TERMS of the CARLETON SENTINEL per annum, $180, cash payment in advance. $2 if paid within 6 mos. Clubs of 11, $15, and one to the sender of the club. Advertisements must be handed in on Thursday.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862.

The Stone Fleet

This term has often of late been used in the newspapers and but little interest has been induced with reference to it. Indeed it seemed to be a matter to which but little importance attached. Suddenly however this stone fleet, its operations and purposes, attract attention and give promise of results very important. The idea which obtained has been that the vessels of this fleet, loaded with stone, were only intended by the American Government as an auxiliary for the maintenance of the blockade, and to offer a temporary impediment to illicit traffic with the Southern ports. But not only is this intended, but it is likewise intended by the Government by sinking these ships in some of the principal harbors of the South to render them the foundations of permanent obstructions therein; and this not only in the eyes of foreign governments is a barbarous and indefensible course of proceedure, but it is anathematized we notice, by some of the leading newspapers of Boston. It recurs to our mind that Russia sunk ships in the harbor of Sebastapool in order to prevent the encroachement of the allied fleets, but then, this was merely a defensive action on the part of Russia, and, to some extent, justifiable, and then these ships were sunk in such a way as to render their being again raised with comparative ease—which has since been done. The difference in the two cases will at once be understood. It seems a proof that the Cabinet despairs of subduing the South, or ever having occasion to use these harbors itself. It is an acknowledgement of the weakness of the North, and looks like a determination ere, the attempt to subjugate the South is given up to do her and her prospective commerce all the harm possible. It is called by the press an attempt to choke the South with its own cotton.—There are premonitory symptoms that an expression of opinion on the part of foreign nations will be given in this matter, as being one which, for all time, is to affect their commercial relations and commercial intercourse with that portion of the continent, now designated the Confederate States, and it may be that the Cabinet at Washington will discover before long that it has been even more short sighted, in this, than Wilkes was in the *Trent* affair.

Spirit of the American Press.

On our first page are reproduced a few nice morsels of "American opinion" as to England and the colonies. It is strangely inconsistent in our American neighbors to produce, in the very same columns in which they wonder at and lament over the lessening of the sympathies of the Provincial people with the North, matter directly calculated to provoke unpleasant feelings and the very result they deprecate. It is very kind of the Houlton *Times*, following in the wake of other and older journals, to remind us that they may, after they settle their own difficulties, give us and the Canadas to France—that is we presume so much as they do not happen to want themselves. "First catch the Hare," cousin Jonathan.

It must be aggravating to our bellicose neighbors to find their hopes of assistance in the delightful task of punishing England, for civilly asking her rights, cut off in all those various quarters to which those hopes turned. First, the French would be pleased with an opportunity of re-investing in her domains Canada, at the same time punishing perfidious Albion, for many past transactions. So General Scott is sent to France with a neighborly —"You help us lick England and we'll give you Canada." The French Emperor hands the proposition to Lord John Russell for a reply, which reply reaches the American continent in the shape of a resistless fleet and powerful army, at the same time that General Scott does, much improved in health and with a "flea in his ear." Then in the opinion of our "cousin" Lower Canada was ripe for rebellion, ready to fall into the arms of the United States, or France. But strange infatuation, a blaze of loyalty to the British Crown and Constitution has burst out in Lower Canada, which has upset their ideas of a rebellion. But then, of course, Ireland would gladly hail a trouble with the United States as the fitting opportunity for the throwing off of the allegiance of that Island to the British Government. This chimera explodes under the gratifying expressions of loyalty by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland. So disappointment is on all sides, and this unduly sours our neighbors we suppose.

Of late war has been the potent word, and things pertaining to war the things which have occupied public attention. We have ourselves indulged in the popular feeling. But let us not forget that their are other claims which demand attention.—There are civil rights to guard, civil duties to fulfil. Patriotism may require much of us but it does not require, in times of peace, scarcely in times of actual war, that we spend all our time in gaping at the evolutions of the soldiers, or in preparing ourselves so that we may perform similar evolutions with similar precision. This is the season of the year when it is usual that sources of improvement should be open to the community. Where do our young men spend their long winter evenings? It in improper places, if in search of amusement in those places where much evil and little profit is imparted, are the Fathers of the community not to blame to some extent. Where is the Mechanics Institute? why not resume its wonted winter lectures? We most cordially and earnestly invite our young men to avail themselves of all the opportunities which are offered for mental improvement in the Division rooms, in the Atheneum, in the Debating Society; ask of them to rise above the sensual and debasing associations of the tap room, and seek amid the realms of knowledge, in books bearing the impress of enlightened and lofty thought—conveying wondrous facts relating to the vast empire of nature and of art—that companionship and those delights which elevate and bless, and exercise that true courage which dare oppose the influence of depraved habit and the follies of fashion, and live superior to them.

Temperance.

Rev. R. A. Temple delivered an argument on Tuesday evening, at the Union Hall, Upper Corner, intended to bring home to the County Council a correct view of their responsibility in the matter of granting tavern licenses. He proved to the satisfaction of all, we should judge, that the license system was wrong and injurious; impolitic and promotive of crime, pauperism, and bankruptcy, and that licences should not therefore be granted.

☞ Lord willing, Elder Bragg will preach in Connell's Hall, Sunday at 11 A. M., and 3 P. M.

☞ It appears that Capt. Wilkes has earned long since a reputation not at all enviable. It appears he was in 1841 employed, he then being a Lieutenant, in the American Antartic expedition, and he at that time furnished Sir James Ross with a chart, on which he had laid down as the result of his discoveries some two years before, a range of mountains which Sir James failed to find, although he sailed over in the 'Erebus' and 'Terror' the spot on which in the chart these were. The gallant Lieutenant even then had an expansive mind.

Carleton Municipal Council.

The above body met on Tuesday last in semi annual session. The members were all present.—James M'Lauchlan, Esq., was all but unanimously re-elected Secretary Treasurer. The first day was spent in preliminary business, and subsequent proceedings were too late for this issue.

Nearly the whole of the 62nd regiment has left us. The Band was parted with with especial regret. Its frequent performance at Mess in the Blanchard House, where by the kindness of the proprietors Ladies were accomodated with an excellent opportunity of enjoying the music, had afforded our townspeople immense satisfaction. Divisions of the Rifle Brigade have arrived during the week but their stay will be, we understand, but short.

☞ The troops who had been in this town for a week, began to leave on Saturday morning last, since which time a detachment has proceeded en route for Canada every morning.

Book Notices.—Blackwood for December, has been received from Leonard Scott & Co., New York. This is the last number of the volume. The contents are: Capt. Clutterbuck's Champayne; Augustus Welby Pugin; The Doctor's Family; Wassail, a Christmas story; A word from a new Dictionary; Flunkeyism; Fechter in Hamlet and Othello; A month with the rebels; Some account of both sides of the American war.

Blackwood is known wherever books are read, and so well known as to require no periodical commendations. The price is $3 per year. Blackwood and the four Reviews, $10. Blackwood and any one of the Reviews, $5. Address Leonard Scott & Co., 76 Fulton Street, New York.

Godey's Lady's Book for January is the first of the sixty-fourth volume. The superlatives of language have been exhausted already in complimenting Godey, that wonderfully successful caterer to the finest and most exalted tastes. The constant readers of Godey must of necessity be mentally influenced. To linger amid the beautiful is to induce a love and respect therefore, and Godey filled with the beautiful in all the various branches of art, in Engravings, Music, Fashions, polite and popular literature, is very properly the book for the family. Terms. One copy $3, two copies $5, three copies $6, four copies $7, or to one subscriber with the *Sentinel* it is only $2. Now is the time to subscribe.

During the week the following Officer's have arrived at the "Blanchard House"—

Major Butler, Major Nixon, Captains Whally, Bunbury, Gwynne, Glynn and Kingscote; Lieutenants Parr, Patten; Lord P. Clinton, Lord A. Cecil, Somerville Blandell: Ensign Lascelles; Dr. Williams, Messrs. Farnell, Allaine, Swenhoes, Hardy, and Kenedy, of the Rifle Brigade; Capt. Corey, Lieutenants Price, Davis, and Dr. Jones of the Royal Artillery. The Commissary General who became the guest of Hon. C Connell.

Communicated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

Sir,—In my last communication, I merely alluded to the material defalcation on the part of the Commissioners of the Alms House; I shall now, as briefly as possible, proceed to point out the same.

When it was determined to build an Alms House, a competent architect was employed to prepare plans and specifications, which contained the important proviso that a Superintendant should be should be employed, to see that the work was done in accordance therewith; in a substantial manner; and of proper material. Under the plan and specifications, thus guarded, tenders for erecting the building were then made, and the lowest for brick, accepted. Then, Mr. John Raymond, in his excessive egotism, beleiving that he was competent as a legal gentleman, to prepare the contract, wrote it himself, and omitted the *all important* condition, that a Superintendant should be employed, as provided for in the specification, thus having it entirely at the option of the builder, either to have none at all, or such person as suited himself. Had Mr. Raymond employed the chairman of the Board, and a proper contract prepared, and paid him five guineas for his trouble, it would have been money well expended, and the parish would have vastly benefited thereby. Immediately after the election of the present Town Councillors, a sum of money was appropriated to pay for the services of a Superintendant. Mr. Raymond then took the gentleman who had prepared the plan and specification, certainly the proper person to be employed, to the locality of the building when the foundation was being prepared, to superintend the work who, on examining the brick there collected, told Mr. Raymond that many of them were refuse brick, *soft*, and not fit to be put in the building. Upon this, the Contractor refused to have this gentleman placed over him, and threatened to throw up his contract if he were appointed. Mr. Raymond, knowing the defect in the contract, with the approbation of the Contractor, selected an old gentleman, and paid him, I believe, sixty dollars for his services; the amount was reasonable, but the arrangement did not benefit the Parish one cent. When the building was completed, instead of reporting that fact to the Board of Supervision, that they might have the work examined, he took the building off the hands of the Contractor, and gave up his contract. The committee of Audit, formerly mentioned, reported, that the brick in the outside wall (it was built a double wall) were one quarter or one third *soft*, and were then crumbling away from the action of the atmosphere, and that unless some means were devised to preserve the wall, its duration must be very brief. that a portion of the inner wall had already fallen in. This decay occured about three months after the building was finished, the public can easily anticipate in what state it will be in three years.—Thus have the rate payers of this Parish had thrust upon them, a building which cost a large sum of their money, it would appear almost totally valueless, chiefly arising from the blundering and mismanagement of Mr. Commissioner Raymond.

And now one word to the Commissioner Your defence and excuses Sir, are very lame: about the same you made before the Board of Supervision, but they could not comprehend the force of your argument. You say that my statements are falsehoods; you deny that you "charged a barrel of flour at any one time." I said you *sold* flour at ten dollars a barrel, and you well know that the Board *reduced* your charges from ten to eight dollars, that being the rate at which Mr. Vanwart sold it. If my statements are false, why try to exculpate yourself? If they were not correct, then why your accounts must be false, and vouchers, forgeries.—Keep your temper but, Rate Payer will follow you through all your erratic wanderings, notwitkstanding your low abusive language, and vulgar insinuations—and let me tell you here for your own *private* information, you are as ignorant of the identity of Rate Payer, as you are of your own total incapacity, efficiently to discharge the duties of a Commissioner of the Alms House. The people whose money is entrusted to your care, must be informed how you expended it however revolting that may be to your vanity.

RATE PAYER.

Woodstock, 13th Jan., 1862.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

DEAR SIR.—I think it would be proper for me to give you and your readers, a brief sketch of how our Division of Sons' of Temperance get along.

We were organized in March, 1861, and since then we have steadily advanced in the cause; our members have increased to about eighty-five of the most promising young men and women of this place, and it is surprising to see the talent and ability displayed, which has hitherto been as marble in the quarry. Our meetings are held on Saturday evening, and are often kept in until ten or eleven o'clock, such is the amount of business and love manifested for the Order, together with the general desire to improve their intellect. Our debates are very interesting to visitors, and they often express the pleasure and satisfaction they enjoy in meeting with us.

We have no opposition at the Corner from rum sellers; this also adds to our comfort. There are young men in our ranks who, had they followed the course pursued, might ere this have filled a drunkards grave; now they meet with us and express love for the means that has been their salvation. It is wonderful to see how our young men are exposed when they visit the town of Woodstock; we can but express the hope that the petitions now going the rounds, requesting the Council to withold the granting of licenses in this County, may be effectual in eradicating the cursed rum shops from our County.

On the fourth inst., we had our officers installed by G. W. Boyer, D. G. W. P., and C. Phillips, D. G. C.; it was appointed to be a public Installation, but the severe cold weather and storm, prevented many from meeting with us, still the house was well filled with Sons and Daughters of Temperance. The Installation passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily to all present. The officers installed were: Wilford Siprell, W. P.; Amos Gallop, Jnr., W. A.; E. M. Boyer, R. S.; Berrell Shaw, A. R. S.; Joseph M'Gee, F. S; Nathaniel Shaw, T.; Asa M'Nmah, Chap.; Bartlet Gallop, C.; Alfred Birmingham, A. C.; Stephen Jones, I. S.; George Lockhart, O. S.

Yours in Love, Purity, and Fidelity,

E. M. BOYER, *R. S.*

Wakefield Div. No. 149.

Victoria Corner, Jan. 11, 1862.

Colonial News

RATHER AWKWARD It will be remembered that Col. Arthur Rankin, Canadian ex M. P. P. undertook to raise a regiment of British Lancers for the Federal States. He endeavoured to recruit in Toronto, when he was arrested, and held to bail for a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act. It now appears that Colonel Rankin has resigned his commission in the Federal service, deeming it improper he should remain, in view of the complications with England.

When Colonel Rankin was arrested, and held to bail at Toronto, he was promptly dismissed from the Militia service of Canada by the Governor General, and his Commission as Colonel was candeelled.

Mr. Rankin has now returned to Canada a broken and ruined man.

A party of officers who where storm-stayed on Friday last, at a farm-house not a hundred miles from here, were treated to buckwheat pan-cakes, coated with butter and molasses. The pan-cakes being a new dish to the Britons, and very palatable the plate our informant says was soon swept, and a pressing request made for more, the officers protested they had never eaten any kind of bread that could compare with these cakes. Some of them insisted on seeing the way they were cooked and laughed heartily when the cakes were turned over.—*Banner.*

THE MISSING MAN HEARD FROM.—The Boston Journal of Thursday last says:—We learn that Mr. John Caldwell of Woodstock N. B., mentioned in the Journal on Monday as having mysteriously disappeared since Wednesday of last week, has been heard from at Lowell, where he put up at the Merrimac House Wednesday night, and on Thursday took the cars on the Stony Brook Railroad. While at the Merrimac House Mr Caldwell exhibited symptoms of a disordered mind. It will be recollected that he had from $10,000, to $15,000 in cash with him.

The Montreal *Advertiser* says that heavy gates to close the St. Lawrence, are in course of preparation and a strong picket guard will be stationed at each entrance. When the gates are hung, they will 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 threatned blowing up of the tube.

WELCOME.—A cordial welcome was given to the Hon. S. L. Tilley by the members of Portland Division, S. of T., last evening in the Portland Temperance Hall. The room in which the address of welcome was presented was open to the public and was crowded. The adress was delivered by Mr. O. D. Wetmore. Mr. Tilley made an able reply.—*Courier.*

THE CENTRAL BANK.—On the 7th inst., the Directors of the Central Bank held a meeting at Fredericton, at which a serious of resolutions, proposing to continue business and increase the stock of the Bank, were adopted. It was further agreed that persons depositing notes with the cashier be paid interest for them at the rate of 6 per cent.—*Ib.*

Yesterday morning, a man fell from the staging alongside the large boiler recently taken out of the tug boat *Relief*, and now laying at the wharf near the Custom House into Pettingill's Dock, a height of about 17 feet, but fortunate to relate he was not seriously injured.—*Ib.*

THE RIOT IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—ST. JOHN N. F. Jan. 9th. The parties at Carbonnear are kept down by the military. The town is in a state of seige, and business is suspended. At Harbor Grace both parties are largely reinforced, and hostilities will recommence the moment the troops are withdrawn. A magistrate was shot on Tuesday, but not dangerously. The whole trouble grew out of differences between the Catholics and Protestants.

Jan. 10th.—The excitement at Carbonnear is intense, and increasing. Several stores were broken up last night, and arms and ammunition abstracted. Reinforcements are still arriving, but it is doubtful if the military will be able to prevent a collision much longer.

SPEECH OF MR. McGEE ON THE IRISH VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

[From the Montreal Herald.]

Mr. McGee M. P. P., came forward to propose the first resolution. He said:—The resolution I am about to propose is a resolution in favor of peace, (cheers,) and if there should be any difference of opinion, which I do not believe there is, to any material extent, ("yes, yes," and "no, no,") I am sure there can be no difference as to this particular resolution. We all wish for peace; no one wishes more for it than I do; (cheers,) but if we are invaded—if there be any party among our neighbors who desire to apply the torch to our homesteads, and to slake the fire with the blood of Canadian citizens, then we are met here to-night to declare that they may expect to meet the whole population of Canada, armed as one man, in defence of their country, their liberties and their homes, (Cheers a few hisses.) Gentlemen, it appears that we have some dissentients here, but they do not attempt to interrupt me. Whoever sent them here, by whatever influence they were induced to come here, I am to old a hand for that sort of trick. (Cheers and laughter.) I have some knowledge of public meetings, and I see that two or three dozen persons, out of a thousand or twelve hundred, acting on an understanding, plotted out of doors—(hisses)—acting on an understanding, (renewed hisses drowned by loud cheering,) that such a band, however insignificant in numbers, may make a temporary interruption. But I have asked my friend the chairman, and he has consented to put the motion on a division of the whole house, and we shall see who are for, and who are against the resolution, which the preliminary meeting has authorized us to propose, (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, this is a grave conjuncture, the like of which the oldest man in Canada has not seen. The people of Canada, nearly three millions in number, are, by no fault of their own, by no aggression on their part, threatened with war on their own soil. The question is, will you defend your own homes? (Cheers, and cries of "We will.") This is our country. (A voice—"Ireland.") This is our country—our homes are here the graves of our kindred are here, our children will be here after us. We, have no state church—no landed aristocracy. The very dog will defend his kennel, and every man worthy the name of a man, will defend his home and altar. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I am told that some of you think sufficient consideration has not been shown to the United States by Great Britain in her late demands, and that we should all be more pro-American than we are. There is no man in Canada who has gone further in defending the federal cause against unfair criticism than I have: I have done so when no other public man in this Province cared or dared to do it; but I did not think this an opportune time for an American demonstration in this city—(cheers)—and I privately urged that view a week ago, on the very respectable society whose place we occupy. I will say this if the Americans desire to have us as friends, I am prepared to meet them as friends; if they visit us in peace, as some of them have visited me, they are welcome as flowers in May; but if they come to us as enemies, I propose to meet them as enemies. (Cheers and hisses.) The only brother I have in the world is a captain, in the Federal army—(cheers and hisses)—but if he comes here as an enemy—if he comes here to trample upon the rights of Canada—let him meet the fate of an enemy and an invader. (Cheers.) Our first duty is to Canada. (Cheers.)

The population of this Province, French and British, have already volunteered; shall the Irish be the last in the field? (Cheers and cries of No no.) I depricate war as much as any man living; it is like sin and pestilence, and death, and a great evil; I feel all, all the horrors and the costs of war; I think the levity with which it is sometimes spoken of is as horrible as the feeling, but if nothing but war will undeceive our neighbors across the line as to our real sentiments, then it is better that we should have war and have it now. (Cheers) The man who will not defend Canada, with its institutions and its equal rights, is unworthy to live in Canada; he does not deserve the hospitality of a nights lodging, such traitors Canada will spew forth and she will feel relieved when she has disgorged (Loud cheers, renewed again and again) I come here gentlemen and Mr. Chairman, to go over gravely the circumstances of our condition, and I find our good intentions in calling an open meeting have been abused; I find that some persons who have not shown themselves here in opposition have procured a few indiscreet men to come here and attempt an interruption, in order to telegraph abroad that our councils are divided, and some, at least, of our people disaffected. (Cheers.) But we are not divided, and shall not suffer our true position to be misrepresented, (Cheers.) Canada will go through this war sustained by all the sons of every race and creed, and backed by the military power, triumphantly. (Cheers.(We may suffer severely at first, but we will come out of it victorious.—The resolution I have to propose is a pacific resolution, but it will be followed by others, looking to the other issues,—Those who are in favor of it will go at the chairman's call, to the right, those against it, to the left. We shall then see of what number the dissentients in this meeting, and where they come from, and composed of.

It is said that the House of Assembly of this Province meets for the despatch of business on the 12th of February.

The Nova Scotia legislature will meet for the despatch of business on the 13th of February next.

United States News.

NEW YORK, Jan 10th.—The Federal forces on Tybe Island have been increased 30,000 from Port Royal. Commodore Dupont censures Gen Sherman for inactivity. Reinforcements are daily arriving at Port Royal.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10th.—Cairo telegram says that the great Mississippi expedition has commenced moving. The Generals in command are Prince, McClernard, Smith, and Wallace—the whole under command of Gen. Grant.

PORTLAND, Jan. 11th.—The "Hibernian" will touch heare first, to land passengers and mails, and then leave for St. John. Secretary Seward telegraphs that the British troops may be landed here and conveyed to Canada or elsewhere.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11th.—News from Norfolk via Fortress Munroe gives information of great preparations making in anticipation of an attack by Burnside's expedition.

CINCINATTA. Jan. 11th.—Confederate invasion of Kentucky under Humphery Marshall is reported to have ended disgracefully. Pressed by Col. Gasfield, the alternative to fight or surrender was presented Marshalls force disbanded in great confusion.

Herald's Washington despatch reports Gen. McClellan improving in health. He reports clamor for a forward movement.

CAIRO, Jan 11th.—Three Confederate gunboats attacked Federal gunboats Essex and Lexington. A brisk engagement ensued, and the Confederates retreated, and was pursued till under the batteries of Fort Columbis!

NEW YORK Jan 14.—Advices from Nassau, via St. Thomas, announce that Steamer Ella Harley, formerly Isabel, sailed apparently for St John, probably for Charleston, having cargo of a British ship.

British Steamer Gladiator was waiting to sail for Southern port.

British Ship-of-war Conqueror, 100 guns, struck sunken rocks near Rum Key The Frigate Bull Dog went to her assistance.

WASHINGTON 13th.—A report about the Capitol is generally believed that Cameron, Sec. of War has resigned, and will go minister of Russia, to be succeded by Edward M. Stanton.

FREDERICK, 13th.—A despatch from Hancock yesterday says Jackson, with 15,000 regulars and 3000 militia, after threatening Romney, appeared near there, probably on the return to Winchester.

NEW YORK 14th.—An arrival reports seeing a portion of Burnside's Expedition towards the South.

Flour Markets unchanged.

WABSINGTON, Jan. 13th.—Secretary Cameron has resigned and Edward M. Stanton, Attorney General at the close of Buchanan's Administration. i shis successor.

Cameron goes as Minister to Russia, her friendly disposition suggesting the cultivation of present relations by an able representative,

Bark Gentile arrived. Reports having being fired at by British Corvette Cadmus, when going into Barbadies.

Tribune's Washington despatch says the common belief is that Burnside's Expedition will rendezvous at Hatteras Inlet. Pamlico and Albemarld's Sounds, which will be field of operation of most of the fleet that left Fort Munroe.

In giving a description of the execution of Johnston, a deserter from the Federal army, the *Freeman* has the following heart-rending passage;—

When the prosession had gone the rounds it filed into a hollow square. The coffin was removed from the wagon and placed upon the ground. Johnson sat upon it in full view of the entire assemblage. The trembling mark of all eyes, he was too near the confines of eternity to be affected by outward circumstances, and did not lift his head. The preists performed the final service The doomed man ejaculated a few words of confession and warning to his fellow soldiers; The Marshal covered his eyes with a handkerchief, and eight men drawn up at six paces, were ordered to discharge their carbines.

There was a breathless silence while the Provost Marshal went up to Johnston to ascertain the effect of the shots. Several bullets had entered his body but life was not extinct. The prisoner clasped his arms ubout his breast, and his groans, were frequent and terrible. For a moment he retained his sitting position, then fell heavily across the coffin. Death would probably have ensued with little delay but in order to make it certain, the four remaining executioners were ordered up, and leveling their Carbines at his head, litterly scattered his brains upon the surrounding sod. A ball tore one of his eyes from its socket, another penetrated his jaws, lacerating them in a shocking manner, and a third dashed through his heart, letting out its warm blood in a copious stream.—There was a convulsive shudder of the body, a gastly contornation of the face, a gasping groan and all was over, The poor, mutilated body, from which every vestige of life had gone, fell upon the soft grass and sank into its own clotted blood.

The New York *World*, (Mr. Seward's organ) thus discourses:—

INACTION HERE AND OPINION ABROAD.—"A conviction has taken deep hold upon the mind, not only of England but of every continental people, that the southern "confederacy" cannot be overcome, and that the contest is already as good as decided. In consequence, they are fast shaping their policies with reference to the anticipated new order of things, without care for the intrinsic merits of the struggle. They no longer accord the federal Union their old respectful consideration, no longer trouble themselves about preserving its good will, and are fast learning to deal with us, as with a second-rate power, entitled perhaps to a certain pity, because unfortunate, yet indebted to sufferance only for whatever rights it may retain. The consequence is, that the danger of some foreign attack upon us, and a recognition of the "confederacy," is every day increasing.

"Now, however indignant we may be at all this, our anger does not in the least mend the matter.—The world will judge by events in spite of us; and it is high time that we should soberly realize it. We have no right to expect that men three thousand miles away, will read our record in our own light, They know nothing, and care nothing, about our elucidations. They see simply these great outstanding facts; that the government, in imbecility without a parallel in civil history, suffered its forts, arsenals, navy yard, and mints, to be, one after another, seized by armed treason, without raising a finger to prevent it—that the treason afterwards organized itself into a government over seven states, ousted the federal jurisdiction, and exercised every attribute of government, without even so much as a protest from the authorities at Washington, infinitely less a call to arms—that the people, moved at last by the climax of audacity at Sumter, no sooner rallied to the defense of the old flag, than four other states joined their fortunes to the rebellion—that for weeks, nothing but supreme good fortune saved the national capital—that the grand federal army met the grand rebel army, but to fight and run—that, in spite of the fact that the federal force has since been increased so that it now numbers more than six hundred thousand men, there has as yet been no fighting, except on a most limited scale, and that not generally favorable—that the rebels yet flaunt their flags almost within the very sight of Congress, as defiantly as they did seven months ago, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, they face the Federal power with a phalaux neither broken, nor yet so much as assailed this, we say, are the great facts by which the Europe judges: and we need not wonder that its judgments are not in our favor. We may think them wide of the mark, but must take them as they are. Explanation is hard and anger idle.

There is but one possible way of escaping their effects; we must forestall them by immediate practical proofs of our ability to do what we have attempted. We must exchange our past slugishness of movement, that usually betokens a weak frame and and a faint heart, for the stearn grip that tells of conscious strength, and deadly earnestness. We must cease to look for a relaxation of the rebel spirit, or some oppourtune juncture that shall save hard fighting. We must care less for detailing preparation and eleborate combination. If the months we have already had for preparing and planning, are insufficient to enable the twenty-two millions to over master the eight-millions no time can be sufficient.

To except that, is to betray a sense of inferiority, and, in advance, to invite defeat.—Prepare and plan as General McClellan may, he will hardly get beyond Wellington's ugly conclusion, that after all it is hard pounding mainly that does the business. This rebellion will never be circumvented into submission: It will yield to sound whipping alone. This is what Europeans have been waiting for from the outset, and when month after month passes away without occurring, they conclude that either we do not mean it, or have not the power to inflict it. We cannot afford to be longer in this position there is much danger in it, then there could possibly be in any really earnest movement, in any direction. We might better lose a battle, so that we fought with spirit, than hibernate in glorious security. If events proceed and solutions in any manner approach, we may safely count that there will be no European interferance. But, on no other terms can there be security against it. Continued inaction will almost surely superinduce it in some form. The inaction too greatly injures foreign interests, and the interferance promises too much in the way of present relief, and future advantage, to justify any other calculation."

The Boston *Courier* has been attacked for the severity of its article upon the permanent blockade of the port of Charleston, by the infamous "Rat Hole" squadron; The Courier not only defends itself ably but returns to the charge, reaffirming its former positions more strongly Its article concludes with the following sharp criticism on the laxity at principle among the people of the northern states.

"But we are sometimes led irresistibly to fear that our people, owing possible to an excess of freedom, unconsciously fall into ways of thinking, not favorably to their moral or intellectual development.

It would seem sometimes as if their actual independance and want of restraint induced some laxity of thought, not entirely propitious to a correct standard of moral sentiment. The tendency in such cases is to run down, from the better-settled principals of civilized life, kept alive by careful training and cultivation, to the level of untought natural emotions, as indulged in more primative states of society. Indeed except for his use of written language, for which he is necessarily indepted to the schools, we should suppose the writer of the New York *Times* to have recently emigrated from a Pawnee or Blackfoot settlement, or, perhaps, in some unaccountable way, to have strayed over to this continent from the Feejee Islands."

GENERAL SCOTT,S MISSION.—A rumor was current yesterday, said to have been sent afloat by some of the passengers by the *Asia*, that General Scott was the bearer of despatches from the Washington Government to the Emperor of the French, asking his aid in the suppression of the rebellion, and as a *quid pro quo* for his services, offering him the aid of the Federal Government in an attempt to invade Canada. Napoleon, on receiving the despatches and learning their contents, immediately sent them to the British Government. We give the rumor as we heard it, merely remarking that there may be more in it than appears at first sight.—*Col.*

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL, S. C.—On January 1, the federal forces, 3,500 strong, made a reconnoissance from Port Royal Ferry, on the mainland, and after viewing the enemey's position, and ascertaining their force, withdrew, with the loss of one man taken prisonor. The rebels admit that they had fifteen killed and wounded in the affair. Next day the federal troops landed in greater force, the rebel journals state that General Gregg's brigade fell back a short distance to an eligible position—a a very mild way of stating that they were whiped. News has been received at Richmond that the federal troops on the 2nd had landed on the main, and driven back General Gregg's South Carolina Brigade with heavy loss. A despatch to the Charleston *Mercury* also states that a large force of Unionists had landed on North Edisto River, and seized Railroad Station No 4, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

"HARD TIMES" IN RICHMOND.—A member of the Legislature at Richmond, who recently returned to Fairfax Court House, states that there is a great scarcity of salt in that city, so high as $50 a sack being paid for that article. From $15 to $20 were demanded for a pair of boots, while only $9 were asked for a barrel of flour. For want of salt, the farmers have delayed killing their hogs from month to month. In the meantime, the corn upon which they are fed is gradually becoming exhausted. This scarcity of salt is much felt in and around Fairfax Court-House. The Union residents in that neighborhood have petitioned General Wadsworth to supply them. The Federal scouts from Fairfax Court-House state that the rebel soldiers near that place are so destitute that they appropriate the clothing of the negros to their own use. Two scouts made a search of the village, and only three coats were found in it. The horses are dying there in great numbers in consequence of the want of long fodder. Not more than 500 pounds weight of forage can be transported by railroad at one time.

The California papers are filled with accounts o the great flood which recently occurred there. In one place, nearly one hundred Chinamen were drowned at once. Another great rain storm had occurred on the 4th and 5th. Four inches of rain fell in thirty-six hours.—*Globe.*

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The New York *World* states on the authority of its Washington correspondent, that a bill will be introduced in Congress during the present week for repealing the Reciprocity Treaty.

This Treaty came into force in March, 1855, for the term of ten years, after which it would be competent for either party to give one years notice before it should terminate. The Treaty, is therefore permanent untill 1866, and should the present Congress abrogate it, in defiance of solemn engagements every other Treaty it has made with England would fall to the ground One of the first steps would be to seize every American fishing vessel that should tventure into British waters next spring.

INCIDENTS OF THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.—After the Queens pages came his late Royal Highnes's yagers, in their characteristic uniform. The grief of one of these poor fellows was one of the most touching episodes in the whole ceremonial. A great stalwart man, he sobbed as if his heart were breaking; and, when the solemen music of the choir burst forth, seemed to be wholly overcome by his emotions. The medical attendants were all in the procession, except Dr. Jenner, who is in attendance on her Majesty at Osborne, and it was noticed that Sir James Clark looked particularly depress and careworn.

The coffin of the Prince Consort is to remain on its bier, at the gates of the royal tomb house, untill the completion of the mausoleum which her Majesty intends to build exclusively for her own family at Frogmore. A variety of reasons have been given for this step; and among them few have been so industriously repeated as the one which ascribes to our benignant and pure minded Queen an invincible reluctance to permit the ashes of those she loves to rest near the hugh dingy coffin, wherein lies in a gloomy unlamented state, all that remains of him who was once George the Fourth, King of England.

The Prince of Wales says the Morning Post returned to the vault before leaving the chapel, and himself caused to be placed upon the coffin three chaplets of flowers, the last tribute of affection to her royal consort from his widowed mother, who had forwarded them from Osborne that morning.

TYPHUS FEAVER AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—Is it possibly that there is some defect in the drains or vaults of Windsor Castle which generates feaver! Less than two years ago Windsor was the seat of a virulen epidemic, and on investigation it was found that the cases of feaver occured almost exclusively in the high localities of the town, leaving those streets and courts where it may be expected to prevail untouched. Deaths occured in close proximity to the Castle, if not in the castle itself. We ask more seriously, after the dreadful loss the nation has just sustained, whether there may not by possibility be something between the walls in pent-up drains, old wells, or cesspools, ages perhaps in disuse which may, in these latter days, be poisoning the atmosphere? It is well known that disease in any form at Windsor is apt to take on typhoid type.—*Medical Journal.*

The Paris Tempis publishes the following extraordinary statement; "Much has been said for the last two or three days, of a drama, of which an aristocrasic religious boarding school in the Faubourg St. German was the theatre. Two young ladies were playing during the hours of recreation when one struck the other in the face and knocked out one of her eyes. Her family was immediately apprised of the accident The father came to the school, and after seeing his daughter, he asked to see the young lady who struck her. She came, when he drew a pistol from under his cloak and fired into her face. The unfortunate girl is so dreadfully wounded that if she recovers she will be disfigured for life.

EIGHT MILE FOOT RACE.—This race which took place between Mills and Deerfoot on Monday for £200 ended in a dead heat in forty-four minutes! Mills lost a shoe in the sixth mile. It was a severe race throughout. Ten thousand persons were present.

EXTRAORDINARY LEAP.—Mr William Harrison of Wharram-le-Street, on the Yorkshire Wolds, when hunting with Lord Middleton's fox-hounds at Settrington on the 12th, jumped on his fame chesnut geelding Garibaldi the immense distance of 31 feet over high posts and rails.

ELOPEMENT OF AN HEIRESS WITH A VALET.—The Morning Chronicle states that a young lady of high rank, and aged nineteen, had eloped wieh the valet of a gentleman who was a visitor at her father's house. On attaining the age of twenty-two she succeeds to a fortune of £700 pounds per annum, which was left her by her uncle.

The London *Times* says that the Prince of Wales will, thanks to the skilful and vigilant management of his father, enter into the enjoyment of £50·000 a year, and half a million of ready money, from the Duchy of Cornwall.

ENGLISH SLEGES.—Any of our readers who are fond of seeing strange sights will find it worth their while to visit the "sledges" built at the Woolwhich Arsenal, and intended to be used in the transport of guns and amunitions of war to Canada. They will find them under the Custom House, These sledges are built of oak, elm pine, and iron; the runnecies of Baltic pine, and the tops of oak and elm, fastened together with iron bolts and with iron bands on the runners. They are as clumsy looking things as can well be imagined; and entirely unsuitale for use in these Provinces, as they would stick in snow one foot deep, and besides, with the least "slew" or "jerk," when heavily laden, the runners would break off.—*Globe.*

TIMBER AND DEAL TRADE.

(*From Faramorth's & Jardiene's Timber Circular*)

LIVERPOOL, December 27th 1861.

Business generally, as usually at the close of the year has been quiet, the arrivals has been few, and the principal buyers prefer waiting the result of our dispute with the Northern States of America to paying the present advanced rates for Spruce Deals, cut from Canadian woods, the impost of which is about closed, prices are firmer.

Pine Timber.—St. John is a little inquired for, and sales have only been by retail.

Hardwood is more sought for, and prices are improving, the last sale was at 15d per foot for Prince Edward Island.

Spruce and Pine Dealsr—The last sale of good Spruce Deals (though not St. John) have been about £8 5s. per standard.

Palings and Laths.— The former have been sold of from 35s. 6d, to 42s. 6 per M.

The *Independence Belge* publishes the following:—"Cannes, Dec, 18. The news of the death of Prince Albert, reached the young Prince Leopold his son in the midst of circumstances so melancholy and sad that they could not fail to increase the horros of catastrophe. Taking advantage of a charming morning, the young prince, had gone out to sea to indulge his favourite postime of fishing. In returning to his villa he observed that the countenance of his principal servant was over-cast, and that there was tears in his eyes The cause of this grief was not the death of Prince Albert, which was then unknown, but the death of his governor, General Bowatter, who had just died, in the chamber adjoining Prince Leopold's. At the news of the loss the poor boy wept bitterly. Almost at the same moment there appeared at the end of the hall a commissioner of the telegraph, bringing a telegraph despatch. It was addressed to the general, who was then lying dead.

The envelope was opened; it contained the fatal news—Prince Albert was dead. His royal highness was at once taken into his room, and I assure you that it is impossible to give an idea of the desolation of this young child, thus smitten in his tenderest affections. 'My mother! I must go to my mother