









## LONG EVENINGS.

In our last issue we took the liberty of throwing out a few hints on the propriety of every family being provided with a good newspaper, and it is very gratifying to observe that our remarks have been appreciated, if we may judge by the number of new subscribers which have been added to our list, since that date. No less than nineteen have sent in their names, with a dollar to pay for a year's subscription to the "Herald" during the past week; and every new addition gives us fresh courage, and begets a desire to make the paper, if possible, more worthy of the support of the public. The money is beginning to stir a little again. The long, long, summer days of toil and labor are over and are succeeded by the season which the Creator has designed for the re-creation of our mother earth, and for the mental improvement of His creatures. Winter is fairly upon us; and the long evenings suggest and afford proper opportunity for rest, recreation, and instruction, and it will be a sad loss indeed if any allow the time to pass without improvement. These purposes must be in a great measure subserved by the newspaper and the public lectures. The former keeps the reader in practical relation with the progress of the world and the doings of his fellow men around him; while the latter will introduce him to the more intricate problems of art and science, and the more familiar details of philosophy in relation to the varied purposes of life. And here we cannot help remarking that popular lectures have for many years been growing unpopular, and that people generally do not manifest nearly so much interest in the great subject of universal education as they should. This, probably, as much the fault of the lecturers themselves, as attributable to a want of correct taste or non-appreciation on the part of the public. It has been made too much of a trade and the country is flooded with ignorant mountebanks, whom it is worse than loss of time to hear. This has brought the system of public lectures almost into contempt in some places; instead of which, a winter's course of talented popular lectures, should be regarded as a fixed and essentially necessary institution in all our towns and villages.

But we are digressing from our subject.—There are hundreds of families in this country who do not take any newspaper, and they must have a dreary time of it during these long winter evenings. We shall be happy to increase our edition, and send them the "Herald" every Thursday morning, for a whole year, for the small sum of one dollar.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

It may not be amiss to remind our readers that the time is now drawing near when the people of this Province will once more be called upon to perform one of the most responsible and important tasks which falls to their lot as citizens. We refer to the election of local legislators for the coming year. We have often spoken of the vital importance of Municipal institutions, and urged that they are in reality the basis and foundation of popular government, as they give the people an insight into the practical workings of the governmental machine. People are thus enabled to see the results of every step which their local government may take, as those results are confined to the sphere of their own immediate observation. They are thus taught to judge of measures by the effects which they are likely to produce, and not be misled by prejudice.

If the electors, upon whom much depends, cultivate the advantages which these valuable institutions hold out to them, and elect only intelligent, thinking men, to the office of Councillors, we may expect that they will become a blessing to our country, and the safeguard of free and constitutional government. But upon the character of the men the people make choice of, will depend the character of the institution. If ignorant, inefficient and interested Councillors are elected, as is too often the case, the Council will be brought into contempt, and their By-laws and deliberations will become a byword and a laughing-stock amongst the people.—The vast power possessed by the municipalities, when properly directed, is one of the greatest blessings ever conferred by a liberal government; but if placed in the hands of ignorant, unprincipled, or imprudent men, is more likely to prove a curse than a blessing. Taking this view of the matter, we consider it a duty, which ought never to be neglected, for every one to attend at the polls—to lay aside party and political differences entirely—and to select persons worthy to fill the office, and qualified to perform the duties and to exercise the powers entrusted to them.

The election of Mayor, in the several towns and incorporated villages, directly by the people, instead of by the Town Council, as heretofore, is likely to add much to the usual bustle and excitement in those places at the commencement of the year. Whether the change is likely to be for the better, remains to be seen. It is another step towards the democratic institutions of the model republic. We also perceive by the new Municipal bill that hotel-keepers will be eligible no longer for the office of Township Councillor. It is alleged that the opportunities which they possess of influencing the electors are not likely to lead to purity of principle or morality of action, in the choice of more important public offices. Many worthy individuals, whose services might be valuable, will thus be excluded, but very many others will be left at home, whose attendance can well be spared.

## THE RAMSAY GAME LAW.

Two weeks ago, we gave it as our opinion that the By-law which it was said the Ram-

say Council were threatening to pass on the second Tuesday of December, for the purpose of preventing the hunting of deer with hounds, would not be borne out by law; and we feel proud to say that our opinion has been sustained by some of the most eminent lawyers in the Province. We have taken the trouble of writing to several legal gentlemen on the subject, and their reply is that the game law is regulated by Provincial Statute—that it is not within the jurisdiction of a By-law which could not be sustained in a court of law. Our Municipal institutions are made with a view of carrying out the provisions of the Provincial Statutes, and when we see Reeves and Councillors priding themselves upon their office, and attempting to overstep the bounds of their jurisdiction, we cannot help thinking of the fable of the frog, which, in her efforts to expand herself to the enormous size of an ox, actually collapsed.

We understand that some of the ill-instructed bipeds who got up the petition against the laws, procured signatures to the same, by means of the grossest misrepresentations. It was told that certain farmers had sustained damage to their crops by the running of hounds and men through their grain; but nothing could be farther from the truth than this statement. Not a single trespass has been committed by the Carleton Club during the whole season, that has not been paid.—The hunters never travel through the crops. In one or two instances, the deer and the dog may have crossed the clearing, but in every known case of the kind, payment has been made.

If there be a single farmer, in any of the Townships, who feels himself damaged, by the Club, to the amount of one penny, or upwards, let him send in his claim to this office, and if a just one, it will be promptly paid. The members of the Club are wealthy and have ample funds at command to meet every little liability of the kind that may occur.

While upon this subject we would respectfully suggest, to the Councils of both Beckwith and Ramsay, the propriety of imposing a tax on dogs. They have power to do this; and a tax of one dollar a head would very much lessen the number of useless, snarling, half starved curs that are to be seen perambulating our streets at all hours of the day and night, and too frequently entering sheep-folds and unceremoniously treating themselves to the best of the mutton. These depredations are scarcely ever committed by hounds, which are generally chained up, except when on the chase, and very seldom by any dog, that is fed and taken care of. Such crimes are, for the most part, traceable to the class of curs which we have above described, and we are sure that the tax proposed would diminish their numbers very materially, while it would add considerably to the revenue of the Townships.

## GIGANTIC ENTERPRISE.

We have lately seen the notice of a new book which has been published, in which the idea is mooted of converting the Arabian desert into an Ocean! The author whose name is not mentioned, advocates the propriety of undertaking this little job, with no small degree of plausibility. He says that the great valley extending from the southern depression of the Lebanon range to the head of the Gulf of Akaba, the eastern branch of the head of the Red Sea, has been once an ocean. It is in many places 1,300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and in it are situated the Dead Sea and the sea of Tiberias. He believes that this ocean, being cut off from the Red sea by the rise of the land at the southern extremity, and being only fed by small streamlets, became dried by solar evaporation. He therefore proposes to cut a canal of adequate size, from the head of the Gulf of Akaba to the Dead Sea, and another from the Mediterranean, near Mt. Carmel, across the Plain of Esdras, and to the fissure in the range of Lebanon. By this means the Mediterranean will rush in with a fall of 1,300 feet, fill up the valley, and substitute an ocean 2,000 square miles in extent, for a barren, useless desert.

## To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir,—I trust you will not exclude from your columns a few remarks I wish to make in reply to your correspondent "Sylvander," who, in his recent communication to your journal, displayed a good deal of mistaken zeal, bad grammar, and ignorance of history, which is not rendered any the more acceptable by the patronizing air and mock condescension with which it was propounded. It is somewhat gratifying to know that although the cold he recently suffered in Meeting was sufficient to prevent the divine word from attracting his sensibilities, yet it has been the means (in his opinion,) of inflicting a chastening upon "a romantic nymph," whose thoughtless sayings he would else have passed by "as heedless as the idle wind which but respect not." Mistaken man! had he but asked his Grandmother, or if that venerable personage is no longer accessible,—had he enquired among the elderly ladies of his acquaintance he would have heard that hoops were worn long before the Empress Eugenie had existence, and that the present custom in regard to them, is but the revival of a time honored institution, which was in use among the good people of a former age. The older British poets have frequent allusions to them, as he would have found had he consulted their writings. But "great men are not always wise," even though they set themselves,

up for "gentlemen expositors," and in further illustration of this, it is well to remind "Sylvander" that he is in error in reference to Nemo Sahib, who is not the Nabob of Delhi. After such an exhibition of ignorance, and comcomby as this, "Sylvander" and his admirers may as well make up their minds to leave off their big words and thundering phrases and leave the ladies to judge for themselves in reference to the elegancies and proprieties of their costume. Did it not occur to "Sylvander" that among his own sex, there is an amazing amount of time and money spent in frivolity, and idle amusements, and that if they would abandon tobacco and eschew snuff and a host of other sources of extravagance, the "church repairers" so dolorously referred to, need not long be lacking. The argument of Sylvander will apply equally well against lace and muslin, and all the finer kinds of manufacture, which, however give employment to thousands of busy hands, which might otherwise beg or starve. Why do "gentlemen expositors" wear such gaudy silk hats, manufactured in Paris, and of the latest fashion, when everything Parisian is placed under the ban of their censure? Why do not women appear in public dressed in home made flannel, and men in calf-skirt vests, (appropriate enough for some of them,) continuations? And where would the world be, socially, and religiously if there were no "innovations"? There never was a good thing introduced to the notice of the world, but it met with the sneers of just such men as your correspondent. I fear, Mr. Editor, that I have been drawn into a length of discussion here, which you will relish as little as myself, but I could not resist the inclination to take a little of the starch out of so very straitlaced, but erring a gentlemen; to whom I here make my final adieu.

I remain, with best respects,

LUCY.

## ARRIVAL OF THE "CITY OF BALTIMORE."

New York, Nov. 23, 1858. The screw steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Leech, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 10th, arrived here this morning. Mrs. Whitehouse, the late electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, publishes a letter from the Secretary of the Company, refusing his request that the line might be submitted to his further tests and experiments, and declining to enter into the proposal contemplated by him. A letter from Valentia states that the Telegraph Company's premises have been closed up and the electric staff summarily dismissed. It was not known whether they were to be succeeded by another staff or not. The laying of the shore end of the cable had been commenced, and was progressing slowly. The Prince of Wales had been gazetted as a Colonel in the English army. The order is dated 9th instant, the day on which the Prince completed his seventeenth year. The new Lord Mayor was inaugurated on the 9th, with the usual ceremonies. General Peel, in a speech on the occasion, said that England had now already 73,900 troops in India. The whole of the artillery regiments of the British army were to be reorganized, and to be employed to strengthen the garrisons on the Irish along the coasts. The more important stipulations of the treaty signed at Yedo on the 26th of August are published. They do not differ materially from the abstract already given. The French Emperor had returned (1) a letter to Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, denouncing an enquiry into the apprentice system. The general state of Paris had improved, and accounts from the Provinces were more satisfactory. Breadstuffs were lower in Paris. The various silk markets were firm. In wines and brandies more activity was observable at Paris. On the 5th instant the 3 per cents closed at 73 3/4.

Conferences on the subject of Mexico have been held at Madrid, between the Minister for foreign affairs and the Ambassadors of England and France, and a semi-official journal says that such conferences promise a satisfactory solution. The case of the Jewish boy Mortari still occupies considerable attention, and a letter from Count Cavour had directed the Sardinian Charge d'Affaires at Rome to remonstrate to the Roman Government in the matter. Later India News had been received, but was not of the slightest importance. Later China news had also been received. All was quiet at Canton, and trade was re-commencing. The Chinese were returning to Hong-Kong. The Dutch expedition against Jambe had been successful. The French and British had landed at Taiwan, a port of Cochinchina, and the place had been taken without the loss of a man. The ship Lincolnshire from Melbourne, with gold valued at \$422,000, had arrived in the English Channel.

**LONDON MARKETS.** In the London markets money has been in good demand at 2 1/2 per cent, to meet the payment of the Turkish Loan, but had subsequently become abundant at 2 1/4 per cent. The Stock Exchange had been inanimate, but on the 9th there was more firmness, and consols slightly advanced, closing at 98 1/2, for both money and account.

**LIVERPOOL MARKETS.** Liverpool, 9th. Trade continues dull to-day. The market was disappointing. Few buyers were present, and wheat met a slow retail at Friday's decline. Flour exceedingly dull, and 6d per barrel cheaper, without sales. Indian corn neglected. Europeans pressing for sale at still easier rates; 28s was its full quotation. For American mixed we quote, wheat, red Chicago 4s 10d as 5s. Milwaukee, 5s 2d as 5s 4d. White Western, 6s 6s 3d. Southern, 6s 9d as 7s, for 70 lbs.

Flour—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s 2 1/2d. Extra Ohio, 22s a 22s 6d, via New Orleans, 22s a 24s. Western, 20s. Indian Corn nominal at 29s; mixed 29s; White 32s a 33s. Beef still unquoted for. Holders show an anxiety to sell, and buyers still get the advantage, even for retail lots, to which they limit their purchases. Pork very dull. Bacon dragging, and unsatisfactory sales at easy rates. Lard has further declined without leading to any improvement in demand; 54s had been taken, and 15 tons prime was the only transaction reported.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

New York, Nov. 26. The steamship Africa arrived at her dock at 9 o'clock this morning. She brings Liverpool and London prices of the 13th inst. The news is quite unimportant. Fear is entertained at Liverpool concerning the safety of the steamship India,

which sailed hence Oct. 23rd for Galway, via H. Wiaz, and from the latter port on the 28th ult.

Cotton at Liverpool on the 12th ult. was in better demand, and the downward tendency had been checked. Sales of the week 49,000 bales.

## BREADSTUFFS.

Flour very dull and unchanged. Ohio 22s a 24s; Western 20s. Wheat—Red Chicago 4s 10d as 5s. Western white 6s a 6s 3d. Corn inactive; mixed 28s; yellow 29s; white 32s a 33s. Beef easier. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon easier and inactive. Lard flat, and was offered at 53s. Ashes 30s a 31s for pots; 32s 6d a 33s for pearls.

Mr. Whitehouse, in a recent letter on the Atlantic Telegraph, asserts that recent experiments have clearly demonstrated that the system of testing heretofore resorted to is to the last degree fallacious, and reiterates his belief that the fault in the cable is in great distance from the shore, and of such a nature as to admit of its being easily and speedily restored.

Calcutta Mails of Oct. 9th reached London on the 12th, but could scarcely arrive in Liverpool in time for the Africa. The substance of the intelligence has already been given by telegraph.

Lord Clyde had gone to Lucknow, and the Governor General was about to follow him. Lord Elgin, after arranging the tariff at Shanghai, would proceed to Hong Kong. Business dull at Canton.

Tea firm. A large business was done at Shanghai, for American account in green, at full prices.

The submarine telegraph cable between Dover and Calais had been repaired and was again working. A deputation of official gentlemen from the British North American Provinces, including members of the Government of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, had an official interview with Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, the Colonial Secretary.

Meetings in aid of the new reform movement continue to be held in various parts of England.

The Cotton factory of Geo. Grant & Sons, Glasgow, had been partially destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at £70,000.

The London correspondent of *Le Nord* says that the English Government have resolved to authorize the engagement of laborers for the French Colonies among the Coolies of India.

The last despatch received from China announces that Admiral Regult, after having taken possession of the establishment at Tsuran, had immediately marched on the city of Hue, the capital of Cochinchina, and of the entire empire of Annam.

Details of the taking of Turane show that the gun boats destroyed five forts in an hour.

Turane had been declared French territory. The Emperor Napoleon had returned the compliment paid to him by Queen Victoria, having forwarded to Her Majesty a twelve pound howitzer, invented by himself. The piece bears the name of "the alliance."

The Paris correspondence of the *London Globe* says that Galway is about to be adopted by France as the outlet of her postal communication with North America, and that the Lever line will succeed in getting a large subsidy from the Emperor; the projected line having withdrawn in favor of the Galway enterprise.

Spain.—The *London Times* says that the Spanish Government seem likely to order their fleet at Cuba to proceed at once to demand satisfaction from Mexico on the matter in dispute between the two countries.

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## SALT LAKE NEWS.

SEVERE WEATHER IN THE VALLEY.—TRAINS ENCAPSATED AT SOUTH PASS.—PROGRESS OF THE AMERICANS.—THE INDIAN NUMBERS BUT FEASIBLE.

St. Louis, Nov. 25. Salt Lake city dates of the 19th inst. The news is unimportant.

Severe weather had been experienced in the valley, and there was considerable snow on the mountains, causing great suffering among the stock.

A number of trains had arrived, but others had been stopped at South Pass to weather the snowstorm.

The Americans were getting along finely. A large number of Indians were met on the route, but all were peaceable.

**SPECIAL BIBLE FUND FOR INDIA.** The Secretaries of the Upper Canada Bible Society have made an appeal to the Office Bearers of the various Branch Societies, to Ministers of the Gospel, and to the Friends of the Bible generally, for a special fund for India—the objects of the British and Foreign Bible Society's earliest and most interesting labours, in respect both to the translation and circulation of the Holy Scriptures. They submit a statement lately issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society, which lucidly sets forth the importance of India as a mission field, where tens of thousands are still in great ignorance and spiritual darkness. Recent events painfully show how truly its dark places may be said to be the habitations of horrid cruelty. At the same time, the various Missionary Societies are earnestly looking to India, and are preparing to carry out their operations on a greatly extended scale. The Bible Society, the zealous ardor of all evangelical missions, needs to put forth increased efforts, too, to send to the various classes of India the blessed Word of God. The Secretaries suggest, that, in addition to grants from Branch Bible Societies, collections be taken up in churches for this important object. Sabbath Schools and the young generally are also desired to assist in this good work. Whatever sums are entrusted to them they will transmit to the Parent Society.

**FIGHT WITH A BEAR IN THE WATER.**—Passengers by the Port Huron boats describe the killing of a large bear in the neighborhood of that place a day or two since, in a peculiar manner. A man who lives on the American side had occasion to cross the St. Clair river early in the morning, and on the way across, discovered a large bear, who was engaged in the same mission as himself, viz., endeavoring to gain Her Majesty's dominions. He immediately made for the animal, and being able to make a better headway through the water, soon overtook him, and struck him on the head with one of his oars, having no other weapon. The bear turned on him, and with the utmost violence commenced climbing in the boat, the man in the meantime belaboring him with the oar with all his might. The amusing party by this time found that he had caught a tar, and that he was likely to become the captured party himself. The apprehension was rendered nearly a certainty by the capsize of the boat just as his bearship had nearly accomplished landing himself into it. The man now thoroughly frightened, found himself in the water, clinging to one side of the boat, with the bear looking at him over the inverted bottom from the other side. He then made a desperate effort, righted the boat, ducked the bear, and got in again, but was no sooner on board than the bear made another rush at him, and sprang into the boat again, which was fast bringing matters to a crisis, when the battle was ended by the arrival of another man in a boat, who had witnessed the fight from the shore, and come off to the assistance of the first adventurer. He split the bear's head open with an axe, killing him instantly. The animal weighed over 400 pounds.—*Detroit Free Press.*

**A TREE THAT IS A TREE.**—We are informed by a gentleman who has been visiting the country in the vicinity of Goderich, lately, that on the farm of Mr. Geo. Twamley, in the Township of Ashfield, he saw a huge hemlock tree, which was four fathoms (24 feet) in circumference. Another, near London, measured 23 feet 6 inches.

**SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.**—An accident of a most singular nature occurred in the city on Saturday morning. A child of Mr. James Gillen, bookseller, about eight years of age, went out into North Street to play, during which he incautiously placed his foot against one of the iron lamp-posts; there being a severe frost at the time, the poor little fellow's tongue adhered so closely to the post, that he was retained a prisoner in that state for nearly a quarter of an hour. His father, on hearing of the occurrence, immediately ran out, and with some warm water, endeavored to thaw the organ, but without effect; he had eventually to use a knife to set the prisoner free, which left a portion of the skin sticking to the lamp post. The little fellow suffered considerable pain before and after he was released from his unpleasant position. This ought to be a caution to juveniles in future how they misuse themselves with iron in frosty weather.

The following receipt for White-Washing Buildings appeared in our columns some weeks ago, copied from the *American Farmer*, but as some of our readers wish to obtain an estimate of that paper, and we have none in hand, we give it again for their benefit as well as for the benefit of those who have since become readers of the *Herald*. It is a cheap composition, and it is as good as represented, it may be of some use.—Dissolve two pounds of Potash in five gallons of water, then add two pounds of White Flour, make the whole into a paste, by stirring in the Flour, a little at a time—then in another tub, slack as much Lime as you desire to use, and when cold incorporate with the first, and apply it to all parts of your building, both inside and out—roofs and all, and you will not only have put on a beautiful and durable whitewash, but one which will render your wood-work as nearly incombustible as is desirable.

**THE SLAVE TRADE.** Not far from 200,000,000—two hundred millions—of Africans were carried to the British West Indies, before emancipation. After 178 years, not more than 780,899 remained, in round numbers, eight hundred thousand! 800,000 negroes were brought to St. Domingo from 1680 to 1776; only 290,800 were to be found in the latter year.

There are at this moment great appearances of the Slave Trade being extinguished. France is said to be about giving up that trade, and the traffic which has for some time been carried on under the patronage of "immigration" from the coast of Africa. The United States, too, appear to have guided her way into a course in which she must put down that trade in slaves which some of her citizens have carried on for the planters of Cuba. Having objected to the British visits to suspected ships sailing under American colors, she has had to pay such visits by her own armed vessels, and the result is such an interference with the trade on the American coast as must soon drive it off the seas. Secretary Cass has long been active in

interrupting the work of suppression, but now finds himself in the very instrument by which that suppression may be completed. Besides finding himself burdened with the duty which Britain has long been doing for the whole world, he is impelled to prosecute the work by the necessity of preventing a schism amongst the whites of the South, and thus in the heart of the democratic party. The Slave Trade has been advocated there on the ground of its bringing slave property within the reach of every white man, instead of its being a monopoly of the rich—it is thus regarded as a means of equality which some wish and others dread. This division, if it go on, would destroy the Democratic party, and President Buchanan is urged to stop it by closing the Slave Trade. May the Slave Trade and Slavery soon cease.—*Colonist & Atlas.*

**OTTAWA MARKETS.** November 19, 1858. Flour, per bbl. 5 75 a 6 00 Wheat—Fall, per 60 lbs. 0 00 a 0 50 Oatmeal, per bbl. 0 00 a 0 50 Rye, per 56 lbs. 0 45 a 0 50 Barley, per 48 lbs. 0 00 a 0 50 Oats per 34 lbs. 0 32 a 0 37 Peas, per 60 lbs. 0 70 a 0 80 Potatoes, per bushel. 0 37 a 0 40 Hay, per ton. 10 00 a 12 00 Pork per 100 lbs. 4 00 a 5 00 Beef per 100 lbs. 3 50 a 4 50 Tallow per lb. 0 12 a 0 15 Hides per 100 lbs. 5 00 a 6 00

**BIRTHS.** At Carleton-Place, Nov. 25, Mrs. William Rorison, of a son.

**DIED.** In the Township of Ramsay, on the 26th ult., in the 85th year of his age, James Yule, Sen., a native of Glasgow, N. B.

**STRAYED,** FROM the subscriber, two steers and one heifer, one and a half years old—alred. Information of the same will be thankfully received, and cost paid by

JOHN SMITH, 9th line, Pakenham. December 1st, 1858. 12-a

**TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.** A SITUATION Wanted by a young lady, highly qualified to teach a COMMON SCHOOL. For particulars apply at this office. Carleton Place Dec. 1st, 1858.

**LOST.** ON SATURDAY, the 27th instant, a ROLL OF UPPER LEATHER, containing FOUR seals, somewhere on the road between ALMONTE and CLAYTON. Any person having found it will please to inform the same to

J. F. BUSSEY, CLAYTON, Late "BELLAMY'S MILLS." Nov. 30, 1858. 12-a

**NOTICE.** THE Executors of the Estate of the late JAMES WYLLIE & SON find it necessary, in order to protect themselves from LOSS, to proceed at once to Collect all outstanding bills due to the late FIRM, by process of LAW—on accounts and notes are being placed in the hands of the Court for Collection.

MARY WYLLIE, JAMES WYLLIE. December 2. 12-cg

**NOTICE.** A PERSON OF SOUND MIND AND SOUND MEMORY, in any way upon Lot No. 27 in the 1st Concession Ramsay, and Lot No. 27, in the 12th Concession of Lambton, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the Law.

ISAAC MARSHALL, Lambark, Nov. 26, 1858. 12-a

**THE CANADA DIRECTORY FOR 1859-60.** With a Map of Upper and Lower Canada; To be published in September, 1859, provided a sufficient number of Subscribers be obtained.

PRICE \$8—PAYABLE ON DELIVERY. PROSPECTUS.

In the last edition it was announced that the Directory would be published in September 1859, the time has now arrived when the publisher, for such a re-issue which the publisher would at once do without any preliminary, were it not for the loss he has sustained by the Canada Directory for 1857-58—a loss of so serious a nature, that he is compelled as a precautionary measure to ascertain what degree of support a new edition of the Directory would receive, before embarking more capital and involving himself more anxiously in an undertaking that has already proved extremely arduous.

Many of those who have appreciated the value of the last edition are urgent for the re-publication. Impelled by the representations of these parties as well as that public utility and assistance which will be the knowledge of the constant change taking place in this country



