duties of the earthly, may not less sedul-ously nay at the same moment—fulfil those of the heavenly, sphere; at once "diligent in business," and "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

of religion with the work of common life is not im possible, you will readily perceive, if you consider for a moment what according to the right and proper notion of it Religion is. What do we mean by "Religion 2"

It is a Science, and it is an Art; in other It is a Science, and it is an Art; in other words, a system of doctrines to be believed mankind. Tell us not, then, that the it in either lights, and the point we are insisting on may, without difficulty, be laborer, has little or no time to att and a system of duties to be done. View made good. View it as a Science—as truth to be understood and believed. If religious truth were like many kinds of secular truth, hard, intricate, demanding for its study, not only the highest order of intellect, but all the highest order of intellect, but all the resources of education, books learned prayer, praise, holy ordin leisure, then indeed to most men, the ne blending of religion with the necessary avocations of life would be an impossibity. In that case it would be sufficient excuse for irreligion to plead, "My lot in life is course amid the adverse winds and cur inevitably one of incessant care and toil temptation, by the star-light of duty of busy anxious thought and wearing compass of divine truth,—the bea work. Inextricably involved, every day and hour as I am, in the world's business how is it possible for me to devote myself to this high and abstract science!" ters and devotees may be religions, by If religion were thus, like the higher a religious and holy life is impracticable. mathematics or metaphysics, a science based on the most recondite and elaborate reasonings, capable of being mastered only by the acutest minds, after years of entire and elaborate reasonings, capable of being mastered only by the acutest minds, after years of entire and elaborate reasonings. only by the acutest minds, after years of study and laborious investigation, then might it well be urged by many an unlettered man of toil, "I am no scholar —I have no heed to comprehend these hard dogmas and doc trines. Learning in one word, to prove how possible and religion are, no doubt, fine things, but a man to be at on they are not for bumble and hard-wrought and " fervent in spirit, serving the Le folk like me!" In this case, indeed, the Gospel would be no Gospel at all—no good news of Heavenly love and mercy to the whole sin-ruined race of man but only a Gospel for scholars—a religion, not so much in doing spirit of like the ancient philosophies, for a scanty acts, as in doing secular acts from minority, clever enough to grasp its principles, and set free from active business There is a very common tenden to devote themselves to the development mind to classify actions according and discussion of its doctrines.

of offe s is not the prize of a lofty intellect, but of a lowly heart. The mirror in into "sacred" and "profane" literature into "sacred" and "profane" history, which its grand truths are reflected is not classification the term "profane a mind of calm and philosophic abstrac- not to what is bad or un tion, but a heart of earnest purity. Its thing that is not technically light shines best and fullest, not on a fe undisturbed by business but on a soul unstained by sin. The religion of Christ, whilst it affords scope for the loftiest intellect in the contemplation and development of its glorious truths, is yet in the to regard all the actions of common in exquisite simplicity of its essential facts much by unfortunate necessity, lost to and principles, patent to the simplest Prayer, the reading of the Bible an mind. Rude, untutored, toil-worn you tional books, public worship—and may be, but if you have wit enough to guide you in the commonest round of making, are separated into two distingtions. uide you in the commonest round of making, are separated into two distractly toil, you have wit enough to learn almost hostile, categories. The the way to be saved. The truth as it is in Jesus, whilst in one view of it, so profound that the highest archangel's inof its mysterious depths, is yet in another so simple that the lisping babe at a mother's

knee may learn its meaning. Again: View religion as an Art, and in this light too, its compatibility with a busy and active life in the world, it will not be difficult to perceive. For religion as an art differs from secular arts in the respect, that it may be practised simultaneously with other arts—with all other work and occupation in which we may be engaged. A man cannot be studying The medical practitioner cannot be engaged with his patients, and at the same time planning houses or building bridges,ising, in other words, both medicine and engineering at one and the same The practice of one secular art excludes for the time the practice of other secular arts. But not so with the art of religion. This is the universal art, the common, all-embracing profession. It belongs to no one set of functionaries, to belongs to no one set of functionaries, to no special class of men. Statesman, soldier, lawyer, physician, poet, painter, tradesman, farmer,—men of every craft and calling in life—may while in the actual discharge of the duties of their the gallant knight should resign—by varied avocations, be yet, at the same utterly incapaciated by physical debih moment, discharging the duties of a higher and noble vocation—practising the art of a Christian. Secular arts, in most cases demand of him who would attain to eminence in one of them, an almost exclusive devotion of time, and though and toil. The most versatile genius can railway issues require immediate solv seldom be master of more than one art these cannot be meddled with "untiand for the great majority the only calling must be that by which they earn their must be that by which they earn their daily bread. Demand of the poor tradesman or peasant, whose very hour is absorbed in the struggle to earn a competency for himself and his family that he shall be also a thorough croficient in the art of the physician, or lawyer, or sculptor, and you demand an impossibility. If religion were an art such as these, few d could learn it. The two admonitions, "Be diligent in business," and "Be fervent in spirit serving the Lord." would be reciprocally destructive.

But religion is no such art; for it is the art

ing this art is, not the closet, but the worldnot some hallowed spot where religion is taught and proficients, when duly trained, are sent forth into the world, but the world itself -the coarse, profane, common world, with competitions, its hourly, ever-recurring trials of temper and character. This is therefore, an art which all can practise and for which every profession and calling, the busiest and most absorbing, afford scope and discipline. When a child is learning to write, it matters not of what words the copy set to him is composed, the thing desired being that, whatever he writes, he learn to write well. When ever he writes, he learn to write seek a man is learning to be a Christian, it matters not what his particular work in life may be; the work he does is but the copy-line set to the work he does is but the considered is that the work he does is but the copy had been as the work he does is but the copy had been as the him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the main thing to be considered is that him; the mselves to resign, should the favor of a fixed Seat of Government that prayer, holy reading, meditation, the solution is everything. It is true indeed that prayer, holy reading, meditation, the solution is everything. It is true indeed that prayer, holy reading the considered is the main thing to be considered in the considered is the main thing to be considered in the considered in solemnities and services of the Church, are necessary to religion, and that these can be practised only apart from the work of secular life. But it is to be remembered that all such holy exercises do not terminate in themsuch holy exercises d be not more abundant. They are, in short but means to an end—good, only in so far as they help us to be good and to do good—to glorify God and do good to man; and that end can perhaps be best attained by him whose life is a busy one whose avocations bear him daily is a busy one whose avocations bear him daily into contact with his fellows into the intercourse into contact with his fellows into the intercourse are given. No of society, into the heart of the world. No man can be a thorough proficient in navigation who has never been at sea, though he may learn the theory at home. No man can become a soldier by studying books on military yet heard of.

others He who diligently discharges the tactics in his closet: he must in actual iri', serving the Lord."

And that this is so—that this blending a man in solitude and study may become a religious man, until he has ed those habits of daily self-denial, o ance to temptation, of kindness, go humility, sympathy, active beneficence are to be acquired only in daily contains. mainly and chiefly the glorifying God duties and trials of the world,—the gu

spiritual motive.
There is a very common tendence outward form rather than according But the Gospel is no such system of spirit or motive which pervades high and abstract truth. The salvation Literature is sometimes arbitrarily -to all literature that does ligious—to all literature that does a of religious doctrines and duties an history save Church history. And

heart from God.

The Beral

CARLETON-PLACE, APRL THE MINISTRY For several weeks past the er he fate of the coalitiouists. much orumbling and dissatisfacti isterial camp, and whatever m cause, their supporters appear off by degrees. Some of our cote attribute this state of things of one some to another; but Sir Allan M appears, comes in for the heaviest sh attending to public duties. "H istration,—the organ states, has mockery," has ceased to confer adv the country, or honor on himself." of the Cabinet is in his place." But they are not to have things way, without a struggle of the "gallant knight,"-his health is re and having bartered his principlesfor a life-time-to obtain office, it is expected that he will resign so easily les this, the extreme Con with whom he acts, are per of being, and of doing good: to be an adept in it is to become just, truthful, sincere, felf-denied, gentle, forbearing, pure in word, and thought, and deed. And the school for learnthe party it upholds, a doubtless soon be, a reg

> We, long ago, prophe ossessed. It is now ad

> > PROLIFIC.—We understand the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. ool- one of the firm of Jackson, Peto, Brassey & the summit of the principal cone has been MR. EDITOR,—Last night the House of Asway, Co., the great railroad contractors and capi- flattened and otherwise materially changed in orn shall not accede to the demand. Mr. Bras- Vesuvius should fall under its own weight and a good deal of noise and confusion. As soon though he was defeated also, he would not We must grapple with, and destroy the cause end in regard to the "unfounded statements," mountains of Fursaro and of Agnano! of a backed by the authority of persons occupying the highest position in the Province," which he says "induced" English capitalists are to embark in the undertaking. It is all moonshine! The "Montreal Transcript" Mr. Brown's Bill on the Rectory quesvery truly remarks that the English sharehold tion was under consderation, and the ers were not such fools. They did not leap in House divided upon an apendment proposed by the dark,—they sent out an Engineer, to spy us out the nakeness of the land. He reported it Nays 27. was a perfect Goshen; and would be, when the railway was completed, another Canaan figuratively, if not literally, flowing with milk and honey. He endorsed all the statements made by the high officials to whom Mr. Brasof his anticipations of profit than they. It was upon his representation that the English stockholders embarked in the concern. And ace, if they find out it is not such a profitable one as they were led to believe, upon him, most decidedly rests the b'ame. Admit for the as they were led to believe, upon him, most sake of argument, that a highly colored pros-of pectus of the Railway scheme was published; colonies is as follows: Canada, £383,613; lice sake of argument, that a highly colored prosand that pecuniary advantages, a tithe of which we never expected could be realized, were set

Nova Scotia, £120943; New Rrunswick, £9,474; Prince idward's Island, £2,071; New Foundland, £10,587. sists. and that pecuniary advantages, a tithe of which their sale and purchase. Every merchant shows

forth as the inducements to embark in it. But what of that? It was a simple matter of off his wares to the best advantage, and speaks rided of them in the highest terms; and who can Divine "always to lelieve that if the other tory, blame him for it? But if a person don't want side were heard, a very different account of the goods, he is not likely to purchase them; the matter would be given," but as Editors do very and if he does want them, and on their intrin- not generally act according to this rule, I am sic value depends a large amount of money, he under the necessity of asking you to do me the would be a great fool if he did not take pains justice to correct an erroneous statemen are to ascertain that the statements made in re- which appears in the Courier of 21st inst. gard to them were substantially correct. The It is there stated that when the Attorney English stockholders in the Grand Trunk did General moved to escind the resolution, asknot become so, out of charity towards us. It ing for Judge Dural's address to the jury on was not to assist this country, or develope its the Corrigan murder case, I voted to rescind. resources, or add to the wealth of its people Now, I beg to say, that I never gave any such in your section of the country, on the Rural that they did so. Not at all. The Grand vote, because the motion to rescind was never Police Bill, and the Clergy Reserve Distrigious Trunk was a speculation, into which they en- put; and if it had been put, I most assuredly bution Bill. My own opinion is that a Police tered, as every one else does who becomes a would have adhered to my vote on the address is not required in the rural parts of the coun shareholder in a concern so fluctuating and for I never dreamed of changing it. the uncertain as a railroad, with the hope of mak You attempt an explanation in a note, but to pay for it. With regard to the distribution ing something by it, but with the possibility of you are entirely mistaken in supposing that of the Clergy Reserve money, there are to coming off the losers. If the scheme, so far when the "previous question" is moved, the schemes proposed; one is, to hand over to

approfitable one, that is their misfortune, not 856. Hincks, anticipated great things from the plicate the question." But in this case it is to each separate city or Township its share in been for the future, but should never be construed worthy of the abuse heaped upon me. Any ber of Lower Canadian constituences, are unpping recornize no right that the contractors can conscious that it was so. possibly have to apply to this province for as-, and sistance: nor can we see what obligation we are under, to come forward to their aid. of the They have knowingly, and freely embarked in a speculation, and they must be content to run lonald the risks of profit or loss, that all speculators

e, that do. Sooner than pay them for making the road from and then guarantee them the interest of their shares for a century, let Canada take the management of the road into her own hands: dismiss Jackson & Co. and their subordinates: money, and secure correct returns, so that it and sunk the schooner Riguey, of Philadelphia may be seen the actual position in which the One man was drowned. road stands. It is folly for us to have the The schooner Maryland, of New York, was road built with Canada money and then left seized in Hampton Roads yesterday, and under the management of the present con- brought into this port, together with her offi tractors for ninety-nine years. We trust the cers and crew. The captain of the Marycountry is becoming alive to the danger of land refused to allow his vessel to be searched theirs; and not only this but the most reck- recently passed. Runaway slaves were be less and desperate extravagance. Let the lieved to be on board, and a company of mi London capitalists complete the road accord- tary were sent after her. The captain and let them resign it at once in the hand of the here. Canadian government.

We are requested by the Buildin ommittee for the repairing of Methodis church, in this place, to urge the subscribers to that object, to hand in the amount of their subscriptions to the Treasurer, A. McArthur, ours, Esq., on or before the 25th instant.

THE NEPEAN TRAGEDY .- We understan or dis- by a mob upon the inn kept by one William Car- Burden in the Township of Nepean, on which ledged occasion a man of the name of Dennis Tierney in was killed. Justice it is to be hoped, will ve up- now be done in the premises.

MACAULAY AND THE HIGHLANDERS .-The Highlanders of Glenmore, in Invernessshire, feeling aggrieved and indignant at the charges brought by Macaulay against their headed by a piper playing the "Rogue's March," proceeded to the Black Rock, and there burnt in effigy the distinguished historian. The assembled crowd gave three shouts of Macaulay, when in the Highlands, resided for a considerable time at the Glenmore

received, and will appear next week,

A letter from Naples states that Vesuvius We published last week an extract from at present excites an incredible degree of atme of the letters of Mr. Thomas Brassey, tention. A new crater has been opened and talists! Nothing has since transpired on the form. Excursions to the upper part of the ubject and the probability is, the contractors mountain are faught with great danger. and the government will come into collision. Everything, in short, announces that some We observe that the Press, generally throught very important change in the volcano is about the Province, backed by public opinion, so far to take place, either an eruption or a collapse. as we can learn, is indignant at the demands It would be extraordinary, continues the let- a sort of political color, but after an express made by the Grand Trunk contractors; and ter, if one of those singular events recorded declaration, on all hands, that nothing of the

> We understand that on the eleventh, Mr. Morrison, which was carried. Yeas 69,

OPENING OF THE MAVIGATION .- We earn from the Kingston News, of the 4th instant that the steamer Highlander left the Genesee river on the 18th ultimo for Cohourg and Toronto, and that she left the latter place say refers; and was even more sanguine in for Rochester on the ening of 1st instant. It also states that the Detroit River is open, and Lake Sinclair free from ice.

COST OF THE COLINIES TO GREAT BRIT

JUDGE DUVALS' ADDRESS. For he Courier.

SIR.—It was a maxim of a late em

nays are the same as the yeas on the main the County Municipalities, the sum to which our fault. Like them, Lord Elgin and Mr. effect of the "previous question" is to "com- titled; while the other proposition is, to give project—shares at a premium, large dividends, perfectly clear that if I had voted yea, I would the fund. riches and wealth. If they have been disap-pointed, it is matter for regret, but certainly to rescind; and had my vote caused the renot for complaint; it ought to teach caution scinding of the resolution, I might have been the violence used at the Polls. Really a numinto an obligation upon us to extricate them unprejudiced man must admit that my vote at to exercise the elective franchise, and ought from the difficulties of the past. We can was straight-forward and consistent. I feel to be deprived of it, till they learn to behave

Yours, R. BELL.

Yew York, April 8. The store of Bell, Black & Co., Broad w. was robbed, this morning, of diamonds valued at \$30,000. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by an employee i the store, who slept in the premises and is now

Norfolk, April 7. The steamer Roacoke, on Saturday night, was brought up, and will probably last the reduce the present useless expenditure of when off the mouth of the Deleware, ran into

encouraging rapacity and extortion such as for slaves, in compliance with the State law ing to the terms of their contract, or, if not crew are in prison. Great excitement exists

held in the village of Almonte, on the 24th agitation in the public mind than any form nstant, being the last Thursday in April.

PROF. SILLIMAN ON THE INTERNAL HEAT OF THE EARTH .- Prof. Silliman takes a decided position in favor of the theory that the centre of the earth is a fused mass of mineral matter. His chief arguwhich he calls the earth's chimneys and escape pipes. There are hundreds of them always in operation—hundreds are with the attack made on the 8th January last dormant; they are found all over the earth the bowels of the earth. The fiery sen sembly of the Province. It was well known remaining to attest to its infernal influence. in the centre of the earth-says the Professer-boils over the tops of its chimneys it forces new vents, breaking out even being, in addition to a wealthy resident of the and when these chimneys become choked

proceedsors, in ms may volume of the Maine Law, and asking felt by every true Protestant, as one of para-tory of England" assembled together, and headed by a piner playing the "Rogue's for its repeal. The meeting was called mount importance, so that every exertion has headed by a piner playing the "Rogue's latter than the meeting was called for its repeal. The meeting was called for its repeal. The meeting was called for its repeal. ing was called for the avowed purpose of by the Sheriff, in accordance with a re-To Correspondents.—" An Elector" is influence is felt not only in St. Johns, but Great Land proprietor of Renfrew, J. L.

Toronto Correspondence.

For the Carleton-Place Herald. Toronto, 3rd April, 1856. sembly adjourned about half-past 8 o'clock, in the evening; rather sooner than their usual time, as a mark of respect to our great and powerful ally, Louis Napoeon, on the birth of his son. of the members tried to give the affair cene something like what is often witnessed in a bar-room. To those who know the vola-

who indulge in it, is the practice of trying to a wise representation. put down a member who may be obnoxious by making all sorts of hideous noises. Las night Mackenzie was saying a great many hard things, about Louis Napoleon, which, although to a certain extent true, were, at the time, quite out of place. For half ar hour, the House out-rivalled the most uproious bar-room scene, you could meet with or

Laberge's Bill, more effectually to secure the independence of Parliament, by preventing any person, while a member of the House from accepting any place of emolument from the Crown, was lost by a considerable majority, on Monday last. Mr. Smith, the Solicitor General, moved to give it the six months hoist although he had, when in opposition, introduced a similar bill himself! So much for

An enormous number of Petitions Traying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, continue to presented to the House. I do not think many were ever presented, on any one sub ject, in Canada. As a strange expression o public opinion they will have a good effect but I do not think they will lead to any pro hibitory enactment this session.

I should like to hear the opinion of people try; and if it is necessary in cities, they ought question. The best authorities say that the each County or union of Counties may be en-

Jack Frost, who had held undisputed sway for so many months, has at last given way to the genial influence of the spring; and after two days warm rain. the streets of the city furnish abundant evidence of the reason why

The Rectory question occcpied the House for several hours vesterday, and it was exafternoon; but the Prohibitory Liquor Law whole evening.

Yours, RENFREW ELECTION. To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

which I have been induced to make concern

McNab, April 7th, 1856.

ing the late election, which has taken place, in Renfrew. Much has already been said conerning it, and the abilities, and political priniples of various candidates been discussed at great length publicly and privately. In the first place, we are led to remark that the The semi-annual fair for Ramsay will be late election, has caused a much greater one, arising principally from the great struggle between truth and error; but we are happy to find at its termination that the former has gloriously came off triumphant. We are furthermore happy to remark, to the honor of our County, that to our knowledge, not one have existed of give offence. It is sincerely and sea's surface, and they come from tive for our County, in the Legislative Asby all those who so cheerfully supported him that to advance the welfare and prosperity of the County, it was necessary to elect him, County, a man of sound political principles, In St. Johns, New Brunswick, a meet- and particularly among these, the Separate quisition signed by parties desiring a possible to annihilate it completely. We are quisition signed by parties desiring a repeal of the law. It was held in the open air, and was attended by about 3000 open air, and was attended by about 3000 persons; and when the question was put persons; and when the question was put persons; and when the question was put persons in fact we find that the townships of and the people divided, it was found that large, in fact we find that the townships of two to one were in favour of the law. Pembroke, Westmeath and Stafford, supported for result and its ed him to a man; the other candidates not menced in a legalized law protected, law

McDougall has been extremely disappointed a foul oath in a law licensed barroom. in his expectations, although a positive denial must die, dishonorably die, for the good of soof such was expressed upon the day of the ciety demands that death, and "may God declaration, by saying "that he was glad the have mercy on his soul" for the laws of his gentlemen of Renfrew had left him at home to country had little even for his body when they look after his business," stating that he entirely disliked the idea of sitting on a hardwood blood money—a groggery in his native village. bench in Toronto, a business which Mr. Hearts broken, crushed, wedded to, and Supple would now have to undertake. Poor withered by sin, all, all in one united chorus man! we are rather led to believe by the corroborate, the blood blotted history of this "Grm" that he felt entirely otherwise at the country cursing traffic! very time of expressing it. The other canall appear determined to insist that government of ancient volcanoes should take place—if kind was intended, the House adjourned amidst didate Mr. Morris, nobly confessed that

l remain, dear sir, Yours, &c.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald. DEAR SIR,-I have read with much inter-

No. 7 £6500, No. 8 £9300, No. 9 £21000 had a school, it is too small.

As I am acquainted with every section his Township, I know the four s out as I am a Teacher myself. I do not at th time intend to write in defence of Teachers. As it regards the "miserable remuneration which I receive," I state merely, that for these five years last past, I have received £5 every year as an income to my salary, making the handsome sum of £25 more salary this year than I had six years ago.

Section No. 4 is the section to which D. E. F. refers as giving £22 10s to a female it was named "dirty little York" in days of teacher for eight months, and No. 9 is the section which "had no school in operation for any part of the past year." I am confident that your readers will give No. 4 credit for doing so well, under such circumstances, and that they will not be surprised that No. 9 has no School. £22 10 in No 4 is equal to £72 in Nos. 2 and 5, and equal to £81 in Nos. 6 and 8 &c., for eight months respectively.

I now leave A. B. C. and D. E. F. to their own resources, and request that in futur they will refer to sections by number, as your readers will know who is, and who is not Sir,-I beg to hand you a few remarks able to pay a large salary.

I am, sir, Your obt. servt. ROBERT ELLIOTT. Township Clerk of Fitzrov. Hubbell's Falls, April 8th, 1856.

For the Carleton-Place Herald. Would a Prohibitory Liquor Law answer

We stated what we believed would be efected by a Prohibitory Liquor Law, viz, hat it would tend to diminish crime, increase continually." Wherever it has been established, it has ruthlessly written its history have existed of give one new constant will feel it a in blood, proudly pointing to tattered beggared duty to unite with us in rendering thanks, for and imbruited beings as living, moving and the return of Mr. John Supple as representa-undeniable vouchers of that history's accuracy. Would that these were the sole memento The blood stained bludgeon of the murderer. and the Law-lent hemp of the hangman, have testimonials of its due results. Orphans that County, a man of sound political principles, and particularly among these, the Separate lose them, wives wedded to brutality and school question. This has certainly been widowed from humanity. Fathers having wretch, whose first lesson in criminality, com-

say deals largely in bunkum, when he writes a lake take its place, as once happened to the as the Speaker left the chair, a group of fifty or sixty M. P.'s gathered around the table every reason to believe that should Mr. Mor- will never counteract the results of this fearful and sang Partant pour la Syrce, and God ris again come forward he would be certainly traffic, nor can it stay it; those engaged in save the Queen, in good style, if not in good elected. We now trust that Mr. Supple, the business, are removed from the sphere of taste. It must have appeared rather singular to the strangers in the gallaries, to see the braced, that he will vindicate the Protestant not appreciate. Reason they have never legislative hall, so suddenly transformed into a cause, and the general extension of our coun- known, and humanity they have forgotten, or try's resources, with such a determination as it has become obliterated in their bosoms by will render him invulnerable to the opposition avarice, and selfishness. To say that the tile nature of Jean Baptiste, it was not at all of error, and successful in every truth he en- Government has no right to prohibit it, is an deavors to support. We now wish him every illogical, absurd, and untenable assertion. If But one thing which reflects but little credit success, in his important situation, entertaining it has the right to establish it under certain on the House, or at least on those members the hope that all may experience the effect of restrictions, and to censure and punish those that do not conform to those restrictions, it has an undoubted right to prohibit in toto. If Government claims (and it has been conceded) AN OBSERVER. | the right to say that only a certain number shall be permitted to pursue this business in each Township, village, town, or city, and that all others shall be denied the privilege of est the remarks of your correspondents A. B. so doing, it has just as valid a power, and as C. in your issue of the 13th ult., and also the reasonable a right, to prevent every one in the remarks of your correspondent D. E. F. in country from engaging in it. While regulayour issue of the 3rd inst. And as I am nei- ting the traffic, and furnishing the effects, as ther A. B. C. nor D. E. F., I beg the liberty they occur, is as consistent with sense, as it of sending you a few lines for the information would be to catch a mad-dog, file the top of of your readers generally. So that they may his teeth, and permit him to depart on his e able to understand the subject which is rabid, reckless, ruthless race. Why prohibit now introduced to your numerous readers, re- a traffic in counterfeit coin? Money has necting the "inefficiency" of the school been expended, and useful time sacrificed Teachers of Fitzroy, and the miserable re- endeavoring to procure passable representa nuneration they receive for their services. tions of our country's currency. Why not from the manner in which the Township of pass a license law permitting the traffic under Fitzrov is divided into School Sections, it is certain restrictions? and allow the followers possible for some sections to give large of that business, to present their bogus specie, laries to teachers. And now that the to none but knaves, fools and fops? School Acts of Upper Canada limit the pow- evident reason is, that the traffic is bad, and ers of the Municipal Council, so that a section could not be so regulated that honest men cannot be altered without the consent of a would not be imposed upon, and deceived, and naiority of two sections, the consequence is, vet it would be more consistent with humanity, that a large section will not share with a to tolerate the latter traffic, than the former smaller, and if a small section be added to a Now it follows as a natural, and unavoidarge one, the school will be inaccessible to able conclusion, that if we completely prohibit the traffic in spirituous liquors, those crimes The following is an extract from the Col- that arise from, and are committed under its ector's Rolls, for the Township of Fitzroy, influences, will be prevented from re-occurring. for the year 1854, setting forth in round num- The vexatious, and often ruinous litagations bers, the amount of Rateable property in the which are inseparably connected with the different school sections of said Township, prosecution and punishment of crime, will be of ways, attendant on this demoralizing traf-No. 4 £2500, No. 5 £8000, No. 6 £9000, fic, will be saved and usefully employed, and the travelling community will be much better No. 10 £3300, No 11 £ not known, never provided for than now,-none but orderly, comfortable, and respectable places of entertainment will be opened, for this nimple reathat no other kind will pray. Those low, contemptible, and disgusting groggeries that now dapple while they disgrace our highways, and the streets of our cities and in which, the very dregs of society are welcomed and furnished with adulterated, poison drugg ed fluids, so long, as a dime no matter how obtained is forthcoming; will be closed. The rowdies and soakers that cluster and chatter in them, like crows round a carrion, will despondingly disperse, and unexcited by the sin lating beverage, to which they had been ccustomed, will seek for more fitting employment, and may eventually become, as aspicuous for industry and good order, as they are now notorious for indolence and immorality. The miserable home of the deluded drunkard will be reformed, and the shivering, starving, heart breaking beings, that nestle round its unhallowed hearth; nursing their sorrows in silence, and looking to their God for pity, and to the grave for protection' will smile again in sacred security and comparative competence.

HENRY KEMPTVILLE. Ottawa Lodge, Nepean.

> For the C. P. Herald. HOOF DISTEMPER.

A dangerous and destructive disease ha appeared among the neat cattle in this region. luring the past few years, known in common parlance as the Hoof distemper, It attacks the old and young alike, and the well conditioned as well as the lean. The oss sustained by farmers in this Township done (Goulbourn) during the winters of 1854-5, and 1855-6 cannot be less than £1000. One man alone fost eleven cow

The disease appears in winter, and attacks he hard feet of the animals, generally but one foot being affected.

At the invasion of the disease there is noticeable stiffness and woodenness of the leg to be affected. The hair of the leg is dry and the skin looks hard and scaly. In a few days the animals show lameness with swelling and tiffness of the leg. The lameness mcreases and about the seventh day, a white line appears encircling the leg, which is the line of separa-

The hoof and all below this line is doed ppearance after some of the coldest nights. the creature is wont to lie, the theory is not

fostered, law created, groggery. The fair there must be some other cause at work prior tablet of whose memory, was first defaced by to it. If not, why do Farmer A.'s cattle