

A BOY STORED AWAY IN A SHIP FOR SEVEN DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

The Rock Ferry steamer, *Nymph*, which left the landing stage, Liverpool, on Friday night, called alongside the ship *Blue Rock*, lying in the river off the Rock Ferry Pier, and bound for Sydney, to put on board a passenger. When alongside, a boy was sent on board the *Nymph*, and the captain told to take him on shore. The steamer being on her way to Rock Ferry, of course first took him there, and then to Liverpool. He was almost naked, and little else than skin and bone, and made the following statements to the passengers and crew of the *Nymph*:—He is a native of London. His father and mother are in Melbourne, and he wished to get out to them. Finding that the *Blue Rock* was bound for Australia, he stowed himself away on board her (when she was lying in the dock) on the 15th instant, expecting she would shortly go to sea. She, however, went into the river, and still remains there, and he being fairly "hungered out" was obliged to come out of his hiding-place. He said the people on board the ship gave him some coffee and biscuit, but it would not remain on his stomach. Several gentlemen on board the *Nymph* gave him some money, and being asked what he intended doing, he said he did not know, but very likely "would be in prison before night. When asked what he intended doing on getting to Sydney, Melbourne being a long way from it, he replied he knew that he would be working from Sydney to Melbourne. He said that when he went on board the ship on the previous Friday he had nothing to eat or drink with him. He had consequently been seven days without food or drink. The lad's story was corroborated by his appearance, for he looked like a skeleton that anything else. He stated that another boy was stored away in the same ship, but that he did not like to tell the captain, as he (the boy) appeared as if it was about a little longer. This boy appears to be about fourteen or fifteen years of age.

NAPOLEON'S DETERMINATION TO RECOGNIZE THE SOUTH.

[Paris (Dec. 9) Cor. of the London Times.] The tone of the *Moniteur* in the summary it gives of foreign political news is unobjectionable. True, it does not express any positive opinion on the Anglo-American quarrel—it is neutral, but under a veil of neutrality we may trace the signs of admiration, nor far removed from approval, at the energy and unanimity of the English people.

In proportion as faith is lost in the maintenance of peace, it said the *Moniteur*. The attitude of the English people and the London press appears more firm and resolute than ever. They accept without hesitation a state of things which they have not been able to prevent, and they are resolved to gain by force of arms the satisfaction which they no longer hope to obtain by negotiation. All discussion is now laid aside. To the argument of General Scott they reply with these simple words:—"Surrender the guests of Great Britain whom you have made prisoners, and then we will discuss as much as you please." The government acts up energetically to public opinion. Nothing is spoken of but armaments and ships, embarkation of troops and of warlike stores for Canada, where the strength of the English army, very insignificant in time of peace is to be increased to 100,000 men.

With respect to the official opinion of the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the quarrel between the Washington government and England nothing can be more precise and positive. The Minister thinks that the violence committed by the captain of the *San Jacinto* is indefensible; that by regarding the Confederate Commissioners as "contraband of war" President Lincoln and his ministers give a flat contradiction to themselves, for they always refused to admit that they were at war. To seize them on board a neutral vessel as contraband of war implies that after all, the Southern States are entitled to belligerent rights, while even supporting the Northern States, not to be at war, but merely recognizing a rebellion, they had no right to seize men who were at that moment in the character of refugees under the shelter of the British flag. France he argues, cannot consistently view the matter in any other light, this because it is precisely the points she had contended for during more than sixty years, France being entitled to the right of searching neutral vessels and she cannot now belie her own policy by approving the outrage committed on the Trent.

I believe the Emperor does not materially dissent from his minister. Not only does he not dissent, but very long ago he had laid out his mind to the intention of recognizing the independence of the Southern States, for it must not be forgotten that disposition of mind was disturbed by Prince Napoleon, who, strange as it appears, exercises now and then a small influence over his cousin. Prince Napoleon returned from America laboring under the notion that the struggle was one of abolition against slavery, with strong tendencies toward the North, and the speech which he is now elaborately preparing for the Senate will doubtless be in this sense. The Emperor has yielded to the influence, but I do not think given up, acting on his own original judgment.

LESSONS TO BE DRAWN FROM THE EVENTS OF THE PAST FEW WEEKS.

1st. The events have demonstrated that Britain has lost none of her vigor, and that she is now as prompt and decisive in any just cause as she was in the days of Queen Elizabeth, Oliver Cromwell, or William Pitt. It was a sublime spectacle to see the whole nation rising up as one man to the rescue of two individuals with whom she had no kind of sympathy, but who had been arrested under the protection of her flag.

2nd. They have demonstrated that the United States are not that embodiment of self-will and unreasonableness which they have been supposed to be in all international questions. It has been believed that they would ask everything and get nothing, and to attain their ends, threaten and boast to the very utmost, but not notwithstanding a few feeble utterances of this kind on the part of the Vallandighams, Hales, Storrs, and such like ill-balanced minds, it is found that the United States can be as prompt to accord redress when they are in the right. There will, therefore, we doubt not, hereafter be a better appreciation of the American character, and more cordial feeling in Britain towards the States that heretofore.

3rd. They have demonstrated that Canada is loyal and congenial to the core, and that her population might in an emergency be relied upon by Britain to rise up as one man to defend their homes and maintain the British connection.

The mouth of Charleston harbor has been closed by the Federals sinking a triple row of old ships laden with stone, upon the bar. In a few weeks the tide wash will open a new practicable channel.

The Quebec Chronicle relates the loss of three fishermen named Francis Choicoine, Jean Baptiste, and Charles Lafe at Malabar on the 22d inst. from exposure during a heavy snow storm.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[By *Clothes Line* Telegraph.] In order to celebrate appropriately the successful close of the "Trent" Drums, "ry,"—so triumphant to American Diplomacy, and so glorious to our beloved Union,—it has been decided to hold a semi-official Dinner, after the manner of the well-known Ministerial White-Bait dinner of England. In this case, however, the bait will be exclusively LEERS and WHITE LEERS.

Any quantity of the former pungent vegetable has been imported from Great Britain by our astute Secretary, (through the instrumentality of Lord Lyons,) expressly for this occasion, which will be served in every nook known to the Gastro-Diplomatic Art. The Livers provided are entirely of American production, and will afford another instance of the ultimate resources of our great country.

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THE CASE OF MRS. MAYER.

The other day we mentioned that a Mrs. Mayer, wife of a respectable lawyer of New York, who was on a visit to friends in Quebec, had been arrested by an United States Marshal, on her return to the former city. It was alleged, in justification of her arrest that she was bearing treasonable letters on her person. What ground there was for this statement, and how utterly unjustifiable was her arrest, will be seen from the following paragraph which we find in the *New York Tribune* of the 22d inst.:—

"No orders have been received at the Marshal's Office relative to the release of Mrs. Mayer. The parties interested, state that Mrs. Mayer was coming from instead of going to Canada when arrested. She had considerable property in the South, and at the breaking out of the war she endeavored to obtain a permit from Secretary Seward to take the same, in order to avoid the confiscation of her property by the rebels. By the advice of an eminent lawyer in this city, this was refused. She then proceeded to the residence of some of her relatives in Canada. While there she was visited by her brother, a resident of Charleston, S. C., who informed her that if she desired to save her property she must either go to the South or remain in Canada during the war. She concluded rather than be separated from her husband, who is a lawyer in this city, that she would let the property go. She was on her way when arrested by the government agent to House's Point on a charge of being engaged in treasonable correspondence with the enemy. Mrs. Mayer complains of the treatment she received prior to her arrival in the city. There was no correspondence found on her when arrested, except three letters written to her by her husband from this city. She is now on her parole not to leave the city."

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENT IN NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

The Commercial Advertiser prepared its readers some weeks ago for the suspension of specie payments, which took place yesterday in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and which will be followed by the other banks throughout the Union. Those of our bankers and others who took our advice to make deposits special will have escaped the inconvenience and loss which those who will sustain who disregarded it. It is difficult yet to say what the effect of this action will be on Canadian commerce. The position of our own Banks is very strong, their specie and foreign balances being ample for all demands; and on the other hand the indebtedness of Canada to the United States is very small, the purchases of the last six months having been chiefly made with cash. Our indebtedness to Europe is also very small, and the expenditure of the Imperial Government will be returned to them for gold, but the whole amount of this is not sufficient to inconvenience them; and as it has been anticipated, it has also been provided for.

Of the morality of the suspension there cannot be two opinions; it was not immediately necessitated by the position of the Banks, and although it would soon have been the contingency would have been brought about by the willful departure by the institutions from their legitimate business, in loaning the money of their depositors payable on call, to the government, which was notoriously unable to repay it. The whole transaction covers the Banks with disgrace; they have been guilty of fraudulent breach of trust, and now attempt to escape its consequences by an act of bankruptcy.

The next items of the programme will be the issue of an enormous amount of inconvertible bank notes by the Banks and the Government, the rapid depreciation of this paper, the entire disturbance of values, the abstraction of specie from the circulation, the increase of national indebtedness, and general bankruptcy.—*Montreal Advertiser*.

MINISTER OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

The *Canada Gazette* of Saturday contains the following announcements:—

"SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
"Quebec, 28th December, 1861. }
"His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel John Richard Nash, late of Her Majesty's 15th Regiment, to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Militia for Upper Canada."

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sent time. The choice is a gross blunder. Influence with the authorities at Quebec is Mr. Nash's sole qualification for his office. These appointments will be a source of chagrin to the public, who being quiet in earnest about the militia organization, supposing that the Ministry would forget politics and personal interests for a time and show that they had some heart in their work. The Ministerial leopard cannot change its spots, it appears, no matter what the exigency may be.—*Globe*.

THE RUMORED DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

A special correspondent of *Saunders's News-Letter* has been traversing the districts in which the distress is said to prevail most. Scariff union is the poorest in the county Clare, and Fenale is the poorest parish in the Union. A clergyman who resides constantly in that parish, and is immediately acquainted with the people, gave to the correspondent the following description of their present condition:—"There are comparatively few persons of the laboring class in this parish—that is, of persons living, so to speak, from hand to mouth, and depending on their daily hire for their daily food. These persons do not own, except a rod or two, in which they grow potatoes. They will be badly off during the coming winter. Because there is no employment going on at present and none to give employment. There are several comfortable farmers holding from 20 to 30 acres and upwards; they are independent, and will not find their resources seriously impaired by the failure of the crop. The remainder of the population consists of small farmers, holding five or six acres, many of whom have a little capital saved and will be able to get through the winter and pay the rent, which becomes payable this November, but it will distress them sorely to pay the November rate next May and some will not be able to meet it. The want of fuel will be their greatest privation. Speaking generally, they have scarcely any turf saved but they will rather brave cold and hunger than to supply their place and they speak with confidence of having enough for winter consumption. Somehow they will struggle through, and living constantly as so many of them do, on the verge of poverty and hardship and distress which would aid others have but little terror for the future. There are some aged, infirm and diseased persons, whose relatives cannot support them during the winter, and who therefore seek relief in the workhouse. From this cause there will be an increase, but not a large one, of paupers. There are no resident gentry in this parish. The small farmers till the land themselves, and employ as few laborers as possible. As a rule the farmers do not exert themselves much to improve their holdings. They are generally tenants at will, and are afraid to improve because of the insecurity of their tenure. There is no station in this parish, and the people have to go to the employment there would be no severe suffering from want of food. That there is no great scarcity of food yet is proved by the fact that the cost of maintaining each pauper in the workhouse is only 2s. 6d. this year, against 2s. 8d. at the same time last year."

Two little boys—brothers—named Rafferty, were upon a hill paddling about a skiff on the Cayahor river at Cleveland, something like the boys at Cleveland, one year old, sank twice and was utterly unable to save himself. The other boy, about seven years of age, was able to swim, and succeeded in getting his younger brother round the neck with one arm whilst he paddled toward the shore with the other. The struggles of the younger brother nearly resulted in the drowning of both, but the older one never let go his hold for a moment and at length succeeded in getting ashore safely, though both were in an exhausted condition.

THE HERALD.

CARLETON PLACE, Wednesday, January 8th, 1862.

The despatches, published in our last week's issue in relation to the Mason and Slidell affair, places matters, between the two countries, on a peaceful footing for the present moment; but it would be folly and delusion to hope, that under existing circumstances, peaceful relations will be maintained for any length of time between Great Britain and the United States. Indeed, it is the firm conviction of our well informed contemporaries, on both sides of the Atlantic, that we are on the eve of eventful times.

The gigantic preparations making in England are not altogether for pastime; they are more likely the result of a keen foresight and wise statesmanship.

It is generally supposed that the military preparations going on in England have no reference to the Trent affair and will be continued as vigorously as ever after the news of the surrender of the prisoners shall have reached England. It is quite evident that the day is not far distant, when the Southern Confederacy must be recognised and that recognition must be expected to bring about fresh difficulties.

It is quite true that the prisoners have been given up and are now on their way to England, but the concession was not made with a good grace. In demanding the surrender of the persons taken from the *Trent*, and an apology for the wrong, Great Britain set no value on these persons, but maintained a great principal infringed by their arrest. That principal is, that the neutral vessel is neutral territory, and her flag covers all under it with inviolability. Their surrender by the United States Government on the ground that they were contraband of war, and therefore liable to capture with the neutral vessel carrying them, but entitled to discharge for a defect in the form of arrest, by abstraction from the vessel, which prevented the libelling of the vessel in a prize court,—does not, therefore, meet the issue raised by England, is no reparation for the wrong done, and is not an apology, but a new and additional insult.

The next demand England will make, in conjunction with a suitable apology, will probably be the removal by the federal government of the stone vessels sunk at the entrance of some of the southern harbors, such blockading being considered a breach of international law which neither England nor France are likely to tolerate for any length of time. The United States claimed that these harbours were blockaded; and neutral nations were bound to respect this belligerent claim so long as a sufficient arm-

ed force was maintained before them to prevent entrance or exit; but the moment this force was removed, the harbors of the Confederate States were of right open to the trade of all neutral nations. The placing of a permanent impediment to entrance and exit is, therefore, a wrong to all neutral nations; as it is a cruel, cowardly outrage upon the enemy.

With the violation of the British flag unadvised, and this additional wrong to neutral commerce; it is manifest that the prospect of peace is worse instead of better.

"England may have acted rationally and honorably as a nation in the affair of the Trent, but her people have been outrageously insolent. The 'Cannucks' have acted not only unneighborly but brutish. We shall lay up a store against 'your generous Englishman,' and when the day of settlement comes, we shall not forget to claim damages for our 'wounded feelings.'"

The above choice paragraph is taken from the Northern N. Y. Journal, and is worth repeating only as a sample of the feelings of a large portion of the press of the Northern States. It is not surprising that they should feel a little humbled at the position they have brought themselves to by their imprudent conduct in the Mason and Slidell affair; but it is cause of wonder they have not sense enough to bottle up their wrath, and try to mend their manners, instead of making their position appear more ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Such journals as the one from which we have quoted might very profitably take lessons of instructions from some of their better informed neighbors. Instead of bullying and belittling Canada by turns the "Boston Traveller" goes straight to the mark and looks facts and figures in the face. Hear it on the probable result of an attempt on the part of the North to conquer Canada, or to claim damages from the Cannucks for their wounded feelings:—

"We might conquer Canada, but that is by no means to be depended upon, and if we judge by the events of history, we ought not to take a Canadian conquest into the account at all. We have repeatedly failed in attempts on that country, and we see no reason for supposing that we should be more successful there now than we were in former days. We have not better commanders and are not better soldiers than we had in 1775 and 1776, and we broke down utterly in those years. We are much stronger than we were, but the capacity of Canada to resist us has increased as much as our capacity to attack her. We should not delude ourselves with the notion that we could drive a domestic army from the vicinity of Washington, when our national capital is virtually besieged by land and blockaded by water. If, instead of wasting precious time, every sand in the glass of which was of gold, we had done something to improve ourselves with a sense of our capacity to fight, we should have been threatened by other powers; but our forbearance, our timidity, our fear to strike the Union should be endangered, have caused the English to believe that we can be dealt with at great hazards."

Now, that the winter has fairly set in, the roads good, and the evenings long, we think it was a good idea of a few of the friends of temperance and progress in this place to institute a course of lectures, to be delivered in the Methodist church, of which no doubt, timely notice will be given to the inhabitants.

From the Autumnal to the Vernal Equinox, the long evenings suggest and afford the proper opportunity for rest, recreation and instruction; and the family newspaper, the school teacher, and the public lecturer, are, perhaps, equally important in subserving these varied purposes. The newspaper will keep the reader in practical relation with the progress of the world, and the doings of his fellow beings around him; the school teacher will make him better acquainted with the books of the present and lore of the past; while the lecturer will introduce him to the more intricate problems of art and science and the more familiar details of the advancing philosophies, in their numerous applications to the varied purposes of life.

We understand that one of this course of lectures will be delivered this [Wednesday] evening, at the usual hour, by a gentleman named Mr. Armstrong.

We understand that extensive preparations are being made in Montreal, in view of approaching hostilities between this country and the Federal States. The "Advertiser" says that heavy gates to close the tube of the Victoria bridge are in course of preparation; and a strong picket guard will be stationed at each entrance. When the gates are hung, they will only be opened to allow the passage of trains, and immediately closed; and the doors of all passenger cars will be locked to prevent any person leaving them while passing through the tube. These precautions are taken to prevent the threatened blowing up of the tube.

FAILURE.—Mr. S. A. Irons, hotel keeper of Kingston, has failed for a serious amount. A meeting of his creditors was held, when the liabilities were made up to \$69,000, but it is supposed that there are other claims which will swell up the liabilities to a much larger amount. The assets are variously estimated at 10 cents to 50 cents on the dollar. This failure is one productive of much injury to the city, for the loss is distributed amongst a large number of citizens of limited means, to some of whom it will be almost utter ruin.

By proclamation, the building formerly used as the Convent of the Sacred Heart at St. Vincent de Paul, is made the Reformatory Prison of Lower Canada, in place of L'An aux Noix, given up to the Imperial Government for military purposes.

The fortifications of Quebec are being strengthened; heavy guns are being mounted on the land side, and new embrasures made for additional armaments in different parts of the works.

THE MILITIA FORCE.

Militia matters are at present attracting considerable attention throughout the country and anything that will tend to throw light on the subject will be interesting.—We glean the following particulars from the Quebec "Chronicle," a paper likely to be correctly informed:—

The militia general order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief calls on each Lieutenant Colonel commanding a battalion to have a company enrolled of volunteers for active service. They must all be first class service men, i. e., unmarried men or married men and widowers without children. They will not have to pay for anything, uniforms, arms or drill instructors, neither will they be asked at present to devote an hour to any labour whatsoever. All that is wanted by his Excellency is to know what men are most willing to serve their country and where to find them.

As soon as events show that the services of these volunteers are wanted, they will be called out, formed into battalions under proper field officers, well drilled, well clothed in scarlet uniforms, armed with the best of modern weapons, and liberally fed and paid.

If it should so happen that in any battalion a sufficient number of volunteers are not forthcoming, they will be drawn by ballot, under the militia act. But it is not expected that any battalion will be so deficient in a sense of duty to the Queen as to refuse necessary any proceeding of the kind. Indeed, the accounts from all parts of the country testify to the alacrity with which our youth stand ready to defend the standard of their country.

The regulation about volunteers furnishing their own uniforms applies only to the active, not to the sedentary force; and if the various companies of classes A and B are called upon to do duty in the field—as of course they will be if war should unfortunately render it necessary—they will receive a regulated allowance for their uniform and be equipped, while in active service, with additional clothing as required.

PUSH ON THE VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteer movement had its origin in a general conviction, and that conviction should not be left defenceless, that vigorous prosecution must not be made contingent upon any trifling change in the aspect of foreign affairs. It was begun before the policy of being unprepared, and the necessity of its continuance is in no degree affected by tidings that come to us from Washington. What though Mason and Slidell be surrendered? Their release but removes an impending cause of quarrel, leaving inevitable complications which it were madness to ignore. Only one method is left by which to attain the desiderated safety and our people are employing it manfully. They see in the volunteer organization a means of developing and nurturing a healthy spirit, and at the same time of protecting their homes from all possible dangers; and they will push forward the work as a duty not to be set aside by varying reports from the other side of the border. They do not need to be reminded that the most influential journals of the north make no pretence of concealing a resolve at some convenient period to punish Canada for its fidelity to the British Crown. The want of military organization is felt, and it will certainly be supplied.

From every part of Upper Canada the tenor of the reports is the same. Zealous as are the residents in cities in the promotion of the volunteer movement, they are more than rivalled in the rural districts in the determination to prepare for any emergency. The patriotic feeling is strong here but it is even more intense amongst the rural population, who wait but for the signal and the opportunity to rally as a people never rallied before around the standard of their country. We hear of a fair exemplification of this feeling in the county of Wentworth, where, on the occasion of a call for a muster of the Fourth battalion, not less than fourteen hundred stalwart yeomen and mechanics mustered in person to respond, and as it is in Wentworth so it is in every county. The public heart beats healthfully—more healthfully than any time since the restoration of the last peace.

Push on the volunteers, then. Organize new companies and perfect the drill. Let the fine spirit that exists be turned to practical account and all will be well. Our only danger consisted in neglect. Our only safety lies in preparation.—*Leader*.

The most amusing thing about Mr. Seward's communication to Lord Lyons in the way in which he has ruthlessly knocked the ground from under the feet of those who justified the legality of the outrage on the *Trent*. Mr. Seward is as positive on the illegality and indefensibility of the act as any of the British and Canadian journals that have been accused by the dogfanciers of stirring up war by characterizing it in the same terms. He has tripped up General Scott, felled Sumner, bonneted Everett, extinguished Judge Bigelow, snubbed Secretary Welles, annihilated Governor Andrews and told the yelping legion of the Federal Press that they are sons of asses. Where they are to obtain comfort under this affliction, we know not; they are deprived even of the satisfaction of saying that the surrender was a concession to force; and of the comfort of threatening a terrible retaliation some day when England is down and America safely kick her. They are between the horns of a dilemma, either the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell was as Mr. Seward declares, an unenviable breach of international law, and their retention and imprisonment by the federal government, an aggravation of the wrong with full knowledge that it was so; or Mr. Seward has in his agony of fear falsified his own convictions, and volunteered to eat dirt that was not set before him.

No person wanted him to humiliate himself as he has done; Great Britain would have been satisfied with his declaration that the capture was not authorized by the Federal Government, yet that it believed it was defensible by international law but as England considered it a violation of her flag

the United States disavowing any desire to commit such an outrage, surrendered the prisoners as a pledge of this feeling. But Mr. Seward is one of those men who if they were publicly horsewhipped, would make an oration to the bystanders to prove that they had just received the concession of a great principle for which they had been contending all their lives, and had obtained in their aching stripes a signal victory over their captors.—*Advertiser*.

A little while ago the Federal journals abused Canada, because they thought they could conquer it, now they abuse it still more vehemently, because they have found out that they cannot. It is hard to please such a reasonable people. For six months the cry "War with England," and "On to Canada," has been more universal than that of "On to Richmond" ever was; and yet our belligerent neighbors are surprised that Canada has become one great camp to resist aggression. The wolf now accuses the lamb of blood-thirsty intentions, declares that it feels for nothing but affection and longing to embrace him.

No one here feels astonished at American falsehood, and therefore no one is surprised at the white set up at the extraordinary and uncalled for hostility of the Canadian people. Because the United States had a spite at England, Canada was to be invaded, her cities burned, her country ravaged, her commerce destroyed, and yet it is unaccountable that the people of Canada should oppose this programme. We here not only to suffer all the injuries of war, we were to have added to them, the humiliation of conquest, and because we kick against this "manifest destiny," we are to be punished in some other way.

The *New York Herald*, Mr. Seward's organ, is especially bitter against us. It says we have returned the great benefits which the United States has showered upon us with a hatred so intense that it is doubtful whether the worst enemies of the United States are south or north of the Ohio, and therefore it cries in capitals:—"DOWN WITH THE RECIPROCITY TREATY." It would like to have the treaty annulled at once, but if this cannot be done, it will make shift to wait until 1864, but in the mean time, "Canada must be kept out of the benefit of our hands, which she has possessed only to abuse."

This is an awful state of affairs my masters, Jonathan will buy no more Canadian peas to make his morning coffee, no more basswood for hams, no more white oak for barrels, no more maple sugar, no more native whittles, while his slaves peep from native huts, instead of out of native shoopees, and generally do him a mischief, because not being lovely, he has not been loved. Whether the Reciprocity Treaty, with the closure of the Southern market, is worth preserving, we shall not now discuss; but we may remind the *World* that when it is abrogated, the right of the United States to fish in British waters, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the liberty of passage the Canadian Canals, ceases also.—*Advertiser*.

THE PAKENHAM VOLUNTEERS.

Although there is now no immediate apprehension of hostilities with our neighbors, preparations of a warlike character are still going on. Pakenham has heard the cry "To arms" and nobly responded.

A few patriotic young men applied for permission to raise a Volunteer Rifle Company, which has been granted. More than the number necessary to form the corps have subscribed their names, declaring their willingness to fight in defence of their Queen and country at a day's notice. J. W. Dunn, a fine young fellow, has been chosen Captain, Mr. John O'Neill Lieut., and Mr. P. McArthur Ensign, subject to the approval of our gallant Lieut.-Col. Wm. McAdam, Esq., who, by the way, has thrown a dash of cold water upon the movement.—At the muster on New Year's day, although his Battalion turned out in full force, only about one half volunteered of the number required by the Militia Order, the balance had to be made up by ballot; accordingly on Thursday evening the officers met at Cowan's hotel for that purpose. A letter addressed to the Col. from the Rifle Company was read, containing a list of their volunteers with the copy of a letter from Col. Mathieson, Perth, with authority to raise the corps, which was abrogated. The balloting was then proceeded with, and although it was conducted with great fairness, singular enough a good many of the Rifle Volunteers together with their Captain were drawn. It remains to be seen whether this rather doubtful proceeding will be sustained at Head Quarters.

It is expected that the Militiamen who volunteered and were drawn from the Battalion to make up the number required by the late order, will be inspected by the District Col. on the 17th instant.—*Com.*

Among the despatches of Mr. Seward to the American Minister at London, which have been recently published in the New York papers, we find some reference to affairs in this country. It is stated by the American Secretary, as a proof of his desire to prevent any difference between the Government and that of St. James, that upon hearing that the "Peerless" steamer was likely to be sold to the South, and used as a privateer—first sailing to sea under British papers, and then being handed over to a Southern captain—he, Mr. Seward, immediately put himself into communication with Lord Lyons. He expressed his opinion that to allow the "Peerless" to go to sea under the supposed circumstances would be a breach of neutrality, and he requested Lord Lyons to ask the Governor General of Canada to have her stopped.—Lord Lyons said he had no authority; whereupon Mr. Seward informed him that he could not suppose that the British Government could desire to make the St. Lawrence a place from which privateers should issue to prey upon American commerce, and that, therefore, he should direct the Federal cruisers to arrest the "Peerless" if they fell in with her, or who else should at once offer the British Government every apology or reparation it might require. He stated further, that in order to ascertain what measures were in progress to obtain vessels for the South in Canada, he had sent Mr. Ashman to Quebec—a measure to which he had supposed that there could be no objection, but upon finding that it was looked upon with disfavor by the British officials, he had at once withdrawn him.

According to the *Times*, about 120,000 troops are to be sent to Canada. They will form a perfect little army, well equipped, perfectly disciplined, and which, when landed, will be ready in all its branches to take the field at a day's notice.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

It is said that the death of the King of Portugal had an unfortunate influence on him during his illness, and possibly assisted the progress of the malady. On Wednesday he is said to have expressed a belief that he should not recover. No material change took place on Thursday and on Friday the Queen took a drive with no idea of danger. When she returned the patient's extremities were already cold, and from that time he was in the greatest danger. On Friday evening he was not expected to survive the night, and the Prince of Wales was telegraphed for.

All night the Prince continued very ill. On Saturday forenoon there was a rally, which so often precedes dissolution, but it gave great hope to the physicians. At four P.M. a relapse took place, and the Prince who from the previous Friday had been sustained by stimulants, began to sink gradually. Congestion of the lungs threatened complete exhaustion, so that the Prince's breathing continually became shorter and feebler, and he expired without pain at a few minutes before eleven o'clock. His was a sensible and knew the Queen to the last.

It must have cheered the last moments of the illustrious patient to see his wife and nearly all his children around his bed. The Prince Royal who is at Berlin, was prevented by recent severe indisposition from travelling. Prince Alfred was on board his ship, of the devotion and strength of mind showed by Prince of the house through these trying scenes it is impossible to speak too highly. She felt in her place to be a comfort and support to her mother in this affliction.

The *Times* says the Queen has borne her loss with exemplary resignation and composure, which under her position and her bereavement, could not be more anticipated. When the first passionate burst of grief was over, her Majesty called her children around her and with a composure which gives proof of great natural interest was felt in solemn and affectionate terms. Her Majesty declared to her family that though she felt the loss of one who had been her companion through life, she knew how much was expected of her, and she accordingly called on her children to give their assistance in order that she might do her duty to them and to the country.

But one sentence was apparent throughout England—that of deep sympathy for the Queen and regret for the death of one so universally respected. The strongest eulogiums were passed upon the deceased Prince by the press of the public. Great interest was felt in the situation of the Queen, and bulletins from time to time, showing that with grief she bore her bereavement with calmness and had not suffered in health. The Queen and the Royal children were to leave Windsor Castle for Osborne on the 18th. The funeral of Prince Albert would take place on Monday the 23d. In accordance with the custom usually followed at such years, the funeral would not be a state one, nor would the remains lie in state. The Prince of Wales was to act as chief mourner, supported by the Duke of Cambridge, and by the Crown Prince of Prussia. The remains were to be laid in the royal vault at Windsor.

THE POSITION OF CANADA.

The *Post* in an article on the probabilities of a war with America, assumes that the English side would, in all probability, be defensive, and that she should restrict her operations to the closing of American ports. It assumes also that unless the Northern States were prepared to nerve themselves to gigantic exertions, probably beyond their power as well as beyond their will, they would be compelled to accept a peace with the Southern Confederation before they ventured on offensive tactics against our Canadian dominions. The *Post* has no apprehensions on the latter score. The feeling of the inhabitants, the militia, and the large force we could send from England would be sufficient defence.

The *Times*, in a leader on the position of Canada, says in the coming struggle, if we are to trust she has little to fear. Let her trust to her own energies, and we believe that nothing which she has in the power of England to effect, shall be wanting to support and second them.

In an Iowa paper we find a letter from Col. Vandever, of the Ninth Iowa regiment, (a member of Congress from Iowa,) denying the statement that he has returned fugitive slaves to their masters. The Colonel is very emphatic in his denial:—

"I say then emphatically, that I never have returned, or do help me, I never intend to return to slavery. I am a free man, I would submit to be cashiered or shot, rather than perform so menial an office. If I thought by engaging in this war for the vindication of our constitution and our flag, the offence of slave catcher would be superadded to the duty of a soldier, I would spurn the service with scorn and contempt."

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune writes that the recognition of the Confederate States is close at hand. On which statement our New York contemporary remarks:—"We are not surprised at the information. If we cannot put down Rebellion, other nations will certainly have to admit that it has established a government *de facto*, and recognize that Government accordingly."

We are requested to mention, that Mr. Armstrong will deliver the first lecture of a monthly course, to be given in connection with the Carleton Place Temperance Society, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, in the Methodist Chapel. The lectures will be on Temperance and other subjects.

The difficulty of providing so large a force for so large an army as that of the Potomac is said to be increasing, daily notwithstanding the immense stores of arms and accoutrements at Fairfax Court House. The whole country east of Fairfax Court House has been nearly exhausted already, in addition to the enormous supplies furnished by the quartermaster General from the North. Still the cry is "for more." How will it be then when the army is advanced westward further into the bowels of Virginia—if it ever should get that far—where the Confederates have already cropped every kind of herbage so close as to leave hardly enough per acre to afford a good browse for a goat?

The eternal fitness of things was never better illustrated than it is now at Washington; the confidential aide-de-camp of Gen. McClellan is McCaffy, the robber of the Upper Canada Bank, against whom an indictment is pending in Canada burglary; the chief of the Medical Staff is the celebrated Dr. Tamblay, against whom an indictment is pending in New Brunswick for murder; President Lincoln; Secretaries, Seward, Cameron, Chase and Welles, what a nice lot,