

# Carleton Place

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## WAITING FOR AN ANSWER.

The number of *Punch* received by the *Anglo-Saxon* has peculiar interest. Its principal feature is a fine engraving of Britannia, looking over the sea, in a sad, yet stern mood, her arms by her side, all ready; her hand on a lanyard ready to fire off a cannon, pointing at America. Undereath is a single line, "Waiting for an Answer." On the opposite page are the following powerful lines, which undoubtedly well reflect the feeling of the British nation:—

Britannia waits an answer, Sad and stern,  
Her weapons ready, but unheeded they lie;  
In her deep eye, suppressed, the lightning burns,  
Still the war-gallop waits her word to fly.

Who has been doing that good stainless folk,  
Who has carried freedom where'er they flew?  
She knows that word will never be a lie,  
She but bids those who can, that wrong undo!

She has been patient; will be patient still,  
Who more than she knows war's curse and woe?  
Hark, words, scarce uttered, loud-mouthed ill-will  
She needs, as rocks meet ocean's foetid flow.

All wars she knows drag horrors in its train,  
Whichever the flag, for which they stand;  
But worst of all the war that leaves the stain  
Of brotherhood upon a brother's hand.

The war that brings two mighty powers in shock,  
Powers 'twixt whom fair commerce shared her crown;  
By kindling knifed, and interest's golden lock—  
One blood-one speech, one past, of old renown.

All this she feels and therefore, sad of cheer,  
She waits an answer from across the sea;  
Yet hath her sadness no alloy of fear,  
No thought to count the cost, what it may be.

Dishonor hath no equipment in gold,  
No equipment in blood, no loss in pain;  
Till they whom force has taken from beneath the fold  
Other proud flag, stand 'neath its fold again.

She waits in arms; and in her cause is safe;  
Not leaving war, yet hoping peace the end,  
Not heeding those who seek who'd check or chide;  
THE RIGHT SHE NEEDS, THE RIGHT SHE WILL DEFEND!

**DANGERS OF SPRING.**—We have high medical authority for saying that a great many more persons die in May than in November. The natural cause is, that the increased dampness of the atmosphere, proceeding from the fact that dew which usually in winter does not do so in summer. Dr. Cassin takes away the appetite for meals, for heat-giving food, in order to prepare the body for the increased temperature of summer. But two errors in practice at this time, interfere with the health of May. The dampness of the air, and the amount of clothing is diminished too soon. Second, the conveniences of fire in our dwellings are removed too early. All persons, especially children, old people, and those in delicate health, should avoid removing the thick woollen coverings of their beds, until some time in May, and then it should merely be a change to a little thinner material. Furnaces should not be removed, nor fire places and grates cleaned for the summer, until the first of June; for a fire in the grate is sometimes very comfortable in the last week of May. The dampness of the atmosphere, as it does sometimes take place, it is better to be prepared than to be suffering for half a day, with the risk to ourselves and children, of some violent attack of spring diseases.

By neglecting these things, four causes are introduced which tend to produce colds, coughs, and fevers. In the dampness of the atmosphere in May, that striking falling off in appetite for meals and other "heating" food. 3rd. The premature removal of the conveniences of fire.

And when the very changing conditions of the weather of May is taken into account, it is no wonder, that under the influence of so many causes of diminution of the temperature of the body, many fall victims to disease. In November, the healthiest month in the year, we have put our warmest clothing, kindled our substantial food, while the dampness of the atmosphere has been relieved by the golden rays of increasing cold.

**IMPORTANCE OF GOOD HABITS.**—Man, it has been said, is a bundle of habits; and habit is second nature. Metastasio entertained so strong an opinion as to the power of repetition in act and thought, that he said, "All habit is mankind, even virtue itself." Butler, in his *Analogy*, impresses the importance of careful self-discipline, and resistance and temptation, as tending to make virtue habitual, so that at length it may become more easy to be good than to give way to sin. "As habits belonging to the body," he says, "are produced by external acts, so habits of the mind are produced by the execution of inward practical purposes, i. e. carrying them into act, or acting upon the principles of obedience, veracity, justice, and charity." And again, Lord Brougham says, when enforcing the immense importance of training and example in youth, "I trust every thing under God to habit, on which, in all ages, the lawyers, as well as the school-masters, have wisely placed their reliance; habit makes everything easy, and casts the difficulties upon the devian from a wonted course." Thus make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful; make prudence a habit, and reckless prodigality will become repulsive. The habit at first may seem to regulate the life of the individual. Hence the necessity for the greatest care and watchfulness against the inroad of any evil habit; for the character is always weaker at that point at which it has once given way; and it is long before a principle restored can become firm as one that has never been moved. It is a fine remark of a Russian, "The habits are a necklace of pearls; the knot and the whole overhead." Wherever formed, habit acts involuntarily, and without effort; and it is only when you oppose it that you find how powerful it has become. What is done once and again, soon gives facility to the process. The habit at first may seem to have no more strength than a spider's web; but once formed, it binds as with a chain of iron. The small events of life, taken singly, may seem exceedingly unimportant, like snow that falls silently like flakes; yet, accumulated, these snow-flakes form the avalanche.

Self-respect, self-help, application, industry, integrity—all are of the nature of habits, not beliefs. Principles, in fact, are but the names which we assign to habits; for the principles are words, but the habits are the things themselves; benefactors or tyrants, according as they are good or evil. It thus happens that as we grow older a portion of our free activity and individuality becomes suspended in habit; our actions become of the nature of fate, and we are bound by the chains which we have woven around ourselves.—*Samuel Smiles.*

**A PARAGRAPH MATRIMONIAL.**  
Choose a wife in a serious piece of business. Do you suppose there is nothing of it but evening visits, bouquets, and popping the question? My dear simple young man, you ought not to be trusted out by yourself! Take care that you don't get the girl Chimney-sweep, but exceedingly pretty one, are all rubbed off, and then is left only for the dust pile! A wife should be selected on the same principles as a colico gun. Bright colors and gay patterns are not always the best economy. Get something that will not wear out. Nothing like the ends and shows of matrimony to blot out those descriptive externals! Don't choose the treasure by gas light, or in a parlour-sting. Broad daylight is the best time—a kitchen the most suitable place. Bear in mind, sir, that the article once bargained for, you can't exchange it if it don't suit. If you buy a watch and don't run a suit expected, you can send it to a jeweler to be repaired; in the case of a wife, once paired, you can't repair. She may run in the wrong direction—very well, sir; all that is left for you is to run after her, and an interesting chase you will probably find it! If you get a good wife, you will be the happiest fellow alive; if you get a bad one, you may as well sell yourself for two and sixpence, at once! Just as well to consider all these things beforehand, young man!

**SUB-SOIL PLOWING HARD PAN LANDS.**  
As the utility of sub-soil plowing is being generally admitted, we need not cite anything in its favor. It is, however, frequently asserted that sub-soil is of no use without under-draining. This is a mistake. It is true, that in clayey soils not under-drained, the subsoil cuts soon re-close themselves, and the soil, in full of water, settles back to its original position, but this is not true of the red loam and heavy soils; for the latter, although wet, are not rendered plastic by sub-soil without under-draining, but are improved, by enabling the water to pass off through the sub-soil cuts, each one of which remains free, and acts partially as in horizontally drained soils, admitting the passage of air, and allowing the course and more formidable red shade.

**FATHER NEVER PRAYS.**  
Mr. L.—a wealthy man, and with his wife and young family resides in one of our great cities. Mrs. L.—a few years since, became the subject of divine grace, and is a humble and devoted follower of her Saviour. For a long time her husband's heart remained untouched. Meeting and extending the family, she gathered her little household about her, and the sense acceptable to God, the sacrifice of Christian hearts to the family altar, went daily to the mercy-seat. But the husband and head of the family was never one of the happy group. Like the man in the parable, who hid his talent, he would not come, but went to his merchandise in the busy city.

How many Christian mothers among us every day assemble their loved ones about the family altar to sk for the divine blessing and pardon of sins, and to give thanks, when he was called by the head of the church, even as Christ is the head of the church, turns his back upon these sacred duties. One morning when Mrs. L.—was gathering her little flock about her for prayer, Willie, the youngest, a boy three years old, steadily resisted the call, and started to go down the stairs with a very angry expression. "Come to prayers, Willie," said the mother gently. "No, ma'am, I don't want to say prayers. I am going to be a gentleman, and so I am not going to say my prayers any more." "But gentlemen do say their prayers, Willie," said the mother; "you pray in Willie; it is a good boy, that God may love him; and you cannot be a good boy if you don't pray." "Father never prays," answered the little fellow; "father is good, and father never prays."

"Oh, little Willie, do't say so," said the fearful mother; "you do not know how right your father is, and how right you are in saying that he never prays." The little boy yielded, and the thoughtful mother pondered the saying in her heart, "Father never prays."

That night, when the little ones had laid them down to sleep, and prayer was being said, the gentle wife told her husband the story of little Willie, and his argument, "Father never prays."

The strong man bowed his head, while tears dropped on his book. "A little child shall lead them." The father was consoled, and he acknowledged his sin, and the first united sacrifice of prayer. From that time Mr. L.—was never absent from the family altar. However pressed with business, he made time to serve God. It is now a most happy, pious family. We pray that God's blessing may ever rest upon them.

May it never be said of any husband and father who reads this true account, "Father never prays." Children are good observers, and ponder things in their little hearts. What a fearful responsibility for a father to bring up a young family with no love or fear of God in his heart! Rather let all stand forth in God's service, knowing that their prayers and their labors are not in vain in the Lord.—*American Messenger.*

**VIRTUE, AND ITS REWARD.**—At a late meeting of the *Academie in Paris*, the prize of Montyon prize of three thousand francs, for acts of virtue, was bestowed on Françoise Durand, of Arras. (Vancluse.) The Academy in awarding the prize, were desirous of rewarding conjugal devotedness; that attachment to family ties which becomes tightened by misfortune—and particularly that delicacy of feeling which the acquittal of a husband could not satisfy, and which could not rest until his innocence had been clearly proved. Mme. Durand, a poor peasant woman, struck by misfortune, evinced a courage equal to the struggle which she was called upon to sustain. Her husband was accused of a capital crime, and brought before a court of assizes, where, although serious charges were brought against him, he was acquitted by a small majority. Mme. Durand, who was convinced of his innocence, never ceased to support his courage while before his judges, and during the seven succeeding years she devoted her incessant efforts to the discovery and prosecution of the real criminal, and at length they were condemned, and the complete innocence of her husband proved to the most sceptical.

**TRAVELLING COMPANIONS.**  
How rare is a good travelling companion. One who will neither bore you with sentimental ecstasies of rock and river, or deflate you with long-winded arguments to prove that what is good is better;—or fret about every trifling misfortune of the way; or insist on dragging you forward on all conversational occasions with strangers, about whom you care nothing, and who care nothing for you; or would have you see every new sight at different intervals, and only then how rare you are in a bath and a bed. In short, how rare is a person with that fine tact which a glance can decide when to talk, and when to be silent; who need not be told in words what is evident in the language and relaxed limbs; who takes no offence at your necessary silence, and can understand that a human being is not to be constantly poked up with a long pipe, like a beast at a menagerie, to show his paces to a gazing audience. In short, how blessed is tact, and how irksome the wined-up with cultured intellect.

**LIVING WATERS.**  
How delightful the cool, gurgling up from the mineral fountains of earth. In our native land the gay rambles of childhood, how many a pure spring sends forth its limpid waters in a hill and valley, while the mind of the traveller in other lands will involuntarily turn to these fountains that flow so perpetually over earth's rocky bosom, and especially when we are in a desert region, or in a land where no water is to be seen, we are reminded of these living waters of their purity and preciousness.

Other hand, a rough, implacable surface of cast iron is favorable to condensation, and a fire in such a stove will always produce a most powerful effect.—*Dr. Leachner on heat.*

**A LEE.**  
I had told a deliberate falsehood, and he thought me all through the day, a heavy weight upon my spirits. I repeated it as soon as uttered; but pride forbade me to recall those heavy words. What, proclaim myself a liar? I could never do it. If it had been any other fault I had been guilty of, the task of confessing it would have been slight, but that my fault was so short a time by me, I promised to myself, and on my bed knees at night, never again to be guilty of the slightest defect as regards truth. But this did not prevent the heavy load that lay upon my conscience. I thought it was only one, but before I lay down to sleep, I thought that my conscience urged me to confess it, not to pass for better than I was; but I could not do my brightly spirit. Thus I lay down at night and after tossing restlessly for some time, I fell asleep; but oh! that I had not slept so long, for when I awoke, I found that my conscience urged me to confess it, not to pass for better than I was; but I could not do my brightly spirit. Thus I lay down at night and after tossing restlessly for some time, I fell asleep; but oh! that I had not slept so long, for when I awoke, I found that my conscience urged me to confess it, not to pass for better than I was; but I could not do my brightly spirit. Thus I lay down at night and after tossing restlessly for some time, I fell asleep; but oh! that I had not slept so long, for when I awoke, I found that my conscience urged me to confess it, not to pass for better than I was; but I could not do my brightly spirit. 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### 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 return to see his mother, who was in 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, and he was obliged to eat nothing. 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 but he intended waiting 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 the appearance, for he looked like a skeleton that anything else. He stated that another boy was stowed away in the same ship, but that he did not like to tell the captain, as he (the boy) appeared as if he would be 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 *Motiv* 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 merely neutral, and it is not neutrality, 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 yesterday. 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 energetically upon this 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 quarantine between the Washington Convention 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 fit and proper return 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, not even supposing the Northern States to be at war, but merely recognizing a rebellion, the latter 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 has always had 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 had all but made up his mind to take the initiative in 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 no 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. These events have demonstrated that Britain has lost none of her vigor, and that she is just 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 protest against 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 contragious 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 masted ship 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 these fishermen named Francis Choicoine, Jean Baptiste, and Charles Lade at Malbone on the 2d 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, "Trent,"—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 WHIRRY LIVERS.

Any quantity of her 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 mouth of 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.

Among the most distinguished of the invited guests are:—  
The President, Abraham Lincoln.  
Secretary Wells, (on behalf of the Navy.)  
Gov. Andrew.  
Captain, or Commander, or Commodore, Lieut. WILKES, of the "San Jacinto."  
James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley, Raymond and other members of the Press. Together with the Editors of "Frank Leslie," "Harper's Weekly," "Yankee Notions," "Nix-Nax," &c., &c., and a large deputation from the sovereign people.

### 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. That ground there was for the arrest, but the arrest, and how utterly unjustifiable 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 lines, 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 at Ross'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 their deposits special will have escaped the inconvenience and loss which those 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 large, and their demands 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 a large amount of exchange, while the consumption by the troops of articles of produce formerly exported will make up in a considerable degree for the loss of the American market for them.

A large portion of the foreclosure of the Canadian Banks in the Western States will be returned by the Banks 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 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 a 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 charge the Honourable John A. Macdonald with the supervision of the Province, under the designation of 'Minister of Militia Affairs.'"  
"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 Militia for Upper Canada."  
"The appointment of Mr. John A. Macdonald to be 'Minister of Militia Affairs,'—a very absurd title by the way—is an indication that the Government intend to make the Militia Department a political one and use the patronage connected with it for political objects. Mr. John A. Macdonald has not enough to do in his own law department, if he attends to his duties, and he knows nothing whatever of military affairs. He is placed in his new position not to serve the country, but to control the patronage in the interest of his party. If the Ministry had earnestly desired an efficient organization of the militia that would have put at its head some officer accustomed to the working of military staff, like Major Campbell, and would have separated it as far as possible from politics. We cannot help hoping that this may yet be done."

The appointment of Captain Nash is a very bad one. A gentlemanly person he is no doubt, and possibly was a fair regimental officer in his day, but he has neither the energy nor the intellect to act as Deputy Adjutant General for Upper Canada at the present 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 leopards cannot change its spots, it appears, no matter what the exigency may be.—*Globe.*

of force was maintained before them to prevent entrance or exit; but the moment this force was removed, the harbors of the Confederacy 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; and it is a cruel, cowardly outrage upon the enemy.

With the violation of the British flag unadvised for, 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 'Canucks' have acted not only unreasonably, 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 very impudent 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 Canucks 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 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 idea of talking about foreign conquest at a time when we cannot 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 impress foreigners with a sense of our capacity to fight, we should not 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 no 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 city 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'Assommoir, 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 to 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 aid in 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 and its origin in a general conviction that Canada should not be left defenceless, and its vigorous prosecution must not be made contingent upon any trifling change in the aspect of foreign affairs. It was begun before our youth had felt a general sense of the policy of being unprepared, and the necessity of its continuance is 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 useless 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 rivaled 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 doughfaces of stirring up war by characterizing it in the same terms. He has tripped up General Scott, flogged 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 unwarrantable 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 defensibly by international law but as England considered it a violation of her flag

### THE MILITIA FORCE.

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 obtained in theiraching stripes a signal victory over their captivators.—*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 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 astonishment 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 them, and therefore it cries in capital:—"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 any benefit at 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 plums, no more white oak for stonings, while his also peeps from native oaks, instead of from native shoe-pegs, and generally do himself 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 days notice. J. W. Dunnett, a fine young fellow, has been chosen Captain, Mr. John O'Neil 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 Headquarters.

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, in which case she should offer the British Government every apology or reparation it might require. He said 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 upon 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. All night the Prince continued very ill. On Saturday forenoon there was a rally, which so often proceeds dissolution, but 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 gradually. Congestion of the lungs took place of complete exhaustion, so that the Prince breathing continually became cold and feeble, and he expired without pain at a few minutes before eleven o'clock. He was 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 Princess 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 which Prince Albert possessed, 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 such a sudden and unexpected bereavement, could not be anticipated. When the first paroxysm of grief was over, her Majesty called her children around her and with a composure which gives proof of great natural energy addressed them in solemn and affectionate terms. Her Majesty desired to see 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 sentiment 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 the situation of time, showing that although 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, and to 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 resources, 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 of the latter score. The feeling of the inhabitants of 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 is 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, and do not help me, I never will return to slavery. I never will give up my freedom for anything. 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 was to 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 force at Washington. 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 "more!" How will it be then when the army is advanced twenty miles 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 accidental side-dipper 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. Tumbly, against whom an indictment is pending in New Brunswick for murder; President Lincoln; Secretaries, Seward, Cameron, Chase and Welles, what a nice lot,

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

LETTER SEVENTH.
To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.
DEAR SIR:—Your readers will search in vain to find anything to compare in point of expenditure with our Toronto College buildings, and we may safely say the same in reference to the number of servants, the salaries of the officers, and the disposition they make of the fees. We turn next, and take a passing glance at the Bursar's office. It is not our duty to do better than copy from the official returns of that office, as printed in the parliamentary returns. We will save money by taking a few items separately, and I may say here, that all the figures I bring forward, have passed through a close scrutiny in the select committee. The Auditor-General says in the committee report, one of the champions of the monopoly, and as the salary vice-Chancellor of the university. It would have afforded him no small pleasure to find a flaw in the figures of the professors, as those financial statements formed the basis of the charge of extravagance.

Bursar office expends \$9,044. This figure is so large that many persons will be disposed to blame my poor quill, or your typographer, and will read it to many hundreds instead of thousands. That amount was not to build or furnish an office; further developments will show that it was not a stationary or printing office. The salary of the Bursar and his five assistants is found elsewhere. Hear what the vice-Chancellor said when asked Query 421. Is it not extravagant to spend \$9,044 in the Bursar office? Ans. "It has always appeared to me that the expenses of the office are large." We should state that your readers will all agree with him.

Stationery \$2,394.06. When an honest Scotchman heard the amount for paper, he exclaimed with some surprise, "Do you know what they did with such a heap as that? Why they burnt it, and used the ashes to furnish a large printing office." Hear the answer to question 424. "The stationery account for 1857, is reported by the Treasurer to be \$2,394.15—not that extravagant." Ans. Very heavy—very much reduced—will be still further reduced. Many thanks to those who commended this stationery, if they do not more, as they will be instrumental in reducing the expenditure.

Incidentals \$5,811. In the same account under a few lines of each other there are two items called Incidentals, amounting to \$5,811. The amount was admitted, but explained in the committee report, and included in the account for the office and part somewhere else. It is not very establishment that could afford such an amount for casual outlay. There is certainly no class of men in Toronto, not even our merchants or bankers, who would spend such sums as those for such purposes, if they had any resources and were taxed to raise the same. It was not the funds of the city, nor of any of the religious denominations in the country that was thus expended, it was only the "surplus fund" to which other colleges were looking, that was here squandered. We will for one moment look at these items of outlay in the light of comparison, the Episcopal college in Toronto, or Trinity College, furnishes an office and all its stationery, for \$500 a year. The monopolists spend for the same \$11,438. The former is under denominational management, the latter non-denominational. The former would not have been even greater had I taken some of our other Canadian colleges.

Academy, Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland, expends on office, stationery, incidentals, postage, Messenger, printing, advertisements, \$72,000 Toronto College expends \$15,500. In placing Trinity College, Dublin, alongside our Toronto institution, I have not instituted a comparison with a doubtful institution or with one that might be said to be crippled with pecuniary embarrassments; large estates from Crown and private individuals have poured abundantly into her treasury. The number of her students who annually graduate, average 204, three or four times as many as to be found within the halls of Toronto College, and yet look at the difference in these items I have referred to. There is here much need of all that is said.

Honors and Prizes, \$9,093 appropriated for rewards in one year. The system of rewards as carried out in Toronto, is in all its practical results a system of bribery. To illustrate this for the benefit of your readers, there are in the first place sixty scholarships to be given away each year, amounting to \$120. To entice young men to enter as students of that college, there is in the first place cash to that amount to be given him as soon as he passed an examination, not the most critical. It is not necessary that the young man should do anything in order to receive this amount, he may secure the \$120 and not hear one lecture in the college or visit its halls one single day. He may do more, he may carry off two or three scholarships, and spend the money as he pleases and not enter the college one year. Students in attendance at other colleges have been asked to contribute towards the fund, and they have done so, but they did so saying to their former class mates that in hard times it was a more pleasant thing to receive \$120, than to give it. It is a well known fact that there were more scholarships issued than there were under-graduates in attendance in the institution. I had it stated in the Committee on good authority, that of 37 students, 35 of them received scholarships. With such tempting offers it is no wonder if the young men attending other seats of learning, should forego their advantages for the honors and prizes to be enjoyed in University College. In addition to the ready cash there are gold medals and sundry other prizes offered; I might almost say without competition. Here is a fact. Last year there were eleven graduates in arts, and six in medicine to graduate from Oxford or Cambridge, would instead of reflecting honor on the Alumnus, reflect dishonor on the Alumnus. It is quite a common thing for students there to carry off honors as the first in the class, when the whole class numbered but one.

At present we see Dr. Wilson in the committee room admitting the fact, and in the Globe newspaper of last October, you find a Professor reported as especially commending a prize man who had won a prize having no competitors. I had better give a quotation from the evidence before the committee, as I find the same in the Globe. Wilson, Query 437. Can a student take a scholarship or prize in the University of Toronto, when there are no others to compete with him? Ans. Undoubtedly. Query 498. It is much more difficult, then, to take scholarships or prizes when there is competition. I respectfully. A good number of the members of the Board of Education, on hearing this question discussed on duty in the cars, asked permission to give his opinion, said, that he had an old horse called Joe, who could win the race as well as the best of em, if there was no horse running with him. Yours, &c. Dec. 27th 1861.

LANARK COUNCIL.

Town Hall, Lanark, 21st Dec, 1861. Pursuant to adjournment the Council met this day; the Reeve, and all the Councilors present.

The minutes of last session having been read, approved and signed, the following documents were presented and read. A communication from the Bureau of Agriculture.

Do from the County Treasurer. Petition from James Campbell and others praying relief from the Poor Fund, in favor of Peter McLaughlin and his family in destitute circumstances.

Report from Archibald Rankin, bridge commissioner. Do from James Rankin, road Commissioner.

Mr. Affleck gave notice that he would, at this session of Council, introduce a by-law to confirm a survey of a road through the west halves of lots No's 16 and 17 in the 4th concession.

On the petition of R. K. Black, and others, reserved for consideration, moved by Mr. Robertson seconded by Mr. Stevenson that the sum of \$10 be granted to the prayer thereof, and that the Rev'd R. K. Black be appointed to disburse the grant to the destitute family, in whose favor the grant is made. Carried.

On the petition of James Campbell, and others, moved by Mr. Affleck, seconded by Mr. Robertson, that the sum of \$8 be granted in favor of the subjects of the petition, and that the same gentleman is hereby appointed Almoner, as in the above case. Carried.

On the report of A. Rankin, moved by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Mathie, that as there is credible evidence before the Council that the railing on the bridge is so slight as to be quite insecure, and cannot possibly have cost the sum charged for it, the report be not adopted, but that the clerk write to the commissioner, directing him to procure the insertion of an additional post between each two of those already in the railing, and report the same when completed. Carried.

Adjusted for one hour. A petition presented and read from eight rate payers of the 2nd School Section protesting against any attempt at breaking up the Section.

Do from eight rate payers of the same Section praying the Council to dissolve the Section and to attach the residents thereof to Sections No's 5 and 12.

Mr. Mathie moved, seconded by Mr. Robertson, that the report of J. Rankin be adopted and an order granted for payment. Carried.

On the report of commissioner Jamieson, moved by Mr. Mathie, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that he be adopted and an order granted for payment. Carried.

An act from James Drysdale for repairing the window shutters of the Town Hall presented. Ordered to be paid.

An act from Town Clerk, for postage and stationery from July 18th to October, 1861. Amount \$11.67. Ordered to be paid.

On the petition of certain rate payers of School Section No. 2, praying the Council to dissolve the Section, moved by Mr. Mathie seconded by Mr. Affleck, that as the letter of the chief Superintendent of Education produced to this Council by the Petitioners seems to be at variance with the Common School Acts and further as there has been no public meeting of the rate payers of the Section, for the purpose of considering the necessity of seeking a union with other Sections, therefore the consideration of the petition be deferred until the residents of the Section take the necessary initiatory measures. Carried.

Commissioner Ryan made a verbal report of certain amounts of labour having been executed upon a highway, by Howard Laid, and other contractors under him, but who, on account of the wetness of the season, have been unable to complete their jobs, and recommends that the sum of \$5 may in safety be given to each of them.

On the above report Mr. Stevenson moved seconded by Mr. Robertson, that the sums indicated be granted. Carried.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Town Clerk. Lanark, 25th December, 1861.

For the Carleton Place Herald.

The last quarterly examination of the School, in Section No. 6, Beckwith, taught by Mr. Sinclair, of Ramsay, was held on Friday the 20th inst., in presence of a highly respectable assemblage of spectators.

After a thorough examination by disinterested visitors, during which the children acquitted themselves with great credit both to themselves and teacher, the following prizes were awarded.

Reading.—Robert Scott. Spelling.—John McArthur. Writing.—Emily McDiarmid. Grammar.—Edward Kidd. Arithmetic.—John Ferguson. Geography.—John Stewart. General Mathematics.—Mary McDiarmid. Also several other minor prizes for punctuality, order, &c.

In the evening a complimentary concert was given in the school room by a select choir headed by D. McDiarmid. The entertainment was truly inspiring. In front of a large platform for the benefit of the singers had been erected and completely encircled with wreaths of evergreens, while in every part of the room those fragrant charmers met the eye and sent forth a balmy odor sufficient to cause a person to forget for a moment that the icy hand of winter held severe arms in her grasp. Blended with these were the melodious chords of some of the finest anthems ever sung by vocal organs, so that the silent spectator might well be at a loss to determine whether the eye or the ear conveyed the strongest charms to the soul.

In the course of the evening an "intellectual appetite" suddenly appeared and speeches were demanded. Accordingly Messrs. Ferguson, Sinclair and McLaren were called upon to deliver stump-orators!! At ten the proceedings were brought to a close and the dense crowd quietly dispersed. The ladies to escort the "ladies" to their respective homes, all apparently highly delighted.

We think such gatherings should be encouraged, as, when properly conducted, they greatly tend to improve the young by cultivating a sociable and enterprising spirit.

Dec. 25th, 1861.

A Chatham paper says:—"We are informed that Mr. Rankin has publicly stated in the City of Detroit that in the event of war occurring between Great Britain and the United States, he will resign his present commission in the Federal army, and come at once back to Canada."

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Royal Mail Steamship Asia, from Liverpool, Dec. 21, via Queenstown, on the 22nd, has arrived here.

The Canada arrived at Queenstown on the 21st. The ship Hon Poyan arrived at St. Nazaire from Charleston.

The political news is without startling importance at this juncture. The Asia brought 5,000, (over 5,000) troops with stores, &c. She arrived here five this morning. She has 28 passengers for New York and 47,200 in specie.

Large numbers of troops were leaving England for the British North American campaign. Breadstuffs firm. Flour quiet, but tending upwards. Provisions firm.

Consols 90 1/2 to 90 3/4. Breadstuffs are all slightly lower on Friday. Provisions firm. Consols closed on Friday at 90 1/2 to 90 3/4.

Warlike preparations continued unabated. Additional troops were ordered to be ready to embark, but the Army and Navy Gazette of the 21st says no more are likely to be placed under orders until hostilities are actually declared.

The steamer Clopatra would leave Liverpool on the 21st for Queenstown, there to embark about 500 men of the 17th Regt. The Magdalen would embark about 1,000 men at Southampton on the 21st.

The British and Austrian Scotch Fusiliers left Southampton on the 20th for British North America. The mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, numbering about fifty, were to be armed and made capable of resisting privateers, in case of war.

The gunboats in the second class reserve at Portsmouth, had been ordered to be fitted out immediately.

Liverpool, Dec. 21st.—Breadstuffs are tending downwards, and all descriptions are slightly lower. Provisions are firm. London, Dec. 20th.—Consols closed at 90 1/2 to 90 3/4 for money.

We are informed that the Six Nations held a grand Council a few days since, and deputed five of their Chiefs to wait upon the Indian Agent David Thoburn Esq., and request him to inform the Commander-in-Chief that they were 600 of their number, drilled and equipped, and ready to take the field at an hour's notice if their services should be required. This is no more than might have been expected, considering the liberal and humane treatment the Indians have ever received from the British Government. During the War of 1812 the Indians did good service to the government and we believe will do the same again should the occasion unfortunately arise.—St. Catharines Journal.

A deserter who escaped from the Rochester jail a few days ago, came over to Canada, sent by express, to the Chief of Police of that city his handwritings, with a note accompanying them saying that, as he had no further use for them he thought it best to send them back.

Pastor!—On Sunday a pastoral from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, was read in the majority of the Roman Catholic Churches of the city. In this document the people were exhorted to stand ready to defend their country faithfully in case of emergency, which sentiment with others of a similar lofty character, was received with great approval.

An exchange comes to us with the notice that: "Truth is crowded out of this issue. This is almost as bad as the up country editor who said: 'For the evil effects of intoxicating drinks see our inside'."

PROVIDENCE TOWN, Jan. 2. The British gun-boat Renaldi left here for five yesterday, with Mason and Siddall, and their secretaries on board. The wind blew a hurricane all night.

At a threshing bee, in the township of Smith on the farm of Mr. James McKeown, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, Miss Elizabeth Beattie was crushed by the machinery, and before she could be extricated, was severely injured. The thigh bone of one leg was broken, and the other leg was badly mutilated.

According to the Washington Correspondent of the New York Times, General Winfield Scott, that having seen during the year, certainly at least two hundred and fifty regiments, and having visited most of the camps in the army of the Potomac, his observation teaches him that the present system of putterships is demoralizing the army and degrading the men. Livestock are sold at almost every camp, and many of the regimental sutlers are making monthly of from one to two thousand dollars.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

The steamer Etna, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 18th, and Queenstown on the 19th, arrived here at 8 A.M. on the 20th. The Bohemian arrived at Londonderry on the evening of the 17th.

The steamships of the Canadian, New York and Philadelphia lines were stipulating with shippers for the right to call at any intermediate port, to discharge cargoes, &c. The demand for freight is from war or otherwise to go to their ports of destination.

President Lincoln's Message claimed great attention, notwithstanding the public feeling was deeply engrossed with the death of Prince Albert. The silence of the President's Message on that affair was the subject of much conjecture and comment.

It was generally regarded as a loophole for escape, and gave rise to some hopes of peace although the general construction was warlike.

The Times argues that by studied silence the President left himself at door for retreat, but it thinks the chances of peace undoubtedly diminished.

The Times says nothing can be more ungracious than the President's treatment of foreign powers. For their forbearance, a gracious and courteous acknowledgement was due.

The Times also devotes articles to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which it treats with ridicule, and denounces as an unparalleled crime the project of blockading ports by sunken vessels.

The Post treats the message as a undeniable appeal to the silence relative to the Trent affair, it says it was scarcely within the ordinary scope of a message. It also charges the President with ingratitude in dealing with maritime powers.

In the sequel it says the despatch to Lyons was simple and final. It is an ultimatum in itself.

The daily News considers silence in the Trent affair an indication of prudence and caution, and favorable to peace. It is pleased to believe Mr. Lincoln desired to hold himself free to speak at an appropriate time, and that the chains of the President's reticence and of the little credit he gives to foreign governments.

The Star justifies the silence of the President relative to the Trent and praises the clearness, force and ability of the message. The Herald takes quite a contrary view and fears that peace is almost hopeless. The vote of thanks to Capt. Wilkes is regarded as an insult to England.

Warlike preparations continued. The Grenadier and Scots Fusiliers Guards would embark on the 19th.

All the disposable vessels in the Mediterranean were assembling at Gibraltar ready for immediate departure.

Admiral Dacres is appointed second in command to Admiral Milne.

Parliament meets in the middle of January. The death of Prince Albert caused a most profound sensation, and great sympathy for France, which she bore her bereavement with much fortitude. The warmest eulogiums have been passed on the Prince. Strong sympathy was expressed from the French and other continental courts, many of which went immediately into mourning.

Lord Palmerston has been ill from gout, but is better. Liverpool, Dec. 10th.—Breadstuffs quiet but steady, except corn, which is easier. Provisions firm. Consols 90 to 90 1/4.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.—Yesterday additional shipwrecks were taken in at the Portsmouth Dockyard to get ready with the fleet, to depart the additional ships ordered for sea.

The second battalion of Guards ordered to North America left this morning for Southampton, where they will embark today.

Several French journals maintain that France should give a moral support to England by recognizing the justice of her demands and the independence of the English.

LATEST BY THE ETNA. Liverpool, Dec. 19.—Pending the news from America in response to the demands of the British Government in regard to the Trent, the British papers have but little to say.

The times has a severe article on the brutal effects which civil war produces, and denounces several northern measures.

The Opinions Nationale, the organ of Prince Napoleon, says that France has no other enemy but England. France should not weaken the United States.

Madrid, Dec. 19.—The American Minister had left Madrid on leave of absence.

Paris, Dec. 19.—Count Pourtalès, Russian Minister, is dead.

London, Dec. 19.—It was current at Paris yesterday, that the French government had sent a note to Austria, Prussia and Austria, suggesting a common mediation of the great powers between England and America.

The Herald's correspondent shows that a tender of such mediation would be a menace, and it would be rejected on that very ground.

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A special despatch to the Louisville Courier from Hopkinsville says that Colonel Forrest's cavalry, about 300 strong, and about the same number of Union cavalry, met at Samburg, on Green river, on Saturday morning, when a skirmish ensued. About fifty Unionists were killed, wounded, and taken prisoner. Our loss consists of Capt. Clay Merritt, water of Louisville, one private killed and one wounded. The enemy fled in great confusion.

The Richmond papers of the 28th say that Charleston was fired in several places on Sunday evening last. Several wooden buildings of small value, were destroyed. It is almost certain that the English will occupy, if they have not already occupied, Matamoras with the design, it is feared, of opening communication with the rebel States by way of Brownsville, exporting cotton and importing contraband.

In Paris the Prince's death caused a great sensation, and all the papers unite in expressions of sympathy.

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We understand that the Hon. Attorney General West has been appointed Minister of War for Canada.

It is expected that Gen. Garibaldi will visit London in May to see the Exhibition.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

We have but little news of commercial character since last week, and business has been very quiet. The "Asia" brings letters indicating a slight decline in breadstuffs in Liverpool and London Markets.

The absence of snow in all parts of the country has limited the winter business thus far very much.

Flour.—Extra, \$5.90 to \$6.05; Fancy \$5.45 to \$5.50. Superfine \$5.15 to \$5.20. No. 2, \$4.90. Price, \$4.25 to \$4.30. The demand for fancy is limited, large sales of Superfine have been made at our quotations. Coarse grades are picked up immediately.

Bag-Flour—is in good request, at \$2.75 to \$2.80.

Wheat.—Nothing doing because there is none coming in; the nominal price \$1.05 to \$1.06 for U. C. Spring. No quotations for other grades.

Coarse Grains.—Purely nominal. Oatmeal.—Quiet, with few inquiries, price \$4.25.

Pork.—We had a brisk business last week in dressed hogs, the arrivals were heavy, and sales were made at from \$4.25 to \$4.50 for light hogs; and \$4.50 to \$4.75 for heavy. Sales are effected this morning at the same figures, with a firm feeling.

Harrold Pork.—We have large sales of Mess and Prime Mess up to the end of the past month, at \$15.00 for the former; and \$12.00 to \$12.50 for the latter. The market closing firm. This month nothing has been done as yet.

Lard.—is in demand, at 8c. to 9c. Tallow.—Sales at 6c, with fair inquiries. Butter.—There is not so much doing during the past four or five days, the purchases are principally for English orders, the scarcity of freight has prevented these orders being filled. There is no decline in Britain. Our sales are at 13c. to 15c. for good parcels, poor is unsaleable.

Asbes.—Are stiff, English goods continue to speak of prospects as good, and sales at high rates. We think with plentiful freight, and a few heavy arrivals at home, the present high prices would ease off, though there is no prospect of a very light stock both here and in Britain. Our sales are at \$6.50 to \$7.00 for Pots, and \$6.00 to \$6.67 1/2 for Pearls.

The quotations given this day 12 months for some description of produce may be interesting, as compared with the present date. Butter fair to good, January 3rd, 1861.

Superfine Flour \$5.15 to \$5.25. Fancy Flour 5.40 to \$5.50. Dressed Hogs \$4.25 to \$4.50 for light weight, and \$4.50 to \$5.75 for heavy. Lard in demand at 8c. to 9c. Butter not much doing for want of freight. Sales at 13c. to 15c.

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Asbes stiff, with good demand, freight sales at \$7.00 to \$7.90. Wheat dull and nominal at \$1.05. W. & T. LEECHMAN, 28 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal, January 3rd, 1862.

A TALL ROBINNET.—In connection with the enthusiastic response which was yesterday made by the Wentworth Fourth, to the call for volunteers we may mention that no less than 350 of the men who mustered stood six feet and upwards in height. There are also seven officers in the battalion over six feet high. Where are their equals in this or any other size of our army, or not in Yankeedom at all events, where spindly shanks, and tailor's stuffing make up the principal part of the incoherent squad they call an army. We stung Canada for a finer display of men than can be found in the Wentworth Fourth and if war does come, we feel sure that they will do such execution as will make the little fellows across the lines stand aghast with "fear and trembling."—Dundas Banner.

A young girl in Paris lately took a dislike to her boarding school, and coming home at vacation, refused to return. Her parents feared her under strict surveillance, as they feared she intended to commit suicide, but she managed to get a pair of scissors and succeeded in cutting her tongue out that her power of speech is despaired by the surgeon in attendance.

The Americans have been buying up cotton goods in Canada. During last week the steamer Peripont carried to Cape Vincent about forty thousand yards of cotton fabrics, purchased in Kingston. Cotton is now at a high price in Northern New York, and there is a profit on its shipment hence.

Nashville, Dec. 31. A special despatch to the Louisville Courier from Hopkinsville says that Colonel Forrest's cavalry, about 300 strong, and about the same number of Union cavalry, met at Samburg, on Green river, on Saturday morning, when a skirmish ensued. About fifty Unionists were killed, wounded, and taken prisoner. Our loss consists of Capt. Clay Merritt, water of Louisville, one private killed and one wounded. The enemy fled in great confusion.

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MARRIED.

In Port Elgin on the 24th instant, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. A. Frazer, Mr. James Hutchinson to Miss Minnie Ewald, both of the Township of Sauguen.

DIED.

At Portsmouth, Kingston, C. W., on Saturday evening, the 29th of December, 1861, Robert Jackson, Esquire, Lieut. Colonel Commanding Volunteer Artillery, and more than 30 years a resident of Kingston, aged about 70 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Agricultural Ware Room, Almonte.

THE Subscriber informs all whom it may concern, that he has at the Agricultural Ware Room in Almonte, all kinds of Farming implements, too numerous to mention. He has in hand FINEST MIXED that will compare with that from WHEAT and WASHINGTON MACHINES that will wash complete—\$7 only. All of which is warranted to be of the most improved construction and made of the best material. Also, Land Plows, Fall and Spring Plows, Peas, Early and Late Clover, and English Seed, all of the best quality that can be got; warranted clean. Together with Cooking and Pastry Stoves, from Toronto and Hamilton improved.

JOHN SAYLOR, 18. Almonte, 6th January 1862.

NOTICE. IS HERBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament at its next session, for an act to Avoid the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, appointing the Village of Pembroke as the County Town of the County of Renfrew, and to provide for the selection of some other central position as the County Town of the said County of Renfrew. Renfrew, Jan'y 2, 1862.

E. HAWKSETT, HOUSE, SIGN, CARPENTRY, PAINTER.

ANTRIM VILLAGE, FITZROY, C. W. Buggies, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs, &c., neatly striped and ornamented at the residence of the owners if required, and on the most reasonable terms. 18.

LAND FOR SALE. LOT No. 8, E. 4 in lot on Ramsay, 100 Acres more or less, formerly owned by the late John Tomkinson. There is about 80 acres cleared and 20 acres ready for Spring Wheat, and 20 acres newly laid down in Grass. Terms liberal. Apply to GEORGE STEEN, Near the Town Hall, Drummond 30th Dec. 1861.

Matthew Patterson, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that the Estate of the late Matthew Patterson, Surgeon, Douglas, are hereby required to send in on or before the 22nd day of January, 1862, the particulars of their claims to Mr. John Fearon, Douglas.

And notice is hereby further given that any claim sent in after the said 22nd Jan. will be excluded from all participation in the distribution of the assets of the said estate. By order of the executors JOHN FEARON, 18a.

WINZER & Co., FIRST PRIZE Sewing Machines. THE only First awarded for Family Sewing Machines by the Judges at the London Exhibition, held in London, Sept. 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, 1861, was given to Wm. Winzer & Co's Sewing Machine.

THE NORTH RIDING OF LANARK County Agricultural Society, will hold its Annual Meeting for the election of Officers and other matters, in the Town Hall, Ramsay, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1862, at the hour of Eleven o'clock forenoon. Township Societies will please transmit their Annual Reports, as required by law, in time for the above meeting

