...dons, there may be a probability of a renewed convention. In the meantime look at the great prosperity which has attended the present arrangements with the American and the satisfaction that it has given to merchants and farmers, we can see no ...ity for adopting any course which ...t produce a revulsion in our commercial affairs. We therefore repeat our ... well along.—*Journal and Express.*

MARTAZ, Dec. 12.—In consequence of the long prevailing westerly winds the roads are literally blocked with sleighs ... great at present coming in the roads towards ... of 500 and 600 sleighs for the ports ... containing ... Australia and New Zealand. Among the ships ... whose sailing vessels have ... the American clipper Sunbeam, the Scotch clipper Stornoway, sails for Hong Kong; the Southampton clipper Hampshire for New Zealand, and the iron built ship ... W. S. Lindsay. These four crack ships will have a fair wind from Margrate Roads to the Cape of Good Hope. Of course ... their respective commanders and crews are ... equally sanguine ... their opponents. Many ... stranger, appears ... place ... watering place ... more than ... emigrants have landed in ... towards ... by the different boats ... the course of ... requirements they find ... to fit up the ... of board.

WEEKLY TRAIN WITHOUT ATTENDANTS.—Last week a goods train, consisting of engine, tender, and 45 waggons, arrived ... Sheffield without any one in charge of ... The guard, engine driver, and firemen ... and all disappeared. The circumstances that had brought about the extraordinary occurence are these. The engine ... which the train was drawn was a new one ... of very large size. It had come from Manchester, and was on the way to Lincoln. It appears that when the train had passed ... Wadsley bridge station, and was a mile and two off Sheffield, one of the tubes of the boiler burst, and the engine driver, endeavoring to plug up the end of the tube ... pushed it backwards, and thus allowed a copious stream of water to escape from the boiler into the furnace, which being very capacious, contained about three quarters of a ton of fire. The steam generated by the previous escape of water from the orifice of the ruptured tube was now increased tenfold, and rushed out at the mouth of the furnace in an enormous ... charged with sulphur. It was not possible to close the door of the furnace, owing to the instrument ("harpoon") used for inserting the plug ... being out of the way; and the ... glue-driver, after sustaining a severe scalding, was fain to retreat to the opposite side of the engine. He was still within range of the hissing steam, and after a desperate effort to endure until the scald vapour should be exhausted, he dropped the engine in a state of insensibility. The train was in rapid motion, but most fortunately he fell clear of it. His mate, the fireman, had already taken the precautionary leap of the engine. The guard, who was at the other end of the train, was ... danger, but he was conscious from the first noise caused by the steam that an accident had happened. He applied the brake, and while keeping a sharp look-out he saw the driver and fireman lying on the ground by the side of the line. With ... humanity than presence of mind, he ... off the train to render them assistance, thus left the train to speed onward by itself.

CHOLERA IN FLORIDA.—We published a few days since a telegraph dispatch from the South, stating that the cholera had broken out with great fatality, at Apalachicola, Florida. The only additional reference to the subject we have ... is a letter following from Albany (Geo.) *Patriot*, 19th, which we presume is the ... for the dispatch in question:—

We learn from the officer of the steamer Henry, at that place from Apalachicola, Florida, that a malignant and ... resembling the Asiatic cholera ... broke out at this place.—Within ... previous to the time the Henry left ... many as seventy five deaths had ... and there was no abatement at the ... of her leaving. The disease is said to be caused by partaking of the ... procured in the bay Either from being deprived of water by the unusual ... of fresh water discharged into the ... after the late freshet, or some other ... the oysters have become diseased ... portions of the bed have died disappeared. They are pronounced ... physicians and others not only unwholesome but absolutely poisonous.

MAN KILLED.—We regret to announce the sudden death of a ... and highly respectable citizen of the township of South Cayuga, by the name of Abram Shirke, the circumstance are ... to us as follows: The deceased went ... his barn yard to feed his cattle ... and being absent longer than ... some of the family went out to look ... him, and to their horror found him ... to death by a bull, the animal was ... over him, and exhibiting great ... A hay fork was found in the yard ... broken, and everything ... that there had been a great contest before the fatal result—the animal had ... before the corpse could be removed.—*Haldimand Reformer.*

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—General Crosby of Chautauque, is well known ... as the inventor of several ... improvements in the sawing ... process now in ... and slow, compared ... hour be... straight or beveled; ... and com...

... In the ... it appears ... have been ... the same ... the ... and ... are appointed to succeed us.

"ARTICLE 2nd.—The present decree, invested with the seal of state shall be carried to the Senate by a minister of state, and be deposited in its archives.

"Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, ... this 18th December, 1852.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

The Emperor was expected to return ... the 27th or 28th of December, ... was supposed that the Prussian, Russian, Ambassadors would ... credentials respectively ... says:—"... Alderman ... Exchange at ... 15, 1852. ... 1852. v5–n4

... of the other ... arrival of our ... er two, ... Esq., ... Surveyor, ... Geologist, ...

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

The *Baltic* left Liverpool at noon, on Wednesday, 29th ult. She experienced ... weather in the channel, and very severe Southern gales had recently occurred on the English coast; many ships started out, but were returning.

The Cabinet has been definitely formed, and with the exception that the House of Commons will meet to transact some financial business, Parliament is adjourned to the 10th February.

The following list furnishes the names of the members of the new combination.

Lord Aberdeen, Premier.
Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor.
Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Palmerston, Secretary for Home Department.
Lord John Russell, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Earl Granville, President of the Council.
Duke of Argyle, Lord Privy-Seal.
Mr. Sydney Herbert, Secretary at War.
Sir Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control.
Sir Wm. Molesworth, First Commissioner of Public Works.
Marquis of Lansdowne, a seat in the Cabinet without office.

These form the members of the Cabinet. These sub-offices are mostly filled by experienced persons, who have previously acted under either Sir Robert Peel, or Lord John Russell.

The Vice-Royalty of Ireland, is to be given to Lord St. Germains.

With regard to the policy intended to be pursued by this Administration, Lord Aberdeen has been last night in the House of Lords to give a summary upon which it is based, and Lord John Russell, in an address to the electors of London, has adopted a similar course: Commercial and Legal Reform—extension of Education—the removal of Jewish disabilities—a reform of the representative system, and of course the abolition of all the remaining impediments to Free Trade—constitute the promised scheme of action; and these declarations have given increased confidence to the public.

News has arrived from Australia to the 11th October, being 34 days later than advices previously received. All anticipations regarding the abundance and inexhaustible character of the gold deposits continued to be more than confirmed, and there can be little doubt that the estimate of weekly production at the rate of nearly $2,000,000 will be maintained. New discoveries are reported in various directions, and at one spot, about 18 miles from Melbourne, and between that place and Sydney a locality is said to have been found which exceeds everything that has yet been discovered. The operations at that place are stated to be like digging in a garden. Large nuggets of enormous value being turned up at a depth of four feet.

The arrivals of emigrants from Europe and elswhere, were becoming very large, about 5,000 persons having landed at Melbourne in the course of one week. Great anxiety was consequently felt with regard to the further supplies of breadstuffs, flour had reached £40 per ton.

FRANCE.

From France the latest intelligence is that the Senate have agreed to the modification of the constitution, giving the Emperor unlimited power over all the public departments of the country. It is said that since the rejection of the Emperor by the Princess Vasa, negociations have been commenced to obtain the hand of a young German Princess at Dusseldrof. The lady is stated to be in her sixteenth year, and a daughter of the Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, who in 1849 resigned the Royalty of his petty territories to the King of Prussia, and has assumed, in consequence the rank of younger Prince of that Kingdom with an annual pension.

A brief telegraph despatch from Paris dated 20th ult., announces that the *Moniteur* of that day promulgates the *Senatus Consultum* modifying the constitution. That document passed the Senate on the 23rd ult., and was presented to the Emperor on the 25th by a Commission. The following decree is published officially in the *Moniteur*:—

"Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all present and to coming greeting: Looking to article 4 of the *Senatus Consultum* of November 7, ratified by the *Plebiscite* of the 21st and 22nd of the same month, according to which it appertains to us to regulate by inorganic decree addressed to the Senate, the order of succession to the Throne of the Bonaparte family, in case we should not have any direct heir, legitimate or adopted. While hoping that we should be permitted to realize the wishes of the country, and to contract under Divine Providence an alliance which will allow us to have direct heirs—being however, unwilling that the Throne by the Grace of God and the national will, should be left vacant by default of a successor designated by us, we decree as follows:—

"ARTICLE 1st.—In case of our having no direct heir, legitimate or adopted, our well beloved uncle Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and his descendants direct and legitimate, the issue of his marriage with the Princess Catharine of Wirtemburg from male to male by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females, are appointed to succeed us.

"ARTICLE 2nd.—The present decree, invested with the seal of state shall be carried to the Senate by a minister of state, and be deposited in its archives.

"Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, ... this 18th December, 1852.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

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after his return to Paris. He intimated the desire that the question should be simply of "Napoleon, Emperor of the French." I believe no objection was made, and probably will not be made.

It is officially announced that the Nuncio has received his letters, and it is considered that they will be presented without much further delay.

SPAIN.

The advices from Madrid are to the 21st Dec. The Queen had completely recovered from her indisposition, and M. Joaquin Pezro de Villar has been appointed Under Secretary of the Department of Finance, and M. Mandalace, Director of the Treasury. The Madrid *Gazette* of the 18th Dec., publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Provincial Governors of which the following is the essential part: "The last Cabinet presented to her Majesty and to the country various projects of reform of the constitution, the organic laws; and the Government considers the moment to have arrived when the public opinion may be enlightened, as to their merits, by a conscientious, profound moderation, but free discussion. That discussion is now open to all legitimate parties and sincere opinions; and when the day shall come, the advisers of the Crown, after maturely weighing the reasons of all, and obtaining the authorization of his Majesty, they will then submit their projects of reforms to the Imperial and enlightened examination of the Cortes, to enhance as possible the splendour and prestige of the throne the symbol of all our traditions and glories of the nation, without impairing the essential basis of the representative system, or suppressing the right of examining and publicly discussing the acts of the Ministry, and to add to the present institutions fresh elements of stability and conservation. Such is the great problem we must all endeavor to solve, and upon which at the proper moment the legislative bodies will have to pronounce a solemn judgment, such are the ideas and views of the government with regard to the electoral struggle about to commence."

The latest advices from Madrid state that a large portion of the Moderado opposition had opened negotiations with the new Cabinet which were likely to be attended with favorable results.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

We received last evening, by telegraph over the Halifax and Quebec line, intelligence of the arrival of the *Arabia* at Halifax on Thursday.

She left Liverpool on the 1st January, and experienced very heavy whether; she was short of coals when she got in.

The *Arabia* brought 48 passengers, but on account of the holidays her news possess little interest.

Kossuth's mother had died in Belgium. The government refused his permission to see her.

Queen Victoria is in an interesting situation again.

Mr. Heald, Lola Montez' husband, was drowned at Lisbon, by the upsetting of a yatch.

A Chinese mutiny broke out on board the *Gertrude* from Amoy to Havanna. Seventeen were shot in Singapore.

No French News reported.

Cotton had declined one-sixteenth of a penny.

Breadstuffs dull, Flour 28s. 6d, to 29s. for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Provisions unchanged.

Consols 100⅝ money in demand

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—White Wheat 7s. to 7s. 9d. Rye dull. No sales in Molasses. Sugar in fair demand, for refined. Coffee—St. Domingo 44s., Bahia 41s. Tea rather slow sale, till the holidays are over. 1,000 tons of guano draws better prices. No change and a fair sale in dye woods. Pearl ashes 28s.

THE NEW IMPERIAL CABINET.

Being exclusively in possession of the intelligence we were enabled to announce on Tuesday, in advance of all our cotemporaries, the names of the principal members of the British Cabinet. A further arrival from England brings additions to the list we then gave, and in one instance an alteration. It seems that Lord Granville, and not Lord Clarendon, is President of the Council. The present Duke of Newcastle Secretary for the Colonies, was known as Lord Lincoln previous to the death of his father. He has always been on the liberal side of polr ties; and was Secretary for Ireland under the Russell administration. His father, the late Duke of Newcastle, took a prominent position among the advocates of the corn laws; and incurred a censure that continued to be repeated as long as he lived, for exclaiming, when told of the poverty of the agricultural laborers whose earnings were but nine shillings a week, "What right have they to complain, if they are so well off?" With the Tory and Protectionist Duke of Newcastle we must not confound the new Secretary of the Colonies. The new Cabinet is strong in talent and experience; and we suspect that its weakest point will be found to be that it is more or less of a coalition, agreeing indeed upon a general policy, but divided in opinion upon some questions which must either be compromised or left in abeyance. The political affinities of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Molesworth cannot be supposed to be very close; although they may hold in common principles enough to justify the combination under existing circumstances. It was ... fact the circumstances of political parties that gave shape and complexion to the new arrangement. Of the new Cabinet four members are over sixty years of age; and of these two are within a few months of weeks of seventy. Lord Palmerston and Lord Aberdeen are respectively 69 years of age. Lord Lansdown is 67, and Lord John Russell is 61. Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston have acted like sensible men in forgetting their personal differences and uniting to strengthen the influence of liberal principles. The arrangement of members and offices is certainly new. Lord Palmerston almost seemed to have a life lease of the War Department and the Foreign Office, which he appears to have occupied at pleasure for nearly half a century. He has not followed what may almost be called the ordinary track of statesmen. Nothing is more common than to find the advance of age bringing with it more Conservative views. Years have but made Lord Palmerston more liberal. For nearly 20 years; he held the office of Secretary at War, in the successive administrations of Perceval, Castlereagh, Liverpool, Canning and Goderich. The office of Foreign Secretary he has frequently filled; and is now for the first time Home Secretary. Lord Granville held office with Lord Russell in the late Whig administration. The New Viceroy of Ireland, St. Germains, was Secretary of Ireland when Lord Elliot, a few years ago. The Duke of Argyle is a young man, under 30 we presume; a decided liberal, and took a very active part in favor of the Free Church movement some years ago.

The policy announced by the new Government is one demanded by the state of public opinion, and if it be carried out on a broad and liberal spirit, will probably ensure the stability of the Cabinet for a long time. —*Leader.*

VERY LATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

Two Weeks Later News—More Gold Mines discovered—Value of the Silver Mines.

Advices have been received from Sydney, N. S. W., by the way of San Francisco, to the 20th of Septemeber—fifteen days later than the last intelligence by the way of England.

The latest dates from Port Phillip are to the 9th Launceston to the 8th, and Adelaide to the 5th of September.

Advices were, on the 17th September, received in Sydney, of the discovery of a promising gold field, on a mountain run, about nine miles Bathurst. Messrs. Watkins & Eeau received a nugget from their correspondent, weighs 3 oz. 17 dwts.

One of the largest gold dust brokers of Sydney, under date of September 15, says.

As will be observed by the long list appended my sale of gold dust this week has been extensive, comprising, in fact, the largest quantity I have ever sold under the hammer. The price however, which has ruled through the week was not sustained at the public sale. Important transactions have been entered into within the last few days, at 71s. for Mount Alexander and 69s for Turon, but the price has declined to day fully 1s. per ounce. The receipts of gold from our own diggings have been very considerable, indeed much larger than those at Melbourne, for the number of diggers that are employed.—The escorts have brought in from Goulborn 356 oz's., 18 pennyweights, 18 grains; from Bathurst, 3,789 ounces, 16 pennyweights, 23 grains; from Tamworth, 1,368 ounces, 15 pennyweights, 14 grains; and the mails have brought in 484 ounces; thus making, exclusive of the parcels by private hands, which are known to be considerable, 10,980 ounces, 11 pennyweights, 5 grains. The dust raised on our own field which has come into Sydney during the week, at the most moderate calculation for private receipts, cannot be less than 12,000 ounces and as the summer advances we may look for more important deliveries. The Australian R.M. steamer, the Anna Mary and the Phoenician, will take to London about 100,000 ounces.

I have dates from Melbourne to the 10th; the news is not very important, the last quotation for gold was 66s. 3d. to 67s, with little inclination to do business.

Information from the western district shows that the companies at work there are making very satisfactory progress.—One of those carrying on operations on the Lower Turon is understood to be extracting silver as well as gold in considerey quantities, from the quartz, and the shareholders are confident of very important result.

The bank of New South Wales has recommenced advancing on gold at 40s., an exchange of 10 per cent.

As an evidence of the comparative freedom of certain districts from crime, it is stated that at the Maitland assizes but nine persons were brought up for trial, and all of them for minor offences. Seven of them had been convicts. The assize districts extends hundreds of miles, and the period from assize to assize is 6 months The papers cite this as a proof of the absence of crime, and the security of life and property.

A subscription for the erection of a second Roman Catholic Church, in Hobart Town, has been commenced.

Mr. Johnson, one of the members for Melbourne, has given notice of a motion suggesting that Melbourne should be the seat of the central government of Australia and not Sydney.

About fifty acres of land near the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum were sold by the government for £69,693; the land was put up in quar ter-acres allotment, at £75 each and some of them sold as high as £900.

The average wages of seamen in Sydney are from £10 to £12 a month. As most of those arriving in English ships receive only £3 or £5 they desert as soon as the opportunity offers. Scores of the seamen were skulking about the outskirts of the town, and hanging about the dens of the crimps.

A very little nugget of gold had been presented to the Sydney Museum with a singular story attached to it. A Mr. Stiff gentleman and speaking of the gold mining operations in New South Wales, was expressing his belief that the precious metal was by no means so abundant as had been supposed, when his teeth came in contact with something considerable harder than the bread of which he was partaking and this something turned out, upon examination, to be the nugget in question. It came as a sort of quiet reproach against the expressions of unbelief that had been uttered and as an atonement for these expressions was handed over to the Museum by its finder.

An extra force of British troops has been ordered by the Home Government, to preserve order in Australia, but on the express condition that the Colonies support the expence.

Considerable attention is being paid to the cultivation of tobacco, although the ... of labour operates as a great deficiency of hands ... agricultural improvements. The quantity grown in the country is equal to three fourths of its consumption, but in quality it is very inferior to the imported. This is attributable not to any deficiencies in the soil or climate, but to the ignorance prevailing among the planters of the proper method of cultivation. One planter states that he raised a crop of upwards of 40 tons which was sold in Sydney at public auction at an advance of twenty per cent more than the imported leaf. A great portion of the crop he says, had leaves measuring two feet nine inches in length and eighteen inches wide, being larger than any known to have been grown in America. The average weight per acre was 25 cwt.; whereas by the public, returns the average of what is grown in Australia is only 17 1-7th cwt. The duty upon imported tobacco is about to be reduced, and hence an improvement in the quality of the native gown is strongly urged. The Sydney *Morning Herald* says:

"Instead of being importers of tobacco we should if it were grown here to perfection be exporters of it to all our sister colonies; and, in its raw state also to the European markets. At presout, for home consumption, there is a greater profit to be made by its cultivation, if skilfully managed than in any part of the world for the duty upon imported is a positive bonus to the grower."

PERSEVERANCE.

"Do not for one repulse, forego the purpose That you resolved to effect."

SHAKESPEAR.

A weak spirit will be crushed by the same misfortune which would rouse a strong one to exertion. The same storm which fixes more firmly the giant oak, roots the tender saplings.

Stroke after stroke fell that

"Unwedgeable gearled oak,"

effort after effort overcome a gearled ungracious fortune.

Bonaparte once said; "I have no idea of a merchant's acquiring a fortune as a general wins a battle—at a single blow!!

This slap-dash way of acquiring a fortune has been ruinous to very many young merchants. They covet Aladdin's lamp; with one smart rub they would summon the genii, and obtain countless treasures.

Disapointed in their sanguine expectations, and perhaps utterly ruined and bankrupt, instead of beginning again in a moderate way, with experience for their guide, they have either entirely forsaken mercantile affairs, or struck another "blow" so violent that the rebound has crushed them to the earth.

To know how to wait is the great means of succes, says a modern French writer; to know how to persevere is the surest means of success in any undertaking, and this involves patient waiting.

Perseverance is like a taste for olives where they are not indigenous; it is not a natural gift like genius, it is an acquirement. True, some persons more easily continue stedfast in a career than others; but after all, anybody can preserve it if they only will.

When the boy takes his gun, and goes out in the morning to shoot birds, he resolves not to come home with his game-bag empty. Miles "miloses," as Hood says, he tramps over field and ford, mud and mire, through the bushes, over hedges and stone walls, tearing his hands and blistering his feet—and all for what purpose? Success.

"All things that are,
Are with more spirit chased than enjoyed.'
"Men prize the thing ungained more than it is."

Ah but there are more dragons in the way to mercantile success, and fiercer ones, than guarded the golden apples of the Hesperides.

"Fight them and the cravens flee, thy boldness is their panic,
Fear them and thy treacherous heart hath lent their ranks a legion."

Stephen Girard, at the age of forty, commanded his own sloop; engaged in the coasting trade between New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans. He had taken many steps on the ladder of Fortune since he was a cabin boy not worth a shilling—but think of his perseverance in mounting that ladder, step by step, till he was worth seven or eight millions of dollars!

The following anecdote of an oriental sovereign is given by Malcolm, in his History of Persia:—

"There was no feature more remarkable in the character of Timour, than his extraordinary perseverance. No difficulties ever led him to recede from what he had undertaken and he often persisted in his efforts, under circumstances that led all around him to despair. He used, on such occasions, to relate to his friends an anecdote of his early life.

"I once,' said he, was forced to take shelter from my enemies in a ruined building, where I sat alone many hours. Desiring to divert my mind from my hopeless condition, I fixed my observation on an ant that was carrying a grain of corn larger than itself up a high wall. I numbered the efforts it made to accomplish this object. The grain fell sixty-nine times to the ground but the insect persevered, and the seventieth time it reached the top of the wall.—This sight gave me at that moment, and I shall never forget the lesson it conveyed."

This reminds us of Bruce's spider, whose efforts were nearly as numerous before the object was accomplished.

It is a common notion among young people that everything must be struck out at a heat; that this is the way genius works. Genius is suggestive, but common sense active.

"Alas!" said a poor widow, the mother of a bright but reckless son, "alas!" he has not the gift of Continuance."

This is an attribute of the best order of minds. Every schoolboy knows "Perseverantia vincit omnia!" at least he has fixed it indelibly upon the pages of his copy-book. Despise perseverance! As well might one despise the act of breathing, because it has to be repeated and continued every moment. But this is an unconscious act.—True; and so may perseverance become when the habit of accomplishing what is undertaken is once established. Perseverance is a linked chain which grapples to the goal of Success with hooks of steel.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN IN MARKETS.—Every one has noticed large quantities of pork arriving at Toronto from North, East, and West. Toronto has looked like a little Cincinnati for two months past.—A great deal of this pork is not cut up and salted here, but is merely cropped of the head and feet,—stowed into flour barrels with a little salt, shipped to Lewiston or Rochester fresh, and thence carried on the rail cars to New York city. It there brings the importers $10 and $12 per 100 lbs. Here it is bought at from $5 to $7.—The New York butchers buy it in this state for market use. Provisions in New York are very high. We have frequently said that the American States are our natural and best markets. Here is a proof. Canadian butter, meats, oats, hay, wool, and lumber, are wanted in large American cities. We want their cheap teas, coffees, sugars, and cottons. If all custom house duties were withdrawn, or if we had thorough reciprocity with the Americans, and the ports of Montreal, Kingston, and the ... St. Lawrence were opened to the vessels of the world, who can imagine the rise that would take place in the products of the farm?—*Son of Temperance.*

AN ERECT POSITION.—A writer on health very justly condemns the habit of lounging, which a large number of persons indulge, as injurious to health. He says,—"An erect bodily attitude is of vastly more importance to health than is generally imagined. Crooked bodily position maintained for any length of time are always injurious whether in a sitting, standing orlying posture, whether sleeping or walking. To sit with the body leaning forward on the stomach or to one side, with the heels elevated to a level with the head, is not only in bad taste but exceedingly detrimental to health. It cramps the stomach, presses the vital organs, interrupts the free motions of the chest, and enfeebles, the functions of the abdominal and thoracic organs, and in fact unbalances the muscular system.—Many children become slightly humpbacked, or severely round shouldered, by sleeping with the head raised on a high pillow.—When any person finds it easier to sit or stand, or walk or sleep in a crooked position than a straight one such person may be sure his muscular system is badly deranged, and the more careful he is to preserve a straight or upright position, and get back to nature again the better."

PRINCE EDWARD FISHERIES.

There are many persons we presume, who have no idea of the Fisheries on the shores of Lake Ontario, in this country.—Taking the present year, and commencing with the White Fishery on Weller's Beach we are assured that about 8,000 barrels of these fine fish have been bought there; and come down a little farther to the West Lake Beach, and there we have the same authority for stating that several barrels more have been caught. A few miles of this place we have another important fishery at the outlet of the East Lake. Here a large quantity have been taken. Then we may follow the shore down to Long Point, and thence westward into South bay almost every mile of which at the proper session of the year, yield a large quantity of fish. The places first named are the most important, as they are taken in larger qualities, generally with seines and gill-nets, while lower down, gill-nets and the spear are used altogether. Even in the latter places the amount of fish obtained yields ample compensation to the men who are engeged in the business. We persume it may be ascerted with perfect safety that at least 15 000 barrels of fish have been taken this fall on the shores of Lake Ontario in this country, during the present season. These fish have brought on an average something over $4 per barrel, which will at least yield a revenue of $60,000; for this year alone—equal to the value of 100,000 bushels of wheat at three shillings per bushel; or an amount equal to the proceeds of 5,000 acres of wheat with a yield of 20 bushels to the acre. These two have been taken in a comparatively short time not covering a space of more than, ten or twelve weeks, and at the time too when the labours of the farmer, in securing and putting in his crops are at an end; so that the amount realized by the fisheries may be considered almost clear gain. In the above we have said nothing of the Salmon fisheries at the different points on the shores of the lake. A considerable quantity of those fish are taken annually. By the letter of our Consecon correspondent in another column, it will be seen that the Consecon Lake, is about furnishing its quota of fish. Mackerel is said to be found there in considerable quantities.

TO PICKLE TOMATOES.—Throw them into cold vinegar as you gather them. When you have enough, take them out, tie some spices in a bag, and scald them in good vinegar. Pour the vinegar hot over the tomatoes.

THE CURATE'S PUDDING.—To 1 lb of mashed potatoes, while hot, add four ounces of suit, and two ounces of flour, a little salt and as much milk as will give it the consistency of common suit pudding. Put it into a dish, or roll it into dumplings, and bake a fine brown.—*Lady's Book.*

Itinerating village libraries are being established at Yorkville, England.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1853.

FREE SCHOOLS.

The annual public school meeting was held at Goderich on Saturday the 15th inst., at which the great principle of Free Schools was discussed. It will be recollected that last year the vote in favor of free schools was almost unanimous, only three individuals voting to the contrary—but this year the contrast threatened to be more severe, sectarian mterests having been brought to bear with all their deadly influences upon this most important question.—But we are glad to record, that benevolence, intelligence, and social and christian duty have again triumphed even beyond our expectation when we considered the nature of the opposition. Free schools have gradually been gaining the ascendency throughout the Province, and in scanning the pages of the Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools for the year 1851, we are much pleased with the weight and multiplicity of the testimony adduced from the reports of Local Superintendents and Boards of School Trustees in favor of this truly benevolent, patriotic and national principle.

We have ever regarded elementary education as a national work, a work which it ought to be the pride as it is the interest of the nation, to carry out thoroughly. We will not enter here into the examination of the powerful arguments which have proved the desirableness of national education, this has been acknowledged in every civilized country where any other than a despotic government exists. The theory is no longer tenable that "education makes people difficult to govern," but it is the anxiety, as it is the duty of every enlightened Statesman, not only by education to fit the mass of the people to be governed, but also, to prepare them to take part in the government of their country.

The work being a national one, the development of the system nationally adopted, ought to be the care of every locality. It is true that the law of the land, although it provides for, does not yet oblige us to have free schools; out judging from the testimony in the Report of the Chief Superintendent, as well as from our own observation, it will not be long before the laws of our country will determine that education shall be free—that however diversified the pecuniary positions of our population may be, with regard to the ability to obtain an education all shall be placed upon an equal footing.—This is what we fondly anticipate, and every man of intelligence will agree with us, that there should be no embargo upon education, but that like the air we breathe, it should be free to be inhaled by all. The earnest desire then of the friends of humanity and education in every locality, will be to introduce in its most liberal phase, our certainly very superior system of Provincial education. They will be encountered by much selfishness, and in many localities that worst manifestation of selfishness—sectarianism. Bigotry has not been content only to mar our religious principles, but must also fasten its poisonous fangs upon our system of rudimentary education, thus dividing the efforts which all acknowledge it wise to make, to elevate the public mind. School Trustees and others having influence in the management of our public schools, should remember that their duty is a public one, that it is not their duty to pander to this sect or that party, but so to control the schools committed to their charge, that the whole population of every persuasion may without fear or prejudice commit their offspring to the beneficial influences to be there exerted. We consider that in our common schools the broad basis of an education ought to be laid, it is there the tools must be furnished to the pupils, who as they advance in years may use them as circumstances require, and the Teacher or Trustee who instead of laying a sure foundation, vainly attempts to rear a political or sectarian superstructure, while he greatly exceeds his duty in one sense, falls far short of it in another. "Unity is strength," with regard to schools as with other popular institutions, and it is well known that it is much easier to support one or more large schools, than to keep up a multiplicity of small ones, there is a greater encoonomy of labor, of time and of money in this centralizing system, and the friends of education should be willing to waive the petty prejudices of sect or otherwise obviate them, in order to come at a tangible and successful system of management. Our common schools should not only be free, and well and broadly based, but they must also be well taught. For this the Trustees are answerable, it is their duty to provide the best instructor it is in their power to obtain, they may, it is true, occasionally be imposed upon, or be unfortunate in their choice of a Teacher, but there is now a much better selection than formerly, and the Trustees who employ an incompetent, when a competent Teacher can be procured, and especially under the free school system, are guilty of squandering the funds of the public, to whom they ought to be amenable.

Good school houses of course are requisite, and in every locality, should be large and well ventilated, and in our schemes for local improvement they should be remembered, for what is more worthy of our consideration than the health and prosperity of our children—of the generation which will succeed us on the stage of life. The Town of Goderich is certainly very indifferently provided with school houses, but we believe a site has been obtained for new ones, and we hope the Trustees will consider it their duty to bestir themselves in this matter, and that the deterioration of the health of the children of our townsmen may not be laid to their charge.

SCHOOL MEETING AT GODERICH—FREE SCHOOLS TRIUMPHANT.

On Saturday the 15th inst., pursuant to notice, a public meeting was held at the School House in the Town of Goderich, to decide the manner in which the school expenses of the said Town should be provided for during the year. His Worship the Mayor presided, and Mr. Horace Horton was appointed Secretary upon the occasion. The report of the Board of Trustees was read, and upon motion of Mr. Crabb seconded by Mr. Dixie Watson, was adopted.—It was then moved in effect by Mr. Grabb, that the schools should not be free. When it was moved in amendment by Mr. Wallace and seconded—That the schools should be free and the funds necessary for their support raised by general tax. Mr. Wallace spoke to the amendment and remarked that the general attendance had fallen off in the male school, while the attendance at the grammar school had much increased, although the fees payable quarterly at the same, were from 15s. to 20s., his arguments were also very conclusive in favor of Free Schools. The object of the speaker's remarks were that the schools should be free, and that the services of good and efficient teachers should be obtained. Mr. D. Watson spoke favorably of free Schools, as also did Mr. Story and others. It is an evidence of the advanceof Free School principles, that Mr. Watson who this year favoured, was, last year one of the three individuals, who opposed free schools. The question was then put and free schools were triumphant, the vote being 30 for and 11 against them. The increase of the number of the opponents of the free principle this year, is partly accounted for by the opposition of several of the Roman Catholic body who have opened a school of their own, and in part by the misguided votes of some, who though favourable to the principle itself, opposed it from a misgiving as to the future course of the Board of Trustees:—

Mr. T. Nicholls a Trustee then proposed, and Mr. Alex. Wallace another Trustee seconded the following.

"Is this meeting satisfied with the general management of the female school during the past year." This proposition was put and carried unanimously, much to the credit of Miss Morrison, to whose faithful exertions we consider this testimonial to be a merited tribute. The same resolution was then put with reference to the 'male school,' when the majority present expressed dissatisfaction with its management, which it will become the Trustees to seek the cause of and apply a remedy.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman and the meeting dispersed.