See, as it falls o'er the landscape wide, How it kindly seeks all blots to hide, How it kindly seeks all blots to hide, Shrouding each black, unsightly nook, The clay-stained banks of the little brook, Robing bare branches in ermine white, Making all lovely, spotless and bright.

In the farm-yard watch its magic skill, What wondrous marvels it works at will,— The well-house now is a fairy hall, And the rough, rude fence a marble wall, While gates and hillocks where barn fowl ranged To ramparts and bastions now are changed.

How softly it falls—nor breath, nor sound, Though four feet high it should pile the ground, Though it change the face of wood and field, With skill that glamour could never wield, Yet as it falls, not a murmur low— The noiseless, silent, white winged snow.

See in the rays of the morning bright, How it blushes beneath the sun's red light; How its diamond crystals gleam and shine, Clearer than those of Golconda's mine; Spite of wintry winds—their storm skies low, Surely all love the beautiful snow.

ben since to make allow THE PICKET-GUARD.

[The uncivilized practice of shooting pickets which has been largely practised on both sides during the present divil war,—it is, however, said now to be abandoned,—is placed in a strong light by the following lines, which we take from an American paper;—]

"All quiet along the Potomac," they say, Except now and then a stray pic Is shot as he walks on his beat to and fro,
By a rifleman hid in the thicket." Tis nothing—a private or two, now and then, Will not count in the news of the battle;
Not an officer lost—only one of the men,
Moaning out, all alone, the death rattle.

All quiet along the Potomac to-night, Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming; Their tents in the rays of the clear autumn moon Or the light of the watch-fire gleaming.

A tremulous sigh, as the gentle night wind
Through the forest leaves softly is creeping, While stars up above, with their glittering eyes, Keep guard-for the army is sleeping.

There's only the sound of the lone sentry's tread, As he tramps from the rock to the fountain; And thinks of the two in the low trundle bed, Far away in the cot on the mountain. His musket falls slack-his face, dark and grim, Grows gentle with memories tender, And he mutters a prayer for the children asleep— For their mother—may Heaven defend her.

The moon seems to shine just as brightly as then, That night when the love yet unspoken Leaped up to his lips, when love-murmured vows, Were pledged to be ever unbroken. Then drawing his sleeves roughly over his eyes, He dashes off tears that are welling, And gethers his gun closer up to its place, As if to keep down the heart-swelling.

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine-tree, The footstep is lagging and weary;
Yet onward he goes, through the broad belt of light,
Toward the shade of the forest so dreary. Hark! was it the night-wind that rustled the leaves, Was it moonlight so wondrously flashing? It looked like a rifle—"Ha! Mary, good ye!" And the life-blood is ebbing and plasning.

All quiet along the Potomac to-night, No sound save the rush of the river; While soft falls the dew on the face of the dead-The picket's off duty forever.

Miscellancous.

I. It is a mistake for a pastor to suppose that he can have his people take an interest in the religious movements of the day, without having a religious newspaper circulated among them.

II. It is a mistake for a pastor to suppose that his people can be acquainted with the progress and wants of his own denomination, and contribute liberally to the support of its institutious, unless they are readers of a newspaper devoted especially to the interests of that branch of the Christian church.

III. It is a mistake for any one to suppose that he can, by the same expenditure in any other way, bring as much religious information before his family, as by subscribing and paying for a well conducted religious newspaper.

IV. It is a mistake for any man to begin to practise economy by stopping his religious newspaper. To do this is to deprive himself and family of a great benefit.

that a newspaper can be made exactly what every one would like it to be. The general taste and wants must be consulted. VI. It is a mistake for any one to think

that editors can, by any possibility admit to their columns every article that is sent tions ably written, because space is demanded for something of present interest of which the church and the world wish to

VII. It is a mistake for any one who can compose lines containing a certain number of syllables to suppose himself a true-born poet.-Pres. Adv, and Banner.

Prayer Answered

Abraham prayed, "Oh that Ishmael might live before thee;" and God said, "As for Ishmael, I have heard thee.' Lot prayed and Zoar became a city of refuge for him while Sodom and Gomorrah were consumed. Jacob prayed and his name was changed to Israel. His descendants cried to God in their bondage, and he stretched out the right hand of his Horeb. Hannah prayed, and then testi-fied, "The Lord hath given me my peti-tion." Samuel besought Jehovah in Istion." Samuel besought Jehovah in Israel's behalf, and great thunder discoinfited the Philistines. Solomon had a wise and an understanding heart because he had asked this thing. Elijan on Carmel prayed. "Hear me, O Lord, hear me." Soon the multitude exclaimed, "The Lord he is the God and Grenadier Guards,—have reached Woodstock, we have heard but very few cases of frost-bite, and in almost every one of these the men were more or less stupified, and rendered incapable of taking care of themselves, by the influence of liquor which they had managed to procure apon the road or had provided before leaving Fredericton or St. Andrews.—Woodstock Journal. the God ; the Lord he is the God." Elisha prayed, and the Shumanite's son breathed again. Hezekiah prayed, and the shadow went backward ten degrees on the dial of Ahaz. As a cried unto the Lord. and the Ethopians fied before him and Ju-dan. Jehosaphat prayed, and Jerusalem saw the salvation of Go I. Nehemian made prayer unto God am d the tauntings of nies, and saw them silenced under the power of Jehovah. David in trouble called apon the Lord, and deliverence came to

The Overland Route to Canada. Woodstock is reached from two points, and from both of these troops have already been forwarded. One is St. John. From thence men and baggage are removed in sleds to Fredericton, sixty-four miles, and thence forward to this place, sixty-three miles further. The other pourt is St. Andrews. From St. Andrews they come over the New Brunswick and Canada-commonly known as the St. Andrews and Wookstock-Railway, to Canterbury Station, twenty-two miles from Woodstock. At the station they take sleds, and come on to Woodstock. The latter route is far preferable, as a correspondent so well showed in last week's Journal. The conveyance is more speedy, comfortable, and economical; and we cannot but express our wonder that a larger proportion of men and stores are not sent by it. As between St, John and Fredericion there is no place furnishing sufficient night accommodation for the number of men forwarded each day, no stoppage for the night is made, but a relay of horses is provided, and the division moves on without any considerable pause. At Fredericton there is a capacious barrack, and temporary lodging for a much larger number of men than has yet arrived there in one day. The next day's scage is to Tilley's, and the next to Woodstock. There there is ample barrack accommodation for seven or eight hundred men. Perhaps the difference between the Woodstock of 1837 and the Woodstock of 1862 furnishes as good an example of the difference between the march of the 43d in 1837, and our troops now passing through, as can be given. Woodstock in 1837 contained some forty houses and two hundred inhabitants. There were two small hotels, a tew groggeries, and a few shops Woodstock in 1862 contains two thousand people. It has five large hotels-in one of which has been accommodated, in one night during the past week, eighty persons and a number of smaller inus. If necessity required, temporary lodgings could be given fifteen hun dred or two thousand troops, without much incommoding the ordinary inhabitants.

The first stage above Woodstock is to Plorendeville, twenty-three miles. This is a thriving village of perhaps four hundred inhabitants. In 1837, Florenceville scarcely had an existence. Now there is ample accommodation for the daily detachments; the troops leaving Woodstock at 8.30 in the morning, reaching Florenceville at from 2.30 to 3.30 in the afternoon, having been on the road but from six to seven hours, and having the whole remainder of the 24 hours to spend in comfortable quarters, where they are provided with excellent beef and bread, with some of the luxuries of life. The next day takes the detachment to Tobique, a village twenty-five miles further up. The drive on this stage does not occupy more than seven or eight hours; and here again they have comfortable accommodation. The next day's drive is one of twenty-four miles, to the important and central village of Grand Falls where the same comforts are prepared for them.

The whole trip from St. John to Grand Falls two hundred miles, is performed on the main road which runs along the right bank of the St. John River. Instead of crossing the Arostook River in scows as in 1837, they cross on a bridge; and instead of bivouacking at Grand Falls the men go into as comfortable houses as the resi dents themselves inhabit. The St. John is crossed at Grand Falls, not on the ice, but by a beautiful suspension bridge, which cost some fourteen thousand pounds. The next stage is to little Falls. Although this stage is thirty-six miles, with fair roads, it is accomplished in nine hours. Between Little Falls and Riviere du Loup lie seventy-five miles of road, and as the authorities who manage the transport of the troops have directed that this should be divided on the part of the populace. They are greatinto but two stages-unnecessarily, it is thought | ly exasperated against the Commissioners who this section with its passage in 1837 is ridiculous. There is no wading to the knees in snow The road from Little Falls to Riviere du Loup has been shovelled out and rolled down for a width of ten feet, and will thus be kept open during the winter. Instead of wading knee-deep through the snow, the soldiers have but to sit in the sleds, and are taken through without more hardship to themselves than what is inflicted by the severity of the weather. We have not yet | tar. Accustomed, as he had been, to rule, and heard the average of the actual time taken for these two stages by the teams which have already been through, but juding from the time in which the lower stages have been performed, we may safely put it down at ten or eleven hours. From Riviere du Loup forward to Quebec the Grand Trunk Railway does the work of transportation.

Now let us sum up the actual time which the troops are on the road between Fredericton and Riviere du Loup, and the actual time which they have for rest, and compare them as well as we can with the march of 1837. In the first place, the distance is now accomplished in eight days; it took the first division of the 43rd, so far as we can make out by the narrative in the Army and Navy Gazette, eleven days. In the next place, the rate of travel of the detachments forwarded this winter has been, at least, three and a half miles an hour. The distance from Fredericton V. It is a mistake for any one to suppose | to the St. Lawrence is two hundred and forty-six miles. This would give in round numbers, seventy hours and a quarter spent on the road or about eight hours and three quarters a day, leaving fifteen hours and a quarter for rest meals and so on.

These facts are sufficient, we trust if placed efore the British public, to dissipate one half the anxieties and fears which must haunt many them. They must often decline contribu- a fireside, as to the supposed sufferings of officers and soldiers on the march through what the Gazette is pleased to call "that vast, snowy and nhespitable region of New Brunswick." word or two as to the severity of the climate, and the effects of that severity upon travellers. That this is much overrated in the old country dur people well know. Since the moving of the troops commenced we have had two or three very cold days, and the weather on the whole has been rather colder than the average of our January weather. On two or three mornings the thermometer has been down to twenty below zero. But much of the weather has been so mild that travellers comfortably elad,—and the troops which have passed through Woodstock have been very warmly clothed, -could suffer very

are some five or six hundred of the Rifle Brigade, and over a hundred of the Military Train, in our Town. Their anxious friends in England would proorbly be astonished to see them, in the very heart of this " vast, snowy and inhospitable region, moving round the village streets, officers and men, without overcoats, and many of power for their deliverance. Moses cried the men with hands unprotected by either glove unto the Lord, and the water gushed from
Horeb. Hannah prayed, and then testified, "The Lord hath given me my petified, Brigade and Grenadier Guards,—have

Speech of Mr. Lovejoy in Congress on an Appropriation for the World's Exhibi-

tion of 1862. Mr. Lovejoy (Rep., Ill.)—I am very decidedly opposed to this bill. I think it is enough for us, in all conscience, to have been humbug ged and dishonoured, and disgraced by the British nation, without appropriating \$35,000 for purposes of an American exhibition

Mr. Kellogg (Rep., Ill.) inquired if it had been through the action of the British Governand mercy to his seed for evermore.

Thou hast heard my voice."

Gael came with swift wing to Daniel to asel came with swift wing to Daniel to assure him that his supplication was not in vain. From the billow and the wave Jonah sent up his cry, and the Lord heard.

Zacharias prayed, and the angel from the preference of God came with glad tidings. Basis reus cried aloud and glorified God for sight bestowed. The dying thief uttered one prayer, and Faradise opened its gates to receive him.—Christian Press.

great drops of blood. We came to it as Christ went it as Christ went it as Christ went to the cross, "If it be possible, let this cup pass from us," and yet we are required to say that we did it cheerfully—that we did it fladly—and that we now appropriate thankfully \$35,000 to fit out Commissioners to appear at the Court of St. James. Inasmuch as we have submitted to be thus dishonored by Great Britain. I think the least we can do is to acknowledge it, and to stay at home till the Government.

time comes that we can whip the nation. Then I will be willing to go and appear at their World's Exhibition. Every time I think of that surrender, the words come instinctively to me which Eneas used when requested by Queen Dido to rehearse the sufferings which had befallen the Trojans during the siege and capture of Troy, "Oh, Queen, you require me to renew the intolerable grief of that siege by reacting it." Every time the Trent affair comes up, every time that I have to think of it, that expression of the tortured and agonized Trojan exile comes to my lips-I am made to renew the horrors which I have suffered when the news of the surrender of Mason and Shi dell reached us. I acknowledge it. I literally wept tears of vexation. I hate it, and I hate the British Government. I here now publicly avow and record that hate, and declare that t shall be unextinguishable. I mean to cheish it while I live, and to bequeath it to my children when I die, and if I am alive when that war with England comes, and if I can carry a musket in that war, I will carry it. I have three sons, and I mean to charge them, and do now charge them, that if they shall have at that time reached the years of manhood and strength, they shall enter into that war. I believe there was no need for that surrender, and I believe that the nation would rather have gone to war with Great Britain being thus unavenged. I have not reached the sublimation of Christianity—that exaltation of Christianity which allows me to be insulted, abused and dishonored. I can bear all that as a Christian, but to say that I do it cheerfully is more than I can bring myself to. I trust in God that the time is not far distant when we shall have suppressed this rebellion. and be prepared to avenge and wipe out the insult that we have received. We will then stir up Ireland, we will appeal to the Chartists of England, we will go to the old French habitans of Canada, we will join hands with France and Russia to take away the Eastern possessions of that proud empire. and will take away the crown from that government, before we cease. I trust in God-the time will come. I trust the appropriation will be voted down. One of our Commissioners, I understand, is the individual who writes those pleaant letters asking us to submit to insult cheer-

Suspension of the Rev. Peter Daly, Galway.

cessity of making short work with the rebels.

the bitterest ingredients that were ever press-

This well-known priest, who has been so acive on benalf of the establishment of Transatlantic Mail Parkets from Galway, has been suspended by his Bishop for disobedience, and the correspondent of the London Times, writing from Dublin on the 7th Jan., says:-

"The excitement at Galway caused by the suspension of the Rev. Peter Daly continued unabated vesterday. There was an open-air meeting at 2 o'clock, to give expression to the popular feeling on the subject. At noon a sermon was preached in the parish chapel by the Bishop, who exhorted the people to mind their own business, and leave the management of ecclesiastical affairs to the Bishops of the Church. Two Companies of soldiers from Athlone arrived in Galway vesterday. All the constabulary of the country had been assembled there, in order to guard against violence ned to the Bishop of Father Daly conduct; but the bulk of the middle and higher classes think the Bishop has done right in attending to their complaints in the matter, and they blame Father Daly for not submitwas almost overshadowed by this wonderfully active and domineering priest, still full of energy and ambition, though 74 years of age, and 50 years engaged in the service of the alto have his own way, regarding his bishop much n the same light as Antonelli regards the Pope, the duty of obedience was too hard for him. So he deliberately disregarded the prohibition against his attending the meetings of the Boards with which he had been officially connected, and was consequently suspended. He is going to Rome for redress, but he will

The Censorship at Washington and Falsi-

be there advised to go home and submit to

fication of News. The intelligent people of the North are be ginning to be weary of the deceptions practised upon them by fabricated telegrams from Washington, transmitted under Government censorship. Complaint comes from the Washington correspondent of a leading New York journal, the Times, a paper friendly to the administration, who writes from Washington on the 17th as follows:—CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS -Sickness at Washington .- On the evening of the battle at Bull Run, the editor of the Times was prohibited by the Washington telegraph censorship from sending a true account to his paper of that calamitous affair. The people throughout the North were left twentyfour hours to believe a he, and rejoice in victory, while the army was disgraced and Washington was overrun with panic-stricken fugitives. From that day to this, the censorship has been marked by the same absurdity and resistance of truth which bring it into public contempt. Two nights since, for instance, I attempted to telegraph to the Times that there were eighty cases of small-pox in the Government Hospital, and that there was considerable anxiety in the city on the subject Whether it was considered that that morsel of information would induce Beauregard to come on and take the city, or that it would demoralize the Union army, or depreciate the Government credit, hinder the national loan, weaken the arm of the Administration, or disturb our foreign relations, I cannot say. But I do know that for some wise reason my dispatch was forbidden to go. But the stoppage of the information did not stop the spread of the small pox-strange as it may seem to the Govern ment censorship. Perhaps a dozen luckless persons have fallen victims to the louthsome disease, who might have been warned and saved by my dispatch. This morning, the Washington Republican publishes the following

lence. The north-eastern portion of the city with the disease; but it is among the Irish, population in Swampoodle and in English Hill that the most cases occur. We were informed by one of the metropolitan police that on his beat in that locality there are upward of 80 small-pox cases."

It seems almost incredible that such a state

of things should exist, or be anought to exist, among a people that claim to be the most free too true, whatever may be the result of the war, it is clear that the Northern States wil have lost every shadow of that respect with which they were formerly treated by all civilized nations. Their character and prestige have

Army of the Potomac; (From the special Correspondent of the New York World.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. "Across the river matters are really in an unpleasant condition. The rain and mist continue with us; we have not seen the sun for a fortnight; the mud is worse than ever, if possible, and obtains on all the roads leading from the river to the camps, to such an insuf ferab'e depth and stickiness that even the sick and dying of a hundred regiments-men sickening and dying from exposure to this very weather-cannot be brought to the city hospitals for decent tendance and care. Few ambulances cross the bridges; the army wagons with greatest conceivable difficulty supply our camps with their daily rations. Government teamsters look more like earth-burrowing Fins. or the mud eating ludians of the Orinoco, than like civilized Yankees and patriots. Those regiments encamped in low land, or sidehill locations, suffer untold misery from the mud, whipped to a jelly in and about their tents, and some are undergoing decimation from resultant diseases. From one cavalry regiment, attached to Gen. Sumner's division. and very unfavorably encamped, two hundred and eighty-six cases of typhoid and other maladies are this week reported! These are than suffer the disgrace of being insulted and sickening facts, and I hate to communicate them, but the public should know the distresses which the heroism of our soldiers patiently endures, and be silent over its own minor evils of hard times and prospective taxation. I do not see that military leaders are greatly to blame for the existing condition of the camps; it seems to be inseparable from the climate, and the position, which must be maintained at all hazards; and we trust that a an end to the cinef causes of those evils. " So much for the soldiers themselves. The

condition of the majority of the horses belonging to the cavalry and to the transportation department is still more deplorable. Hundreds, housands of them are dead or disabled; sufficent forage cannot reach them, and they are exhausted with famine and diarrhea. In many localities they stand day and night fetlock-deep in mud, shaking and sickening in that hopeless, helpless equine misery so pitiful to witfully—to smile at this bitter cup, drugged with

" I do not think that the standard of discied to human lips, and not to make a face pline and drill is near so high throughout the army of the Potomac as it was a couple of about it. I don't believe there was any nemonths since. From the very necessities of cessity for this surrender. I am strongly inclined to believe that we would have been all the weather and ground, all brigade and divithe stronger for this difficulty with Great Brision drills have been suspended since the middle of December. The men attend company tain, for it would have made us feel the neexercises, and stand gnard, the rest of the time huddling for warmth within their tents. A species of demoralization invariably attends such respites and changes, though a week of of fidelity to the United States. good active service would make all right

My aim in army letters, written during the past year, has ever been to present truthfully the condition of affairs, so far as it is prudent to present it at all."

The Good Understanding between England and France.

Some of the London papers have lately indulged in gross insults toward France, the Emperor, and the Ministry. It is believed that these articles are furnished by adherents of the family resident in England. The matter seems to be understood in Paris, as we find the following article in Le Constitutionet :-

THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE."

We wish to draw the attention of the English public, who, we know, sympathise with the good understanding between France and England, to numerous attempts which have been for some time made in certain London papers to di turb this good understanding.

" lu short, for some days past the grossest in sults have been multiplied, in the papers of which we speak, against France, the Emperor. ting to his superior. The truth is, the Bishop and the Ministry, who, personifying devotion to the Imperial dynasty, are at the same time the most energetic defenders of the English alliance. And what time has been chosen for this? Exactly the time when the French Government, by its noble and energetic attitude in the Anglo-American conflict, has given the most striking proofs of the fidelity of its relations; the time when, throughout all classes of British society, the most cordial feeling exists towards France

> origin; they bear, so to speak, the stamp of manufacture: they are the work of a dynastic party fatien by its faults, and by the legitimate explosion of national wrath, and they are only inserted in the London papers as puffs, at so

American Finance and Paper Currency.

(From the New York World.) "In the darkest days of 1812, the hightoned administration of Madison never dreamed of resorting to this discreditable and demoralizing expedient into which the House Committee of Ways and Means seem to think themselves shut up. The sound morals and the sound states manship of those days would Unrenev. seem not to be among our inheritances, when in the most critical hour of the nation's fate it is gravely proposed by the first committe of our lower House to sustain public credit without first providing the real ways and means, and then by forced and futile legislation to bolster it up against laws unyiclding as the decrees of fate. Were the statesmen of those days among us, derision would save argument out of the halls of Congress. They would select from our abundant untouched national resources the proper subjects of taxation, and impose it at once boldly, vigorously, and in full measure. With this procedure for a beginning, all succeeding steps would be easy

IMPOSITION PREVENTED .- The Montreal Commercial Advertiser says, "An attempt to currency. It is the comparatively poor man, mose upon the military authorities here has whose whole accumulations are either in curimpose upon the military authorities here has been promptly met and defeated. Two thousand iron bedsteads were wanted for the troops, and while the contracts were pending, speculators bought up all the iron in the market suitable for the purpose, and held it for a large advance. The War Department decided at once to substitute baudets for bedsteads, and the contract for these has been let at about one-fourth the price of iron bedsteads. Bedstead iron has fallen considerably since.

MANNERS CHANGE WITH THE TIMES.—The London Review says: "Strange transforma-tions distinguish the days in which our lot is statement, which of course is entirely lawful cast. Had any one predicted a dozen years and right:

"SMALL Pox.—This loathsome, infectious disease is very prevalent throughout the district of Columbia, and in certain sections of market; the Bishop of Oxford at a railway the city rages with more than ordinary virustation, amid the hissing of steam and rolling of locomolives, and lass, but not least, that

formation for publication which was highly de- munity; and that whenever from any cause trimental to the interests of the government, and only beneficial to the rebels.'

The Federal Bastile.

Scandalous Treatment of a Canadian. The following from the Montreal Commercial the cruel manner in which prisoners are treated

by the North: " Mr. John I. Shaver, of Belleville, Canada West, who has been some months a prisoner in the Federal Bastiles, was discharged from Fort Lafayette on Monday last, and arrived here on

Wednesday evening, en route for his home.
"We have received the following particulars from him :- At the time of his arrest, he was acting as the south-western passenger agent for the Grand Trunk Railway, travelling upon the line, his head quarters being at Louisville, Kentucky. He was arrested at Detroit, in the cars, on an order from Secretary Seward, founded on information telegraphed by the Federal spy department at Montreal, on the 15th October. The charge against him was conveying arms and despatches to the rebels. On his arrest he was stripped naked, his clothes cut to pieces, and the soles of his boots cut off in search of despatches; his baggage was searched in a similar manner. warrant the inference that he had ever carried such things were found. He was, however thrust into a dungeon among a number of negroes and other offenders of the vilest kind, to await the decision of Mr. Seward; on hearing that there was no evidence against him, the decision

whe that he was to be sent to Fort Lafayette. On arriving at New York, Mr. Shaver was car d before Mr. Kennedy, of the police departient, who on going into his case said that his arrest was an error, and that he would receive his freedom in a few days, there being week of sunshine, should it ever come, will put | nothing against him. In the meantime, however, he was conveyed to Fort Lafayette and immured in a casemate, dark and unventilated, with forty-eight other prisoners, in an atmosphere rendered pestiferous by the want of the common decencies of life. Although escape from the island on which the Fort is situated is impossible, the prisoners were deprived of liberty to take the air but for a short time each day.— They were exposed also to the brutality of the officer in charge, a man named Wood, formerly a baggage man on the Onio and Mississippi Railroad, and promoted by President Lincoln to his position as a reward for smuggling his baggage through Baltimore prior to his inaugura-

> "After he had been in the Fort a few days, an order was received from Mr. Seward directing Mr. Shaver's discharge upon his taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. Mr. Shaver refused freedom on these terms; he was a British subject, born in Canada, of parents who were British subjects, and descendents of U. E. Loyalists, and the filth of his dungeon and the brutality of his goaler were preferable to an oath

"When typhoid fever broke out in Lafayette, and the prisoners were dying so rapidly as to arouse public attention and produce an outcry of indignation. Mr. Shaver was removed to Fort Warran, in Boston harbor, where under charge of Col. Denmuck, he, in common with other prisoners, received humane treatment, and every liberty and indulgence consistent with their position and safe keeping. By this time Lord Lyons had applied for Mr. Shaver's discharge, or that if there was any charge against him he hould be brought to trial; and dir. Shaver, was allowed to correspond with Lord Lyons, and to have interviews with the British Consul. All the communications from A. Shaver to fallen Orleans family. Many members of that Lord Lyons, and all Lord Lyons' replies, although bearing his signature on the envelope, and the seal of the legation, were opened before delivery; the former, indeed, had to be sent unsealed, and the latter cut open, least the ambassador should discourse treason with the prisoner. Lord Lyons, ommunicated the facts of Mr. Shaver's case to the British Government, and a demand was made by Lord John Russel for his trial or release.

on condition that he would take an oath not to travel into any insurrectory State, and not to carry on any communication in the United States or any other country with persons disloyal to the Federal Government. Mr. Shaver refused to accept his discharge on these terms; he was either guilty or innocent of the charge on which he was arrested : and he was prepared to accept trial with all its consequences, or unconditional release. In this resolve he was supported by Lord Lyons: and on the 6th January after nearly three months incarceration, the Federal government admitted that it had not a fraction of evidence against him, and discharged him unconlitionally.

"When the United States pays as it will shortly have to pay, the bill for such acts as this, it will find that the unlawful arrest and imprisonment of British subjects is an amusement as expensive as to instify a little more consideration efore practising it than Mr Seward has shown. "Among the refinements of cruelty in the Fe-

deral Bastiles, Mr. Shaver informs us that an order was read to them from Secretary Seward forbid ding any prisoner employing counsel to obtain his release, and declaring that any such ac would be regarded as an additional proof of guilt, for the majority of the political prisoners have been arrested on no juster grounds than Mr.

The Boston Courier of last Monday, reviews the course pursued by the Federal Government since May last, in money matters, and after relating the course of events, states that the want of success in naval and military operation tions, has brought the treasury department into the empty condition in which it is now the trouble of driving these financial crudities found. The Courier then says:-" And with all this experience of past failure, there is now proposed, as a plan to remedy past and present evils:

"1. An issue of irredeemable paper: "2. A bill to provide a national currency, which with proper taxation, to which last all agree, are expected to lead us to safety. "It is a great error to suppose that the mer

rency in his pocket, or deposited in Savings Banks, whose interest is most seriously affected by a deranged currency. The deposits in the Savings Banks of Massachusetts in 1861 were forty-five millions of dollars. Nearly the whole of this amount is invested in promissory notes; when the loans were made, the amount was equivalent to coin. If from any cause the currency in which these notes are paid is a depreciated currency, to the extent of the depreciation the depositor is a loser; a decline of ten per cent. in the currency will be a loss of four and a half millions of dollars to the depositors in Massachusetts. And while the capitalist, or the merchant, or the manufacturer, can and will it vest his surplus in real estate, or mer-chandize, or raw materials, which will all advance under an inflation of the currency, the laboring man must receive the fruits of his ac-cumulated toil, originally laid by from his earnings in coin, in a depreciated medium. seems to be the locality where its ravages are most extensive and most fatal. Some portions of the island are also very much infected with the disease; but it is among the Irish

dependent upon him, must be supported at greater cost.

"The twin conjuring wand, the bill to provide a national currency, which has not yet been acted upon by the committee of either branch of Congress, virtually proposes to base the whole currency of the country upon Government stocks. There is one provision in it, which appears at first to give it other support. It is that which requires, "that every such bank and association shall at all times have on a provide at greater cost.

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"Although the House passed a resolution in the early part of this session, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the military censorship of the press now in for e in the Washington telegraph office, for the purpose of seeing if it is not applied to political uses, the continued library of the Judiciary to investigate the military censorship of the press now in for e in the washington telegraph office, for the purpose of seeing if it is not applied to political uses, the continued library of the pressure of the purpose of circulation?" But if a paper currency be continued library of the pressure of the purpose of circulation? But if a paper currency be of circulation? But if a paper currency be of circulation? But if a paper currency be of circulation? The purpose of the purpose of circulation? But if a paper currency be of circulation? established as proposed, and be made a legal tender, and thereby becomes lawful money, so far as Congress has the power to make it so, what seems an additional accurity, is sim-ply another piece of paper with the same pro-

"Every man of experience knows that in a mixed currency of paper and coin, when specie payments are maintained, the circulation of paper is governed by the business of a com-

the circulation is in excess of such business, if it be not redeemed, it will depreciate. The scheme now before Congress, as portrayad in the speech of Mr. Alley of Massachusetts, is very like the card-houses of children, with which we are all familiar,, and is destined, if adopted and can be made to work, to the like Advertiser will be read with interest. It shows | end; and when it falls, the currency and the government credit on which it will be based. under such a bill, will fall together.

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE .- On the 26th December, Pius IX. received the officers of the Pontifical army, and in answer to the congratulations presented him by Mgr. de Merode, made a reply which has caused a deep sensation :-"When I see you around me," said the Pope, "I think of King David, who was plundered by his son, and betrayed; who had to suffer from hypocrisy, falsehood, and disloyalty. But he, like me, saw men around him who resisted all temptations, and asked, Whither shall we go? I tell you. like David, that the time is not come; but as Absalom perished, hung by his proud head to the branches of a tree, so shall the attempts of impiety and hypocrisy perish, and we shall return together into the provinces usurped and oppressed by our enemies. Those No arms, no despatches, or anything that could provinces belong to the Holy See in their integrity. I will give up none of them. I say confidently, we shall return into those provinces. If I be not with you myself, it will be he who shall sit upon this throne after me; for Simon dies but Peter is imperishable "-Tablet.

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