

A LARGE CENSUS WANTED IN LOWER CANADA.

Extraordinary efforts are being made to render it certain that Lower Canada shall make a good figure in the forthcoming census with the avowed object of giving the Legislature by Population, the formidable specter which disturbs the rest of the Province. The Press, the Priests, and the Bishops, are all at work, impressing on the habitants their political salvation depends on their returning to the Census Commissioners as large figures as possible with respect to their numbers and their wealth. In Upper Canada the Press has said very little, and the Pulpit nothing, about the census. This silence is not to be taken as an indication that the matter is here looked upon as of slight importance. The public mind, on the contrary, is deeply interested about the approaching enumeration of our population and of the varied sources of the Province. For our own sake, we should be glad to see the place in the estimation of the world which is entitled, we all feel it to be highly important that the statistics of the progress we have made during the past ten years should be precisely ascertained. And the taking of the census at this time has of course a special interest, from the fact of its being held by an observant man that if it fairly renders the results shown will be such as to render absolutely necessary a reconstruction of the political relations between the two sections of the Province. We have not thought it necessary, however, to impress upon the people of Upper Canada the importance of the census, or to urge them to make full returns. We do not so much as to presume they would fill up the census papers with what is false, from any party or party motives. We took it for granted that they would give to the Census Commissioners honest answers to the questions put to them, conveying the truth and nothing but the truth. The people of Upper Canada were known to be generally honest and to be sufficiently well acquainted with the truth to be able to give a truthful information as to the number of their souls, and neither the Pulpit nor the Press, out of its appropriate sphere to step upon the impertinent stage about the performance of a very plain and simple duty.

It has not been in Lower Canada—For some months past the French newspapers have been most assiduously inculcating upon the people in that section of the Province the advantage that will accrue to them if they make large returns, and the frightful hazard they will run of political absorption by another race, and the loss of their own nationality, if they make low returns. It is easy to see the object of these appeals. Mr. Cartier's scribbles do not directly urge the people in so many words to say what is false. They do not tell a man, who has six children, to enter nine on the schedule. That would be too gross a thing to be attempted. But they take the course which is most likely to secure an exaggerated return of the numerical strength of the population. They argue with the people, as if it were a matter of indifference to them whether they made true or false returns, except in so far as the truth or the falsehood would best serve their interests. They show them that it is a mistaken notion, that they would escape taxation or obtain any other benefit by giving figures below the true mark, and then proceed to point out to them that in a political point of view, and as affecting the maintenance of their nationality, it is a matter of indifference to them whether they made true or false returns, except in so far as the truth or the falsehood would best serve their interests. They show them that it is a mistaken notion, that they would escape taxation or obtain any other benefit by giving figures below the true mark, and then proceed to point out to them that in a political point of view, and as affecting the maintenance of their nationality, it is a matter of indifference to them whether they made true or false returns, except in so far as the truth or the falsehood would best serve their interests.

The Independent says:—"Mr. Lincoln need not delay a moment to designate his Secretary of War. We trust he has made no overtures in any quarter, that will deprive him of the opportunity of taking into his cabinet Major Anderson of Kentucky. The decisive movement of this gallant officer in abandoning an exposed and untenable position, and putting himself in a position to protect and defend the property and rights of the United States against a treasonable assault, has sent a thrill of exultation through the bosom of the American people. Patriotism, sagacity, pluck are evinced by this movement, and these are qualities that all true and brave men respect. It is all the better that Major Anderson acted on his own responsibility, under his general orders to protect the forts, for this proves him self-reliant as well as brave and patriotic, cool headed and resolute as well as loyal to his country, equal to any emergency as well as true to his trust."

THE CENSUS.—Not only have all the French papers been for some time mainly taken up with pleas for a large return at the approaching census, but the Rev. Bishops of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe have addressed pastoral letters to their Cures and people, urging them to obey the laws and give truthful returns; or, in other words, not to commit the unpardonable offence of lessening the numbers of their families, or of hiding the real state of their resources." These letters point out how religion will be served by a full return; for, as Mgr. de St. Hyacinthe says:—"If the number of our population, for example, should not be exactly given, and in consequence, should appear much inferior to that of Upper Canada, we would only be the more exposed to the danger of becoming the victims of the, to us, homicidal measure of Representation by Population, which would enslave us religiously as well as politically to those who hate us, and who are jealous of our living on an equal footing with them. On the other hand, should the Lower Canadian, in consequence of some false fears, give an understatement of his resources, the least civil which they will suffer for it will be that they will be considered as men incapable of progress, or an 'inferior race,' as has been said so much to our injury."

If the Upper Canadians take such active measures as this, we could predict for our beloved country, in spite of her hard times, a wonderful change for the better in the statistics of the last 30 years.

The clergy of the Church of England are also recommending to their people to make correct returns to the Census Commissioners. On these returns will, doubtless, be built so many claims in future upon the State, that it is of the utmost consequence to the denizens of this Province, that they should be equally important for those who do not think their denomination more than another, to show their full strength also. The answer, therefore, under the head of Religion, should in no case be vague, such as "Protestant" or "Presbyterian," but should be definite and easily understood, as "Church of England," "Church of Scotland," "Free Church of Scotland," "Methodist," "Episcopal Methodist," "Congregationalist," "Baptist," &c.—Witness.

A new Eldorado has been discovered by the Quebec correspondent of the Hamilton Spectator. It possesses a fruitful soil, a mild and beautiful climate, inexhaustible fisheries, valuable minerals, and a multitude of other advantages; and it is situated a few hundred miles below Quebec, and is commonly called Gaspe. No doubt the district of Gaspe affords an excellent opening for capital and enterprise; but it is not far from there, there is a man who has been killed by the great of his

A TERRIBLE SCENE—A MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

The Memphis Appeal, in its account of the great fire of the 14th ult., relates the following:—"Although the fire spread as a whole, it was all in the upper stories; not a stove or a hearth was on fire at the moment we now turn to; at this juncture fire was seen falling to the street from above, and the No. 5's were ordered to play upon it. Instead of mounting the awning and throwing the water immediately into the orifice down which the fire fell. They were again and again warned that the floor over their heads would fall in, but instead of quelling the fire, they refused to listen; and at a moment when twelve or fifteen persons were in the room, a portion of the dividing wall fell, and the ceiling above with the mass upon it, came down upon them. At the first rattle of coming destruction a number of persons rushed from the doors, and appeared more or less bruised and bleeding, being struck as they neared the doors. They were helped to Franksworth's and Mansfield drug stores, where all assistance was speedily applied. Several of those who escaped stated that, at least one member of the No. 5's, Bob McManis, a fisherman, residing at the foot of Beak street, was buried beneath the blazing ruins. The fallen mass closed and held fast the doors—these were assailed by axes and torn down, boards and beams and other lumber were cleared away, a stream was thrown in, and the fire was driven sufficiently back, a chasm was discovered in the floor, and imprisoned in the basement by surrounding timbers, was seen a struggling man. In the midst of dust, and flame, and smoke, and steam, the firemen worked with the energy of desperation until the imprisoned man was free. He objected to being removed, saying that another man was there, whom he had promised not to desert. He was, however, dragged from the fire; flame leaped up with renewed violence, and all hope for the man with whom Alexander had spoken was over."

The Herald.

CARLETON PLACE, Wednesday, January 16, 1861.

THE SECESSION.

The revolutionary movement in the United States appears to be rapidly gaining ground, and matters are, every day, becoming more and more complicated. Several shots have already been fired, and where the matter will end, time alone—that great solver of problems—will have to disclose. So far as we can yet see, there appears to be no reason to hope for a peaceful solution of existing difficulties. The steamer Star of the West, sent from New York to Fort Sumpter, with supplies and reinforcements for Major Anderson was fired upon by the rebels of South Carolina, and compelled to put about, having been struck by two shots, thus proving that her assailants were in earnest. It is not stated—probably was not known—whether blood was actually spilled on the occasion. But evidently the intention of the rebels was to kill those on board, if they could. The ball is, therefore, opened; and the war is begun! The next telegram may bring tidings of forts firing upon forts, of bombardment and devastation, of the slaughter of citizen by citizen! At the latest advice Major Anderson had sent a messenger to Washington to inform the President of the state of affairs, and was awaiting further orders before commencing hostilities.

Augusta, Ga., January 10.—The Charleston Courier of to-day says that about half past six o'clock yesterday morning, the steamer General Clinch discovered the steamer Star of the West, and signalled the fact of her approach to the occupants of the battery on Morris Island. As soon as the signals were seen by the general, the Morris Island was astir with men at their posts before the order could be given them to prepare for action. They remained in anxious suspense, but ready for what they believed was sure to come—a volley from Fort Sumpter. The Star of the West rounded the point, took the ship channel inside the bar, and proceeded straight forward, until opposite Morris Island, about three quarters of a mile from the battery. A ball was then fired straight at the bows of the steamer. The Star of the West displayed the stars and stripes. As soon as the flag was unfurled, the fortification fired a succession of heavy shots. The vessel continued on her course with increased speed, but two shots taking effect on her, she concluded to retire. Fort Moultrie fired a few shots at her, but she was out of their range. The damage done to the Star of the West was trifling, as only two out of seventeen shots took effect upon her. Fort Sumpter made no demonstration at the port hole, where guns were run out bearing on Morris Island.

Charleston, January 10.—Dispatches stating that the United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn is coming here with an armed force create intense excitement.

Great preparations are being made in the harbour to receive her.

A large steamer called the Marion, of the Charleston and New York line has been purchased by South Carolina and ordered to be raised for a man of war. Her upper cabin is to be taken off, and she is to be supplied with a complete armament.

The buoys in the harbour have been removed. The Brooklyn will be fired into—Fort Sumpter will then open on the South Carolina fortifications, and the fight will become general. The people are preparing for it, and for the worst. The Brooklyn cannot come in without a great fight. Major Anderson will protect her. He pledged himself not to prevent communication between the South Carolina forts until Lieutenant Talbot came back. A steam brig called the Aid, led the wharf to-night for the purpose of reconnoitering. She is mounted with one gun, and is under command of Lieut. Hamilton, formerly for the federal navy. There is much talk of sending to Savannah for tug boats to take the place of gun boats.

SUDDEN DEATH.—

We understand that a man named Frederick Lewis, of Richmond, died suddenly in Burrows's tavern, at Prospect, on the morning of Sunday last. He has been for some time past living at Mr. Burrows's and was in the habit of drinking freely. The immediate cause of his death is not known, as the parties interested refused to allow an inquest to be held and despatched the body to Richmond before the Coroner could attend. It is supposed that he died from intoxication and exposure to the cold. Extreme caution ought to be exercised by our Tavern inspectors and councils in granting licenses.

WAKES.

Our time and space having been otherwise occupied, we were prevented from giving our opinion on the question of "Wakes," as introduced by our correspondent "Vesper," a few weeks ago. We fully agree with our correspondent in condemning the practice, alluded to by him, of eating, drinking, and making merry in the immediate presence of death, and at the expense of suffering and bereaved neighbors. At the same time we are not prepared to oppose the idea of a few near relations, or neighbors, watching the remains of a dear friend who has fallen "asleep" in death, or perhaps it might be possible, only in a trance, from which a few hours repose might revive the exhausted energies of the functions of life, the ravages of disease might be stayed, and the dear friend might again open his eyes upon the world; and through the kind ministrations of his vigilant relatives, or neighbors, might be raised from a bed of apparent death, to spend a long and useful life. Instances of this kind have sometimes occurred, although they are very rare. Perhaps if "wakes" were better conducted, they would be more numerous. There is something terrible in the idea of giving up for dead—exposing to the inclemencies of the atmosphere in a cold and dark room, or perhaps burying in the grave, the remains of a friend before the vital spark of life was quite extinct, and when, perhaps, the individual was quite conscious of the preparation making for his interment.

Although such cases very seldom occur, there are, probably, some millions who would feel a little more comfortable in view of their exit from this world, if they could be assured that their bodies will not be hurried off to the narrow dwelling to which they are finally destined, before they are entirely done with them, and while an external appearance of death may be a mere comatose swoon, a trance, or a state of suspended animation. During each year there are, at an average, some half a dozen or more cases reported in the public prints, in which persons who were thought to be dead, and for whose funerals preparations were in progress, have, to the astonishment of their friends, returned to life again; and these persons sometimes live for many years after.

The last case of this kind that we have seen reported, occurred in New Orleans some three or four weeks ago, and an account of it was published in the N. O. Delta of the 17th ult. A woman was taken ill, and after several days had elapsed, she was so much reduced that her physician thought her case hopeless. On a subsequent night, as her sister and another young girl were watching at her bedside, she apparently died. Her limbs grew cold, her pulse ceased to beat, a looking glass held before her mouth and nose gave no indications of breathing, and she lay cold, rigid, motionless—evidently dead.

"The watchers," says the account, "left the room to prepare assistance. An elderly neighbor was sent for to lay out the body, and the messenger, meeting the undertaker, already notified, told him of the circumstance. He proceeded to the house, arriving about the same time with the neighbors who had been summoned, and all parties, after discovering the nature of the fatal disease, and preparing to enter the chamber of death, in order to perform the last sad offices for the deceased. The young girl went first into the room for the purpose of making it ready for the rest to enter. She had no sooner entered where the body lay, than a succession of piercing shrieks struck terror into the visitors outside. They rushed in and found the girl on the floor in a fainting fit. A glance around the room at once explained the cause of her terror. The dead woman was sitting up in bed."

She had "come to life." Restoratives were applied, and last accounts represented her as in a fair way of recovery.

A case of this kind, which, if the subject were not so grave and serious a nature would be a little laughable, was extensively reported in the papers as occurring last spring somewhere in Michigan. A negro to all appearance died. After the lapse of a reasonable time, the body, placed in a coffin, was put in a hearse and was being carried toward the grave; but while on the way the hearse, through some accident, capsized, and throwing the coffin out, broke it. The shock poor Sambo's nerves being pretty severely affected, and when his friends went to gather him up, they found him "alive and kicking," though much exhausted and not a little astonished.

Some two or three years ago, there was a German woman in Baltimore, of the name of Schwabenhau, who, after she had been to all appearances dead for several hours, returned to life, and after telling a marvelous story of her consciousness and experience during the torpor of her body, and giving some further directions to her family, and bidding them farewell, saying that she was going again not to return, she again ceased to breathe, and this time did not revive.

A small volume, indeed, might be filled with the well-authenticated records of cases in which people, after being apparently dead, have returned to life again; and this state of suspended animation has sometimes continued for two or three days, and even a longer period. The case of Thomas Day, a well-known Quaker of Philadelphia, some seventy or eighty years ago, and that of the Rev. Mr. Tennant, of New Brunswick, N. J., are remarkable instances in point, and concerning which there were full and authentic statements published soon after their occurrence. The trance of Mr. Tennant continued for three days, and his body, pronounced dead by his physicians, was only saved from being buried by the earnest and persistent entreaties of a friend to wait a little longer. Both of these persons, on resuscitation, told marvellous stories of their experiences during the suspended animation

OUTBREAK AT ISLE AUX NOIX.

Occurrences which have recently transpired in the Isle Aux Noix Reformatory prison, go to show that the Government acted very unwisely in changing the Wardens of that institution. The Government of the prison must be in a poor state, and the officers must be lacking in physical and moral courage, when one was able to set them at defiance and cow them into a voluntary acceptance of the situation. At an examination which took place recently the following facts were elicited, relating to a conspiracy and outbreak which took place in the institution:—

The first person examined by the Magistrate was the Deputy Warden, Clerk and Storekeeper of the Reformatory Prison, Huntly B. Mackay. It appeared from his evidence that on Wednesday, the 24th of January, the inmates of the prison were divided into four classes, the fourth (in which was one Francis Warren, in prison under warrant of transfer from the Provincial Penitentiary on a charge of horse stealing) had received orders to retire to their cell after supper. All except Warren obeyed the order when witness remonstrated with him on his refusal to do the same; finding he could not induce Warren to go and being unwilling to use force, allowed him to remain with the prisoners of the other classes until the time for locking them up arrived; Warren, witness had to secure with shackles on a former occasion on account of his violent conduct, went to bed at the same time as the other prisoners. Next day Warren and the other prisoners were all told to get up for work as usual the former being sent to the workshop. Witness sent Warren to reason with him on his rebellious conduct when the messenger returned saying he refused to come; witness then went and spoke to him in the workshop, telling him if he did not submit forcible means would be used when Warren holding an iron square in his hand said the first man who would lay hands on him would get a broken head, or words to that effect. Witness went to the forge to get shackles prepared for Warren, and arranged with three of the officers to seize him in the workshop; the guardians were warned to look closely after their charges, while the officers were scouring their man. On the officers speaking to Warren, advising him to submit, he said he would go when Mr. Cochran, an officer, attempted to seize him from behind. He failed and was struck by Warren on the neck or shoulder with the iron square. Both scuffled and fell, when a prisoner, named Henry Anderson, lifted a piece of wood about two feet long, and advanced apparently to strike the witness or officers. Witness spoke to him, when he seemed to desist, but a moment after a number of the juvenile prisoners rushed past witness to the right, and Anderson joined them; they all went to the spot where the parties were struggling. Anderson struck Cochran violently on the head with the piece of wood. A general scuffle now took place between the prisoners, witness, Cochran and Mr. Mayne, another officer; witness only saw the officers named, and a guard named Messier, engaged in the scuffle on the part of the authorities, although he had spoken to several guardians a short time previous. Some of the prisoners used scythes in the fight. When the fight ceased, Warren holding a scythe, threatened to kill any one who touched him, and a prisoner named Jefferson Timmerman, encouraged him; witness also saw Campbell (a prisoner, with a stick in his hand. Finding Warren was so violent, witness went for his pistol to shoot him, but it was useless; while in his office was told six of the prisoners had escaped, namely, Francis Warren, Henry Anderson, Timmerman, Campbell, Cauty and Phelan. Warren and some of the other prisoners are 19 years of age. Ringers had gone to the barn and got two pitchforks and a scythe for the fray. From the moment witness left the workshop till the capture of the flying prisoners, he had no further personal knowledge regarding the outbreak.

FEDERATION.

If any reliance can be placed in our exchange papers, it appears that the scheme for the federation of all the British American Provinces is occupying a considerable share of attention amongst Statesmen and Politicians at home. They do not appear content to let well enough alone, without trying experiments and tampering with the institutions of flourishing, happy and contented Provinces. It is almost difficult to believe the following, which we extract from the "Canadian News"—a paper published in London, and enjoying intimate relations with the Canadian Government. If it be true, a federation project is not only contemplated but is actually in course of preparation:—

"The representations made by the Governor General of Canada to the Imperial Government have been greatly strengthened by the observations of the Duke of Newcastle on the occasion of his recent visit to Canada with the Prince of Wales, and we have reason to believe that a plan for the federal union of the British North American Provinces will be submitted to Parliament in the next session. Of the details of such a measure of course nothing is yet known, but we are assured that in its main features, it will provide in a very satisfactory manner for Imperial rule, and for the continuance of that local self-government and responsibility which are enjoyed by each of these colonies."

Upon which the "Citizen" very truly remarks that this important change in our relations has not been demanded by any of our co-provinces—certainly it has not by Canada, and the leading organs of public opinion in New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia denounce the project in the strongest and most explicit terms. This uncalculated, unlooked-for revolution starts us on our propriety:—

No one desired it; no one thought of it; no public meetings have been held on the subject; none petitioned for it; it was scarcely alluded to at opposition and ministerial dinners which have been so rife of late. If it is dangerous to withhold the reforms demanded by a nation, it is equally or more so to force on it unrequired and unasked-for changes. Neither individuals nor nations like to be imposed against their will.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

MR. EDITOR.—The Census Enumerators have commenced their peregrinations through this County, and are engaged in ascertaining the probable amount of population. The figure 18,000 has been mentioned—it will in all likelihood reach 17,000. Should this be the case a separation of the Counties will shortly take place, and the battle of the valtures, for the County Offices, will afford amusement to independent coronators, who may have their store of carious laid past—There are two names of writers on Provinces are now rubbing up the dormant faculties for the coming struggle is apparent to the most indifferent observer, and Roderick McSpenshan, of Renfrew, and Thaddeus O'Blazes, of the Opeongo, are busily polishing their political armour for the campaign. "Ory havoc and let slip the dogs of war," says I, as it would afford me infinite pleasure if the melancholy end of the Killenny cats, would be their fate.

Since the last Census this County has made material progress. The Township of McNab is the earliest settled. I think the year 1822 witnessed the landing of some Highlanders, under the late Chief McNab, [whose bones are now "mouldering cold and low" in the land of his fathers] near the mouth of the Mackenzie River, following which, the " Laird " cleared the table land on which the mansion of Daniel McLachlan, Esq., now stands, and erected what, at that period, was considered an extensive structure. The building was a large square log building, and had a great many windows in front, out of which, on many a stormy night, flashed the hospitable gleams of the conchise within, to the delight of the emigrant. The memory of many in this County, and also in your own vicinity, will lead them back to those early days in the history of this country, and recall to their recollection the open-house kept by the "Chief"—the almost semi-barbarous feudal, warm-hearted style, in which the "Chief" extended his highland hospitality, himself in the maturity of an uncommonly manly beauty, affording favors to the most lowly traveller, with the chivalrous grace of a "Bayard." But the times have changed—the Buchanan, the Powells, the Simpsons and others, who, many a time and oft, had rendered "Rinnel Lodge" a social and intellectual attraction, have passed away, and the landmarks have almost vanished in the state of civilization. At an early period the Buchanan started the project of building a Reformatory, by building Sawmills a short distance above the mouth, and a large business was transacted; but unfortunately the late George Buchanan, Esq., notwithstanding his large business capacity, was unable to make the concern pay, and Arnprior fell rapidly into ruin—the rattle machinery died generally away, and its remains were barely maintained by the Buchanan's. It remained in this state until Mr. McLachlan purchased the property, and gave all the force of his energetic nature to the building up of the Village—a task in which he has succeeded well—but "Dan" succeeds in everything—everything he touches turns to gold. Arnprior is a thriving Village—rattling cranks are set with too large a sprinkling of adventurous millionaires, depending on the one-man power of conquest, all wealth. However, this will gradually work out, and Arnprior in bisarre is in its completion, and consequently, optionally in a state of transition. There are a few men of ability in the Village and some "third class"

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held in the Township of Admaston, County of Renfrew, on the 9th inst., on the body of a person named Houghton, who had dropped suddenly and died in a few minutes. The jury returned that "died by the visitation of God."

The information was received last week, respecting the election of Councilors in Perth and Smith's Falls was not altogether correct. We publish to-day, full returns from as many places as we have yet heard of,

MR. NAB, JAN. 16, 1861.

ARNPRIOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—TOWNSHIP OF ARNPRIOR. This election, which—in spite of divers rumors early in the day of a vigorous contest, two days polling, &c., &c.—passed off without excitement on the morning of the 7th inst. With the exception of Mr. Morris, who resigned, all the old Councilors were re-elected by acclamation, and the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Morris was filled up by the election of Mr. John Para, of White Lake. It will be satisfactory to the Township generally to find this old and tried Public servant [Mr. Para] restored to the position which he is in every respect so well qualified to fill, and the important matter may be felt that the Council will work harmoniously together.

The Council for 1861 now consists of, N. Burwash, Dr. Church, John Para, John Robertson and — Fisher.

SCHOOL MEETING. On the 9th inst. was held the annual meeting of the Trustees of the S. N. O. McNab, for the purpose of presenting their Report, electing a Trustee, and transacting other business. The chair was occupied by N. Burwash, Esq., Mr. Henderson being appointed Secretary.

The report having been duly read and approved of, the meeting proceeded to the election of a Trustee, to fill the place of Mr. McNab, whose period of office had expired. No less than four nominations having been made, and a poll demanded by one of the candidates, more than usual excitement and interest attended the affair, which resulted in the election of A. H. Dowswell, Esq.—With regard to the abilities of that gentleman and his qualifications for the office, no doubt can be entertained, and it is only justice to say that the opposition in this case arose from no want of appreciation of his merits, but rather from a feeling in the minds of some that it would be a graceful compliment to our catholic brethren, and be showing towards them a spirit of fellowship and confidence, to re-elect one of their number to the vacant office.

The remaining business of the meeting was quickly disposed of, and the important matter of a new school house seems to have been overlooked. I understand, however, that it will immediately occupy the attention of the Trustees.

FRANK.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PERTH.—The candidates for the Mayoralty were John Deacon, Jr., Esq., the late Mayor, and John Haggart, Esq. The following is the state of the poll at the close:—

DEACON, HAGGART.	
West Ward.....	55 48
Centre Ward.....	39 65
East Ward.....	71 59

COUNCILLORS.—EAST WARD.—John Doran, 120; George Cox, 96; D. Fraser, 84; M. Stanley, 50; C. H. Gamble, 22.

CENTRE WARD.—The following is the result:—Fairbairn, 86; Murray, 86; Shaw, 71; Bell, 64.

WEST WARD.—Buell, 90; Davies, 89; Hart, 66; Matheson, 54.

BATHURST.—The following is the state of the poll at the close.—Wm. Doran, 201; Wm. Lees, 197; James Noonan, 164; J. Cummings, 138; Henry Moorhouse, 109; Charles Hervey, 94; John Motherwell, 81; Patrick McDonald, 9.

DUNSMUIR.—The following gentlemen were elected without opposition, viz.—Messrs. Friell, Code, McCaffry, Robertson and McLean.

Pakenham.—We understand that the Pakenham people re-elected their old Council by acclamation.

BECKWITH.—The old councilors have been re-elected.

RANNEY.—The old council elected again. The poll closed as follows:—

Galbraith, 177; Houston, 156; Toshack, 141; Coulter, 139; Anderson, 137; Marshall, 90; Menzies, 92; Wallace, 29; Baird, 25; Stewart, 11.
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SMITH'S FALLS.—James C. Foster, James M. Cositt, Alexander Clark, George Shaw, Junr., and Archibald McDougall.

GRANTON A. LOCK.—Messrs. Gorman, Peter White, A. H. Danlop, Alex. Ross, and Wm. McAdam.

TOWNSHIP OF ALICE.—Saml. Hamilton, John Rowan, Wm. Miller, Richard Edwards, and John Spurling.

ROSS.—James Gould 119, John Reynolds 118, James Black, senr, 108, Wm. Knight 95, John Marshall 84, James Grant, senr, 24 James, Wark 23, John McLeven 18.

BROCKLEY.—Michael Mulligan, Jas. Quinn, James McEgan, R. R. Smith, and William Tool.

WESTBATE.—Thos. M. Carswell, S. H. Huntington, William Beal, John Wright and D. Fraser.

TAVERN LICENSE LAW.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the following provisions of the new Tavern License Law, passed last session:—

From and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any Municipal Council to grant or renew any tavern license, unless upon petition praying for the same, signed by the majority of the ratepayers of the Municipality within which the same is to have effect; and no new license shall be granted, unless the same shall be so signed, provided with such accommodations as are hereinbefore prescribed; and the tavern in this section shall be held to include any saloons, beerhouses, or other houses or places of public resort, where liquors are sold, brewed or otherwise manufactured; and it shall be deemed to be drunk on the premises.

From and after the passing of this Act no Municipality shall grant tavern licenses in a proportion greater than one for every two hundred and fifty souls therein, as shown by the last census, or by a special enumeration taken by order of the Municipal Council concerned; provided, that no Town incorporated by Act of Parliament shall be considered as having less than the number of inhabitants required by the Act respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada, to entitle a place to be incorporated.

Every tavern licensee hereafter shall conform to addition to what may be needed for the use of the family of the licensee, but not less than four bed-rooms, with the usual complement of bedding and furniture, and (except in Cities and Incorporated Towns) there shall also be attached to it preparing for at least six beds.

The Purvisan Government is about to build a telegraph line from England to Tehran which will show that city a telegraphic communication with the cities of Europe.

THE PROGRESS OF SECESSION.

Another "secession" has taken place from Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. Secretary Thompson...

STATE OF HEALTH IN OTTAWA.

Owing to the many strange and unfounded reports in circulation concerning Ottawa and its state of health, we have been induced...

EXCITING RUMOR.

REPORTED CARBONADING OF CHARLESTON. SECRETARY THOMPSON RESIGNED. Washington, Jan. 8.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE.

THE PALESTINE ARRIVED AT FIVE P.M. BUSINESS SUSPENDED SINCE THE AUSTRALIAN SAILED.

THE PROGRESS OF SECESSION.

As will be seen by the following statement, produce comes forward in considerable quantities to Montreal by the G.T. Railway...

Ottawa Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods in Ottawa, including flour, wheat, and other commodities.

Brookville Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods in Brookville, including flour, wheat, and other commodities.

Perth Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods in Perth, including flour, wheat, and other commodities.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Quebec, Jan. 4, 1861. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council has been pleased to appoint...

MEETING OF THE ORANGEMEN OF KINGSTON.

At a meeting held last week in Kingston, at which about 300 Orangemen attended, with the masters of all the Lodges in the City except one...

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA-SCOTIAN.

The Nova Scotian arrived last night at 11.15 p.m. She had 30 passengers. The Canadian arrived at Morille, mid-day the 28th.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

The Royal Mail Steamship America from Liverpool on Saturday, 29th ultimo, via Queenstown on the 30th, has arrived at this port. She has £162,000 in specie for New York.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Montreal, Jan. 8, 1861. Since Saturday the weather has been cold and blustery, with a good deal of drifting snow...

THE PATRIOT AND "NEWS OF THE WEEK."

The favor with which The Leader has been received by the Public may be judged by the fact that since its commencement, it has steadily increased in circulation...

NOTICE.

THE REV. MR. STEWART WILL (D.V.) PREACH NEXT LORD'S DAY IN THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, CARLETON PLACE. Service to commence at 11 o'clock.

