

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., Jan. 4.—Despatches from Gen. Sherman and the Naval Commander, were received at Helena on the 31st.

The gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries. Gen. Sherman was inland 3 miles from Vicksburg, both engaged. From rebel sources I learn that the Grenada Appeal says the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg.

Since the late raids this department, except the troops on the river, have subsisted off the country. There will be but little in North Mississippi to support guerillas in a few weeks more. U. S. GRANT, Major Gen. Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—There are three feet of water on the Cumberland shoals, and the river is rising. Everything is going on well in front.

General Rosecrans is in Murfreesboro. He has captured the rebel trains, and is driving the enemy. General Rousseau is unhurt. His Assistant Adjutant General McDowell is wounded in the arm.

The Journal's despatches say that a fourth bloody fight occurred last night during the storm. The rebels charged us and were repulsed. Our troops hold Murfreesboro. Our advantages are decided. General Breckenridge's division was cut to pieces and routed.

On Saturday our skirmishers destroyed a large number of rebels among our batteries. We routed them with great slaughter. Captain McCullough, of the 2nd Kentucky cavalry, says the rebel General Wilders was driven almost to madness by the slaughter of his men. Eye witnesses say that the slaughter exceeds that of Shiloh.

General Rosecrans and his soldiers are in the highest spirits.

On Saturday Colonel Daniel McCook engaged Wheeler's cavalry six miles from Nashville, and routed them completely. All is highly cheering. Prisoners say that General Kerby Smith was in the fight.

The rebel cantons were filled with whiskey and gunpowder. The Murfreesboro Rebel, of the 2nd, says the Federals fought gallantly, and admits a loss of 5,000.

The Federal prisoners are sent to Murfreesboro as soon as taken. The following is from the Associated Press correspondent at Nashville.

It is reported that Gen. Rosecrans shell ed Murfreesboro this morning. There was no reply. Our forces occupied it at noon. The rebels undoubtedly left. Our forces it is asserted are pursuing.

McCook attacked Wharton's cavalry near the Asylum, six miles from Nashville, killing eight, who were left on the field, and many wounded. Seven Federals were wounded.

JOHNSON'S LANDING, 17 miles up Yazoo River, Dec. 27th, via Cairo, Jan. 5.—The expedition reached this point yesterday, and the troops debarked last night, under cover of the gunboats, in safety, and marched inland to get in the rear of the enemy this morning.

A force has been occupied to day building bridges to get to the position. General Sherman issued orders to move on to the bluffs commanding Vicksburg to-morrow at 4 p.m. There is every prospect of success.

The gunboats shelled the batteries at Haines' bluff to-day for an hour and a quarter. The enemy had seven batteries of heavy rifled guns on each of these bluffs. The bulk of their army is reported to comprise 14,000 men.

The supporting floating batteries will drop out of the Yazoo River probably to-morrow with the gunboats, and shell Vicksburg in front.

Admiral Farragut and General Banks are hourly expected below. The enemy have news of their approach.

New York, Jan. 6th.—The steamer 'Argo' has arrived from New Orleans on the 29th ult. and Port Royal on the 3rd. inst.

The bark 'Island City' has arrived at New Orleans Galveston, with 75 passengers, in a destitute condition. All was quiet at Galveston.

The steamer 'Marcon' had arrived at New Orleans. The steamer 'Albany' of Banks' expedition had arrived at New Orleans in tow, having broken down.

The steamer 'Continental' of United States' have arrived from New Orleans. The latter passed off Jupiter Island the steamer 'Merimac,' for New Orleans; off the capes of Delaware the sloop-of-war 'Vandalia,' for New York.

NEWPORT, R. I., 6th.—The U. S. iron-clad 'Nahant,' built on the plan of the 'Monitor,' put in here on account of the fog. Everything on board is working well, and she will leave for her destination as soon as the weather permits.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The ground was broken on the Pacific Railroad with due ceremony at Sacramento on the 5th.

The Legislature was organized to-day. A resolution introduced in the Senate endorsing the President's emancipation proclamation, created discussion which promises to last several days, though a large majority is in favor of it.

New York, Jan. 6.—The steamer 'Eagle' from Havana, 2d, has arrived. The Gunboats 'Snoora' and 'Wachusett,' were at Havana on the 2d.

No news from Havana of importance. Mexican advices state that the French army had begun the advance on Puebla. One division of 12,000 had proceeded 12 leagues from Orizaba. Gen. Donau is reported to have reached Amozoc from Vera Cruz, and Gen. Benitia had advanced from Jalapa towards Perote, where the Mexicans had taken the guns from the fort to Puebla.

The French troops who returned from Tampico, have gone to Jalapa. 1,000 mules and 250 waggon's from New York had reached Vera Cruz.

The Mexican Consul at Havana, states that the government feels deeply the refusal of the American Government to aid a republic struggling against a monarchy, and still more, that it should aid its enemies.

The statue of Columbus was uncovered at Cardenas amidst great rejoicing. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 6.—All is quiet as usual along the Rappahannock.

General Stoneman's 3rd Army Corps was reviewed yesterday, and General Wilcox's 9th Army Corps to-day. The appearance and condition of the troops were excellent. General Burnside and Staff were present on both occasions.

Flags of truce cross the river almost every day. The principal business transacted is the exchange of such refugees as is authorized by the military authorities on both sides.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, Dec. 31, '62

Table with columns: Mail, Express, Leave Toronto, Arrive Toronto, etc. for various routes like Toronto to Montreal, Toronto to Ottawa, etc.

Richmond Hill Post-office Mail Arrangements.

Table with columns: Mail, Express, Leave Richmond Hill, Arrive Richmond Hill, etc. for various routes like Richmond Hill to Toronto, Richmond Hill to Niagara Falls, etc.

New Advertisements.

- Boy Wanted—G. A. Barnard, Coffins and Tans—W. S. Pollock, Annual Meeting Vaughan Agricultural Society, Annual Meeting—Plank Road Company, List of Letters in Post Office, Notice—B. Bowman, M.D., Sabbath School Anniversary at Maple, Richmond Hill Branch Bible Society,

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JAN. 9 1863

THE OLD YEAR.

The year eighteen hundred and sixty two, has completed its course, and its successor has made its appearance, bringing fresh hopes and bright anticipations for the future. A retrospect of the past year should make us duly thankful, when we recollect the degree of prosperity which our country has enjoyed. The labours of the farmer have been crowned with more than an average yield of the necessities of life.

We have lived in comfort, while thousands in the mother country have been sorely pressed by want. While hundreds of thousands of our American neighbors, by the fortunes of civil war, have been reduced from affluence to poverty; their homes made desolate and their fair fields and fruitful country reduced to the condition of a desert. Canadians have been blessed with comfort and prosperity.—Twelve months ago the cry of war was heard from one end of the province to the other. The 'Great' difficulty threatened to plunge us into hostilities with the Americans. Men buckled on their armour and placed themselves in an attitude of defence, resolved to defend their country and their homes against foreign invasion. But happily the cloud passed over, and peace still smiles upon our beloved country.

The civil strife on our southern border still continues to cover the land with desolation and blood. The whole strength of the Northern States has been put forth to subdue the Southern Confederacy; but disaster has followed disaster, defeat has succeeded defeat, and the season has closed leaving the rebellion farther from being put down than at any time since its commencement. A vacillating policy has characterized the acts of the Federal Government. In obedience to popular clamour, generals were compelled to fight, it is said, before they were ready; and failure was the inevitable result. Others attribute the want of success to various causes. McClellan was unable to move at the right time for want of boots; Bull Run was defeated at Fredericksburg because the bridges were not ready. Whichever the blame may rest, the results are undeniable. The Confederacy is a fact.

With abundance of resources for a protracted war; with the sympathy of European governments, the acknowledgment of their independence is but a matter of time. At New Orleans a monster in human form has represented the Federal Government in such a manner, as to disgrace not only his masters but even civilized humanity itself. General Butler has been guilty of acts hitherto almost unknown in the annals of modern warfare; yet his reign of terror has been allowed to continue, until a universal cry of horror and execration arose alike from North and South, and compelled the President to order his recall. Incapacity at Washington and on the Potomac, with cruelty and outrage at

the mouth of the Mississippi, have, in the one case, encouraged the Confederates in their efforts; and in the other, strengthened and deepened their hatred of the 'Yankees.' Not one in a hundred of thinking men, either in England or this country, has the remotest idea that the Union can now be restored; and the persistent continuance of the fratricidal war now raging can be productive of nothing but unmitigated evil.

In European affairs changes of the greatest importance are gradually but surely going on. The temporal powers of the Pope now hang on a very slender thread. Eugene may be said to hold it in her own hands. The people of Italy are united in their desire to see the jurisdiction of his Holiness, confined to spiritual affairs. Even the priests of that country have petitioned him by thousands to abdicate the civil power. The history of another year may record its entire overthrow.

The people of Greece have resolved to elect the second son of her Majesty, to their throne. The popularity of the limited monarchy of England, is every day increasing among the nations of the earth, and it is not surprising that Greece should desire to take it as a model, and seek a closer alliance with the British throne. But the question arises, will the prince accept the position if elected; and if he should accept, will the other nations of Europe acquiesce in the arrangement. After the freedom of Greece had been secured at Havarina, the war was understood among the three protecting powers, that no member of the royal family of either, should be eligible to fill the throne of that country. Whether this will still be considered binding remains to be seen.

We have since learned that the British Government has publicly announced that Prince Alfred will not accept the throne of Greece should it be offered to him.

There have been disturbances also in the religious as well as the political world during the past year. Revivals of an extraordinary character have taken place in various parts of the world. Strange theories have been promulgated by high dignitaries of the Anglican Church, which have seriously disturbed the minds of some, and weakened the faith of others. But space will not permit us further to follow the events of the Old Year. We must, therefore, close our remarks, by wishing our readers a very happy New Year, and many happy returns of the season.

[The above article was accidentally crowded out last week.]

PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.

On account of the large and frequent issues of Treasury Notes by the Federal government, to meet the extraordinary expenditure incurred by the present war, the rates of exchange between the United States and other countries, has, for some time past, been constantly fluctuating. American Securities have of course become greatly depreciated in value, owing chiefly to the vast quantity it was necessary to throw upon the market at once. The amount of this depreciation is constantly varying, being all cited by public opinion in reference to a long or short continuance of the struggle between the North and South. In Canada, many persons who have business transactions with American firms, are sometimes puzzled to know exactly how much Canadian money will be sufficient to pay their bills. We have heard of numerous instances, in which considerable loss has been sustained for want of a knowledge of the subject. Even among the merchants of Toronto, we have reason to believe that scarcely one in ten, has a clear and comprehensive idea of the proper mode of performing such calculations. This may appear somewhat strange, but we have the very best authority for the correctness of the statement. Take this example:—A Canadian owed \$100 00 in Buffalo, when the premium on our currency was 30 per cent. He offered his creditor \$70 00 in liquidation of the debt, remarking that the premium being 30 per cent that sum would just be equal to the \$100 00 due. Exactly right said the Buffalonian, who took the money and gave a receipt. On applying to a broker, however, he was astonished to find that he could get only \$91.00, instead of \$100.00 as he expected. His mistake arose from the fact that he had calculated 30 per cent discount on American money, instead of that rate of premium on gold.—Another instance:—A Canadian mechanic, who had been working in the States for some time, and saved up a little money, returned home not long ago, bringing with him \$200 in 'green backs.' He was aware that there was a premium on our money, of about 30 per cent; and meeting with a person willing to exchange for Canada bills, who offered him \$140.00 for his \$200.00, he agreed to take it, thinking it all right, and lost a little over \$14.00 by the transaction.

We give the following simple and concise rules for calculating premium and discount, which will be found useful to those who are not familiar with the subject. 1. To find the value in gold, of a given sum in American currency, when the discount on the latter is given. Rule.—Multiply the given sum by the value in gold, of \$1 00 American currency.

2. To find the same when the premium on gold is given. Rule.—Divide the given sum by the value in American currency of \$1.00 in gold.

3. To find how much American currency will equal a given sum in gold when the discount on American is given. Rule.—Divide the given sum by the value in gold of \$1.00 American currency.

4. To find the discount on American currency when the premium on gold is given. Rule.—Divide \$100.00 by the value in gold of \$1.00 American currency, and subtract the result from \$100.00.

A single example will be sufficient. Taking the second case as an illustration; let it be required to find how much gold or Canada money will pay a debt of \$330.00 in New York; the premium on gold being 25 per cent. \$100 in gold equals \$125 American currency; and \$330.00 divided by \$125 will give \$264.00, the sum required.

Canadian currency is here considered equal to gold, and may be substituted for it in any of the above cases. We may also remark that these rules will also apply to sterling exchange.

—Divide the given sum by the value in American currency of \$1.00 in gold.

3. To find how much American currency will equal a given sum in gold when the discount on American is given. Rule.—Divide the given sum by the value in gold of \$1.00 American currency.

4. To find the same when the premium on gold is given. Rule.—Multiply the given sum by the value in American currency, of \$1 00 in gold.

5. To find the discount on American currency when the premium on gold is given. Rule.—Divide \$100.00 by the value in gold of \$1.00 American currency, and subtract the result from \$100.00.

A single example will be sufficient. Taking the second case as an illustration; let it be required to find how much gold or Canada money will pay a debt of \$330.00 in New York; the premium on gold being 25 per cent. \$100 in gold equals \$125 American currency; and \$330.00 divided by \$125 will give \$264.00, the sum required.

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NOTHING DONE.

Messrs. Scote and Howland who were delegated to represent the views of the Canadian Government, before the Imperial Authorities, in reference to the Intercolonial Railroad, have failed to accomplish anything of a satisfactory nature touching the object of the mission. It is stated, on good authority we believe, that so far as a definite settlement of the necessary preliminaries is concerned, they might as well have remained at home. They have enjoyed, it is true, a pleasant trip at the public expense, have probably derived great benefit from the sea voyage and change of air, and felt no doubt much gratified at the interviews they have had the honor of holding with distinguished personages in the old country.—But as to furthering the pet scheme of the present administration, the result may be briefly summed up in the declaration, that nothing has been done. It will be necessary, we presume, under the circumstances, to exercise a considerable amount of Joe's peculiar virtue, and be satisfied. The people must try to feel grateful for the honours conferred upon them through their representatives, as it is not every day that a Canadian enjoys the distinguished privilege of conversing with a lord or duke.

But serious doubts are entertained, whether these gentlemen really expected to accomplish the object for which their journey was ostensibly undertaken. There is good ground, indeed, for the belief, that this was neither expected nor desired. The whole movement was evidently intended as a ruse, to draw off public attention from the more important political questions of the day. The members of the Government adopted a policy which they afterwards discovered to be quite impracticable, and entirely opposed to the wishes of the majority of the people; but rather than admit that they had committed a blunder, ambassadors are appointed to confer with the Imperial authorities, and the representatives of the other British American Provinces on the subject. These ambassadors, however, are instructed to submit proposals on the part of Canada, which it was well known would not be accepted. The result is just what might have been anticipated. The Canadian delegates were not prepared to give the guarantees, that the other parties to the contract had been led to expect; and of course no arrangements could be entered into. Thus stands this ill-considered scheme for connecting the British American Provinces by railroad. After months of mature deliberation, a policy is adopted, so absurd in its details as to drive from the Cabinet one of its most honest and consistent members.—There is not sufficient moral courage left to carry it out, and it is finally abandoned; the sending of delegates to England being merely intended to cover an ignominious retreat. It is difficult to conjecture what other hobby will be set up, on which to ride through next session of parliament. Has no member of the Government a sufficient amount of inventive genius to concoct some gigantic scheme to save the sinking ship? Can nobody propose to open up the Great North west territory, with provincial funds, or to build a railroad to the Pacific, or one to the moon? Here is an opportunity to become famous! This is the tide in ministerial affairs.—Is there no rising man to take it a

the flow, and ride on to fortune?—If not, the future is beset with shoals and quicksands of no ordinary character.

The Elections.

The following are the returned Candidates for the different townships in vicinities as far as we have heard from.—Markham—Ward No. 1, James Bowman with a majority of 28; Ward No. 2, Robert Marsh, with a majority of 39; Ward No. 3, A. Barker with a majority of 20; Ward No. 4, John Bowman, with a majority of 23; Ward 5 W. M. Button, returned without opposition. Vaughan.—The old Councillors have been returned without opposition, that is Messrs. R. J. Arnold, W. Cook, John Brown, H. S. Howland and A. Jeffrey.

IN THE VILLAGE OF AURORA.—The following parties have been returned:—Messrs. Halladay, Doan, Ashton, Boyd, and Stephenson. George J. Bores has been elected Mayor of Toronto.

Wesleyan Missionary Meeting.

The Wesleyan Methodist's on Yonge Street Circuit North, are holding their annual Missionary Meetings at present. On Wednesday evening last, they had a very successful turn out in their Church in this place. The speakers were the Rev. Messrs. Lavell, Price, Howard, Ferguson and Ware, who entertained the assembly for upwards of four hours, on a highly instructive and interesting subject. Amos Wright Esq. M.P.P. presided.

Wild Men of Borneo.

These curiosities were exhibited in our village on Monday and Tuesday last.—They are two of the finest little fellows ever seen, and are attracting crowds to witness their feats of strength unparalleled.

Sheep Worried by Dogs.

Mr. John Palmer, of this village, had on Sabbath morning last, ten splendid sheep worried by dogs; five of them were completely dead, and the others are not expected to recover.

Correspondence.

A Yankee on the Stamp.

(To the Editor of the York Herald.)

DEAR SIR,—Primit me, through the columns of your paper, to announce that a public lecture was delivered a few evenings ago in a certain School-house, situated on the 3d cou. of Markham, on the subject of "Slavery." By a person whom I would suppose to be a "Skeddaddled Yankee. My reasons for coming to this conclusion is—that no Briton could ever have estimated England in such a vile and slanderous manner, and with such bombast and impudence have extolled the Northern States of America so undeservedly. Unless all his affections for his country has become alienated by having suffered the just punishment of law for some of his offences, and withing with mortification on account, has taken this feeble though asphic mode of retaliation.—But when I consider all circumstances carefully the boastful sayings in which he indulges his gestures, but more particularly his nasal tone of speech so peculiar to the people on the other side of the water, I feel pretty well satisfied that he is a Skeddaddler; although I would not say that he is that abolitionist who a few years ago, the better to enable himself to carry on the glorious work of the negro emancipation, kidnapped a negro, took him down South and sold him for a \$1000. Now, Mr. Editor, with your permission I will endeavor to place before the readers of your loyal and patriotic paper a few of his arguments, if they were worthy of that name—for they were merely assertions without proof. The first of these assertions which I deem worthy of notice, are his ideas about the Romans. He says the Romans were by no means a civilized people. He then points out their barbarous customs, their oppression in trampling upon all the sacred rights of mankind; their cruel and unchristian and their degrading, as a proof that he is right, this savage state of things he then attributed to the Roman custom of holding slaves, which according to him says produced the downfall of that mighty empire. The next flight of his imagination brings us down to the commencement of the African Slave Trade. He says that our country, he said, the reason why that race, (meaning the negro) was more particularly doomed to slavery than any other, unless it was their dark complexion. In every other respect he considered them by no means inferior to any other race equally uncivilized. They had made a degree of civilization, they had produced many talented and learned men; and in fact they were a superior and noble race. However, with all these redeeming qualities in their favor, their color or their hard constitution, he did not know which had made them a mark for the cupidity and avarice of European nations, in which he held that England had taken the most prominent part, both as regards the extensive scale in which she carried it on, and the manner in which she carried it on, to accomplish their diabolical purposes. To such an extent, he observes, did England carry on this heinous and accursed traffic, that it was produced by all the great, the wise and the good, that the vengeance of an avenging God would be poured out upon that guilty nation, and that speedily and most effectually.—It is impossible, he continues, for English society to escape the awful effects of slavery; its contaminating and demoralizing influences soon become apparent in its bosom. The people of the Northern States, he says, had not struggled nobly to drive the accursed system forever from their shores, but the evil existed at the time they gained their independence as a land they left them by England. Hence the difficulty which has hitherto (7) some a freedom have to surmount an order to eradicate it; but the cause of freedom will have a bright and a glorious termination. The Skeddaddler went on to inform us of what we steadily knew

the his sympathies were with the North in this struggle, and he expressed his confidence that not only he would take offence at his enjoying his own opinion in this, but give him credit and join him in his sympathy, alleging that it is a sacred right of man to enjoy his own free opinion. Our Yankee friend's next attempt is to prove that the civil war now raging in the United States, or rather destined State, is entirely a war for and against Slavery. The North gloriously fighting with a determination to abolish it; the South, with its 4,000,000 of slaves, with a seal worthy of a better cause, equally determined to maintain it. He would have us believe, he said, that many people in this country sympathized with the South in their untidy struggle, and there might be some such characters in this audience; but it was ridiculous to hear the arguments of these Southern sympathizers. They appeared to believe that the North was not waging a war against slavery, yet he thought this matter would have been forever set at rest by President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation—a proclamation in which he (the lecturer) gloried. But these deluded Southern sympathizers, who, perhaps, in sympathy with a degree of persistence, which plainly indicates that they are not rational beings. He next approaches a case which seems nearer his heart than ever, the negro emancipation, the glorious cause of Republicanism, and the progress of the world, handle the subject. With great assurance and impudence he went on to inform us that he and his fellow countrymen, who are R-publicans of government was just the kind of government best calculated to elevate the negro. Under the influence of the United States had risen to a great and proud position, second to no other power in the world; and the rapidity of its growing greatness had excited the dread envy and even admiration of the whole civilized world. Mr. Editor, if you get the worst words, at least the substance of the language we were called upon to endure on the evening in question; and I do not exceed the bounds of moderation when I say that the Yankee Skeddaddler's audience deserves credit for their patience. Any person who in the United States would stand up before an audience of American citizens, and utter sentiments so antagonistic to their feelings, as these sentiments are to the ears of British subjects, would place himself in the degrading position of a common slave, a negro, or a heathen. The state of decomposition, to be exact, if not even worse. This is one of the great and excellent privileges of Republicanism, whereas it permits the mob to administer justice or injustice as they deem proper upon omniscient babies. On the contrary, in a Republic, the laws are applied to all alike, and no man is exempted to endure a Monarchical form of government, we must patiently listen to an amount of twaddle without daring to resort to the same means of retaliation employed by the people of the neg. being rejected. I cannot conceive how a Skeddaddler could have come over here to lecture on Slavery—a country, where slavery never existed. On the contrary, living as we are under the protection of that flag which has for a thousand years been the badge and the honor, it is almost the only country in the world, which has possessed out of Africa can hold property.—However, it is quite evident that the slavery question is not the principal object of his mission, which, probably he is endeavoring to mislead the minds of Canadians as to the true position of the United States, the better to prepare them for an annexation to the United States, when the proper time arrives to carry that scheme into effect. But he may say a still more absurd object in view, and that is, to excite his countrymen to try to induce his fellow Skeddaddlers to return to their country and their duty, and there assist the delinquent portion of the North in the defence of Washington against the Southern invader—a glorious cause which he is endeavoring to excite his countrymen to try to induce his fellow Skeddaddlers to return to their country and their duty, and there assist the delinquent portion of the North in the defence of Washington against the Southern invader—a glorious cause which he is endeavoring to excite his countrymen to try to induce his fellow Skeddaddlers to return to their country and their duty, and there assist the delinquent portion of the North in the defence of Washington against the Southern invader—a glorious cause which he is endeavoring to excite his countrymen to try to induce his fellow Skeddaddlers to return to their country and their duty, and there assist the delinquent portion of 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