

THE SIEGE OF GAITA.

(Correspondent of the Daily News.)
MOIRA DE GAETA, Dec. 4.
The fire of the Sardinians has begun. It was on Saturday morning that Cialdini, in order to try Cavallotti's new rifle guns, directed the commander of the artillery to open a fire at once from the batteries placed at the Cucculini. The result was more successful than could have been expected, for in less than four hours a strong battery which the enemy had at the top of Monte Orlando was quite disabled by the effect of Cavallotti's conical shot. The besieged army had not expected the sudden attack of the Piedmontese, for on the bursting of the first shell—six mortars were at the same time bombarding Gaeta from the isthmus—both troops and citizens ran through the streets like mad people, screaming and howling in the most awful manner. The terror was so great that it was thought necessary to offer shelter to the panic-stricken population under the eaves of the ramparts. If such has been the effect of the first trial, what will happen when Cialdini opens fire with 120 pieces? The 10,000 soldiers who are now within the walls of Gaeta may be the staunchest supporters of France II; but I very much doubt if their fidelity and devotion will stand a day or two's bombardment. Abandoned as they are by their officers, dragged right and left, badly fed and badly clothed, it is scarcely to be expected they should endure all the hardships of a long siege with that constancy which distinguished the garrison of Gaeta in 1806, when commanded by the gallant German Prince Hess, of Philipstadi.

FROM CHINA.

On the afternoon of the 15th December, just as the English Cabinet was on the point of separating, they received a telegram from St. Petersburg, announcing that intelligence from Peking, to the 9th of November, had reached the Russian Government; that peace was concluded on the 26th of October, and the ratifications exchanged; and that on the 5th of November the Allied forces evacuated Peking, and that the Emperor was expected immediately to return to his capital. The rapidity with which this news was received caused some doubts to be thrown upon its authenticity, but it is stated that the intelligence was communicated by the Russian Government to Sir John Crampton, the British Minister at St. Petersburg, who forthwith telegraphed it to London.

The intelligence was likewise published in the Paris *Moniteur*, and confirmation had been received in other quarters. The *Moniteur* also published a despatch from Baron Gros, dated Peking, 7th ult., received via St. Petersburg, confirming the signature of the treaty of peace. The Shanghai ultimatum had been accepted by the Chinese—the ratification of the treaty of Tientsin had been exchanged—60,000,000 francs would be paid to France as an indemnity.

Camp before Peking, Oct. 13, 1860.
Last evening nine o'clock the Sikh cavalry were released, and came into camp. They bring the distressing news that Capt. Anderson and Mr. DeNorman died from the effects of the brutal treatment received from the Tartars, and that the 8th and the 11th after they were captured. The wounds caused by the cords binding their wrists, insufficient food, and other inhuman tortures, had caused their death. One of these Sikhs, a sergeant, was bound with them. He survived, and has made a deposition of the facts. They were all suffering much, and it will be long before they can return to duty. They were brought from a town some thirty or forty miles off, to which they were conveyed soon after their capture. No information has been obtained about the two other Europeans, Capt. Brabazon and Mr. Bowley, the *Times* special correspondent.

The Emperor accedes to all our demands. Harry Parkes and Colonel Stephenson, the Deputy-Adjutant-General, went to a Hall of Reception outside, this morning, to confer with Hing Kye (late Hoppo of Canton). They told him the city would be bombarded if it was not surrendered at once. The siege guns were in position, and other artillery ready to open fire at the hour appointed, when, at a quarter before twelve, Hing Kye came out and said all our demands were acceded to—the gate was opened and no resistance would be made. The Generals and staff, with the Punjabers and 67th Regiment, then entered the outer and inner gates, and ascended to the ramparts and took possession of the gate and a number of brass guns (30, I believe), and mounted our guns in their place. The British Jack and the French Tricolor were hoisted, the former on a high pole by the side of the gate, the latter out of one of the porticoes, where they show that Peking is in the occupation of the Allies, and that the inviolability of the Imperial Celestial City was a mockery.

The wall is 60 feet wide and paved, and the troops inside have their tents pitched on it. The only thing the Chinese asked was that the Chinese Coolies should not be allowed to enter the city. This was conceded. Diplomacy will now again take the place of war, and we shall watch with anxiety to see what the general intends to do next. Tientsin is about a fortnight under any circumstances, desiring not to be overtaken by winter; if he does we have no security for the fulfilment of any stipulations, and the war will have to be renewed after the season.

We might winter in Peking as well as at Tientsin, as our numbers would be but a small per centage on its population, said to be two millions. It is said we shall not treat the remainder of the prisoners as accounted for. The pressure of the people is said to have had great weight in inducing the authorities to yield.

I believe that their yielding now, under pressure, is the same as at Tientsin in 1859; and if we retire from hence they will again break their engagements. There is no other guarantee for us than keeping the ground we have gained, having beaten the army out of the field.

Letters were found in the palace from San-ko-liu-sin to the Emperor, in which his confidence in being able to annihilate us by the arrangements he had made on the road at Chan-kia-wan, where the battle on the 18th ultimo was fought. He begged the Emperor to have no apprehensions as to the result; that having ascertained how few our numbers were, he was confident he could surround and destroy us.

The Garrison of Gaeta is reported to be 60,000 to 70,000 men, or 8 standards of 8,000 each, but probably not three-fourths of that number exist. There were a few guns on the wall opposite to our battery, and our works for rifle-men extended to within 190 yards of the wall. San-ko-liu-sin, it is said, was in Peking this morning.

THE ENGLISH PRISONERS IN CHINA.
The *Times* says it is some consolation to feel that the death of poor DeNorman and Anderson was not occasioned by elaborate tortures, though they died of brutal ill-treatment, to which the accounts now add, want of proper food. It still seems probable that there was no positive intention to kill them. And the *Times* thinks there is great hope that Brabazon and Bowley may be recovered.

THE ALIENS IN CHINA.
The *Daily News* intimates that, having taken Peking, we have nothing further to threaten

the Emperor with. To leave Peking, we must either make terms with the old Emperor, or set up a new one, whom we must then protect. In any case we shall have to come to a treaty, and trust once more to Chinese faith. If we delay to do one of these things that which is said to be happening in a province next to that of Peking may teach us what we have to expect. Chinese Governments will stand up on all hands, the empire will be broken up, and we may have to deal with five Emperors; make five treaties, appoint five ambassadors, resort five breaches of faith, and carry on five wars.

THE CAPTURE OF PEKIN.

Our foreign files contain some interesting details of the recent warlike event in China. From the *North China* (Sanghai *Herald* of Oct. 20), we take the following account of the Emperor's palace and its pillage:—
“On the following day, no signs of the French being visible, the English fired twenty-one guns to attract attention, and later in the morning the Commander-in-Chief learned where they were. Lord Elgin, Mr. Wade, Sir H. Grant, Sir R. Napier, and their respective staffs proceeded to the palace and found the French had been comfortably established there, and that a great portion of the more valuable moveables had been already taken away, leaving the heavy but valuable articles for the English or, at least, what things the French could not carry they left for us.”

The description can give an idea of the splendor of this residence. The entrance or reception hall is paved with marble and painted with gold, azure, and scarlet, and the most gorgeous style. The throne of the Emperor is of beautifully carved dark wood and the cushions embroidered with gold dragons, and the general admiration, we likewise observed the gold crutch, supposed to have been used by the Emperor; every inner chamber and saloon were very handsomely furnished, and the rolls of silk satin and crape all of splendid workmanship, speedily furnished chambermaids and purveyors for the French soldiers, who appear to have adopted the custom in this respect. The jade stone and China were of great value, and some Sevres China of Louis Rautzow were highly valued by the eyes of many a curio-fancier, and a presentation sword with the English coat of arms studded with gems, and evidently of antiquity, give rise to some speculation.

The last quantity of Tientsin was also found, the immense quantity of loot of all kinds made it impossible to know what to take away. Some idea of the quantity of silk may be given by the facts that large quantities of fowls, old pots, &c., were wrapped in the most costly silks and satins. All the ladies had disappeared, but their little Japanese dogs, something resembling a King Charles spaniel, were running about in a distracted state. Mr. Wade secured some valuable books and papers some we believe for the British Museum. The emperor had left the day before, but his destination is, I believe, unknown. It is said that a panic took place amongst the French, and that they evacuated the Palace, retreating to the city walls, when the Chinese entered. One thing is certain, our allies took care of themselves.”

A letter published in the London *Times* gives the following account of an interview of the English prisoners with the renowned San-ko-liu-sin:—
“Passing on they came to a small canal, on the opposite side of which sat an officer on his back, who bellowed them to come over. They were preparing to obey when they were interrupted by San-ko-liu-sin, and asked their names and positions. On Parkes mentioning his own name, the Mongolian Prince whom he describes as a stern somewhat sinister-looking man, with strongly-marked features, indicating considerable talent and much firmness, broke out into the most violent abuse of him saying, among other things, that he attributed much of what was then occurring to his evil influence, that he was responsible for the fighting and consequent misery which had taken place, and that now that he had got him he would make him suffer for it. He was proceeding in this manner when a messenger galloped up, apparently with some important news, for he immediately rode off towards the front, accompanied by the greater number of his officers, while Parkes, Loch and the Sikh orderly were taken into a tent, where their arms and feet were bound, the latter being brought behind their backs, and strongly tied together with ropes at the elbows and wrists. During the time Parkes was abusing poor Parkes, the standards by which he was being abused, and prevented any answer being made by cutting the latter on the head whenever he attempted to make one, each blow being apparently a signal to those who surrounded Loch, who on these occasions fared even worse than his companion—his beard and hair were pulled down and rubbed in the dust at the feet of San-ko-liu-sin's pony.”

The *Times* of the 15th speculates with regard to the fate of the two remaining prisoners, one of them being its own correspondent:—
“The only danger is lest our friends should have perished under the mere ordinary brutality with which Chinese are wont to treat prisoners, as you have at once hated and feared. If they are in the hands of the Chinese, they will be delivered up under the same system of persuasion which has produced the others. The most hopeful circumstance of all, however, is that the prisoners captured at the ambuscade laid for Lord Elgin and all his staff were not conveyed away in a body to Peking, but were divided among the Chinese. While Mr. Parkes and Captain Loch were conveyed to Peking, nine of the Sikh Cavalry were taken to a town thirty or forty miles off. There is no reason to be given why it may not have happened that Mr. Bowley and Capt. Brabazon were conveyed to some other town, perhaps still more distant, and that they may yet have a chance of reply to demands reiterated with the energy already shown.”

THE WIZARD OF THE TUILERIES.

(Correspondent of the London *Times*).
BOUEN, Dec. 4.
The great Antoinette, according to the most recent accounts and observations, is in full feather and excellent spirits; while His Holiness the Pope divides his time between religious ceremonies and the distribution of welcomes and benedictions to refugee Majesties and Royal Highnesses. The general calm patience, and inaction springs from the conviction that the key of the position is not held at Paris. The inscrutable wizard here of the Tuileries is looked for a solution—He has 20,000 men in and near Rome; he has fortifications at Civita Vecchia that will hold 30,000; he retards the capture of Gaeta by covering it on the sea face with his ships. He alone is the obstacle to a speedy solution of the Italian question, so far at least as Rome and Gaeta are concerned. People here have given up the attempt to divide his intentions. I believe the majority of national party in Rome expect that the French troops will before long be withdrawn—perhaps when Gaeta shall have fallen—but they would probably be puzzled to assign valid reasons for that belief, which is dissented from by a weighty majority. When Francis II. leaves Gaeta it is understood that he will come here, and it may be imagined what a pretty scene of intrigue Rome is likely then to become. The continued protection afforded to Gaeta puzzles everybody, and the suspicion as to its object being to prolong the anarchy that prevails in the Kingdom of Naples, and so strengthen the se-

gements of those who declare Italian unity impossible. But, say some, “the fall of Gaeta is merely a question of time; the siege is prolonged, and much additional cost of human life is likely to be incurred by the conduct of the Emperor; although attacked only from the land side, it must be taken, and then surely the French will leave the same pretext for their stay will still exist. The same pretext for their stay will still exist. The Pope must be protected. The Pope declines to leave Rome, and therefore the French will remain. Their force excites suspicion of ulterior views, because people say that a third of the number would be equally efficacious to guard the Pontiff and protect the Pope. The Sardinians will certainly not march upon Rome while the French tricolor waves from its walls, or break through the line on which General Goyon has established his outposts. The reply to this is that the full force necessary for the defence of Rome must be maintained, and the remotest possibility of a reverse to the French arms must be guarded against. All this may be very plausible, but it satisfies nobody, and Civita Vecchia, with 20,000 men in Rome, is looked upon as the great kept open for the prompt entrance of a large French army, should such a step be deemed expedient by Napoleon.”

The Government of Sweden has done much of late towards religious liberty. The old law decreeing banishment or other punishment against one who professed any other religion than the Lutheran, has been abolished; so that now any Lutheran, may enter another religious community without any other risk, if he is in the civil service, than the loss of his place, if this should happen to be one of those which, by the constitution, none other than a Lutheran can hold. Still, however, there are some drawbacks—for instance no one can leave the Established Church before the attainment of his eighteenth year, nor before he has given notice to the Minister of his parish. Dissenters also can only preach within the boundaries of their respective parishes. It is to be hoped that as the work of ecclesiastical reform has begun there, it will not stop short of effecting complete toleration.

The *Leviathan Falls* (Mc.) *Journal* says that while a highly respectable young man of that town was treating a couple of young ladies to a carriage drive, in turning a corner at a rapid rate, the sleigh tipped over at one side so that one of the ladies rolled out into a snowdrift. The young gentleman, however, was so obstructed that he did not discover the loss of any of his precious freight until he had driven half a mile from the spot.

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, January 9, 1861.

THE SECESSION.

The secession movement in the United States continues to be exciting, and fears are entertained that it is not confined to South Carolina but is extending itself to the other Southern States. All hope of a pacific solution of the difficulties is now at an end, and a civil war appears to be imminent. An editorial in the latest *Leader* informs us that the movement in the other Southern States begins to be general; and the most serious consequences are threatened. The forts at Savannah, belonging to the general Government, have been seized by the secessionists of Georgia; which amounts to an act of war against the United States. This is said to have been done at the instance of the representatives of the State of Georgia in Congress. Forts Palaski and Jackson have been occupied by Georgian troops, at the instance of Governor Brown. Here, then, are two States in rebellion; with indications that the number will soon be increased. North Carolina contemplates a descent upon the forts in that State; and it is considered that the task of taking them will not be a difficult one. Florida, in a convention of her citizens, has resolved to secede; making three States against which force will soon have to be used by the Federal Government, Georgia will very soon be among the States that have declared for secession; a large majority of secession delegates having been elected to the convention. The seizure of a number more United States forts, by the seceding States in which they are situated, is reported to be in contemplation. An attack upon the Federal Capital is also believed to have been planned by the secessionists; and the probability of its taking place seems to be sufficiently great to have alarmed the fears of the Federal Government. The object of the contemplated attack appears to be to prevent the inauguration of LINCOLN. Ten companies of Federal troops, it is reported, will be in readiness to protect the capital; and no doubt large numbers of Volunteers from the Northern States would be ready to join, at the shortest notice, in defence of the Federal Capital.

A civil war can hardly take place, under the circumstances, without bringing in its train a servile insurrection. The Federal Government might not deem it its duty to arm the slaves, but the abolitionists might do what the Federal Government could not. The slaves would come to understand something of the nature of the struggle; the secret could not be kept from them; and they would probably in some cases rise of themselves. Already we hear of negroes being executed by the dozen for insurrectionary designs; and if this be the case now, before a resort to arms has actually commenced, what would be the state of things in case of a deadly struggle between the North and the South, such as seems to be impending?

In spite of these mutually hostile movements, there are still a few who talk of compromise and accommodation. But it is idle. The time for compromise has passed: an appeal to arms can not be avoided. If strength is to carry the day the South must ultimately fail, though her subject will cost much blood and treasure, and after she has been reduced to submission, the difficulty will not be over.

The World a well informed New York paper says:—
Treason stalks on space, with brass front and

The Charlestonians, in their foolish fury, not content with making in their little way, a *casus belli* with the United States by taking armed possession of Fort Moultrie, and Pinckney, have also captured the revenue cutter *Aiken* which has been faithfully yielded to them by its Charlestonian commander. They have also indicated the spirit and purpose of their whole movement by releasing the captain of the slave *Bontis* from the United States office into whose custody he had been remanded by a state judge. It is in favor of the demand of a people thus emboldened, and thus insulted, that a cabinet minister has the audacity to ask that all the United States troops on a long established station shall be withdrawn. It is to smother the ruffled pin-feathers of such pugnacious cockles that the same minister does not hesitate to demand, as the price of his precious presence at the highest council of the nation, that an officer of the United States should be sent to Charleston, to take his trust and taking a step which baffles treason without the effusion of blood, shall be recalled from his post and censured! There is one gleam of spirit, one little show of firmness by the chief executive of a great nation, and Mr. FLOYD's traitorous demand is refused. He resigns, and the country is freed from his pernicious counsel. But, alas! if the telegraph tells true, the President dare not even maintain a defence position, and he consents to recall and reprimand Major ANDERSON and give up the forts to the insurgents, and the seceding cabinet minister is about to resume his portfolio. The reports sent to the New York press have proved exactly true in all their main features; but this one was added, and believed until it is fully confirmed by further advice. It is not credible, short of the most positive evidence that a President of the United States can thus play the coward and the traitor before the world and heaven. But Mr. BRUCE's course thus far lends credence to this report, so shamefully to the nation, to our army and union by concession and reserve. An honorable motto, a wise purpose; but peace was never secured by cowardice; union never cemented with treachery. The people of the United States can forgive the folly of a few excited and misguided fellow-citizens, but as the consequences of that folly are, as the man who dishonors their flag, dishonors the chair of WASHINGTON in the eye of all the nations, and does what is in his power to degrade their faithful soldier, will be sunk by their curses into infamy deeper than ever plummet sounded.

What has passed thus far at Charleston may be forgiven and forgotten; but let Major ANDERSON be recalled and the forts given up, and JAMES BUCHANAN will be impeached of treason, or Major ANDERSON be restored to his command at the cannon's mouth.

SENSATION LITERATURE.

The health and happiness of ourselves and our offspring, is, or ought to be, a consideration of no secondary importance in every rightly-balanced and well regulated mind. If a parent wished to pervert the organic and vital instincts of his infant child, vitiate its digestive powers, and destroy the integrity of its bodily functions, he could not do it more speedily and effectually than by stuffing it, incessantly, with highly seasoned food, thereby engendering unwholesome humors, stimulating the vital machinery into disorderly and wasteful action, which would, in all probability, result in a sickly and depraved constitution, or perhaps in disease and death. This principle is well understood by Medical men and Physiologists, but in, we fear, too much neglected, by parents and guardians of youth generally.

But there is another evil which is also producing injurious effects upon the youth of our country, and that is the flood of novel-reading that is constantly pouring into Canada from the neighboring States. These thoughts occur to our mind from reading the dying confession of the unfortunate man named Harter, who suffered the extreme penalty of the law in Brookville a few days ago. The readers of his confession, which we published last week, will remember that Harter traced his downward course to the “vice of novel-reading, more especially to the ‘New York Ledger,’ to which he was a subscriber. He stated that he had read ‘those tragical tales which nearly every number of that vicious publication contains,’ and that they produced the most baneful influence upon his mind, inflaming the imagination with deeds of daring and murder, and corrupting his moral powers.”

It is a clear fact, which cannot be contradicted, that much of the sensation literature of the present day is as unwholesome and vitiating to the mind as impure and inflammatory food is to the body. And the wonder is, how any reflecting parent can fail to perceive that this kind of aliment is to the thoughts and moral emotions of the minds of youth very similar to what intoxicating liquor is to the blood, or tobacco is to the brain. We have frequently observed in stages, rail-cars, ferry-boats, and other vehicles of public travel, youths of both sexes, from a dozen years of age upwards, so absorbed in the perusal of some of the many “story papers” as to be almost insensible to events passing around them. It is easy to imagine that, when the taste for reading love-and-murder tales, and other such tragedies, is once acquired, it very soon supersedes all desire for, and destroys all the pleasure of reading papers and studying books, which relate to the more sober, yet infinitely more important, every-day affairs of life—the practical details of business and the useful arts and sciences. It leads to the neglect of intellectual and moral culture while the mind acquires a precocious, a perverted, an inordinate and insatiable craving for that which perverts the imagination, debases the fancy, corrupts the passions, and demoralizes the whole being.

We do not, of course, find fault with a good story, containing a useful moral lesson; but, unfortunately, this is the character of but a part of the fictitious writing of the day. The kind of literature we are deprecating is the source and parent cause of many other vicious and ruinous habits. The young man who becomes fond of such mental dissipation—for it is nothing less—soon feels the necessity of taking another step in the same direction, and joins the congenial fashion of cigar-smoking, and, perhaps, liquor-drinking. The gradation is perfectly natural. The mental depression which results on the previous excesses, reacts on the body, and occasions a sense of languor and exhaustion.

QUACKERY.
We think our readers will bear witness that we have always aimed at exposing quackery and humbug of every description. The Rev. Edward A. Wilson, of Edwardsburgh, N. Y., is particularly active, just now, in circulating his advertisements, proposing to cure Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.; and for a very small fee he finds many members of the press in Canada ready and willing to aid him in his nefarious employment, by circulating his circulars and puffing up his wares, without useless drugs. We observe with pleasure, that the *Witness* has taken up the cudgels against him; and it is to be hoped that, for the credit of our country and the good of suffering humanity, other members of the press in Canada will see the folly and wickedness of recommending to their readers the nostrums of every speculating Yankee, who uses this method of extracting money from the pockets of the thoughtless and unwary.

THE REV. HUMBING, whose name we have mentioned, pretends to be so disinterested a benefactor, that he proposes to send recipes a lithographic letter and pamphlet are sent containing the following prescription:—
RECIPE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, &c.
“Extract Blodgett's three ounces; Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, one half ounce; Alantini, (Para,) one drachm; Meconin, one half ounce; Extract Cinchona, two drachms; Loaf Sugar, one pound; Pure Port Wine, one half pint; Warm water, one quart.
To prepare the above Recipe properly, all the powders and extracts should be thoroughly compounded and mixed well together, and placed in a vessel or bottle about a half pint of hot water, and shake well, which will turn the whole a bright red color. Let it stand a few moments, then add the other pint and a half of hot water with the sugar dissolved in it; also add the wine, (or if you have not warm water, or if the sugar will not dissolve, use cold water,) and shake well, when cold it is ready for use.
Dose—One large table-spoonful four times a day.”

He then adds, as the *Witness* says, that the other fine extracts are very costly; and any reliable druggist, to prepare the same for you, will charge at least from \$2.25 to \$3, and he can hardly do it at that price and furnish the pure and unadulterated articles, unless the demand was great, and that on the receipt of \$2 he will send the patient a package already prepared of the pure article which he imports “from no mercenary motive but simply from a sense of Christian duty to his fellow-men.” The patient after applying to the Druggist finds there is no such preparation as Extract of Blodgett's as he might as well ask for Ext. Smith or Jones, sends to his Rev. Correspondent for the pure article which he in due course receives with the advice to continue the remedy, as it will take some time for the system to be affected; consequently a customer is secured for \$10 worth of the remedy.

In order to show the philanthropy and high religious character of the Rev. Quack, accompanying every circular is the following advertisement:—
“THE PASTOR'S GIFT TO THE YOUNG CONVERT, embracing a complete outline of Christian duty; by Rev. Edward A. Wilson. A work which every new convert and all church members should possess. The above work is entirely unsectarian, and is endorsed by the most distinguished Divines. It is a handsome 64 page volume of 634 pages, beautifully illustrated with steel engravings. Johnston & Bros. are the publishers. Price \$3, handsomely bound in leather; in muslin, \$2.”

We understand the Rev. Quack is receiving a rich reward for his disinterested efforts, and is becoming as rapidly wealthy as his rival on the same line, “the Physician whose sands of life are nearly run out,” who is still young and hearty, and owner of the large block of stores in Jersey City where he holds an office.

TAVERN LICENSE LAW.
We desire to call the attention of our readers to the following provisions of the new Tavern License Law, passed last session:—
From and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any Municipal Council to grant or renew any Tavern License, unless upon petition praying for the same, signed by at least thirty of the resident Municipal Electors of the Municipality within which the same is to be granted, and no new license shall be granted, unless the same shall be for a tavern provided with such accommodations as are hereinafter provided, and the petition for the same shall be held to include any inn, “alcoholic, beerhouse, or other house or place of public entertainment, in which spirituous, fermented, or other manufactured liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises.”
From and after the passing of this Act, no Municipality shall grant Tavern License in a proportion greater than one license for every hundred and fifty souls resident therein, as shown by the last census, or by a special census taken by order of the Municipal Council concerned; Provided, that no Town incorporated by Act of Parliament shall be considered as having less than the number of inhabitants required by the Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada, to entitle a place to be incorporated as a Town.
Every tavern hereafter licensed shall be contained in the family of the tavernkeeper, not less than four bedrooms, with the suitable accommodation of bedding and furniture, and (except in Cities and Incorporated Towns) there shall also be attached to it proper stabling for at least six horses.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.
PAKENHAM.—We understand that the Pakenham people re-elected their old Council by acclamation.
BECKWITH.—The old councillors have been re-elected.
RAMSEY.—The old council elected again. The poll closed as follows:—
Galbraith, 177, Houston, 156, Toehack, 141, Coulter, 139, Anderson, 137, Marshall, 90, Menzies, 92, Wallace, 39, Baird, 25, Stewart, 11.
SMITH'S FALLS.—Messrs. Clark, McDougal, Foster, Shaw, & Co.
We have just heard from Perth that Hoggart has been elected Mayor; and that James Bell has been elected to the council for the Centre Ward in the place of Richard Shaw. We expect to have ball returns next week.

tion, which, nothing but stimulus of some kind will immediately relieve.

Indeed, we cannot help characterizing the general trade in sensation literature, in all alcohol and tobacco, as being very similar in its nature and dangerous in its results. The indulgence in the one leads to the use of the others. Each aims to excite and aggravate a morbid appetency for the sake of profitably pandering to it. Each labors to deprave the public taste, that it may satiate its greed of gain and grow rich by supplying the unnatural demand. Taken collectively, they form a triune demon, which has destroyed and is destroying millions of the fairest and most promising flowers in the garden of humanity.

QUACKERY.

We think our readers will bear witness that we have always aimed at exposing quackery and humbug of every description. The Rev. Edward A. Wilson, of Edwardsburgh, N. Y., is particularly active, just now, in circulating his advertisements, proposing to cure Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.; and for a very small fee he finds many members of the press in Canada ready and willing to aid him in his nefarious employment, by circulating his circulars and puffing up his wares, without useless drugs.

We observe with pleasure, that the *Witness* has taken up the cudgels against him; and it is to be hoped that, for the credit of our country and the good of suffering humanity, other members of the press in Canada will see the folly and wickedness of recommending to their readers the nostrums of every speculating Yankee, who uses this method of extracting money from the pockets of the thoughtless and unwary.

The Rev. humbug, whose name we have mentioned, pretends to be so disinterested a benefactor, that he proposes to send recipes a lithographic letter and pamphlet are sent containing the following prescription:—
RECIPE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, &c.
“Extract Blodgett's three ounces; Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, one half ounce; Alantini, (Para,) one drachm; Meconin, one half ounce; Extract Cinchona, two drachms; Loaf Sugar, one pound; Pure Port Wine, one half pint; Warm water, one quart.
To prepare the above Recipe properly, all the powders and extracts should be thoroughly compounded and mixed well together, and placed in a vessel or bottle about a half pint of hot water, and shake well, which will turn the whole a bright red color. Let it stand a few moments, then add the other pint and a half of hot water with the sugar dissolved in it; also add the wine, (or if you have not warm water, or if the sugar will not dissolve, use cold water,) and shake well, when cold it is ready for use.
Dose—One large table-spoonful four times a day.”

He then adds, as the *Witness* says, that the other fine extracts are very costly; and any reliable druggist, to prepare the same for you, will charge at least from \$2.25 to \$3, and he can hardly do it at that price and furnish the pure and unadulterated articles, unless the demand was great, and that on the receipt of \$2 he will send the patient a package already prepared of the pure article which he imports “from no mercenary motive but simply from a sense of Christian duty to his fellow-men.” The patient after applying to the Druggist finds there is no such preparation as Extract of Blodgett's as he might as well ask for Ext. Smith or Jones, sends to his Rev. Correspondent for the pure article which he in due course receives with the advice to continue the remedy, as it will take some time for the system to be affected; consequently a customer is secured for \$10 worth of the remedy.

In order to show the philanthropy and high religious character of the Rev. Quack, accompanying every circular is the following advertisement:—
“THE PASTOR'S GIFT TO THE YOUNG CONVERT, embracing a complete outline of Christian duty; by Rev. Edward A. Wilson. A work which every new convert and all church members should possess. The above work is entirely unsectarian, and is endorsed by the most distinguished Divines. It is a handsome 64 page volume of 634 pages, beautifully illustrated with steel engravings. Johnston & Bros. are the publishers. Price \$3, handsomely bound in leather; in muslin, \$2.”

We understand the Rev. Quack is receiving a rich reward for his disinterested efforts, and is becoming as rapidly wealthy as his rival on the same line, “the Physician whose sands of life are nearly run out,” who is still young and hearty, and owner of the large block of stores in Jersey City where he holds an office.

TAVERN LICENSE LAW.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the following provisions of the new Tavern License Law, passed last session:—
From and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any Municipal Council to grant or renew any Tavern License, unless upon petition praying for the same, signed by at least thirty of the resident Municipal Electors of the Municipality within which the same is to be granted, and no new license shall be granted, unless the same shall be for a tavern provided with such accommodations as are hereinafter provided, and the petition for the same shall be held to include any inn, “alcoholic, beerhouse, or other house or place of public entertainment, in which spirituous, fermented, or other manufactured liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises.”
From and after the passing of this Act, no Municipality shall grant Tavern License in a proportion greater than one license for every hundred and fifty souls resident therein, as shown by the last census, or by a special census taken by order of the Municipal Council concerned; Provided, that no Town incorporated by Act of Parliament shall be considered as having less than the number of inhabitants required by the Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada, to entitle a place to be incorporated as a Town.
Every tavern hereafter licensed shall be contained in the family of the tavernkeeper, not less than four bedrooms, with the suitable accommodation of bedding and furniture, and (except in Cities and Incorporated Towns) there shall also be attached to it proper stabling for at least six horses.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PAKENHAM.—We understand that the Pakenham people re-elected their old Council by acclamation.
BECKWITH.—The old councillors have been re-elected.
RAMSEY.—The old council elected again. The poll closed as follows:—
Galbraith, 177, Houston, 156, Toehack, 141, Coulter, 139, Anderson, 137, Marshall, 90, Menzies, 92, Wallace, 39, Baird, 25, Stewart, 11.
SMITH'S FALLS.—Messrs. Clark, McDougal, Foster, Shaw, & Co.
We have just heard from Perth that Hoggart has been elected Mayor; and that James Bell has been elected to the council for the Centre Ward in the place of Richard Shaw. We expect to have ball returns next week.

For the Carleton Place Herald.

MR. HERALD.—Some weeks ago, my attention was attracted by a notice in your columns, of a “Grand Soiree and Concert,” to come off in the Free Church, 9th line, Brock, on the 3rd of January, 1861. And, as I am very fond of affairs of that description, I went in amidst a blaze of lamps and tapers, and the swelling notes of Mr. Doherty and his excellent choir. The Church was very beautifully lighted; and on a covered platform, erected in first-rate style, sat the choir, chanting choice pieces of sacred music. Mr. H. Neilson was called to the chair, who asked the Rev. Wm. Byers to open the proceedings with a prayer. He then stated that the meeting was a social one, got up for the purpose of making a donation to Mr. J. Doherty, as an appreciation of the good services he had done in promoting the cause of music in this and surrounding Townships, if any thing remained after defraying all expenses. Mr. H. Neilson then called upon the “Stewards” for tea; and the drink of cups and the hum of cheerful conversation, with occasional burst of merriment, whiled away the next hour. After ample justice had been done to the abundant supply of cakes, pies and tea, which was passed round, several speakers on the platform, among which the choir, kept up the enjoyments of the evening. I learned that several Rev. Gents and others, who had promised to speak on this occasion, did not make their appearance; but those who were present gave us a variety of oratory, from the soaring sublime, which carried us into the region of the spirit, to the familiar wit, which convulsed them with laughter. The edibles being taken round again, together with a drink of “Something warming,” though not intoxicating, and after a further display of music and speechifying, the benediction was asked by the Rev. Mr. McKinnon, and the choir then passed to the choir, the chairman, the speakers, and the committee who had supplied the good things of the evening. The meeting then broke up, highly pleased with all they had seen, heard and tasted.

The only feature to be regretted in the proceedings of the evening, was, that the audience was not so large as it might have been; and from all I can learn, I believe this would have been remedied had the object been stated in the notice. But there were other causes at work, striving to undermine the undertaking. Slander and envy were at work with their viper tongues and stygian cores, striving to pass off the whole as a burlesque. Some even went so far as to say that the choir were not so good as they were reputed to be. The Rev. Mr. Doherty, for teaching the choir, and the choir, for teaching the Rev. Mr. Doherty, were the subject of much gossip. How contemptible the idea! but not 100 per cent, so mean as the low lived bipeds who originated and circulated the report. But, except in this feature, the whole was pre-eminently a success, reflecting much credit to those who took the trouble of getting it up.

Yours, &c.,
ONE WHO WAS THERE.

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

SIR.—The people of Richmond had a Union Soiree in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, on Christmas evening, for the purpose of raising funds to assist in paying for the instruments which compose the Brass Band of that Village. At 6 o'clock P.M. the doors were opened and the chair taken at 7. The Church was large enough to seat 300; but the weather being fine and sleighing good, people rushed in from every quarter till the building was crowded so that the waiters could not pass round the refreshments with any degree of satisfaction. Mr. Hinton, of Richmond, Warden of the County of Carleton, was called to the chair, and after making a few introductory remarks gave a brief description of the progress and efficiency of the newly-organized Band, under the instruction of Mr. Collins, Band Master. The Rev. Dr. Carter, the Rev. James Armstrong and the Rev. Mr. Robinson, each, in his turn, attempted to address the meeting, but the noise and confusion was so great that they were forced to resume their seats before they had well commenced. The Band played several pieces of Sacred Music, which reflected great credit on them, considering their short experience. The Chairman attempted to keep good order while the speakers were addressing the audience, but from the over-crowded state of the Church, and the freedom with which some of the assemblage had been partaking of the intoxicating cup, all attempts to do so proved in vain. Indeed, Mr. Editor, it was quite a relief to the mind to see the Rev. Mr. Doherty, who conducted the choir, and the choir, who were addressing the audience, but from the over-crowded state of the Church, and the freedom with which some of the assemblage had been partaking of the intoxicating cup, all attempts to do so proved in vain. Indeed, Mr. Editor, it was quite a relief to the mind to see the Rev. Mr. Doherty, who conducted the choir, and the choir, who were addressing the audience, but from the over-crowded state of the Church, and the freedom with which some of the assemblage had been partaking of the