

STARTLING DISCLOSURE

(From the Globe.)

Our columus to-day expose to public view another of those scandalous pages in the secret history of the government of this country which have so frequently of late startled the public mind. When the facts were first marrated to us a fortnight ago we confess we were sceptical their stipend or allowance was £150, when we could with difficulty bring ourselves to be- was one-fourth less.

lieve that the parties for whose benefit this plot against the public chest appear to have been LETTER FROM REV. P. MAC concocted, could be participators in a transac-tion so culpable; we hesitated to believe that ADDITIONAL EXPOSURES OF COMMUTATION the members even of the present Government

would have the audacity to face - the storm which was sure to fall upon them did the facts ever happen to leak out. But these doubts did not continue long; diligent inquiry into the 'truth of the allegations, soon satisfied us that the whole charge was true and that the sum of da in connection with the Church of Scotle \$100,000 had been extracted from the public 1. Considering that the Imperial Parlian chest by a deliberate violation of the letter and has given to the Canadian Parliament the spirit of the Clergy Reserve Act.

Reserve Act became law on the 9th May, 1853 the demand for their secularization is so and that in giving to the Provincial Legislature powerful, and resistless, that a government power to secularize the Reserves it expressly provided that all "annual stipends or allowances which have been already assigned and given to the Clergy" should be secured to them during their natural lives or incumbencies. When the Provincial Parliament proceeded to legislate on ment had enacted a law, the avowed objec the Reserves question it had of course to respect which is to render them available for mu this provise in the Imperial statute and it was accordingly declared in the Provincial Act, passed 18th December, 1854 that every incun-garding the duty of government to support bent on the Clergy Fund should be entitled to receive annually during his life the sum of which he was actually in the receipt on the 9th May, 1853, and no more. The words of the Act are

"The annual stipends or allowances which had is universally regarded as a deception, a been before the passing of the Act of Parliament that it may prove the origin of a renewal of the united Kingdom passed in the sixteenth strife and agitation, it appears doubtful to year of Her Majesty's Reign and cited in the whether its real good to the Church may Preamble to this act assigned or given to the be more than counterbalanced by the bitter of Clergy of the Churches of England and Scot-position, and determined resistance from wi land or to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in either section of this have contended for their secularization are t Province and chargeable under the Act of the likely to desist till they have fairly accomplish said Parliament on the Clergy Reserves in such section (and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged) shall/during the natural lives or ment and Canadian Parliament professed th

ncumbencies of the farties receiving the same Having thus laid down distinctly the stipends

that were to be guaranteed to the parties for ife, the Act went on to provide that the Government "might" commute " with the said par-"ties such annual stipend or allowance for the • "value thereof, to be calculated at the rate of "six per cent. per annum on the probable life of "each individual

It will be seen, then that the commutation was to be with individuals only-and that it was to be founded on the sum each individual was actually receiving at the passage of the Im-perial Act or on 9th May, 1853.

Now mark what follows. The astounding tatement now made by the Rev. Mr Mc Nangh ton-whose letter will be found in annother co-

1. That the stipend or, allowance paid to the ministers of the Church of Scotland on the table law of God, that binds, heaven and ea said 9th May 1853-or rather for the year 1853 to truth and sincerity -was £112 10s. currency.

very painful are the reflections forced upon public mind on finding men occupying the ition of clergymen active participators so unprincipled a scheme. No wonder to politicians are venal and governments corri

TRICKERY.

To the Editor of the Globe. MR. EDITOR,-May I take the liberty tire control and disposal of the Clergy Reser It will be recollected that the Imperial Clergy subject to some restrictions; considering posed to their secularization, ceased their position on finding it to be wholly vain gion, must cast themselves entirely upon the fections and support of Christian Churches, a that they may feel assured that God will ma

tain his own cause. 2. Considering that the Commutation cla out to which it may expose her. Those w

resolution to make the Clergy Reserves av at the time to the pessing of the said Act, be able for minicipal purposes, it appears to the first charge on the Municipalities Fund for that, as men of truth, candor and sincerthat section of the povince and shall be paid out of the same in preference to all other charges or expenses whatever." cunningly inserted for the express purpose

creating and securing permanent ecclesias endowments; and that, to some extent nullified and falsified their promises and dec ations, it seems doubtful to me whether pres ers of the Gospel, in carrying it into eff are not giving their moral sanction to prom that were never intended to be perform

Man, in the common affairs of life, in giv umself up to the guidance of pure and le rinciples, secures to himself the approbat esteem and respect of the pure and the no minded. Man, in falsifying his promise and practicing deceit and trickery brings u imsel merited contempt, scorn, indignation condemnation. Are those in exalted posit

and on whom the eye of so many are fixed, regard themselves as absolved from the imi

ing my incumbency. From the beginning of July, 1844, to July, 1846, I was absent from Canada. For the year

For the year 1849 and 1850 I received eighty

ounds per annum. and horses, For the year 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1854, I river craft. received annually an allowance of one hundred and twelve pounds ten shillings.

In March 1855 I received a communication fifty pounds per annum and authorizing me to draw upon their Treasurer for the sum of thirty-

years allowance was due to me on the 1st of uly, 1855. but its amount I have not aseer-

Canadian Parliament warrants me to attest that my annual stipend from the Clergy Reserves' Paris and Naples branches of the family. Fund is one hundred and fifty pounds.

But do the sums assigned and given me, since the 9th May, 1853 warrant me to attest that I am now in receipt of an annual stipend or allowance of one hundred and fifty pounds? It may be advanced in proof of this that the thority to draw upon their treasurer for the sum his sum added to the amount received in 1854, Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg. yould make a sum of one bundred and fifty

But I ask in the first place where is the law

perial and Canadian Acts make distinct reference authorizes me to judge from sums received since that period. I cannot see that the Act of the Canadian Parliament authorizes me to commute

In the second place, I ask would I be acting a straightforward part were I to sign any o secularize the Clergy Reserves. In the third place, I ask, would I be acting a

allowance of sixty-three pounds six shilling and while the Muscovite aristocracy, seeing the Schools. Without professing ability to recon- TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON allusion has been made, endeavor to give fourpence. During these eleven years, I regularly received this fixed sum, and I regarded it as an annual allowance secured to me dur-ed it as an annual allowance secured to me durthe loss of their serfs and the growth of new sanction to separate or sectarian schools, we are a few weeks at a Water-Cure, it was sug-

From Odessa we learn by the Cologne Gathere on the 5th December. A large quantity of medals are to be distributed to the Russian soldiers in commemoration of their defence of Clergy Reserves Commissioners on the 7th Feb. 1855 sent to all the Ministers of the Church au-Invalide Russe announces officially the beof thirty-seven pounds and ten shillings for the year 1854 out of the revenues of 1853 and that trothal of the Grand Duke Nicholas with

From Dr. Ryerson's report of the state of pends or allowance from the Clergy Rethat authorizes me to commute for a sum or sum, received since the 9th May, 1853 ? Both the Imthe Normal, Grammar and Common Schools, serve funds was £150 when in fact, it was in Upper Canada, at the close of the year 1854, only £112 10s. It will be remembered that to the sums already assigned and given before we obtain much valuable information. The the Imperial Act passed in 1853 secured to the 9th May, 1853. But I know no law that "Globe" in a digest of this report reckons the the Clergy annually the amount which had we obtain much valuable information. The the Imperial Act passed in 1853 secured to number of Canadian Schools is operation at the been already assigned to them ; hence date of the report as 3.244; add to these became necessary that a statement of the sums for any amount of stipend but for the annual sti- 64 county Grammar Schools, and we have a annually received by each should be laid be pend assigned and given to me before the 9th total of 3,311 of these " colleges of the people," fore the government ; and the letter of the May 1853. Were I to commute for sums receiv- exclusive of the Provincial University and Rev. Mr. Mc Naughton, and the statements of ed since I would regard my commutation as ille. nine Colleges. The total of salaries paid to the Globe, accuse the ministers of making a re-

common school teachers amounted to £151,756 turn of £37 10s to each, more than they had an-10s 2 d, being an advance of \$21,717 16s on annually received. It is a painful duty to bring friend has stayed here, has enabled her to ing a straightforward part were I to sign any 10s 2 d, being an advance of 221,117 10s on annually received the application of the expenditure under the same head in 1853. such matters before the public ; but the accu-documents that would necessarily contravene the expenditure under the same head in 1853. both the spirit and letter of the Act enacted The sums expended for libraries, maps, and sation is either true or false. If false, it ought apparatus for common schools rose from £1,377 to be at once manfully contradicted ; and we

straightforward part were I to sing any docu-men that would lead to the conclusion that a sum received for the year 1854 is the annual fying, as the Chief Superintendent remarks, or even in extenuation of the guilt of the ac-the minds of those who are unprejudiced sum received for the year 1854 is the annual fying, as the Chief Superintendent remarks, such as guilt is of a two-May 1853? Had the Clergy Reserve Com-nissioners given me out of their unappropriated an increased local self-taxation for the promo-fold character—against the government for al-

1846, I received from the Clergy Reserve Com-missioners the sum of nineteen pounds six shil-lings and eightpence. For the year 1847, I received from them the sum of seventy-five which, while it prevents the immediate ruin of Imperial Parliament ; its reproduction in the through the medium of the Carleton-Place For the year 1848 I received an allowance the landed proprietors, serves also to enrich a present form will tend we hope to strengthen HERALD. Before going further, permit me eighty pounds, and a bonus of sixty new class of the community by the constant the determination of western reformers to to say, in order to disarm criticism, that no employment of about twenty thousand men persist in their endeavors to purify our educa- love of display, no egotistical motive and horses, besides an immense quantity of tional system from the blight of sectarianism. prompts the penning of these lines. A

The witnesses cited include the Protestant simple desire to be of use, in however small The imperial parliament is to meet for the Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, Hon. R. C. a degree, silenced the voice of constitu-despatch of business on the 31st instant. The Winthrop, Hon. E. Everett, Dr. Sharks, tional indolence, which said, "there are eldest of the five Rothschild's died lately at President of Harvard University, and other nos others who know more, and are better dated Montreal 27th February, 1855 stating that the Commissioners of the Clergy Reserves Frankfort. His property is said to amount to less known or less able men. Their statements qualified to write than thou; leave it to that the Commissioners of the Clergy Reserves Fund have resolved that the payment to the ministers for the year 1854 out of the revenues who have died within the past year; and absence of sectarianism is a primary source of very audable murmurs, "whatever of truth of 1853 shall be at the rate of one bundred and James Rothschild of Paris is now the last sur- the strength of the New England free school thou knowest, write; there may be, nay, viving brother of the five. His will destines system—that system is sustained by the people, there are, those who only require to know 1,200,000 florins to continue the weekly alms irrespective of denominational differences, as the what is right, in order to do it. Thou hast seven pounds ten shillings. These to the best of my knowledge are the sums I have received from Government and from the Clergy Reserve Commissioners. A half Institution for giving a darment to Lewish girls : (1,200,000 florins to continue the weekly alms which the deceased was in the habit of distribu-ting; 50,000 florins are bequeathed to the Institution for giving a darment to Lewish girls : (1,200,000 florins to continue the weekly alms which the deceased was in the habit of distribu-ting; 50,000 florins are bequeathed to the Institution for giving a darment to Lewish girls : (1,200,000 florins to continue the weekly alms) (1,200,000 florins to co Institution for giving a dowry to Jewish girls; " of Sunday Schools, combined with the teach- gree of knowledge, that others not so favor-50.000 to the Jewish School : 10,000 florins "ing of parents at home, and instruction from ably placed, may be ignoront of; and alto the Jewish Hospital, and an equal sum to " the pulpit in church, the children of the free though thy language may be feeble and Now on examining the annual stipend assign-ed and paid me before the 9th of May, 1853 un-questionably it does not warrant me to sign any document that would imply that the Act of the the Institution for the relief of sick Jews. " schools are, for the most part, taught the imperfect, yet, will it be welcomed by

It is a very prevalent, yet, a very mistaken notion, that Hydropathetic Physi-After putting our last issue on the press, we cians, so called, depend only upon water zette, that the Grand Duke Nicholas arrived received a letter from the Rev. Mr. McNaugh-as a curative agent. Air, exercise and ton, containing disclosures in reference to the diet, Nature's great restoratives, are equally apportionment of the Commutation money, with water, enforced upon the attention of which if true, is a little lower than any trickery the patient at a Water-Cure. The writer that has been attempted hitherto in relation to has neither the intention nor ability, to gold, and those of the privates of silver. The the Clergy Reserves. In the letter to which enter into the details of the modus we allude, and which our readers will find in operands of Water-Cure treatment : all she the Herald to-day, it is gravely charged against the clergy of the Established Church of Scot- tion, of as many as she can reach, to land, that they have sent in a statement water, as a remedial agent. She would to the government that their annual stiespecially aim at influencing those, who have the care of children. Limited as her experience has been, she has seen enough of good resulting from hydropathically

treating infantile diseases; that, had she never seen more, would justify her in endeavoring to persuade every parent, to think it an imperative duty to enlighten himself on this important subject. Several very interesting cases, successfully treated by water, have come under my own observation, since residing at the Cure. The results of the same healing method on inapparatus for common schools rose from 21,514 to at a block and anything which dividuals whom she personally knews 10s 1d in 1853 to 15,040 1s 10d in 1854; the shall be most happy to publish anything which These cases the writer thinks, cannot fail

portant. ever shape or form it may appear. Thes facts I propose, Mr. Editor, to lay before your readers from time to time, with the ant. additions of anything which I see taking . place around me, that will tend either to instruct or amuse. Liebig says that the human system wil

you a bird's eye view of Glen Haven Water

I am, Mr. Editor. Respectfully yours, AQUA PURA. Glen Haven, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1855.

LECTURE ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS. On the evening of Tuesday last, the Sth instant, we had the pleasure of hearing the Rev. Thomas Wardrobe, of Ottawa City, deliver the second of the course of public lectures in the Temperance Hall, at Almonte.

The subject, " Woman's Rights," is one that has in recent times attracted much attention ; and the interest with which it is naturally invested was greatly enhanced by the ability with which it was discussed The lecturer did not, as many expected he would have done, enter into a detailed examination of the alleged wrongs of woman, and assume to determine the value of the claims set up on her behalf to an equality of rights and privileges. That was one mode of treating the subject which he would leave to others, deeming it of more mility to examine the principles on which the usages of society were, or ought to be based. After premising that in proportion as man becomes the subject of christian

civilization, the more clearly and readily does he recognize woman's worth ; and that, when the law of love shall become the rule of life, questions of inferiority and superiority, of rights and wrongs, will be merged in gratitude to God that He has been pleased to constitute the one a help so entirely meet for the other, he proceeded to show that physically woman was not equal to man; that intellectually--while in some respect inferior--she might on the whole be reckoned his equal; and that morally, she was his superior. A great variety of arguments and illustrations. both interesting and instructive, was adduced in support of these views; and the tone of the lecture throughout was of a humanising, improving, elevating tenden

It is pleasant to add, that the Rev'd. gentleman could hardly fail to be gratified at the marked and unbroken attention with which he was listened to by a crowed and respectable audience.

EIKCRL Ramsay, Jan. 12, 1856.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "ARAGO."

[Per International line of Telegraph. New York, Jan.

The steamship Arago, December 19th. om Havre, via Southampton, has arrived

The news she brings is not specially im It is affirmed that Sweden had notified ty with England and France, The rumors of peace continued abund At the surrender of Kars, General Wil. liams and 16,000 troops were made prisoners of war. Crimea qu Immense preparations are making

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

bequeathed to the members of the Vienna; " long."

minister for the year 1854, was £112 10s. 3. That the managers of the Reserve Fund or the Church of Scotland after the passing of the Provincial Act, or in March 1855, sent circular to each minister telling him to draw or 237 108. as additional satisfy for the year 1853! 4. That each minister of the Church of Scot-l with the one nohle excention of Mr. Mo 3. That the managers of the Reserve Fund for the Church of Scotland after the passing of the Provincial Act, or in March 1855, sent a circular to each minister telling him to draw for £37 10s. as additional satisfy for the year

4. That each manager of the charles of Scot that they assume a power and right which fand with the one noble exception of Mr. Mc-naughton under cover of this flimsy scheme of sumes, it seems doubtful to me whether m the Church managers forthwith filed a solemn ters in placing funds at their disposal may declaration with the Government that at the be forging fetters that for ages to come passing of the Imperial Act, or on 9th May, place the ministers on the Synod of Canad 1853 he had been in receipt of £150 per an- connection with the Church of Scotland. num !

tute was accepted by intests intertal, openet inds. There is something mean and def & Co., and upwards of \$100,000 paid over to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland by way of commutation above what they were entitled to

Mr. McNaughton which is sufficient guarantee for their correctness. But to make doubly sure we examined the public accounts and there we we examined the public accounts and there we found an official statement over the signature of Hugh Allan of Montreal Secretary of the Clergy Reserve Commissioners of the Church of Scotland—of the actual receipts and dis-bursements for the year 1853. This statement we examined the public accounts and there we blotless character of a minister that rec their conduct so deserving of censure and reprobation. When his stipend is withheld he completely bears out Mr. McNaughton's posi- inference is that he has been tried and f tion. It appears from it that the aggregate sum actually paid over for the benefit of the ministers of the Church of Scotland in 1853 was withheld from individual ministers their al- $\pounds7,959$ 19s. 3d—of which $\pounds6,773$ 7s. 11d. lowances or portions of their allowances. In was divided among some 75 clergymen, £500 the Church of Scotland nothing is censurable was divided alloing some 15 delegyment, \pounds 5000 to a clerk £29 16s. 3d. for contingencies and the balance of £556 15s. 1d. "carried down." The statement moreover gives the name of each clergyman and the precise sum he received. The portion of his stipend. Scotland strug actual payment to each was at the rate of £112 IUs. per annum.

The first part of the case was thus fully established, the sum to which the clergymen were in bondage to a few Clergy Reserve entitled was clearly placed beyond a doubt. The next point was to discover from official sources the sum for which they had been commuted with. Recollecting how often mem-bers of Parliament had been urged by members of the Government to examine the public records for themselves the writer proceeded to the Inspector-General's Office and requested a sight of the official lists on which commutation had been made with the Church of Scotland. Mr. Dickenson at once handed over the book, and there sure enough stood disclosed the fact that over 70 Ministers had received commutation money at the rate of £150!! On an appli-cation to the Inspector-General for the liberty to make extracts from the document Mr. Cayley refused, on the ground that it must first be laid Dickenson at once handed over the book, and

before Parliament. Having thus found officially the sum which each Minister was entitled by law to receive— the sum which he actually received—our next step was to discover the defence which the parties who pocketed \$100,000 of the public meney by the operation, would set up for their conduct. We placed ourselves in communication the sum which he actually and the sum which he actually received—our next step was to discover the defence which the parties who pocketed \$100,000 of the public meney by the operation, would set up for their meney by the operation, would set up for their conduct. We placed ourselves in communica-tion with a member of the Synod, and heard all that could be offered in palliation of the transac-tion. The result was that every statement we tion. The result was that every statement we made received additional confirma- before the 9th of May, 1853, warrant r have made received additional community before the 9th of May, 1853, warrant r tion. The only plea set up was that though $\pounds 112$ 10s was all that the ministers ac-tually received in 1853, still the sum paid over to the Commissioners for their benefit during to the Commissioners for their benefit during Parliaments ? It requires no proof, that that year would have yielded them more than ever documents I sign to carry into effect the that year would have yielded them more than that stipend had it been distributed among them and not applied to the general purposes of the Church. This plea however, is totally untenable; for in the first place the official statement of Mr. Allan proves that £556 15s 1d. was the actual surplus for the year 1853, which would have given but £7 or £8 to each minister and not £37 10s., the sum dishonestly extracted from the public chest. And in the next place even had the allegation been true the plea yould have no force whatever. The "faith of he Crown" was only pledged to each minister for the salary he had actuall re-erived, and no more; the sum actually received

4. Considering that the Clergy Rese 2. That the stipends or allowances of each Commissioners constitute themselves judges ministers in spiritual things, and punish them

state of servility to and dependence 'o 5. That this disreputable evasion of the sta-tute was accepted by Messrs McNab, Spence funds. There is something mean and det

defensible by law or justice, in withholdi These facts are stated over the signature of a minister who is untried and uncondemne

guilty. Without trial and without sent ce passed, the Clergy Reserve Commissioners ve withheld from individual ministers their alregularly tried and condemned, no patron ritor, and no church court, can withhold against despotism and in behalf of free Is it right that ministers in Canada in nection with the Church of Scotland should missioners? Are they not acting a unworthy of, and false to the Church of

land? 5. These considerations appeared obstacl my way, and cast a dark cloud over the of duty; but another and greater obstacle

sented itself. To commute my stipend in accordance the Act of the Canadian Parliament I was il-led upon in March 1855 to attest my b ag "now in receipt of an annual stipend or allow. of one hundred and fifty pounds, from the Ck Beserves' Fund." The Act of the Canadian Parliament, pa

18th December, 1854, secured to minister annual stipends or allowances which had, assigned and given them before the 9th of

tion of the objects specified." The attendance lowing and the clergy for practising a fraud ublic funds for the year 1854 an allowance of five hundred or of a thousand pounds would I be of pupils at the Common Schools in the two upon the people, and both parties should be warranted to attest that I am in receipt so an years scarcely maintains the same ratio of in- punished-the former by being hurled from the crease. Thus the boys increased only from responsible offices they are so disqualified to annual stipend to that amount and that it is secured to me during my incumbency by the Acts of the Imperial and Canadian Parlia-107,392 in 1653 to 112,885 in 1854; the fill, and the latter by being at once divested of girls from 87,344 in 1853 to 91,283 in 1854. all participation whatever in the public funds, nents?

In the fourth place, I ask, would I be attest. The largely augmented expenditure must there- and left entirely dependent upon the tender ual allowance given me in 1854, together the improvement of the system-to the elevawith an additional thirty-seven pounds ten shillings given in 1855 for the purpose of maktion of the standard of teaching and the more equitable renumeration of the teachers.

ing the allowance for one single year a hundred and fifty pounds, is my annual allowance from There are 2,508 male teachers reported and favorable appearance. It is but natural to exthe Clergy Reserves' Fund? In the fifth place, I ask, if I am to regard the 1.031 female, of whom 652 stand in the pect chisseling and trickery from coalition first class, 1661 in the second class, and 1180 governments, but it is incredible, that minis-

thirty-seven pounds ten shillings as any portion of the annual allowance to which the faith of in the third. The average of their annual sal- ters should resort to unfair means of obtaining the Crown is pledged how could the Clergy aries is still very low. Thus that of the male the pieces of silver. We say it is incredible Reserve Commissioners with hold from me its second payment made to others? Their with-holding it proves two things. 1st, That the Clergy Reserve Commissioners do not regard holding it proves two things. 1st, That the Clergy Reserve Commissioners do not regard it as any portion of the stipend to which the Clergy Reserve Commissioners do not regard it as any portion of the stipend to which the faith of the Crown is pledged. 2nd That the ministers of the Synod of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland in order that they may receive their allowances, must place themmay receive their allowances, must place them-selves in a state of servility and bondage to the constrained to eke out existence on the most miserable pittances.

Clergy Reserve Commissioners. These are the grounds on which I have was kept open in the year slightly exceeding lowing explanation of the affair to which we have alluded above ; formed my Judgment from these grounds it is apparent to me that were I to attest that I am nine months and a half.

in receipt of an annual stipend from the Clergy Reserves of one hundred and fifty pounds I would be attesting instead of a truth and fact a wilful and deliberate falsehood. Does Christianity require to be supported by such means? Does she not shrink from and indignantly reject such support? Can support thus obtained receive a blessing from him who is the God of

Thus viewing matter and being entirely alone in my view of matters I saw but one course to pursue, viz : to withdraw from the Synod of Canada in connection with the Church of Scot-

To carry my resolution into effect I laid before the Presbytery of Toronto in May, 1855, my withdrawing in a document addressed to the Moderator to be communicated to the Pres-

ovtery. P. MACNAUGHTON. Pickering 18th December, 1855.



ruth ?

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR !! voted by the Legislature. CARLETON-PLACE, JAN. 17, 1856,

THE NEWS

to student-teachers amounted to £3,403 17s. From Europe, is not very important. The renewal of peace negotiations appears to be During the septennial period ending with 1854, occupying a considerable share of attention. there were received into the Normal School France and England are said to have agreed 929 males and 547 females of whom a total of upon certain propositions of peace which have 736 obtained certificates of attendance or prosince been submitted to the Czar, with fourteen ficiency on leaving.

days allowed for consideration. A decisive Amongst the tabular summaries appended to answer is demanded to the propositions; and should he assent to the terms, a new conference will be held at Dresden; if he refuse, as he will be held at Dresden; if he refuse, as he undoubtedly will, no more negotiations will be opened until after another campaign. The opened until after another campaign. The d for the same object by the different muni-Andoubtedly whi, no more anguing. The opened until after another campaign. The terms proposed to the Czar are: -1. The Black Sea to be closed against war vessels of all nations, Russian, Turkish and others. 2, a compared protection of the great powers over "sums contributed by the people themselves "sums contributed by the people themselves are performed in a manner highly creditable to the belief that there must be something in this now method of cure ; let them , and all nations, Russian, Turkish and others. 2, A general protection of the great powers over the Christians of Turkey. 3. The free navi-gation of the Danube to be secured, 4. The "to £133,132 12s.7d, "or to a total sum of fortresses of Sebastopol and Bomarsund not to "£173,730 15s cantring be rebuilt.

Some of the European papers assert that the ush German Liberal and the old Russian or Con- "support of the Grammar and Common Schools

active water treatment, than it would in We refrain from further comment at present hoping that some one will furnish us with the other side of the story, if indeed, it has a more

less in love with the precious metal. Since the above was written we received

The average period during which each school the Montreal Transcript, which offers the fol-

nine months and a half. The information furnished in regard to Grammar Schools indicates an inexplicable feebleness, and affords a cogent apology for regulations since adopted with the view of im-

essments and other sources, and £5,485 was

The year's expenditure of the Normal and Model Schools including the weekly allowance the large discrepancy is not removed by the persons think it a proof of their windom, explanations of the Transcript. It is to be to believe on what their fathers believed, and that the matter will be brought be-

The annual examination of the school section

three years of the ordinary course of living. They only, to whom this name is familiar. will know how to value this testimony as coming from such a source. Sir Ed. ward Lytton Bulwer, after having resided for his health in Malven Water-Cure (England.) in a pamphlet published some time after leaving it, says, that if it were

in his power, he would have every parent, every mother especially, instructed in the many loved little ones, fall early victims, To use his own words, " In the acute diseases of children, it works like a charm."

In an article published lately in Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, a book was noticed

regulations since adopted with the view of im-parting vitality and usefulness to this important class of institutions. The salaries paid to Grammar School Masters and Teachers ac-tually declined from £11,928 13s and 4d in 1853 to £10,743 11s 1d in 1854. The salary. At one time the Clergy only received schools of this class are stated at 64, of which from the Fund £60 per annum; then this was Scotland. It cannot be said of this gen-26 being situated in county towns, are styled increased by the circumstances we have ex- tleman, that he is a quack-pretender, as 26 being situated in county towns, are styled Senior Grammar Schools. It is barely credit-increased by the circumstances we have ex-plained, to £80; again the managers were enabled to raise it to £112 10s, and the back. Medical School. Why do I mention these able—and yet the Chief Superintendent reports payments and accumulations for 1853, having names? Because there are those, who names? Because there are those, who the fact—that of these schools, designed as they are supposed to be, to occupy a place mid-way between the Common School and the College, not less than 56 per cent, received pupils unable to write, while 33 per cent, re-ceived pupils unable to read ! Adding to the salaries already specified, the outlay in 1854 for maps, apparatus, and contingencies, we

salaries already specified, the outlay in 1000 for maps, apparatus, and contingencies, we have a total expenditure in connection with Grammar Schools of £12,763 16s 8d; whereof of positive information, to enable us to criticise who believe Water-Cure to be quickery, is L4,374 3s 4d was contributed by pupils, £2, of positive information, to enable us to criticise who being to the statement of the Transcript. The Globe decreasing. Indeed ! the time has gone asserts that the reservation of 1853, instead of by, when this great reform can be sneered yielding £37 10s to each minister, only down. Many there are who scoff still, but yielded seven or eight pounds to each; and so many do in every new movement, Such

> fore the tribunal of parliament, when full and footsteps. They feel as if all knowledge accurate information, which Mr. Cayley at was theirs, and wisdom will die with them present withholds, will, doubtless be made Others there are, who conscientiously believe Hydropathy all a delusion, to use no

> harsher term. Let such, when they read No. 15, Montague, now, and for a consider-able while past, taught by Mr. William Girvin, was held in the newly-erected and commodious while here in another letter, not content them-selves by saying, "O, people make them-

" through the trustee corporations, amounting " to £133,432 12s 7d, "or to a total sum of " £173,730 15s contributed from local sources, " making a grand aggregate of £212,985 7s 8d " expended in 1854 for the maintenance and " support of the Grammar and Common Schools " of Upper Canada, under the supervision of " the full and success of Mr. Girvin, as a Teacher " at the close of the examination, some excel-ient remarks were made to the scholars by the " support of the Grammar and Common Schools" " of Upper Canada, under the supervision of

spring. Breadstuffi dull. Quotations slightly lower. Manchester advices more (avorable, Consols 882

No news of the Canada at Halifax, now days over due.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "CANADA."

Halifax, Jan. 8. The Royal Mail Steamship Ganada sr-rived here this afternoon, at 124 o'clock after a very stormy passage. She brings Liverpool dates of 22nd ult., three days later than those of the Arago at New

The Canada will probably reach Boston early on Thursday morning.

Her news is simply confirmatory of the previous rumors and speculations on the result of Prince Esterhazy's mission to St. etersburg.

A defensive treaty between Sweden and the Western Powers has been certainly atified.

There was no general or political new of importance.

The Washington arrived off Winer on the 21st, and put back to Southampton from ice, after landing mails and par

News important.

The present position of Peace prospects s this :

"Austria made suggestion of certain communications, not known to the pubed might constitute a basis for pacific uegotiations. These suggestions Austria sent to Paris through the French Minister

cation that her suggestions were not add

ed "simpliciter." More correspondence ensued, resulting in Austria agreeing to append her mame, jointly with France and England, to the modified proposals. The proposition thus smended was Sunday, Dec. 16th, sent from Vienna.

Count Esterhazy being messenger to St. Petersburg, five or six days are allowed to reach St. Petersburg, and to consider its acceptance or refusal. The contents of this ultimatum are kept

rofoundly secret, and if the Czar refu France ond England threaten to continy the war and Austria to cease diplement relations simultaneously with transmission of peace proposals to Russia. The Moniteur publishes the treaty en.

tered into between the Allies and Sweden -guaranteeing existing limits of Sw

At the surrender of Kars, among the ed, were 120 field pi ces, including

heavy guns, Areada worknow et ile lo the The Russian General, Rebutuff, had en ablished his head-quarters at Kutais, an atends shortly to resume offensive open ons against Anakla, and Redoubt Kale

