

From the Buffalo Express, July 9.

Very concerned in the salvage contest of four persons, and on forcing open the iron chest, and finding the contents in a condition to be made available, the division of the treasure was equally. By the law, they ought to have gone before a United States Court, related the case, and taken an order as to the disposition of the money, &c. But this they omitted to do, and the Express Company, through their Attorney represented the case to them, showing them wherein they had erred, and offering them the terms of a compromise, to which the salvors at once acceded. In the fulfillment of this stipulation, the salvors were put in possession of the gold coin recovered, \$5,000, and \$2,000, in bank notes, making the sum of \$7,000 paid over to them by the Company. Besides this sum, there is missing, said to have been lost by carelessness or want of skill in drying and handling the bills recovered some \$2,800 which makes the loss to the Company, and the Express Company, some \$9,800. The bills recovered, however, are not in the possession of the Company's board of indemnity, as collateral security for the bank notes re-issued on the supposed total loss of the money. Should these notes really have been destroyed the Company's loss will be covered of course, by the amount of \$7,000 paid to the salvors. The total sum in the safe, when the steamer went down, was about \$30,000.

We were shown part of the contents, which had lain in the water for nearly four years. The bank notes, most of which were entirely new, and some actually glowing, but as if they had been slightly stained and dried. The faces of the bills are not injured in the least. The messenger's way bills are turned completely black on the outside, but within the entries all are perfectly legible, and even the check-marks in pencil are as plain as when written. Besides the money there was a parcel of Michigan State Bonds; a warrant on the United States Treasury, drawn in favor of J. N. Games, Paymaster, U. S. A., for \$10,000 No. 2,541, dated Aug. 11, 1862; four watches, and some minor articles. The Treasury warrant will be returned, as it has been re-issued to Government, and involving the bonds will be decided by the re-appearance of the property at issue, but the watches are valueless, except for their cases.

RAISING OF THE ATLANTIC IN LAKE ERIE.—The money and contents of the Atlantic Express Company's safe, which was lately raised from the wreck of the *Atlantic*, are now at the office of the Company in this city. The property recovered is as follows:

Bills on the Bank of Erie.....	\$2,600
Bills on the Government Stock Bank of Ann Arbor.....	7,000
Bills on Burlington, Vt.....	4,000
Sheets of bills on the Bank of America (George Smith's), Chicago.....	10,000
Michigan State Bonds.....	4,600
Gold.....	5,000
Total.....	\$32,600

The paper money was, when raised, wet through, but since has been carefully dried, and all is fresh and fair-looking as when lost. The signatures are plain and distinct, and give little evidence of the ordeal through which they have passed. The bills of lading which were also in the safe, show the writing upon them plainly, even to pencil marks.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.

An Act to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council by rendering the same Elective. Reserved for signature of Her Majesty's pleasure 10th May.—The Royal Assent given by Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 24th June, 1856; and Proclamation made by His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker, Kt., Governor General in the Canada Gazette of the 14th July, 1856.

Whereas by an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, chapter one hundred and eighty-two, "To empower the Legislature of Canada to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council for that Province, and for other purposes," it is enacted, That the Legislature of this Province may change the Constitution of the Legislative Council of the said Province, and make other provisions relative to the same subject, and to other subjects therein mentioned: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

I. The Legislative Council shall hereafter be composed of the present Members thereof, and of forty-eight members to be elected, in the proportion and at the times and in the manner hereinafter provided, and to this end the province shall be divided into forty-eight Electoral Divisions, twenty-four in Upper Canada, and twenty-four in Lower Canada, in the manner set forth in Schedule A.

II. The present Council shall continue to hold their seats as heretofore, subject to the conditions contained in the Imperial Act of the third and fourth Victoria, chapter thirty-five, to reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada.

III. The Elective Members shall be elected for eight years.

IV. No person shall be eligible or shall sit or vote as Legislative Councilor, unless he be a British Subject, by birth or naturalization, resident in Canada, of the full age of thirty years, and be legally or equitably seized of freehold, for his own use and benefit, of lands or tenements held in fee, franc alien or route in this Province, of the value of two thousand pounds currency over and above all debts, charges and dues, or unless his residence or his lands or his tenements as aforesaid to the value aforesaid, be within the limits of the Electoral Division for which he shall seek to be or shall have been elected.

V. No person shall be elected a Legislative Councilor who is a public defaulter, or shall have been convicted of felony, or for any infamous crime.

VI. No Member of one House shall be elected a member of the other.

The seat of an elective Legislative Councilor shall be forfeited in any of the following cases: if he be a public defaulter, or become a bankrupt, or insolvent, or take the benefit of any law whatsoever, in relation to insolvent debtors, or shall cease to hold a property qualification required by the fourth clause.

VIII. Upon or before the first day of September next following any day on which this Act shall receive the Royal assent, the Governor shall issue Writs for the Election of Twelve Legislative Councilors to represent the twelve Electoral Divisions first entitled to return members to the Legislative Council as hereinafter provided; and the said writs shall be transmitted to the Returning Officers by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and be returnable on the first Tuesday of November following; and in every second year thereafter, Writs for the periodical elections shall be issued on or before the first day of September, and returnable the first Tuesday in November.

IX. The Writs of election shall be in the form of schedule B.

X. The Governor shall appoint the Returning Officers for the electoral divisions among those persons who might by law return members at elections of members of the Legislative Assembly for places with limits of such divisions.

XI. The returning officer for any of the electoral divisions shall fix a place as nearly as in the centre of such division, for the election of candidates and the proclamation candidate elected.

XII. The Electors of Legislative Council shall, as regards their qualifications, be the same as those of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and shall vote at places at which they ordinarily at the election of the latter; the time and extent of electoral divisions are by schedule A.

XIII. The laws relating to the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, as regards the qualification of Electors, the issue and return of Writs of election, the duties of Returning Officers, and the duties of Deputy Returning Officers, as Election and Poll Clerks—the prevention of bribery and of undue influence, and all matters connected or incidental to elections, shall, except such laws may be inconsistent with this Act, apply in analogous cases to Elections of Legislative Councilors.

XIV. Every Candidate for election to the Legislative Council shall, if thereunto required by another candidate, or by an elector, by the Returning Officer, make in person, or by a written declaration in form of Schedule C, a written declaration in form of Schedule C, and the provision of the Election laws prior to the passing of this Act related to declaration of qualification of candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly, shall, with the exception of amount of property qualification, apply in a precisely similar manner to the declaration of qualification of the candidate for election to the Legislative Council.

XV. The period for which the Legislative Councilors shall serve shall commence on the day of the return of the writs, and end upon the day next preceding the return of the writs for the election of the next session.

XVI. Every Legislative Councilor shall, before taking his seat, take the oath in schedule D, before the Clerk of the Council.

XVII. The order in which the electoral divisions shall be entitled to return members to the Legislative Council shall be determined by lot, as soon as possible after the commencement of this Act, in the manner provided in schedule E, and shall forthwith be made known by proclamation.

XVIII. For the purpose of such determination by lot, the electoral divisions shall be united in groups of four each as in schedule F.

XIX. Periodical elections of the Legislative Councilors to represent the several electoral divisions shall take place in order determined by lot and made known by proclamation as aforesaid; the twelve electoral divisions named in the list of the "First Drawing" being those first entitled to return members to the said Council, and so on.

XX. An Elective Councilor may resign his seat in the same manner and under the same circumstances as a member of the Legislative Assembly; and he may hold his seat until the day next preceding that of the return of the writs of election of his successor. In case of his resigning or going out at the expiration of the period for which he is elected, he may be re-elected subject to the conditions contained in this Act.

XXI. Executive Legislative Councilors shall, under the same circumstances as members of the Legislative Assembly, be subject to the laws for securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

XXII. The acceptance by a Councilor of the Office of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, shall not, however, vacate his seat.

XXIII. In cases of accidental vacancy provided for by Sections twenty and twenty-one of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Council, and the several members thereof, shall have the same powers and duties as the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the several members thereof; and the Writs shall be returnable within fifty days at furthest from the issue thereof.

XXIV. Any accidental vacancy of the seat for any Electoral Division happening within the three months next before the regular periodical vacancy of such seat, shall not be filled until the time appointed for filling said periodical vacancy.

XXV. In case of any accidental vacancy of the seat for any electoral division, not provided for by the next preceding section, the period of service of the Councilor elected to fill such vacancy, shall be that at which his predecessor would regularly have gone out.

XXVI. The Speaker of the Legislative Council shall, as heretofore, be appointed by the Governor, and shall be selected from amongst the Members of the said Council.

XXVII. The Councilor who shall be Speaker at the time of the passing of this Act, shall continue to be so until he be replaced by another.

XXVIII. Each General Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly shall make a new Parliament, as heretofore.

The Herald.

CARLETON-PLACE, JULY 24, 1856.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Our readers are aware that an act passed the House of Assembly in May last, making the Legislative Council elective. The bill, which we publish to-day, provides that the present members shall retain their seats, and that their number shall be augmented by the addition of forty-eight new members—twelve of whom are to be elected every second year. For electoral purposes, the country is divided into four divisions; each of which elect twelve members every eighth year. The order of election was decided by "a drawing," which took place, with the following result:

FIRST DRAWING.
1, Laurzon; 2, Les Laurentides; 3, Wellington; 4, Mille Isles; 5, Rougemont; 6, Desalabery; 7, Western; 8, Saugeen; 9, Burlington; 10, Queens; 11, Trent; 12, Rideau.

SECOND DRAWING.
1, Gulf; 2, La Salle; 3, Saurel; 4, Remington; 5, Montarville; 6, Alma; 7, Tecumseh; 8, Gore; 9, Erie; 10, York; 11, Catarqui; 12, St. Lawrence.

THIRD DRAWING.
1, Grafton; 2, St. Albans; 3, De La Valliere; 4, Inkerman; 5, Bedford; 6, Rigaud; 7, St. Clair; 8, Brock; 9, Niagara; 10, Kings; 11, Newcastle; 12, Bathurst.

FOURTH DRAWING.
1, De La Durantaye; 2, Chaudiere; 3, Kennebec; 4, De Loucheville; 5, De Lorimer; 6, Victoria; 7, Malahide; 8, Thames; 9, Home; 10, Midland; 11, Quinte; 12, Eastern.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—The mystery connected with the exciting affair which occurred in Mirickville has been cleared up. It has turned out, as we thought it would—to be the work of some of the medical men at that place. We learn from the "Chronicle" that this idea was entertained by many people in the village of Mirickville, and that a great number of graves were opened to ascertain if the bodies had been removed. Every woman, we believe, who had red hair, and had died within the last few years, was disinterred and examined. No empty sarcophagus, however, was found. Public opinion, therefore, fixed it as a case of murder. But all this time, it appears, an old widow woman of the name of Connors, residing in Marlborough, near Burritt's Rapids, entertained the idea, that one of her daughters who died a few months ago, was the person found. From all we can learn, this girl had some very peculiar malady, which baffled the skill of the physician in attendance. Of its singular features, we know nothing, beyond an excessive voracity of appetite, great thirst, and a remarkable wasting away, followed by sudden death. So strange was the case deemed, that we are informed, several physicians went to see the girl unolicited, previous to her death. Constable Dowdall having heard that Widow Connors imagined her daughter's body had been removed, proceeded to Burritt's Rapids, and with the assistance of one of her sons, commenced to open the grave. The first insertion of the spade in the mould, struck the coffin. This showed emphatically that the grave had been opened, as the coffin only lay some fifteen inches from the surface; and when first interred it had been lowered to the usual depth. On uncovering it, a portion of the lid was found to have been broken off and pierced with augur holes—the body was gone—but the shroud and the dead apparel, even to the white stockings which were on the corpse when confined, were all there. The body found in the Rideau answers the description given by the family; and it may be now taken for granted that no murder has been committed.

We also learn that the girl who was missing, and whose carpet bag was advertised, has turned up and claimed her property. It appears that she also went to Mr. Kelly, Esq., for the purpose of taking out warrants against her tormentors. But not being able to swear positively to the identity of the parties, and not having money and time at her disposal, she declined proceeding any further in the matter. If these persons be known to any of the inhabitants of that village, it is to be hoped, for the credit of the place, they will hand them over to justice, without delay.

We are much gratified in having this, to say the least of it, very strange affair, cleared up. But we are not quite done with it yet. We think the medical man who deposited the body in the river, deserves to be severely censured. When we speak thus, we do not mean to say that it is not sometimes highly desirable for surgeons to examine the remains of persons who have died of extraordinary diseases; but after performing the post mortem examination, they should have the humanity and decency to return the body to the grave; instead of leaving it in the revolting condition in which it was found. But there is a worse feature than even this in the case. An innocent man was accused of a most heinous and bloody deed, and but for the exertions on the part of his friends, might have been incarcerated in goal, to stand his trial for that alleged crime. He might even have been tried and pronounced guilty by a jury of his country. We say he might have been even condemned; for such was the feeling against him in some of the Townships along the Rideau and in the neighborhood of Addison, that many of the people in these places, had him already tried and condemned in their own minds, and if called to sit on a jury in the case, would be almost incapable of forming a correct judgment. In these remarks we refer to persons who expressed their minds very freely in the matter after the investigation in Mirickville. Some of them went so far as to say that if Mr. Stewart was discharged from the guilt which was imputed to him it was because his friends perjured themselves in his favor. Others investigated all kinds of stories to corroborate the testimony which was given against him. His country, his religion—even his virtues were all thrown in the scale against him. It is amazing to what lengths men will sometimes allow themselves to be carried out of the way, by false impressions. Previous to partaking of some refreshments, before leaving home with the constable, Mr. Stewart asked a blessing on the food set before them. It is quite common to do so in this part of the country, but even this was brought to bear against him, and was published in the Mirickville paper, in such a way, as to give the impression on the public mind, that he was hiding his guilt under a cloak of hypocrisy.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, who resides near the Rideau, set him down as a quack, because he was Highlandman, and he set no value upon the evidence of those who proved an *adieu*, because he said, "the Highlandmen were so clannish, that if one of them stole a sheep he could get a dozen of his friends to swear that he didn't." Could anything be more unjust and unfair, and yet these men pretend to think they are honest!

While all this was going on, the medical practitioner to whom we have referred, if such he was, looked on unmoved, when he might easily have allayed the anxiety which disturbed the public mind—and in this view of the case we think his guilt is peculiarly aggravated. The editor of the "Chronicle" has done him no injustice when he says that "his must be a cold unsympathizing nature—guiltless of aught like human feeling—unscrupulous in thought, and word, and deed. Who would wish him near their family? But not only does he merit condemnation for an unheeded butchery; he has exhibited other qualities which give him, if possible, a notoriety more ignominious. Who, with a spirit above that of an assassin, could have coolly contemplated the proceedings in the case of the man Stewart, and not have moved to his release?"

A GOWAN DODGE.—We learn from the Toronto *Globe* that a public meeting was held lately in that city, for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the alleged dismissal of Wm. Howe, from a situation in the Educational Department, by Dr. Ryerson. The Hall was well filled. His Worship the Mayor presided. On the platform were Mr. O. R. Gowan, Alderman Crooks, Alderman Hutchison, Ald. Dempsey, Councilman Wilson, Mr. D. B. Read, Mr. John Holland, and Mr. Jas. Cotton. The Mayor, at the commencement of the proceedings, read the following letter in explanation of the affair, which he had received from Rev'd Dr. Ryerson:—

To His Worship the Mayor, or to the Chairman of the Education Committee.
SIR,—As I do not wish that any person should be misled by misrepresentations, and as I see it stated in a requisition for a public meeting to be held this evening in St. Lawrence Hall that I had dismissed a servant for having exercised his rights as a British subject on the 12th inst., I beg to say no person has been dismissed by me during the current month—that Mr. Gowan was assured by this fact last Monday morning—that if the man whom I supposed to be referred to in the requisition has not returned to his employment, it has been from his own choice, or the influence of the advice of others. In a letter which has appeared in the daily papers of this city, I have sufficiently explained the regulations according to which I have administered this department during the last ten years.

I am told that it has been stated, and that the statement will be made at the meeting this evening, that I had allowed Roman Catholic servants of this department to walk in procession on St. Patrick's Day. I have to state that no such permission was asked from me—that, as I am assured no Roman Catholic has ever walked in a procession of any kind since his employment in this department—that the only permission I ever gave Roman Catholic servants to go out to any service or ceremony whatever, on a week day, was to attend church on an Ash-Wednesday—a permission granted alike to Protestant and Roman Catholic, it being a legal holiday, although I worked in the office myself—a permission, however, which was at too late an hour to be of service to the Roman Catholic servants; of the service of the church commencing at nine instead of eleven, as in the Protestant churches.

I will thank you to have the kindness to read this note to the public meeting this evening immediately after reading the requisition calling it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. RYERSON.

Mr. Ogle R. Gowan then addressed the meeting, giving a history of the part he had himself taken in the case, and hearing abuse on Dr. Ryerson, whom he describes as being "slippery as an eel," and more capable than any other man in Canada of going round a great many falsehoods, without positively telling one. He also ridiculed Dr. Ryerson for alluding in his letter published a few days ago in the city papers, to the resistance he had offered to Bishop Charbonnel's anti-Protestant schemes, and concluded by saying that he was authorized by the Executive Government to intimate that Howe was restored to his situation, if he chose to accept it, without promise, compromise, pledge or understanding of any description. On this point he called upon Alderman Hutchison, to corroborate his statement. Mr. Hutchison having done so, Mr. D. B. Read took the floor, and proceeded to defend Dr. Ryerson, from Mr. Gowan's attack on him. He adverted to the services Dr. Ryerson had rendered to the cause of Protestantism, and denied that he had dismissed Howe. Whatever blame there was in the matter, he considered was attachable to the Deputy Superintendent. Mr. John Holland was the next speaker. He looked upon the rule which had been brought up on this occasion, was a most unjust and oppressive one, but like Mr. Read he was very much disposed to exonerate Dr. Ryerson from blame. The rule in question had originated with the Board of Public Instruction, as he was informed by one of their number, and Dr. Ryerson merely acted as their servant, in seeking to carry it out. Mr. Dempsey was the next speaker, and improved the occasion to heap fulsome abuse on the "noble stand" they had taken in promising that Howe would be restored to his situation (from which he has never been dismissed). Mr. D. occasionally branched off from his topic, but invariably returned to it again almost immediately, with fresh vigour and new superlatives, as if he thought it hard to convince his audience that any praise-worthy act could be with truth attributed to his Excellency's present advisers. Mr. Dempsey also reminded the meeting that some members of the Government were Roman Catholics, and he hoped this was but the commencement of a give and take system, and that Protestants in their turn would be willing to give in to Roman Catholics to all reasonable Protestant lengths. Mr. Powell, M. P. P., was next called upon to speak, and in reference to Mr. Dempsey's remarks, said he could not attribute much credit to the Government for their action in the matter, for the Orangemen of Canada, were now in a position that no Government durst deny their rights! This sentiment was received with loud applause. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Mayor for calling the meeting and presiding.

The "Cleveland Herald" reports the case of Charlotte Riley vs. Anthony Kary, in which a very just verdict was rendered. The facts as we learn them are these: Kary was once injured by the cars of the C. C. & O. Railroad Company and the girl Charlotte nursed him. An attachment sprang up between them, and under promise of marrying her when he should obtain a verdict against the railroad company, which he had then sued. The suit against the company was successful, and resulted in a final verdict of \$6,000 for Kary. He pocketed the greater part and decamped for Ireland leaving Charlotte in the lurch. She brought a suit for the breach of promise, &c., and attached the balance yet due him from the railroad company, and as we have said, gained a verdict against him of \$3,000. She will leave soon, we are informed for Ireland, with the record of judgment, and pursue him in law there, if he does not comply with her just demands without.

STEAMER BURNED.—We learn from Kingston, that about ten o'clock on the night of the 17th, a bright light was seen in the neighborhood of the Islands called the "ducks," which, after a little time, was ascertained to be a freight boat, the "Jinto," going up the lake, that was on fire. After burning for some time a fearful explosion occurred, throwing a mass of the burning timber in the air, and shaking the houses in the western part of the city.

Several steamers put off to sea assistance, but could render no aid, as the flames had done their work too effectually.

The burnt vessel drifted past the harbor, a grand and terrible sight.

It is reported that ten lives have been lost.

APPALEING DISASTER.—We learn from Philadelphia that about 9 o'clock on the 17th a frightful collision had occurred upon the North Pennsylvania Railroad, between the regular morning train and an excursion train which left the city with a large party of school children with their teachers, &c., who were going into the country to enjoy a picnic. The excursion party consisted of between five and six hundred persons.

The regular passenger train for the city left Wyndesham at 6 o'clock, and reached Camp Hill at 6 o'clock and 18 minutes. Finding the excursion train had not yet arrived, Mr. Wm. Vanstoren, the conductor, determined not to wait for it, and his train was moving along when the expected train came thundering on around a curve, at the rate of 35 miles and more. A collision of course ensued with the most appalling consequences.

The down train escaped without serious damage, but the scene presented by the excursion train was fearful. The three forward cars of the train were crushed completely to pieces, and the wreck—mingling with that of the locomotive—looked fire, and the flames communicated to the other cars of the train. The two apt cars, after the three that were wrecked outright, took fire and were entirely consumed.

The inmates of the three forward cars were completely mixed up with the wreck, and a large number of them were killed outright. There were probably fifty persons in each of the three cars, and the lowest estimates based on the number of killed at fifty, it was feared the dead aggregate would be one hundred.

Another heart-rending calamity occurred recently at Philadelphia, by which some lives were lost. Over a hundred men, women and children, had, at 1 o'clock in the evening, gathered together one of the wharves to enjoy the cooling breezes of the Delaware, and were congregated, the piers and bridge fell with a tremendous crash, and a large number of persons were killed or injured. In an instant not less than a hundred persons were precipitated into the water, and were seriously injured.

We learn from the London Press, that it is a contemptible Volunteer Highland Brigade number of persons have their names, and three or four of the Company will be immediately organized.

The Belleville *Chronicle* states that agricultural laborers were never in so great demand in that part of the country as at present. Every farmer wants one or two assistants at this season, and enquiry is daily made for them. This year they have had no immigration, and although there are daily arriving hordes of Germans and other foreigners at Quebec, nothing has been done to direct any portion of them to the Bay of Quinte. Five hundred farm laborers, at present, could find employment in the neighborhood of Belleville alone, at remunerating wages; but those from the British Isles, from their speaking English, would command the highest rates.

From Nicaragua the news is very important. At the election on the 24th ult. Gen. Walker was chosen President of the Republic, over his competitors, Rivas and Galaz. Rivas, and his Minister of War, Jerez, probably anticipating the result of the popular vote, left town on the 12th, and shortly afterwards raised the standard of revolution at Chinandega. At the head of a small force of natives, Rivas proceeded to Leon, and ordered the Americans to evacuate the city. The order was obeyed, and Rivas took possession, with one hundred and twenty men. Most of the members of the former cabinet adhered to Walker, who had proclaimed the Rivas party traitors.

News by a gentleman who left Mexico on the 2nd and Vera Cruz on the 5th inst. confirms the publication of a decree that the clergy are not permitted to hold property, and that it was issued in Mexico on the 28th ult. The people in general congratulated President Comonfort on this important step. The Spanish difficulties were settled. The Spanish Minister was received officially on the 26th. The Mexican ports are now open for emigrants and liberty of conscience has passed the Congress.

The Cobourg *Star* reports that the business on the Cobourg and Peterboro' road is rapidly increasing. For the week ending on the 5th inst., the total earnings were \$3,029,530, or over \$108 per mile. By the traffic return for the week referred to, the amount of sawed lumber carried over the road was 553,600, or nearly 9 million. The returns from the passenger train was \$400 130, or about \$107 per day.

The submarine electric telegraph was successfully laid on the 10th inst. across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Ray Cove, N. E., and Ashby Bay, C. B., a distance of 64 1/2 miles, and messages are freely transmitted.

The Kingston *Herald* says that the counterfeit \$10 bills of the Commercial Bank of Kingston are in free circulation. The plate is pretty well executed, and were it not for the clumsiness of the signature of the President, it would be difficult to detect the forgery by a comparison of the signature, "John A. Hamilton." Merchants and traders, however, should keep a sharp look-out.

The Huron *Sig'nal*, noticing that moral nuisance, the circus, which is again scourging the country, says:—"McFarland's Theatre! Cor. of the city from Detroit was here during the last two days. As is usual with vulgar exhibitions of this kind, the circus gave a little coarse amusement, perpetrated many ribaldries, corrupted the morals of the place, and upon the departure, left these and its as the return for the prodigal of 'quarter' bestowed by our townsfolk."

Mr. Brooks, who made the violent assault on Mr. Sumner in the United States Senate, has been tried, and fined \$300.

Toronto University. For the Carleton-Place Herald. Mr. F. DITTON.—Those who advocate the assistance of half-a-dozen literary institutions in lieu of one great Provincial College, are fond of justifying their position on the ground that the competition thus constituted is beneficial to all concerned; and a point triumphantly to similar institutions in the United States, as affording conclusive proof of the truthfulness of their theory.

They do not know, or do not stop to consider, that competition among the Colleges of the United States has produced, and is producing, effects, which every lover of humanity, as well as every votary of science, must deeply deplore.

I allude to the fact that these "institutions" in their eagerness to secure the greatest number of students and the largest amount of notoriety have so lowered the standard of admission and graduation, that their highest literary and professional honors, instead of being a mark of genuine merit, have become a by-word and a sneer. Men naturally seek the easiest road to Academic honors; and the consequence of the gratification of this weakness, is that half-educated professional and literary men are sent out to fill the most sacred and responsible positions in society—to battle feebly against the evils incident to life, and in too many instances, to sink away into neglect, if not into infamy and disgrace.

The medical profession in the United States, furnishes a sad but truthful illustration of the state of things, not only as the members lightly esteemed at home, but in other countries—even in Canada—they find it difficult to gain the respect of a searching examination. For the truth of this statement, I refer to the records of the Medical Board in this Province and to the experience of all who have had an opportunity of frequenting the meetings of that body. So short is the term, and so superficial the qualifications demanded at these competing colleges, that few American medical aspirants obtain license in Canada, unless after repeated failures; although having in many instances, previously received the highest honors in their own institutions. This circumstance must not be attributed in any way to the fact of their being foreigners and "kept out" in consequence; for it is one of the maxims of the august body before alluded to, that Canadians, of all others, are least entitled to consideration at their hands.

We would not be understood to censure all competition. We are only referring to the evils resulting from its excess, in a country which is held up as a model (!) for our own. We are in favor of a healthy competition, and believe that our Provincial institution would find a sufficient stimulus in copying with those of Great Britain and the United States.

It is a fact that University College has never had sufficient time afforded under any system to become established and efficient. Much money has been spent; but each successive legislative session has been adding or pulling down, amending or repealing, so that the uncertainty connected with a collegiate course has induced many to seek other institutions conducted upon a more permanent basis.

It has been attempted to affix a "Godless" character to the institution, by those interested in its downfall, because no special provision was made for the religious instruction of the students. But it ought to be borne in mind that there are numerous other means provided for their moral culture; and that if this duty has not been attended to at the fireside, in the Sabbath school, and in the church, there is very little probability of its being affected after the commencement of a collegiate career.

If the child be not "trained up in the way he should go" in these home institutions to which we refer, it will be in vain to expect the deficiency to be made up while his mind is pre-occupied in the pursuit of secular science.

The writer does not act from interested motives, for he is in no way indebted to University College, nor does he ever expect to be; and he would much rather have listened to the discussion of the subject by others. Indeed, his predilections might have been supposed to lead him another way; and it is only when he sees false statements made in the legislature, and wrong impressions conveyed by a portion of the press, that he feels constrained to cast in his mite to further what he conceives to be the cause of justice and the interests of the community.

The subject is one in which the public of Canada is deeply interested; and it would be well for them to ponder the matter seriously, ere Parliament again assembles, that they may be enabled to give an intelligent and unprejudiced verdict on a question of so much importance.

Yours, &c.,
S.
Hillside, July 17, 1856.

For the Carleton-Place Herald.
MR. EDITOR,
DEAR SIR,—Permit me through the columns of the "Herald" to lay before your readers a brief description of an implement of husbandry, lately constructed by Mr. Alex. Eakins, blacksmith, of Rosetta, being a Cultivator, pairing and furring up Plow all in one.

It is all constructed of iron except a small portion of the handles immediately in contact with the hand. The beam is framed to a sole upon which the point is fixed, the handles being attached to the back part of the frame, in this naked position, I think it would suit well to drill for seed; then to make it a cultivator two arms are attached, each carrying two hoes—the point answering for the first or center hoe with a wheel at the point of beam as in other cultivators. Then take off the arms and the furring point, put the pairing point on, and one mouldboard and you have a pairing Plow.—Next replace the furring point and put the other mouldboard on, and take out the wheel then you have the furring up plow; any of these changes is only the work of four or five minutes. Altogether it is a most ingenious and useful implement, and Mr. Eakins can interfere with no existing patent or plan of construction. It can be worked on a fourteen inch fur, and it can be extended to cut 22 inches, the whole when complete would cost between 5 and 6 pounds. We had the pleasure of seeing it work the other day, in the field of Mr. Alex. Young, where it had an excellent opportunity, both from the condition of the field and the Horse attached to it, and we feel sure that the work did credit to all parties concerned. Were some of our forefathers to return and see with what expedition a field of corn or potatoes can now be dressed, they would perhaps be as much astonished or shocked as when they saw the wretched farming mill separating the chaff from the wheat, without the aid of heaven's wind.

Parties not already supplied with something of the kind, would do well to call and examine for themselves, and we promise them all the courtesy and attention in the power of Mr. Eakins to bestow.

We would also suggest that our Agricultural Societies ought to take notice of such improvements and award them that prize which is so well deserved. But I must not be tedious, except the liberty I have taken, and believe me ever yours, &c.

August, July 11th, 1856.

deal of a searching examination. For the truth of this statement, I refer to the records of the Medical Board in this Province and to the experience of all who have had an opportunity of frequenting the meetings of that body. So short is the term, and so superficial the qualifications demanded at these competing colleges, that few American medical aspirants obtain license in Canada, unless after repeated failures; although having in many instances, previously received the highest honors in their own institutions. This circumstance must not be attributed in any way to the fact of their being foreigners and "kept out" in consequence; for it is one of the maxims of the august body before alluded to, that Canadians, of all others, are least entitled to consideration at their hands.

We would not be understood to censure all competition. We are only referring to the evils resulting from its excess, in a country which is held up as a model (!) for our own. We are in favor of a healthy competition, and believe that our Provincial institution would find a sufficient stimulus in copying with those of Great Britain and the United States.

It is a fact that University College has never had sufficient time afforded under any system to become established and efficient. Much money has been spent; but each successive legislative session has been adding or pulling down, amending or repealing, so that the uncertainty connected with a collegiate course has induced many to seek other institutions conducted upon a more permanent basis.

It has been attempted to affix a "Godless" character to the institution, by those interested in its downfall, because no special provision was made for the religious instruction of the students. But it ought to be borne in mind that there are numerous other means provided for their moral culture; and that if this duty has not been attended to at the fireside, in the Sabbath school, and in the church, there is very little probability of its being affected after the commencement of a collegiate career.

If the child be not "trained up in the way he should go" in these home institutions to which we refer, it will be in vain to expect the deficiency to be made up while his mind is pre-occupied in the pursuit of secular science.

The writer does not act from interested motives, for he is in no way indebted to University College, nor does he ever expect to be; and he would much rather have listened to the discussion of the subject by others. Indeed, his predilections might have been supposed to lead him another way; and it is only when he sees false statements made in the legislature, and wrong impressions conveyed by a portion of the press, that he feels constrained to cast in his mite to further what he conceives to be the cause of