



ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.
New York, Dec. 23.
The *Africa* arrived on Sunday morning with Liverpool dates to the 7th, and 86 passengers. The Corn market is quiet, the large arrivals and shipments of Wheat and Flour from the Continent prevent any improvement. Western Canada Flour is quoted 19s a 20s.

The *Washington* arrived at Cowes on the evening of the 5th.

The news brought by the *Africa* is highly favorable, both Political and Commercially.

All fears of a general continental war have been quite dispelled by a treaty concluded at Olmutz between Austria and Prussia.

The effect of this pacific settlement is exhibited in the rapid advance of European securities.

The Catholic question in England is still agitating the public mind, and causing considerable uneasiness in Rome.

FRANCE.
No news of any interest of a political nature.

A telegraphic despatch from Paris from Berlin says:—"A treaty act was fully concluded between Austria and Prussia. In Vienna they are still preparing for war, buying horses, ammunition, &c. The Ministry in Berlin are much disorganized."

The uncertainty of war or peace is as great as ever.

The affairs of Germany have been almost the exclusive topic of conversation. The Bill granting a credit of \$46,000 francs for calling out 400,000 men, necessitated by the state of affairs in that country, was passed after an important discussion, by 272 majority.

A visit of M. Guizot to the Elysees has given rise to some talk in diplomatic circles.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.
The difficulties between Austria and Prussia have been settled. The conditions agreed upon, between Prince Schwarzenberg and Baron Mantuffel are as follows:—

The free Conferences are to be held at Dresden with as little delay as possible. The federal Diet at Frankfurt will take no further steps in framing a German Constitution, or in depending questions. The Elector of Hesse will endeavor to restore order to his own State with the assistance of Austrian and Prussian Commissioners. Cassel to have a small mixed garrison of Austrian and Prussian troops until order is restored. Should the Elector not succeed, he is at liberty to invoke the help of either power Prussian and German Commissioners are likewise to be sent to the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, to induce the Stadholder to cease hostilities. In case of refusal Austria is to be allowed to use compulsion.

Spain, a ministerial defalcation has taken place, the funds, however, were very little affected.

The Minister of Finance at Madrid, had tendered his resignation, which was accepted on the 29th ult.

TURKEY.
The disturbances at Aleppo have been put down after a most severe struggle, in which the Turks were victorious. The combat lasted more than 24 hours, and 1800 rebels fell in the struggle. Not a single Christian fell in this terrible affair. All the property of the rebels will be devoted by the authorities to indemnify the Christians for their losses on the 14th and 15th October, and to re-build three churches which were burned.

AUSTRIA.
VIENNA, Dec. 1st.—The Imperial Cabinet had notified its assent to the Olmutz arrangement, nevertheless the armament and concentration of troops are still continuing.

CENTRAL GERMANY.
Our advices from Frankfurt and Cassel are of the 3rd inst. No change has taken place in the position of affairs.—Troops from Westphalia continued to march upon Cassel. Nothing was heard of the return of the federal forces. The news of the Olmutz arrangement came to Frankfurt on the 3rd inst. It produced a favorable impression on 'change.

INDIA.
The news from India by the overland mail is not important, beyond some fighting in the dominions of the Nizam, about a quarrel which the English resident is called to settle. Every thing is tranquil.

United States.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Great excitement was created here to-day by the arrest of a fugitive slave. The case was argued in the United States Marshal's Office, and his identity being proved, he was remanded to await orders from his owners.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA.
A Washington letter says: Austria has been acting a part towards this government which will terminate our diplomatic relations. The Cabinet at Vienna instructed the Austrian Charge at this capital, M. Hulyman, to represent to the administration that in the event of Kosuth and his co-Patriots being received and af-

forded an asylum, it will be cause sufficient for that government to withdraw its representative. Mr. Webster was not long in determining what to do. He represented to M. Hulyman that the refugees of bleeding Hungary would be received with open arms, and if the Austrian Charge demanded his passport it would be ready at any moment; whereupon M. H. wrote home for further instructions, but these not having arrived the chagrined diplomatist may be supposed to serve only in a quasi capacity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Mr. Webster's reply has been sent to the Austrian Minister, and will soon be called for in the Senate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 3 o'clock.—It is now blowing a gale from the North-west. There has not been such a sea in the Hudson River for the last ten years. A number of vessels have dragged anchor, and it is feared great damage will be done should the gale increase.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 7 o'clock.—Heavy snow storm; quite cold. The gale which commenced last evening is still raging with increased violence. It is feared that the shipping has suffered severely. The deaths in the city last week were 317.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—Thermometer 21 above °. About two feet of snow. Strong wind.

UTICA, Dec. 23.—Two feet of snow. Heavy wind from North-east.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 23.—Two feet and a half snow. Heavy wind from the North.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—Thermometer 21. Severe snow storm last night and to-day, with high wind from the North; 20 inches snow. No trains from the East to-day. Storm abating, cold increasing, wind now nearly due North.

MONTREAL, Dec. 23.—A severe snow storm from the East; about three feet of snow has fallen since last night. Thermometer about 6 deg. above zero.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The steamship *Asia* sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool with \$797,665 in specie. Amongst the passengers was the Hon. Stuart Wortley and the Hon. W. Coke.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—The trial of Lopez, and others, engaged in the Cuban Expedition, has commenced in the Circuit Court. The steamer *Knaxville*, bound for Nashville, while pushing for the Levee to-day, burst all her boilers, killing and wounding several passengers, and also damaging other boats lying alongside.

Provincial.

GOVERNORSHIP OF PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—We have the sincerest pleasure in announcing to his friends and fellow-citizens the appointment of Alexander Bannerman, Esq., late M. P. for this city, to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island. He succeeds the late Sir Dona D Campbell of Dunstaffnage, Bart., a gentleman universally respected in the colony; and we have no hesitation in saying that the appointment of our esteemed townsman will be found to be a most judicious one. We would gladly see such men as Mr. Bannerman more frequently appointed to the government of our rising colonies—men whose practical knowledge of the industrial interests of the empire enables them to promote effectually the development of our colonial resources, and the prosperity of our emigrant countrymen. Prince Edward's Island is, as our readers are generally aware, situated at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. It is one of the most promising of our North American possessions, both from its locality and the well-known fertility of its soil; and we doubt not that, in the course of a few years, we shall see it rivaling in enterprise and prosperity the most favored of the older provinces. The value of an intelligent governor in such a colony is a matter of the greatest moment; and those who know Mr. Bannerman—as most of our townsmen of maturer years do, more or less (and to know him intimately is to esteem and love him)—must feel rejoiced at his appointment, not only on personal considerations, but on the higher ground of his undoubted qualifications for the important office. Mr. Bannerman has been long, and at all times, a steady friend to the interests of his native town; and he may be well assured that the best wishes of the citizens will follow him to the new sphere of his official duties.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

A CRASH!—FALL OF PART OF THE HORSE SHOE FALL.—On Tuesday evening last, our citizens were startled on hearing a loud and terrific noise, resembling as near as we can describe it, the heavy booming of artillery, in quick succession, which shook the earth around us very sensibly. We did not know for a time what could be the cause of such a fearful noise; and, for a few minutes, were thrown into amazement, supposing that Miller's Millineum was at hand.—It proved to be a part of the Horse Shoe Fall on the Canada side, which had fallen, carrying away about ten rods of the rock in length, by four in width. The Canal boat, which has lodged for the last few months on the brink of the rock which has fallen, and which has excited the admiration of all who beheld it, was also carried over with the rock. It is now in the whirlpool, two miles down the river, dancing attendance to the freaks of that great maelstrom. The crash occurred about 7 o'clock in the evening; and it is indeed Providential that it fell at such an hour, and at this season of the year. Had it been in the summer, when so many thousands of strangers are here, many undoubtedly would have been crushed to death; for it is precisely the spot where so many continually passed, and where so many have stood to contemplate the grandeur of nature, and behold the waters of the mighty Cataract above them, rushing terrifically over their heads, that is now filled with the huge masses of rock which

have fallen from above. The loss of this portion of the rock has not in the least diminished in appearance the view of the Falls: but has, in our opinion, added to the scene, and looks grander and more sublime, if possible, than ever.—*Niagara Falls Iris, Dec. 14.*

We see it stated in the *Patriot* that R. B. J. Burns, a grandson of the Ayrshire bard, is at present a resident of Toronto.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—We have heard that two men, named Codlin and Finlan, were frozen to death on Thursday night last. The former was on his way to East Lohborough with a horse and sleigh, and the horse having wandered off the track, drew the sleigh against a stump concealed in the snow—throwing Mr. Codlin out on the road, where he lay all night; and though the neighbors near heard his cries of distress, they did not go out to see what was the matter—not thinking that a human being was perishing near. He was found the next morning quite dead, his horse standing near him. The other, who, we believe, was a Ship-carpenter by trade, was discovered lifeless in the streets of this town.—*Kingston Argus.*

THE POST OFFICE.—The pertinacity of the press has at length elicited a reply from the organ. The *Globe* of Tuesday contains the following:—"We observe that some of our cotemporaries are attacking the Government on account of the continued delay in transferring the Post Office Department from Imperial to Provincial control. The delay is undoubtedly very annoying, and as far as we can see, it has been without any sufficient cause. But the delay rests entirely with the Imperial Government, and we believe the Provincial authorities regret it as deeply as any other parties. To the earnest application of the Provincial Government, made during the summer, for an immediate transfer, it was stated to be impossible to effect the same, and have the accounts in readiness by the departmental quarter-day, 5th October, 1850, but that everything would certainly be in readiness by the 5th January, 1851, when the arrangement would go into effect. This understanding has been acted upon, and it is presumed that the pledge will be redeemed, but the Provincial Administration have no control over it."

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, Dec. 24th, 1850.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—

Anthony Stephens, of Guelph, gentleman, to be Registrar of Surrogate Court in and for the County of Waterloo, in place of T R Brock, Esq., deceased.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, Dec. 25th, 1850.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

John Godfrey Sprague of Osgoode Hall, Esq., Barrister at Law, Master in Chancery, to be one of Her Majesty's Vice Chancellors in Upper Canada, in place of the Honorable Robert Symphon Jameson, resigned.

Andrew Norton Buell, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister at Law, Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada, to be Master in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery for Upper Canada in place of John Godfrey Sprague, Esquire, appointed one of Her Majesty's Vice Chancellors.

Lawrence Hayden, Esq., to be Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas for Upper Canada, in place of Andrew Norton Buell, Esquire, appointed Master in Chancery.

The jury trial Guy v Ferris has been fixed for the 5th of February next.

SIX THOUSAND BAR-ROOMS IN NEW YORK!—We have noticed, in our walks, (says the New York *Home Journal*) that there is a striking increase, of late, of the signs of intemperance among our population. Drunkards, and people bearing the unmistakable signs of health injured by drink, meet one at every corner. A Report of the Temperance Society gives the fact with which we head this paragraph.—*Transcript.*

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND THE REV. DR. CUMMING.

At one of the late lectures at the Hanover-rooms relating to the oath taken by the Roman Archbishops on their receiving the archiepiscopal pallium, Dr. Cumming remarked:—

"First of all, let me presume, that when the Cardinal was made an archbishop he received the pallium, before receiving which, he repeated a solemn oath, which will be found in *Pontifical Romanum*. I have the book, and carefully examined all that he must say; it is the edition of Clement VIII, Antwerp edition, 1627. One clause of the oath is as follows:—'Hereticos, schismaticos et rebellos, Domino nostro, vel successoribus predictis, pro posse persequar et impugnavo.' That is, he solemnly swore on his most solemn oath, (I wish thus to prepare you for this reception, ('All heretics (that is, Protestants), schismaticos (that is, members of the Greek Church, that separated, as they say, from Rome), and rebels against our Lord, or his aforesaid successors, I will persecute and attack to the utmost of my power"—the correct translation, I believe, of pro posse.

On reading the above, Cardinal Wiseman invited Dr. Cumming to inspect, at his house in Golden Square, the oath which he had taken, stating, at the same time, that the said persecuting clause is omitted in the oath taken by all bishops and archbishops subject to the British Crown. Dr. Cumming, in a letter to the *Times*, gives the following account of the interview:—

"I accepted the invitation, and this day, in company with Sir J. Heron Maxwell and Admiral Vernon Harcourt, I inspected the Cardinal's *Pontifical* submitted to me at the episcopal residence, Golden Square.

In the *Pontifical* thus laid before me, I found in the bishop's oath the very words I quoted, and in bold type, but with a line of black ink drawn over the passage with a pen, apparently very recently used, leaving the words disclaimed by the Cardinal sufficiently legible, but without any initials, or other verification of any sort. On the fly leaf at the beginning of the book I found the same oath in MS., without the persecuting clause, and without initials or other verification, and apparently very recently written. But the startling fact remains. On referring to the oath required to be taken by an archbishop (Dr. Wiseman having been recently made one) on receiving the pallium, as given at page 88 (Paris edition, 1664,) of the *Pontifical* thus submitted to me by order of the Cardinal, I found the persecuting clause—'Hereticos, schismaticos et rebellos, Domino nostro, vel successoribus predictis, pro posse persequar et impugnavo,' printed in bold type, without any alteration, emendation, or correction whatever, constituting in the archbishop of Westminster's own *Pontifical*, part and parcel of the oath which every archbishop on receiving the pallium, as I have already stated, must take. The discovery needs no comment beyond my expression of surprise that the Cardinal should have had the temerity to invite me to inspect his *Pontifical Romanum*."

As we anticipated in our last, both parties offering to the electors candidates for office in our new Municipality have revised their lists. The nominees of the Reform Committee are now—

Councillors—Messrs. E. Carroll, John Smith, E. Hubbard, W. Stevenson, and S. Smith.

Inspectors—Messrs. J. W. B. Kelly, Alex. Enslie, and Jas. Armstrong, (McDonald street.) While the altered, we do not say amended, ticket of the non-political party contains the following names:—

Councillors—Messrs. E. Carroll, J. Thorp, G. Pirie, S. Smith, and R. Thompson.

Inspectors—Messrs. J. T. Tracy, R. Ainlay, and James Armstrong.

The "total of the whole" being eight parties started for the five Councillorships, and five for the three Inspectorships. "Honor to whom honor." Let's have a look at the Rads first. Four Englishmen for Councillors, and one Irishman, for whom they themselves assure us they have not the slightest intention of voting, having merely, as they say, placed the name atop of the list to "gull the Paddies." Well, of course that's all right; but while we acknowledge the propriety of the deception, we don't exactly see the policy of cooking your hare before you catch her; and as Pat can sometimes see into a milstone almost as far as the man who picks it, there's a danger of his waking up in a hurry, and our having "a hurrah for the sod!" As for "Scotland, my auld, respected mither!" she's got showed off the map entirely—not a single son of "the land of the mountain and the flood" found worthy of a place on the Radical ticket! When we cried out against the indignity imposed on Irishmen by their exclusion from office at our last Township Election, we were told that we were endeavoring to excite national animosities, and that, being a Scotchman, we had nothing to do with the matter. Very well, gentlemen! "go the whole hog"—exclusive politics—exclusive nationality—and if the excluded succumb to such dogms, let them be the Helots and Pariahs you esteem them.

So much for the much-vaunted liberality of "Liberals." Now for the non-political ticket, from which Messrs. A. A. Baker and D. Allan have retired. Had Mr. Baker permitted his nomination, there is no question but that he would have been placed at the head of the poll. His long residence in the locality, in connection with the offices he has filled, have given him the means of acquiring a more intimate knowledge of the condition and requirements of the town and its inhabitants than has been obtained by any other individual—while his business habits, his general knowledge, and characteristic urbanity, pointed him out as the very man to be the first Reeve of Guelph; and it is much to be regretted that his accumulating professional duties render it impossible for him to devote to the public service the time necessary to fulfil—as he would desire to fulfil—the duties of such an office. We need only say, in regard to the person nominated in his stead, that the party have made "a shocking bad snap." Mr. Samuel Smith takes the place of Mr. Allan, and being the nominee of all parties, he is of course done for, and we heartily congratulate him on his success. With the risk of occasionally setting the Council-board in a roar by the perpetration of some unpremeditated witicism, Mr. Smith will, we doubt not, occupy the office with credit to himself and benefit to the community. Such are the alterations on the ticket of the non-political party, who evidence their impartiality, and their desire to exclude political considerations from influencing the proceedings of our embry Municipality, by selecting for Councillors three Reformers and two Conservatives—two Englishmen, two Irishmen, and one Scotchman. Take it which way you will, the ticket is a fair and equitable arrangement for representing the different sections of our little community, and will doubtless be accepted as such by no small amount of the electors. Of course, there are men to be found sufficiently eccentric to carry out their political opinions in the cut of their coats and the tie of their cravats; and such anomalous sort of characters, must just be left to follow the wayward bent of inclination.

And now we would say to the Electors—Is it well to mar the progress of our rising town, which may yet make for itself "a name famous in story," and be a century hence the Glasgow, or Leeds, or Huddersfield of Canada—to mar it in its very infancy by carrying into every relationship unnecessary and injurious political distinctions?—There is a time for all things, and politics are very well in their place; but to keep such as a thorn in the flesh ever present to annoy, give no evidence of special sagacity. We would say to those of the Reform party who "offer themselves to be controlled by what is e

Committee, do not Conservatives own a large proportion of the property in town? Do they not pay a large proportion of the local taxes? Run your eye over the Assessor's Roll, and if you find fewer names, it may be, of that party, you will find that these represent quite as large an amount of property, and contribute as many dollars for defraying local expenses; and were it fair, and just, and equitable, think you, granting you had the power, to take these men's money, and refuse them all voice in the disbursement of it? Is it not inscribed on the pedestal of the column which rests the constitution of our fatherland—"no taxation without representation"? And you would decide on the laying out of streets, or erecting of public buildings, by which your neighbor's property may be benefited or injured; carry out your plans for lighting, cleaning, and so forth, and put your hand in his pocket to defray the cost? Well, you call this reform, but you can't help blushing white you do so. And you clamor about the danger of a Dominant Church lorded it over her co-peers, and the Clergy Reserve Robbery, and all that sort of thing, (matters which a large section of the Conservative party abominate as heartily as ere a Reformer in the land.) And is there no danger, think you, of a Dominant Political party playing fantastic tricks when they have the chance, and making as free with other men's money, whom they would allow no voice in its disposal, as did ever a burly bishop or slick recipient of the Clergy Reserve dose?—There's worse parables than that about the mote and the beam. Injury and injustice may be heaped by a party in the ascendant on their political opponents for a season, but such a system, so sure as the effect follows the cause, must be followed by reaction and retaliation—so producing interminable heart-burnings and animosities. But we have no fear that any honest reformer desires aught for his party beyond a fair share in the disposal of the taxes levied on the community, and despite the opinion put forth by the organ of the party, we are daily assured by men not the least influential among them, that they have no faith in the propriety of converting our town or township Municipalities into political clubs, and that they are quite disposed to test the possibility of gentlemen of different political opinions acting harmoniously in such an office. Under such views, we believe the party who have met in the "British" have put forth their ticket, and it is for the electors to select that which is obviously fair and liberal towards all parties—Reformers, Conservatives, Teetotalers, Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, or that which, in a spirit of narrow and selfish sectarianism, is devoted to a section of a party—a veritable party-compact—to the exclusion of the electors in general.

We had intended to have said somewhat of the Inspectors, but the office is in our apprehension so undesirable that we should esteem those Candidates the most fortunate who are spared the penalty of being returned.

TAVERN LICENSES & TEETOTALERS.

We have recently heard no small amount of imputations and reflections cast on the friends of the Temperance movement in the locality, on account of what is supposed to be their intentions in regard to licensing Taverns, should they acquire the means of carrying these into effect. So far as we are aware, there is not the shadow of intention, on the part of such persons generally, to agitate for withholding licenses from any of the respectably conducted Taverns in town; but as for those disreputable denizens, whose only requirements for the accommodation of their customers are a keg of whiskey and a pack of cards, we are persuaded Teetotalers are resolved to use every power the law may give to procure their extermination. Were the community generally as well aware as are Temperance men of the fearful influence exercised by these Golgothas on the habits and morals of the inhabitants, there is not a father of a family in our good town who would not give his entire support to those leagued for their suppression. The *Hamilton Gazette* of yesterday says, in reference to this subject:—

LICENSES.—It will be perceived by a notice from the City Clerk published in our columns, that it is incumbent upon all persons licensed to keep houses of public entertainment in this City to renew their licenses before the 5th day of January next, by applying to the Police Magistrate. Also that all persons selling spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, &c., without license will be prosecuted. We fervently hope that this City to renew their licenses before the 5th day of January next, but be stringently enforced. If reports can be credited there are too many of these covert and illegal shops, which are not merely injurious to the characters of the licensed dealers, but by their concealment, become the favorite haunts of the most vicious and depraved. This City contains already more licensed houses than are requisite for the respectability of the place and numbers of them do not possess the absolute requisites of houses for the accommodation of travellers, viz.—beds and stables. By diminishing many of the mere grog shops, properly constituted Inns would be materially benefited and dissipation diminished. The enormous charges on the administration of justice from crimes committed by parties under the influence of liquor and the numerous Coroner's inquests arising from the same cause are mainly attributable to unlicensed and unnecessary dens of iniquity.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Friday Evening the Rev. J. J. BRAINE delivered a Lecture in the Court House to the Institute—the subject "An educated people the safeguard of a Nation." Not having previously heard the rev. gentleman in any of his public professions, we were most agreeably surprised and impressed by the erudition and eloquence displayed in the discussion of a theme so appropriate to the occasion, and so well calculated to edify and to excite his auditory to a generous emulation. Having only had an opportunity of hearing the latter part of the lecture, we are unable to supply any epitome. We found the lecturer delimiting with a masterly hand the results of education in the triumphs of science and the accelerated march of intellect.—The Mammoth-jessed telescope of recent construction—the gas-light—the steam-engine—the electric telegraph—were severally ushered into notice, and their marvellous capacities depicted and illustrated. The results of education in the walk of literature were reserved to another opportunity. Mr. Braine having, if we understood aright, the intention of giving two more lectures on the same subject in course of the ensuing month. On the conclusion of the address, a vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by David Allan, Esq., seconded by James Phin, Esq., and acknowledged by Mr. Braine. The business of the meeting being now apparently concluded, Mr. Braine was about to read an intimation of a Temperance Soiree to be held at Stewarttown, which was objected to, and an appeal made to the chair by a gentleman present, we have since understood, from misapprehension of the object. The Chair-

man said that he had himself a few remarks to make, after which Mr. Braine should read the hand-bill. Mr. Mickle, among other matters, alluded to the very uncalculated and ridiculous opposition to the progress of the Institute put forth some months since, and his hope that such name did not prove detrimental to its success; and announced that the Rev. J. Spencer would deliver the next lecture—on Galvanism, illustrated by the galvanic-battery—on Friday, 3rd January. Mr. Braine again rose, and stated that it was on the presumption that the business of the meeting was over, he had offered to make the announcement of the Temperance Soiree. The rev. gentleman went on to state that himself and all the members of his family had that day signed the Total Abstinence pledge—a declaration which was received by the audience with such a simultaneous and hearty burst of applause as has been seldom witnessed within the walls of our Court-house, and which, as he went on to state that he had been honored with an invitation to advocate the cause of Temperance on the 1st proximo on the same platform with the Rev. Dr. Burns—whose name is a synonym of christian philanthropy—was iterated and reiterated, affording an unmistakable and decided testimony of public feeling in behalf of the Temperance Movement. The Court House was well filled and if most of the other officers of the Institute were—we should hope unavoidably—absent, the venerable President was as usual at his post.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A Meeting of the County Board of Public Instruction for the County of Waterloo was held in the Court-house on the 27th instant, for the examination of Teachers, about ninety of whom were in attendance. The examination of those desiring themselves entitled to first class certificates was conducted by Mr. John Frank of the County Grammar School; the second class by the Rev. J. Spencer, Guelph, and Thomas Gordon, Esq., Derby; and the third class by the Rev. C. Gregor, of St. Andrew's Church. The Board expressed themselves highly gratified with the general results of the Examination, granting certificates to eighty-three of the Candidates. Only three or four were rejected, and a few others left without having their qualifications appraised, deterred perhaps by a consciousness of their inability to abide the rigorous yet judicious test to which their co-peers were subjected. These examinations will, we doubt not, be attended with highly beneficial results, adequately distinguishing the more proficient, stimulating the holders of lower class certificates to higher endeavors to qualify themselves for a higher grade, and preventing the incompetent from occupying a position for which they possess not the requisite acquirements; while School Trustees will be furnished with the means of ascertaining the capacity of applicants for office to conduct beneficially the studies of the pupils, as these may have made more or less progress in literature. It might not perhaps be amiss, were the qualifications of School Superintendents also subjected to a similar test by a competent body; for we have been assured that, in some of the more recently settled townships, parties not the best qualified have been selected for the office.—It must be any thing but agreeable to a well qualified teacher to be placed under the surveillance of an incompetent Superintendent.

SOBS OF TEMPERANCE.—On the 26th inst., the Guelph Division balloted for their office-bearers for the ensuing quarter, with the annexed result:—

George Pirie,	W. P.
Samuel Smith,	W. A.
C. J. Hewitt,	R. S.
Geo. W. Wright,	A. R. S.
Win. McLaren,	F. S.
J. W. B. Kelly,	T.
Alex. Campbell,	C.
N. Coburn,	A. C.
E. Jackson,	I. S.
Geo. Mimmack,	O. S.
Rev. W. S. Griffin,	Chaplain.
Peter Gow,	
Paul Krebs,	
Geo. Mimmack,	Trustees.

The Division, which has not yet been organized six months, already numbers about seventy members, nearly thirty of whom are Municipal Electors. Should they continue to increase in this same ratio for the next twelve months—and there is promise of an augmented rate—they will possess no minor influence in our small community—an influence which we are persuaded will ever be exerted for the promotion of the best interests of the locality, and without reference to political or sectarian differences. The rapid spread of this new Temperance organization over the length and breadth of the land, and the consequent diffusion of the truly philanthropic principles they are banded to promote, will constitute an era in the progress of Canada, from which we may fondly hope the future historian will date the commencement of "the good time coming."

While wishing our friends many returns of this joyous season, we would pray them to excuse the lack of reading matter in our present issue—occasioned by an unusual amount of job work. We shall delay publishing our annual Counting-house Almanac till after the Municipal Elections, in order that we may be enabled to furnish the returns of Councillors, &c. in the different townships.

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—The Rev. Bold C. Hill, Missionary on the Grand River from Caledonia to Cayuga, proposes (D. V.) to deliver two Lectures on Astronomy to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute in the Court House, on the Evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th January, 1851, at the usual hour—Admission free. Notice is given thus early, in order that young persons proposing to be present may have time to read such Treatises on the subject as they may have access to. By so doing they will be able the better to enjoy and profit by the proposed Lectures.

CURLING CLUB.—We are requested to intimate that "The Club" will meet in the *Herald Office* on New Year's Day, at 10 A. M. precisely, for the purpose of proceeding to such part of the Speed as may have been previously ascertained to be in the best state for laying out Rinks. Persons who have not yet joined the Club, by attending on this the first day of the season, will be enabled to start fair; and others desirous of being initiated into the mysteries of "the roaring play" will have an opportunity of making their first effort to pass the "hog score."

DIED,
Here, on the 28th inst., Edmund, eldest son of G. J. Grange, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Waterloo, aged 19 years.