

# The Herald,

CARLETON-PLACE, APRIL 3, 1856.

## PEACE PROSPECTS.

The latest European news, is by the steamship "Canada," which left Liverpool on the 15th, and arrived at Halifax on the 28th ultimo. The following are the items of the despatch:—

No excitement regarding American affairs. Nothing definite transpired respecting the Peace Conference. All accounts agree in the almost certainty of peace; and advices from Germany and Russia bear the same tone. It is generally supposed that the treaty would be signed on Saturday. All differences, however, are not yet adjusted.

Several important despatches respecting the Danubian principalities and Asiatic frontiers are left as undecided as when Conferences first met. It is rumored that the ratification of territory, and the adjustment of other unarranged differences, are to be referred to Commissioners on the spot. Topographical details through lands are very incomplete, and a projected frontier is neither marked by stream or mountain chain. Sardina will not be represented in this Commission.

Despatches from Berlin and Vienna state that Prussia has been invited to send representatives to the Conference, and that she accepts, and Baron Manteuffel would leave Berlin on the 14th for Paris as plenipotentiary.

The admission of Prussia is said to be especially based on the ground, that the discussion respecting the treaty of 1841, by which the Dardanelles were closed to ships of war, is to begin forthwith.

Palmerston, however, refused to answer Disraeli's question, as to whether Prussia is invited or not; he also refused to say whether Italian affairs occupied the attention of the Conference.

The Russian and Allied Generals had met on the Traktir bridge, and exchanged proposals of an armistice, and a line of neutral ground, limited by the Tchernaya, has been based between the two armies.

Salem Pacla was preparing to take command of the Turkish army. Salem Pacla is to be tried by court-martial for the fall of Kears.

The Ottoman Ministry are occupied with measures for alleviating the monetary crisis.

The free export of breadstuffs is permitted from Southern Turkish ports, but prohibited from ports east of the Dardanelles.

The Baltic advises state that the British flying squadron are pushing towards the Gulf of Finland.

Admiral Napier has brought forward (in Parliament) his threatened motion for enquiry into the management of the Baltic Fleet while under his command. He contended that he was sacrificed to cover Sir James Graham's incapacity.

Graham retorted by saying that the Admiral was physically unfit. Also, that his reputation was higher than his courage, and his courage higher than his skill.

Admiral Berkeley also attacked Napier, who retorted.

The motion was eventually withdrawn.

Paris commercial letters continue to speak with confidence of peace; and also mention that speculative mania increases. The more cautious fear that peace will bring about a commercial catastrophe.

The Madrid Gazette officially denies that Napoleon has addressed a remonstrance to the Spanish Government respecting internal State affairs.

Prince Gortchakoff, diplomatist, is going from Vienna to St. Petersburg, to take part in the deliberations relative to the diplomatic attitude to be taken by Prussia after the conclusion of peace. M. Tiffot returns from Stuttgart for the same purpose.

The Brokers' Circular reports a considerable advance in most descriptions of Breadstuffs, with a buoyant market and an improved demand.

Flour is quoted 2s 2d to 2s 6d over lowest prices of last week. Brokers, however, call the advance of the week 1s.

Western Canal Flour quoted at 31s a 3s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 35s 6d a 37s.

Wheat firm at 4d a 6d higher, closing with an upward tendency. White quoted at 10s 6d a 11s; Red 9s 6d a 10s.

Advance on corn during the week was 1s per quarter. Market firm—White 34s; mixed and Yellow 36s 6d.

LONDON MARKET.—Consols had advanced, closing on Friday at 92 to 92½.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report the Provision Market firm, but prices generally unchanged.

Lard firm, prices unchanged.

Beef without change. Lower qualities in good request at 9s a 10s.

## THE HOUSE.

We have very little news from Toronto this week. The House after a week's recess, met again on the 26th ultimo. On the 28th, we understand that the Hon. J. S. McDonald's motion for a call of the House on the 15th April, on the seat of Government question, had been carried by a vote of yeas 48; Nays 44.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon moved that the bill to change the constitution of the Legislative Council, by making the same elective be now read the third time.

Mr. Felton moved in amendment, that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of amending the schedule A, in such a manner as to increase the representation, in the Legislative Council, of the population of Lower Canada of British origin in proportion to the representation enjoyed by it in the House.—Yeas 23. Nays 64.

Mr. Felton introduced in amendment,

that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of amending the Schedule assigning an additional Legislator to the constituencies of D. Arthabaska, Richmond, Wolfe, Stanstead, and Sherbrooke to be represented in the House by 5 which was negatived on a div.

Mr. Hartman also moved in amendment, that the bill be recommitted to arrange the electoral districts to embrace within each, as practicable, an equal population on regard to a division line between and Lower Canada.

Yeas.

Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Christie, Cook, Delong, Fraser, Freeman, Gould, Harris, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Murney, Patrick, Scatcherd and 22.

NAYS, 71.

The main motion was then a Yeas, 61; Nays, 12.

This evening, on motion of Mr. the Lower Canada School Act was first time.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, in answer to Mr. Clark, said the Government were bringing down the report relative to the resignation of the Commissioners Toronto Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Loranger introduced a bill to oblige the incorporated banks to their notes at par at whatever rate may be presented.

Mr. Ferrie proposed to carry a resolution declaring the expediency of establishing a suitable provincial currency, but after a short conversation drew the motion.

PENITENTIARY REPORT.

We have just received the annual report of the Inspectors, on the state of the Penitentiary, with general remarks on management and discipline of prisoners, which would be required to be only lay it on the shelf until next year, but after a short conversation drew the motion.

The usual spring fair was held, Tuesday last, and was attended by a gathering of people from the surrounding country. The cattle on the ground were very inferior description; and we have of little business being done.

The election of a member to represent inhabitants of the County of Renfrew, in the return of Mr. Supply, by a constituency. We are not in possession of a number of votes polled for each of the candidates.

AUSTRALIA.—By the latest accounts this colony, the new Constitution has been proclaimed at Melbourne; and the aggressive development of Australia is said to be the whole extremely satisfactory.

Victoria, the population during the last had increased to the extent of 50,000 and the yield of gold continued to 50,000 ounces per week, or between nine and ten millions annually. Trade the assuming a more healthy aspect, a system having been established. The commercial position of Sydney had also improved. It appears that the Australian group of mines now cost the mother country next to nothing, the total expenditure of £479,675, being incurred mostly on accounts of convicts.

DELAYS IN THE COURT OF CHANCE.

The 'law's delay' and its fearful consequences are strikingly exemplified in a petition filed by order of the Commons. The petitioner, Mr. John Smith, of Bristol, calls, having in 1839 become plaintiff in a 'Chancery suit,' he has, with other unfortunate persons been involved in litigation nearly 20 years, 'by reason of the system of equity procedure,' together tedious and expensive procrastination Masters' offices." As in the case of deed, Mr. Jarndyce, the original defendant, but as Chancery suits never die, the proceedings are still continuing 'new trustees.' The ruinous law of already amounting to £24,000, £5,000, and are likely to be increased.

THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.—We observe with pain that our New York Contemporary who clung to hope to the last, now give anticipations of the safety of the missing vessel. They believed that the passengers and crew may yet be saved to tell the tale, because were boats enough if the ship was to be all on board crippled that Captain Eldridge to abandon her. There are many vessels yet due at the port of New York and some of them may possibly have fallen with the boats of the Pacific and resorted on board from starvation or a worse grave.

OTTAWA AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY.

We are informed that it is the intention of the Directors of this Road, to run an accommodation train for passengers to Prescott and Ottawa, on and after first of April next. This is much required and we are glad that the Directors with usual spirit of accommodation, have decided upon meeting the wishes of the community.

This road has been a source of great accommodation to the travelling community during the past winter. The delays and disappointments experienced on lines on account of snow drifts &c., almost altogether avoided on this road, has been in a great measure owing to indefatigable exertions of Mr. Goodwin, who has the charge of keeping it in running order. We are glad to learn that the business of the Company continues to increase in a satisfactory manner.—C. Monarchist.

## ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

A manufactory has recently been opened in (New York) at 378 Broadway, for the manufacture of Palmer's artificial legs. The public generally and even the medical profession have but a very inadequate conception of the importance of the manufacture of artificial limbs or the consummate ingenuity and perfection of their mechanism. We are told that Palmer's limbs are worn by many ladies and gentlemen in New York and other places; so admirably constructed is the mechanism of the joints that the fact of mutilation is effectually concealed, and defies detection.

A medical gentleman tells us that he often sees a lady promenade Broadway whom nobody suspects of having undergone amputation; she wears an artificial limb made by Palmer & Co., and for all the purposes of ease and gracefulness in walking it is equal to the uninjured limb.

Some persons make very ungraceful use of the legs which Providence has given them; others, the fair sex more especially, complain of the large size that nature furnishes. A complete remedy for these evils is provided by Palmer & Co. Their legs are made to order, warranted light, easy, and if need be, fashionable. The old stumps, it is true, would have to be removed; but, with the aid of chloroform that operation would be full of pleasure.

HAS THE EARTH A RING?—The venerable Humboldt, from observations recently made respecting the zodiacal light, draws the conclusion that the earth is surrounded with a nebulous ring lying within the orbit of the moon! This startling conclusion is drawn from the fact that the zodiacal light has been seen simultaneously at both east and west horizons. It is rather odd if we have been for ages playing the part of a smaller Saturn among our brother and sister planets, without knowing it!

TOBACCO.—The Duty on Tobacco and snuff—A return to the British Government has been issued showing that, in the year ended the 31st of March last, the duty on tobacco and snuff was as much as \$238,867,775. It was in 1853, \$22,812,860; and in 1854, \$23,643,210.

[All for smoke, snuff, and "juice." Oh! laugh! Blame the filthy stuff.]

HORSES POISONED.—The Lockport Courier of Feb. 15, relates that a Mr. Farnham of that place, threw out some rotten carrots from his collar, which were partly frozen. They were eaten by his horses, and four fine colts died of inflammation of the stomach. Farmers should be cautious about giving decayed vegetables of any kind to cattle.

LOSS OF A PACKET SHIP—175 PERSONS MISSING.

New York, March 24.

Capturing Wood, of the ship Germania arrived at this port yesterday from Havre, and furnishes the following account of the sinking of the ship John Rutledge, by running into an iceberg, and the rescue of only one of the ship's crew:—

"On the 20th ult., observed a ship's boat ahead and despatched a boat in quest of it. On approaching the strange boat it was found to contain alive—Thomas W. Nye, of New Bedford, the only survivor of 13 persons, the remaining having perished of starvation and cold. He had been in the boat nine days. Nye's hands and feet were very much frozen. The boat also contained the bodies of Mrs. Atkinson and three others, names unknown, all belonging to the ship John Rutledge.

Capt. Kelly of New York. The ship John Rutledge left Liverpool for this port on Jan. 16th, and fell in with ice on Feb. 18th in lat. 46 deg. 46 minutes west.

Got into a field of ice next but succeeded in working clear. She subsequently however, ran into an iceberg, stove a hole in her bows and was abandoned at 6 o'clock p.m. Five boats followed with the passengers and crew and left the ship. It was the intention of Mr. Atkinson, the mate, to have left the vessel in the boat but he broke adrift, and he and several others went down with the wreck. It was conjectured that the other boats which were well manned and furnished with compasses, would pull for the Gulf Stream as the weather was very cold. They may possibly be picked up. The compass of the second boat was accidentally broken, and it being cloudy her crew could not shape their course. After picking up the boat, the Germania stood to the northward until dark and then lay to during the night in hopes of discovering some of the missing boats, but as nothing could be seen of them, she bore away to the south, keeping a look out all the time. During the forenoon a very thick snow-storm prevailed, but the weather cleared up towards noon. A bark came out of the ice at the same time as the Germania. She stood to the westward and probably fell in with the boats belonging to the John Rutledge. The John Rutledge belonged to Howland & Ridgway of this city, and had about 150 passengers. She left Liverpool with a crew of 26. As yet only one is known to have been saved. She was insured for \$70,000 and her cargo consisted of 800 tons of merchandise. Twenty-five persons were on board when the last boat broke loose, and just before the ship went down.

Those of our readers, in this single paragraph, who wish to obtain licenses of themselves, or their friends will do well to read Mr. Boyce's advertisement in our paper of day.

## SUBMARINE RAILWAY.

The "Saturday Evening Post" contains an engraving representing a plan for the proposed Submarine Railway, between England and France. Various plans have been proposed for the construction of this sub-aqueous railway, involving a tunnel under the bottom of the sea; but Mr. De La Haye proposes the connection by means of a road upon the bottom.

"A very little reflection," says he, "will suffice to show that however gigantic such a work may be, it can far more easily be accomplished than the construction of breakwaters in exposed situations. In the latter, the whole work has to be done in spite of the violence of the waves; while in the case of the submarine tunnel, the work can be all but completed on land; for instead of boring, as of old, it can be built; and when placed in situ, is infinitely safer, as a means of travelling, than are the best ships, exposed to all the chances of the wind and the sea."

The channel which separates the two countries being little more than one hundred thousand feet wide, instead of tunnelling the bed of the sea, it is proposed to tunnel the sea itself, by means of an iron tube, constructed in one hundred divisions. Each of these divisions to be one thousand feet in length; and all, according to Mr. De La Haye's calculation, could be constructed within the period of five years.

The mode in which this great work could be accomplished is, he says, by the construction of an outer tube or shell, composed of sheet iron, one inch thick, one hundred feet wide, and twenty-five feet high. This to be slightly arched in the centre, so as to form a gradient towards the edge of the tunnel floor. Each division is to be lowered on the bed of the water, and an inner tunnel of the ordinary reform constructed in the centre of the outer tube, and the space between the two built up with stone-work. The safety of the inner tunnel would thus be independent of the outer tube, which would be required chiefly to exclude the water while constructing the tunnel.

Every available means, however, is to be used for protecting the outer tube, by coating it in the same way as iron ships are done, and covering it with tarred canvass and oak planks, the joints of which are to be caulked as they are done in vessels constructed with timber. The form of the outer tube is to be such as would allow the waves easily to flow over it particularly near the shores, where a greater breadth would be required than in deeper water.

"The importance, however," says Mr. De La Haye, "of a great breadth of beam cannot be denied, as it would allow a larger space for stone-work, which would add greatly to the stability of the structure, and render it almost as enduring as the bed of the channel itself, of which it would, as it were, become an inseparable portion."

The cost of such a structure is estimated not to exceed ten millions sterling, exclusive of approaches and stations, which it is suggested would have to be built on a scale of magnificence in accordance with the submarine railway, of which each end would be the terminus. Each station, in fact, might be viewed in the light of the portal which opens the kingdom to which it belongs. The idea is a stupendous one—but who can venture to affix limits to the possibilities of modern science and art?

On the 11th of November, Jeddo, the chief city of Japan, was visited with an earthquake, which destroyed 100,000 dwellings, 54 temples, and 30,000 inhabitants. A fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city; the earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings, with their occupants. Jeddo is situated on the south-east coast of Nippon, being the second capital of Japan, and containing a population of 1,500,000. Its palace, a number of extensive temples, and is the residence of the military governor.

THE REV. DR. CAROLY ON NEWSPAPERS.

"The newspaper, the most influential of all human works, is the creation of printing. It has, like all the works of man, occasional imperfections, and perhaps the most prominent are its too minute details of offences against public purity. But there is scarcely a newspaper in this age which would not have been regarded as a triumph of ability in the last. In fact, the newspaper is the great practical teacher of the people. Its constant and universal teaching alone accounts for the superior intelligence of our population—Schools, lecture-rooms, and universities, important as they all are, altogether fall behind it in public effect, or find that, to retain their influence they must follow its steps. Those steps may now and then turn from the right road, but their native tendency is forward and upward. This intellectual giant always advances, and carries the country with him to a height which no other country, ancient or modern, ever attained, or perhaps ever hoped to attain. In an age of foreign convulsion England has undergone no catastrophe—in the fall of monarchies she has preserved her hereditary throne—if in the mingled infidelity and superstition of the Continent (which like the mingled frenzy and fetters of a lunatic hospital, have in our day exhibited the lowest luminous nature), she has preserved her freedom and her religion—I attribute all, under God, to the vigor and intelligence of public investigation, the incessant urgency of appeal to the public mind, the living organization of which the heart is the Press of England."

AN ANSWER.—At the Broadway Theatre the other evening one gentleman pointed out a dissipated individual to his friend as a sculptor. "What?" said the friend, "such a looking chap as that a sculptor? Surely you must be mistaken." "He may not," said the dissipated individual, "but he is the kind of one you mean," said the friend, "but I know that he is a sculptor, and a tailor out of a suit of clothes last week."

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

## To the Editor of the Carleton-Place Herald.

Fitzroy, 24th March, 1856.

Sir,—

I was induced by the remarks of your correspondent, "A. B. C." in your issue of the 13th instant, to refer to the Local Superintendent's report for 1854. I agree with your correspondent, that it is too bad that we should pay one who has the aptitude to expose our failings; when receiving our money why not "speak unto us smooth things, prophesy deceits? Is it bearable that we should be told by the man whom we assist in feeding, that notwithstanding all our exertion, our teachers are "inefficient," that the remuneration they receive is "miserable" and that their situations are insecure. I can name one section in this township, relative to which I have the testimony of the late chairman of the County Board of Public Instruction, that during the many years he visited that School, no advancement was made, yet that teacher was retained until the close of the past year. In another section a teacher, who for upwards of a month absented himself from his duties, who altered and partially destroyed the visitors book, and whose conduct resulted in the removal of all the children from the School, persisted in demanding his salary, and an arbitration became necessary. A third section paid a female teacher twenty-two pounds for eight months services, and a fourth section had not a school in operation during any portion of the past year. These four sections are contiguous, and I do not mention them as being the only ones that have been in difficulty, but those which have come to my knowledge without any enquiry. In the Section in which I reside "our lecture has never made its appearance;" although due notice was given of the time of delivery, the Trustees and Parents evinced their contempt of such matters by refusing to make their appearance, and the lecture was delivered to an audience of three heads of families.

It should be some consolation to us, however, to know that we are not singular in our degradation. In the adjacent Township of Humbley, their superintendent represents "that the state of Education is yet by no means satisfactory" and there is apparently "an unwillingness to give teachers good salaries."

I trust this may meet the eye of our Superintendent, and if he wishes to retain his office that he will in future be more circumspect in his language—see things as we see them—be to our faults a little blind, and smile patronizingly on our efforts to improve our condition.

I am, Sir, Your obt. servt., D. E. F.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

On Thursday evening the 25th inst. Mr. Henderson, M. D., of Ramsay, delivered a lecture in the Temperance Hall, Almonte. The subject was, "Canada, its resources, present and prospective. The lecturer showed our present social and political condition, to be in a healthy state. Our internal improvements to be advancing rapidly—canals and railroads, throughout the Province, now in contemplation of being shortly commenced; to be inaugurative of Canada ranking among the great nations of the earth, as a Free, Enlightened and highly industrious community, at no very distant period. The Great Republic being held up by its citizens, as a model to all the world, for its Freedom, Enlightenment, Progression in point of population, and above all its great "goodness of heartness in all kinds of improvements. Which opinions being endorsed by some of our own people—its juxtaposition to our homes—with the oft talked of annexation question by our neighbors on the other side of the line, and even at times agitated by some Canadians; doubtless caused the lecturer to compare the two countries, in all their bearings. The comparison proved our country to be advancing more rapidly, in every respect than the United States. Our population having increased with a far greater rapidity in the same period according to the latest statistical reports—Our Agricultural developments to bear a favorable comparison. Our educational system (as cited by Mr. H.) was recently admitted by the N. Y. Tribune to be in a better condition than that of the State of New York. But most of all our National Freedom was expatiated upon. The freedom of all men in the Provinces being contrasted with the buying and selling of human beings, as chattels in the slave holding States of the Union. And the great efforts that are being made for the extension of Slavery in the Territories, was strongly commented upon.

It may be that the American nation as a whole were rather severely censured on the slavery traffic, as there are many thousands in the Northern and Western States as eager for the abolition of slavery as we can be. Notwithstanding upon the whole, the Lecturer's views appeared to be acquiesced in by a great number present. It certainly was a very largely couched lecture to say the least of it, and if the speakers assertions were at variance with the present ideas of some of his audience, it might cause them to examine the different points of Mr. Henderson's comparisons more minutely than they had hitherto done—which if it did not change their existing opinions, will be productive of no harm. On summing up Mr. H. hoped that we might long stick close to the parent stem. But if at some future period (from whatever cause), we might become separated from the Mother Country—he deemed our best policy would be to become a Free and Independent State.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Reynolds, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Daniel Wilson, to Miss Catherine, third daughter of Wm. Halpenny, Esq., of Lancaster.

MARRIED.

## By the Rev. Mr. Lander, on the 24th ult.

Mr. John Oats to Miss Mary Nowlin, both of Ramsay.

At Kitley, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. D. Evans, Mr. Joseph Seymour, to Miss Hall.

By the same on the 21st inst., at the residence of John Brown, Esq., Pakenham, James Douglas, Esq., Merchant, to Miss Evans, niece to the Rev. D. Evans, Kitley.

At a Public Meeting held at Richmond in the County of Carleton, on Monday, the 24th day of March, 1856, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of taking a peep into the Buffalo Convention.

Mr. P. McElroy was appointed Chairman. Mr. A. Birch, Secretary.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Pett, seconded by Joseph Hinton, Esq.

That this meeting convened for the purpose of giving an expression of opinion touching the late Buffalo Convention movement, desire to give as their deliberate opinion that the objects aimed at by that convention cannot be carried out without the commission of the most atrocious acts of oppression and injustice recorded in the history of modern times and in consequence should be resisted and opposed by every lawful and constitutional means.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Coleman, seconded by John Eastman Esq.

That as far as the object aimed at by the Buffalo Convention concerns this portion of Her Majesty's dominions, we feel it to be our duty as Christians, as British subjects, as lovers of our Queen, our country and our homes, not only to express our disapprobation but to protest as we hereby do, most positively and solemnly against it.

Moved by Robert Lyon, Esq., seconded by Mr. Richard Edwards.

That this meeting is of opinion that a very deep discontent is felt throughout the length and breadth of this Colony, at the want of a clear and decided expression of opinion from the Members sent to the House of Assembly on subjects relating to the interests and well being of the Protestant community of the colony as affected by their relative position to the Roman Catholic community.

Moved by Mr. A. Wright, seconded by Thomas Garland, Esq.

That as any laws or decrees of any civil government not in accordance with the laws of God, or the tenor of Holy Scripture, must necessarily be unjust, oppressive, and wrong and unfit for the government of a Christian nation and that as the Christian faith, that is the true faith of the Reformation, is the source of British liberty, and has been the spring of British glory, we would deeply deplore any departure from it—and we do hereby declare our principles derived from, our religion inspired and neglected, for one that is false, and idolatrous foreign and antagonistic.