Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XII. CARLETON PLACE, C. W., JANUARY 15, 1862. No. 19

UNITED STATES NATIONAL ANTHEM.

AIR—"The fine old English gentleman."

I'll sing you a bran-new song, made by a fine young pate
Of a fine young Yankee soldier, as he has appeared of late;
Who among the ladies thought he could cut up at such a rate;
With his fine, moustachio'd, warlike face, and very awkward gait;
Like a fine young Yankee soldier, one of the *modern* time.

He was dressed out in all the finest Zouave clothes;
With his coat as blue as violet, and his "pants" as red as Rose;
With his gold brocade, and lace, all over him, from top to toes;
And his sword, and gun, and knapsack, and what else, dear only knows;
Like a fine, &c., &c.

He cursed and stamped, blasphemed and swore, as only Yankees can;
And told us "*Heow* them rebels, he would wallop till they ran,"
"*Heow* of all traitors and *furriners* he'd not leave a single man."
"Till the GREAT AMERICAN EAGLE the whole Continent should span,"
Like a fine &c., &c.

In his newspapers the strangest stories he'd assert,
Of *Heow* his troops had taken city, arsenal and fort!
Heow cannons blazed and cannon-balls flew *reuown*[illegible] dirt;
And *H*[illegible] the blazing of [illegible]fics and rat-[illegible] slashing of swords and flashing bayonets, and showers of bullets and hurricanes of bomb-shells—still how)—*Nobody was hurt!*
Like a fine, &c., &c.

At Washington he swore as *heow* to Richmond he'd 'march on,'
And *Heow* the glorious Stars and Stripes its walls should float upon,
Heow he'd maintain the *Con*-stitution and the *Uni-on*
Tho' somehow he never managed to get any further than Bull's Run.
Like a fine, &c., &c.

This fine young man who "all creation to *eternity* would lick,"
At Manasses Junction found his way so difficult to pick,
That after a little thinkin' he turned right *about*—so slick
And (con-cluding that he who fights and runs away will live to fight some day) he thought it best to—cut his stick!
Like a fine, &c., &c.

He flung away his cap, and gun, and knapsack and what not,
And crying out 'We're licked! we're licked!' he flew off like a shot,
And till he arrived at Washington ne'er slacked his pace so hot,
As he found that his "Grand Army of the Potomac" had—gone to pot!
Like a fine, &c., &c.

To show how "Liberty and Freedom" in his country did prevail,
He gagged all Newspapers that told an unpalatable tale,
And if any called for Peace, or his own notions did assail,
(No matter whether they were ladies or gentlemen, Americans or foreigners, without any further ceremony) he just clapped them into Jail!
Like a fine, &c.

At conclusions the most fanciful this fine young man could jump;
Lies and falsehoods he could tell and swallow by the lump;
He'd address his fellow-countrymen, and make a speech upon a stump;
"*About Heow* the Great Expedition of the Grand Army of the Potomac with the Star-spangled Banner floating proudly above it, had marched at dead of night from some place or another that nobody ever went to, and had brilliantly succeeded in" ——————— capturing a Hump!!
Like a fine, &c.,

Now months have rolled, since we were told, this fine young man would fight,
That he *would* maintain the Union, and he *should* support the Right!
But still we see old Dixie Land has not been vanquished quite;
And somehow or other whenever the 'Rebels' appear in force
Brother Jonathan always very conveniently manages to keep well out of sight!
Like a fine young Yankee soldier one of the *modern* time.

COFFEE DRINKING.

How strong [illegible] taken? is an inquiry of much practical importance. How much, should be taken at a meal? is of less moment. Coffee, like any other beverage, may wholly ruin the health; the very use of it tends to this ruin, as certainly as does the use of wine, cider, beer, or any other unnatural, stimulating drink. There is only one safe plan of using coffee and that is, never, under any circumstances, except of an extraordinary character, exceed in quantity, frequency, or strength: take only one cup at the regular meal, and of a given unvarying strength. In this way it may be used every day for a life-time, not only without injury, but with greater advantage than an equal amount of cold water, and for the simple reason that nothing cold should be drank at a regular meal, except by persons in vigorous health.

One pound of the bean should make sixty cups of the very best coffee. If a man takes coffee for breakfast only, one pound should last a man two months, or six pounds for a year.

One pound of coffee should be made to last a family of ten persons young and old, one week. Put about two ounces of ground coffee in a quart of water or rather divide the pound into seven portions, one for each breakfast in the week, and make a quart of coffee out of it which will be sixty-four table spoons give the youngest two table spoonfuls, and the oldest a dozen; the remainder of the one cup being filled up with boiled milk. This will give a cup of coffee sufficiently strong for all healthful purposes, for the respective ages; and for various reasons, pecuniary as well as physical, some such systematic plan as this should be adopted in every family in the land. How to make the cup of good coffee? is a third question. It is perhaps as good and as easy a plan as any to buy the coffee in the grain, pick out those that are imperfect, wash it, parch as much as will last a day or two, with your eye upon it all the time until it is a rich brown, with no approach of black about it. Grind only enough for the day's use, grind it fine, for the greater the surface exposed to the hot water, the more of the essence you will have; pour the boiling water on the coffee, close it up boil it ten minutes, let it stand to clear ten minutes, then use.

There are additional devices for husbanding the aroma, but as people who are so very particular about every thing they eat being done to the nicest shade, are but a shade above the brutes, and generally die twenty years before their time of inanition, of chronic diarrhea, it is not thought important to initiate the readers of this JOURNAL any further into the mysteries of coffee-making and drinking.—*Halls Journal.*

CAVALRY HORSES

Some of the remarks in the subjoined article, which we copy from *Wilke's Spirit of the Times*, are deserving of the special attention of breeders of horses.

A long continuance of profound peace and tranquillity has invariably been found to lead naturally to a feeling of national security, and a relaxation of that vigilance which is asserted to be the price of liberty. This cause, combined with that eager and engrossing pursuit of the "almighty doller," which is generally regarded as characteristic of the American people, has caused us to neglect the judicious maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war." This is especially true of one of the most important arms of our military organization—our cavalry—and the seemingly studied neglect with which we have treated it, would lead to the conclusion that we ignored its value. The breed of horses best adapted for cavalry may be said to hardly exist in this country, or, at all events only in a very limited degree. This is especially evident in viewing a regiment of cavalry at the present time, and observing the heterogeneous lot of horses on which they are mounted. Horses of every breed, except the one best suited for the calvery charger, are there in abundance. The trotter with his unnatural gait and unsuitable action is alongside the badly-brkoen and hard-mouthed hack, and the lumbering Conestoga; alike equally unfitted for active service in the field, But the true charger, nearly thorough bred full of fire and courage, that can clear a hedge or a ditch like a deer, carry his heavily armed rider with ease, and possess both speed and endurance in the highest degree, is hardly ever to be seen. And to what is this deterioration of our breeding stock to be attributed? It is to the fact that in the Northern States, racing, as a national pastime, has been allowed to die out, and, as the natural consequence, we are fast loosing in the breed of our horses, the speed, courage and endurance which are characteristics of the thorough-bred racer. Trotting has usurped the place of racing in the affections of the people, and the country has become flooded with a breed of horses that are utterly valueless for cavalry purposes in time of war, however useful they may be for the pursuits of peace. Such a class of horses can never be got to face the cannon's roar, or to charge the serried ranks of glistening bayonets.

"Blood will tell," and they would recoil and run away in such circumstances, where the stock of the "high mettled racer" would stand firm, and, like its rider, defy the whistling storm of death.

In the Sohutern States, where racing, as an institution, flourishes and prospers they possess a breed of cavalry horses which can hardly be excelled in the world. In the commencement of the present war, they far surpassed us in the number and excellence of their cavalry, and even now they are far better mounted. In the Mexican war it is well known that the cavalry furnished by the Southern States was much superior to the Northern, owing to the better breed of horses, which could withstand any amount of fatigue and travel. In actual warfare, the great advatage of cavalry is by charging to prevent the reforming of the enemy's ranks, after they have been broken by the fire artillery, or by the bayonet charge of infantry; and by completing the temporary disorder, produce a disastrous effect throughout the ranks. To effect this, the horse and the rider must be so trained that every revolution can be executed with precision and rapidity; and it is essential that the former must possess courage, endurance and speed. The latter quality is as important a requisite as the other two, so that no time may be lost in making the decisive charge upon the already broken ranks. It is easy to conceive the effect upon raw recruits of a charge of well organized and well mounted cavalry, when the lines are once broken: the trampling down of the horses and the fearful execution of the riders' sabres; the temporary disorder may often precede a total rout.

In England, where racing is a national institution, patronized and supported by annual grants of money, by government itself, are to be found the best cavalry horses in the world. For this purpose the English hunter stands unequalled: he is nearly thoroughbred, and possesses all the virtues of the latter, with an increase of stoutness. Russia, whose Emperor, Nicholas I, devoted such care and attention to raising a breed of cavalry horses, imports all her thoroughbred stallions from England. No price is too great for a first-class thoroughbred sire, as the heavy sums that the late Emperor paid in England for such, testify. He gave $10,000 for Van Tromp, after he had broken down in training; Andover became his property for the same figure. For Peep-o'-day-Boy' Col. Shrider, the Emperor's agent, was asked $3,000 but as he would not give an answer at the time, the price on his next visit, was raised to $6,000;, another demur shot the price up to $8,000, and the Emperor bought hin for that sum. Dr. Cains, Cardinal, Wolsey, Soothsayer, Jugglar, Bourbon, Middleton' Memnon, Allegro, Coronation, Jereed, Ithuriel, Uriel, General Chacsee, Wanota and Andover, are a few lions that Russia has imported to produce her cavalry horses. In the south parts of that vast empire, the studs for cavalry horses alone comprise 1,000 to 1,500 mares each.—only of the "terribly highbred" English stal- Strict military dicipline is kept up, and the great object is to get horses as thoroughbred as possible, as the half breeds cannot stand six or seven hours of manœuvring on parade. In the royal stables alone, on Nicholas day, there were 600 chargers and 600 in breaking, 1,200 harness horses and 1,200 in breaking, and these did not include those at Warsaw and Moscow.

In France, the breed of cavalry horses is equally as great an object of importance and care as in Russia, and the thoroughbred racers of England are the source from whence stock is derived. Some of the best horses that ever ran on English turf have been purchased for the Government Haras.

Gladiator, Lancecost, Ionian, Sting, The Baron, Ion, the Emperor, Nunnykirk, Dlthiron Womersley, Hernandez, Caravan, Assault, Flying Dutchman and West Australian, have sown their highbred progeny largely over France. For cavalry horses, the government has several *depots de remount* but, it will only buy from breeders, and not from dealers. In spite of this monopoly, their great cavalry contract in 1842-3 was executed in England. Their standard for the cavalry *legere* is from fourteen three to fifteen hands; for the dragoons, from fifteen one to fifteen two; and for the cuirassiers, from fifteen two to sixteen hands. The Emperor's own private establishment contains nearly five hundred horses.

Prussia, Sardinia and Austria, also pay great attention to the rising of cavalry horses, and like Russia and France, endeavour to have them as near thoroughbred as possible. Prussia imports a vast number of thoroughbred mares for the Government Haras, in which are now standing the famous sires, Stilton Ephesus and Chatham. The studious care devoted by the government of Europe to the securing and cultivating of the best breed of horses for cavalry purposes, stands in striking contrast to the neglect hitherto evinced by our own government in this important matter. Throughout the Northern States, breeders devote all their efforts to the extension of a race of trotters, which can never be made good cavalry horses, and think more of a Morgan, Pacha or Messenger than the best thoroughbred [illegible] on the turf. Except Lapidist, C[illegible] James, Mango, Slasher and Con[illegible], we have no thoroughbreds at the stud while in the south they are spread broadcast through the States, and include such world-renowned horses as Albion, Childe, Harold, Fly-by-night, Wagner, Balrownie and Bonnie Scotland.—

We repeat, therefore, that it is to the dying out among us in the North, of racing as a national pastime, that the degeneration and deterioration of our breed of horses for cavalry is to be attributed, and to its revival only can we look for a remedy for the evil.

WHAT IS IN THE BEDROOM.

WE take the following from the *American Agriculturist*:

If two persons are to occupy a bedroom during the night, let them step upon weighing scales as they retire, and then again in the morning, and they will find the actual weight is at least a pound less in the morning. Frequently there will be a loss of two or more pounds, and the average loss throughout the year will be more than one pound. That is, during the night there is a loss of a pound of matter which has gone off from the bodies, partly from the lungs, and partly through the pores of the skin. The escaped material is carbonic acid and decayed animal matter, or poisonous exhalations. This is diffused through the air in part, and in part absorbed by the bed clothes. If a single ounce of cotton be burned in the room every half hour during the night, the air will be kept constantly saturated with smoke, unless there can be an open door or window for it to escape. Now the sixteen ounces of smoke thus formed, is far less poisonous than the sixteen ounces of exhalations from the lungs and bodies of the two persons who have lost a pound in weight during the eight hours of sleeping; for while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, the damp odors from the body are absorbed both into the lungs and into the pores of the whole body. Need more be said to show the importance of having bedrooms well ventilated, and thoroughly airin, the sheets, coverlids, and mattresses in the morning, before packing them up in the form of a neatly made bed?

TYPHUS FEVER AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—Is it possible that there is some defect in the drains or vaults of Windsor Castle which generates fever? Less than two years ago Windsor was the seat of a virulant epidemic and on investigation it was found that the cases of fever occurred almost exclusively in the high localities of the town, leaving those streets and courts where it may be expected to prevail untouched. Deaths occurred in proximity to the Castle, if not in the Castle itself. We ask most seriously, after the dreadful loss the nation has just sustained, wheather there may not by possibility be something between the walls in pent up drains, old wells, or cesspools, ages perhaps in disuse which may, in these later days be poisoning the atmosphere? It is well known that disease in any form at Windsor is apt to take on a typhoid type.—*Medical Journal.*

HEATED APARTMENTS.—The Sicecle says:—"Generally speaking, during winter, apartments are too much heated. The temperature in them ought not to exceed 15 deg. Centigrade (59 deg. Fah.), and even in [illegible] cold, scientific men declare th[illegible] deg. had better not be exceeded. In the wards of hospitals, and in the chambers of the sick, care is taken not to have greater heat than 15 deg. Clerks in offices, and other persons of sedentary habits when the rooms in which they sit are too much heated, are liable to congestion and pulmonary complaints. In bedrooms, and particularly those of children, the temprature ought to be maintained rather low; it is even prudent only rarely to make fires in them, especially during the night. In addition to keeping up only a moderate temperature, the windows of all rooms, whatever the weather, ought to be opened for a time every day so as to renew the air."

The girls say that the times are so hard that the young men cannot pay their addresses.

An English colony have settled on Mount Ararat, and actually established a newspaper there, entitled "The Ararat Advertiser.

It is reported that a negro insurrection is going on in Mississippi, and a great deal of property was being destroyed.

There is a tendency in all untutorep minds, and not in them alone, to consider every thing profound that is obscure.

Lord Shaftesbury has patronized a very noval idea—it is called "The Rag collecting Brigade of the London Ragged Schools."

The latest news from Bishop Mackenzie and the mission party in Centeral Africa states that they are quite well, and have settled down in the territory of a Chief quite independent of the Portuguese.

The house and all the property of Mr Philip Sparling, of Ruddytown, Brock, was wholly destroyed by fire on Christmas morning. Mr. Sparling and family barely escaped with their lives. The fire originated from the stove pipe.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

The Washington correspondent of the *World* writing on the 31st says:—

The suspension of the banks is still a leading topic of conversation here; and the more the matter is canvassed, the less creditable does it appear to the parties who have had the conducting of the national finances so far. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, has enunciated correct financial principles, but unhappily his recommendations have not been considered by Congress, nor has there been any scheme yet proposed in our national Legislature that will meet all the requirements of the case. It is not a proof of financial ability to be able to borrow money. That can be done by any speculator in Wall street. The ability to raise money and pay debts requires a much higher order of talent, and that, so far, our Government has not developed. In view of the peculiar state of the finances of the country, the composition of Congress is unfortunate. Elected upon other and past issues, and composed mainly of heated partisans and country lawyers and politicans, they cannot rise to the height of this great argument. The ignorance they display of the simplest principles in finance astounding. You in New York can form no conception of it, but it is barely possible that the exigencies of the times may force even our incompetent legislators into some dim conception of the monetary wants of the Government. It is now very evident from what has already taken place, that the government cannot conduct the war by buying gold as it has done heretofore. Some form of paper money is required. The question is, will the money or bills issued by Government be used as currency, will it be in the form of exchequer bills to be added to the permanent debt of the nation? The speculators who swarm around the department, and who it is feared, have the ear of many of our legislators, are anxious for the emission of demand notes to an illimitable extent knowing that while the result would be ultimately disastrous to the country it would be immediately profitable to every one engaged in trade and who had goods to sell. The true scheme, is felt to be that proposed by Mr. Gallatin, at the meeting of the associated banks of your city, on Saturday evening last, to wit: the payment of government creditors in exchequer bills, bearing a small rate of interest, and fundable, at the end of one, two or three years, in six per cent. bonds. In addition to this a scheme of taxation is required to meet the immediate wants of the Government and the interest of the public debt, together with a sinking fund for the ultimate liquidation of the indebtedness of the Government, it is this latter matter that creates all the difficulty in Congress. It is feared that an odium will attach to that Congress which first inaugurates a system of taxation similar to that which prevails in France and England; and all the small politicians in the lower House, will avoid by every means in their power, adding to the burden of their constituents, as though a war must cost nothing. Yet through this Congress, or over this Congress, some comprehensive scheme of taxation must be passed. It will require all the wisdom of Congress and all the patriotism of the people to put into successful operation the machinery, ample and minute, which will be required for the purpose.

Several conferances of the Senate and the House Finance Committees have been held with fair prospect of immediate legislation on reconvening Congress, which will relieve the pecuniary embarrassments of the Government, and ultimately enable the banks to resume specie payment. The want of harmony between these two committees has been dispelled, and they will act corjointly on measures likely to meet the favor of Congress and the people at large. Their sutlers bill is already causing disagreement to such an extent that an interpretation will be necessarily given it by an official order from head-quarters.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE NEGROES.

The Cleveland *Leader* says:—

"A writer in the new Continental Monthly has a new plan of settling the question of the disposal of the negroes. He would not colonize them according to the suggestions of the President's Message, because "eight and a half Great Easterns, each making one trip per month, could only export the annual increase of the Southern slaves." It is proposed that they be at liberty to all centre in one State and that State be South Carolina! In showing the justice of the proposal, it is said that if the present occupation of our troops continue much longer, there will be no white men in that State, neither is it likely that they will ever return. Terror and pride combined will ever keep the native whites from repopulating that region. And as South Carolina was especially the state which brought about this war for the express purpose of making the black men the basis of society, there would be a wonderful propriety in carrying out that theory to perfection, and making the negro not only the basis of the society of that State but the whole structure of society,—top, bottom and sides South Carolina produces cotton and rice and would, therefore, furnish the negro population with the means of life, and the requisites of trade. The harbor at Charleston having been sealed up by the Federal hulks these articles would have to be exported by the way of Beaufort but this, if we can judge from the flocking of the negroes to that port since its occupation by Federal trooops, would be distateful to the citizens of the colored State. All the warehouses which are left from the great fire could be used for storage, and if these were not enough, Forts Moultrie and Sumpter rendered useless now by the sunken ships, ships could each contain vast quantities of the reserve crop. The Charleston *Mercury* might be improved by having colored editors and publishers, whilst white offenders against the laws could occupy the gaols and the cells which have shut in the groans and the sufferings of the slaves. How does South Carolina like the picture?

A FRENCH VESSEL VISITED BY THE SAN JACINTO.—Captain Guichon, of the French merchant brig Jules et Marie, just arrived at Havre, reports that on the 3rd of November, when about twenty miles north of the lighthouse of Matanzas, he was boarded by the American frigate San Jacinto. The captain fired a shot at the brig, ordering her to bring to, but hoisted no colours. The order was obeyed; the San Jacinto then went steam on to her broadside, carying away both her masts and all her rigging, stove in her bulwarks, and doing much damage. Captain Wilkes of the San Jacinto then informed the French brig of his intention to overhaul her, which he accomplished; but as the ship was dismasted and helpless, the American graciously consented to take her in tow until within 15 miles of Havannah, where she cut her adrift. Immediately on reaching Matanzas Captain Guichon reported what had taken place to the French consul, and drew up a protest against what had been done setting forth the circumstances of the incident, and declaring that he had been required to show his papers, &c. The brig was bound from Liverpool to Matanzas, with a cargo of coal.

PROVINCIAL DEBENTURES LOST.

The last *Canada Gazette* contains the following:—

Notice is hereby given that Debentures issued by the Provincial Government of Canada, amounting to Fifty Thousand Pounds Stirling, bearing interest at the rate of Five Per Cent per annum, for which the requisite coupons payable half yearly in London, at the Offices of Messrs. Baring, Bros. and Messrs. Glyn Mills & Co., are attached, are supposed to have been lost at the time of the wreck of steamer North Briton, in November last, the same never having reached their destination; all persons are therefore hereby cautioned against purchasing, receiving or negociating the same, they being noted as cancelled, and payment of principal and interest being stopped at this Office of the Financial Agents in London. The particular of said debentures are as follows:—

Debentures No. 0 001 to 03050 50 at £500 Stg. each £25,000 payable at Baring, Bros.

Debentures No. 030 51 to 03 50 50 at £500 Stg. each £25,000 payable at Glyn, Mills & Co.,

Dated at Quebec, 1st October, 1861, maturing 1st January, 1885, bearing interest at Five Per Cent, with 47 Cupons attached to each Bond commencing 1st January, 1862.

(Signed.)
G. SHERWOOD,
Receiver General of Canada.

Receiver General's Office,
Quebec, 3rd January, 1862.

THE SPANISH OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ.

The Havana papers contain very detailed accounts of the sailing of the Spanish expedition to Mexico from that port on the 2nd December ultimo, and its arrival before Vera Cruz on the 8th and occupation of that city on the 15th. There was great rejoicing at Cuba the place had fallen into the hands of Spanish authorities without a shot having been fired.

Don Manuel Gasset, commander of the Spanish forces on the 14th of December ordered the war steamer Guadaliquiver to convey officers, one of the army and another of the navy, to represent the General and Admiral commanding to Vera Cruz, to demand a surrender of the place, where they landed without any difficulty. On presenting the summons to surrender, the Governor of the town (Don Jose Lopez Uraga) replied that he had that same morning published a proclamation for the evacuation of the place and forts by order of his government, assuring the Spanish that no resistance would be made to the landing of the expeditionary troops, nor the occupation of the city. He would however reserve to himself the right of holding out the place for the twenty-four hours before he gave an official reply.

On the following day, the Governor of Vera Cruz made public a letter which he had mentioned in conversation the preceeding evening, and retired from the city with his forces. In the interval, the Spanish sloop-of-war that had been anchored along the shore of Anton Lizardo, proceeded to Sacrificios on the 16th the Spanish war steamers changed their positions to the anchorage ground near the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. The landing of the troops did not however take place before the 17th, who according to the Spanish accounts from Vera Cruz, were received with much enthusiasm in the city, and the Castle of Ulloa was afterwards taken possession of by a captain of a Spanish navy, Dono Rafael Arias, at the head of a hundred marines. The *ad interim* Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary force, General Gasset, landed on the same day, when the Spanish flag was raised over the city and above named fortress.

The Spanish accounts say that when the garrison of Vera Cruz saw the first of the expeditionary force arrive, they imagined that all the force they would have to fight were aboard of the five or six steamers that formed it and consequently began to prepare for defence, but on seeing the remainder of the fleet arrive, together with the transports filled with soldiers and munitions of war, they are convinced that resistance was useless, and began to retreat from the city taikng away with them part of the artillery and the amunition that they had there, burning, however, the day preceeding a Spanish merchant ship called the Conception, that had been taken by an American steamer chartered Juarez at the time he was beseiged by Miramon in Vera Cruz, and which had been declared a lawful prize. The Spaniards looked upon it as a kind of challenge, and were very bitter at their burning the ship Conception on the saint-day of the *Parissimi Conception*, thus adding sacrilege to their other manifold subjects of outrage. The Spaniards boasted that the garison of Ulloa left from 80 to 100 cannon in the fort and among them one rifled and of modern construction, and that they might have made a defencce although obliged at last to succumb.

Scarcely had the Spanish flag been hoisted over the public buildings of Vere Cruz ere the President of the Town Council, with formal submission, waited upon Gen. Gassat, and received him at the Consistorial Maison— an equivalent to the City Hall hall in America municipalities. There a procession of local officials escorted the general into the Hall of Sessions, and, with all ceremony, set forth a statemennt of the condition of the palace. The General in reply was profuse of his promises. Protection, security and fraternal Intercouose were guaranteed, and his Excellency was then conducted to a mansion set apart for him on the main street, where a large number of citizens, (chiefly however of Spanish birth or connection paid their homage.

Since the 17th, Gen. Gasset has been engaged in organizing the various details of local militlary governmnnt, and looking about him with a view of further operation. The French representative, M. Dubois de Saligny, was already in Vera Cruz, and Sir Charles Lenox White was expected from Orizaba on the 21st. On the 20 the Secretary of the French Legation, M. Delalonde set out from Vera Cruz for the capital. There were some squads of Mexican guerillas at work at a few leagues distant from the city, and a force of Spanish cavalry was about to sally forth in quest of them. The permanent military council had commenced operations, and offenders would be summarily dealt with.

"REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY TO KEEP IT HOLY."

The ministers and members of the Church of Christ of all denominations, in the Province, are affectionately and respectfully reminded that each day of the present week has been set apart by the Evangelical Alliance for special prayer to God; and that the subject for Saturday, the 11th inst., is: "*The Lord's Day*: that its Divine institution may be recognized, and its desecration at home and abroad may cease." They are further respectfully solicited to bear in mind that in former years part of the 3rd Sabbath of January was, at the request of the Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society, appropriated to pulpit discourses on topics connected with the Sabbath, its Divine origin, perpetual obligation, various forms of desecration, &c.; and the clergy of every denomination are earnestly requested not to let pass the 3rd Sabbath of the present month (January) without devoting at least part of it to the doctrinal and practical consideration of the same great subject which is now deservedly occupying much of the attention of Christian philanthropists in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Australia, and no doubt would in the United States as heretofore, but for the lamentable and disastrous war at this moment raging so implacably.

It has been well said by that Prince of Missionaries, the Rev. Dr. Duff, "Truly this, (the British and Foreign Bible Society) is the greatest of all National Defence Societies." But what could the Bible do without our Sabbaths our Sancturies, and our Ministers? War with our nearest neighbors and kinsmen has by the blessing of God, been most merciful averted, when it seemed almost inevitable. Let us not trust to our fleets and armies for defence but to our God, our Bibles and our Sabbaths. "Some trust in chariots and some in horses; but we will remember the name of our Lord the God."

JOHN MAIR, M. D.,
Secretary of the Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society.

Kingston, C. W., Jan. 6, 1861.

It is hoped the Editors of the Witness, Globe, Echo, Guardian, and others favorable to the Sabbath cause, will kindly copy.
J. M.

A WONDERFUL LOCK.—There is now in course of manufacture at Wolverhampton a new patent keyless lock, having 244,140,625 combinations. This lock is the invention of Count Kersolon, a Frenchman, but is now the property of Mr. Doysell. It has five rollers, and each rolier is marked with 25 letters of the alphabat. If the letter at which it is set should not be discovered, the exhausting of all the variations necessary in that case to the opening of the lock would require an immense expenditure of time. It is intended to place one of those locks upon some iron safes that are being made for exhibition at the forthcoming World's Fair. In one of the safes it is proposed to put the sum of £500, which is to fall to the lot of the person who may be fortunate enough to effect an opening of the safe.

REPUDIATION.

The New York *World* says:—

A merchant in Montreal, whose note had been discounted here when it fell due a few days ago wrote to his creditors declining to pay, alleging to the reason the probability of war, and added, moreover, that the cashier of the Montreal Bank, with which he did business, had said to him that his credit there would suffer no detriment if the note went to protest under such circumstances. Canada has imitated its feeble way, the truculence and blood-thirstiness of England. Is this the style of mercantile honor which she has imbided from the mother country?

We believe this story to be utterly untrue.—Will the *World* be good enough to furnish the name of the Montreal merchant who thus declined to pay his obligations, and we undertake that such conduct will meet with no encouragement here.—*Mont. Advt.*

REPUDIATION OF ENGLISH DRY GOODS.—Referring to a paragraph which originally appeared in *The Boston Journal* concerning the determination of certain ladies not of wear English dry goods, the Springfield *Republican* says:

"Should such a policy be generally adopted by our women in respect to every thing that we can produce, it would go far to insure our complete manufacturing independence of Great Britain, and touch John Bull in his most sensitive spot, the pocket nerve, while it would afford him no sort of excuse for pitching into us in warlike fashion. He is not a tenth part so strong in neutral resources as Jonathan, and we have but to let his wares severely alone to make the surly fellow as 'umble as Uriah Heap. Thirty per cent. of his whole exports have for several years come to this country. Nor will our patriotic women be required to impair their charms by discarding British fabrics, for in colors texture and style many descriptions of American dry goods are at the top of the world's market. Patriotism, economy and a desire to place the young gentlemen (who are full of suppressed wrath against England), concur in making this movement 'take' among your women. But we doubt whether the animosity against England is yet up to that point. The women will buy the prettiest dry goods they can find, and our manufacturers must not trust to patriotism for the control of the market, but secure it by the style and quality of their goods."

It becomes our melancholy duty to record a fearful accident that occurred to a young man named James Grace, of Huntly while attending to a threshing machine, on the 27th ultimo, about a mile and a half from this village. It appears that after threshing the wheat, Mr. Grace came forward and assisted in cleaning off the loose straw and chaff from around the machine, in order to commence threshing oats, and while in the act of putting the last of the straw through the mill, he uncautiously put his hand too near the cylinder, when it caught his arm and drew it into the machine—fearfully mangling it to the elbow, and breaking his collar-bone. Drs. Mostyn and McDonald were immediately sent for, when the arm was amputated about two inches below the elbow. Mr. Grace is doing fully as well as could be expected.—*Express.*

A MONTH WITH "THE REBELS."

(*From Blackwood's Magazine*)

About the middle of last September we found ourselves at New York, with a few weeks' holiday in hand. The stay there was impossible. We had "done" the Hudson visited the theatres—all of which by the bye, the English character was vulgarised held up to rediculc), society was out of town Broad-way given up to the tender mercies of "irregulars," dressed in every variety of costume, suggestive rather of the army in a transpontine melo-drama, than of one enlisted to serve under the banner that "makes tyranny tremble."

The New York Herald, a paper which all all Americans read, most abuse and none believe, daily recounted in glowing terms, exciting details of great battles fought where generally one man was reported to be killed, and two slightly wounded, on the side of the Federalists; while large bodies of the Confederates were daily made to bite the dust.

Another newspaper depicted the miseries which the Southern army was encountering from pestilence, famine and rage. A third assured its readers that a strong Union feeling was growing up in the South. A fourth was authorized to state upon the authority of a "reliable gentleman," that the "arch traitor," Jeff. Davis had "really been dead" some weeks; while a friend of ours informed us one morning after breakfast, that he had gone to the trouble of counting the number of the enemy killed since the commencement of the war, and found it to be, according to a leading Journal, 1,200,000.

On the other hand, we learnt that Lexington had fallen; and the Rebel army was nearer to the capital than it was two months previously; that Kentucky was almost lost; that Missouri had passed an ordinance of Secession; and that President Davis was in excellant health. We therefore determined to judge for ourselves what the condition of things really was in "the land of Dixie."

Having been informed that crossing the lines at Washington was out of the question we applied for a passport to go west.

"Where roll Missouri and Ohio,
Beneath the umbrage of eternal wood,"

hoping we should obtain access to the South through Kentucky. To our dismay, when the precious passports arrived we found upon them the following endorsment, strongly smelling of Fort Lafayette.—

"Department of State, Washington, 18th Sept. 1861. It is expected the bearer will not enter any insurrectionary State. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State. Winfield Scott."

We therefore returned the documents whence they came.

How we passed the Federal outposts it is unnecessary to mention; suffice to say that the first indication we had of our approach to the Secessionists army was finding a bridge by which we had hoped to cross the Green River in Kentucky burned down to the water's edge and the debris still smouldering on the banks.

The country people informed us that a detachment of Southern troops had been encamped here for some days, and had done the job at the bridge yesterday. From the way in which these good folks spoke of the soldiers, assuring us that they did not harm but paid for what they wanted in gold and silver, it was quite plain that the allegiance of our informants was not given to Mr. Lincoln's Government, and that we had fairly entered the forbidden "insurrectionary States." Moreover we were reminded by a slight incident that here "property" has another meaning beside that to which Blackstone has applied it.

Being obliged to stop for the night at the cottage of a simple-minded primitive old couple, we were sitting round a log fire in the room, which formed our kitchen, parlor, and host's bedroom, when a little black wooly-headed urchin made his appearance, and began diligent preparations for our supper. "Smart lad that, my lord" we remarked to our hostess. "Yes, sires" replied the old lady. "Wouldn't take $70 for my boy. There's not such another in the whole country round. A gentleman offered me $600 for him last week; but deem me, 'twould break my heart to part with my boy. He goes to meetin every Sunday—to mind my horse and waggon."

Having reached a station on the Louisville and Nashville line, we found the regular trains stopped, and the "track" altogether devoted to soldiers and munitions of war. A delay therefore of several hours ensued, which we passed most agreeably at a small hotel in the company of several gentlemen of Kentucky, whose opinions made it necessary for them to proceed south in order to avoid arrest, and who for some days previously had suffered considerable privations in eluding the grasp of the Federal authorities.

This state, "the eldest daughter of Virginia," presented to the stranger an interesting, and at the same time painful spectacle. Her people, generally esteemed to the bravest in the Union strongly attached to the national flag, refused at first to secede although a considerable number of her most distinguished statesmen openly avowed their sympathy for the Confederate Government. Subsequently her neutrality was recognized by the authorities at Washington, which the Confederates say was afterwards violated by the North—and the North delare was broken by Confederates. However that may be, she is now armed to the teeth; forts Crown her pleasant hills, and the smoke of the camp fire curls over her dense oak forests. And in and around Louisville a large army of Union soldiers are quartered. Freedom of speech there is at end, and arrests are reported in the newspapers every morning.

At Bowling Green, a little to the south there is a great Confederate camp, commanded by a gallant General, who certainly possesses the undivided affection of his soldiers. In the west another large corps threatens Paducah; while General Zollicoffer, in the east, is organizing an army to oppose any movement that may be made from Frankfort. The forces of these three commanders are daily increasing, and the arbitrary acts done at Louisville, Elizabeth Town, and elsewhere, have served greatly to swell the ranks.

Yet Kentucky is not altogether Secessionist. Her legislature is still stronge for the Union. Whole counties are the same. Distinguished men, opposed to the Government, still adhere to the stars and stripes. The mature and honored judgment of the venerable Crittenden is yet against "the rebels;" but where are Morehead, Buchner, Preston, Breckenridge?

Our party at the little inn broke up on the arrival of the train, and we found standing-room in a car crowded with soldiers. Few were dressed in uniform, but all were well armed; one beside us not a bad sample