

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF NANA SAHIB.

(From the Times of Dec. 12.)

By far the most important item of news carried by the present mail to Europe is the announcement that the miscreant Nana of Kurrachee, when on the point of embarking for that port, some difficulty seems to be experienced in identifying the prisoners, and the conflicting evidence upon the point will be found fully detailed below. The capture was preceded some days by a rumor in Kurrachee that the Nana was making his way down the valley of Indus in the guise of a Hindu, purposing to make for Dwarka from either Sonmuc or Kurrachee, and proceed thence to Zannibar or Muscat.

We submit to our readers this morning the following details, which may be relied on. It was decided yesterday by the authorities to liberate the person apprehended as the Nana when Mr. Nugent Sullivan, apothecary in charge of the General Hospital, learned from one of the patients under his care that the Nana was known to him, he having parted from him, just before the mutinies broke out. Mr. Sullivan immediately put the man in a doily, and accompanied him to the place where the prisoner was confined, when a number of Purvoos and others were present to him, and he was called on to state if the Nana was among them. After a minute examination, he declared that the miscreant was not there. Subsequently, another batch, among whom was the apprehended Nana, was brought forward, and he at once singled him out, that he was the "Nana of Bithoor." He was thereupon questioned, and stated that he had served the Nana, eaten of his salt, and seen him for some years regularly every day. He could not be mistaken. "That man was the Nana of Bithoor," Mr. Sullivan had his patient carried off to the hospital, and by 4 o'clock in the evening Mr. Ziegle, the Deputy Magistrate, the Registrar of Kurrachee, and a number of others, came up to the hospital with the prisoner, and it was proposed to question the sick Poorbeah again. Mr. Sullivan suggested that the prisoner should be disguised as a Purvo to make assurance doubly sure, which was done, and the sick Poorbeah brought out to meet the party. He told them that the Nana was there, and looked at the top of his head. "If so says the Poorbeah," that man must have it, for here is the Nana," he said to himself. The car was examined, and the hole was found. After this we can only say Mr. Sullivan deserves the highest credit for the tact, cool, and energy he has displayed in the matter. We are not for him, the Nana would have been free, and the bird lost after it had been caged. Should the reward promised by Government be granted, Mr. Sullivan, in our opinion, merits the lion's share of it.

We told our readers not to be startled if the Nana were among us in Kurrachee undiscovered. We now tell them that the murderer of the Jennings family, Mogul Beg and his accomplices, were a few weeks ago apprehended and identified beyond dispute in Upper Seinde, and sent up for trial to the British authorities. This information we withheld, fearing it would scare away the Nana whom we expected.

(From Our Paper, Kurrachee, Dec. 3.)

A person answering to the description of the Nana, was apprehended this morning in a bazaar in the town of Kurrachee, at about eleven o'clock, by a man named the Kardar, a constable, or information afforded by Mr. de Souza, of the Customs Department. He corresponds in high complexion, marks on his face four of which are burned to the description we have of the Nana. A follower of his, too, has one of his ears cut and this strengthens the identity of the men. The prisoner was taken to the Kardar's office and examined, thence to Major Goldsmith for further examination and he was well secured. He attempted to get a passage to Dwarka, as we stated he would on our last. The prisoner pretends ignorance of the English and Marathi languages, and states that he was for twelve years a minister in a temple at Mandasia. We are glad that Our Paper's information set people to work to apprehend the arch villain, for we cannot but wish that it is he who is apprehended.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

Foreign Office, Jan. 11th.

My Lord.—In my despatch to you of the 29th of November, after informing you of the circumstances which had occurred in relation to the capture of the four prisoners taken from on board the Trent, I stated to you that it thus appeared that certain individuals had been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law. I concluded by directing you, in case the repatriation which Her Majesty's Government expected to receive should not be offered by Mr. Seward, to propose that Minister to make such redress as would alone satisfy the British nation, viz.:—1st, the liberation of the four gentlemen taken from on board the Trent, and their delivery to their friends; 2nd, that they might be placed under British protection; and 3rdly, a suitable apology for the aggression which had been committed. I received yesterday your despatch of the 27th ult., containing a note to you from Mr. Seward, in which in substance the answer of my Government of the 30th of November, is repeated, and at once to the main points of discussion between us, Her Majesty's Government have carefully examined how far Mr. Seward's note and the conduct it announces comply substantially with the two proposals which I have resorted to. With regard to the first, namely the liberation of the prisoners with a view of their being again placed under British protection, I find that the note concludes by stating that the prisoners will be cheerfully liberated, and by calling on your Lordship to indicate a time and place for receiving them. On condition of any kind is coupled with the liberation of the prisoners, with regard to the suitable apology which the British government had a right to accept I find that the government of the United States distinctly and unequivocally declares that no directions had been given to Capt. Wilkes or to any other naval officer to arrest the four persons named or any of them on the Trent, or on any other British vessel, or on any other neutral vessel at the place where it occurred, or elsewhere. I find further that the Secretary of State expressly forebears to justify the particular act of which Her Majesty's government complained. If the United States government had alleged instructions for that purpose, he was right in capturing the persons of the four prisoners, and in removing them from the Trent on board his own vessel, to be afterwards carried into a port of the United States, the government which had thus sanctioned the proceeding of Capt. Wilkes would have become responsible for the original violence and insult of the act, but Mr. Seward contents himself with stating that which has happened has been simply an inadvertency consisting in a departure by a naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule unreasonably established, and probably by the parties con-

cerned either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. The Secretary of State goes on to affirm that for this error the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation which the United States or any other independent state should expect from Great Britain or from any other friendly nation. In a similar place Her Majesty's government having carefully taken into their consideration the liberation of the prisoners, the delivery of them into your hands and the explanations to which I have just referred have arrived at this conclusion that they constitute the reparation which Her Majesty and the British nation had a right to expect. It gives Her Majesty's Government great satisfaction to be enabled to arrive at the conclusion favorable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations between the two nations. I need not discuss the modifications in my statement of facts which Mr. Seward says he has derived from the reports of officers of the government. To conclude however, without referring to the discussions which Seward has raised upon points not permanently brought into question in my despatch of the 30th of Nov., I there objected on the part of Her Majesty's government to the part of Mr. Seward's note done. Mr. Seward in his answer points out what he conceives (Capt. Wilkes might have done without violating the law of nations. It is not necessary that I should here discuss in detail five questions ably argued by the Secy. of State but it is necessary that I should say that Her Majesty's government differs from Mr. Seward in some of the conclusions at which he has arrived, and it may lead to a better understanding between the two nations on several points of international law which may during the present contest or at a future time, be brought into question, that I should state to you for communication to the Secy. of State wherein those differences consist. I hope to do so without violating the law of nations. It is desirable that the commanders of the United States cruisers should be instructed not to repeat acts which the British government will have to ask for redress, and which the United States government cannot undertake to justify.

You will read and give a copy of this to the Secretary of State.

I am, &c. (Signed) RUSSELL.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, February 5th, 1862.

The circulation of the Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men, and those having properties for sale or lease, would do well to consult its interests by advertising in its columns. Terms reasonable.

The grand army of the Federalists is in a sad enough plight. According to the reports of their papers, discipline is relaxed—there have been no brigade or division drills since the middle of December, and the men spend their time in their tents, huddled together for warmth and covered with filth. It is also stated that there is no prospect of an advance towards Manassas at present. Ever since the war commenced we were told that we were on the eve of very great events, and each successive newspaper was looked to for reports of some decisive victory. But nothing of the kind has yet transpired and no appearance of it. On the contrary it is stated that the road on the Virginia side of the Potomac are so cut up, that it is no longer possible to remove the sick of the various regiments to the hospital. It is with the greatest difficulty that the men in the encampments are supplied with food; and the amount of sickness from exposure, filth and irregular food is frightful. Some regiments have a third of their numbers sick with typhoid fever; and one better situated than others reported two hundred and eighty-six cases of fever and other diseases in a single week. Of the enormous number of horses the greater part are dead, the remainder dying from starvation and exposure.

It is stated that General Beauregard has been despatched to Columbus on the Mississippi to undertake the defence of that place against the advancing forces of Gen. Halleck. Columbus it will be recollected, is very strongly fortified, and General Beauregard's abilities as an engineer will find their appropriate sphere at that point. Fifteen thousand men are also said to have been detached from the Southern army on the Potomac to the Western department, where it is evident that the first act of war will take place. The injury to General Burnside's expedition from the storm turns out to be less than was at first supposed. We shall probably hear soon of the attempted landing on the North Carolina coast.

The New York Tribune is of opinion that the Burnside expedition will prove a failure, and without having accomplished anything. The troubles arising out of the Trent affair appear to be settled. We publish, to-day, Earl Russell's reply to the despatch of Mr. Seward, communicated to Lord Lyons at Washington, and we are happy to learn that the Foreign Secretary finds in Mr. Seward's despatch ample reparation for the injury inflicted upon Great Britain by the seizure of the Southern Ambassadors, and that the *entente cordiale* between the two countries is fully reestablished. The English journals of all classes accept peace as a fixed fact. Although the Times and other journals, unfriendly to the North, still discuss American matters in the same tone as before, none of them indulge in anticipations of further troubles between the two nations at present.

The Ottawa market and the rooms of the French-Canadian Institute which occupied the second story of the same building, were destroyed by fire on the morning of Tuesday. The flames spread very fast, destroying the contents of the market and the furniture, and a great part of the library and archives of the Institute. Some valuable portions of the library were, however, saved among which was the valuable present of the French Emperor.

Our readers will remember the case of the two men of the 100th Regiment who were debarred to escape from Toronto to the other side of the lake in a small boat, and were captured by the island fishermen. For some time back a court martial has been sitting on their case at Toronto. On Monday morning last the 30th Regiment was paraded to hear the sentence which was that the two deserters be confined to two years' penal servitude, and be branded with the letter D.

Hume, the historian, is reported to have said that the liberty of the press and of that of the people of England must stand or fall together. If the statement be true as regards Canada, and it is equally applicable to Canada. And it is not surprising that the people, generally, should cry out with regret and alarm, at the action of our government in attempting to fetter the Canadian press and curtail its circulation, by imposing a postal rate upon newspapers. It is admitted by all, that the re-imposition of the postage was the heaviest blow received by the Canadian press; and something should be done to bring the matter before the attention of parliament at its next meeting. The press must first move in the matter and every member of it from one end of the province to the other should take up the question and ring it in the deaf ears of the ministry until their voice is heard. Parliament may be expected to meet in the course of a few weeks, at most, and in the meantime, no stone should be left unturned, to secure prompt action in the matter. As a general thing the Canadian press displays few features of the yellow covered literature and sensation twaddle of our neighbors on the other side of the line. On the contrary, a moral patriotic tone pervades the generality of Canadian papers. For a young country like Canada, the number of its periodicals and their moral and literary character, reflect great credit upon the intelligence of its inhabitants. Almost every village has its newspaper, and it is much more commendable and profitable for the inhabitants to spend a part of their time perusing its pages, than in acting the part of the demagogue. The present is, emphatically, a progressive age, and every hindrance which exists to the spread of useful knowledge should be removed.

The Militia law of Canada is about to undergo another tinkering process, whether for the better or the worse time will tell. We can only hope, that some improvement will be made in the present wretched system of managing our Militia affairs. Indeed any change at all must be for the better, for a worse system than the present cannot be imagined. There is no lack of courage, loyalty and military spirit among the people, but there is a sad want of fitness and energy amongst the officers, many of whom have got pitchforked into office, more through political motives and childish favoritism than on account of real worth, or capacity for performing their duty. We say this in a general sense and without reference to any particular locality or individuals. It is no uncommon thing to see officers, in every rank, without spirit enough either to do their duty or step out of the way and give place to those who have energy, ability and willingness to serve their country.

The present Militia law is worse than useless, entailing a large annual expense and producing no adequate returns. Beyond the active force the Canadian Militia may be said to exist only on paper—a vast muster roll of undisciplined men and unqualified officers. As long as we can remember "training days" have come and gone with regularity, but the training was a farce. The companies of the Sedentary Battalions in some districts are mustered once a year, the roll called, and the men dismissed; in some others there is a pretence of drill for an hour or two, but on the whole, neither the men nor the officers have any military knowledge and neither are in the slightest degree trained. As we have said, the appointments have been from first to last political, very few of the ten thousand holding commissions being possessed of the first rudiments of drill, and what is still worse, many of them not having the confidence and respect of the men.

The fact is, the whole system requires to be blotted out, and expunged as a thing past improvement, and a new organization commenced on the cleared ground, and we are happy to learn that an attempt is to be made at improvement. The "Montreal Gazette" says that:—"With a view to the more effective organization of the Militia, the Governor General has issued a commission on which, besides three members of the Government will be placed Col. Lyons, C. B., Col. the Hon. Sir Allan N. MacNab, Bart., Col. the Hon. E. P. Tache, C. B., Col. Campbell, C. B., of St. Hilaire, and Col. Cameron, of King's ton. It will thus be seen that the regular service will be represented on the Commission by the gallant Colonel sent out specially on this service by the Imperial Government, as having large experience with the English volunteers; and that four Colonels commanding districts, two for each section of the province. Two of them members of the former commission, have been selected as his colleagues. We are also glad to be able to announce that Lieut.-Col. Wilby, who has had so much experience with volunteers in Canada, and is in all respects the man best fitted for the work, is to be Secretary of the Commission.

We learn also that it is intended that this Commission shall report, as soon as possible, a bill which the Government will introduce during the present session, and we may cordially hope that at such a time as the present, after our recent experience, both side of the House will work together, and use their best exertions to pass an Act which will make our Canadian militia really effective."

We are very sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Peter Carmichael, of Beckwith, which took place on Friday last, occasioned by a hurt received about three weeks ago. He was going home from the mill, when the iron hookback on the tongue of the sleigh slipped, the sleigh running against the horses, he was thrown off, and run over by the sleigh. He was thrown off, receiving injuries which resulted in his death. He was a fine healthy looking young man, and his untimely death is much regretted by a large circle of acquaintances, by whom he was highly respected.

It is astonishing the facility and apparent readiness with which fibbing can be accomplished in this day of grace. The following extracts afford an amusing illustration:—

"BRAVO.—We feel pleasure in recording the fact, that, at the last muster of the 5th Battalion of Lanark, commanded by Lieut. Col. Fraser, when the call for volunteers was made, every man stepped to the front. Their well-remembered, doubtless, feel proud, and rightly too, in being placed over such a gallant body of yeomanry."—Standard.

"The 5th Battalion Lanark Militia (Beckwith) were paraded by order of their gallant Col. A. Fraser, one-half at Carleton Place and the other at Frankton, on Thursday last. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the whole Battalion volunteered."—Beckwith. This certainly beats all other places we have yet heard from."—Expositor.

"BECKWITH FOR EVER.—On Thursday, the 10th instant, at the muster of the 5th Battalion of Lanark Militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. Fraser, when the call for volunteers was made at Carleton Place, every man of the whole Battalion stepped to the front."—Almonte Express.

"The 5th Battalion Lanark, commanded by Lieut. Col. Fraser, at their last muster, on being called on for volunteers, every man stepped to the front."—Courier.

It is almost a pity to contradict the story and thus spoil the picture here drawn of the readiness of the Beckwith yeomanry to leave their agricultural pursuits, shoulder the rifle and knapsack, and rush, thoughtlessly, into the hardships and dangers of a soldier's life. But the fact is, that about twenty or thirty men, after some coaxing and promises of being "left at home to drill," stepped out of the No. one Company, and only two out of other Companies as volunteers, and it was on the plea of the Lieut. Colonel that they were not to be called away from home. Their names were not so much as taken down, and we doubt very much, if either the Lieut. Colonel or the Captains could name a score of the men who are supposed to compose the "Active Service Company" of fifth battalion of the Lanark Militia!

It must not be understood that there is any lack of loyalty, or willingness to defend their country on the part of Beckwith people. Had it been properly gone about a company of GREENADERS might have been raised, second to none in Canada for looks, courage and bravery. As it is, there is no active service Company in this battalion and no possibility of raising one, as the Captains have not sufficient volunteer names, and have no authority to ballot.

Seeing that matters were in this position a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Carleton Place was held at Laval's hotel on Saturday the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of organizing an Independent Rifle Company; a muster roll was opened and volunteers to the number of about Seventy have subscribed their names, and now only await the approval of the "Superior" officers, to whom application has been made, but without success.

Dr Dwight, of Boston, an American missionary to Turkey, was killed by a railway accident while on his way to Montreal to attend, by special invitation, the religious society anniversary meetings in that city. He left New York on Friday evening, reaching Troy in due season. He left Troy by the 7.15 a.m. train on Saturday for Rutland when this train was five miles from Bennington, Vermont, and near the town of Shaftsbury, it was passing over an embankment about thirty feet high, one of the cars was broken from its couplings by the force of the wind, and blown over the embankment. Dr Dwight was in the car and was instantly killed. Another gentleman was so badly injured that he cannot recover. One gentleman and two ladies were slightly injured. Dr Dwight was in his sixtieth year, having been born in Conway, Mass., in 1802, and has been a missionary of the American Board in Turkey since 1832.

It is our painful duty to record a terrible case of suicide which occurred on Wednesday last. Mr. John McDougall, Sen., of the Ninth line Beckwith, who has been in a very unhappy state of mind for some time back, terminated his life by cutting his throat. The instrument with which he inflicted the wound could not be found, but is supposed to be a razor. So determined was he to put an end to himself, that it is said he severed his throat from ear to ear. His wife going to the barn soon after the occurrence found him gasping in death. He has been all his lifetime a man of strong will and at times of ungovernable passion.

The elements have been adverse to the Burnside Expedition. Dispersed by storms a portion only of the great squadron has arrived at this destination, and these vessels after a perilous voyage attended with much hardship to the troops, encountered an unexpected obstacle to the entrance of Pamlico Sound by the shoaling of the bar in the late violent storm. All this is very inauspicious.

A party of young men from London, C. W., have left for the new gold diggings in British Columbia, attracted by the recent discoveries of the precious metal in the Kari-bo district. We understand that some young men in Almonte are also dreaming of nuggets of gold.

We are told of another case of suicide which occurred at Smith's Falls on Friday last. Mr. Wm. Lock of that place cut his throat with a razor and then covered himself up in bed, where he was found bleeding. Medical aid was immediately called in, and the wound dressed but he died that evening.

In consequence of the Civil War in the United States the trade of Liverpool during the past year diminished \$65,000,000, with a prospect of a more serious decline during the present year.

For the Carleton Place Herald.

On the 30th ultimo, a lamentable case of suicide occurred in the township of Beckwith. John McDougall, Sen., had, for several months been afflicted with despondency, and for four weeks previous to his disease, had been worse than formerly. On Thursday last he partook, in company with his wife and family of a hearty breakfast, and about ten o'clock, a.m. left the house; Mrs. McDougall shortly afterwards went in search of him, (as he had repeatedly within the last few weeks threatened to take his own life,) and having observed the barn door unbarred she entered, heard a groan, and on looking around discovered her husband upon some straw with his throat cut. Although right-handed, it was evident from the appearance presented by the wound, that he had held the instrument with which he perpetrated the horrible deed, in his left. He commenced the incision a little posterior to the angle of the right inferior maxillary bone and had completely divided the right jugular vein, carotid and facial arteries, also the lingual and left facial arteries, the trachea and oesophagus were also cut across, in short, the instrument had penetrated to the cervical vertebrae. From the extent and depth of the wound, it is indubitable that he commenced and finished the incision with a firm resolution to accomplish his diabolical crime. Although the instrument which he used had been carefully looked for, it had not been found at the termination of the incision.

Self murder, Mr. Editor, is wisely and religiously considered by the English law as the most heinous description of felonious homicide; for, as no man has power to destroy life, but by commission of God, the author of it—the suicide is guilty of a double offence, one spiritual in invading the prerogative of the Almighty and rushing into his presence uncalled for, and the other temporal, against the Queen, who has an interest in the preservation of all her subjects. This offence, therefore, is ranked by the law, amongst the highest crimes, making it a peculiar species of felony—a felony on one's self.

On the 30th ult. an inquest was held in view of the body of the deceased, and, after four witnesses had been carefully examined, the Jury unanimously found the following verdict: "That the deceased, John McDougall, did, in a fit of temporary insanity, inflict, with a razor or some sharp instrument, an extensive wound in his throat which caused his death."

Yours truly, Wm. Wilson, C. M. Cor.

Carleton Place, Feb. 1st 1862.

GAME PROTECTION.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR.—I observe that you have published the Game Act for the benefit of the readers of the "Herald," so that the violators of the Act cannot plead ignorance. Notwithstanding that the law is plain and explicit, that "No person or persons shall have in their possession any of the animals or their hides, &c.," yet there is an impression in some people's minds that the Indians are not liable to fine or to be confined, because they were exempted under the old law, but under the late act there are no exemptions, and perhaps properly so, as it is well known in the settlements where liquor can be procured the most of the venison that the Indians kill, is sold to procure whiskey. It is stated that one Indian, who stopped near Arnprior, killed no less than ninety deer on the crust, last winter and spring—a crime which no humane person would try to justify under any plea, and it is to be hoped that if he or any other person is found violating the law in the future, that they will be prosecuted accordingly. If the purchaser of the venison, that was killed out of the season, was fined it would soon put a stop to the illicit traffic. It is estimated that upwards of seven hundred deer were butchered on the crust, last winter and spring, in the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew. If these and their produce had not been destroyed, there would have been upwards of one thousand more in these Counties than there was, for the law abiding hunter, in the proper season when the skin and venison are valuable. It has been estimated that about one hundred and fifty deer have been killed in these Counties in the past year, during the time allowed by law, but, even allowing that two hundred had been killed in a legal way, it would never exterminate the deer in a country where they are protected from the poacher with a sufficient forest for their home.

The Creator has furnished the deer with faculties in an eminent degree for its own preservation, of which it avails itself with great success in the season when they are worth killing, but when the animal is reduced to a skeleton by the rigors of a severe winter, with deep snow and crust they are helpless and at the mercy of every cur, whether furnished with two or four legs, although such curs are perfectly harmless in the proper season, when the deer is in a condition and able to take care of itself.

A LAW ABIDING HUNTER.

The Prince of Wales remains at Osborne with the Queen until the arrival of his brother, Prince Alfred, who is expected in England in the course of the present month.

Shortly after his arrival the Prince of Wales will carry out the plan laid down for him in completion of his education by the Queen and her daughter, the Princess Alice, of making a tour in the Holy Land and other historical localities of the East. It has been intended that his Royal Highness should set out upon this expedition towards the end of last year, and as the journeys in the East can only be performed during the cooler months of the year, the Queen has decided that the wishes and arrangements of the Prince Consort, which are considered sacred by the Queen and the Prince of Wales, should shortly be carried into execution. The Prince will necessarily travel in the most private manner.

A MAN BURNED TO DEATH.—On Tuesday last Dr. McNaughton, of Erie, Pa., held an inquest at Hillsburgh, on the body of a man named David Ogilvie, shoemaker, who was burnt to death in his own shanty, at Hillsburgh, on the morning of that day. From the facts elicited at the inquest, it appears that the deceased and his wife have been addicted to intemperate habits for several years, and have been living in a state of equal and wretchedness. On the evening previous to the fatal occurrence, a tinker was seen entering the shanty with a jug of whiskey in his possession. The night was passed in revelry, and in the morning the three inmates were in a state of bestial intoxication. A neighbor went in and took away the baby, which is about three months old, and thus in all probability saved it from a shocking death, for in a short time afterwards the shanty was discovered to be in flames. The neighbors at once rushed to the place and forced open the door, when the tinker and Mrs. Ogilvie were rescued from the burning building. Mrs. Ogilvie was severely burnt in the arms and face, and it is doubtful whether she will recover. The tinker escaped without injury, with the exception that his whiskers were slightly singed. Poor Ogilvie perished miserably in the conflagration, and his charred body was found under the floor and was completely blackened. The verdict of the Jury was as follows:—"That David Ogilvie came to his death, by being burnt, while under the influence of intoxicating drink."—Guelph Advertiser.

THE VICTORIAN EXPEDITION.—The "Searchlight" Expedition, headed by Mr. Mowitt, has accomplished its mission, and the fate of Burke and his companions have been ascertained. The story, as told in the narrative of the survivor, is a melancholy one and there are circumstances in connection with it that invest it with double sorrow. Of the four explorers—Burke, Wills, Gray and King—who led by Burke, left Cooper's Creek in December last for the Gulf of Carpentaria, the last named alone survives. Gray first succumbed to the fatigue and privations of the journey, and Wills and Burke died almost simultaneously at Cooper's Creek in June last. But while we lament the untimely fate of these gallant men, our source of pride remains. They were the first to cross the continent from sea to sea. They accomplished the mission with which they were entrusted. They have given their lives to the cause of Victorian exploration; but their names will never be forgotten.

The favorite speculation in Montreal just now is Western Pork, lawyers, doctors, and all kinds and conditions of people are dabbling in it, and we are afraid many of them will be sorely bit.

The speculation has been based upon an unusually low price unquestionably below the cost of production; but sufficient importance has not been given by the speculator that the hog crop is unusually large, and the market is unusually small. The closing of the Southern market by the blockade throws on other markets an amount of pork equal to three million barrels; where is the market to be got for it? Certainly not in Canada, which this year has more of its own than it knows what to do with, certainly not in England, where the manufacturing districts are short of employment, and not in France, where the people require all their means for bread. Already the British market is becoming glutted with cut meats, and prices are falling rapidly; this fall will of course tend to stimulate consumption, but much of the Western pork is too fat and soft for the taste of the people.

Another difficulty with western pork is that it is cured with bad salt, and will require repacking before summer, or it will be discolored and sour: we hear complaints also that owing to the unusual large amount packed at Chicago this year, the barrels have been hastily made of green staves, and cannot be depended on to hold brine.—Com. Advertiser.

TEETOTALISM IN THE ARMY.—It must be gratifying to know that abstinence is greatly on the increase in the army. It is stated that in Watley Barracks several hundred of the non-commissioned officers and men have become teetotalers. At Brentford of 700 men, as many as 300 have signed the pledge. General Sir Richard Daines, commandant of the garrison at Woolwich, is said to have been a total abstainer for more than fifteen years. It is to be hoped that a similar good work will be accomplished among the military now in this Province.

One hundred United States recruiting officers have succeeded in obtaining two recruits in the State of Illinois, after laboring fourteen days!

Dr. W. H. Russell has recovered from his illness, and will shortly return to his duties at Washington.

The Rev. W. C. Barus has of late been much engaged in the preparation of psalms and hymns in the different dialects of China. They are not only in use at several of the missionary stations, but are becoming very popular in the towns and villages among the Chinese. A gentleman remarks in a letter, how strangely it struck him to hear the Chinese singing the tunes of Martyrdom, Italianism, and Old Hundred, the same as in Scotland.—Edinburgh Wreath.

Spurgeonism is being soon broadcast at Oxford and Cambridge. It is stated that more than two thousand copies of Spurgeon's sermons have been distributed to undergraduates in the streets, and a volume has been sent to every resident M. A. of both Universities.

In one of the churches in Boston, on Saturday evening last, after services, the sexton found a little girl not over five weeks of age, nicely stowed away in one of the pews corners.

The people of Hamilton have been refused to allow the troops the use of the "Castle School" as a barracks. Not a very patriotic act on their part, certainly.

The survey of a parallel of north latitude, running through Ireland, England, Belgium, Prussia and Russia, is nearly completed, and the accurate length of a base line stretching from the west coast of Ireland to the Ural mountains in Russia will shortly be ascertained. This will be the greatest feat in trigonometrical surveying ever accomplished. In order to triangulate the country along the parallel, stages seventy feet high have been erected on the continent of Europe.

The death of Mr. J. L. Martin has rendered necessary a new election for the County of Montserrat. Three candidates are in the field—Mr. Dufresne, ex-M. P., Mr. A. A. Dugas, a notary, of St. Jacques, and Mr. Simon Lesage, advocate of Montreal. The first named is a Ministerial candidate; the other two belong to the Opposition.

Two children, Joseph Lowe and Philip McNary, were drowned at Columbus, Ohio, last week, while playing on the ice in the river. A Newfoundland dog, which was harnessed to their sled, made frantic efforts to save them. In the struggle he tore himself loose from his toy harness, and went crashing through the ice to reach the body of his little master.

See Market Prices and Advertisements, on the fourth page.

An official account of Bilori, Miss., has been received in Washington from Flag Officer McKean, which agrees mainly with the accounts before received. The place was found to be almost deserted by the male inhabitants, but was crowded with women and children. The two cannon captured was a nine and six pounder. A schooner was also captured, loaded with lumber, which was made useful in the construction of storehouses for the Quartermaster.

THE GOLD FEVER.—Quite a number of people in and about this town have got the gold fever, and have resolved to seek a cure by going to Fraser River in the spring. There will be some six or seven different parties—numbering from four to a dozen each—on their way to that colony in less than two months.—St. Catherine's Journal.

There seems to be no diminution in small pox at Washington. A debate in this city council elicited the statement that there are some eight hundred cases among civilians, and a communication in one of the city journals presents evidence that small pox convalescents are permitted to roam about the streets, spreading this loathsome and contagious disease everywhere. Most of these are soldiers, who under the embezzlement of the surgeon general, are allowed to leave the hospital before disease has fairly ended. All of the regiments on the Washington side of the Potomac have been vaccinated, though, it must be admitted, at a late day.

Coal oil is now shipping to Italy. Perhaps it returns to us with the sardines, or in wicker flasks.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The Royal mail steamship Africa, which sailed from Liverpool at 9.30 on the 15th and Queenstown on the 19th, arrived here at 9 a.m.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Commissioners had received orders to permit the free exportation of all articles against which the prohibition was recently issued.

It was reported that Earl Russell, in response to a memorial from some Liverpool shipowners to ascertain the opinion of government relative to the stone blockade of Charleston, said he sent a despatch in December warning the American Government against the ill-feeling which the proceeding would engender, and that it would lead to the opinion that the reconstruction of the Union was considered hopeless. After the design was carried out he sent another despatch expressing strong hopes that it would not be repeated elsewhere. It was rumored that the French and other governments were taking similar steps.

The Morning Post rejoices at the general condemnation of the act, and says it is raising European governments to a common sentiment of indignation. It asks why more forbearance is shown to America than was the case when Belgium was recognized, particularly as Holland was never guilty of the barbarities committed by the Washington Cabinet.

The suspension of specie payments continued to be the theme of gloomy prognostications for the North. The Daily News in reviewing Seward's despatch on the Trent affair, says although it contains much that is questionable in law, its main position is certainly based on acknowledged legal principles.

More diplomatic correspondence has been published, including a letter from Mr. Seward to the Secretary of the Navy, condemning in strong terms the fact that the captured British schooner James Campbell was taken into New York with the British flag flying under that of the United States, and another note condemning the act of an American commander in exacting an oath from three British seamen, captured from a breach of the blockade, that they would not undertake similar proceedings again until released from the obligation of the oath.

FRANCE.—It was reported that when Mr. Dayton submitted the names of twenty or thirty Americans to M. Thiers for presentation to the Emperor on New Year's day, the latter inquired as to the character of the Americans. Mr. Dayton replied they were all eligible for presentation to the President of the United States. The result was that no Americans were at the reception.

ITALY.—In the Italian parliament there had been an interesting debate on the Roman question.

CHINA.—Two American Missionaries, Mr. Parkes and Mr. Holmes, were massacred by the Chinese rebels near Chiefoo.

BIRTH.

On the 28th Dec, 1861, the wife of Alex. McNeil, Esq., of two sons.

At Almonte, on Monday the 27th inst., the wife of Mr. David McArthur of a daughter.

In Kemptonville, on Wednesday evening last, the wife of Mr. William J. Barnes, Carriage Maker, of a son.

At Berwick, on the 23rd instant, Mrs. John P. Cockburn, of a son.

MARRIED.