's glorious heights arise
Salem too appears in grandeur tow'ring neath the sunlit skies.

Pilgrim in that golden city seated on his jasper throne
Zions king arrayed in beauty reigns in peace from zone to zone;
There on verdant hills and mountains where the golden sunbeams play,
Purling streams and crystal fountains sparkle in eternal day.

Pilgrim see the light is beaming brighter still upon the ways
Signs through all the earth are gleaming omens of the coming day
When the jubilee trumpet sounding shell wake from earth and sea
All the saints of God now sleeping clad in immortality.

Watchman to the land we're nearing, with its vernal fruits and flowers
On just yonder Oh! how cheering blooms forever Eden's bowers
Hark! the coral strains there singing wafted on the balmy air,
See the millions, her them singing soon the pilgrims will be there.

GEN. SCOTT'S LATE EUROPEAN MISSION.

On Christmas day, the Edinburgh *Scotsman* informed the British public that General Scott, while in Paris, had offered to the Emperor, in the name of the federal government, to secure Canada to France, on condition that Napoleon would take sides with the Northern States, in the war that was supposed to be approaching:

"A general impression prevails that General Scott left for America with some understanding on the part of the French Government that he would endeavor to induce the American Government to keep the peace. Rumors of a different character have lately been gaining ground. For a long time General Scott tried without success to obtain an audience with the Emperor. At last this interview took place, and it is positively asserted by those who have good reason of knowing the truth, that he offered on the part of the Federal government, to secure Canada to France in the event of the Emperor siding with the United States in the approaching war. It is further stated that the Emperor met this proposal by opening the door and bowing him out of his presence. On the day after this interview General Scott left Paris for America, no doubt to report the failure of his mission."

From the first, a mystery hung over the visit of General Scott to Europe; but it did not excite much curiosity, since he had retired from the chief command of the federal army, on account of the infirmities of age; and it seemed natural that he should seek the repose which age demands, at a distance from the scene of turmoil in which he had lately been engaged. But his sudden return to the States did excite some surprise; and what was never before satisfactorily accounted for, is now plausibly explained. There are of course no means of knowing whether the story be true or false. Some facts, which may tend to throw light on the alleged scheme of the federal government are beyond dispute. From the commencement of the war, northern newspapers have claimed France for a friend, and treated England as an enemy. The leading journals of the federal States can hardly have been ignorant of the desire of France, intimated over four months ago, to break the blockade and acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy; yet so far from expressing indignation at the circumstances, they have carefully suppressed all mention of it. Their silence would be intelligible, if they hoped to win over the Emperor of the French, by the overture which General Scott is reported to have made. It is certain, however, that it was not the influence of the federal Government which caused the Emperor to alter his purpose respecting the blockade and recognition of the new Republic. The execution of these objects has been delayed, in deference to the wishes of a friendly European Power; but we cannot suppose that they have been lost sight of, or that they will not be carried into effect, when opposition to them has been withdrawn in Europe. It is difficult to conceive why there should be any further delay in giving the general sanction. Even England must soon come to agree with France in thinking that it would be unfair to a young nation struggling for independence, to be longer refused a recognition, when it has held its ground against the enemy and sustained a regular government for the whole year.

The threats so frequently reported, by the American Press, that Canada would be conquered, in case of a war with England may have been prompted by hopes built upon the sandy foundation of General Scott's visit to the Tuileries. And this seems to be the most rational explanation of it. In two previous attempts to take Canada, the United States failed; and with the Southern war on their hands, the Northern States would have still less chance of being successful, in this enterprise. It is not impossible that, under the circumstances, the notion of obtaining the assistance of France may have appeared to Mr. Seward or Mr. Lincoln, to be a master stroke of policy. The proposal to give away what they do not possess, may not have struck the Washington Cabinet as particularly absurd or out of place. If there be any truth in the rumor, that Gen. Scott broke the matter to the Emperor, it is easy to believe that the reception he met must have accorded very closely with the description given by the Scottish journal. The dispatch of M. Thouvenel to Mr. Seward is guarantee for this.

General Scott came back from France with great precipitation; just as he might be expected to do on the failure of such a mission as that with which he is said to have been charged. It is admitted that he had some political mission; and no federal organ has pretended to describe its nature or object. If there is to be a separation of this continent, something much better than this could be suggested. If France had undertaken, four months ago, to break the blockade, and acknowledge the independence of the South; and the federal government had carried out Mr. Seward's threat of making its action, in these respects, a cause of war, nothing would have been easier than for the Emperor to have captured the Pacific possessions of the States. California might have been found very useful to France; and once conquered, it would not have been readily relinquished. A war between France and the Northern States may yet be extemporized, before summer; in which case, Canada would be a quiet spectator; while the federal government would certainly lose its distant and unprotected possessions on the Pacific ocean.—*Leader.*

THE WAR MUST BE SHORT.

This War commenced on the 19th of April, 1861 it ought to be ended by the 19th of April, 1862.

The amount of cotton now on hand in the warehouses at Liverpool and Manchester is sufficient to keep the Lancashire mills at work, at their present rate of running, until the latter part of May. As that period approaches, the impending distress of the manufacturing population of England will furnish powerful motives for the invention of the British Government to break the blockade. The overmastering instinct of self preservation will assert its force, and pretexts will not long be wanting for war with the United States and an alliance with the South. Recent events have shown on how precarious a footing are our relations with Great Britain. It behoves us to strike vigorous, rapid, and affective blows while we have but one enemy to contend with, and no formidable third party interferes.

The period for planting the seed of next year's cotton crop—which will precede but a few weeks to complete exhaustion for the present English supply—will be the critical point in our relations with foreign powers. One years crop is sufficient to keep one year in operation the existing machinery for its manufacture. The planters with the crop of 1861 on their hands, will not attempt to raise another in 1862 unless there is some prospect of an opening of the southern ports. Other scores of supply cannot in one or two years be made productive enough to supply the demand for this commodity; and unless the ports are opened in the spring Great Britain will not only feel the pressure of immediate want, but be filled with apprehensions for the countnance of a permanent supply of this indispensible staple. It is as much for her interest that next years crop shall be planted as that this year's crop shall reach her markets. She may always indulge expectations of getting cotton that is in existence; but no non-production of a crop extinguishes all hope of it being woven in her looms.

It is easy, therefore, to understand why England will give the rebels assurances of recognition and intervention about the time the next planting season commences, unless we shall have previously made it probably, by our military successes, that the rebellion cannot survive the summer.

But even if we could be insured against foreign interference in the spring, there are reasons of the utmost urgency why the rebellion must not be permitted, like a wounded snake, to "drag its full length along." The enormous expenses of the war furnish motives for prosecuting it with such vigor as will bring it to a speedy conclusion. A great deal of our past prosperity and wonderful growth have been due to the fact that we were a lightly taxed people. We have prospered beyond all example, because labor and enterprise have enjoyed their full fruits without being compelled to share them, in any perceptable degree, with the government. Foreigners have been attracted here here from every clime under the sun by the encouragements offered by cheap fertile lands and untaxed industry. But if the war should go on two or three years at the present rate of expenditure, labor will be subject to heavy fiscal exactions. Great Britain pays only three per cent. interest on her national debt, but as we shall pay seven per cent. on ours, a debt three-sevenths as large as ours would impose an equal burden on the property and industry of the country. If our taxes should become enormous, the stream of emigration will be diverted from our shores to Canada, Australia, and other British colonies. The people will cheerfully bear all the burdens necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war, but they justly claim that they must have something to show for their money. A war which brings only taxation without great victories to keep up the national spirit, or precipitible progress toward the attainment of its objects, and which, besides exposes us to the constant danger of embroilmant with other nations, cannot long be popular. We do not begrudge the time and money that have been spent in necessary preparation; but unless the next three months shall be a period of vigorous and dashing activity and great military success we shall have two wars on our hand instead of one, and the southern States will be lost to us forever.—*New York World.*

AMERICAN FRONTIER DEFENCES.

The following petition has been extensively circulated and signed in the the locality of Watertown. New York.

To the Senate and House of the Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned citizens, in view of our impending relations which Great Britain, and the hostile preparations being made by that Government, would respectfully represent to your Honorable body as follows to wit: That upon our Canadian frontier, along the river St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, are the following harbors, totally undefended and unfortified, to wit: Henderson, Sackets Harbor, Clayton, Alandria and Cape Vincent and among these two are of the utmost importance—Sackets Harbor was the scene of a battle in the last war with England, and is now a more important point than formerly because, in addition to its being an admirable harbor lake commerce, it is now connected by rail with the New York Central Railroad, and is now occupied at present as a rendezvous for a regiment of the New York Volunteers. Cape Vincent is a lake harbor, and the northern terminus of the railroad running directly to Rome, and there connecting with the New York Central Road, and thus constituting the very key of the whole Central part of the Empire State. Cape Vincent is only one mile from Long Island (a part of Canada West), and but ten miles from Kingston, a strongly fortified Canadian city and where a large force of British troops are quartered. This harbor is only twenty-five miles from Watertown south on the railroad, and Watertown is one of the wealthiest and largest towns in the State, without military stores. Therefore, we the undersigned, inhabitants of the State of New York, would pray your Honorable body that an adequate appropriation be immediately made for the fortification and garrisoning of Sackets Harbor and Cape Vincent, and that Watertown be designated as the location of an Arsenal for Military Stores; and we trust your Honerable body will see the importance of fortifying these important points of our coast defence, for otherwise, in the event of a war with England, our frontier would be entirely at the mercy of the enemy.

MODEL OF THE DISUNTED STATES.

The following is from Punch:

Among the objects of interest which America is to contribute to the exhibition of 1862 will be a Model of the Model Republic. It has been made to take to pieces so as to exhibit nor only the joining of the several States, and the separation between North and the South, but also the spirit which may at any time divide the West also from the Federation.

The Model of the Model Republic will be marked with black over the parts of it corresponding to those territories in which the Domestic Institution is maintained. The Irish element will be indicated by spots of mingled green and bloodred, and the German by patches of dirty white brown. In the Model will be comprised plans of the Senate and House, with a fight going on on the floor of both. The action of a Caucus and the working of the Ballot will be displayed together with a specimen of a bogus Legislature. Fac similes of Hard Shell Soft Shells, Hunkers, Barn Burners, and other statesmen of the principal political denominations, will also be included.

The Battle of Bull Run will be faithfully rendered even to the cocked hat, into which the fugitives from that memorable engagement said they were knocked.

The American Bar will also be shown, together with Mr. Edwin James, as he was called to it; and all manner of American drinks will be at hand, that any of those who view the Model Republic with a suitable disposition may liquor.

THE LATE COL. COLT AND HIS REVOLVERS.

From the Hartford Evening Press.

While on his East India voyage, Colonel Colt's idea of a revolving pistol was conceived and he worked at it as he had opportunity and money, and in 1835, when twentyone years of age, he took out his first patent. Patents for Colt's revolver were issued in England, France and the United States, and a company was formed at Patterson. N. J., with a capital of $300,000, to manufacture the arms.

Their first use in the public service was by Colonel Harney's Rangers in the Florida war in 1837. The company soon suspended, and no more revolvers were made for years. In 1847, the Mexican war occurring, the manufacture was again commenced. The first lot he had made at Whitneyville, and in 1848 he established himself at Hartford. He first occupied a small shop in Brinley's building on Pearl street, with six or eight hands; but shortly obtained commodious shops in Porter's building on Grove street He commenced without a cent capital, and worked along up by his own talent and energy.

In 1850 he commenced the South Meadow improvement, a stupendous enterprise, which has added much to the wealth, population, and reputaton of Hartford. About two hundred and fifty acres of meadow land were purchased, and protected against the river freshets by a mammoth dyke or levee, about two miles long. Within the enclosure he built his large armory, of Portland stone, and filled it with the best machinery. It is of sufficient capacity to employ more than a thousand workmen. He also erected a whole village of neat brick houses for the occupation of his workmen. The whole outlay on these works at the start was over a million of dollars.

At the time of his death he was driving his immense armory to its full capacity night and day on government contracts, and buildings are erected for a duplication of the original armory, making one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the world. His pay roll for his workmen, for the last month was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—A letter from Rome gives an account of a remarkable suicide which has taken place at Naples. A Mr. Kenrick, an elderly married gentleman, appears to have formed a liaison with a Miss Gray, a young and pretty Englishwoman, with whom he has been living at Rome and at Naples. It appears that Mr, Kenrick's relatives in England, who are wealthy, paid no heed, under the circumstances, to his application for remittances and that the two thereupon resolved on suicide. From what subsequently transpired, it seems they must have gone directly to the public gardens of the Villa Reale, on the sea shore, where, the cafe being open, they took a glass of rum or rosolio. They then climbed over the low walls of the villa, where a semi-circular space overlooking the sea is furnished with stone seats, and descended on the beach, where Miss Gray tied her dress round her ankles, and filled it from the waist with sand. Mr. Kenrick effecting the same purpose by filling the bosom of his shirt and waistcoat, and coat sleeves with sand and stone, Miss Gray supplying the necessary strings and tapes from her own dress. They then tied themselves together round the waist with their pocket handkerchiefs, and deliberately lay down to die in the sea, which at that point is not more than two or three feet deep. They had the resolution to endure suffocaton and their corpses were seen in the transparent water next morning at daybreak by a fisherman. Mr. Kenrick's life was insured for £3,000, which his heirs lose from the fact of his having committed suicide.

A POLYGAMIST AT LARGE.—*Rev.* John Melville Gordon, *alias* John Erskine, *alias* Taylor, *alias* Knox, broke jail on the 9th inst, at midnight. This accomplished scoundrel and seducer admitted before his burglarious departure from our midst that he had married four times. He was from 26 to 30 years of age, and a native of Scotland He came to Canada when about 18 years of age, and there followed the pursuit of teaching and preaching as a Presbyterian minister, and acquired quite a repudation as a "champion of orthodoxy" in a controversy with some Campbellite clergyman. He was an excellant orator, and occasionally amused the occupants of the jail and visitors with specimens of his oratorical powers. He is a man of fine address and informed one of our citizens that if he should get out of jail, as he had done before he would go South and join the army of Jeff. Davis, and then he would be beyond beyond the reach of our laws. He secured his release by means of a skeleton key and by obtaining the Sheriff's key's which hung up in the hall of the jail when the Sheriff was asleep. Search was made for him next morning, but the villian had made good his escape. We understand that Sheriff Grover is authorized to offer $100 for the capture of this notorious villain.—*Allegan (Mich.) Journal, Jan. 14.*

A SAD DEATH.—Alexander Donaldson, of Montreal, a steamfitter in the employment of Mr. Charless Garth, met with the fatal accident on Tuesday last. Since the arrival of the troops certain nuns have required to move to a convent at Cote des Neiges. The boiler formerly used for heating that building not having been in use for five years, Donaldson and some others were employed to mend it. Donaldson was working at the safety valve right under the cistern, while every effort was being made to heat the boiler in the cellar. The foremen who was engaged about the cistern, seeing that the water was fast rising, called out to Alexander Donaldson to look out and save himself. Donaldson said there was no fear, but the word was scarcely uttered, when like the shot of a gun, the boiling water burst up out of the cistern, and pouring down on Donaldson, who was beneath it, scalded him from head to foot, the foreman coming in, found him lying at the door, and he said, "Oh, I am done." He was immediately conveyed to the Hospital, where he died on Thursday, an inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death was pronounced. It is supposed that it was the throwing of tar into the boiling water which made it explode.

HOW THE CONFEDERATES GET INFORMATION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says: "It is well known that every movement of our forces on the Potomac is immediately communicated to the enemy, tending to materialy cripple the operations of our army. One instance within my knowledge, will show how the information of our movements is conveyed to the rebels. Some days since, when a small scouting party went out to Pohick Church, between the period of the passage of the advance and rear guards, a Southern sympathizer was seen to put a piece of paper round a dog's neck, clap his hands thrice, and then away went the dog at full speed with the intelligence towards secessiondom. Whenever our troops pass certain points, the inhabitants of every isolate house manifest much interest in their movements. They count every man and the news is speedily communicated to the rebels. Those arrested yesterday are persons known or believed to be engaged in such disloyal business. They were to be sent to head quarters in Washington this morning."

The New York Times, which a week or two ago had a vain-glorious article on the utter extirpation of the Confederate fleet, now exclaims that the fact of the arrival of the Sumpter at Cadiz is a disgrace to the United States navy. The history of her numerous escapes from the very jaws of capture is related and of her latest exploit eluding pursuit in the West Indies, escaping to the coast of Spain and burning three Northern ships on her passage, the journalists pronounces with unction, that "the country will not cease to feel a lasting sting of indignation that this pirate should have been permitted to prolong its career, and thus blazon forth our naval imbecility by transferring its operations to the shores of Europe."

A CANADIAN FLAX MILL.—The Paris *Star* contains an account of a visit to the flax mill of Mr. J. Brown, situated in Warsaw, township of Blenheim, near the Richwood Station of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad. The *Star* says:—Mr. Brown has cultivated 180 acres of flax this year, and has besides purchased the flax grown upon two hundred and twenty acres more; so that when the season's operations are completed, he will have prepared for market the product of four hundred acres. The Wolverton Mill is in charge of Mr. William Armour. The flax straw comes to the mill in small bundles of sheaves, denuded of the seed, and with the pith so much decomposed, as to be easily separated from the fibre. In this state it looks very much like hay tied up in small bunches. The first process through which it is put is one designed to break the pith into fragments. This is done by passing the straw repeatedly through heavy fluted iron rollers. When the pith is sufficiently broken, the straw is taken to another machine, consisting of a series of knives about two feet long, made to revolve rapidly, each knife striking the straw as it passes and pulling out the pith from the fibre. This has to be done repeatedly, handful by handful, till the whole is reduced to a bunch of soft silky fibres. In the last mentioned process a quantity of short fibre is pulled out with the refuse pith—this is tow, and is used in the manufacture of coarse cloth.

NO POSTMISTRESSES.—It has been officially settled at the Post Office Department that the title of Postmaster is the only one to be known or recognized, whether applied to male or female officials in charge of post offices. We have at present several hundred lady postmasters in the Government employ. In the course of a pretty long officia experience, we have yet to learn of the first instance where one of the softer sex has been convicted of mail robbery. We have sometimes begun to tremble, in view of the indications which seemed likely to involve some one or more in the sisterhood in a charge of dishonesty, and require the services of the United States Marshall, but somehow or other the dear creatures came out all right, the investigation placing the criminality upon other shoulders.—*Holbrook's U. S. Mail.*

WIFE MURDER IN HOWICK.—It becomes our painful duty this week to chronicle a most infamous murder, which took place last week in the township of Howick, county of Perth. It appears that a man named Boyce, formerly a workman in the employ of Mr. Gilchrist, fanning mill maker, Drayton, went home to his wife drunk, and without any provocation kicked and abused her in such a shocking manner that she died in two hours after the occurrence. We are glad to learn that the rascal has been secured and is now in Stratford gaol awaiting his trial.—*Elora Observer.*

A whirlpool, some three hundred and sixty feet in diameter, has been formed in the sea near Torre del Greco, by the late eruption of Vesuvius. The sounding gave twentythree fathoms of water, and the plummet brought up sand and sulphur. From a part of the circumference a tail, so to call it, about sixty feet in width, runs away in the direction of Sorrento, and is of a beautiful light green color. All the water here was tepid, had a strong sulphurous smell, and many fish have been destroyed. The eruption of Vesuvius appears to be increasing at latest dates instead of subsiding. There are eleven craters above Torre del Greco, all emitting sulphurous vapours, and the largest is from seventy to eighty feet deep and one hundred feet wide. From this point, after heavy rumblings and heaving of the surface, the ground was split open, and a fiery fissure was made almost to the outskirts of the city, through which the dread unseen power passed, opening the streets and laying bare some parts of the former buried town, and then running into the sea. Strangers are coming from all parts of Europe to Naples to behold Vesuvius in its glorious burning and devastating anger.

The fine steamships St. Andrews, belonging to the Montreal Mail Packet Company, and the Calcutta, have been chartered for the conveyance of troops and war stores to British North America. The cargo of the St Andrew, which is ordered to Halifax, will consist of 10 Armstrong 100 pounder guns, 30 tons powder, and 1200 tons of shot, shell and other stores. The Victoria and Adelaide, vessels of a similar class, laden with victualling stores and munition of war, were towed down to Greenhithe from Deptford on the 15th, to be swung preparatory to their departure. The Calcutta on the 29th embarked No. 8 battery of the fourth field brigade Royal Artillery. In addition to the battery of Artillery, Mr. Bagnall, Mr. Greigg, and four sergeant conductors of stores, and a number of noncommissioned officers, appointed to drill the Canadian Militia, cook passage in the Calcutta.

Sumner, in his recent speech at Washington on the *Trent* question, thus spoke of England and its institutions:—"Great Britain, throughout her municipal history, has practically contributed to the establishment of freedom beyond all other nations. There are at least seven institutions or principles which she has given to civilization; first, the trial by jury; secondly, the writ of *habeas corpus*; thirdly, the freedom of the press; fourthly, bills of rights; fifthly, the representative system; sixthly, the rules and order of debate, constituting parliamentary law; seventhly, the principle that the air is too pure for a slave to breathe—long ago declared, and first made a reality by British law. No other nation can show such peaceful triumphs.

On the morning of the 16th of November, while the brig Baloluta, Captain Hart, belonging to Messrs. J. and W. Stewart, of Greenock, was on her passage from New foundland to Pernambuco, a war vessel was observed bearing down upon her. As the brig was running with a fair wind, she did her best to distance her pursuer, and it was only after a chase of sixteen hours that the Baloluta was overtaken. The vessel which had pursued her turned out to be the United States sloop-of-war Ino, 8 guns, forty-two days out from Charleston. She boarded the Baloluta and overhauled her papers, and after a detention of about an hour allowed her to proceed, the officer very politely at the same time expressing his disgust at having such a long chase, as he had supposed the Baloluta to be a Confederate privateer, and that it was for the capture of such vessels that he was in those waters.

CAPTAIN MAURY ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Captain Maury; of the American Navy, has addressed a long letter to Admiral Fitzroy, dated from Richmond, Virginia on the present state of American affairs, from which are selected the following extracts:

"Since this nefarious war forced upon us, my hands have been busy in preparing for it; and I have not had either time or the opportunity to let my friends and former fellow labourers on your side of the water know what has become of me. My country was torn; the Union was gone; a number of States had renounced it. In this breaking up of our once happy and great republic, it became me to take sides. The path of right and duty was clear; and here I am. On the 23th April, to find that this my native State, in the exercises of her high prerogative, had withdrawn from the Federal Union and appeared to her sons to rally round her, I could not, I would not, I did not hesitate to obey the call and hasten to her relief. On that day, after formally renouncing all allegiance to the now shattered Federal government, and turning over to the officer next in command the trust that had by it been confined to my care, I left the Observatory at Washington once more a free citizen of Virginia. Its associations, the treasures there, which with your help and that of other friendly hands had been collected from the sea, were precious to me, and as I turned my back upon the place, a tear furrowed my cheek, for I could not but recollect that such things were. The Yankees, as only those who are making war upon us are now called, have shown themselves vindictive to a degree; they have vilified me; they have set a price upon my head, and intercepted all my foreign correspondence, so that I have not been able to get a hearing in any part of Europe, or to communicate since April last with any friend there. It is becoming and proper that I should make known to my friends abroad the course I have thought right to pursue in this new state of things."

Captain Maury then makes a few remarks explanatory of the relations of the several States to the Federal Union, and of the relations in which the citizens stand to his State and the Union, and continues:

"Though not so mighty in numbers, nor so rich in warlike supplies as the enemy, we are eight millions of people thrice armed, in that our quarrel is just. Fighting for our homes, we are mighty in battle. In mere lust the enemy is fighting for power and conquest; we for our fire-sides the graves of our fathers, dear life, and all that is precious to the heart and civilization. Our cause is holy; theirs hellish. We cannot we will not be subjugated. The contrast is frequently drawn by our old men between the conduct of the English in the war of 1812 and the conduct of the hordes of Lincoln now. The English invaded us, but respected the property and regarded the rights of unarmed citizens. The same counties have been invaded by Lincoln. He has devastated and laid them waste and for what? Why simply to compel us to submit to his governance. Suppose he should succeed, would not success overturn the whole fabric of the constitution? The Republic was founded on the consent of the governed. Failing in this, it is no longer either a Republic or any other form of government that has as its foundation the will of the people. It is a tyranny. We choose not to submit to the Northern domination: we are fighting simply to be let alone, and to be permitted to govern ourselves in our own way. The South presents the remarkable spectacle of an army having in its ranks the first men and best talents of the country. To subdue or conquer such an army is an impossibility as its soldiers are fighting for all that makes life dear to them. I fight with a price upon my head and a halter around my neck. Nor I alone but every man of mark or substance among us. Lincoln's men are not made of such stuff; for they are for the most part hirelings, and their armies in battle are strengthend by no such hope, and moved by no such fears as those which inspire us. They talk of a reconstruction of the government and the reunion of the people. Simply and in few words, re-annexation to the British Crown more possible. I very much desire that the friends of free government in Europe should be correctly informed as to the true state of things with us, for your information being chiefly derived through our enemies, it is of course one-sided, and generally, also, it is not only erroneous, but wilfully mendacious. The papers of the North that plead our cause, or dare tell the truth about this war, are suppressed by Lincoln's *sic jubeo*. A large majority of us, they would have you believe, are opposed to secession and war, Saving some of the Western counties of this State, and a few in East Tennessee, I have never known the people so united upon any object. The women, if possible, are more enthusiastic than men; they are of one mind, and the clergy are as earnest as the women. In the week the clergy are, of their own free will, drilling to arms; their churches are given up to the women, who with needles and sewing machines, congregate there to make clothing for the soldiers. On Sunday, from the pulpit, the holiness of the war and the righteousness of our cause are preached to the people. In battles, you find clergymen amongst the foremost of the fight. We have on our side a bishop for a general, holy divines for colonels' majors, captains and soldiers in the ranks. Never was a people more united and in earnest than the people of the confederate States are at this moment. Yet, you have heard something of our starving—of our inability to produce breadstuffs and provisions enough for our own use, &c. To make you believe that would be requiring you to renounce your belief in physical geography, for that shows that within the Confederate States we have the finest of climates; our lands are unsurpassed in fertility, we are a grazing and a farming and a planting people. Never had the grain crops of the South been more abundant than they now are. The blocade of our ports, admitting it to be effective would not interfere with us as to the necessaries of life. It may cut off our supplies of tea and coffee, and the various articles of merchandize that we have been accustomed to receive from abroad; but this does not amount to even a privation, for we submit to these wants as a self-denial and a discipline that is all for our good. I see no end to this wicked and savage war as long as the arch spirits which surround Lincoln remain in power. Before, and after every battle we hold out the olive branch, demanding simply, 'Let us go,' We do not desire to subjugate or invade his people. We are trying to cut loose from them, and to have nothing to do with them or their institutions, one way or the other. As a proof which we wished to give them, and the world of our forbearance and sincerity, behold the movements of the enemy since the battle of Manassas. We have not been disposed to follow up that signal victory by a single act of invasion. Rely upon it, the old Union is irretrievably gone and secession is rapidly gaining ground. The thinking men in several of the Free States are daily beginning to cast about for fresh compacts for new political and social combinations; and among the new development which may to morrow bring forth, be not surprised to find Pennsylvania, and perhaps New Jersey, seeking admission into our new republic, as one of the Confederacy."

NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

No. 8 battery of the 10th brigade Royal Artillery left head quarters, Woolwich, by special train for Liverpool, on Friday night the 27th to embark for British North America. The 5th company of Royal Engineers left Chatham on Friday night the 27th by steamboat for the purpose of proceeding to Liverpool for embarkation to America.

A body of trained nurses, on Miss Nightingale's plan are to proceed at once from the Herbert Hospital to Halifax.

The Royal Naval Forces for the Home Station comprise fifty ships, mounting 1706 guns, and manned by 14,452 men. These are exclusive of thirty ships ordered to be in readiness for immediate commission.

Every regiment in Aldershott has been medically inspected, so as to be ready to embark immediately for active service in Canada.

Colonel Simmons, C. B. commanding Royal Engineers at Aldershott, has received a letter of readiness for active service in Canada.

The Rattlesnake, 21 is to be ready for sea by the middle of January, when it is understood she will be despatched to the West Indies, or some portion of the seaboard of America.

The Edgar, 59, screw flagship of Admiral Dacres, is ordered to remain at Spithead until further orders. It is expected that if news favorable to the interests of peace are received, she may be sent to the Mediterranean.

The Warrior steamed out Portsmouth harbor on the 21st, where she commenced taking in her powder and shell. Her armament including the eight 100 pounder Armstrongs, had been completed prior to her leaving the harbor.

The importance of placing Liverpool in a state of defence has been fully recognized by the Government. The only ships of war at present in the Mersey are the Majestic 80 and her tender; but it is announced that these vessels will be at once joined by the Emerald, a 51 gun frigate originally destined for the North American station; by the Pandora of Lee, each of which carries five guns; and by two of the smaller gun vessels.

The admiralty have intimated, in relation to the recent meeting of merchant shipowners, that they fully concur in the desirableness of merchant seamen being trained to the use of guns, and that, in cases where sufficient skill has been attained, they would probably be disposed to furnish pieces of long range for the protection of vessels whenever it might be deemed necessary.

Should the reply of the American government be unfavorable, every preparation is made for the almost instant despatch of 20,000 men to the seat of war. In that event a considerable number of the militia would be called out for permanent duty, especially in the seabord counties. We learn that with creditable patriotism and spirit, but with a mistaken appreciation of their true position in the lines of national defence, some of the volunteers have been offering themselves for active service. The calling out of volunteer regiments was never contemplated except in case of an actual invasion of our shores.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The Lords of the Admiralty have, within the last four weeks, got through an amount of work that would prior to the Russian war, have taken as may years to have accomplished. None but those like the officials at the various outports whose duty it would be to receive the multifarious messages transmitted, will ever have an idea of the toil which has been cheerfully undergone since the news of the outrage on the Trent was first received in England. Simultaneously with the orders which were issued to the commanders in chief and superintendents in dockyards at home, intimations were conveyed to the flag officers on all foreign stations that there was not only a possibility, but a probability, that hostilities with an active and, we fear we may add, unscrupulous enemy might be looked for, and that all movements of American national and private vessels should be watched with the most jealous vigilance.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

One or two Western Canadian journals has taken alarm at the suspension of specie payments by the banks of the United States and recommend a similar course of action to the banks of the Province. There is no occasion for any absurd alarm, however, neither is there any probability that the suicidal advice tendered by these rural newspapers will be acted upon. Until the bank returns show a rapid depletion of specie, and until the managers of banks themselves step forth and ask permission to suspend, the public need have no fear of any such mercantile calamity. The theory on which the western journals suggest a suspension, is that the gold of the country must find its way to the other side, now that specie is at such a high premium. A suspension of payments in coin, they argue would keep the money at present held by the banks in their own vaults, and as a matter of course prevent its transmission to the region beyond the frontier. These representations have a specious plausibility, but they are unwarranted in the circumstances of the case. Our banks sustained their unsullied credit during the financial crisis of 1857, and we believe they will be fully able to weather the danger which now have their origin across the lines, and which only operate indirectly in Canada, in the meantime, these agitations, built upon the delusive theories of amateur financiers, are particularly mischievous. They serve as a lever whereby to depreciate Canadian currency in the eyes of the people of the border states, and they are productive of evil at home, inasmuch as the bare mention of suspension is at all times mischievous.—*News.*

A fashionable visitor thus addressed a little girl: "How do you do, my little dear? "Very well, I thank you," she replied. The visitor then added: "Now my dear, you must ask how I do." The child honestly replied, "I don't want to know."