The advices from Manchester were favorable.

At Havre, New Orleans "tres ordinaires" were quoted at 10¼.

Liverpool Breadstuffs dull. Provision steady.

Consols for money were quoted at 95⅝ to 95¾.

The news by the *Arabia* is a week later from all parts of Europe.

The steamer *Kangaroo*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th Dec.

Disquiet continued on the continent and warlike rumors still circulate, but the panic had sensibly abated, particularly in London

The Paris Bourse showed with an improvement, but still fluctuated.

The English Parliament had been summoned to meet on the 3rd of February.

The Belgian Cabinet had been dissolved.

The latest information in regard to Italy is that large Austrian reinforcements had reached Lombardy and that the chances of a revolt were diminishing

The speech of the King of Sardinia at the opening of the Chambers was construed into a warlike sense. He said Piedmont was not insensible to Italy's cry of anguish, and concluded as follows:—"Let us resolutely await the decrees of Providence." Prolonged acclamations followed.

The King of Naples had pardoned 61 political prisoners.

It was rumored that the British Chinese squadron was to be augmented by 12 sail of the line.

The depression on the London Stock Exchange continued till the 13th, when the excitement greatly subsided under the influence of more satisfactory accounts from the continent. More confidence was shown in all departments, and Consols left off at an advance of ⅛.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The steamship *Moses Taylor* arrived at midnight, from Aspinwall, on the 3rd inst., bringing nearly $1,400,000 in treasure, and 300 passengers.

Markets at St. Francisco depressed and quite inactive with heavy stocks.

Weather favorable for mining operations, but receipts of dust continue light. Money abundant and rather better demand on San Francisco, owing to scarcity in the country. Boots and shoes declined. Provisions generally unchanged, excepting lard, which is lower. Orleans sugar lower, and refined tending downward. Syrup inactive. Liquors not materially changed.

Edward Pollock, an editor and a duelist, of Somar, died in a fit at San Francisco on the 13th inst. He was a native of Philadelphia.

The gold reports from San Francisco for the current year, up to the 20th December, were nearly $48,000,000.

George Penn Johnston, indicted at San Francisco for killing Mr. Ferguson in a duel had been acquitted.

Weather in California had been quite cold and snow had fallen to the depth, in some places, of nearly three feet.

General Keenan, United States Consul at Hong Kong, left San Francisco on the 17th for China, to resume his duties there.

THE FRASER RIVER MINES.

Dates from British Columbia are to December 11th. Mining on Fraser River is improving, but the weather is very inclement, and provisions scarce and dear. Gov. Douglass had authorized a levy of certain duties on goods brought into British Columbia. Merchandize is generally charged 10 per cent., but Victoria is declared a free port, and no duties are charged on goods entered for Vancouver's Island.

Isthmus advices are meagre. The *Jamestown* had returned to Aspinwall, leaving the *Savannah* at Juan. There had been a futile attempt at revolution in Boyaca. The frigate *Merrimac*, and the sloop *Decatur* were at Realejo, Nicaragua.

Dates from Valparaiso are to November 30th, and Callao to the 12th of December. The losses at Valparaiso by the recent fires are estimated at $3,000,000. The Mecklenburg ship *Rittershaft* from Glasgow, bound for California, foundered off Cape Horn on the 30 h ult. The crew was picked up by the bark Manlia, bound for California. The Danish brig Barhard from NewCastle for Valparaiso, also foundered off the Cape on the 28 h of October. The crew was saved by the British brig Esperanza. The British ship Vision from Glasgow, bound to Africa, also foundered off the Cape on the 22nd November. The crew was saved. The crew of all three of the above vessel were carried to Valparaiso.

Accounts from Equador are to the 8th of December. Guayaquil was still blockaded by Peru, but not very vigorously. Bolivia is quiet. A minister had been sent to Peru to arrange existing difficulties with that country.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—The Overland mail has arrived here with San Francisco dates of the 7th ult. Four through passengers came with the mail, among whom is James A. Curtis, formerly Chief of Police, San Francisco, who reports the discovery of a large spring in the middle of the Colorado Desert, yielding an abundance of water. Both the Apache and Comanche Indians were committing depredations on the mail stations, in consequence of which the Government animals were obliged to be used to carry the mail some distance. The Mexicans are also suspected of stealing mules from the mule stations. The passengers via the Tehuantepec route had failed to make a connection in consequence of the boisterous weather in the Gulf of Tehuantepec. The mails were put aboard the *Sandra* by surf boats. European dates of the 13th had reached San Francisco, December 15 h.

AMUSEMENTS IN UTAH.—The Utah correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says that a number of "Gentile" gentlemen in that city have made arrangements for a series of assembly soirees to be given once a week during the winter. The second of these parties was given last Thursday evening, and was a most pleasant and brilliant reunion. The Mormons oppose these parties very much, and have even threatened to cut off from the church all the Mormon young ladies who may attend them. Notwithstanding this ban the parties are well attended by the better portion of the Mormon belles.

MISERY OF BEING RICH.—Tax-paying time is an awful draw back on the millionaire, for most of them have to scratch round to pay their thousands, quite as hard as the poor chap to pay his five or ten dollars, and often times much harder. His taxes come like drawing teeth, for the idea of paying a snug fortune to the tax-gatherer annually, is to the man who is hoarding his millions about as near purgatory or the other bad place as he often gets before shuffling off the mortal coil. For instance there is Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, who pays this year over $22,000 taxes, and Wm. B. Astor, of New York, whose taxes the present year amounted to $85,000, no less than $25,000 on personal property, and $60,000 on real estate. Most miserable of men!

GREEN FLY UPON PLANTS.—Many ladies and not a few green-house men, are at this season troubled sadly with the green fly upon geraniums, roses, &c. One pint of coal tar poured into a common water pail filled with water and stirred up, then allowed to settle, and the water used for syringing the plants, will be found effectual in destroying them, and much less annoying than smoking with tobacco.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.

The Overland mail with San Francisco dates to the 31st ult., has arrived.

A discredited rumor prevailed at San Francisco that Senator Gwin would resign his seat for the secretaryship of the Treasury. In consequence of this some stir was discerned among those ambitious of succeeding Mr. Gwin.

The Overland mail from Kansas arrived at Stockton. A $100,000 prize on the Havana lottery had been won by some parties in San Francisco.

The steamer Havana had been advertised by the United States Marshal to satisfy judgment obtained by the crew against her.

Dexter Bigham, Jr., failed for $190,000. Business at San Francisco was very dull and rice, sugar and candles had sensibly declined.

The dates from Victoria are to the 23rd Dec. The Fraser river was open again, and late discoveries had increased the trade in the richness of the gold field in that region.

ST LOUIS, Jan. 25.

Passengers by the Overland mail report the weather remarkably fine and the roads in good condition.

The Indian agent at Fort Yama had returned from the Mota villages without accomplishing the release of the women and children mentioned as captured in a previous report.

Colonel Hoffman had left for Tegon with an escort of cavalry to establish a post for his command of the 6th Infantry.

Caches were peaceable and the Camanches had gone south.

A large fire was raging in the woods near Fayetteville, Arkansas, which it is feared will expand many miles and destroy much property.

A large party of gold hunters were preparing to leave Fort Smith for Pekes Pesk.

Mr. Butterfield has abandoned the project of conveying the mail from Fort Smith to Memphis by river on account of the low stage of the water. An unusual amount of snow along the 25th parallel detained the mail.

The Indians are very hostile. Much excitement existed at Carson Valley respecting the laws of Utah, and meetings have been held taking strong grounds against the jurisdiction of Utah, and requiring the Utah Probate Judge to abstain from the exercise of the duties of his office; other meetings sustained the Utah authorities, but favored separation from that territory.

The Oregon legislature had been occupied for several days in discussing the proposition to adjourn *sine die* inasmuch as the State Legislature has been elected and that the probabilities were that Oregon would assume the reins of self-government.

The Herald.

CARLETON-PLACE,

Thursday, February 3, 1859.

GOVERNORS SPEECH.

Toronto January 29, 1858.

This day at 3 o'clock P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the second session of the sixth Parliament of the Province of Canada with the following Speech from the Throne:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

It is my duty on the present occasion to call your attention to the question of the seat of Government of Canada. The legislature of Canada having resolved that a fixed Seat of Government should be selected, solicited our gracious Queen, by an Address of either House, to exercise her prerogative in making such selection. An act, moreover, was passed, adopting beforehand the decision of Her Majesty, and appropriating the necessary funds.—This Act of the Canadian Parliament, and the decision of the Queen are binding on the Executive Government of the Province, and it will be their duty to carry out the understanding which existed at the time when the reference was made, by which the Government will be transferred to Quebec for a fixed period, until the necessary arrangements shall have been completed. The correspondence with her Majesty's Government will be laid before you, and I cannot doubt that you will recognize a selection made by Her Majesty at your own request and that you will duly acknowledge her gracious compliance with the Address which you yourselves caused to be presented to her.

It affords me much pleasure to state that the Commission for the settlement of the Seigneurial Tenure will shortly close its labors and that a moderate outlay beyond the appropriation of 1854 will satisfy all reasonable expectations on the part of the Censitaires.

The Municipal Law of Lower Canada requires revisal and consolidation. A measure for this purpose will be submitted for your considerations.

The possibility of uniting, by some tie of a federal character, the British colonies in North America, has formed the subject of correspondence which will be placed in your hands.

I will also cause to be submitted to you despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State in relation to questions affecting the Hudson's Bay Company and on the subject of the Inter-Colonial Railway.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

The accounts for the year just expired shall be laid before you as soon as possible.

I regret that the financial and commercial depression, which has weighed upon us in common with our neighbors, has not wholly passed away; but it is gratifying to me to state that symptoms of amendment have begun to show themselves; and I trust that should Providence bless Canada this year with her usually abundant harvest, she will recover her former prosperous condition.

The exercise of a sound and rigid economy in every department of the public service will, I hope, again enable us to bring our whole expenditure within the limits required by our revenue.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that an arrangement respecting the debt due to the Imperial Government and the Sinking Fund connected with it, of a character highly advantageous to the Province, has been effected in England. The papers relating to the matter shall be laid before you.

In asking at your hands the Supplies for Her Majesty's service, I desire to assure you that everything will be done with a view to placing the Tariff on a satisfactory footing.—The principle of *ad valorem* duties will be proposed for your adoption in all cases in which it can be properly and advantageously applied.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

This important work of the Revision of the Statutes is, I am happy to say, nearly completed, and Parliament will be soon required to pass such a measure of Consolidation as you may see fit to sanction.

I believe that I have summoned you to meet on the present occassion at the time most convenient to yourselves. So much beneficial legislation on important subjects has been dealt with in the last few sessions, that I shall hope to congratulate you on your release at a time somewhat earlier than usual. With this hope I now leave you to your Parliamentary labors.

The House then adjourned till three o'clock on Monday.

LAND REGULATIONS.

We published, last week, Mr. Vankoughnet's new regulations which provide for the sale of whole Townships *en bloc*; and from its perusal, our readers will perceive that it affords facilities for the very worst form of speculation. Only think of it. A whole township of land for fifty cents per acre!—We do not object to the price if sold at that rate to actual settlers; but what an opportunity for promoting extensive land speculations, and placing the public domain at the disposal of land sharks, who shall be at liberty to exact their own price from the hard working and impoverished settlers. By this arrangement, one individual, or a company of individuals, can secure a township, containing ten thousand acres for $5,000; and once in private hands and paid for, the government ceases to have any control over it, and, of course, it becomes the interest of the purchaser to get the most he can from *bona fide* settlers, and judging from past experience, they need not be expected to exercise much liberality in their bargains.

Some of our cotemporaries have represented that free grants of land were to be entirely stopped, but this, we think, does not appear from a careful reading of the regulations:—

"11. That all lots of land which shall have been offered as "Free Grants" and shall not have been located and occupied at the expiration of one year from the time the same shall have been so offered, shall no longer remain as "Free Grants," but shall be open for private sale or shall be exposed to public sale by auction as part of the lands in the Township in which the same are situate, and upon the same terms as other lands therein."

This clause, says the *Colonist*, refers to those lots in settled Townships which have been open for settlement under the free grant regulation of July, 1856, and as they have not been occupied, it is better that they should be disposed of at private or public sale for whatever they may be worth, than to be occupied as free grants. But we believe it is by no means the intention of the Government to put a stop to the system of free grants.—On the contrary, it has been found that the free grants have proved a very great source of attraction to the most desirable class of English, Irish, and Scotch emigrants, and that, in order to keep the attractions presented to the British Emigrant by Canada on a par with those of the Australian Colonies, it is absolutely necessary that the grant system should be continued. The British Government offer grants of fifty acres of land on certain conditions to emigrants going to Australia and New Zealand, and, in addition, they give free passages in certain cases, so that if we wish to attract a class of enterprising, hard-working, productive emigrants, we must continue to offer something like the same inducements. As we do not pay any portion of the expenses of passage, our Government considers that the grant should be one hundred acres. With this view, and justified by the extraordinary success which has attended the settlement of the roads already opened, we believe it is the intention of the Department to open up new roads branching off from those at present in operation, so as to afford easy access to the large blocks of superior and now lying unapproachable and unproductive.

There are also some four or five hundred lots, of 100 acres each, on the northern portions of the Hastings, the Opeongo and the Addington roads, which have not yet been offered as free grants, though laid out for that purpose, inasmuch as the roads have not been opened up through the townships in which they lie. These lots will be gradually brought into occupation under the free grant system, as the lower and more easily accessible portions of the road become settled and afford the nucleus for further encroachments upon the wilderness.

Mr. Lawrence, a passenger on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was aroused from sleep by feeling the hand of a thief who was removing his pocket-book from his breast pocket. The pickpocket started for the door of the car, and Mr. Linwood caught one of the skirts of his coat just as he emerged from the door. It gave way in his hand, and he then caught the other skirt, which also gave way; and though the train was under full headway, the thief jumped off and escaped with the pocket-book, containing $61. In the pockets of the coat skirt Mr. L. found, however, to compensate him, two gold watches worth $150.

THE NEW CORN WEIGHT.—The new weight, equal to 100 lbs. avoirdupois, to be called the "Cental," will be adopted exclusively for all transactions in the Liverpool Corn Market on and after the 1st of February 1859, all other weights, except for minor portions of the "cental," and all measures of every kind whatever, being from that date excluded. At Hull, likewise, it has been resolved to adopt the "cental," not only for all grain, flour and meal, but for seeds also; and Wakefield and Leeds are expected to concur in the movement.

The London Times, in an editorial upon the recent correspondence which has been published, in regard to the affairs of Central America, the steamer Washington, &c., thinks that the American government and its officers are pushing matters very far indeed, and by no means responding to the frank and friendly manner in which the practice of visitation and search was entirely surrendered by the British government. It adds: "It really seems to come to this—that no English naval officer can go on board an American ship, however conciliatory his conduct, howunassuming his demeanour, however unwilling or unable he may be to apply compulsion without giving to the United States a *casus belli* against this country."

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald,

DEAR SIR,—The time is supposed to be drawing nigh when Renfrew County will again be exposed for sale to the highest bidder. It is currently reported that negociations of a private character, although relating to public affairs, have been pending for some time between the "Pembroke Gentleman" in parties in a high position in the present Ministry, and should a certain gentleman get defeated in Kingston, Renfrew is to be his refuge. Now, Mr. Editor, whether this report be true or not it is time that the people were on the alert, and some arrangement should be made to secure the independence of the county.

Are we to be eternally "Misrepresented" by a set of Western political fortune hunters, who are in a position to place their hands in the Government Treasury, and scatter the hard earnings of the people broadcast, come to Renfrew when rejected by their Western constituencies, buy up the public men of the "Sir Allan McDougall" stamp, and by corruption and bribery secure a seat in the Provincial Parliament, and a voice in the affairs of the country. But why is Renfrew selected as the refuge of those political demagogues, why do they not select some other constituencies nearer the seat of their operations, it is really too bad that they are compelled to go so far from home, where they are not known, yes they are obliged to seek the farthest corner of the Province where, accompanied and assisted by men as unprincipled as themselves, they can manage, regardless of law, or honor to secure an election, and then take shelter from justice under the wings of their political prizions. Just look at the position of the country at the present time, represented as it is, may misrepresented I should say, by the great exchequer minister, what claim had he ever on the County of Renfrew? what good did he ever do for us, true he came to us as the great Inspector General of Canada, the Ottawa bait was thrown out, he said "elect me and have Ottawa the Seat of Government, reject me and lose it," what now can he do for us in regard to Ottawa being the Seat of Government? Kicked out as he was from his high position in the ministry he is now simply no more than any other M. P. P., his interests lie in the west, and what does he care for Renfrew, only that he has made use of serve his purpose. And now, Mr. Editor, the Ottawa question will undoubtedly again be the hobby, in case of a new general election, which is supposed to be near at hand. Are we again to be "misrepresented" by a non-resident, because that person happens to be in a high position, and on that account tells us that he is able to accept or reject the Queen's decision at his pleasure, and use the public funds to insure his election by "buying off the influential men and bribing the Press." It is strange if independence enough cannot be found in the whole county to insure the return of a resident, one who has an interest in the county, and whose interests are identical with those of the electors. There are men of the right stamp in the county, ready and willing, who are capable of representing us properly, fearlessly and independently, then by all means let a convention be got up, and one selected, be assured that unless some such steps are taken, we will again have foisted on us some her ministerial hack, who cannot get returned elsewhere, let some leading person of persons immediately take the matter in hand, get up a convention in regular form, and nominate a liberal man, until this step is taken, the independence of the county is undoubtedly in the hands of the Philistines.

Query.—Who will be the first to take this matter in hand?

YOUNG CANADA.

Ross, Jan. 22, 1859.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR,—I give you, below, an account of a shocking occurrence which took place in this township on Monday the 17th inst. at the small village of West Mockton, situated on the Town line between Elma and Logan.

The parents of a boy by the name of Dobbor Dobbins had business to the village of Mitchell, distant from West Mockton about ten miles; and during their absence the boy and an elder brother disagreed about some work which their father had left orders to be performed. It appears some straw was to be removed to or from the premises, and the younger brother refusing to assist the elder, was threatened by him, that as soon as their father returned he would inform against him and have him punished.

The elder brother proceeded to his work but the younger went into the house, declaring in a resolute tone that he was not to be overruled by any one. He had two or three sisters, the eldest not above ten years of age. They advised him to go to work with his brother, for fear of the consequences when their parents should return; but he answered, that his straw-work and his beatings should soon be at an end. He then took a gun which he had been in the habit of hunting with, loaded it, stripped the boot and sock from his right foot, then placing the butt of the gun on the floor or window-sole and his forehead on the muzzle, pressed upon the trigger with his toe. The whole upper part of the head was shattered to pieces, and strews about the apartment, and a portion of the skull and brains actually dashed against the upper part of the house. The only witnesses of this dreadful transaction were his little sisters, whose evidence before the coroner is stated to have been simple and affecting. They did not think their brother was going to shoot himself, but noticed while preparing the gun and removing the boot and sock from his foot that his face turned white as a cloth. This unfortunate victim of passion and infatuation was only of the age of twelve years, as proved by his father before the coroner. An Inquest was held on the body on Tuesday the 18th when the above facts were elicited.

If you deem the above of any interest to your readers, you are at liberty to give it a place in the Herald.

Yours sincerely,

P. M. ELMA.

Elma, January 22nd, 1859.

For the C. P. Herald.

MR. EDITOR,—As you have a taste for setting your readers a-thinking upon useful and interesting subjects, perhaps you may consider the annexed extracts from the Scientific American worthy of insertion. I dare say you will consider your space well occupied in giving the views of correspondents on any of the subjects. Should the present problem elicit useful replies, I may on future occasions, with your permission, furnish some others of a similar nature.

Yours &c.,

G.

Pakenham, January, 1859.

"Mathematically, the tops of Carriage wheels do more faster than the bottom."—Vol. XII, p. 199.

"Our personal experience leads us to believe that more water passes through an orifice during night than during the day."—Vol. XII, p. 207

"No advantage would be gained by increasing a 20 foot overshot wheel to 40 feet, the water being still admitted to the wheel at 20 feet. You have perhaps supposed that by increasing the average of the wheel, you thereby would gain power. Such ideas are fallacious."—Vol. XIII, p. 183.

COUNTIES' COUNCIL.

The Counties' Council, of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, met for the first time for this year in the Court House on Tuesday last, at noon; but immediately adjourned until three o'clock, to allow of the members from a distance being present.

On re-assembling, the following Reeves and Deputy Reeves presented their credentials, and took their seats:—

Perth,	John Doran.
"	Richard Shaw.
Dalhousie,	S Frizell.
"	Hugh McIntyre.
Bathurst and Blythfield,	Thomas Hickey.
Ross,	Thomas Lett.
Ramsay,	Robert K. Smith.
"	Aaron Sweezy.
Montague,	W. McAdam.
Elmsley,	W. Brown.
Lanark,	W. Jamison.
McNab,	James C. Foster.
Beckwith,	John Donald.
Bathurst,	Felix Devine.
"	James Grant.
Elmsley,	W. Houston.
Burgess,	D. Galbraith.
Pakenham,	R. A. Knapp.
Renfrew Village,	John Lowe.
Westmeath,	W. Scott.
Darling,	John Paris.
Admaston,	A. McArthur.
	Robert Cummings.
	W. Lees,
	James Shaw, Jr.
	M. Stanley
	Young Scott.
	John Smith.
	Thomas M. Caswell.
	Peter Guthrie.
	W. Gibbons.

It was then moved by Mr Thomas Hickey seconded by A. McArthur, Esq., that D. Galbraith, Esq., be Warden for the Counties for the present year.

On the vote being taken it was found that the motion was lost only nine voting for it.

It was then moved by Mr. R. K. Smith, seconded by Mr John Doran, that Richard Shaw, Esq., be Warden for the present year

This motion was carried by a large majority only three or four voting against it.

The Warden elect then read an invitation from the President of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway to the members of the Counties' Council, to take a trip on the Railroad from Perth to Brockville; after which the Council adjourned until five o'clock last evening.

The Council met again at 5 o'clock, and after appointing the several Committees, and accepting the invitation of the Railway Company, adjourned until Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. The members leave this morning at 9 o'clock for Brockville.—*Standard.*

HORRIBLE MURDER NEAR AURORA.

THE MURDERER ARRESTED!

A murder was committed on Saturday last in the village of Whitchurch, about three miles from Aurora, under circumstances of more than usual atrocity. The name of the victim is Robert Ramsay, a respectable, well-to-do farmer, about sixty years of age. The murderer, William Hughie, is also a man advanced in life, being apparently between fifty and sixty. They had married sisters, and a feeling of jealousy seems to have sprung up between them, Hughie having accused Ramsay of being on too intimate terms with his wife. Notwithstanding this they had been in the habit of visiting each other, and no violence was manifested until Saturday last. On that day Hughie partook freely of liquor, and in the afternoon he was noticed to be very much intoxicated. In this state he entered the house occupied by Mr. Ramsay, who was busily engaged at the time in making shingles. A few words ensued between the men, which ended in Hughie seizing a heavy chopping axe, with which he aimed a murderous blow at Mr. Ramsay's head, literally spitting it in two! Death was, of course, instantaneous. This terrible tragedy was enacted in the presence of Mr. Ramsay's wife and daughter, whose state of mind may easily be conceived. Assistance was immediately procured, and Hughie was placed under arrest. Dr. Pyne, one of the county coroners, lost no time in holding an inquest on the body, and after hearing the evidence of the persons who were present when the blow was inflicted, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Hughie, who was on the Coroner's warrant committed for trial at the Assizes which are now being held in this city, and he was conveyed yesterday afternoon by one of the county constables to Toronto gaol. The prisoner is a man of quiet, inoffensive appearance, and is represented as being very harmless when sober.—*Globe.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—We learn that a most daring robbery took place near Shaver's saw-mill, at Lynden village, on Tuesday night, last week. It appears that a man named Sturgeon from Galt, had reached Harrisburg on the night mentioned, and while there waiting for the train going west, he met with four men, named John Beard, Robert Murray, —Hunter, and —Morton, who enticed him to drink, and afterward took him off in a sleigh. The testimony of Sturgeon goes to prove that he was robbed by the four men we have mentioned of his money, amounting to about $600, and afterwards put out of the sleigh, and left on the road. Information of the robbery was laid before M. Sager, Esq., of Troy, who, after hearing the evidence, committed the parties to gaol.—*Dundas True Banner.*

MR. ALLAN'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of Chas. Allan, Esq., the late member for North Wellington, took place on Tuesday at noon, and was very largely attended. A long line of sleighs and cutters, numbering, it is said, nearly 300, followed the hearse conveying the remains of the deceased from his residence in Elora to the graveyard of St. Andrew's Church, Fergus. The distance between the two villages is about three miles, and the funeral *cortege* occupying nearly a third of the distance, was exceedingly impressive, as it slowly wound along the bank of the Grand River. In Elora the stores were closed, and all business suspended, and the feeling evinced by all classes showed that the deceased was followed to the tomb by the deep sympathy and regret of his personal friends and constituents.—*Guelph Herald.*

THE HON. FRANCIS HINCKS.—The Hamilton Times of Tuesday has the following paragraph:—"We learn upon good authority that the Honorable Francis Hincks, Governor of Barbadoes, intends visiting Canada on his way to England—having obtained leave of absence for that purpose. Inspective of political recollections, we are sure all parties will unite to give Mr. Hincks a cordial welcome. He is now Her Majesty's representative in a sister colony; why should we not take advantage of this old connection with ourselves, to establish direct commercial relations with the West Indies? We hope Mr. Hincks' intended visit may lead to efforts for securing so valuable an extension of our trade."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

A letter from Superintendent Neighbors, dated Austin, Texas, Jan. 19th, addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, mentions that a band of white men from El Paso County had stolen into the camp of a tribe of Indians known to be remarkably peaceable, and massacred several of them, besides wounding a number of their companions. It is apprehended that, in consequence of this outrage, the Indians will commence war upon the border settlements.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent document sent to the House, suggests an invitation from the United States to the commercial countries of Europe to meet in a representative body for consultation on a uniform currency, uniform weights and measures and a uniform system of commercial statistics. Being of the opinion that this project will be favorably received, and probably adopted by each of the countries so represented, he says that our own government occupies a position, both politically and commercially which will justify her in taking the lead in the matter.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR GUELPH.—The Guelph *Advertiser* states that on Tuesday night about nine o'clock, as Mr. James Roe, of that town was proceeding along the Brock Road with his team, he was accosted by a man who requested a ride in his waggon. Permission being granted, he got in, but they had not proceeded over forty yards further, when another man suddenly sprung up from the road, presented a pistol at Mr. Roe's head, demanded his money or his life, and simultaneously with the threat, the man who was in the waggon struck Mr. Roe a violent blow on the head, which felled him. Mr. Roe cried, "Don't kill me; I'll give you all I've got." The man in the waggon then began to ransack his pockets, and tore out his breast pocket in which was the sum of $2 87½cts. They were dissatisfied at the small amount found, and demanded more, but Mr. Roe declared he had no more; and after some oaths and threats, they decamped into the woods. Mr. Roe, as he had to pass through some lonely places on the road, had placed the sum of $510 in his boot, and by that means he saved his money from the robbers.

The *Citizen* says that one of the organs of the present ministry has put forth a sign of yet another change by the Government in reference to the Queen's decision. The Ministerial journalist alleges that the Government make the carrying out of Her Majesty's choice contingent upon the support of Parliament; and this fact is urged as a reason for not proceeding with the erection of the requisite building at Ottawa. If the *Leader* speaks oracularly, it is manifest that Ministers are preparing to go back to the position announced by Mr. Cartier at the close of last session. It were folly to feign surprise at the contemplated desertion; which, however, cannot fail to add to the disgust everywhere felt at the tergiversation displayed by Ministers in dealing with this question.

BURGLAR KILLED.—A farmer living near Dansville, Livingstone County, was awakened the other night by a noise in his stable, and seizing a club, went out and found two men in the act of stealing his horse, and inquired "who is there?" when one of the thieves presented a pistol, but without waiting for him to fire, the farmer dealt him a stout blow over the head, which almost instantly killed him. The other thief made himself scarce. There was about $400 found on the body of the dead man, but nothing affording a clue to his identity.—*Oquawka (Ill.) Spectator.*

ELOPEMENT AT SPRINGFIELD.—The Springfield (Ohio,) correspondent of the Evening Journal says:—"The 'upper circles' of society in the State Capital are in a feverish state of excitement in consequence of an elopement in high life' which occurred here last night. Mr. R. Ridgely, son of an eminent and wealthy Springfield banker, disappeared last evening in company with a young girl only about fifteen years old. The gentleman leaves an accomplished young wife and two interesting children. As a coincident of his flight, I learn that about $27,000 of money has disappeared from the bank of his father, in which Mr. Ridgely was employed."

A CENTENARIAN.—Thomas Galbraith died in Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 3rd December ultimo. He was born in the same vicinity, four months before the poet Burns.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT ARNPRIOR.

At a meeting held at Lyon's Hotel, Arnprior, on Thursday, the 13th day of January, 1859, of Lumber-merchants and others on the Ottawa and its tributaries interested in the formation of an independent Forwarding Line of Steamers to ply upon the Dechene and Chats Lakes, and to be called "The People's Forwarding Company," for the conveyance of freight and passengers, towage, &c.,—

On motion, Robert Conroy, Esquire, was called to the Chair, and George E. White was requested to act as Secretary, *pro tem.*

The Chairman briefly explained the objects of this meeting, which were, that in consequence of the rapid settlement and growing importance, together with the increased traffic of the "Ottawa," it has been deemed necessary, and resolved upon, in consequence of the present monopoly and the high rates exacted by the "Union Forwarding Company," to form a competing line reducing the rates to such a scale as will be for the general benefit, and at the same time realize a fair remunerative return to the Stockholders.

1st. It was moved by James Skead Esq. seconded by N Shippa, Esquire, and resolved, "That a determination having been arrived at by a large portion of the leading business men of the Ottawa and its tributaries, to organize themselves into a body, under the Joint Stock Act, and to be known as the, "People's Forwarding Company," for the towage of timber on the Dechene and Chats Lakes, at low but remunerative rates. The capital stock of the Company to be $48 000, in shares of $20 each; and that a list be now opened."—Carried unanimously

2nd. Moved by William Morris Esquire seconded by James Walker Esquire, "That a Committee of the following gentlemen—Robert Conroy, James Walker, James Skead, S. A. Huntingdon, Christopher Kelly William Morris and John supple, be named to make the necessary arrangements with J. B Lewis Esq. of Ottawa for the drawing up of the necessary legal documents; also to receive all applications for stock, and open the stock books of the company. That any three of the above-named gentlemen shall form a quorum—Carried.

3rd. Moved by S. A. Huntingdon, Esquire, seconded by Alexander Frazer, Esquire, "That the said Committee do call a General Meeting of the Company, to be held at Arnprior as early as practicable in February next (of which public notice is to be given) for the purpose of electing directors, and transacting other business of the Company."—Carried.

4th. Moved by George Bryson Esquire, seconded by John Campbell, Esquire, "That the said committee shall have the legal documents prepared for signature at said meeting and be prepared to report progress on the amount of stock subscribed (half of the said stock or $24,000, having been subscribed by the gentlemen present), in order that the directors to be then appointed may be prepared to negotiate without further delay for the building of two steamers, and other plant necessary for carrying on the business of the company."—carried.

5th. Moved by thomas Holmes, Esquire seconded by J. R. Conroy, Esquire, vacate the Chair, and that James Skead, Esquire, occupy the same.—Carried.

6th. Moved by James Otterson, Esquire seconded by Thomas Stewart, Esquire, "that the thanks of the meeting are due to R. Conroy, Esq., for his able conduct in the Chair."—Carried.

(Signed) R. CONROY Chairman,
GEORGE WHITE, Secretary.

DISCOVERY OF FOSSIL REMAINS.

The *Quebec Mercury* relates the discovery of some fossil remains discovered in a quarry about five miles from that city. On raising a portion of the rock that had been loosened by blasting between the strata, and imbedded in the upper layer, was found the form of a large fish perfect as to outline, but without any trace of organs or anything more than the mere form to show that it was fossil remains. The head is mewtat like that of the porpoise and about one foot in length. The entire length of the figure is six feet. Its depth at what may be called the shoulder is about one foot, with a gradually tapering fish-tail. It was found at a depth of about fifty feet below the surface of the rock. The stone is a greywacke, dipping at a high angle to the south-east. It does not resemble in form the fossil remains of the Icthyosaurus.

NORTH WELLINGTON.—At a large meeting of the Reformers of North Wellington, held at Fergus, a few days since, Mr. James Ross, late Warden of the County, was chosen as the reform candidate for the representation of that constituency in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Ross is represented to be a man of ability, high moral worth, and a firm and unwavering Reformer. His election may be set down as a certainty, notwithstanding the opposition of big 'Tom Ferguson,' Ogle R. Gowan, and their clamps,' which he will have to encounter.

THE FACIAL NERVE.

The nerve which gives the physiognomy its different expressions, and indicates to the outer world the emotions of the soul, is called the "facial nerve;" and should one side of this become paralyzed or injured, the features on one side, the face remain perfectly immovable while the other or active part, is capable of every contortion. This was the case with a comic actor, who made money and reputation by setting the town in a roar' by his unavoidable peculiarity. Sir Charles Bell proved this experimentally. He took a lively monkey, and divided its facial nerve on one side; excited by pain, the poor animal made faces with redoubled energy, but only with one side of his face, the other remaining perfectly still.

LORD CLYDE'S OPERATIONS IN OUDE.

[From the Bombay Gazetts.]

The latest intelligence we have from Oude is dated the 1st December. On the 28th November the commander in Chief entered Lucknow but what his future intentions are we have not been informed. It is probable he may remain in that city until some time next month, when he will proceed in the direction of the Gogra to overlook the movements of the various columns now living its banks, and which are preparing to give a blow to the insurgents in Byraitch districts.

The following communications from Oude have been received:

"OUDE, November 27.—As I anticipated in my last, Bainie Madhoo, on the 24th received a good beating from the British forces under the personal command of Lord Clyde. The whole affair had been so planned that success in the capture and destruction of that chief seemed on this occasion about to be realized. At present no very clear accounts of the action are generally known, but after the usual prelude of musketry and cannonading the remainder of the work was completed with sword and the bayonet. About 1800 were left dead on the field. The Rana was one of the first to fly, which example was followed by his supporters. All his guns, baggage, and ammunition fell into our hands, to be quickly replaced by more than the earth will be made to render up. All the fugitive retired to an island in the Ganges, or, rather, to a piece of land between the main stream and a branch or off-shoot of it, taking a course from below Cawnpore, and rejoining the present after flowing under the walls of Dundea Khera, at Rampoor Fort. Here they concealed them-