

BROUHAU & GIBSON. DRY GOODS. 30 Pieces of WEST OF ENGLAND BROADCLOTHS. (ALL WOOL.)

The Canadian Post. LINDSAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 19.

WARLIKE PROSPECTS.

Though not quite unexpected, the news from England, that the European war has assumed an extent in Canada, rarely paralleled. With public feeling was strong against the seizure of Mason and Slidell, on board the Italian mail steamer, yet by the legality of the act was not doubted. The language of the English press on the whole was firm, but opinions were conflicting. Public indignation was great in London and Liverpool. Those who did not know what material the British Ministry was composed, expected a compromise. Not so. The Europa brings despatches to Lord Lyons giving him instructions to demand the surrender of Mason and Slidell, and in the event of a refusal, to demand his passports and return to England, which is tantamount to a declaration of war. We wish, though we cannot hope, that the American Government will not be so foolish as to sever a friend and create an enemy much to regret for the shattered Federal Union. Unless they propose paying some adequate ransom to cover the ignominy of their signal failure in effecting the subjugation of the Southern States, we can scarcely believe the Washington Government will receive the despatch spread through Washington, it was received by the populace with defiant bravadoes; we thought they had sufficient employment for their arms, and a sufficient outlet for their money on the Potomac, without engaging in unequal strife with Britain. In a few days we will know the issue; it remains with the American Government to determine what shall be. In anticipation of a crisis, the War Department at home have not neglected the defence of Canada. By this time, the transport Melbourne will be near Halifax with 6 Armstrong guns, large quantities of ammunition, and 80,000 stand of arms for our militia. She is covered by the Orpheus, a 21 gun frigate. The Canadians themselves are not negligent. In Montreal, company after company of volunteers are being enrolled. Applications for admittance into the Victoria Rifles have been so great that it will be necessary to divide into several companies. In the City Council of Toronto, a spirit of unanimity prevails regarding the necessary means of defence. All arms and buildings belonging to the Corporation are placed at the disposal of the Militia and Volunteer Companies; and all throughout Canada the same noble and patriotic feeling prevails. The moral effect of these preparations will be felt by the armies on both sides of the Potomac. To the Confederates it will give a greater impetus than the achievement of many victories. The Northern army will be divided, the direction of its force, and energy will be separated, and its hopes and moral courage will be destroyed.

RIFFLEMAN FORM!

In another portion of this issue we give the Europa's news. Intelligence of so much importance to Canada has never before appeared in these columns. A few days may bring us into warlike contact with our American neighbors across the lakes. It rests entirely with the Federal Government to say whether the two countries shall continue, or whether the two relations shall be plunged in a disastrous war. How will it be? Will the Lincoln Cabinet quietly give up the persons of the Southern Commissioners and make ample apology for their illegal seizure? Scarcely! We fear that false pride, coupled with a strange amount of infatuation, on the part of the Americans, will prevent a peaceful solution of the difficulty. In this case war is inevitable. Nothing can prevent a rupture. The tone of the English Press, representing the views of the English people, is decisive; the English Cabinet is unanimous; and the instructions to Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Washington, admit of no misconstruction. The crisis is imminent, and it is our duty to be prepared. The stern realities of our situation must force themselves on the mind of every thinking person in the country. It is impossible, in the event of war, that Canada can escape scatheless. Keeping this in view it will not be out of place for us to urge upon our readers here and elsewhere, to join heartily in the volunteer movement. From Sania to Montreal, in every town and hamlet, Rifle Corps are being organized. We hope the people of Lindsay will not be backward in contributing their quota for the defence of their homes, in the shape of an efficient corps. Let the matter at once be taken up. Not a moment should be lost. With the ominous sounds of warlike preparation from the mother country ringing in our ears; with the defiant, jubilant tone of the American people and Executive, over the outrageous act of Captain Wilkes, ever before us in the Federal Press, it becomes us, as Britons, instantly to prepare for the worst. And while doing so, let it be in the hope that the dark cloud now settling over the land may be dispelled by the breath of Peace. Let the American Government remember that our motto is "DEFENCE NOT OFFENCE."

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The space occupied by correspondence, local items and war news, prevents us noticing Municipal affairs so fully as we could wish. We notice that, with his usual lack of British fair play, and in the common style, the editor of the Herald, under instructions, pours out his malignant attacks on Mr. Lang, in a manner of dealing with an opponent, if not usual is very convenient. His signature of the most sweeping character, while he carefully abstains from entering into particulars. To do so, to say the least of it, would be dangerous, and it might be difficult for him to prove the truth of his statements. But we submit that these gross attacks come with bad grace from the editor of the Herald, who has so often benefited by the man whom he is vainly endeavoring to smite down. It is not our intention to vindicate Mr. Lang. If he thinks it worth his while he can do so himself. And in event of his running for the Mayoralty he will doubtless do so at the proper time. As far as we can learn, the only candidate for the Chief Magistracy are Messrs. Keenan, Bay, and the present incumbent. In the event of a contest between those two gentlemen, in our humble opinion, there can be no doubt of the result. Mr. Keenan will certainly be returned. It is not required at our hands that we should say a word in favor of Mr. Keenan. He is well known to every ratepayer in the town—he is one of the largest, perhaps the very largest, proprietors, and is universally esteemed by all who know him. His interest in the property of the town is not second to that of any one; and should he be elected, the duties of the office will be conscientiously performed. We were in error when stating that the nomination for Mayor came off on the last Monday in the month; it should be the second last.

PROVISIONAL COUNCIL.

Monday, Dec. 9, 1861. The Council met this day pursuant to adjournment. Present—Wm. Cottingham, Esq., Warden; and Messrs. Melles, Thompson, Dick, Hodgson, Stephenson, Macaulay, Clark, Conolly, Staples, McLaugh and Thurston. Absent—Mr. Thomas Probert. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Warden then addressed the Council. Moved by Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Macaulay—"That Messrs. Macaulay, Dick, Stephenson, McLaugh and the mover, be a Committee to report on the Warden's address." Carried. Moved by Mr. Dick, seconded by Mr. Stephenson—"That by-Law No. 2, for the purpose of raising Twenty Thousand Dollars by debentures, be now read a third time and passed." Carried. Moved by Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Dick—"That the Clerk of this Council attend the next Quarter Session, to be held at Peterborough, to attend to getting a memorial executed under the order of the Court, for the deed of the land purchased from Mr. Rutten, for the site of the new buildings." Carried. On motion of Mr. McLaugh, the report of the Special Council on the Warden's address was received and read. On motion of Mr. McLaugh, the report was adopted. Moved by Mr. Melles, seconded by Mr. Stephenson—"That the account of C. B. Robinson & Co. for advertising, amounting to \$28 30; also, the account of Beachy Cooper for advertising, amounting to \$1 50, be paid." Carried. The Council then adjourned.

NORTH ONTARIO ADVOCATE.

We are in receipt of a neatly got-up twenty-four column paper, bearing this title. It is published at Cambridge, in the interest of the Conservatives of North Ontario.

BEAVERTON.

On Thursday, 28th ult., the Rev. D. Watson, Local Superintendent of Schools for the Township of Thorah, delivered his annual report on Education, in the Beaver-ton School-house. In commencing the report, the gentleman observed that he intended to divide his remarks into four parts: first, he would address the scholars; second, the parents; third, the trustees; and fourth, the teacher; but that as he found it would occupy too much time to carry out this arrangement, he would at present only address the scholars and parents, reserving the two last heads of his lecture for delivery on the occasion of the quarterly examination of the School, which came off on the 13th inst. The Rev. gentleman's address to the scholars was listened to by them with marked attention, and was highly instructive, practical and appropriate. The same may be said of his address to parents; and it is indeed said to be regretted that so few of them were present to benefit by his counsel and advice. This should not be so. Parents who wish their children to excel in their studies, should evince an interest in the progress they make, and by no means could they better aid their energies, than by attending on such occasions as the one referred to and the public examination of the School.—Com.

ELDON.

ALMOST BORN IN A BALLROOM.—A ball was held at Mr. John McMillan's house, 8th Con. Eildon, last week, when the party amused themselves dancing, and at such meetings, and the ladies were showing their light fantastic toes, regardless of past and future, but only of the present; but strange as it may seem, one of them fell indisposed, and was obliged to leave before breaking up—but stranger still, she came down with a beautiful-looking male child! Good luck to her!

MANILLA.

The members of the Manila Mechanics' Institute have challenged those of the Cannington Literary Society to a public debate, it comes off in the latter place on Monday evening, 23d inst.; subject, Intemperance vs. War. Cannington, Mr. Manilla, vs. Cannington, Mr. Manilla, vs. War.

MEXICAL AFFAIRS.

An election time approach, a stir is being made as to who are to be the candidates for municipal honours for 1862. The names of a few persons are mooted as likely to be candidates. For Mariposa: Messrs. John Clarke, Jos. Hodgson, A. Gordon, H. F. Whiteside, Jos. Adams, &c. For Brock: Messrs. J. H. Thompson, M. Gillespie, Rob. M. Cully, Wm. Cowan, and others.

DARING BURGLARY AT BORELLA.—Lots on Sabbath evening or early on Monday morning of this week, the store of Mr. Wm. Mackie was broken into, and goods of various kinds were stolen, to the value of about \$500. The thieves entered an entrance by the back door, by cutting up a panel and then reaching in their arms under the inside fastening, when it is supposed they proceeded to smash the door at their leisure, and of course selected the most valuable goods, such as cloths, silks, ribbons, &c. They appropriated Mr. Mackie's buggy, they put their plunder into it and drove it down to the hollow, north of the village, where it is supposed a wagon had been prepared for their reception, and the booty was found on the edge of the road next morning. As no person slept in the store, the robbery was not discovered until day-break, when the alarm was given and persons sent in every direction, but to the time we write no trace of either the thieves or their booty has been discovered.

PRO BONO PUBLICO AND MR. LANG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST. Sir,—In the Herald of the 11th inst. I noticed a letter signed "Pro Bono Publico." I certainly think "Pro Bono Publico" is not as far from the truth as the donkey's tail is from being musical. Allow me to quote from "Publico's" letter. It is now generally agreed on all hands that Mr. Lang is out of place in his present position, utterly unfit to discharge the responsible duties devolving upon the chief magistrate; nothing but a living testimony of the weak judgment of the inhabitants. What an abominable, wicked, and malicious falsehood, which the smiling cheek will show. I do not claim infallibility for Mr. Lang, but I do say that he has at all times acted for the good of Lindsay; and has at all times, when called upon, administered law with a fair understanding of the points at issue, without fear or favour. What more can any reasonable man want? What greater insult could be offered to the intelligence, respect and thriving town? Mr. Lang has been Mayor for four years in succession, which is a great recommendation of his sterling worth and abilities to act as Chief Magistrate. Bear this in mind, gentlemen, and vote for Mr. Lang, who has filled the office with credit to himself and profit to the people.

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THE TOWN DEBT—THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. LANG—THE WEST END "RAGS"—&c. &c. &c.

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JOTTINGS FROM OAKWOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST. Dear Sir,—I notice that you favor various localities with special paragraphs, weekly, in your well-conducted journal; and further offer to publish reports of the proceedings of Magistrates' Courts, and other items that may be interesting to some of your many readers. I will take the liberty therefore of sending you some occasional chit-chat from Oakwood, promising I will take no advantage in this way of advertising Oakwood which, as you may know, is an ambitious village, having the largest grating and flouring mill (in the hands of a gentleman who has had a large business connexion and experience—Mr. G. A. Pypert—large wholesale merchant, Toronto, and whose advertisement I see in the Post); the largest and best arranged school and school-house; and the largest manure, about completed, in the County of Victoria, with merchants and mechanics in plenty, and room for more; three chapels; one church (English); and only one tavern. We have two Magistrates' Courts since the case of the late Mr. Thordike, Esq., J.P., as reported in the Post. On the day Mr. Thordike was summoned to appear at 4 o'clock a.m., before J. Hodgson, Esq., Reeve, on the complaint of Mr. Pearson, Mr. Thordike had Mr. Pearson served with a summons at 10 o'clock a.m., to appear at 6 o'clock p.m., before S. Irwin, Esq., J.P., charging Mr. Pearson with the assault on the Rev. By the time a warrant was issued and Pearson taken to the hall of justice, it was 4 o'clock; the hour for Thordike to appear. Mr. Hodgson had possession of the hall and bench, so Mr. Thordike's complaint was not examined, after all, till the case against him was decided. Immediately after, Messrs. Irwin and Foster took the bench; and Pearson was fined accordingly in the case. Mr. Thordike paid his fines, thereby admitting the righteousness of the decision. Mr. Pearson of course appeals; and if the case gets past the Grand Jury, there will be some amusement in court. In the hearing of the case, Mr. Foster undertook to call a very respectable witness, Mr. Hillman, into the witness box. The witness would be untruthful, Mr. Foster then said he would at once, Jeffries-like, commit him. However, this was not done. The other case was one arising from school boys' quarrelling. One of the boys got the worst of it; his kind "parent" took the boy before S. Irwin, Esq., J.P. On the case being found for the kind of "parent" by the jury was the aggressor; so the more kind but less sensible parent had five dollars more or less costs to pay. The tone and tenor of Mr. McHugh's letter is approved of here. I may make some deductions from his views next time. I will say nothing of any of our Council proceedings this week. OAKWOODIAN.

MISDEAMOR IN A SCHOOL SECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST. Sir,—I consider it a painful duty devolving upon me, as a person cognisant of the facts which I wish to communicate to you, to inform the public through the medium of the Post, of a series of malignant attempts, made by a band of malicious villains, to deposit the School-house of Section No. 13, Mariposa, better known as "George Brown's School-house." For some time past, this Section seems to have attained to the unsavory notoriety of being a source of nuisance, and a cause of terror to its teachers. It seems to be infested with a band of reckless vagabonds, who indulge their destructive propensities by perpetrating the most indignantly unbecoming deeds in the School-house, and by committing the most unscrupulous depredations on the teachers' property of books. Books have been unaccountably missed by the present teacher and his predecessor. Being apparently indulged without any restraint at home, the children have frequently manifested a spirit of insubordination in the School-room, which is exceedingly annoying to their teachers; and when their former teachers at one time were obliged to adopt some rigorous measures in order to suppress them, he was summarily before a magistrate, and fined \$10 for alleged severity. Of course he might not have been justified, if he were too severe; but it is evident that the origin of all these disagreeable proceedings rests with the parents, who fail in duly discharging their responsible duties to their children. Not satisfied with the indulgence of their parents, however, some vagabond boys among them must vent out their vindictive spleen against their teacher, by breaking into the School-house and committing every species of harm that can invent to aggravate him. On almost every Saturday night since last May, I am informed that these desperadoes broke into the School-house, placed the desks all over with dirt, besmear the floor and porch with filth, unfit to mention, covered the walls and black-board with the most blackguarding and obscene scribbles, which they thought of, and to cap the climax of their iniquity, on one occasion, left a patriotic sentiment of the ground-boy germ in the room. A fortnight ago also, when the iniquities, left the key with Mr. Jas. Wortley,

which he has given judgment every year, I have never heard that a single one has been appealed against. He has devoted much valuable time to the public duties of his office; framed all our Municipal By-Laws; and exercised a strict supervision over all the details of our Municipal affairs. Apologizing for occupying so much of your valuable space, I am, Sir, An OBSERVER.

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Mr. who was to plaster the School-house, on arriving at the School-house on Monday morning after, he found the desks, floor, and porch-door dabbled over with some of the unmentionable filth already alluded to, and the walls and black-board covered over with the most obscene scribbles. Having sent for the trustees, an inquiry was instituted, which led to the detection of James Wortley, Jr., and George Mosley, as being the parties implicated in these scandalous malversations; but strange to say, and stranger still when it will be known that one of them is a J.P.—the trustees allowed them to escape with impunity. Wishing to see whether the trustees will yet bring them to justice, and wishing that no other unfortunate teacher may stray among these Sappho-like villians till some legal steps will be taken to vilify them, I send you this communication, Mr. Editor, hoping you will insert it, and confer a favor upon me.

AN INFORMER.

Mariposa, Nov. 20, 1861. THE MARIPOSA TOWNSHIP CLERK AND THE ASSESSMENT ROLL. TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST. Dear Sir,—By inserting the following in your valuable columns you will no doubt, confer a favor on a great majority of the Ratepayers of the Township of Mariposa, besides giving the culpable party an opportunity of explaining his reasons for acting in so illegal a manner. By the 55th Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, Section 89, the Clerk of each Municipality is required in making out the collector's roll to specify in separate columns headed "Township rate," "County rate," "Special debenture," "School," &c. the rate required to be levied for and in respect of the same under any By-Law imposing it. Now, Sir, it may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the Clerk of our Township, in making out the Roll for the present year has either wilfully or ignorantly neglected to comply with the Statute in that behalf, and has merely put down the total amount of taxes without specifying on what account or by what authority the same is imposed. If the Clerk has acted through ignorance, I think it full time he should be taught his duty; if, however, he has acted wilfully, then I think he should be brought to account at once. This may be the duty of our learned Counsellors, and, if so, it should be known, that the ratepayers may lift the matter before the coming election. I am, your obedient servant. AN INQUIRER. Mariposa, Dec. 16, 1861.

WARRI-LIKE INTELLIGENCE.

SEIZURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL ILLEGAL.

REPARATION DEMANDED!

10,000 TROOPS FOR CANADA.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

Condensed from the Globe's Special Report.

HALIFAX, Dec. 15.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa, Capt. Anderson, from Liverpool 8.30 p.m., November 30, arrived at 11 p. m. to-day.

The Observer states that a special messenger by the Enroj carries the demand of the British Government to Lord Lyons, insisting upon an apology and the restoration to the British flag of the rebel Commissioners.

The same paper states that large reinforcements are to be immediately sent to Canada.

A large ship is loading with guns and ammunition of all kinds for the same destination.

The Observer states that there is no reason why the Commissioners should not be restored to the quarter deck of the British Admiral, in the face of ten or twelve British men-of-war on the Potomac.

A Privy Council was held at Windsor on Saturday.

LONDON, Dec. 1, via Queenstown.—The Observer, a Ministerial journal, asserts that a demand will be made for an apology from the Federal Government, and that the British Government insists also upon the restoration to the protection of the British flag those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum.

Nearly all the weekly papers treat the question of the San Jacinto in the same energetic spirit as the daily papers.

Agitation increases.

On Friday the Cabinet directed Lord Russell to prepare his despatch for Lord Lyons. On Saturday the Ministers met again to revise and finally settle its terms, and it was sent off the same evening. The Times understood that this communication, though couched in the firmest language, presumes that the Federal Government will not refuse to make honorable reparation for an illegal act. The Times has but small hope of such a disavowal.

THE "GLOBE" ON THE DUTY OF CANADIANS.

The following appropriate remarks from the Globe of Tuesday, will commend themselves to the attention of the people of Canada.—

The people of Canada will watch with anxiety the events of the next few weeks as they transpire in England and the United States, but it is evident to all men of ordinary apprehension, that they have also a duty to attend to at home which will call for all their energies. We have resisted all attempts to hurry the country into a war which, whatever the ultimate result, must be disastrous to Canada; we will continue to oppose every thing calculated unnecessarily to provoke a contest, and shall hope to the last that the dread ordeal may pass from us. Every many weeks go by, we may be called upon to defend our soil from the grasp of invading armies; to fight for our homes, and for the connection with the mother country which is our pride and boast. Looking the probabilities of that event fairly in the face; regarding its approach with sorrow, but with no untoward fear; it is our plain and evident duty to prepare for it. Not only is it needful that Canadians should be ready—drilled, armed, and equipped—to meet the foe at every point, should his temerity tempt him to touch our shores, but it is our duty to show at this turning-point of the preliminary movements, that we are a united people in this issue, that an invader will encounter on Canadian soil, not the resistance of a Government or a party, not even of an army brought from beyond the sea, but of a powerful people, two millions and a half in number, harmonious, im-

ted and resolved, defending their homes and their families, and prepared to fight to the death for their country and their Queen. It is the habit of many Americans to indulge in the vague ideas that Canadians are averse to British communitarian and society friendly to a political alliance with themselves. The notion has been sedulously inculcated by foolish men within our own borders, and it is not wonderful that it should be generally accepted in the States. The attitude of the Canadian people at this important crisis should dissipate the vagaries at once and forever.

The reports of the despatch of troops for Canada from England are still vague and uncertain, but no one can doubt that whatever is necessary will be done. Supported by a powerful British army, amply supplied with arms and ammunition, our lakes covered by the time navigation opens with a sufficient fleet, manned by British blue jackets, no one doubts that the Canadians are strong enough to drive the invaders from their soil. We treat with scorn the suggestion of Eastern contemporaries that the Peninsula of Upper Canada must be abandoned to the enemy. It was defended before and it will be defended again. With God's blessing, we shall not yield an inch of our soil to the invader.

WARRI-LIKE ITEMS.

The Black Eagle, with military stores for Halifax, arrived from London on the 26th.

The British Government has given the necessary notice to the different companies carrying the Mail under Imperial subsidies, to prepare to receive the armament they are bound to carry, in time of war.

The Montreal papers say that the military authorities have engaged the Grand Trunk workshops at Point St. Charles, for the purpose of rifling heavy ordnance, of which there is an immense number on St. Helens Island, and at the other arsenals. They also understand that proposals have been made for Mr. Caustin's workshops for a similar purpose.

The Quebec Chronicle of Saturday last says:—

"The Sappers and Miners for Canada, brought by the Himalaya, went by rail from Halifax to Windsor, thence by steamer Empire, to St. John, N.B., and proceeded by the steamer St. John to Fredericton. It was intended that they should go from Fredericton to Grand Falls by steamer, but whether this part of the itinerary was carried out as proposed we cannot say. From Grand Falls they are probably now marching to Tiver du Loup, and will be forwarded from that place to Quebec by rail.

"How much time and expense would have been saved if there had been an Intercolonial Railway. The men who can now bring little beside their kits, and will have to undergo no little hardship on the way to River du Loup, could they have been here already, and, if necessary, arms and ammunition of all kinds could be forwarded over the same rail."

The Montreal Pilot of Monday evening says:—

"The Montreal Victoria Rifles now number upwards of a hundred members. They have tendered their services to the Deputy-Adjutant-General, but an answer has not yet been received. The uniform, we understand, is to be Canadian grey cloth, with red facings.

"The Gazette, of this morning, gives currency to a rumor that the bank managers and clerks propose forming a Rifle Company, but no definite steps have been made; also, that the members of the Montreal Hunt contemplate forming themselves into a body guard for General Williams, Commander of the Forces."

The following is from the Quebec Mercury of Dec. 7:—

"The Sappers and Miners from Halifax arrived yesterday, after an overland journey of twenty and two hours. The party consists of one sergeant and eleven sappers and engineers. They left at two p. m. on the 26th, and occupied six days between Fredericton and Riviere du Loup. They will leave Quebec for Toronto on Monday morning."

The Quebec Chronicle of the 9th instant, says:—

"A number of gun-carriages were despatched from this city, for the West, on Saturday, and it is said that they are intended for the new batteries at Toronto."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing under date of the 5th inst., says:—

"The Commander of the British forces in Canada, which now number nearly 10,000 men, has received instructions from the Home Government to grant no further permissions of leave to officers, and to restrict the bodies of the troops to their immediate supervision. In consequence of this order, Sir Fenwick Williams is said to have recalled all absent officers and is now engaged in exercising his forces with a view to securing their highest efficiency."

DOOMED CITIES.

According to our U. S. exchanges, Charleston and Savannah are doomed cities. One says:—It is now known that the fleet of old vessels laden with stone, is destined for the harbors of Charleston and Savannah. Of the effectiveness of such a blockade, there can be no doubt. The main ship-channel leading to Savannah is but 250 yards across the narrowest place and can be perfectly barred by a half-dozen of these vessels. Charleston harbor is equally eligible to the same treatment. Once sunk, these old hulks become points for the accumulation of alluvials which the rivers bear down, and of the sands which the tides carry back. No punishment could have been devised for these cities of shame so lasting and terrible as this. Imagine our own harbor permanently closed, and we can gather some notion of the vengeance which Government has thus quietly and solemnly visited on Charleston and Savannah. It is an utter destruction by dry rot.

Another authority says:—

"After as short a delay as was consistent with getting his army and stores put ashore, and properly protected, Gen. Sherman has moved toward Savannah, taking Tybee Island, on the south side of the Savannah river, and separated only by a narrow inlet from Cockspur Island, in which Fort Pulaski is situated. Our army has thus gained a footing on the soil of Georgia as well as that of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee. These with the Border States, will be soon made a somewhat formidable list. Only Texas, Alabama, and Louisiana remain, and two of these are, de facto, in our possession by the blockade established at their principal ports. The indications are that Savannah, and not Charleston, is to be the first point of attack, after the sea islands have been duly re-annexed and their crops of cotton and wool turned to useful account. But it is possible that this movement may have been made as a demonstration to divert the attention from Charleston. It appears that simultaneously with the siege of this island, Gen. Sherman has left for parts unknown, at the head of an expedition of the United States troops. When the Illinois left, his brigades were nearly ready, the destination of course remaining a secret. Another week is likely to bring a second batch of highly interesting news from that quarter."

ENGLAND.

ANIMATED GUNS ARE BEING TURNED OUT at the rate of thirty per week at Woolwich Arsenal.

The English Court will go out morning for three weeks for the late King of Portugal.

At Peterhead a Mr. H. E. Barnes has been fined £2, and 15s 6d costs, for smoking in a railway carriage.

The quantity of East India cotton now on its way to Liverpool is set down at 135,694 bales, against 55,812 bales