ciently administered. convenient position, whence the different effect far from human results than those crops are supplied in waggons drawn by which the most sincere abolitionists can ever four horses, one of which a negro generally attain. rides. The resources of the country pro duce the fresh meat necessary for the enormous daily consumption; and we frequently saw scores of cattle and sheep driven along the roads from the condition of which it was evident that their journey had not been long. Indeed, a country gentleman informtwo counties of Virginia adjacent to the seat of war to last the army for two years.

We were naturally anxious to inspect the battle, called in England "Buil's Run," but in "Secessia" that of "Manassas Plains" great "stampede."

The open space which formed the battlefield is scarcely a mile in length and conthese slopes the struggle took place.

The object of the Federal general was to rear of the Confederates, who were drawn up in line of battle along Bull's Run, at right angles to the road.

General Johnston had therefore to change his front when he found a powerful attack was being made upon his left, and the whole force of the enemy had already overlaped it and was decending the hill of the

General M'Dowell skilfully avoided the to a point from which success seemed inern brigades, as they came up in succession, were thrown into confusion by overpowerwoods at the summit of the hill. Generals a place of safety. Johnston and Beauregard come to the front at this crisis, rallied the wavering troops. and turned the tide in favor of the South Gen. Kerby Smith who happened to be pasand brought at this scasonable moment four regiments into action. In another hour all

fully described by Mr. Russell. More than four thousand small arms and States army, fell into the hands of the Con-

The Southern official account has not ye been published, but when it is, we think the public will read with surprise the list of articles actually "carried over" to Gen Johnston's stores after the 21st of July. It batteries must have been altogether a myth, right angles to the position at which th attack was anticipated.

Several wounded soldiers were walking about the ground the day we visited it who took great pleasure in showing us where the hottest parts of the contest took place One of them an Irishman, belonged to the gallant hand of 800 who bore the whole "Wild Cats," 6th and 7th Georgian regiments. He said he himself was "bate up wid foitin, and when Gineral Bewregard kim up wid ravinforcements in the afternoon and tauld the 'Wild Cats' they had done enough-Bedad they wint to the rear and got a few glasses of whisky, and kim back to the 'foit' as fresh as the flowers of May!" On our remarking that we had heard of the foiton on both sides, and no mistake.'

A small pillar, in all respects like a millstone has been erected on the spot where Gen. Barton fell. His last words are engraved upon it-" They've killed me, boys. but don't give up the fight," This is the only monument as yet erected; but numbers graves are to be seen round the brow of th hill where the final struggle took place.

found wanting at the lattle "Manassas:" army is composed; and we saw many regi- by The Union: ments which arrived in Virginia only four days before the action.

our American tour being nearly spent, we waters had subsided during the night three our American tour being nearly spent, we waters had been been and all the returned to New York, where we found most or four feet, leaving L street and all the returned to New York, where we found most or four feet, leaving L street and all the stronge is the confidence generally reposed amid which boats and rafts used in their in the numerical strength of their vast navigation the day before, lay helplessly army, and alleged efficiency of the navy, stranded. South of L street, however, a and the great wealth of New England States that few persons are to be met with who rafts afforded the only means of locomotion think gloomly of the future. The hundreds in them. of contractors, who are making large fortunes by the war, form no inconsiderable the first fury of flood was spent, was one of to accomplish as much as was expected of part of the public. The taxation of dismal devastation. Scores of capsized the consequent upon the State spending houses lay where they had been lodged nearly £300,000 a day has not yet fallen up- against trees, or other capsized and toppling so the people while their worst passions are dwellings, great piles of strey lumber and excited by an unscrupulous and one sided wood were floating about, and carcasses of press. Better men, and far more true to drowned cattle, horses, and swine here and the Constitution, than the Government, there disfigured the general wreck, amid ment two millions of dollars a day to support would then be heard. Genius, virtue, and which boats and rafts were playing indusintegrity, now languishing in Fort Lafay- triously, filled with people in search ette, if too late to save the Union, will then their damaged household effects. be at least exerted to bind together what reand will endure no criticism; and signs pregover which he possessed undoubted influence | the great difficulty of locomotion. and although no success has hitherto atmen if he be contented long to remain in a subordinate position. One thing is however certain, his removal will not effect. Southern The breaks in the R-street levee, upon politics. By this measure, of course, Mr. which the railroad is located, are seven. Lincoln wishes to impress upon the seceded States, that it is his intention now to pre-States, that it is his intention now to preserve the "institution" in all its integrity; but such a policy is too late. The South cannot believe in men who merely catching at a straw, repudiate in the hour of peril the doctrines which they have hitherto held, and to which alone they owe their advance—

at Sixth, 200 feet; third, near English. Twelfth, 96 feet; sixth, at Thirteen, 100 feet; seventh, at Fifteenth, 160 feet.

Numerous breaks were also made in the leeve from Sixteenth to Thirty-first street.

These beeaks must also be repaired, as well as the treatle heider huilt. Seventeenth and

bright and in good condition; and the early but we cannot help sympathizing with ten four days, so as to enable the cars to run to training which the Southerners undergo in millions of people struggling for indepenshooting squirrels as soon as they are able dence; nor can we think that the condition to handle a gun gives them a facility in us- of the negro in the Southern States will re ing their weapons and a correctness of aim main long what it now is, but that if Euro-The commissiariat seemed to be most effi- federacy, and she be admitted into the family of nations, commerce, always favorably A large depot of breadstuffs is placed in to freedom, will then gradually but surely

HUNDREDS OF CHINAMEN

Our latest California exchanges are large taken up with accounts of the remarkable ed us that there were animals enough in ing an immense destruction of propoperty.

The flood was caused by heavy rains which levee of the American River first gave way. letting an immense volume of water in upon the former name being in America applied the eastern section of the city. The ten-

flow toward Sutterville.

The streets in that quarter were quickly sideraly less in breadth. Ungulating ground filled by the advancing waters, which moved the wind blew furiously, adding to the ter declines the centre of this clearing, through so fast that the residents had hardly time to rors of those who watched through the night which the Warrentown high-road. Upon realize their situation before the floods were upon them. Many women and children were hemmed in by the waters before they got cross the valley and fall upon the flank and away from their homes, and had to be removed by means of horses, mules, wagons, &c. As early as 9 o'clock in the morning. very general movement among stock ownvery general movement among stock own-ers and livery stable keepers to drive out of Mr. Eaton's family reside in the upper part the city horses, mules cattle, hogs, &c., and of the store, and they were hurried out at lar, the handsome sum, in itself a little for throughout the day large quantities of stock were driven across the Yolo bridge Merchants' Hotel around the corner, on first and down the levee toward Sutterville. The street and in about ten minutes after to the water at 10 o'clok was so deep at the lower horror of every one, the floors of that build and these twenty two hundred head of cattle defences of the Confederates, and with great portion of the city as to set affoat and turn ing gave way, and a great portion of the ability succeeded in conducting the troops over a large number of houses in the vicinity of Fifth and Sixth streets. From very the whole of the cellar supports being sudvitably. He reached the road without many of these houses women could be seen vitably. He reached the road without many of these houses unling for boats, which at doors and windows calling for boats, which that suddenly rushed in.

The alarm which prevailed was frightful broken ground in front. There the battle were for a time scarce, and for a while it really began. Again and again the South seemed as though many lives must inevitably in the extreme, for at that early hour few be lost. All the boats at the levee were soon were up in the house, and the inmates brought into requisition for the purpose of

When the water arrived in the vicinity of that building was thrown open for the recep | brick store-house in the rear of the Me tion of the flying refugees, and during the sing with troops for Mannasas, hearing the day the Howard Benevolent Society accomengagement going on, he stopped the train modated there some 200 persons, keeping hoats constantly running, to bring off those Lennox & Elwell's, on Plaza, fell one after was over, and then took place that remark- number was fed by a cauldron being prepar. numerous citizens went to the rescue with able "tall walk" so graphically and truth- ed for the supply of soup, and a supply

blankets was furnished them at night. The floods continued to advance, and soon twenty eight field pieces, belonging to United after 1 o'clock, M' L, K, and J streets were the slough which makes into the Yuba above from 2 to 4 feet under water. The inmates a street was affoat by daylight, and as th of one-story residences generally deserted water rapidly arose during the forenoon them. while the occupants of two-story house after house was submerged, many houses hastily removed their property into the smaller ones going off with the rapi the upper story. The cellers in the town tide which set itowards the Yuba. Nearly were, of course filled with water, and large the whole town was submerged, and south quantities of stores were destroyed Boats ward the whole plain toward Eliza was of will be seen that the celebrated masked scows, rafts and every imaginable kind of sheet of water dotted with trees, roofs of water craft were brought into requisition. houses, floating animals, and wrecks of prethe battle having taken place at least two miles from where the nearest Confederate cut an opening in the R-street levee, between feet of water on the turnpike. Westward gun was situated on the morning, and at Fifth and Sixth streets. The water rushed one vast water level streached to Yuba through in a perfect torrent, and a large num- City, ber of houses in the vicinity were sweept along ing the entire town site being under water and dashed to fragments. This operation. had the effect of reducing the depth of water | broad streams of running water, which were on J and K streets about a foot, by 3 o'clock swiftly coursing toward the great sheet of Washington, chained to trees, and left to Late in the evening, when the equilibrium. of water on each side of R street was estab- Rivers. The water reached its high point lished, the back water filled up all portions of at noon, and then began to fall. brunt of the enemy's left for the first two the city, and attained a higher point than hours in the morning. He told us that this that of the earlier part of the day. Several force consisted of two companies from New persons were drowned during the day. Dur-Orleans called respectively "Tigers" and ing the greater portion of the day, the dry Eaton, and other merchants are heavy portions of this city were I street, the river loosers, and the farmers of the surrounding front, the R street levee, and Poverty Ridge. country lost heavily by the drowning of I street and the levee were crowded much of stock and destruction of produce. The the day with live stock, which was taken there flood extended for a long distance around for safety. In the evening, many boats were Marysville, inflicting great losses upon the occupied in taking passengers to and from inhabitants. the very few restaurants and hotels that were Freshets also occurred at Grass Valley able to furnish meals. The most of them Oreville and other points interrupting con had their fires extinguished, and were there- munication destroying bridges, sweeping 69 Irish New York regiment had fought fore unable to do their cooking. The steam- houses, and inflicting other injuries. From very bravely on the side of the North, he er Swallow attempted to pass through the Long Bar, Ousleys Grand Flat, and the replied, "Indeed they did, sir; divel a better. drawbridge, in the afternoon, but was dashed places in that region, disastrous intelligence

Elizabeth Near and Mrs. M. Wyer. perations, and toward night the road of off one by one by the rising current. impassible. At sundown the water was 100 Chinamen were drowned in a narro o'clock had receded an inch or two. On the only one poor Mongolian to tell the tale 13th of December the flood had so far abat. The destruction of bridges was great, a We have heard it frequently remarked ed that the two principal streets were in of the bridges on the South Yuba being car that the volunteer system was tried and travelling condition through a part of their ried away, and the main Yuba going ou length. The general appearance of the floodbut surely the best reply that can be given ed city on the 20th, and some idea of the ent and Feather Rivers the flood was exis such a statement as that of the Southern damage done, and thus described and given tensive.

and beautiful over our city, but its beams ing to assume their wonted appearance. The time which we allowed ourselves for fell upon a desolate and dreary scene. The persons altogether in ignorance of the feel- streets north of it beds of mud, strewn with ings and intentions of the South; and so planks from sidewalks and crossings, and the city was still submerged, and boats and

The scene in this part of the city, where

On ninth street, between K and B, where mains. But, alas! a raging democracy now the bodies of fourteen or fifteen horses, and firing and skirmishing, but all this was of supports a ministry which bears no reproof, the loss of property belonging to families re sident there was especially large. It is still nant with those consequences eloquently pre- difficult to ascertain the loss of life by the dicted by Sir Bulwer Lytton, are rising in flood with any degree of exactness, owing to events, nothing has been done to put down the political horizon. General Fremont has the multiplicity of wild exaggerations, the the rebellion, while great discontent appears been removed from the command of an army still continuing bustle and confusion, and

tenaed its efforts, the supporters of the is immense, probably amounting in the ag-Union in the West are ardent admirers of regate to \$1,000,000. The principle losses its late chief. Whether he is destined to are of buildings, household furniture and become the head of an abolition Cabinet at wood. Many merchants of J and K street Washington, or the director of a North suffered heavily in the damage done by wet-Western Republic, we cannot attempt to foretell; but we mistake the character of the ceeded in piling their more valuable goods

erican river at Folsom gives ground for hope | followed by a Western secession. that we have seen the worst of this disastrious and render their fire unusually formidable. pean intercourse be established with the Con-flood; for if the river should continue to fall the lower streets will be gradually drained off through the openings made in the R-street judge by the extraordinary revelations which

The flood was also very severe at Marysville, and accompanied by startling catastrophes as we learn by the Marysville Appeal. THE GREAT CALIFORNIA FLOOD. That paper of the 14th ult. says: Marysville is slowly emerging from a flood more disastrious and extensive in its character than any which has been known since the place was settled by white people. On saturday floood which recently visited that State, causther ivers were slowly rising, but not rapilly duced quite a sensation in the House. enough to justify the opinion that there would be much of a flood; but on Sunday nelted the snow in the mountains, by which morning at daylight it was found that the facts brought to light. The first contract the various streams were rapidly swollen and Yuba had backed up into the slough to such made by the Government for the provisionground upon which was fought the great rose to a great hight. At Sacramento the an extent that the lower part of the town below E street was in danger, and the flats were fast filling up with water. The rain ton to defend the capital in April last, was continued to fall in torrents during all of one for the supply of 2,200 head of cattle. the former name being in America applied the eastern section of the city. The tento the engagement which took place on the dency of the current was along the southSunday, and by night one sheet of water
The contract was given, not to one who 18th of July, three days previous to the ern section of the city—the R-street levee was stretched from the slough above Third damming it up and preventing its natural street to the Yuba making islands of most knew anything about cattle, but to an old of the buildings below E street. All night stipendiary, one of the class of men who long of Sunday the rain fell in sheets, and

outer side wall of J. K. Eaton's store, on the Plaza, fell, with a tremendous crash, the foundation having been completely under mined by the water, which had now risen to person in New York, who did know some such an extent as to cover the whole of thing of cattle and the price of beef, and that part of the city, except where the put into his own pecket by the operation, savs The Sacramento Union, there was a that part of the city, except where the interior of the hotel was precipitated in a ruin denly cut out by an immense body of water Then the foot the soldiers had to be at

among whom were many families, were Dawes stated that, poorly as the army is ing numbers, and forced to retreat into the rescuing them, and they were removed to still abed, and came rushing out in their night-clothes, and barefoot, in the rain and water. To add to the terrors of the hour the Pavillion, corner of Sixth and M streets other brick buildings began to crash, a large chants' falling with atremendous noise. Th interiors of all the stores on the upper side of first street, around the corner who had no means of transportation. This another. The fire-alarm bell now rang, and teams and skiffs, and began taking people and goods to places of safety.

All that portion of the town bordering Northward the plains were cut up int water stretching between Yuba and Feather

The loss of property is estimated at ral hundred thousand dollars. R. E. Brew ster, L. H. Babb, Lennox & Elwell, J.

Troth, the Irish did the Best part of the against the pier, staving in her side, and sev- is received. At Long Bar, says The Marus rely injuring two of her passengers Miss ville Appeal, a large number of Chinam were drowned, the poor fellows climbiug int The railroads were obliged to suspend the sycamore trees, and thence being swep

utterville and Camp Union was rendered At Ousley's Bar it is reported that near 21 feet above low water mark, but at 10 gorge, where the water rose rapidly, leavin except the one at Simpson's. All the Hor

On the 12th the flood completety subsid The morning sun yesterday rose bright ed at Marysville, and matters were beginn-

Werald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, January 22nd 1862

The war in the States is making very little headway. It appears rather difficult General McClellan, when he assumed the perhaps the war will be over, having cost command of the army. The South is not yet, and probably will never be conquered. All this time it costs the Federal Governthe army it has in the field and this while the army is inactive. It is true there has down by the soldiers themselves in clearing been, all along, a small amount of hostilities. such a harmless nature that it may, yet, al most be said that nobody is hurt. At all to be prevailing in the Western States. A

"The thinking portion [of the people of Wisconsin | are satisfied that our government | motion against paying for printing the Treas is gone, and are beginning to look around to ury notes, on the ground that the contract see where to jump. Some are for uniting with Canada; some are for forming a Northwestern government. They seem to want a vote of 95 against 44. The facts disclosed to shuffle off the great debt, which they will doubtless cause throughout the country know every night they lie down has two millions added to it, and the Eastern States claim that they furnish the money, and, therefore, claim the control; we claim they may have the paying of it. I for one, expect, that in less than two years our goverament will be broken into fragments, and I expect to see more blood shed in the Free States than in the Slave States."

the national debt which is so rapidly rolling up to an enormous sum. We shall not be The reported rapid falling of the Am- much surprised if the southern rebellion be

It appears that Canada is not the only country cursed with bad government if we may have just been laid before congress, regarding the extent to which the army contractors have been cheating the army and plundering the nation. We find in the "Globe" some statements by Mr. Dawes, one of the representatives of Massachusetts and a member of the investigating committee, which profew specimens will show the nature of the tute of cotton, and must, therefore, soon ing of the troops, who arrived in Washing-During the last six months the mills in have been in the way of making money by jobbery of the kind for which facilities at all About daylight on Monday morning the times abound at Washington. Within twenty-four hours of the time of receiving his contract, this gentleman sub-let it to which did not cost him the outlay of a dol by the contract to the tune of \$26,000 more were furnished to the army at a cost exceed. market price by \$58,000 tended to as well as their stomachs, and con tracts for shoes were given to some of the fortanate men whom war enriches. Mr shod, yet a million of shoes have already been worn out, and a million more are being manufactured. On every one of these there

> has been a waste of 75 cents, and the shoeing of the army, including the contracts now being supplied as well as those already fulfilled, has during the few months sing ought to have done. Another requiremen f the Government is horses for the cavalry A regiment of cavalry lately reached Louis ville, 1 000 strong, and the board of army fficers there condemned 485 horses of th 000 as utterly worthless. They were lind, spayined, glandered, ring-boned, &c. and not one of the 485 was worth \$20, al besides the cost of transport, \$58,200 or \$120 each. Hundreds of horses supplied seen, said Mr. Dawes, any day around starve to death, and a measure of legislation has been called for to protect the city against the sanitory danger to be apprehend profit on the horses, and \$20,000 more of the equipment in other respects of his regi nents. It may be presumed that there are 83 regiments of cavalry in the Federal army pended on these regiments before they lef the encampments where they were mustered into service, it will be seen what splendid chances there have been of plundering the country in this department. How many o the Colonels counted, like the ex-Governor on making a personal profit of \$60,00 Mr. Dawis did not say. . The contracts for also arranged for the special benefit of those apacious cormorants, who are praying the nation's vitals, in the hour of its dir extremity. Contracts for muskets have been at the disposal of ex-members of Congress who had no knowledge of the difference be ween one class of arms and another. There is one contract now being filled for the man ufacture of one million and ninety thousand muskets, at \$28 a-piece, when the same Springfield for \$13,50. These million musthe nation fourteen or fifteen million dollars more than their fair market value, Another fortunate contractor gets seven dollars a cord for all the wood delivered to the different tor gets the army waggons to draw it, and as Mr. Dawes remarked, has no further trouble in the matter than to draw his seven dollars for each cord, leaving the Govern ment to draw the wood. We are not surpris ed that disclosures like these, made on the should have produced intense sensation in the House. Mr. Dawes concluded with

In these Islands, of course, we all pray for universal emancipation. We have made enormous sacrifices in the cause ourselves; as the trestle bridge built Seventeenth and Unitarians, 5.0; Mormons, 3; no Religion farmers are becoming restive under the apprehensions of having to pay their share of May he long enjoy the sports of the chase.

The Superintendent that he has brought with him farmers are becoming restive under the apprehensions of having to pay their share of May he long enjoy the sports of the chase.

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months have now elapsed and although it has created some inconvenience the results the "Leader" says that the cotton factories that they make money by it. And of England, have, for some months past, been working on short time: but the stock of cotton, at the close of last year, in Great Britain was greater than that of twolve months before. And what has been the result in the country which raised this outery against England? The fact is, as we learn from an article in the New York World, that the mills in the federal States "are almost desti-

the New England States have not been workng up to half their capacity. The ordinary consumption of cotton in these States before he war was about two thousand bales per day; but the supply has been so effectually cut off by the blockade that the stock in spinners' hands is almost entirely used up. the total, at both New York and Boston, being probably short of ten thousand bales. Under these circumstances, says the World, the manufacturers "imagine it their wisest course to suspend operations and realize double prices for their stock of goods, waiting for events to determine their future action.' This double price will be realized in consequence of an advance of cotton fabrics of nearly one hundred per cent. Of the refult of this suspension of manufacturing operations, the same journal says :- "One hundred million dollars of capital invested in the cotton industry is rendered, for the time, unproductives One hundred and twenty thousand factory operators fifty per cent of whom are females, may be thrown out of employment with little or no resourees to fall back upon. The weekly half million dollars paid them in wages will cease to circulate among the trading classes A trade in cotton, amounting to nearly three quarters of a million weekly, and a trade in goods equal to two millions weekly, will cease to appear in the movements of domestic com-

It is frightful to comtemplate the amoun of suffering that will result, if all these mills be closed up; and that they will be, there is unfortunately, no reason to doubt, It no wonder that in view of such a state of things the people of the North should or every side clamor for a more effectual prose cution of the war. There has been nothing but procrastination for the past six months. which the war ought to be conducted. When Gen. McClellan assumed command, we were told to give hin a "month or two" to shape into something like an army the thousands of undrilled recruits under his charge This 'month or two' has passed; and there the north are to be closed, by way of a oulnination of the misfortunes which have come upon the people-and yet the "grand ple at a distance, it appears to be a most extraordinary way of conducting a war which is costing the nation the sum of \$600,000 000 a year. England can well afford to look n patiently. She is obtaining large supplies of cotton from India; and from present though they are able to keep the cotton ports England, for there would be no margin for profit in the manufacture. The northerners in everything they do, appear to cut their own throats most effectively. It is not plain how they are to come out of the fiery ordeal through which they are passing.

The insertion of notices among our mis cellaneous reading matter of "Brown's Wafers," "Perry Davis' Pain Killer." "Dr quality of muskets is manufactured at Clark's Female Pills," is distasteful to some sensitive natures, and painfully regarded as being inconsistant, if not irreligious by kets will be supplied six months hence, when others. To us it is extremely mortifying that we are unable to offer the consolation that the case requires—the withdrawal of

> The above extract is from the editorial columns of the "Christian Advocate", a religious paper published at Hamilton under the patronage of the Episcopal Methodist Church, of which it is the acknowledged organ. We have long thought that the publication of editorial and other notices recommending the use of such patent trash, by any journalist was "distasteful, ine onsistent, and irreligious", but how much more mischievous do such notices appear in the columns of professedly religious newspapers Our Hamilton cotem, is not the only on who panders to the love of gain. The "Christian Guardian", the organ of the Wesleyan Methodists, in Toronto, is equally

was improperly obtained, and carried it by We are pleased to see some signs of re pentence, although the sorrow does not per to spring from principle, so much as a sensation even more intense than in Condoes from an outside pressure, and a feeling that such mammon worship is "distasteful" of Buffalo Beef and a piece of Elk, by James D. Gemmill, Esq., of Almonte who has come home in good health who had a present a light who had a present a lig If this be authentic, and it is not the only and spirits after the Summer's sport. We think of it? what will the world say of my Adventists, 2,305; Protestants 2,578; Disauthorize the Treasury Depart

It was thought and said by many, that be much better pleased to see the "Advocate" when the Southern ports would be closed by taking a firm stand on principle, and pubmorals of the reading community.

The only apology such journalists can are not what were predicted. It is true as offer for the course we are condemning, is answer, so do the publishers of the yellow covered literature—the sensation storiesand the trashy love-and-murder sheets, with which the country is being inundated. We condemn the system in both cases; but more especially we characterise as contemptible. the cold hearted wretch, who, for a few pence can week after week, recommend his readers and friends to dose their children and themselves with patent medicines, of which perhaps he knows nothing, or it may be, knows they are humbugs, of a more injurious and hurtful kind than baswood candles or wood-

On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 13th nstant, a melancholy accident occurred in he township of Drummond. A boy of the the name of Robertson, 13 years of age. whose parents reside near Balderson's Coracquainted, if he would give him a ride on his sled, which was loaded with pork; the latter having consented the boy took his seat upon the load, and after proceeding a short distance whilst the sled was passing over an uneven part of the road, the barrels York we hear stocks fell and exchange and boy fell off, and his head was so severe y injured as to cause instant death. The orses were walking and the teamster traveling behind when the accident happened.

We publish, to day, an account of the flood in California. The California journals state the Chinese have been very great sufferers. No less than forty-five Chinamen were carried away in their cabins at Oregon Bar, in Placer county. The Chinese hongs in San Francisco have since received Chinamen were washed off from Long Bar and vicinity of Yulla, and drowned. It appears that the poor fellows remained in their cabins on the bar, as they had done during previous floods, until the raging waters rose about them and rendered escape impossible

Two weeks ago, we published a para graph in reference to the Volunteer Rifle ed by the Lieut, Col. of the Militia. have now good authority for thinking that all panies by any other means than volunteer- penses are by hundreds of thousand

It was reported by some of the New York apers, that the vessel in which Mason and Slidell took passage to England, had been report is fully contradicted, and that all doubts as to the safety of the British gunpoat Rinaldo are at an end. It turns out that she did not go to Halifax, as was suposed. A vessel, which has just arrived at New York, reports that Mason and Slidel' were on board the British steamer Gladiator which sailed from Bermuda, for St. Thomas

The State Department at Washington has received a despatch from Count Rechberg, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, touching the Trent affair. Austria kindly but positively, and without entering into argument, declares the proceeding not in accordance with international law. Simi lar despatches are daily expected from Russia. Rather hard for Jonathan to be snubbed by Austria, rebuked by France, and lectured by Russia, and to feel that he richly deserves it into the bargain.

The American Journals are now sneering at Colonel Rankin for abandoning his regiment of Federal lancers. The Yankees are embittered that the Colonel should congratulate himself on being again "under the shelter of that glorious flag which no subject of

We learn by the Galt Reporter that order for 40,000 yards of green cloth, for clothing the riflemen of Canada, was received by the firm of Messrs Thompson & to accept it owing to the abundance of previous orders they held.

For the first time in a long period Cana da bank-notes are worth a premium in Buf falo. The reasons for this condition of things is obvious. Canada bills are worth the face of them in gold in Canada.

Since the decennial cencus of Canada wa taken, returns have been received at the Board of Statistics from the County of Sa guenay and other places, according to which the population of Lower Canada has The returns are almost exclusively of persons of French origin. The religious cenlowing results :- Roman Catholics, 942,889: of Scotland, 14,700; United Presbyterians, 5,146; Wesleyan Methodists, 25,876; Epis-

Dr. Russell's Letters on the

American Civil War. The Times of the 28th contains a blockade, that England would be ruined for lish nothing for mere gain, that he knows from Dr. Russell, date "Washsnoton Dec cotton, but such is not the case. Nine will be hurtful to either the body, mind or 13." It is mainly devoted to a consider. ation of the affair of the Trent. Whilet on this subject he makes this statement "I do not know what French jurists and ! statesmen may think of the case, but I think I may state that the French Admiral on the North American station would have fels t his duty to take Slidell and Mason out of the San Jacinto by force, had they been aken by force out of the French steamer is affirmed, with every reason to believe t that M. de la Graviere expressed to that effect when he was speaking of the transac tion; but it is no reflection on an officer sensible, so collected, and so firm as Ad miral Milne, to observe that he did not rive at a similar conclusion And thus "takes down" Capt will-The report of Capt. Wilkes, which,

> shows be had his doubts as to how he should get at Mason and Slidell, and at last the bright idea started into his head they were living despatches. As Rousseau would have been thought a better Christian if he he died without his Contessions Captain Wilkes might have stood higher av nterpreter of international law if he not written his inquisition on Wheaton others. Nelson coming home from Trit gar might have been received just as Car ners, asked a teamster with whom he was tain Wilkes has been welcomed in New York after his tremendous exploit. Thedia cusions which succeeded the arest have ubsided, and all we hear now is praise f the action, the regrets of Mr. Welles that the Trent was not captured, and an Moder current of apprehension that things will not be taken so quietly in England. In New at once, and if exchange should continue to rise, the day of trouble for the New York banks is nearer-than they or any one of pected, though its coming has been regard

curious exemplification of the terrible

fects oflegal studies on the naval mind

Dr. Russell then refers to the enormous expenditures of the Federal States, and

nances of the United States cannot endu this expenditure for another six Much may be done in that time by Generals, successful expeditions, and da and happy exterprises. But I do not to is true Major General M'Clellan who begins to move, may display on a large the audities which did distinguish his campion in Western Virginia, and the scheme of operations developed assumes colossal proportions and a certain coherency. out one failure in any one part may cause the failure of all. The South is, in spite of all that has been said or done, exhibiti determined a hostility as ever-nay me it warms as the fight goes on; the Sou heart has communicated its fires to its own cotton, and the coast is wrapped in fla mosand smoke at the approach of the invader Company in Pakenham, having been ballottBy slow degrees some offshoots may take alelled expenditure of the United States an expenditure on credit and not yet real the ballotting in the county was illegal, ized-has produced but small impression and that no orders were issued from head on the enemy. The subscriptions to the na tional loan is tumbling down. They are quarters to any of the Colonels to raise comon till they have come to their last which is a cry that for ever meets me when to demonstrate their loyalty and willingness the politicans talk of finance, they will do a to defend their country from the invasion good deal more than they have done yet or evinced a disposition to do. There has been enormous profusion without any outery for economy, and waste without efficiency is probable that this army of 600,000 costs far more than an army of 1,600,000 European troops, and certainly except for detatchment and gurilla duties, an army of 0 000 European troops could have settle the question of actual superiority in the field very speedily by marching on either Ric nond or Washington, in spite of the long line of intrench ents, some time ago, though the task would not be so easy. The ruin of material is enormous. Horses purchased by Government for \$118, or about \$23, are so treated that they are sold in batches at sums varying from 1s. to \$4, the latter being the average price at which 160 were sold few days ago. In justice to the Americans I must say it is rather the foreign teamster and the city riff-raff who are so cruel, for as a general rule the native-born Americans are kind to animals and treat their horses very well as is well attested by the centle disposition of the animals themselves But if the North suffer in parse th South is threatened with greater calamities

which she can only endure on the suppos

merce, or money to go on with the war

ition that she does not require trade

government just as of yore, and one feel some admiration for the system which sorely tried, has stood so well against the external trials up to the present moment Governor Brown of Georgia, in his message to the legislature, rather insinuates that the Secretary of War did not do all in his power to defend the coast, and says he was bliged to appropriate the funds of the State Treasury to the purposes of the Confederate Government in defending the forts, or let them fall into the hands of the enemy; th State has not been compensated for the out lay (\$100,000) thus incurred. The volum Bronchial Troches," "Bryan's Fulmonic Her Majesty venerates more earnestly than teers seized the arms from Agusta and carried them off without his knowledge or con sent. There were only 5,000 Confederate troops on the coast, to which an additional 10,000, with a reserve of 10,000, was con sidered necessary. The State is called or for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 accordingly, and the Secretary of War is censured Co., of Galt, this week but they were unable by implication for neglecting to call out the State troops when the danger of attack be came imminent. As the Government has not provided for the defence of the coast recommended not to count the cost, but to call out as many troops and give as much money—whether \$10,000 or \$20,000 whether \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000—as may be necessary to defeat the invader Certainly all this ereads like 'no surrender. The message is dated November 19, from Milledgeville. It speaks of the Uniter States very much as Russia spoke of the Allies in 1854-5, and in the Norfolk Day book special fun is made of Mr. Saulsbury proposition, on the meeting of congress, for the appointment of certain commissioners to confer with a commission from the Con increased to 1,111, 480, instead of 1,103,511. federate States for the preservation of the Union. That blessed Constitution is said to be 'an excellent union for the Yankees being composed of despicable. God-forsaken sus has also been completed, with the fol- scoundrels as were never riased together in one parcel since the world began -a perfect Church of England, 62,507; Established dog_cat conglomeration of negro thieves and pirates. What under Heavens should Church of Scotland, 24,647; Free Church we want with a union with them? To share the debts caused by their folly share with them the contempt of the world as to debts, however, there may not be much copal Methodists, 2,537; New Connexion to choose. The Richmond Despatch pro-We have been presented with a piece to the general reader, and the moral tone of Methodists, 1,290; other Methodists, 874; poses to punish withdeath anyone who shall