



CANADA AND THE STATES—LORD MONK'S APPOINTMENT.

It cannot be doubted that Lord Monk has assumed the government of Canada at a very critical time. Civil war rages in the neighboring Republic, and Northern newspaper writers have not hesitated to declare that they regard the movement and annexation of Canada as a matter of easy accomplishment. The signal and certain want of success which has attended the Federal arms ought to afford a sufficient commentary upon the threats of these vaunting boasters, who talk of the invasion of a friendly and neutral State as a mere matter of time. Walker and his companions used when about to depart from Niagara. All that can be said in explanation of this offensive language is, that it embraces the first assertion of national "filibusterism" on the part of a people calling themselves civilized. The Northern States may think that it is to be done, but it is more likely to restore the Union, by calling the sympathies of all parties in the Republic in one common cause, than the perpetration of a civil contest which, as far as the Federalists are concerned, has certainly been accompanied by no triumphs. We feel convinced that the secessionists would rather ally themselves to the movement and return to the dominion of a Government which they have cast off as inconsistent with their political rights and commercial independence.

We regret to say that a feeling of deep hostility has been engendered in Canada in consequence of the outrageous language which has recently been uttered from Toronto. A gentleman writing from Toronto to states, "I can hardly give you an adequate idea of the bitterness of feeling which has grown up between this province and the States, all because the latter have been abusing England through the newspapers. We rejoice at every reverse the Southern States sustain, and we are glad to hear of any success which they achieve. It is better than to see the South recognized by England." It is possible that this view may be over-colored, but the farewell address issued by the late Governor General shows that great anxiety exists in the province, and that military preparations, according to the opinion of a competent authority, have become absolutely necessary. In that address the militia of Canada, active as well as sedentary, are recommended to organize themselves, and to acquire those habits of discipline which would make them as in the army of 1812, invaluable auxiliaries to the regular army. We are glad to hear that the volunteer movement, under the auspices of Sir Fenwick Williams and Sir Allan McNab, has taken root in the province, and that for some months past various corps have been learning the duties of soldiers. The sedentary militia of Canada is about two hundred and seventy or three hundred thousand in number. These men have hitherto been only required to attend the annual muster which usually takes place on the Queen's birthday. We have little doubt that from their loyalty and spirit they will cheerfully respond to the invitation which they have received, and either as members of volunteer or militia corps, will place their services at the disposal of her Majesty's government, and be ready either to assist the neutrality of the province or to retaliate actual or threatened invasion.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—This is an event which, in the natural order of things, may be looked for shortly. Madame Rourou has indeed already conferred upon his Royal Highness a daughter, of Prince Christian of Denmark, in whom, and whose male heirs, the succession to the throne is vested according to the treaty of London, of 1852. The Princess is in her 17th year, and said to be exceedingly beautiful, and in every respect a suitable match for the heir apparent. The only objection to it is the possibility that such a matrimonial alliance between the Crowns of England and Denmark may entangle this country in disputes, or even war, respecting the Danish succession as similar alliances have done in times of old. But whenever and whosoever his Majesty's Royal Highness marry, we think it for the good of the country, that the Princess should pull upon the public purse on the occasion, because the bridegroom either is, or ought to be, amply provided for by the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which only diminished by the costs of his maintenance and education, have been accounted for his benefit from the day of his birth. From the parliamentary return No. 13, session 1860, the latest we have seen on the subject, it appears that the gross receipts of the duchy in the year ending 31st December, 1859, were £63,704 12s 10d; that the disbursements under various heads amounted to £13,927 13s 3d, and that the sum of £49,775 was paid over to the trustees and treasurer for his Royal Highness's use, leaving a balance of £9,992 2s 7d at the banker's. Now, an income to £200,000 a year for 20 years amounts to £2,000,000; and supposing that the maintenance and education of the Princess Duke, from the time that she was a baby in arms down to the present day, has cost his royal parents—who are the trustees—£100,000, there ought to be something like £700,000 invested for his benefit somewhere. If what ought to be, is the loyal and liberal people of England may rejoice, therefore, in the prospect of the approaching happiness of their future monarch, without any apprehension of a demand for dowry or appendage, such as is, it would appear, indispensable in the case of other members of the royal family.—Financial Reformer.

HOW MANASSAS IS TO BE WON.—The Washington correspondent of the Tribune thinks General McClellan will shortly make an attack upon Manassas. He intends, having thrown out powerful corps of arms on either flank, to move upon the center or very apex of the frowning triangle, with compact mobile columns, and succeed on another with rapidity and freshness, each in turn falling off and giving place to its successor as soon as the tempest of its energies begin to flag. Blow after blow of this character, each smitten with the quick hardness of a reined steel, and delivered, and incessantly kept up upon the same shuddering point, must necessarily penetrate its object; and the triangle once entered by our bayonets, the fracture will be sure to extend to the base of its position.—This accomplished the remainder of the picture can be seen. The "shorter and biter" phrase of the master of the situation will be verified, and the rebellion perhaps be virtually over before the next year is six weeks old.

A curious instance of reverse of fortune is presented in the case of an Irish baronet of some descent, who is now in the humble capacity of traveller to a London wine merchant. The gentleman in question is Sir Thomas Howard Roberts, of Brigsteer, who was Chairman of the Prince of Wales Life Assurance Office, which gained some notoriety by being the office which defended the action on a policy for £14,000 effected by William Palmer, of Rugby, on the life of his brother. The office, by refusing to pay the money, put in issue the claim of the assured, and, by its resistance, was mainly instrumental in bringing Palmer to the gallows.—The office subsequently sustained some severe losses, and ultimately amalgamated after the half of its capital had been lost. Sir Thomas Roberts has a son a lieutenant in the 93rd Foot.

AMERICAN NEWS.

While the telegraph tells of Federal victories in Kentucky, the correspondence of the Northern journals tells a different story. The New York Times gives, on the faith of its own correspondent, a graphic account of the disastrous retreat of the Federal army from Cumberland Gap to Crab Orchard, and thence to Lynchester. The retreat commenced at midnight, and at the outset, the whole of the sick, and commissariat stores, and twenty tons of reserve ammunition were abandoned to the enemy; and "unhindered in a rout more disgraceful than Bull's Run." The troops became disorganized, and refusing to follow their officers, scattered over the face of the country.

Says the correspondent: At the time we set out, the sick list could not have been short of 600. The worst cases were left behind, as an offering to any band of marauding rebels that might see fit to cut their way through the ambulances, or piled up like cord-wood in the transportation wagons of the Government train. How many died that fearful night, God only knows; the muster rolls will tell until "that day" when general orders and reports are made equal; one of the Fourteenth died on the roadside, others were only kept alive by whisky and other stimulants. As we scaled the hills of Wild Cat, once the scene of a glorious victory, but now the silent witness and only monuments of dying soldiers, that straggling column halted along the roadside and in the mud without ambition enough to light a fire, and were awakened next morning by the big drops of a drenching storm pattering upon their faces. It required twenty-four men to pull a 6-pound cannon over that freightful road; horses gave out, and were left to rot, and the slightest doubt that one hundred horses were ruined that night. In fording the Rockcastle, fearfully swollen and rapid, three ammunition wagons, containing 56,000 rounds, belonging to the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Ohio, were lost. Two baggage wagons and horses belonging to the Tennessee Brigade, were lost; one wagon, belonging to the Thirty-eighth Ohio, was lost; how many more we cannot tell. Beyond the road became worse a dozen teams struck, beyond the power of Hercules to remove them. Barrels of provisions and stores were thrown into the road, and even the lightest of these were trampled under the feet of the Government property had not occurred since the war began. Officers gave up their horses to the falling, and carried the buns and knapsacks of the stronger. Your correspondent's horse carried a sick fellow and the accoutrements of four others. Sometimes we rode double, with an infantry soldier upon the crupper. Majors and Colonels took up camp-followers on their horses, and did all they could to relieve the horrors of the march. The three Ohio Colonels were sick at starting, and one, Col. STEEDMAN, kept on his horse till he became raving crazy. Col. Bradley had not been out of his bed for a fortnight. How many of these men will be sacrificed in life and health, who can tell?

At Mount Vernon, six poor fellows lit a fire at the bottom of a tree, and sunk to sleep. On and on they slept until the bottom of that huge tree was burned off, and it came crashing down upon them, killing two and wounding four. I omitted to mention in its proper place, that large quantities of provisions, and, I am informed, over twenty tons of ammunition were left behind at Camp Calvert—a rich and tempting prize for Zollicoffer, or anybody else within coming distance.

THE CASE OF THE TRENT. From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 21. A gentleman well known of the local profession of the West sends us the following points in relation to the case of the Trent. Inasmuch as they are the result of much thought, guided by copious learning, they are worthy of attention. He says:—

"By the law of the nations the deck of the Trent was a part of the territory of England.

The Trent has violated no blockade, and did not scuttle any rebel port, and could not therefore, be liable to capture. She was a public mail packet, running from one English port to another.

"Human beings are not contraband." Mason and Slidell were either escaped rebels, and therefore nothing more or less than political refugees, or they were accredited envoys to the British Government.

"If political refugees and on British territory, had we any right to violate that territory and arrest them?"

"If accredited envoys having a cause of self-protection, ever surrendered a political refugee or any envoy accredited to its own government?"

"If no nation would surrender on either case, how much less would a violation of territory and forcible abduction be submitted to?"

"These seem to be grave queries; and, while I hesitate and trust that our Washington capitalists may prove that we are in the right I shall await their pronouncing with some anxiety."

"The Queen's Proclamation gives us no right, you know. It is a private affair between her and her subjects."

"Yours truly," &c.

Boston Nov. 25.

Notwithstanding the severity of the storm, shrewdness to Com. Wilkes was numerously attended, and very enthusiastic. George B. Upton and others, of the Committee of Reception, met the Commodore, Lieutenant Cook, and Assistant Engineer Houston, on Long wharf, which was densely crowded by citizens including many ladies in the gallery. Mayor Whitcomb, in behalf of the city of Boston, made a brief address of welcome as follows: Capt. Wilkes, in behalf of the city Council I welcome you to the city of Boston, and as the official representative of the citizens, I bid you a cordial welcome to this their cherished temple of liberty. Here, in the presence of those departed heroes, whose deeds you so nobly emulate, we tender to you the homage of our respects. We honor you as a scientific navigator and explorer, as a gallant and meritorious officer of our Navy, and for the agency, judgment, decision which characterized your recent brilliant achievement, the object of which upon the present rebellion, may prove not less important than the glorious naval victories on the Southern Coast. Accept, then, sir, this heartfelt tribute to your merits, and to that branch of the public service which is so nobly and successfully vindicating the integrity of our government, and the minority of our country. With this brief expression of our feelings, I again welcome you to the homes and the hearts of our citizens. After the full uniform came forward, and responded in the following language:

Mr. Mayor and Friends—I am deeply sensible of the great kindness you have shown me. I depend upon my own judgment in doing what you all have flattered me for. [Applause.]

Calls were then made for Lieut. Fairfax and others. The former being absent, Lieut. Cook was introduced and bowed his thanks.

This closed the formal reception, after which several thousand citizens were introduced to the honored guests. A committee of leading citizens have tendered Capt. Wilkes and officers of the San Jacinto, a complimentary dinner at the Bevers House, to-morrow evening, at which it is thought that Mr. Everett, Mr. Wilkes, and other distinguished guests will be present.

The following figures show the amount of Commissary stores which will be consumed in one month by the U. S. Army, when brought up to the standard authorized by Congress, viz: 600,000—

- 1,250,000 pounds of pork, or 18,750,000 pounds of fresh beef.
105,380 barrels of flour.
37,500 bushels of beans, or 1,500,000 pounds of rice.
1,500,000 pounds of coffee.
2,250,000 gallons of sugar.
150,000 gallons of vinegar.
225,000 pounds of tallow.
600,000 pounds of soap.
9,284 bushels of salt.
6,600,000 pounds of potatoes.

PROGRESS OF THE GOSPEL IN INDIA.—The prospect brightens as the broad fields of India. The work at Delhi has since the meeting been resumed with faith and energy and what was lately the scene of deadly warfare has become the scene of new and spiritual triumphs. In the city and districts adjoining inquirers multiply, and conversions are frequent; new churches are being organized, and native teachers are being trained to share in the responsibility thus arising. When the Baptist missionaries recommenced operations it seemed almost as if the labor of forty years had been expended in vain; four only remained of the little flock which had been gathered in Delhi. But at the close of the last year 150 professed followers of Christ assembled there to commemorate the dying love of their Lord. It must not, however, be supposed that all the numerous converts exhibit the same degree of earnestness; with many there is no very deep conviction of sin, no very clear conception of the value and importance of true religion. "There is," we are told "one peculiarity visible in these large accessions to Christianity. Many of them are from sects which have only slight affinities with Hinduism, especially those from the sect called Kasi Pantheists. This sect has idolatry. The work at Delhi has since the meeting been resumed with faith and energy and what was lately the scene of deadly warfare has become the scene of new and spiritual triumphs. In the city and districts adjoining inquirers multiply, and conversions are frequent; new churches are being organized, and native teachers are being trained to share in the responsibility thus arising. 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