REMARKABLE CREDULITY.

We find in the Washington *Star*, an account of a little sharp practice on the part of a *soi disant* Gipsey woman, who, if she is not really a fortune teller, evidently knows how to find simpletons. Her victim was a man named Cornelius Clark, of Washington.

She went to Clark's house, after having previously ascertained that he had a sick child; and a ked him if he wanted his fortune told, and was refused by Clark; whereupon she gravely informed him that he had a child which had been sick for several years, and that she could cure it in a few days. Completely mystified by the woman's hints, and desirous to afford his child relief from its unfortunate complaint (it having been subject to violent fits for a long period.) Mr. Clark brought his child into the presence of the pretended sorceress, who instantly named its complaint and proposed to cure it in about three weeks. She demanded, and received, a retainer of $5, and then performed some hocus-pocus over it, and laid it in bed. Under its head she placed the $5, wrapped in a piece of paper.

Each day she visited the child, and each day demanded additional money, which Clark gave her, in sums varying from $5 to $40 at a time, and which she always placed under the child's head, and strange to say, the little sufferer, who had been accustomed to almost daily attacks of its dreadful distemper, remained entirely free from them during the three weeks that this "medicine woman" attended it. At last, when Clark had given her all his ready money, amounting to about five hundred dollars, she informed him that she was about to place a spell upon the patient which would forever relieve it of its pains; but that she would require the sum of $2,000 to perform the operation with. Completely "bamboozled" by the arts, Clark went away and mortgaged his house and lot to the Bank of Washington for two thousand dollars, receiving from the clerk twenty $100 notes, which he placed in the gipsey's hands, and which she disposed of as she had done with the previous amounts. She then made her victim shell out all the jewellery and silver ware in the house, consisting of a gold watch and chain, a number of bracelets, ear rings, finger-rings, breast-pins, gold shirt studs, necklaces, silver spoons and goblets, to the value of about five hundred dollars, which he placed in her hands.

She now got ready for her last performance and requested Clark to go up stairs and bring various articles, and a large napkin in which to tie up the valuables. He soon returned with the desired articles, which she spread out, and laying as he supposed, all the cash, jewellery, &c., in a handerchief upon the napkin, made the dupe take it by the corners and tie all securely together and lay it under the sick child's head. She then left and did not return again. After a few days, she not appearing, and he being afraid to disturb the bundle for fear of destroying the magic spell, yet becoming suspicious that it was not right, sent to her boarding house, where he was informed that she had been gone from there for several days. His suspicion was now quite sufficiently strong to overcome his fears for the safety of his child, and rushing to the room he snatched the bundle and tore it open. What was his dismay on finding nothing within it but a few copper cents and some pieces of paper cut in the shape of bank notes; every single article of value was gone, and he ruined!

HOW MUCH TO SLEEP.

The amount of sleep which persons require, varies with the age, habits and condition of men.

If we yield to nature's guidance, instinct will designate the exact quantity required for each with promptitude and accuracy. All know that a night's full, natural sleep, gives an awaking of freshness and vigor, which insures bodily enjoyment for a whole day; but if sleep is broken and disturbed, it is certainly followed by lassitude of body and mind; this palpable fact demonstrates that body and brain, flesh and spirit are recuperated by sleep; it then follows, that the more we work, the more we study, the more sleep we require.—To ascertain how much sleep each one needs, we will give a rule presently; but it is useful to know, that nature will not take too much sleep, except by violent and artificial means: if forced upon her long, obesity, or other form of destructive disease, is inevitable; but if we attempt to rob the body of its requisite amount, debility of body, madness of mind, or premature death will always result, if this violence is persevered in. —There are persons whose voraciousness of time is such, that they consider, that the hours spent in sleep, beyond the briefest number, are hours lost; that if they can go to bed very late, and get up very late, it is so much added to life. We once heard a man say, that no time should be lost, that a book should be always at hand, so that in waiting for dinner, or a friend, we might read, even were it but a line. He practised this. He was accounted one of the greatest minds in the nation; his writings will live when the names of the Presidents will be repeated but once in an age. He lost his mind, and died in his prime! The truly wise will, therefore, yield themselves to nature's apportionment. It is a law of our being, as beneficent as it is wise, that if we are let alone, we wake up of ourselves, as soon as the system has taken an amount of repose proportioned to the exertions of the previous day, and the usual ones of the day following. All that remains, therefore, for us to do, is to aid nature in the outset, or rather avoid acting in such a way as to interfere with her operations, by simply going to bed at a regular hour, with a mind, and body, and stomach unoppressed with the cares and labors and food of the preceding day, and to arise in the morning as soon as we wake up of ourselves, not sleeping a moment in the morning. It is scarcely possible for any one to pursue this course rigidly, if in moderate health, without in a week or two usually securing the following delightful results; an ability to go to sleep within a few moments of laying the head upon the pillow; of sleeping soundly all night and of waking up, refreshed, within a very few minutes of the same time, for weeks together, giving us perhaps an hour more in mid-winter than in summer-time, because mind and body and digestion are more vigorous in winter, when nature favors us by giving longer nights. —*Hall's Journal of Health.*

SCHOOL DANGERS.

Many girls and boys of promise, the great hope of life to yearning parents, are sacrificed, every year, to the cupidity of sordid, or reckless school teachers, aided and abetted by the contemptible vanity of the thoughtless parents themselves. We regard public examinations and school exhibitions a cheat and a sham, in three cases out of four. It is done for the benefit and behoof of the teacher, and to the irreparable injury of the scholar; while the poor dolt of a parent has not sense enough to see through it. We hope never to see a child of ours competitor for any prize or station at school.

Not long since, a gentleman of wealth from the East, consulted us in behalf of an only child, a daughter of seventeen, at school. She was expected to complete her studies, at an academy, in two months. Already she had been preparing for an examination, for some weeks. The report was, that she was so much "interested in her studies, that she barely allowed herself necessary sleep; that she always ate in haste, and went to her books immediately after meals. She had all the symptoms of a commencing decline, and she was determined to "keep up" until the close of the session. Those two months seemed to us an interminable age ahead. We felt as if she ought to have been hurried out of the school-room, without an hour's delay, and driven out among the beautiful hills of her own New England, and scarcely allowed time out of the saddle to take her meals; we felt as if she ought to have been compelled to eat her meals on horseback. But the gratification which was to result to her from a successful examination, outweighed all considerations of the happiness of healthful youth. We declined giving special advice while she was at school. We have no doubt that the reaction which will take place after the examination will, with her previous condition, send her to an early grave—as it has done in multitudes of similar cases before. Parents ought to remember, that reviewing studies for an examination is for the glorification of the teacher, without any commensurate advantage to the scholar.

A young lady, the hope of a widowed mother, and both poor, wrote, only in June last, that she was at school, preparing herself as a teacher, with a view to support herself and mother, by obtaining a position in the school of which she was then only a scholar; but, in order to do that, it was necessary that her examination should entitle her to a diploma. How long and how hard she had been striving, we do not know; but the struggle had been so severe, the tension so great and continued, that she writes:

"A weakness and drowsiness has come over me, from which I cannot arouse myself, and causes me almost to despair of recovery. Mere talking is a weariness. It seems as if I shall never feel wide awake again. I feel as if I could sleep forever. This sleepiness is experienced, not only at noon at night, but also in the early morning. Having always ranked first in my classes at school, I have endeavored, the present year, to maintain my position; but I feel that my health is not equal to the task. It seems that the faculties of my mind are not what they once were, especially my memory. The time is drawing near when the diploma will be awarded to our class. The apprehension of a failure, on my part, weights heavily on my mind; and fail I must, unless I can be aroused from my stupid state. The very efforts I make to keep myself awake in the day-time, often make me sick at heart."

Here is the case of a young brain stimulated to sheer exhaustion, while all the powers of life were failing with it. Out upon it, we say. Let the barbarous customs of the school-room be abolished; and let parents and teachers understand, that education can be so conducted as to make it a self-buoyant process, from the commencement of the alphabet to its successful close. Really competent teachers can make it a delight, instead of a burden and a bore—can make it the meat and drink of those who learn. These are practical teachers, and deserve treble salaries, with the respect and thanks of all the humane.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

GOLD MINES IN BUENOS AYRES.

[From the British Packet.]

The discovery of the immense treasures contained in the "Canada Honda" has put the whole Province in commotion, for every one is getting ready to gorge himself with the seductive metal. After Moral, who brought the first news on Sunday, several others have arrived, who confirm them, and all are unanimous in assuring us that since Thursday last nobody has exacted less than twelve ounces per day, whilst some, in twelve hours of labor, have succeeded in collecting thirty ounces. On Sunday we received the correspondence of St. Rodriguez, which we now insert; but we never believed that there would be such abundance of gold till we saw with our own eyes the remittances that have been made, and the least we can say is, that California and Australia are reproduced in San Luis. The gold is of superior quality, for from essays that were made yesterday 21 carats were obtained. All the remittances made to this capital are in large "pepas" (nuggets) for such is the joy and uproar that no one thinks of even a primary washing. We have seen nuggets of 2¼ ounces of solid gold.

The description of the Canada Honda and its placers that Don Martin de Moussi gave in his work upon the mineral wealth of this Province, falls far short of what they really are; for we have been assured that to collect in a day the quantities above mentioned it is not even necessary to dig into the earth. The processes hitherto known in this Province are very imperfect; the only machinery existing being that of Messrs. Zuviria and Rodriguez, who will undoubtly obtain fabulous results, as long as others do not arrive to compete with them. The want of hands hitherto so severely felt in that locality will completely disappear, and we have no doubt of the abundant success that awaits the multitudes that will flock to the placers, thristing for the coveted metal. This important discovery will make a new era for the Province of San Luis, that must inevitably escape from its natural inaction, to take part in the movement that will be caused by the thousands of individuals that flock to the country that proffers them such treasures."

Such is the glowing description of our contemporary, and our wonder is that any mere man, with such a prize within his reach, could stop to write an editorial upon it. We congratulate the San Luisians; the more in that it will form a seasonable counteractive to all warlike tendencies. Humanitarians will show that it is better that men should dig for gold than fight for it.

SYNOPSIS OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1854.

The President opens by congratulating the country on the contrast of the agitation which existed in Kansas a year ago with the peace and quiet which now prevail. Refers to the Lecompton Constitution, and reaffirms his position on the subject. Thinks that if Kansas had been admitted with that constitution, the same quiet would have been secured at an earlier day. Being perfectly willing to acquiesce in any other constitutional mode of settlement, he signs Mr. English's Bill, and it is probable that when Kansas again applies for admission she will have the population required in that bill. He goes at length into that subject, and recommends the passage of a general law, so that no State shall be admitted unless she has a population sufficient to entitle her to one representative.

Congratulates Congress on the settlement of the Utah affair without bloodshed, compliments the officers of the Army; expresses satisfaction with the course of Governor Cumming; and honorably mentions Col. Kane.

Refers to the importance of treaties recently negotiated with China and Japan, and thinks that the result in the former case justified our neutral policy.

Congratulates the country on the abandonment of the right of search by Great Britain.

In reference to Central America, he says that negotiations are still progressing, and he has not yet abandoned all hope of success.—He also refers to what he stated during last session in this connection. His views on the subject of the Isthmus routes accord with the policy heretofore announced by Mr. Secy. Cass. His only desire is to keep these routes open—asks no other privileges from the United States than those which other nations enjoy—but he will not consent that they shall be closed through the imbecility of the nations who reside near these routes. He regrets that the Nicaragua route has been closed, and speaks of the necessity of enforcing our claims against Costa Rica.

Alludes to Mexico as in a condition of civil war, with scarcely any hope of a restoration to permanent government. Refers to the causes which led to the recent rupture of our diplomatic relations with that country, and speaks well of our Minister's efforts there. If it were not for the hope of obtaining justice from the Liberal party which now appears to be approaching to power in Mexico, the President should recommend the taking possession of a portion of Mexico sufficiently large to indemnify us for all our claims and grievances against her. Refers to that portion of Northern Mexico which borders on our territories, and says there are considerations which claim our attention there. We are interested in the peace of that neighborhood. The lawless Indians enter our settlement in Arizona, and there seems to be no other way in which this difficulty can be remedied than by establishing military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua. He recommends that this should be done in view of the fact that Mexico itself is in a state of anarchy and imbecility, and therefore unable to protect its own frontiers.

With regard to Spain, he refers to the causes which have delayed the appointment of a successor to Mr. Dodge at the Court of Madrid, and says Mr. Preston will go out with powers to settle our difficulties with that country if it be possible to settle them.

He next adverts to Cuba, and says that that Island ought to belong to us, and recommends that steps be taken for its purchase, as we obtain all our new territory by honorable negociations, Cuba should not be an exception.

With regard to the Tariff the President reaffirms his former opinions in favor of specific duties on certain articles, and submits the whole tarriff question to the consideration of Congress.

He then calls attention to the Pacific Railroad, and refers to the Overland mails as showing the practicability of the route.

Among other subjects he reiterates his recommendations to establish a territorial grant in Arizona.

The expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year, according to the Treasury report, are stated at $73,217,947. 46 of which show a diminution on expenses of the last year of $846,838,51. The quantity of public lands sold during the five quarters ending 30th September was $4,804,919, for which was received $2,574,192. The military land warrants located amounted to 6,993,110 acres. Over 10 millions acres of land have been sold, under the Graduation Law of 1854, at the price of 12½ cents per acre. Over 15,000,000 acres have been surveyed, and are ready for market in Kansas and Nebraska. The report of the Indian bureau states the whole number of Indians within our limits at 350,000. Over 393 treaties have been ratified by the Indians since the adoption of the Constitution by which we have asquired 583,163,88 acres of land. The commissioner thinks we have made mistakes in removing the indians from place to place, in assigning them too much land, and in granting them too large annuities.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4, 1858.—Senator Douglas arrived at 8 o'clock last evening.—A salute of 100 guns were fired, and he was escorted by the Mayor and Aldermen to the St. Charles Hotel. Great enthusiasm manifested. The *True Delta* urges his claims to the Presidency.

NEW YORK, Dec, 1858.—The Mass meeting of Jews held on Saturday evening to discuss the Mortara outrage at Bologna, was one of the largest gatherings of that class ever held in this city. Several speeches were made, and resolutions passed denouncing the Bologna outrage in the severest terms.

THE UNITED STATES AND HAYTI.

[From the London Times.]

The details of a grievance said to have been sustained lately by the Haytien Government at the hands of the Washington Cabinet has just transpired, and seem not without importance, although the case will probably be found to have arisen from the absense of sufficient explanations. About a year back a party of American citizens established themselves in the island of Navaza, about 30 miles from the Haytien coast, and which is claimed as a dependency of that country. Their object was to ship cargoes of an inferior kind of guano found in great abundance there. On learning this facts the Haytien Government sent two commissioners to examine. They found a regular establishment, consisting of a wharf, boats, houses, and fifty workmen, provided with a couple of four-pounders and other weapons, and that guano was being actively collected. Thereupon, the Haytien Government sent a formal protest to the American Agent at Port au-Prince, to be forwarded to Washington, and waited the arrival of orders to the interlopers to withdraw. On the 15th of August last, however, two American men-of-war, the Saratoga and another, visited Hayti, and notified that, so far from the Washington Cabinet having any intention to comply with the request made, the vessels had come to protect the alleged intruders, and to warn the Government of Hayti not to interfere with them. The ground assigned was that by an act of Congress of the 18th of August 1856, the American Government had been authorised to protect citizens of the United States who may discover guano in any island "not within the lawful jurisdiction of any other Government." Having given this notice, the Saratoga, without waiting any reply, sailed off. The Haytien Government then sent a new protest to Washington, and in this position the affair at present stands. It is evident from the notice given by the Saratoga that the United States are disposed to deny the Haytien jurisdiction. On the other hand, Hayti asserts that upon that point, from historic precedents and actual facts, there can be no question. Happily, matters of this description are now beyond the possibility of permanent dispute, since the laws that them are so well defined. The United States showed in the analogous case that occurred with Peru about five years back that they were prepared to deal with such cases according to exact and liberal interpretations, and there is reason to anticipate that, if the Haytien proofs are as irrefragable as they are represented and believed to be, there will be not resolution to set them at defiance merely by the exercise of the strong hand.

THE FUSION OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Sir Richard Bethell, as President of the Juridical Society, last night inaugurated the fourth session of that body by an address upon the fusion of law and equity. The hon. and learned gentleman prefaced his remarks by alluding to the inappropriateness of the expression embodying the subject he was called upon to discuss, as conveying no definite idea to those unconnected with the legal profession, and who possibly could not understand that those two portions of jurisprudence were not only distinct but antagonistic. To the mind of lawyers, however, those terms embraced a great subject of recent agitation and important inquiry. He said recent agitation, for when thirteen years ago he, in a distinguished company, ventured to suggest the possibility of that which was now universally admitted to be a necessary legal reform, his suggestion met, if not with open ridicule, at least with ridicule veiled in courtesy; That was the state of feeling upon the subject thirteen years ago, although no other civilized country had ever permitted the separation of those two great elements of jurisprudence, and it would never have found its way into the administration of justice in this country, had it not been for the stubborn obstinacy of the courts of common law in persistingly refusing to take cognizance of equitable pleas. The present double system was chargeable not only with injustice in the shape of expense and delay to the litigants, but also with proving injurious to the development of the philosophical study of jurisprudence, and ought to be at once and for ever done away with. From a total and immediate reform be expected not only a great public good, but an addition to the dignity of our courts of common law, a great advancement of judical science, and the elevation of the mind, and the enlightenment of the intellect of the members of the English bar.

MINUTES OF THE LANARK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Lanark, Dec. 6, 1858.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Council met this day. Present—The Reeve, and Councillors Scott, Mair and Matthie.

The minutes of last session were read and signed.

Communications were read as follows:—

From Messrs. McLear & Co., Toronto, in reference to poll books.

From Hiram H. Bellamy, in reference to drowning the land where the bridge is intended to be erected on the 12th line.

From W. Fraser, in reference to the commutation of statute labor on non resident lands.

Petitions were presented and read, viz:—

From R. M. Beckett, for the use of the Town Hall.

From James Foley, in reference to the bond drawn out for Martin Tims.

From J. Quin, praying for remuneration for labor expended in fencing.

From Robert Drysdale, praying that an extra sum of £30 be granted him as compensation for extras done in erecting the bridge across the Clyde.

Accounts were presented and read as follows:—

From D. H. Mann, A. Campbell, and John Wright.

Mr. Campbell gave notice of a motion to be presented at this sitting, in reference to the Town Hall.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Matthie, that Thomas Deachman be now heard in reference to his claim for extras as pathmaster. Carried.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Matthie, That Thomas Deachman be not allowed the amount of his claim as extras for path master. Carried.

After considerable discussion,

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Mair, that Thomas Deachman be allowed the sum of £3, the same being for acting as Commissioner on the road leading from the village to the 4th line. Carried.

The Council adjourned for one hour.

Council resumed, the Reeve in the chair.

Report of John Wright's surveys in accordance with the requisition of freeholders, were presented and read.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that no action be taken in reference to the communication of Messrs. McLear & Co., Toronto. Carried.

On the communication of Hiram H. Bellamy, it was moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that Mr. Hiram H. Bellamy be invited to appear at the next sitting of Council, with a view to an amicable arrangement in reference to the proposed compromise for drowning the land on the site of the intended bridge on the 12th line, and the Clerk be instructed to notify him to that effect. Carried.

On the communication of W. Fraser, after considerable discussion,

Mr. Matthie moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the commutation of statute labor for non resident lands be fixed at 4s per day. Carried.

On the petition of R. W. Beckett, on behalf of the "Lanark Lecture Committee," it was moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Mair, that the prayer of the petition be answered, with the understanding that they provide their own candles and wood. Carried.

On the petition of James Foley and Martin Tims, it was moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the prayer of the petitioners is frivolous and vexatious, and therefore be discarded. Carried.

On the petition of John Quinn—moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Mair, that the prayer of the petition be answered, and that £5 be granted, the same being for fencing on the survey of 1856. Carried.

On the petition of Robert Drysdale, moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Mair, that the consideration of the petition be deferred till next sitting of Council, and the Clerk is hereby instructed to notify the commissioners of the bridge to attend at the next sitting of Council to give evidence in reference to the propriety of said petition. Carried.

On the accounts of D. H. Mann,—moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Mair, that the amount of account be paid, $44 85½ 100 less $10, the same being deferred till next sitting of Council for consideration. Carried.

On the account of A. Campbell, the said account, £1 3s, being payment of board of examiners, Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Mair, that the amount of account be paid him. Carried.

On the report of John Wright's survey on the 3rd concession, to which an objection was raised by Mr. Robert James, jun.,

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Mair, that the township surveyor is hereby instructed to examine the practicability of constructing a road on the government allowance, between lots 15 and 16, on the third concession, and report at next sitting. Carried.

On the report of John Wright's survey on the 4th concession,—moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the report now read be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the township surveyor is hereby instructed to procure a half chain to aid him in surveying, the expenses of procuring the said chain, over and above its cost, to be defrayed by himself. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that £10 be paid to the commissioners to be expended on Deachman's road. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Matthie, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the Council now adjourn to Wednesday, Dec. 22, inst.

D. H. MANN,
Town Clerk.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

EDUCATION.

MR. EDITOR,—Allow me, if you please, to trouble you with a few lines on "Education" for your popular paper.

Education.—No question presses more closely home to the mind and heart of parents, and of all who are interested in the young, than this question of education; and no one is regarded as a truer benefactor than the teacher who can build up a school which meets the wants, which fills the ideal of the friends of the young. The standard which is now before the minds of the most intelligent and conscientious parents and friends of education, is a very high one. They want true schools, genuine schools, schools free from all pretence and from all sham. They want thorough schools, schools in which the foundations of the intellectual temple shall be laid broad and deep, and in which the builders shall go on with their work in the spirit which the poet attributes to the builders of the ancient temples,

"Who wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part
For the Gods see everywhere."

They want that the work shall be done as to God and not as to man alone. Some parents it is true, are content with showy schools, schools in which there shall be a great parade of accomplishments, in which the examination day or rather exhibition day, shall be the only important day of the year. Some parents carried away with the restless spirit of the age, desire schools in which everything shall be conducted on the high pressure principle, the brain shall be stimulated to intense feverish activity, and an amount and variety of studies be required sufficient to appal the heart of one of Germany's tough old students, who can work fourteen or eighteen hours a day during the years of a long life, and sufficient to crush or destroy the delicate brain of the fair young student. But these parents do not represent the feelings or wishes of the most thoughtful and the most earnest friends of education, nor will schools, that satisfy them, permanently retain their hold upon the confidence of the community. No school will command respect which is not known and felt to be a wisely conducted and a thorough school; and the school which is known and felt to be such, whatever difficulties it may have to contend with, whatever seasons of discouragement it may have to pass through, cannot fail. Let the teachers of such schools be faithful to their highest ideal; let them be loyal to God's laws, his moral, his physical and intellectual laws; his laws of mutual and spiritual as well as bodily health: let them lay out far reaching plans, and have the courage to carry out these plans, and their religious faith shall sustain them through seasons of misapprehension and misrepresentation. Ever let them calmly wait for the legitimate results to demonstrate and justify the mode and spirit of their work; let them as far as possible, throw a home feeling over their schools and bring the same motives to bear in the culture of the mind and heart which prevail in the true, the religious home; let the teachers thus be true to their own souls and to the souls of the pupils entrusted to their care, and in time their labors will be crowned with complete success. Intelligent, conscientious pupils will understand and appreciate the thoroughness and wisdom of their work; observing and reflecting parents will see the results and in those results will discover the nature of the causes which have brought it about, and gradually the public mind will share with them in the conviction that the institution, thus established and thus conducted meet the deep wants of the age, and is worthy of warm approval and cordial support.

Let an institution occupy such a place as this in the public confidence; let a teacher thus commend himself to the conscience and the judgment of the most thoughtful, the most devoted friends of education, and that teacher need envy no man living for the power or the opportunity of wielding an influence that shall be deep and enduring as the soul, and enduring as eternity. No throne on which king or czar sits; no such chamber in which statesmen decide upon the destinies of nations, is the emblem of a truer or a nobler than belongs to such an institution as that. Its impression it makes upon the mind, the souls of the young, and those impressions will endure when nations shall have passed away, and thrones and sceptres shall have moulded into common dust.

R. H. W.

Pakenham, Dec. 6th, 1858.

The Herald.

CARLETON-PLACE,

Thursday, December 16, 1858.

THE RAILROAD.

It was fondly hoped that the Brockville & Ottawa Railroad would have been, in a few days, opened for traffic between Brockville and Perth, but these hopes have, for the present, been dashed to the ground, by the occurrence of another difficulty which has brought operations to a complete stand-still.

Our cotemporaries, who are in a position for obtaining correct information have given so many versions of the affair, all differing one from the other, that it is really difficult, at a distance, to ascertain the true state of the matter. We will have to content ourselves by copying some of their comments, for the information and interest of our readers. The *Standard*, in accounting for the matter, and explaining the difficulty says:—"When Messrs Dales took the contract for building the Road, the partner had to pay out to the sub-contractors and others, a much larger amount of money for work done on the road, than he was receiving from the Company; and as he then stated, that his arrangements for procuring money from his friends were not altogether completed, he asked the Company to endorse his paper for some considerable amount, which the Company consented to do. He (Mr. D.) got their notes discounted at the Bank of Upper Canada, by placing what Municipal Debentures he had received, as partial security. These notes were afterwards protested and returned to this country. The Bank of Upper Canada sued the Company for the balance due on these notes, obtained judgement, and issued a writ against the effects of the Company. As the Company had no property, all being mortgaged to the Municipalities, the sheriff was unable to make any seizure until last week, when, on Friday evening last, Mr. Hervey having gone to the Bank of Upper Canada, at 9 p. m., to receive $31,000 of debentures, on an order for which he had received from the Town Council of Brockville; the sheriff, who was in the hall, walked in and seized the whole amount."

"This is very unfortunate, as Mr. Watson was to have left that same evening for Niagara, with part of the money to procure the cars for the road. The balance of the money was to pay the estimates for last month.—We hear various rumors that the Contractors along the line of road have stopped working. We have, however, nothing definite, and hope the rumors are without foundation, in fact we are almost certain they are. There are scarcely three miles of track to lay, half a mile near Brockville, the balance between Irish Creek and Smith's Falls, which could easily be laid down this week. It is very much to be regretted, after having succeeded so far, notwithstanding all the difficulties that the road has undergone, if the small amount of work between Brockvile and Perth cannot be done immediately, so that the road can yet be running this year."

We learn from the *Monitor* that the Brockville Council have since held a Special Meeting for the purpose of considering what is best to be done in the present crisis. "A letter from Mr. Roal, chancery, lawyer, Toronto, was produced, and which stated that the late seizure of railway debentures was no doubt illegal, and that a suit in chancery would make the sheriff refund them. The railway company, by their managing director, Mr. Watson, offered to indemnify the Council as to all law expenses if they would take legal proceedings to recover these debentures, and the Council accordingly resolved to do so on the motion of Mr. Richards seconded by Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Watson was then permitted to address the council. He explained the position of affairs as to the Railway, and asked for further aid to enable the company to open the road. He said a large amount of freight was waiting for transportation in and around Perth, and there was every prospect of doing a good business this winter. Nothing was done, however, with regard to affording the Company assistance The members of the Council desiring time for reflection. Towards the close of the meeting a motion was made to remove the debentures from the Bank of Upper Canada, which would have been carried, had not Messrs. Dana and Donaldson immediately run away, and left the Council without a quorum, and the Mayor had accordingly to declare an adjournment.

THE BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE PACIFIC.

That a Railway to the Pacific will be made, and at no distant date, seems to be a settled fact, which no one will dispute. The chief engineering difficulty to be overcome is the crossing of the immense mountain range known as the Rocky Mountains. A pass north of the 4th parallel through this range is known to exist, which is some fifteen hundred or two hundred feet lower than any south of that line. This important fact, together with the comparative liveliness and great fertility of the country West of Lake Superior and North of the boundary, make it almost a certainty that this world's highway will be made through British North America;—even the Americans are forced to admit this. By looking at a map of North America, it will be evident to any one that the Valley of the Ottawa is in the direct route from the Atlantic to the Pacific *via* mouth of Lake Superior. The Brockville and Ottawa Railway, or at least that part of it from Pembroke to Arnprior, will form a link in this great chain of communication, and the traffic between the Pacific and New York and Boston must of necessity pass over it all, it being a much shorter route than those *via* Montreal or Ottawa. So the day may not be far distant when we will not only have the greatest traffic of this continent, but of the world passing our door—trains loaded with the rich productions of China and Japan, of India and Australia, besides the products of splendid settlements and large cities yet to be formed by this the Pacific Railway in the immense vallies of unequalled fertility, of Saskatchewan and Red River. What a mighty and wealthy Empire Canada will then be it is impossible to foretell.

THE MISSION.

The newspapers in the interest of the Cabinet, are not agreed as to the result of the Ministerial Visit to the Mother Country. If some of them were to be believed, the most complete success has attended these negociations in every particular; and the grand Federation, the inter-colonial and Pacific Railroad, and a host of other minor propositions have all received the sanction, and secured the assistance of the Imperial Authorities. Others of the less sanguine, and probably more reliable journalists only report that these schemes will receive "the favorable consideration" of Her Majesty's Government; and still another class have essayed to "lock the secret up" until the meeting of Parliament.

THE JEWS IN FRANCE.

Some Jews have recently received appointments to some of the high civil offices, in the government of Algeria, and the fact has been made the subject of self glorification by many members of the Parisian Press, who exult at the bare idea of the emperor showing so much of a generous spirit and liberalism towards religious opinions. They say, that "in these times of religious fanati-"cism, when intolerance and darkness pervade "other nations, enlightened and liberal France "shows to the world that she at least is up to "the standard of highest civilization." Now we may be mistaken, but really we can see no great honor in the appointment of three Jews to office by a government, which depends so materially for its vitality on that peculiar race of people. An empty honor it is truly, when we recollect, that nearly all the governments of Europe are kept moving by the Jews, and that two Jew houses alone in Paris—the Rothschilds and the Foulds—could overturn the present government, at any moment, and are, the main pillars of the financial system upon which it stands.

PETTY THIEVING.

We regret to say, that of late, the practice of petty thieving has become very common in this village and neighborhood. Articles of wearing apparel, poultry, fruit, stovewood, fence rails, &c., and in several instances articles of even greater value have been carried off; and outhouses have sometimes been broken into and plundered. So intolerable has the evil become, that, in the absence of regular police, a number of the inhabitants of the village have formed themselves into an association for the protection of their property against these depredations. We understand that rewards will be offered, and other means used to bring the thieves to justice, and rid the community of the gang of worthless characters with which it is now infested.

DEATH OF THE HON. ROBERT BALDWIN.—We regret, exceedingly, to announce the death of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, which took place at five o'clock on Thursday last, at his residence. The *Globe* says, for some days past serious fears have been entertained as to the result of his illness. A general decay in the system, the result of no disease which we have heard designated, but proceeding from constitutional causes, left his frame little able to resist an active assault, and he sank in a very few days under an attack of neuralgia in the chest, having only reached the age of 56. Retired as Mr. Baldwin has been for seven years from public life, his death cannot excite so much interest as if he had been in the heyday of his career, the Premier and leader of the House of Assembly; but there are thousands who will read the announcement we make with the deepest regret, and not without a tribute of admiration to his virtues and gratitude for his services in the cause of the people.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Near Plymouth Pa., last week, Dr. Baily was about to shoot an owl when his gun went off accidently shooting his wife and child, and his sister and her child—in all four, not one of whom will probably recover. The gun was loaded with buck shot.

Teachers and others interested, are requested to take notice that the Board of Examiners, will meet in this place, on Tuesday next.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

THE SNOW.

Heigho! Winter again. The fields are white with snow, and hark the tinkle of the many bells as they glide by, keeping time to the music of glad voices which ring cheerily in the frosty air, on this the occasion of their first sleigh-ride. The snow. The snow!—Wonderful institution!—Congealed or crystalized away up in the higher regions of the air, and then descending in miniature stars, and streams, and radiated forms of beauty.—How soft, and white, and fleecy! How perishable and yet how enduring. How tiny and insignificant each single flake and yet how important in the aggregate. How the mind wanders back through many winters to those of childhood. Long and dreary enough some of them seemed, but they lead us back to the "first snow,"—or rather to the time when mounted upon a chair beside the window! we gazed out long and wonderfully upon the falling snow flakes, which as they fell, crossing and re-crossing in endless confusion, seemed to our young imagination like warring spirits contesting their pathway to the ground. How eager the desire to rush out and join issue with the fleecy combatants,—and how strongly this due scene of pleasing wonderment lives in the memory of those early days when nearly all else is buried in oblivion. The snow! Glad voices welcome it, and cheerful hearts bound lightly over its frozen bosom and frolick gaily amid its sparkling treasures. But not to all does it bring joy. There are many who look upon it, and think drearily of their cheerless hearth, their scanty larder of their shivering back. To such let our hearts be open. The word of hope and the helping hand may seem but trifles, but to the sickening heart and the despairing soul they are rich as jewels.

MR. EDITOR,—I beg to enclose the answer to Topsy's charade, accompanying it with two other charades, for some of your young readers to answer next week, if you think them worthy of insertion.

Yours, &c.,
BLANCHE.

FIRST CHARADE.

I am composed of three syllables. My first is novel. My second we relish with fresh eggs. My third is a country and my whole is a State in the Republic.

SECOND CHARADE.

My first is a carriage. My second is a meadow. My third is twenty hundred weight. My fourth is what all good housekeepers have for everything; and my whole is a pretty village in the county of Lanark.

The answer to "Topsy's" charade is NOTICE.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The invitation you have extended to your youthful readers, I consider very kind; and trust they will readily accept it.

I send the following charade, hoping to encourage others to make an effort; if you deem it worthy please insert it. The answer to "Topsy's" charade is NOTICE. I think she will find mine as easy of solution as her own.

CHARADE.

My first the worldly seek to know.
My second serves that knowledge to bestow.
My whole does much to make us blest,
And of them all the HERALD is the best.

Yours,
S. G. B.

Green Bush, Dec. 14, 1858.

WHAT NEXT?—In France they have commenced making chimneys for boiler furnaces, houses, and steamboats, of papier-mache saturated with bituminous matter, because, says the *Journal de l'Eclairage au Gaz*, they are superior to iron for strength, hardness, and difficulty of oxydation. This, it strikes us, is one of those steps forward which are made up of two backward.

Attempts at reform, when they fail, strengthen despotism; as he that struggles, tightens those cords he does not succeed in breaking.

Everybody takes pleasure in returning small obligations; many persons even acknowledge moderate ones; but there is scarcely any one who does not repay great obligations with ingratitude.