

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "ATLANTIC."

New York, Jan. 14. The Collins steamer "Atlantic" arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning...

Brown & Shipley report Cotton Market dull and favorable for buyers, daily sale, 6,000 bales.

All authorities report Brazil's large supply but limited demand. Wheat, 34 lower, Flour is 8d lower...

Manchester Market steady. Money in demand—rates unchanged.

Consols dropping at 88 1/2 to 89. Bullion decreased \$234,000 sterling.

Freights quiet. Shipment limited. News interesting, but not important—mostly rumors.

Peace negotiations remains in statu quo. Bacteriary has reached St. Petersburg with the Western ultimatum.

The "Donald McKay" from Melbourne, Oct. 3 arrived at London on the 29th, bringing \$416,000 in gold.

Consols closed firm on Saturday, with a slight decline on Friday—prices leaving off at 88 1/2 to 89.

Austria has notified Russia of the contents of the ultimatum, and the latter power has consented to urge the Emperor.

Saxony has also sent to St. Petersburg Baron Zeebach to recommend the Czar to accept.

Rumors report that Denmark was about to join the alliance.

The Western propositions are kept secret; but it is believed that Russia would accept them only for England's demand for indemnity, which Russia, backed by Austria, absolutely refuses.

On the whole, the prospect of a speedy peace has increased but little.

Nothing from the seat of war, except details from Kars.

The steamer "America," from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on 31st ult.

Advisers from Constantinople state that sixty merchantmen had been wrecked off the Salina mouth, and four hundred lives were lost.

It is reported that a French frigate was lost off the Spanish coast, all hands lost.

The "Overland mail" from India arrived at Trieste, dates from Hong Kong to 15th Nov., Calcutta, 10th.

Markets in India depressed. Money scarce. Freight to England advanced. Trade quiet.

Exchange at Shanghai at 10 to 11. Many pirates had been destroyed on the China coast.

Herod had been taken by the Persians.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Morning. The "Donald McKay" will probably be taken by the Bank of France.

A despatch from Vienna to the London Times states that Count Buol had communicated the terms of Peace to Prince Gortschakoff.

They are the same as mentioned in the Times of December 12th. The Treaty deeded to secure the free navigation of the Danube and that part of Bessarabia lying between the fortress of Chyotay at the north, Salsatz on the south, and the Pruth on the west.

Three weeks from the day of delivery, is the time allowed for consideration.

A despatch from Paris states that the Chamber of Stockholders have decided that the new Paris Bourse shall not be quoted on the Paris Bourse.

NEW YORK MARKETS. Jan. 14. Flour—Market unsettled—price unchanged; sales 3,000 bbls. at \$7.75 a \$8 for State, \$7.75 a \$8.50 for Western.

Corn—Wheat heavy; sales 3,000 bushels White Canadian at \$2.05. Corn heavy; sales 3,000 bushels at 90 cts. a 92 cts. for old mixed Western; 87 cts. a 88 cts. for Southern Yellow.

Pork better; sales 300 bbls., at \$16.25 for Mess; \$13.75 for Prime.

Stocks are firm but inactive. Money in good demand but scarce. Sterling exchange dull.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ERICSSON." NEW YORK, Jan. 15. The steamer "Ericsson," arrived here this evening, having left Havre on the 30th December.

She brings 27 passengers, and Paris papers to the 19th, which are later than those received by the "Atlantic."

Gallego's "Messenger" says—"In spite of the efforts made for the re-establishment of peace, the Piedmontese Government is preparing additional forces for a war campaign."

The Minister of War is said to have given orders for a corps of 10,000 men to get ready without delay.

The syndicate of the Agents of Exchange in Paris have decided that the new Russian Loan shall never be quoted on the Paris Bourse, and the Agents are forbidden to engage in any way in negotiating these securities.

The retrograde movement of Omer Pacha on Redoubt Kale is confirmed.

There had been a quarrel at Kertch, between the Anglo-Ottoman troops and the Turks, but it was put down.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17. The "Herold's" Correspondent telegraph from Washington:—"We are informed that the 'Atlantic' has brought intelligence of the fact, that reinforcement to the British West India fleet, has been determined on, and will be shortly for this country."

A protest has been sent by the British Government against the recognition of the Nicaragua Government by the United States.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "NORTHERN LIGHT." LATER FROM CALIFORNIA!! 600,000 DOLLARS IN SPECIE!!! NEW YORK, Jan. 13. The steamer "Northern Light," arrived here late last night from San Juan, via Key West with California dates to December 20th. She brings \$600,000 in specie, and upwards of 30 passengers.

The prominent points of her news has already been received by telegraph, via New Orleans.

Matters at Nicaragua are said to be improving. San Salvador and Honduras have official recognized the Government of Rivas, and minister from Honduras is reported on his way to Granada.

Gen. Walker was receiving continual accessions to his forces.

Col. Kinney was still at San Juan del Norte. A large number of his men had joined General Walker.

An expedition under Rivas, son of the President, had fortified themselves near the Transi Rapids, and threatened to seize the Transi Company's Steamer and the property of the passengers, but Commodore Paddock, at the request of the Company, sent forward another party, who Rivas and his party fled.

Col. Hovey was to proceed with an armed force for the further protection of the place.

The U. S. steamer "Massachusetts," was at San Juan del Norte, and the flag ship "Independence," was daily expected.

The "Northern Light" left in port at San Juan, the frigate "Potomac" and the steam sloop "Fulton."

The Central Kinney's paper, alludes to a report that Honduras and San Salvador had made overtures to Nicaragua.

On the arrival of the "Potomac" at San Juan, despatches were immediately sent to the American Minister at Granada.

The mines in California were yielding more abundantly than ever.

Several new ones had been opened, too. The "Sonora" arrived on the 15th, and the "Uncle Sam" on the 18th.

The U. S. cutter "Joseph Lane," had also arrived, with dates from Oregon the 19th of December.

The Herald,

CARLETON-PLACE, JAN. 24, 1856.

We wish it to be well understood by our subscribers, that the Herald is \$2 when not paid in advance.

We are frequently annoyed by persons allowing the paper to run on to the end of the year, without payment, and then grumbling about our charge.

It is not our intention, nor could we well afford to publish so large a paper on more reasonable terms, and those who cannot cheerfully comply with our published rates, will confer a favor, by withdrawing their subscriptions altogether.

There is another class of men, who if they could please themselves well, if the paper was under their management. They have always some friendly advice to give in reference to our editorial labors.

Our articles are either too long or too short—too religious or too political. There is always something wrong. We have a few such names on our list, and to them we would say, that we do not pretend to publish a paper to gratify their whims or caprices of a few individuals; we desire to have the Herald read with pleasure and profit in thousands of families; and if they can invest their money to better advantage, we shall cheerfully sacrifice the small amount of their patronage, to be rid of their annoyance.

Our contemporaries are all engaged in laying out work for our legislators at the approaching session, which will open on the 15th proximo.

Among the other important questions which will be brought before the collective wisdom of the Province; it is to be hoped, the location of a permanent seat of Government will occupy a prominent place.

We fully agree with the "Pilot," when he says, that the country will tolerate the travelling plan no longer, and that a change to a permanent location, is the only one that can be ventured upon with safety.

The monstrous absurdity of the moving scheme has been practically exhibited upon several occasions already, but the reputation has not only failed to reconcile the people to it, but every successive change has increased the public disgust.

The late transfer has doubtless capped the climax, and when the bill of costs has been footed and published, its frightful amount will teach a lesson not soon to be forgotten.

We believe that the outlay of this one transaction would pay off one-fourth of the cost of erecting a Parliament House, and the buildings necessary to the various Public Departments, in a style of magnificence worthy of the Province; and if this be at all near the truth, it is not a burning shame that with a country requiring all its available means for the development of its large resources, immense sums should be squandered periodically for the gratification of a miserable caprice?

CHARLES T. PALSGRAVE, Esq., Type Founder of Montreal, made us a visit lately, and handed us four elegant sheets of specimen cuts, flowers, and ornamental borders.

To say that they are very creditable to Mr. Palsgrave would be saying too little. His specimens are as well executed as any, and superior to those issued from the United States Type Foundries.

The printers of Canada are much indebted to the proprietor of the Montreal Type Foundry for his constant exertions to be furnished in any of the American cities. Since we commenced business, we have purchased largely from Mr. Palsgrave, and we are so much pleased with his promptness and fair dealing, as well as with the durability of the material he manufactures, that we intend to trouble him with such further orders as the growing wants of our establishment may require.

We publish to-day a letter from Dr. Cook of Quebec, and another from Mr. Allan of Montreal, purporting to reply to the article which we copied in our last issue from the "Globe."

We also publish other documents throwing additional light upon the subject; and as our readers are now in possession of all that has yet appeared upon both sides of the question, we leave them to render a verdict, as their consciences may dictate.

The ingenious French milliners have invented a hoop of India rubber, a thin tube, in point of fact, which can be blown or collapsed with great facility, to suit the convenience of the wearer.

When a lady wishes to pass through a door, or enter a carriage or any other narrow place she touches a spring which opens a valve and allows the air to escape. When the lady enters a place roomy enough for the fashion, she has only to put a delicate little pipe to her mouth and blow herself into the required shape. Could anything be more charming?

The conductors of the Upper Canada Law Journal offer the sum of £50 to any one who will produce adapted for publication in that paper, "A Treatise on the Law and Practice of Division Courts;" £20 for a manual, in monthly parts. "On the Office and Duties of Division Court Bailiffs;" £20 for "A Treatise on the Power, Duties, and Responsibilities of Township Municipalities."

FANNY FERN has again passed under the matrimonial yoke, and "taken to husband" Mr. JAMES PARTON, the author of the "Life of Horace Greeley." The wedding was on the 5th inst.

A serious accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, near Poughkeepsie, on Thursday last week. Three persons were killed outright, and from fifteen to twenty more or less injured. One of the persons killed was Mr. James Gordon, of Clinton, Canada West.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—

Glen Haven is about thirty-five miles from Syracuse, which town, as you know, is in the State of New-York.

On reaching Homer, a village about ten miles from the Glen, we leave the cars, and proceed by stage or private conveyance to the Cure. It is well named a Glen. There is a gradual ascent from Homer's hills rising on each side as we proceed; reminding me strongly, indeed, of my native place, in dear old Scotia.

After winding through the Glen for about ten miles a sudden turn of the road brings the beautiful lake of Skaneateles in view. This lake, on the border of which the Cure is built, is of considerable extent, and lies at the bottom of thickly wooded hills, which rise to almost a mountain height on either side.

Had the State been travelled over it would be difficult to imagine there could have been found a more healthy, convenient, or beautiful spot on which to erect a Water-Cure. It was first seen by the writer on a cold, bleak day of November; and even then, the scenery appeared almost as beautiful as it was grand.

When the hills are clothed with the verdure of spring, or when the trees or shrubs bend beneath the rich foliage of summer, I can easily fancy it a scene of no common loveliness.

The Cure itself, consists of one large building and several smaller ones attached; such as bath-rooms, wash-rooms, offices and the like. The establishment belongs to one sole owner, by whom the physicians, as well as the helpers, are employed.

The chief of the medical staff, is an American gentleman, Dr. Jackson. One of his aids, is a young physician lately from Germany; and the other is of a class indigenous to our country. He is a female M. D. Dr. Jackson deserves more than a passing notice. He is one of those men, (whose number I believe, to be very few,) who are distinguished for zeal, earnestness and practical christianity.

He makes his profession his study, his passion. He is a man who, if convinced that a certain course is right, is not afraid to say so, and, what is more, is not afraid to act up to his conviction. His father was an allopathic physician; and he, in his boyhood, was designed for the same profession.

After some preparation for it, circumstances prevented him from following it out; so he grew up to manhood, engaged in other pursuits. A number of years ago, he lost his health; tried every means to regain it; but grew worse, and, finally, his right side, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot became paralyzed.

As a last resource, having in vain exhausted the resources of the orthodox school, he put himself under the care of Dr. Gleason, one of the old medical professions, but then, as now, practising water treatment. The experience Dr. Gleason had acquired as an allopathic practitioner, united with his hydropathic knowledge, eminently fitted him to undertake such a case.

Under treatment, and strict attention to air, exercise and diet, Dr. Jackson ultimately regained his health. Satisfied from his own experience of the benefit resulting from this new mode of treating diseases, he earnestly desired that others, especially the sick and suffering, should know it also.

As a means to this end he studied diligently, obtained a diploma, and in company with Dr. Gleason, practised water treatment. After working together for some time, they parted with mutual good will.

Dr. Gleason owns now the Elmira Water-Cure, where, as I was told the other day, by a lady patient of his, who was visiting a friend at the Glen, he has a great number of patients, and where he is the means of doing a vast amount of good.

Dr. Jackson has been for some time chief physician here. He not only practises, but lectures, writes, and uses all the means in his power, in order that physiological knowledge may be diffused among the people.

He feels that this is a good reform, not only as a means of curing diseases, but as a preventive of sickness. He looks forward to the time when people will know how to live, in order to enjoy health.

He shows his earnestness, his love of his profession, and his desire to do good, by putting his hand in his pocket. It is not an unusual thing, when a patient has outstayed his means at the Glen, and is not yet well, rather than let him go—perhaps to die—he will give out of his own hard-earned earnings, that the sufferer may stay and get well.

There are now here, about sixty patients, who, with the proprietors family, the physicians, both hands and domestics, form a goodly company at the dinner table. The domestic arrangements of the establishment are truly republican.

The lady who has been always trained to believe herself as almost belonging to a species distinct from that of the servants who wait upon her, and whose place at the table is indicated by her (own) silver fork and dainty napkin, finds by her side it may be the bath-girl, who, but a few hours before, was employed in menial services, at her person in the bath-room. I think there is something good in this: a servant who feels herself or himself respected, will, I think, endeavor to merit respect.

Almost every State in the Union, finds here its representative. Canada is not behind; quite a number from Toronto, and different places in Canada East have been here. Shall we not, by-and-by, have Water-Cures nearer home? Although we like our neighbors very well, yet, we would rather that some good-souled Canadian within the bounds of our own loved Province were receiving our money, provided we received the same equivalent for it.

There are here as many different shades of character, as there are different people. We have amongst us a female advocate of "Woman's Rights." Such a person had always presented herself to my imagination, as a tall, nobly-formed, but withal somewhat masculine-looking lady; such as might suit a painter, for a figure of Liberty. Imagine my surprise to see a very petite figure and small features, altogether rather insignificant in appearance. Her eyes when lighted up in advocating her favorite theory, redeem the face from the last charge; and it, although plain, is piquant and spiritual in expression.

There is a specimen of that class, peculiarly American, a vulgar acquisitive worshipper of the "almighty dollar." There is a steady farmer, from old Connecticut. By his side an exquisite from the South, who though he sports an opera-glass, a moustached lip and imperilled chin, yet, with his worn, listless, disipated look, has rather the worst of it, in comparison with that same plain farmer. Here is the sharp, business man of New-York, who has been obliged to leave his

desk, and seek rest and help for his over-taxed brain in Glen Haven. There is a clever young lady, who has read Swedenborg, and is, consequently, rather misty. Here is another lady who believes in spiritualism, thinks herself a medium of communication with the spirit-world and is, if it be possible, mistier still.

But here is also the quiet, gentle lady, the wife and mother, who believes that she can best secure her "woman's rights" by fulfilling her home duties; by so training her sons that they must ever respect her, and in virtue of that training ever treat woman with many courtesy and respectful deference.

This letter, Mr. Editor, has been drawn out to too great a length already, and as I do not wish to crowd those cases I spoke of at the end of it, I shall, with your leave, make them the subject of my next.

AQUA PURA.

GEORGIA BAY CANAL MEETING.

At a meeting of the members of Parliament and others interested in this project, held at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon, George Yule, Esq., M.P., for Ottawa City, was called to the Chair, and Mr. B. Chamberlain requested to act as Secretary.

Among those present were the Hon. John Young, M.P., Hon. J. S. McDonald, M.P.P.; and Messrs. Holton, M.P.P., Dorion, M.P.P., Whitney, M.P.P., Powell, M.P.P., Bellingham, M.P.P., and others interested in the project. Letters favorable to the objects of the meeting, were handed in from Messrs. Alley, M.P.P., Mongenais, M.P.P., Pappin, M.P.P., Prevost, M.P.P., Thibault, M.P.P., Cassault, M.P.P., Church, M.P.P., and Shaw, M.P.P., and others were stated to have expressed themselves favorable to the objects of the meeting.

After some discussion, the following resolution was passed:— Moved by Mr. W.F.F. Powell, M.P.P., seconded by Mr. L.H. Holton, M.P.P., and resolved unanimously:—

That this meeting fully impressed with the importance of opening up the River Ottawa, as a means of internal communication between the western lakes and the tide waters of the St. Lawrence, hereby resolve to use their most strenuous exertions to induce the Government and Legislature to take the necessary steps for the purpose of having detailed surveys made at the earliest period possible in order to ascertain the feasibility and cost of the construction of a ship canal and railway.

It was moved by Hon. Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Whitney, M. P. P., and unanimously resolved:—

That the Secretary be requested to send a copy of the foregoing Resolution, to the Municipal authorities of each of the municipalities, requesting them to co-operate with the members of Parliament composing the meeting, by memorializing the various branches of the Legislature in favor of the Survey, &c.

Dr. Perry, C. E., and Mr. McNaughton D. P. S., having given the meeting explanations with regard to the practicability of opening up the water communication and the nature of the country to be opened up, it was

Moved by Hon. J. Young, seconded by Mr. Esbail:—

That the thanks of this meeting be due, and are hereby tendered to Messrs. Perry and McNaughton, for the very valuable and interesting information with which they have favored the meeting.

Mr. Yule having left the Chair, and Mr. Whitney having called thereon, on motion of Mr. Holton, seconded by Mr. Powell, the meeting adjourned to the next meeting, to be held for his able conduct in the Chair, and the meeting adjourned.

A GREAT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company (P. & O.) is the richest and most powerful in the world. A report of the yearly meeting of the stockholders, contained in a recent number of the London Mining Journal, presents the astonishing fact that the Company owns 60,551 tons of steamships, embracing 43 vessels, averaging 1237 tons each. Some of these are very large, while others are of smaller dimensions. Twenty of them are propelled by the screw rest by paddle wheels.

These vessels are running on nine different routes on as many seas, such as the Mediterranean, the Chinese sea, between England and Egypt, France and Malta, &c. Its affairs have been well managed last year, and the Company must possess careful and able officers, engineers, and seamen. Forty-two of their steamers had run 2,000,000 miles without a single accident.

Many of the Company's employees get injured by accident in their service, they get good pensions as those given by the government to persons in the Navy. At Southampton there is a large school maintained to educate the children of their employees, and at present there are 340 children receiving instruction in it. The yearly dividends amount to ten per cent. Some of the men of great prosperity, owing to the demand for vessels caused by the war in the Crimea.

A TALL CHIMNEY.

At Preston, England, a chimney has just been completed at the work of Messrs John Hawking & Low, which is 358 feet in height; its width at the foundation, 34 feet; the weight of the stone cap is thirty one tons, and 440,000 bricks have been used in building it.

[This is, indeed, a pretty tall chimney, and it is to be compared to one in the city of Glasgow, described in the December number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, page 677. Its height is 460 feet, and its circular diameter at the base 50. It is of the form of a cone, and contracts to six feet diameter at the top. Three millions of bricks, and thirty tons of iron for hand-works were used in its construction, and cost about \$50,000. It was built by Messrs Tennant, to carry off the deleterious gases arising from their works in manufacturing chemicals. It is situated on elevated ground, and can be seen at a distance of 30 miles on approaching the city from any direction. It is the tallest chimney in the world.]

STOP THAT BOY.

Stop that boy with a cigar in his mouth a swagger in his walk, impudence in his face, a care-for-nothingness in his manner. Judging from his demeanor, he is older than his father, wiser than his teacher, more honored than the mayor of the town, higher than the president.

Stop him; he is going too fast. He don't see himself as others see him. He don't know his speed. Stop him, ere he to-behoop shatter his nerves, ere pride ruin his character; ere the loafer master the man; ere good ambition and manly strength give way to low pursuits and brutish aims. Stop all such boys! They are the shame of their families, the disgrace of their towns, the sad and solemn reproaches of themselves.

NEW GUANO ISLANDS.

A new island, containing many millions tons of guano, has been discovered in the Pacific Ocean; and it is believed that our country will hereafter obtain this excellent fertilizer at a much lower price.

FROZEN FLESH.

Mr. A. Bronson, of Middleville, Pa., says, from fifteen years' experience, he finds that Indian meal put into, covered with young hyson tea, softened with hot water, and laid over burns or frozen flesh, as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes.—[Exchange.]

A LARGE RUBY.

The King of Burmah wears a ruby in the centre of his crown which is larger than a hen's egg, and more valuable than the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond. It is more than two thousand years since it was found, and is beautifully cut.

Gentility is neither in birth, wealth, manner, nor fashion—but in the mind. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy, and politeness towards those with whom we have dealings, are its essential characteristics.

At the Mint, 370,000 medals are being made for distribution amongst not only the British, but French, Sardinian and Turkish troops. They will be nearly the size of a crown or five shilling piece, the material being virgin Queen, or silver without alloy. On the reverse of the medal is executed the representation of an ancient Roman soldier, in classic costume and equipments, and whose brow fame is depicted as encircling with the victor's wreath, and the word "LIBERTY" on it inscribed the side. On the obverse side there is a large medallion head of Queen Victoria, the ornamental work of whose crown is delineated with the greatest artistic delicacy and finish.

THE QUEEN AND MISS NIGHTINGALE.—The Morning Post says that Her Majesty the Queen, has, in a manner as honorable to herself as it must be gratifying to her people, been pleased to mark her warm appreciation of the unparalleled self-devotion of the good Miss Nightingale. The Queen has transmitted that lady a jewelled ornament of great beauty, which may be worn as a decoration, and has accompanied it with an autograph letter; such a letter as Queen Victoria has ere now proved she can write; a letter not merely of graceful acknowledgment, but full of that deep feeling which speaks from heart to heart, and at once ennobles the sovereign and the subject.

THE RAILROAD.

A breath of air has passed over the dry bones of the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad Directors, and a slight stirring is discernible. They have advertised for tenders, and appointed a committee to confer with the municipalities interested. What the result of these conferences may be we cannot tell, but one thing we desire is, that should respectable, reliable persons offer for the contract, we hope such offer will meet with the best consideration of the municipalities. A large amount of money has been sunk in the road—at present it remains dead, and, for a possibility, looking, of course, to the interests of the people, the road can be completed, all will participate in the benefits which may rationally be expected from such completion. To gain this end, it may be necessary to make sacrifices, but care must be taken that we do not, as we have so far done, pay too dear for our waste.

In the negotiations about to be commenced, a spirit of openness ought to characterize the committee appointed by the Directors.—Everything should be done to gain the confidence of the municipalities in the way of explanation. If the plan is adopted, the municipalities would do well to meet the committee in the most liberal spirit. If this be done, and substantial, trustworthy contractors offer for the road, all may yet be well. That men of this class contemplate contracting we have the best authority for stating. See, Esquire, having furnished several such authorities as they required in reference to the present position of the company, and their future expectations.—Recorder.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—At the Court of Common Pleas in Dublin, Miss Sarah Harford, a lady 25 years of age, lately sued Mr. Edward Singleton, a gentleman upwards of 60 years of age, for a breach of promise of marriage. The promise was admitted but the defendant pleaded that after the promise, and before reasonable time elapsed for performing it, he was, by the visitation of God, attacked by apoplexy, and rendered so infirm as to be unable to perform his promise, without danger to his life. Damages were laid for £500, and the issues were whether the defendant was so afflicted as to prevent him marrying the plaintiff, and if so, whether he was afflicted before a reasonable time elapsed for performing it.

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