

This year's National Anthem

Stay of the Sovereign's throne,
Friend of the Widow lone—
God save the Queen!
Widow and Fatherless,
Head thou their heart's distress,
Comfort, support, and bliss—
God save the Queen!

Mansion and cottage hearth,
Hushed from all Christian north—
Wait with their Queen!
England in morning's light,
England before thee cries,
Dry those beloved eyes—
God save the Queen!

Stay of the Sovereign's throne,
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God save the Queen!
Widow and Fatherless,
Head thou their heart's distress,
Comfort, support, and bliss—
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Where shall the heavy Crown
Lay now its burden down?
God save the Queen!
Come to the faithful guide,
Lest is the love well tried—
Thou for her need provide,
God save the Queen!

Shined amid England's best:
Honored he goes to rest
God save the Queen!
Far may his virtues spread,
Long may his children tread
After the noble dead—
God save the Queen!

THE FARMER'S WINTER EVENING.

Whisk Boreas blows with rusted breath,
And plies with snow the travellers way
There gathers round the farmer's hearth,
A happy group at close of day.

The father sits with cheerful face,
And from his paper reads the news;
The mother takes her usual place,
And while she listens, knits or sews.

The children on whose ruddy cheeks
The glow of health and beauty lies,
Pursue at will their playful freaks,
And joy lights up their happy eyes.

As o'er their nuts and apples they
Tell stories or at riddles quest,
The parents view their sport or pray
That God their coming years may bless.

Contentment reigns within that home,
Though wintry winds may rage about,
Lest wealth to those who wish it come,
But these have all they wish without.

They would not give their cheerful hearth
For all the cash the wealthy find;
They wish no better joy on earth,
When round their fireside they are joined.

TO THE PROTESTANT MINISTERS AND CHURCHES OF CANADA.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—As famine and distress have once more visited Ireland, and a meeting has been held in the Roman Catholic Separate School of this town, at which a Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and the Rev. M. Tim in appointed Treasurer to the Relief Fund, the necessities naturally arise, would any Protestant family in Ireland receive anything from that fund? I answer No!

I am an Irishman myself, and was in Ireland at the time of the last famine, and was in distress as well as plenty of my neighbors, and I say that very few Protestants got anything in the way of relief, although our Protestant friends in Canada subscribed large amounts at that time. I further state that very few got relief unless he had a line from the Priest, and I would like to meet a Protestant coming from a Priest's hall door in Ireland, after asking a line of those in charge of the provisions. Some of our Canadian friends would hardly believe that he would look and ask for relief in vain. Yet hundreds of Protestants can testify that in Ireland in the year 1846 it was so.

New Protestants of Canada, if you subscribe to the relief of the distressed poor of Ireland, place it in the hands of those who will distribute it fairly. Let it be no one-sided matter; let no separate business be about it, for the protestants of Ireland are as loyal and as warm-hearted men as can be found upon earth. Let your subscriptions be in the hands of our Ministers, with instructions that each will see to the distress of his own flock.

Circulars have been sent, I believe to most of the Protestant families in town from the Separate School Committee, soliciting subscriptions, feeling all the odium of the sudden strike made all over Canada, and people will be paying money before they know what use it is going to be put to. Protestant friends! your distressed fellow Protestants in Ireland are looking across at you saying, Brothers! give us fair play.

Yours truly,
AN IRISH PROTESTANT.

CAUTION.—During the past week a some what serious accident through the want of proper caution in the use of coal oil occurred under our own observation, and we would caution you to use this article to be aware how they expose it, and never under any circumstances attempt to fill the lamp when burning. The accident referred to occurred while the lamp was being filled from a can in which was a quantity of oil, while the operator held the lighted wick of the other hand. An explosion ensued resulting in serious injury, and but for immediate assistance would have resulted in the destruction of the premises. Again we say, be cautious in the use of coal oil. Purchase none but the best article, and fill the lamp by daylight.—*Beast Herald.*

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT AT KOMOKA.

It is contemplated by the military authorities to open a military encampment at Komoka in the summer. When the navigation opens and that heavy baggage can be more easily transmitted to London, we hear that there will be no less than five thousand troops in this city, of whom a large number will go into a half moon encampment at the village above named. No doubt the reason why such a spot has been selected, is that Komoka contains an open space for several miles around the locality, and being besides the best place available for field practice. The encampment will have a part of the battery stationed here of the renowned Armstrong guns, which, for execution, long range and deadly effect, are unequalled in modern warfare.—*London Prototype.*

Rev. Mr. Stiggins said:—"I am a charitable man, and think every one entitled to his opinion; and never have I malice against my foes, nor even against Mr. Mulberry, who has indirectly called me an old sinner; but still, if the lord has a thunderbolt to spare, I think it would be well bestowed on Brother Mulberry's head."

COAL OIL ACCIDENTS.

Sir.—Some months ago, I addressed you on this topic, pointing out the expediency of purchasing only standard oils, and warning the public of the danger incurred by incautiously using those of low price and inferior quality. Unfortunately, the deplorable events which have since occurred, show plainly that the warning then given did not come too soon, while the steadily increasing frequency of such accidents—tending to shake public confidence in all kinds of coal oil—prompt me again to recur to the subject. So long as Bituminous coal was the only substance from which this valuable article could be manufactured, there was little or no ground for apprehension; but since the discovery of petroleum, or well oil, the public has been exposed to serious danger from the recklessness of ignorant and avaricious refiners. Petroleum contains a large proportion of utterly unsafe matter, which ought to be entirely removed before the oil is offered for burning purposes, and the real danger lies in the temptation to allow these volatile substances to remain. Where all explosive matter is entirely removed the reliable product is greatly lessened in quantity and thus the manufacturers' profits are curtailed. A refiner who does his work conscientiously has generally quantities of the explosive portion of the oil on hand, which he offers to painters, varnishers and others as a substitute for turpentine, at half the cost of burning oil; while the unscrupulous manufacturer can afford to place his oil in the market at a price sufficiently tempting to retailers, but of a quantity dangerous to the consumer.

Close attention to this subject has convinced me that the public must rely upon the reputation of the manufacturer and seller, rather than regard the few cents saved by purchasing a cheap article. I have at this moment some half dozen samples in my possession which range from "quite safe" to "highly dangerous," the test is simple and can be applied by any one who will take the trouble. If it is found that oil generates an inflammable vapor 80 degrees Fahrenheit, no prudent person will allow its use at any price; yet a sample—bought in this city—was brought to me yesterday igniting freely at a temperature much lower than that of an ordinary sitting room. Where it was made I know not; but the refiner who sent it to market deserves about the same treatment as would be awarded to any one capable of selling powder under the name of charcoal.

Your readers may form an idea of the sort of oils now sold throughout Canada, let me give the result of some experiments carefully and recently made. At the following temperatures inflammable gas was emitted, which exploded on passing a lighted taper over the surface.

Unknown Petroleum sold at 60 cents ignited at 34°
Pennsylvania do 50 " 72°
New York do 50 " 86°
Boston do 60 " 112°
Western do 60 " 132°
Downer Kerosene do 60 " 132°

The reader must not imply from this table that all samples of Downer or other Kerosene are explosive only at 132°; or that all Petroleum from Pennsylvania is dangerous at a temperature of 72°. The samples given were obtained from such samples as came conveniently within reach. Slight variations both in color, specific gravity, and inflammability will occur in the very finest of these products; but the inflammable vapor is 116°, and this though certainly far below his ordinary standard. Such variations, however, only prove more strongly the expediency of using none but the first class article. With oil of a low standard, it may involve loss of life.—Doubtless, there will always be some who will continue to vend unsafe oils until the law interferes; and certainly, the importation of the matter seems to demand the appointment of an oil inspector on the part of the Government or City Authorities.

W. R. HIBBARD,
Montreal, March 4, 1862.

British and Foreign Miscellany.

The continental papers announce, as official news that the King of Portugal is about to marry the young sister of the late Queen of Portugal.

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The Friend of India says: "Another English frigate has been added to the many that Howrah already possesses. The English Church has been furnished with a pair of bells. They cost nearly three thousand rupees, and are said to be the only pair in India."

It is rumored that Col. Henry White, father of the new Lord of the Treasury, will shortly be called to the House of Lords.

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THE DESPATCH OF TROOPS AND STORES TO CANADA.

The promptness and success with which a complete Army of 12,000 men was equipped and sent out to Canada, on the first day of the hostilities commencing, was so creditable to military administration as to deserve publicity. Canada during the winter is in a point of time almost inaccessible for reinforcements as New Zealand or Australia. The public only heard that so many regiments and many batteries were being embodied and landed. They knew nothing of the enormous quantities of military, hospital, commissariat, and garrison stores required for each battalion, and quota of different reserve stores necessary for every branch of the service, and, above all, of the extra stores and preparations necessary to provide for the comfort and health of men packed at once from a temperate to an almost arctic winter. Perhaps our readers will be better able to understand these things when they see in the Estimates what the outrage of Commander Wilkes has cost, and will unquestionably be a very respectable item even in an English budget of expenditure.

When the news of the "Trent affair" reached England, Canada, though it had been reinforced by two regiments of infantry last summer, had only a garrison throughout the colony of about 3,000 men of all arms and arms. While the Prince of Wales was there, there were only 3,000. In simple truth, the garrison before Christmas amounted to one field battery, two batteries of garrison artillery, six officers of engineers, four regiments of infantry, an army hospital corps of 12 men, a commissariat staff of 100 men, and the Royal Canadian Rifles, 1,050 strong. In Nova Scotia the force was equally low, for though divided between Halifax and New Brunswick, the total strength was only 2,000 men—a garrison of, in all, only 7,000 troops to defend the exposed frontier of a country as large as Europe. With the first news of the Trent outrage, every effort was made by the War Department to strengthen the colony with men and munitions of war but the attempt had to be made at the worst possible time of the year, and though the necessary steps were taken, the rapid succession of the news best found steamers in our merchant navy, only one—the Persia—succeeded in getting up the St. Lawrence as far as Bic, and her able commander could not manage to land the troops, and was obliged, after losing his boats among ice, and carrying part of his crew on shore, to return with the military stores to Halifax. In all 18 powerful steamers were despatched—the Melbourne, Australasian, Persia, Niagara, Adriatic, Parana, Delta, Magdalena, Asia, Canada, Calcutta, Caledonia, Mauritius, Hibernian, Arabia, Adelaide, Victoria and St. Andrew. The united freights of these vessels enabled the War office to send away a perfect corps of 12,000 men, complete in all necessary equipments, and the most minute working details of commissariat, staff corps, military train, and army hospital corps, military store department, and engineers, with a complete field artillery. By these reinforcements the garrison of Canada has been raised from 3,000 to 13,000 men; that of Halifax to 3,000; New Brunswick to 2,500; and Newfoundland has 200 additional artillerymen to man the guns in the batteries at the mouth of the St. John's river. In all there is now a total force in Canada and the provinces of 18,000, exclusive of the Militia and Volunteers. But to march down regiments to certain ports and embark them on board steamers is a comparatively easy business. It is the enormous amount of stores that accompany each detachment that has given trouble, and what is only trouble here becomes a formidable difficulty in Canada and Nova Scotia, where everything has to be forwarded in sledges over the snow to Riviere du Loup.

It will give our readers a good idea of the amount of stores that accompany a detachment of the 22nd Regiment, which is detailed to the principal settlements, which this little army required to fit it for the field. As we have said, we do not estimate the cost, but if we recapitulate some of the items a shrewd guess may be made at the amount. The British public will be pained because Commander Wilkes could not understand the fact. Thus, before the Trent mischief, there were in the military stores in Canada 15,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, 4,000,000 rounds of small arm ammunition, 18,000 thick great coats, and 18,000 blankets. In Halifax there were 2,000 rifles, 5,500 muskets, 6,000 sets of accoutrements, 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 4,000 great coats and 4,000 blankets. In New Brunswick there were 1,000 rifles, 2,000 muskets, 7,000 sets of accoutrements, 150,000 rounds of ammunition and 3,000 blankets. These, of course, were considered necessary, and therefore, in case of the necessity for war arising, they had to be largely increased; so with the troops for Canada were sent out 31,000 rifles, 31,000 sets of accoutrements, 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 18,000 great coats, and 12,000 blankets. In Halifax there were 15,000 rifles, 10,000 muskets, 20,000 sets of accoutrements, 7,000,000 rounds of ammunition, with 8,000 great coats, and 8,000 blankets; while New Brunswick has received an addition of 20,000 rifles, 20,000 accoutrements, 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 16,000 great coats, and 18,000 blankets. These, however, though large amounts, are only among the items of the stores that have been despatched—such as two complete 12 pounder batteries, one 9 pounder battery, 30 sledges, with harness complete; and furland wagons, spare tumbrils and ambulances, tools forappers, and ironing machines, 400 cases of medical comforts, hospital clothing, 25 pairs of letters, 150 pack saddles, 6 hospital wagons, a large number of 100 pounder Armstrongs, with all the accoutrements, and stores of shell; engineers' tools, an complete graph, with wires, batteries and instruments 1,000 solid shot for the North American squadron, 5,000 32 pounder naval shells, 5,000 10 inch naval shells, more than 100 tons of gunpowder, and 15,000 suits of brass clothing for the troops recently sent. This warm clothing, indeed, is in truth very warm clothing, inasmuch as it consists, in addition to the soldiers' ordinary dress, of one pair of loose boots, one fur cap, one pair of fur mitts, two flannel jackets, two pairs of flannel stockings, and one sheepskin coat. All these, with the exception of the warm clothing, which is considered as reserve stores, inasmuch as every regiment and battalion took with them

THE DEPARTURE OF TROOPS AND STORES TO CANADA.

one marquee, two hospital tents 130 circular tents, 1,800 blankets, 900 canteens, 180 camp kettles, two medicine chests, 900 surgical bandages, 900 cholera bells, 70 hatchets, 2 pack saddles, 10 spades, 10 shovels, 16 pickaxes, 20 felling axes, 6 saws, 6 axes, 12 whetstones, 10 hammers and 20 wedges. All these troops and stores were collected and shipped for Canada in little more than 30 days, and too much praise cannot be given to the energy and foresight of Lord de Grey, on whom fell the great burden of this side of the water, the difficulties of forwarding the men and stores over the snow from Halifax to Canada seemed at first almost insurmountable, and Quartermaster General Doyle had to meet them all. The news that the troops and stores were coming only reached Colonel Doyle five days before the first ship came, and at that time his staff consisted of an assistant quartermaster general, a brigade and town majors, all with a general establishment of clerks. The two barracks in Halifax were quite full, but accommodation had to be found somehow. Every one of course, had to work day and night in fitting up temporary huts, and Lord de Grey and the War authorities gave every assistance. But still there were the greatest difficulties, for the merchants though willing enough to lend their stores as stores, could not, of course, convert them into barracks. Still in five days all was ready at Halifax. But those not acquainted with the rigors of Canadian winter would be amazed at the mass of details necessary to be attended to when the first troops came, with their Engineer, Medical, Store, Commissariat, Barrack, and Purveyors Departments, all claiming, all requiring, and all receiving attention; at the same time, can have no idea of the mass of duties which were suddenly thrown on Colonel Doyle to discharge. He had to provide accommodation for the men almost as fast as each regiment came in, to manage the disembarkation of stores when ropes were frozen and snow storms incessant, to chalk out the line of march along the frontier by the line of the snow, and to see that the line was imminent, and it was necessary to make a route that would give protection to the left flank against the "scoters" and filibusters that would certainly have been on the watch. At New Brunswick the personal exertions of the Governor, Mr. Gordon, and General Ramsay proved of great service. The troops had to be provided with food, and Lord de Grey had to make all his arrangements for the winter march over the snow to Riviere du Loup. It was decided to forward the men in batches of from 200 to 150, partly by snow sledges and partly by marching from St. John's to the mouth of the Malabar, to Grand Falls, Little Falls, Florenceville, Fort Inglek, to Riviere du Loup. In the first place, measures were taken to insure telegraphic communication at all points of arrival and departure in case of such emergencies as snow storms, and blocking the Indian runners were kept to forward the night stations in advance. Hospital accommodation was erected at all the halts, with purveyors and medical stores while the Commissariat department provided each detachment with means to clear the snow, and to construct a road with the lumberers in the woods to keep the route as clear as they possibly could. Billington was avoided in nearly all cases by the erection of log huts. Before starting, each man received an extra ration of hot coffee, and all the men took good provisions with them, and the snow was cleared away, and an allowance of rum was served out. A hot meal was ordered to be ready on the arrival at the night station, and at these points the Commissariat had extra comforts for all men fatigued or suffering from much cold. Three officers, with all the necessary staff, accompanied each detachment, and extra medical officers were stationed at all the halting places.

The best commentary on the difficulties of this route is to be found in the fact that the first onward movement along it was ordered on the 7th of January with a detachment of the 22nd Regiment, and on this day a snow storm set in, which rendered the track impassable till the 11th. On the 11th however, the first division was able to move, and since then a constant succession of from 200 to 150 men has been kept up from stage to stage, and in spite of snow, and ice, and the most trying weather, for those which had to follow, and by this time, no doubt, all the reinforcements of men and stores that were necessary have been safely passed into Canada. Had anything failed, of course Colonel Doyle would have been held answerable, and the Government and General would have been held responsible. The success of the enterprise, and the admirable management, and as illustrating the good which our departments have reaped from the evil of the Crimean disasters, the short but most energetic and complete preparation for war well deserves recording.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

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FROM AMERICA TO CANADA.

Snow and frost and blizzards in New York reached, as the telegraph told us, to the heart of the Federal Camp on the Potomac. With many feet of congealed mud beneath his army in narrow paths and an "certain" corduroy roads it seemed little probably that one so prudent as General McClellan would trust to the chance of the thermometer being above 32 degrees the fate of a movement on which would depend the fortunes of the United States. The difference of a degree might make or mar the hour and the men, and all they concern in the matter. In Kentucky and in the West the Americans are fond of comparisons, and no wonder. Why should they not measure by the standard of the Old World, from which they came, all the men and deeds of the New World which as yet, has probably not started of its own? If the lines of the defensive works round Washington, which is not mentioned at all, must be compared to those of Torres Vedras; if Beauregard who is not attacking and is not superior in force, is to be compared to Massena, who was loath, why not admit that the mud in Virginia is as deep as the mud in the Crimea? Mulligan's defence of Lexington—and far be it from me to deny his gallantry—has been compared to that of Sagunto and of Saracossa. Zagan's change has been likened to that of the Light Brigade. Pillow's retirement has foreshadowed the prototype in Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. The army of the Potomac has been discovered to bear further development all the tremendous powers of that magnificent organization of forces which smote Prussia and Austria to the earth of Jena and Austerlitz, and was snatched in the frosts of Russia. Bull Run has been a mere anticlimax to the conquest of the Italian War. Let the mud of Virginia and Kentucky be as the mud of Balaclava and Kamiesch was. Whatever General McClellan may have in view, it is obvious that he does not mean to be one of the *fallina belli* as to earn the fame of him *qui cunctando restitit rom.* It may easily be imagined that if there was a Roman Chase in those days he preferred Scipio to Fabius, as his Treasury bills were more to fight. The American's Carthage is far away, and at most, he must be content to find his outworks in Canada. All we can say is that Mr. Seward no more thinks of annexing Canada than he dreams of taking India; but let us by no means forget the only wars which we find with our rebellious colonies and the great empire, which the success of the first insurrection produced, Canada was a special object of attack, which were signally defeated. History records few encounters more fiercely contested, less decisive, more sanguinary, than those between the British and Americans in the last war in Canada, which ended in the retreat of the latter, not without laurels, nor without the fame of their powers on the lakes; but great as has been the increase of the United States since that unhappy period, it must be remembered that Canada has in spite of a frost-bond, harborless coast in winter, made the most extraordinary advances and that of late years she has collected her formidable neighbor in the augmentation of her people, which in such a country, is an increment of wealth.

Of course it was expected that the United States in the spirit of Mr. Seward's slogan, would turn their attention to the Canadian frontier, not forgetting that in war works of defence are certain basis of offensive operations. An able and accomplished officer, well known to our engineers, Col. Trotten, aided by an adequate staff, has

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The London Railway has been inactive, but steady and firm for both English and American shares. The London Western of Canada was last quoted 12 1/16 to 13 1/16; Grand Trunk Canada, 25 1/2 to 26.

A coronet is being manufactured for the Empress of the French, to be composed of glass globules, illuminated by an electric light ruled by a conductor encircling the head.

The Friend of India says: "Another English frigate has been added to the many that Howrah already possesses. The English Church has been furnished with a pair of bells. They cost nearly three thousand rupees, and are said to be the only pair in India."

It is rumored that Col. Henry White, father of the new Lord of the Treasury, will shortly be called to the House of Lords.

The Ribbon movement appears to have obtained a footing in Newry, for the clergy of that district are industriously warning the young men against being illadvised by seeing a ribbon.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

The steamship North American arrived at Portland at 7.30 this morning.

Paris, Feb. 25th.—The Opinions Nationale says a reactionary movement was being prepared in southern Italy for next spring. The reactionary hands are now being organized at Trieste, Malta, and Rome and will disembark simultaneously at several points on Neapolitan territory.

The Presse says the French Government has sent orders to the commanders of the naval stations in China, not to permit a repetition of atrocities similar to those committed by the rebels at Ningpo. The English government will send similar instructions to commanders of naval stations in China.

Trieste, Feb. 27th.—The garrison of Tripoli following the example of the garrison of Nauplia has revolted. It is believed the French sentinels continued to hold out. Many Greeks now staying at Genoa and Leghorn are preparing to return to Greece. The number of insurgents will soon be considerably increased. The insurrection is considered important because it might influence state things in Turkey.

The quotation from the above is from the mouth of the rebels. It is reported the steers well, with no leakage.

The Herald asserts that Sir Robert Peel and Hon. Wm. Cowper are about exchanging offices.

The news city article says the funds opened steadily, but money was more in demand, consequently an occasional London day declined, discount declining.

Milan, Feb. 28th.—The *Persepolita* denies the statement of the coalition formed between Mazzini, Farini and Kirochetti.

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