at once to any curative influence however powerful. Nor do water cure physicians by any means pretend to cure all who come to them for help. "The curability of disease depends upon the latent stamina, or strength of the constitution relatively to the nature and extent of the functional disturbance, or organic alteration; taking it as a condition, that the primary cause of the malady, has ceased to operate."

If I might be forgiven a word of caution, I would say, that simple as Water Cure seems, and easily as a knowledge of its principles may be acquired, yet it may, and sometimes does become dangerous, in the hands of the ignorant and unskilful. Surely, however, this should be no reason, why parents should not endeavor to acquire some knowledge of the system. Any earnest mother, might easily obtain information enough to enable her to do justice to her children, and yet dispense with nauseous and expensive drugs. The writer has several times seen croup, that insidious and dangerous disease, almost instantaneously deprived of its terrors by the application of water. In measles and scarlet fever too, those diseases which have caused many a fond parent to mourn for their lost darling, it has been proved, that children when treated Hydropathically, run very little risk, and if they have lived plainly before, and possess an ordinary sound constitution, none whatever.

I fear, Mr. Editor, that you will think I have encroached too much on your patience, and on that of your readers, and taken up too much of your valuable paper. With thanks for your permission to occupy so much of it, I would conclude with another quotation from Dr. Balbirnie, which, being the opinion of a regularly educated medical man, of good standing in the profession, may have some weight with those, who would not give much for the opinion of a *mere Water Cure doctor*. "The largest and ablest medical practice has proved, that free air, plain diet, graduated exercise, early hours and simple habits, are the means in addition to water internally and externally applied, which best maintain the body in a state of health, which most exalt the energies and the nervous system, and most aid the Natural conservative powers in throwing off chronic disease."

Trusting, dear Sir, that at least I have not been the means of doing any harm, I am

Respectfully yours,

AQUA PURA.

Glen Haven, N. Y., Jan. 28th, 1856.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR,—Many of your readers, the writer among the number, have been looking in your paper from time to time for notices of the lectures delivered in Almonte since the 8th ult. Will you have the kindness to allow me to make an humble attempt, partially and with brevity, to supply a deficiency not altogether creditable to the lecture committee?

On the 15th ult., Mr. John Scott, of Almonte was, without any previous notice, called upon to address an audience, assembled for the purpose of hearing the Rev. Mr. Atkins of Smith's Falls, whose arrival some untoward accident had prevented. The call, though unexpected, was obligingly responded to by the *extempore* lecturer, who delivered an interesting address on the subject of Railways.

The following Tuesday evening the Rev. Mr. Morrison of Beckwith lectured on "The Conscience." The writer may possibly be somewhat singular in his views on such matters, but he cannot help expressing his regret, that however interesting, instructive, and edifying the lecture might have been regarded if delivered from the *pulpit*, its author did not do himself the justice he might so easily have done by the choice of a subject more in keeping with what is usually expected in a course of public lectures.

On the 29th the Rev. Mr. Atkins, whose name has been already mentioned, delivered his lecture on "The vastness and age of the material universe." The writer would not presume to attempt a description of it. It was crammed (if the word may be allowed) with information about the sizes, distances, numbers and movements of the heavenly bodies; set out with a rich garniture of bold and beautiful ideas of the wisdom, power, and goodness of God;—quickening the pulses of his hearers with grateful emotion at the suggested thought that God's creation, of which we formed a part was Infinite; that to us his rational creatures, He had given an *Eternity* for the exploration of its wonders; and that, in adaptation to the sphere in which we had been placed, He had endowed us with an intelligence capable of *limitless expansion*. The gentleman who gave such a lecture can well afford to pardon the observation, that if time had permitted him to explain some of the scientific terms which he found it necessary to use, it would have added to the deep and general interest with which it was received.

A friend has handed your correspondent a letter for you on the subject of Mr. Gray's lecture, which he begs to hand you herewith.

The Rev. Mr, Henderson of Fitzroy, lectured last Tuesday evening. Having heard much of the reverend gentleman's ability, the writer regrets much that he had not the opportunity of hearing him on this occasion; and hopes that some one more fortunate will favor your readers with a copious notice of his lecture.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Respectfully yours,

EIKCEL.

Ramsay, 18th Feb., 1856.

MR. GRAY'S LECTURE.

MR. EDITOR, SIR,—

On the evening of the 5th inst, the Rev. Mr. Gray of Beckwith, delivered the sixth of the series of lectures which are now being given in the Temperance Hall, Almonte. The subject was "The Crusades." The Rev. gentleman had evidently bestowed care and thought on his subject, which had grown so in his hands that he found it impossible to do more in one lecture than fairly secure its introduction; which he did by passing in rapid review, yet with graphic force and earnestness, mingled with a quiet humor peculiarly his own, the times, circumstances and events, out of which the Holy wars arose. We shall not attempt to follow him over the vast field which he traversed so ably, beginning with the falling Roman empire, and ending with the march, across Europe to the Holy Land, of Peter the Hermit, at the head of 80,000 motley followers. We could fi[illegible] *see*, so vividly were his pictures sketched, [illegible] tide of northern barbarism as it rolled [illegible] wave after wave, to the very heart of [illegible]rial Rome,—its rough and tempestuous, [illegible] many respects, not impure waters flowing [illegible] the same channels in which ran the once c[illegible] and life giving, but now turbid streams [illegible] Christian faith,—overflowing, and becom[illegible] amalgamated with the stagnant marshes [illegible] intellectual sloth and refined sensuality wh[illegible] in the days of her decadence deformed [illegible] aspect of the proud mistress of the wo[illegible] He proved himself gifted with true eloque[illegible] by finding his way to the hearts of his hear[illegible] alternately provoking a mirthful smile a[illegible] touched on the comic points of a char[illegible] such as, "Walter the moneyless, poor fell[illegible] —and making the breast heave with emo[illegible] as he dwelt on the spirit of self-sacrifice,— pure devotion to which he esteemed [illegible] cause of Christ, that animated Peter [illegible] Hermit, the tattered and barefooted m[illegible] dispensing to the hungry followers, who sh[illegible] his enthusiasm, the rich gifts bestowed on [illegible] by kings and nobles.

In tracing the rise and progress of Isma[illegible] he had occasion to delineate the charact[illegible] Mahomet. As the speaker in a tone an[illegible] language that carried with them convictio[illegible] truth, described him as "the earnest, inte[illegible]tual, truthful arab," who, deceiving only [illegible] far as he was self-deceived, had done muc[illegible] improve and elevate the character of his [illegible]ple, we could not help feeling a secret [illegible] tempt for ourselves at having been so [illegible] imposed on by the common fallacy [illegible] "imposter" and Mahomet were synony[illegible] terms. Another proof Mr. Editor, that [illegible] live in an age of progress; a clergyman [illegible] the stern Presbyterian Church of Can[illegible] faithfully exposing to view the bright as [illegible] as the dark side of the picture was not al[illegible] to do justice to popes, monks and here[illegible] and even to the founder of Islamism himse[illegible]

The lecturer spoke for an hour and a ha[illegible] and when he had finished, it seemed to his s[illegible] bound audience as if he could not have spo[illegible] half that time. It is to be hoped that [illegible] Gray will at no distant date be induced [illegible] favor us with the other half of his lecture, the event of which

"MAY WE BE THERE TO HEAR."

A PLEASED HEARER.

Ramsay, 13th Feb., 1856.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROP[illegible]

Halifax, Sunday, 4 P. M.

The "Canada" arrived at 4 A. M. T[illegible] "Belgique" is still at Southampton. H[illegible] engines, the passengers' money, and [illegible] cargo have been taken out, and found [illegible] much injured. The ship goes into gravi[illegible] dock.

The London "Morning Advertiser" sa[illegible] "We regret to hear that an interview wh[illegible] Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had [illegible]gether at the Foreign Office, on Tuesday, ve[illegible] angry words passed between them relative [illegible] the Central American question.

PEACE NEGOCIATIONS.

The despatches of the Russian Governme[illegible] completing and confirming the telegraph[illegible] announcement of the unconditional acceptan[illegible] of the Austrian propositions, were received [illegible] Vienna, on the 23rd, and couriers immediate[illegible] conveyed them to London and Paris. A me[illegible]orandum, embodying the propositions, h[illegible] been signed at Vienna and sent to Paris a[illegible] London.

It is reported that the Congress will me[illegible] at Paris, February, 19, and that very litt[illegible] time will be lost in the discussion, and t[illegible] whole will be brought to a conclusion on th[illegible] 25th February. The signing of the prelim[illegible]naries, prior to the opening, now awaits th[illegible] arrival of the Turkish Plenipotentiary.

It is said that Prussia refuses to agree t[illegible] the conditions exacted by the allies, prelim[illegible]nary to her admission into the conference[illegible] and that, consequently, she will be exclude[illegible] from the conference, but will be invited t[illegible] sign the final deed of settlement.

Baron Brunow and Count Orloff, are th[illegible] Russian Plenipotaries assisted by Delof an[illegible] Fenton. Clarendon represents England, th[illegible] Marquis D'Azzeglio Sardinia, Count Buo[illegible] Austria, M. Wallenski, France, Dervis[illegible] Pacha Turkey.

Baltic letters received on the 30th speak[illegible] of mild weather, and the resumation of mor[illegible] or less of the navigation of the Pelaum, Ame[illegible] and Cuxhaven. The ice was breaking up.

CRIMEA.

Correspondence from the English camp, January 28, reports the army healthy.

No incidents, except the Russians continue their fire from the north side forts. Gortschakoff has handed over the command to Luders, and issued a valedictory to his Crimean commanders.

The Russians made an expedition over the ice to Kertch, but Gen. Vivian being on the alert, they retired.

MARKETS.

Baring, Brothers, report Markets generally declined—Breadstuffs considerably lower.

Money market more stringent. Consols closed on Friday at 90¾ a 91¼. The Bullion in the Bank of England declined £80,000.

Brown & Shipley quote a decline in Flour of 1s to 1s 6d; Wheat 3d to 6d; Corn 2d to 3d. Prices nominal. Western Canal Flour 37s. White Corn 37s 6d a 39s; Yellow and mixed 36s. White Wheat 11s 2d a 11s 5d; Red 10s 2d a 10s 4d.

Other Circulars quote Western Canal 36s a 37s;—Mixed Corn 35s 6d

Previsions generally dull and lower. New Prime Mess Beef 120s. Lard declined to 60s,—transactions limited.

TWO LOVERS BURNT TO DEATH—TRAGEDY OF MR. FOLEY AND MISS RICHMOND.—The Whitby *Reporter* tells a mournful tale connected with the burning of Mr. Richardson's dwelling house at Prince Albert:—

The flames had enveloped the entire building, before the inmates were aware of their situation, and each on awakening, rushed from the fury of the flames. It was soon discovered that one of Mr. R's. handsome daughters yet remained in the house, and Mr. Foley, a young man, dashed through the flames to rescue the sleeping girl, but neither came out alive! The fire was too powerful for them.

MENDING BROKEN CHINA.—The following old receipt for mending China is said to answer admirably: "Take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water, and stir into it plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes a viscuous paste. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges, and stick them together. In three days the article cannot again be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable." Tying the pieces together, and boiling in milk, is also a good receipt.

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS OF A SHIP'S COMPANY.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

In our shipping intelligence of last week we reported the loss of the *Duncan Ritchie* belonging to Sunderland upon the coast of Newfoundland, on the 25th of December. Since then the owner of the vessel, Mr. France has received a letter from the master Mr. Coundon who corrects the account then published, by stating that the vessel was stranded on the 25th of November, two miles west of Hermitage Bay, and giving a most heart-rending narrative of the sufferings of the crew. He states that on the 16th of November when between Cape Ray and St Paul's, he put the ship under close-reefed top-sails, the wind blowing a strong gale. The pumps were carefully attended to, but the vessel made little or no water at that time. Towards midnight the wind began to veer to the westward blowing a perfect gale, varying from every point of the compass, the cross sea causing the ship to labor and strain much. The wind then got into the northwest, and blew, if possible, harder, the ship making more water. Towards daybreak, while in the act of veering the ship before the wind, a heavy sea struck her on the starboard side, carrying away quarter boad bulwarks, stanchions, filling the deck taking an ordinary seaman overboard, and causing the ship to make a great deal more water. The master got the ship before the wind, and kept both going. He ran her five hours before the gale but the leak gained fast on the pumps, when the ships became unmanageable. At about 10 A.M. he furled both top-sails, and ran bare poles, keeping both pumps going. He sent the carpenter into the lazaretto, but before that officer could get on deck again the water was three feet in the lower deck. At noon the vessel filled and blew up the hatcher. At that moment the master saw nothing before him but death for the wind and sea were dreadful. He ordered all hands into the rigging and brought the ship to, She came to the wind but the first sea swept the decks of everything—boats water-casks, front of the cabin—everything overboard, both inside and out of the cabin. The master chief mate and second mate had not a change of clothes to put on. The crew remained twenty-four hours in the tops. It was snowing and freezing all the time. Some of the crew were so benumbed that they could not move. The master and a few of the men got on deck, and got out of the cabin about half a hundred weight of bread from the top of the bread locker that was not wet with salt water and conveyed it to the tops—nine men in each top, in which they remained twenty-four hours longer. The gale moderated a little; they then cut all away above the mastheads, which eased her very much. Toward night again the gale increased. They had to take to the tops again and there they remained four nights longer. Part of the crew on each top began to lose the use of their feet and hands, and what was worse, they had not a drop of water and their thirst was fearful, which made them look at each other with frightful despair. The looks of the men the master states, he will never forget for hungar is nothing to thirst, and the cold was so piercing he thought that the crew would have all been frozen to death. On the sixth day six of the crew were unable to move having no use of their feet or legs, and those who were not so bad had to carry the others down. In this sad condition the master says that his crew seemed to want nothing but water. But God remembered them in his mercy, for it remained calm for about eight hours and snowed. They then saved about nine gallons of snow water and got it up into each top. The next morning at daybreak the Isle of Miquelon was in view. It lies about six miles to the westward of St. Peter's and was about ten miles from the ships; but they had no boats to help them. On the seventh day they had to take to the tops again for twenty hours, having to carry the frost-bitten men up with them. On the eight day the wind changed. The only sails left were the fore and main top sails. They got them set, and drifted, and sailed down the coast of Newfoundland. On the morning of the ninth day being 25th November, the ship drifted ashore. At the time she went on shore the master had eleven men frost-bitten; but after she went on shore they all remained 36 hours on the wreck before they got any assistance. They made a raft. The chief mate and two men got safe ashore but could not discover any inhabitants. The ship began to break up; but fortunately, on the 26th, three fishing boats took the poor fellows off the wreck and landed them. The master wrote his letter in bed, and he was sorry to state that the people living on the coast were not only plundering the vessel but stealing the effects of his unfortunate crew. They will be sent home.

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILROAD.

The Directors of the Brockville and Ottawa Rail Road, are evidently on the alert. Offers are being made to build the road and one gentleman we have seen, J.B. Moore, Esq., of the Estern Townships is prepared to enter into arrangements with the Directors.

It is said that the township of Elizabeth town has been advised to have nothing further to do in the matter of the guarantee. Whether this advice will be acted upon remains yet to be seen. One thing we would advise *all* the interested municipalities to do, is this—let further issues depend upon the *bona fide* investment of the contractor. If a new contractor enter the field, and goes on expending *his own money* to the amount of £20,000, £30,000 or £40,000 without running in debt to every man, woman, and child in the neighborhood then the municipalities would be perfectly justified in issuing debentures—not otherwise. Indeed under the circumstances we have stated, we would consider the municipalities stood in the light of their own interests if they withheld their aid from a *really interested* contractor; that is a contractor or contractors willing to seek the confidence of the people by a liberal expenditure of their own money in carrying out the work.

So far as we can learn, Mr Moore who had a large contract on the Richmond and Quebec line, is a perfectly responsible gentleman, having at his disposal, on his own account, some £30,000 or £40,000, which amount, if required, could be doubled by other parties who are willing to share in the work of completing the road. Matters therefore, look much more cheering than they have done for some time back.—*Recorder.*

ADVENTURE WITH A WOLF.—The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* tells the following story:—"A few days since while riding in the rear of our town, in a small ravine, through which a streamlet takes its quiet way beneath its crystal covering, and whose irrigation has produced tall grasses and shrubs that make a hiding place for game, I came suddenly upon a large black wolf. He was scratching at a thin place in the ice, and seemed almost famished for water. When he saw me he started on full run for the forest in the river bottom. I keep upon his heels, and tried to ride upon him. He was almost exhausted, and just as I supposed he would give out, he slipped into the hollow of a large cotton-wood tree. I stopped the hole through which he entered and came back to town and got an axe and the dogs and the assistance of Frank Mahan and Wm. Palmer and together we returned to cut him out. The dogs were anxious and we were prepared with our guns to receive him. When we made a large hole about four feet from the ground the dogs jumped at it on the outside, and the wolf on the inside and such barking, growling, snapping and howling I never heard before. It made the woods resound for a great distance, and brought several of the neighbors to the spot. Things continued so for a while and we consulted what had best be done. We could not shoot the wolf through this opening without too great a risk of killing the dogs, for he only appeared at the inside when the dogs were at the outside. We finally concluded to stop the hole that we had made, and fell the tree by cutting a narrow gash around it. The tree came down a little sooner than we expected.—Frank Mahan had the axe lifted for another stroke, as it went over with a crash. The wolf, with bristled back, and glaring eyes, and glittering teeth leaped at his throat with terrible ferocity. The descending axe met half-way cleaving its skull and laying it dead at his feet. We had no time to express our wonder and congratulations at his narrow and singular escape before our attention was called to that which filled us with amazement if not dread. It was a human skeleton of medium size and of a female hidden in the cavity of the tree. Its posture was erect and the bones were held together by a kind of clear integument that seemed to cover like a transparent skin the entire frame. The jar of the felled tree severed several of the joints and we drew them all out and placed them again in form. The proportions were perfect and the limbs straight—indicating a contour, when in flesh, of perfect symmetry. Who could it have been that thus perished years ago in this wild forest, and how came her death in this strange place were queries that were immediately suggested. Could it have been some maiden, who like the bride in the 'Misletoe Bough,' had concealed herself from her lover in the heart of this old tree and became fastened there and died?"

RAVAGES OF WOLVES IN OHIO. *Two Persons Devoured.*—Owing to the extreme cold weather for some time past, the wolves in Pottawattamie county have become dangerous neighbors. Poultry yards and sheep folds have been robbed to a frightful extent and in sundry instances the hungry beasts have not been inclined to spare the human species. About three weeks ago, a man was returning from a prayer meeting accompanied by his two daughters, one sixteen and the other twenty-three years of age. They were all riding the same horse when suddenly a pack of timber wolves assailed them and being unable to escape by flight they attempted to defend themselves. But the ferocious brutes attacked the horse rendering him unmanageable. The eldest daughter was partly thrown and partly dragged to the ground and instantly devoured. This enabled the father and other daughter to escape. Several neighbors were soon mustered, but upon repairing to the spto nothing was found but one shoe and a very few remnants of the unfortunate girl's clothing. A boy about thirteen years old left his father's house to get water at a spring which was about half a mile distant, since that time nothing has been seen of him. The pail was found near the spring; also some marks of blood and a lock or two of hair. Several persons have been chased by these savage monsters.—*Keokuk Post*, Jan. 11.

A patent has just been taken out by a gentleman of New York for the prevention of the counterfeiting of bank bills in every manner, either by photographing, altering or otherwise, and so highly approved is his invention that four of the banks of that city will at once proceed to issue bills after this new method, having secured from the patentee the privilege of so doing. This valuable and useful invention is the result of chemical experiments, at first engaged in for mere pastime, but thereafter continued for a period of more than eight months, as new results were brought to light from time to time, until at length these efforts have been crowned with complete success. The paper to be used for the new bills is of a light straw color; red is also employed. These colors are rendered necessary by the chemical process to which the paper is required to be subjected in its manufacture:

The Long Point (Simcoe) *Advocate* says:—About 7 o'clock on Friday night the 25th inst., the house of Mr A. Mc Farland, on the Canga road, about eight miles below Jarvis, was destroyed by fire, and with his whole family of five children were burned to death. The eldest was about nine years of age, the two youngest were twins of two years. Our informant states that he and another were the first at the burning building; they made every effort to reach the little sufferers, but in vain, there being but one door opening into the burning house, (the roof of which had already fallen in), and two half sash windows. When they first arrived they thought they heard a noise, and broke in these windows, but were met with a stream of fire, and in less than ten minutes afterwards, the whole building was level with the ground. Just at this time, the parents (who had been on a visit to a sick neighbor) arrived at the remains of what was two hours before, their peaceful and happy home, and it was not until two afterwards that a few charred and black masses, met their horrid gaze, as all that remained of their five healthy children. The agony of the bereaved parents we can sympathise with, but cannot describe. So sudden and frightful a bereavement is sufficient to unseat reason from its throne. This is another lesson of caution to house-keepers. The fire is supposed to have originated from a barrel of ashes standing near a corner of the house. We trust that many fond, but careless parents, may find this a salutary warning.

The Montreal Temperance Society has prepared and adopted the following form of petition to be signed by the inhabitants of every Township, Town and Village in the country. The friends of Temperance in each locality may draft it on sheets of paper addressed to each branch of the legislature:

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in Parliament Assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That your Petitioners regard Intemperance as a great moral and social evil, destroying health virtue and happiness; producing disease lunacy and crime; entailing heavy burdens on society and erecting a fatal barrier in the path of individual and national progress

That your Petitioners regard Total Abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as the only effectual means of prevention or cure of this great evil; but, as persuasion has but little effect on the weak or the wicked, your Petitioners deem it the duty of a wise and patriotic Government to protect the community from the immense pecuniary sacrifices the mental and physical maladies the outrages on life and property and the moral contamination consequent on the use of alcoholic beverages.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to pass a Legislative enactment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal or mechanical purposes.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The following appeal in favor of the Sabbath is from the pen of the Rev. R. F. Burns, and is worthy of the serious attention of the Christian community:

It has been officially announced that Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on the 15th of February. In view of this, it behoves the friends of the Sabbath to bestir themselves. The agitation, suspended for a time, from unavoidable causes, must be resumed and prosecuted with redoubled energy. The necessity is greater than ever. The evil is increasing every day. The rapid strides our rising country is making in the carreer of improvement, originate new forms of Sabbath desecration, while they widen the range and aggravate the dangers of the old. We invite special attention, at present to those forms which have enjoyed Government countenance, and for whose abolition Government interposition has been sought. At the period of our last campaign there were *one thousand* and twenty-six Post Offices regularly open on the Sabbath, requiring the services of at least two thousand five hundred individuals, not including the multitudes that have to do with the transmission and delivery of the Mails. The numbers now must be greatly increased. It matters not how short the time may be. The sanctity of the Sabbath is as really invaded by the employment of one hour as of twelve. Besides the time during which the offices are open, is no index of the amount of labor required. A vast amount removed beyond the public eye is expended in receiving and sending off Mails. This is enough to take away the taste, if not the time, for engaging in religious duty. Nor can the Divine blessing be expected to accompany attendance on ordinances that forms a sequel to such a secular routine.—Thus are thousands of our fellow countrymen in this department alone, virtually deprived altogether of a privilage we claim for ourselves, and to which they are as legitimately entitled. They are so deprived by us; for, as members of the body politic we share the responsibility unless we lift a protest against it, and do what in us lies to provide a remedy. Many upright and conscientious individuals too, are debarred from a service in which these qualities are particularly needed. They will not rob God nor violate conscience. In such hands the interests of the public are most likely to be cared for. It is not fair that because of their loyalty to their Heavenly Sovereign, they should suffer any loss, or be bereft of any advantage. The plea of necessity and mercy cannot be urged. Our father never dreamed of it with means of transit so miserably inferior. They were contented to rest the Sabbath Day according to the commandment, when as many days as now there are hours had to be spent in travelling. With them there might seem to be the shadow of an excuse. With us there is none. What excuse can there be for despatching a letter on the Sabbath, when a telegraphic communication on Saturday or Monday can meet every emergency? It seems a poor return to render to that benevolent Being, who has given us such locomotive advantages, to convert these into vehicles for breaking his laws, and tarnishing an institution so highly revered.—In the Metropolis of the world, there has been no Postal delivery on the Sabbath for years; no inconvenience has been felt in consequence. An attempt made some time since by an infidel faction to bring about a change, was signally defeated. The great mass of the intelligent and influential citizens rose in their might, and immediately quashed it. Surely a plan which works so well in London will work equally well in Canada, whose population and commerce are hardly so great, if it gets from us but a fair trial.

This plan has been tried too in the sister Provinces of Nova Scotia, and has wrought admirably. The evidence gathered from all parts of our own Province, and given in to our Parliamentary Committee of 1853 fully bears out that no injury would be sustained by the social or commercial interests of our country, were the same plan adopted with us. But even supposing that serious inconvenience and injury might ensue we would still be bound to put an end to the present system. We must obey God irrespective altogether of the mercenary consideration of profit and loss. The Sabbath desecration on the Canals must be nearly as great as in connexion with the Post Office, And there is reason to fear that on some of our Railways Sabbath labor, either stated or occasional, is carried on to an alarming extent, and is daily increasing.—The most of the considerations which have been noticed with respect to the Post Office, apply with additional force to these, Let us endeavor by every competent means to arrest the progress of these great and growing evils.

1st. Let memorials of Government be immediately transmitted. During our last effort nearly two hundred such petitions were sent signed by more than twelve thousand.—Let there be no shortcoming this time.

2nd. *Meetings* should be convened throughout every corner of the Province that by direct oral appeals, the subject in its more public and practical bearing may be pressed on the notice of the community. At such meetings, petitions should be submitted and signed by Chairman and Secretary, in name of the meeting.

3rd. Tracts, pithy and pointed; Books like Edwards' Sabbath Manual, Waterbury, Dwight and Aguew on the Sabbath, and the Prize Essays of the Working Men should be widely circulated. This might be very easily and efficiently done through *Colporteurs.*

4th. *The Press* should be largely taken advantage of by Ministers and others to counteract the pernicious views that are afloat on the general subject and to disseminate views of a sound scriptural character. Many journals in the province have come out nobly, and rendered signal service. In addition to the excellent editorials they from time to time contain it would be well if the columns of papers and periodicals throughout all parts of the province, received occasionally contributions in the form of short, popular articles on different departments of the subject. Never were the enemies of the Sabbath more active in wielding this powerful weapon. The popular literature of this day is largely impregnated with an anti-Sabbath spirit. The *Westminster Review* with the industry and ingenuity of a Penelope, weaves over and over again webs of sophistry which scores of times have been unravelled and torn into shreds. The "*Times*," with easy, elastic conscience, and Boanerges voice, gives vent to its stale and shallow bigotry and latitudinarianism. "*Punch*," cracks his merry jokes, deals out his flippant sneers. It is said to find a genia soul like Dickens joining with the "faithless and the scoffing crew" who would set an extinguisher on this "Torch of Time," and wrest from us this "Pearl of Days." Most of the popular novel writers have thus prostituted their talents. In this particular form the enemy is coming in like a flood amongst us and we should be no less zealous in lifting up a standard against him.

The London Globe announces that her Majesty has signified her intention of opening Parliament in person. The Earl of Glasford will move the address in the Lords, and it will be seconded by the Earl of Abingdon. The address in the commons will be moved by the Hon. G. H. C. Byng, M. P. for Tavistock, and seconded by Mr. W. E. Baxter, M. P. for Montrose. It was to have been opened on the 31st ultimo.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

February, 14th.

Flour—Market 12½ cents lower and demand more active. Sales 6,000 brls at $5,37 to 7,75 for common to extra state and Michigan; $7,87 to 8,25 for fancy and low grades extra western; 300 brls Canadian sold at $7,75 to 9,75.

Wheat—Market rules heavy; small sales red Tennessee at $2,87½.

Corn is dull and nominal and 2c to 3c lower.

Pork unchanged. Sales 500 brls at $16 to 16,12 for mess and $14 for prime.

Lard heavy, with moderate sales.

Ashes—Small sales at $6,50 for pots and $7,75 for pearls

Stocks are active and buoyant. Money plenty and lower—on call at 6 to 7 per cent and 8 to 9 for short first class paper. Exchange firmer at 108 ⅞ for best bills.

Married,

By the Rev. James Smith, on the 15th inst., Mr. John Cram, of Ashton, to Miss Margaret Snedden, of Ramsay.

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION.

ALL parties indebted to the Subscriber whose accounts were due 1st January last, past, will do well to attend to this notice by immediate payment; as no further warning will be given.

MACFARLANE & ANDERSON.

Ramsay, 20th Feb. 1856.

CAUTION,

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons from purchasing a Note of Hand, signed by me in favor of John McLane or bearer, for the sum of Eight Pounds Ten Shillings, past due, as I have received no value for the same and will not pay the said note.

THOMAS CHURCH.

23-e*.

NOTICE.

THE Tenders for the erection of a Town Hall and Lockup in the Village of Pakenham, will be received by Mr. James McAdam, Innkeeper, until Tuesday the 26th inst., at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M. Specification of the building may be seen on application to Mr. McAdam.

JAMES CONNERY.

Town Clerk.

Pakenham, Feb. 15th, 1856. 23-c.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of John Sumner, Esq. to the 5th day of March, next, from parties willing to contract for the Pewing and Pulpiting of Christ Church, Ashton, according to a plan to be seen at the office of the said John Sumner. The Committee finding the Timber, and not binding themselves to accept any tender.

JOHN SUMNER,
THOMAS GARLAND,
ANDREW FLEMMING,
JAMES FLEMING,
HIRAM SYKES,

Committee.

Ashton, 16th Feb., 1856. 23-a.

AUCTION!

WILL be Sold by PUBLIC SALE, in the premises lately occupied by Mr. J. A. Burwash, AT THE VILLAGE OF ALMONTE!!

Ramsay,

On *MONDAY, the 4th day of March next.*

A large quantity of HOUSEHOLD AND SHOP FURNITURE!!!

Consisting in part of Centre Tables, Covered Sofas, Hair Bottom Chairs, Large Frame Looking-Glasses, Small ditto; High Post and French Bedsteads, Chests of Drawers and Book Case; Settees, Wardrope Rocking Chairs, Dining and Kitchen Tables, Cooking, Hall and Parlor Stoves, Stovepipes, Washstands, Clocks, Crockery and Glassware, Tinware, Writing Desks, Beam and .... Lamps, and a large quantity of Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

Double and Single Buggies, a lot of Building Material, a quantity of Grain, and a number of other articles.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock forenoon.

TERMS,—*CASH.*

ALEX. LEISHMAN,

Auctioneer.

Ramsay, Feb. 19th, '56. 23-tf

THE CANADIAN NATURALIST AND GEOLOGIST.

The above named Magazine will be devoted to the Natural History and Geology of Canada, and the neighboring British Provinces. It will contain—

1. Description of the Geological formations, rocks, minerals and fossils of those countries, illustrated by suitable wood or stone Engravings.
2. Articles upon the Natural History of the indigenous Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, Fish and Mollusca,—with accounts of their habits, instincts, and geographical distribution.
3. A record of discoveries in the sciences of Geology and Natural History.

It will be issued in numbers, six times in the year, in the months of February, April, June, August, October and December, each number containing from twenty to thirty wood cuts, and one or more lithographic, steel, or copper plates, according to circumstances. These will consist of original drawings from Canadian specimens or copies from the best published authorities. The six numbers of each year will form a book of 480 pages, with over 120 engravings and a glossarial index, which will accompany the last number of the year. Like most other periodicals, its contents will be in part compiled and in part original matter. The former will be selected from the best English, French and German works, and the latter will be founded upon materials collected in Canada by the subscriber. In this part there will be found descriptions and figures of many new and very remarkable species of extinct animals.

As the work is intended to be useful to young persons, all of whom ought to be well versed in the Geology and Natural History of their native country, the technical terms used will be explained or translated in cases where it may be necessary.

The first number will be issued in a few days.

TERMS.—15s per annum, payable in advance.

All communications to be addressed (post-paid) to the subscriber.

E. BILLINGS.

Ottawa, Feb. 15th, 1856.

GRAND CONCERT.

GEORGE WILSON

Begs to announce to the Inhabitants OF CARLETON-PLACE, and vicinity, that there will be A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT! HELD IN THE School House, Carleton-Place, ON

MONDAY EVENING,

FEBRUARY 25TH, 1856.

And that there will be a series of CONCERTS held in the following named places, on the dates hereafter mentioned:

Carleton-Place, 25th Inst.,
Pakenham, 26th "
Renfrew, 27th "
Beechburgh, 28th "
Pembroke, 29th, & Saturday 1st March,
Portage du Fort, Monday 3rd,
Arnprior, 4th,
Aylmer, 5th,
Ottawa City, 6th,
Richmond, 7th.

Smith's Falls Sax Horn Band!

WILL ATTEND THOSE CONCERTS, IN THEIR Splendid Uniform,

And will play an entire new selection of Slow Marches, Quick Marches, Polkas, Gallops, &c., &c., &c.

MRS. M. E. WILSON,

(Whose unrivalled Vocal abilties never fail to gain applause,) will make her first appearance in the above named places, and will Sing a selection of the most beautiful and popular Songs of the day.

GEORGE WILSON,

Vocalist & Violinist.

H. D. CHALMERS,

Comic Songster.

☞ For Programma and Particulars see hand-bills. ☜

PAY UP! PAY UP!!

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to all indebted to them, to settle before the First of March, without fail and save costs.

CAMPBELL & MORPHY.

Carleton-Place, Feb. 15th, 1856. 23-a

IMPORTANT!

To Whom it may Concern!!

THE Undersigned intimates to those indebted to him, by note of hand or book account, due 1st January last, unless paid by the 25th instant, they will immediately thereafter be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Court for collection.

J. MENZIES.

Ramsay, Feb. 10, '56. 23-a

PUBLIC NOTICE!

AT a Meeting of the Building Committee, for the Erection of a Protestant Church, in the Village of Springtown, Township of Bagot, held this day, Mr. James Wilson was called to the Chair, William Holliday, Secretary,—when it was unanimously resolved—

That the Rev Mr. Thompson of Renfrew, the Rev. Mr. Fraser of McNab, and the Rev Mr. Morris of Pakenham, be associates with Gerrard McCrea, Esq. and Mr. James Wilson, to receive subscriptions to aid in building said Church, and that the Secretary do communicate with the above named Rev'd. Gentlemen, informing them that their co-operation is respectfully solicited.

Moved by Gerrard McCrea, Esq., seconded by Francis Joyce, and

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Editor of the Carleton-Place *Herald*, for insertion.

WM. HOLLIDAY,

Secretary.

Springtown, Feb. 9, '56. 23-e

Brockville & Ottawa Railway.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PARTIES desirous of Tendering for the Completion of this RAILWAY, are informed that Tenders will be received at the Office of the Company until TUESDAY, the FOURTH DAY of MARCH next, at 12 o'clock, noon, addressed to the undersigned.

ROBERT HERVEY,

Secretary B. & O. R. Co.

Brockville, Feb. 13, '56. 23-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted by Note or Book account, to the Estate of J. A. Burwash, late of Almonte, are hereby notified that the said Notes and Accounts are now in the hands of Messrs. J. & J. WYLIE, Ramsay, for collection, and unless immediate payment is made, will be placed with the Clerk of the Court for collection.

Ramsay, Feb. 15, '56. 23-e

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, being appointed Executors to the Estate of the late John Campbell, Carpenter, of Beckwith, deceased; do hereby give notice to all parties having claims against said Estate, to hand them in before the expiration of one month from the date hereof. Likewise, all parties indebted to the Estate, either by Note or Book account, are called upon to make payment of the same.

NOTICE

IS also given, that on FRIDAY the Twenty-ninth inst., there will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, the following Property, viz:—

One Horse, one Cow, two Stoves, one Chest of Tools, a quantity of Oak, Birch and Birdeye Maple Lumber, and several other articles too numerous to mention.

PETER CAMPBELL,
JOHN LAMONT, } Executors
JAMES CONN,

Ashton, Feb. 19th, 1856.

☞ Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

Terms made known on day of sale.