

REMARKABLE CREDULITY.

We find in the *Washington Star*, an account of a little shrewd practice on the part of a *soi-disant* Gipsy woman, who, it is not really a fortune teller, evidently knows how to find similes. Her victim was a man named Cornelius Clark, of Washington.

She went to Clark's house, after having previously ascertained that he had a sick child; and a kaid him if he wanted his fortune told, and was refused by Clark; whereupon she gravely informed him that she had a child which she could cure in a few days. Completely mystified by the woman's hints, and desiring to see his child relieved from its unfortunate complaint (it having been subject to violent fits for a long period), Mr. Clark brought his child into the presence of the pretended sorceress, who immediately commenced her work, and proposed to cure it in about three weeks. She demanded, and received, a retainer of \$5, and then performed some house-potions over it, and led it in. Under its head she placed the \$5, wrapped in a piece of paper.

Each day she visited the child, and each day demanded additional money, which Clark gave her, in sums varying from \$5 to \$40 at a time, and which she always placed under the child's head, and strange to say, the little sufferer, who had been accustomed to almost daily attacks of his dreadful disorder, remained entirely free from them during the three weeks that this "medicine woman" attended it. At last, when Clark had given her all his ready money, amounting to about five hundred dollars, she informed him that she was about to place a spell upon the patient which would forever relieve it of its pains; but that she would require the sum of \$2,000 to perform the operation with. Completely taken by the woman's words, Clark went away and mortgaged his house and lot to the Bank of Washington for two thousand dollars, receiving from the clerk twenty \$100 notes, which he placed in the Gipsy's hands, and which she disposed of as she had done with the previous amount. She then made him sit up at the head of the child, and she was in the room, consisting of a gold watch and chain, a number of bracelets, ear rings, finger-rings, breast-pins, gold shirt studs, neckers, silver spoons and goblets, to the value of about five hundred dollars, which he placed in her hands.

Now you may readily see her performance and requested Clark to go up stairs and bring various articles, and a large napkin in which to wrap the valuables. He soon returned with the desired articles, which she spread out, and laying as he supposed, all the cash, jewelry, &c., in a handkerchief upon the napkin, made the duke take it by the corners and tie all securely together and lay it under the sick child's head. She then left and did not return again. After a few days, she not appearing, and he being afraid to disturb the bundle for fear of destroying the magic spell, yet becoming suspicious that it was not right, sent to her boarding house, where he was informed that the lady had been from there for several days. His suspicion was now quite sufficiently strong to overcome his fears for the safety of his child, and rushing to the room he matched the bundle and tore it open. What was his dismay on finding nothing within it but a few copper coins and some pieces of paper cut in the shape of bank notes; every single article of value was gone, and he ruined!

HOW MUCH TO SLEEP.

The amount of sleep which persons require, varies with the age, habits and condition of men.

If we yield to nature's guidance, instinct will designate the exact quantity required for each with comparative ease and accuracy. All know that a night's full, natural sleep, gives an awaking of freshness and vigor, which invigorates bodily enjoyment for a whole day; but if sleep is broken and disturbed, it is certainly followed by lassitude of body and mind; its palpitant fact demonstrates that body and brain, flesh and spirit are recuperated by sleep; it then follows, that the more we work, the more we study, the more sleep we require.—To ascertain how much sleep each one needs, we will give a rule presently; but it is useful to know, that nature will not take too much sleep, except by violent and artificial means; if forced upon her by obesity, or other form of destructive disease, it is inevitable; but if we attempt to rob the body of its requisite amount, debility of body, madness of mind, or premature death will always result, if this violence is persevered in.—There are persons whose voraciousness of time is such, that they consider that the hours spent in sleep beyond the briefest number, are hours lost; that if they can go to bed very late, and get up very late, it is so much added to life. We once heard a man say, that no time should be lost, that a book should be always at hand, so that in waiting for dinner, or a friend, we might read, even *seré* it but a line. He practiced this. He was accused once of the greatest misdeed in the nation; his writings will live when the names of the Presidents will be repeated but once in an age. He lost his mind, and died in his prime! The truly wise will, therefore, yield themselves to nature's appointment. It is a law of our being, as beneficent as it is wise, that if we are let alone, we wake up of ourselves, as soon as the system has taken an amount of repose proportioned to the exertions of the previous day, and the usual ones of the day following. All that remains, therefore, for us to do, is to aid nature in the outset, or rather to aid acting in such a way as to interfere with her operations, by simply going to bed at a regular hour, with a mind, and body, and stomach untroubled, and with the usual food of the preceding day, and to rise in the morning as soon as we wake up of ourselves, not sleeping a moment less or more. It is scarcely possible for any one to pursue this course rigidly, if in moderate health; but with a weak or nervous system, the following delightful results: an ability to go to sleep within a few moments of laying the head upon the pillow; of sleeping soundly all night and of waking up, refreshed, within a very few minutes of the same time, for weeks together, giving as perhaps an hour more of sleep than in summer-time, because mind and body and digestion are more vigorous in winter, when nature favors us by giving longer nights.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

SCHOOL DANGERS.

Many girls and boys of promise, the great hope of life to yearning parents, are sacrificed, every year, to the cupidity of sordid, or reckless school teachers, aided and abetted by the contemptible variety of the thoughtless parents themselves. We regard public examinations and school exhibitions as a cheat and a sham, in three senses out of four. It is done for the benefit and behoof of the teacher, and to the irreparable injury of the scholar; while the poor doll of a parent has not sense enough to see through it. We have never seen to see a child of our competitor for any prize or station at school. Not long since, a gentleman of wealth from the East, consulted us in behalf of an only child, a daughter of seventeen, at school. She was expected to complete her studies, at an academy, in two months. Already she had been preparing for an examination, for some weeks. The report was, that she was so much interested in her studies, that she barely allowed herself necessary sleep; and she always ate in haste, and went to her books immediately after meals.

She had all the symptoms of a commencing decline, and she was determined to "keep up" until the close of the session. Those two months seemed to us an interminable time ahead. We felt as if she ought to have been hurried out of the school room, without an hour's delay, and driven out among the beautiful hills of her own New England, and scarcely allowed time out of the saddle to take her meals; we felt as if she ought to have been compelled to eat her meals on horseback. But the gratification which was to result to her from a successful examination, outweighed all considerations of the happiness of healthy youth. We declined giving special advice while she was at school. We have no doubt that the reaction, which will take place after the examination will, with her previous condition, send her to an early grave—as has done in multitudes of similar cases before. Parents ought to remember, that reviewing studies for an examination is for the glorification of the teacher, not for any commensurate advantage to the scholar.

A young lady, the hope of a widowed mother, and both poor, wrote, only in June last, that she was at school, preparing herself as a teacher, with a view to support herself and mother, by obtaining a position in the school of which she was then only a scholar; but, in order to do that, it was necessary that her examination should be carried to a distance. How long and how hard she had been striving, we do not know; but the struggle had been so severe, the tension so great and continued, that she writes:

"A weakness and drowsiness has come over me, from which I cannot arouse myself, and causes me almost to despair of recovery. Mere talking is a weariness. I seem as if I should sleep forever. This sleepiness is experienced, not only at noon at night, but also in the early morning. Having always ranked first in my classes at school, I have endeavored, the present year, to maintain my position; but I feel that my health is not equal to the task. It seems that the faculties of my mind are not what they once were, especially my memory. The time is drawing near when the diploma will be awarded to our class. The apprehension of a failure, on my part, weighs heavily on my mind, and I must, unless I can be aroused from my stupor state. The very efforts I make to keep myself awake in the day-time, often make me sick at heart."

Here is the case of a young brain stimulated to sheer exhaustion, while all the powers of life were failing with it. Out upon it, we say. Let the barbarous customs of the school-room be abolished; let education be so conducted as to make it a self-buoyant process, from the commencement of the alphabet to its successful close. Really competent teachers can make it a delight, instead of a burden and a bore—can make it the meat and drink of those who learn. These are practical teachers, and teachers of the future, with the rest and thanks of all the human race.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

GOLD MINES IN BUENOS AYRES.

[From the British Packet.]

The discovery of the immense treasures contained in the "Canada Honda" has put the whole Province in commotion, for every one is getting ready to gorge himself with the seductive metal. After Moral, who brought the first news on Sunday, several others have arrived, who confirm them, and all are unanimous in assuring us that since Thursday last nobody has exacted less than twelve ounces per day, whilst some, in twelve hours of labor, have succeeded in collecting thirty ounces. On Sunday we received the correspondence of St. Rodriguez, which we now insert; but we never believed that there would be such abundance of gold till we saw with our own eyes the remittances that have been made, and the least we can say is, that California and Australia are reproduced in San Luis. The gold of superior quality, for from essays that were made yesterday 21 carats were obtained. All the remittances made to this capital are in large "pepas" (suggets) for this is the joy and uproar that no one thinks of even a primary washing. We have seen nuggets of 2½ ounces of solid gold.

The description of the Canada Honda and its placers that Don Martin de Moussi gave in his work upon the mineral wealth of this Province, falls far short of what they really are; for we have been assured that to collect in a day the quantities above mentioned is not even necessary to dig into the earth. The processes hitherto known in the Province are very imperfect; the only machinery existing being that of Messrs. Zuviria and Rodriguez, who will undoubtedly obtain fabulous results, as long as others do not arrive to compete with them. The want of hands hitherto so severely felt in that locality will completely disappear, and we have no doubt of the abundant success that awaits the maniacs that will flock to the placers, thirsting for the coveted metal. This important discovery will make a new era for the Province of San Luis, that must inevitably escape from its natural isolation, to take part in the movement that will be caused by the thousands of individuals that flock to the country that proffers them such treasures.

Such is the glowing description of our contemporary, and our wonder is that any mere man, with such a prize within his reach, could stop to write an editorial upon it. We congratulate the San Luisians; the more in that it will form a near-sensible counterweight to all warlike tendencies. Humanitarianism will show that it is better than men should dig for gold than fight for it.

SYNOPSIS OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1858.

The President opens by congratulating the country on the contrast of the agitation which existed in Kansas a year ago with the peace and quiet which now prevail. Refers to the Leecompton Constitution, and reaffirms his position on the subject. Thinks that if Kansas had been admitted with that constitution, the same quiet would have been secured at an earlier day. Being perfectly willing to acquiesce in any other constitutional mode of settlement, he signs Mr. English's Bill, and it is probable that when Kansas again applies for admission she will have the population required in that bill. He goes at length into that subject, and recommends the passage of a general law, so that no State shall be admitted unless she has a population sufficient to entitle her to one representative.

Congratulates Congress on the settlement of the Utah affair without bloodshed, compliments the officers of the Army; expresses satisfaction with the course of Governor Cumming; and honorably mentions Col. Kane.

Refers to the importance of treaties recently negotiated with China and Japan, and thinks that the result in the former case justified our neutral policy.

Congratulates the country on the abandonment of the right of search by Great Britain. In reference to Central America, he says that negotiations are still progressing, and he has not yet abandoned all hope of success. He also refers to what he stated during last session in this connection. His views on the subject of the Isthmian route accord with the subject of the Isthmian route announced by Mr. Secy. Cass. His only desire is to keep these routes open—asks no other privileges from the United States than those which other nations enjoy—but he will not consent that they shall be closed through the imbecility of the se-

tion who reside near these routes. He regrets that the Mexican route has been closed, and speaks of the necessity of enforcing our claims against Costa Rica.

Alludes to Mexico as in a condition of civil war, with scarcely any hope of a restoration to permanent government. Refers to the causes which led to the recent rupture of our diplomatic relations with that country, and speaks well of Mr. Minister's efforts there. If it were not for the hope of obtaining justice from the Liberal party which now appears to be approaching to power in Mexico, the President should recommend the taking possession of a portion of Mexico sufficiently large to indemnify us for all our claims and grievances against her. Refers to that portion of Northern Mexico which borders on our territories, and says there are considerations which claim our attention there. We are interested in the peace of that neighborhood. The lawless Indians enter our settlements in Arizona, and there seems to be no other way in which the difficulty can be remedied than by establishing military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua. He recommends that this should be done in view of the fact that Mexico itself is in a state of anarchy and imbecility, and therefore unable to protect its own frontiers.

With regard to Spain, he refers to the causes which have delayed the appointment of a successor to Mr. Dodge at the Court of Madrid, and says Mr. Preston will go out with powers to settle our difficulties with that country if it is possible to settle them.

He next alludes to Cuba, and says that that island ought to belong to us, and recommends that steps be taken for its purchase, as we obtain all our new territory by incorporation with the United States. Cuba should not be an exception.

With regard to the Tariff the President reaffirms his former opinions in favor of specific duties on certain articles, and submits the whole tariff question to the consideration of Congress.

He calls attention to the Pacific Railroad, and refers to the Overland mails as showing the practicability of the route.

Among other subjects he reiterates his recommendations to establish a territorial grant in Arizona.

The expenses of the Government for the fiscal year, ending on September 30, 1858, are stated at \$73,217,947. 46 of which show a diminution on expense of the last year of \$846,598.51. The quantity of public lands sold during the five quarters ending 30th September was \$4,804,919, for which was received \$2,574,192. The military land warrants located amounted to 6,393,000 acres. Over 10 millions acres of land have been sold, under the Graduation Law of 1854, at the price of 12½ cents per acre. Over 15,000,000 acres have been surveyed, and are ready for market in Kansas and Nebraska. The report of the Indian Bureau states the whole number of Indians within our limits at 350,000. Of these 393,000 are the same being for acting as Commissioner on the road leading from the village to the 4th line. Carried.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Mattie, that Thomas Deachman be now heard in reference to his claim for extras as pathmaster. Carried.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Mattie, that Thomas Deachman be not allowed the amount of his claim as extras for pathmaster. Carried.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Mattie, that Thomas Deachman be allowed the amount of his claim for acting as Commissioner on the road leading from the village to the 4th line. Carried.

The Council adjourned for one hour. Council resumed, the Reeve in the chair. Report of John Wright's survey in accordance with the requisition of freeholders, was presented.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that no action be taken in reference to the communication of Messrs. McLean & Co., Toronto. Carried.

On the petition of Hiram H. Bellamy, it was moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that Hiram H. Bellamy be allowed the amount of his claim for acting as Commissioner on the road leading from the village to the 4th line. Carried.

On the petition of Robert Drysdale, moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Mattie, that the consideration of the petition be deferred till next sitting of Council, and the Clerk be instructed to notify him to that effect. Carried.

On the accounts of D. H. Mann, moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Mattie, that the amount of account be paid him. Carried.

On the report of John Wright's survey on the 3rd concession, to which an objection was raised by Mr. Robert James, junr.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Mattie, that the township surveyor be hereby instructed to examine the practicability of constructing a road from the government allowance, between lots 15 and 16, on the third concession, and report at next sitting. Carried.

On the report of John Wright's survey on the 4th concession, moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the report now read be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the township surveyor be hereby instructed to procure a half chain in his surveying, the expenses of procuring the said chain, over and above its cost, to be defrayed by himself. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the Council now adjourn to Wednesday, Dec. 22, inst.

D. H. MANN, Town Clerk.

That was the state of feeling upon the subject thirteen years ago, although an other civilized country had ever permitted the separation of those two great elements of jurisprudence, and it would never have found its way into the administration of justice in this country, had it not been for the stubborn obstinacy of the courts of common law in persistently refusing to give cognizance to equitable pleas. The present double system was chargeable not only with injustice in the shape of expense and delay to the litigants, but also with proving injurious to the development of the philosophical study of jurisprudence, and ought to be at once and forever done away with. From a total and immediate reform we expected not only a great public good, but an addition to the dignity of our courts of common law, and a great advancement of judicial science, and the elevation of the mind, and the enlightenment of the intellect of the members of the English bar.

MINUTES OF THE LANARK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Lanark, Dec. 6, 1858.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Council met this day. Present—The Reeve, and Councilors Scott, Mair and Mattie.

The minutes of last session were read and signed.

Communications were read as follows:—From Messrs. McLean & Co., Toronto, in reference to poll books.

From Hiram H. Bellamy, in reference to the road leading from the bridge to the intended to be erected on the 12th line.

From W. Fraser, in reference to the communication of statute labor on non resident landholders. Carried.

Politics were presented and read, viz:—From E. M. Beckett, for the use of the Town Hall.

From James Foley, in reference to the bond drawn out for Martin Tim.

From J. Quin, praying for remuneration for the time spent in attending to the Council.

From Robert Drysdale, praying that an extra sum of £30 be granted him as compensation for extras done in erecting the bridge across the Clyde.

Accounts were presented and read as follows:—From B. H. Mann, A. Campbell, and John Wright.

Mr. Campbell gave notice of a motion to be presented at this sitting, in reference to the Town Hall.

Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Mattie, that Thomas Deachman be now heard in reference to his claim for extras as pathmaster. Carried.

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Mattie, that Thomas Deachman be not allowed the amount of his claim as extras for pathmaster. Carried.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by Mr. Mattie, that Thomas Deachman be allowed the amount of his claim for acting as Commissioner on the road leading from the village to the 4th line. Carried.

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Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the Council now adjourn to Wednesday, Dec. 22, inst.

D. H. MANN, Town Clerk.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

EDUCATION.—Allow me, if you please, to trouble you with a few lines on "Education" for your popular paper.

Education.—No question presses more closely upon the heart and mind of parents, and of all who are interested in the young, than this question of education; and no one is regarded as a true benefactor than the teacher who can build up a school which meets the wants, which fills the ideal of the friends of the young.

The standard which we now before the minds of the most intelligent and conscientious parents and friends of education, is a very high one. They want true schools, genuine schools, schools free from all pretence and from all sham. They want thorough schools, schools in which the

foundations of the intellectual temple shall be laid broad and deep, and in which the builders shall go on with their work in the spirit which the poet attributes to the builders of the ancient temples.

"Who wrought with greatest care Each man and woman part For the Gods are everywhere." They want that the work shall be done as to God and not as to man alone. Some parents it is true, are content with showy schools, schools in which there shall be a great parade of accomplishments, in which the examination day or rather exhibition day, shall be the only important day of the year. Some parents, on the other hand, with the restless spirit of the age, desire schools in which everything shall be conducted on the high pressure principle, the brain shall be stimulated to intense feverish activity, and an amount and variety of studies be required sufficient to appal the heart of one of G. W. Ryan's tough old students, who can work fourteen or eighteen hours a day during the years of a long life, and sufficient to crush or destroy the delicate brain of the fair young student. But these parents do not represent the feelings or wishes of the most thoughtful and the most earnest friends of education, nor will schools, that satisfy them, permanently retain their hold upon the confidence of the community. No school will command respect which is not known and felt to be a wisely conducted and a thorough school; and the school which is known and felt to be such, whatever difficulties it may have to contend with, whatever seasons of discouragement it may have to pass through, cannot fail. Let the teachers of such schools be faithful to their highest ideal; let them be loyal to God's law, his moral, his physical and intellectual laws; his laws of mutual and spiritual as well as bodily health; let them lay out far reaching plans, and have the courage to carry out these plans, and their religious faith shall sustain them through seasons of misapprehension and misrepresentation. Ever let them calmly wait for the legitimate results to demonstrate and justify the mode and spirit of their work; let them as far as possible throw a home feeling over their schools and bring the same motives to bear in the culture of the mind and heart which prevail in the true, the religious home; let the teachers be true to their own souls and to the souls of the pupils entrusted to their care, and in time their labors will be crowned with complete success. Intelligent, conscientious pupils will understand and appreciate the thoroughness and wisdom of their work; observing and reflecting parents will see the results and in their results will discover the nature of the causes which have brought about such results; and the public mind will share with them in the conviction that the institution thus established and thus conducted meet the deep wants of the age, and is worthy of warm approval and cordial support.

Let an institution occupy such a place as this in the public confidence; let a teacher thus commend him self to the conscience and the judgment of the most thoughtful, the most devoted friends of education, and that teacher need fear no man living for the power or the opportunity of wielding an influence that shall be deep and enduring as the soul, and enduring as eternity. No throne on which king or czar sits; no such chamber in which statesmen decide upon the destinies of nations; the emblem of a truer or a nobler than belongs to such an institution as this. Its impression it makes upon the mind, the souls of the young, and those impressions will endure when nations shall have passed away, and thrones and sceptres shall have mouldered into common dust.

R. H. W. Pakenham, Dec. 6th, 1858.

THE BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE PACIFIC.

That a Railway to the Pacific will be made, and at no distant date, seems to be a settled fact, which no one will dispute. The chief engineering difficulty to be overcome is the crossing of the immense mountain range known as the Rocky Mountains. A pass north of the 4th parallel through this range is known to exist, which is some fifteen hundred or two hundred feet lower than any south of that line. This important fact, together with the comparative liveliness and great fertility of the country West of Lake Superior and North of the boundary, make it almost a certainty that this world's highway will be made through British North America;—even the Americans are forced to admit this. By looking at a map of North America, it will be evident to any one that the Valley of the Ottawa is in the direct route from the Atlantic to the Pacific via mouth of Lake Superior. The Brockville and Ottawa Railway, or at least that part of it from Pembroke to Arnprior, will form a link in this great chain of communication, and the traffic between the Pacific and New York and Boston must of necessity pass over it all, it being a much shorter route than those via Montreal or Ottawa. So the day may not be far distant when we will not only have the greatest traffic of this continent, but of the world passing our door—trains loaded with the rich productions of China and Japan, of India and Australia, besides the products of splendid settlements and large cities yet to be formed by this the Pacific Railway in the immense valleys of unexplored fertility, of Saskatchewan and Red River. What a mighty and wealthy Empire Canada will then be it is impossible to foretell.

THE MISSION.

The newspapers in the interest of the Cabaret, are not agreed as to the result of the Ministerial Visit to the Mother Country. If some of them were to be believed, the most complete success has attended these negotiations in every particular; and the grand Federation, the inter-colonial and Pacific Railroad, and a host of other minor projects have all received the sanction, and secured the assistance of the Imperial Authorities. Others of the less sanguine, and probably more reliable journalists only report that these schemes will receive "the favorable consideration" of Her Majesty's Government, and still another class have essayed to "lock the secret up" until the meeting of Parliament.

THE JEWS IN FRANCE.

Some Jews have recently received appointments to some of the high civil offices, in the government of Algeria, and the fact has been made the subject of self glorification by many members of the Parisian Press, who exult at the bare idea of the emperor showing so much of a generous spirit and liberalism towards religious opinions. They say, that "in these times of religious fanaticism, when intolerance and darkness pervade" other nations, enlightened and liberal France "shows to the world that she at least is up to the standard of highest civilization." Now we may be mistaken, but really we can see no great honor in the appointment of three Jews to office by a government, which depends so materially for its vitality on the peculiar race of people. An empty honor it is truly, when we recollect, that nearly all the governments of Europe are kept moving by the Jews, and that two Jew houses alone in Paris—the Rothschilds and the Foulds—could overturn the present government, at any moment, and are the main pillars of the financial system upon which it stands.

PETTY THIEVING.

We regret to say, that of late, the practice of petty thieving has become very common in this village and neighborhood. Articles of wearing apparel, poultry, fruit, storewood, fence rails, &c., and in several instances articles of even greater value have been carried off; and outhouses have sometimes been broken into and plundered. So intolerable has the evil become, that, in the absence of regular police, a number of the inhabitants of

the road has undergone, if the small amount of work between Brockville and Perth cannot be done immediately, so that the road can yet be running this year."

We learn from the *Monitor* that the Brockville Council have since held a Special Meeting for the purpose of considering what is best to be done in the present crisis. "A letter from Mr. Roal, chancery, lawyer, Toronto, was produced, and which stated that the late seizure of railway debentures, was no doubt illegal, and that a suit in chancery would make the sheriff refund them. The railway company, by their managing director, Mr. Watson, offered to indemnify the Council as to all law expenses if they would take legal proceedings to recover these debentures, and the Council accordingly resolved to do so on the motion of Mr. Richards seconded by Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Watson was then permitted to address the council. He explained the position of affairs as to the Railway, and asked for further aid to enable the company to open the road. He said a large amount of freight was waiting for transportation in and around Perth, and there was every prospect of doing a good business this winter. Nothing was done, however, with regard to affording the Company assistance. The members of the Council desiring time for reflection. Towards the close of the meeting a motion was made to remove the debentures from the Bank of Upper Canada, which would have been carried, had not Messrs. Dasm and Donaldson immediately run away, and left the Council without a quorum, and the Mayor had accordingly to declare an adjournment.

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That a Railway to the Pacific will be made, and at no distant date, seems to be a settled fact, which no one will dispute. The chief engineering difficulty to be overcome is the crossing of the immense mountain range known as the Rocky Mountains. A pass north of the 4th parallel through this range is known to exist, which is some fifteen hundred or two hundred feet lower than any south of that line. This important fact, together with the comparative liveliness and great fertility of the country West of Lake Superior and North of the boundary, make it almost a certainty that this world's highway will be made through British North America;—even the Americans are forced to admit this. By looking at a map of North America, it will be evident to any one that the Valley of the Ottawa is in the direct route from the Atlantic to the Pacific via mouth of Lake Superior. The Brockville and Ottawa Railway, or at least that part of it from Pembroke to Arnprior, will form a link in this great chain of communication, and the traffic between the Pacific and New York and Boston must of necessity pass over it all, it being a much shorter route than those via Montreal or Ottawa. So the day may not be far distant when we will not only have the greatest traffic of this continent, but of the world passing our door—trains loaded with the rich productions of China and Japan, of India and Australia, besides the products of splendid settlements and large cities yet to be formed by this the Pacific Railway in the immense valleys of unexplored fertility, of Saskatchewan and Red River. What a mighty and wealthy Empire Canada will then be it is impossible to foretell.

THE MISSION.

The newspapers in the interest of the Cabaret, are not agreed as to the result of the Ministerial Visit to the Mother Country. If some of them were to be believed, the most complete success has attended these negotiations in every particular; and the grand Federation, the inter-colonial and Pacific Railroad, and a host of other minor projects have all received the sanction, and secured the assistance of the Imperial Authorities. Others of the less sanguine, and probably more reliable journalists only report that these schemes will receive "the favorable consideration" of Her Majesty's Government, and still another class have essayed to "lock the secret up" until the meeting of Parliament.

THE JEWS IN FRANCE.

Some Jews have recently received appointments to some of the high civil offices, in the government of Algeria, and the fact has been made the subject of self glorification by many members of the Parisian Press, who exult at the bare idea of the emperor showing so much of a generous spirit and liberalism towards religious opinions. They say, that "in these times of religious fanaticism, when intolerance and darkness pervade" other nations, enlightened and liberal France "shows to the world that she at least is up to the standard of highest civilization." Now we may be mistaken, but really we can see no great honor in the appointment of three Jews to office by a government, which depends so materially for its vitality on the peculiar race of people. An empty honor it is truly, when we recollect, that nearly all the governments of Europe are kept moving by the Jews, and that two Jew houses alone in Paris—the Rothschilds and the Foulds—could overturn the present government, at any moment, and are the main pillars of the financial system upon which it stands.

PETTY THIEVING.

We regret to say, that of late, the practice of petty thieving has become very common in this village and neighborhood. Articles of wearing apparel, poultry, fruit, storewood, fence rails, &c., and in several instances articles of even greater value have been carried off; and outhouses have sometimes been broken into and plundered. So intolerable has the evil become, that, in the absence of regular police, a number of the inhabitants of

the village have formed themselves into an association for the protection of their property against these depredations. We understand that rewards will be offered, and other means used to bring the thieves to justice, and rid the community of the gang of worthless characters with which it is now infested.

DEATH OF THE HON. ROBERT BALDWIN.—We regret, exceedingly, to announce the death of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, which took place at five o'clock on Thursday last, at his residence. The *Globe* says, for some days past serious fears have been entertained as to the result of his illness. A general decay in the system, the result of no disease which we have heard designated, but proceeding from constitutional causes, left his frame little able to resist an active assault, and he sank in a very few days under an attack of neuralgia in the chest, having only reached the age of 56. Retired as Mr. Baldwin has been for seven years from public life, his death cannot excite so much interest as if he had been in the heyday of his career, the Premier and leader of the House of Assembly; but there are thousands who will read the announcement we make with the deepest regret, and not without a tribute of admiration to his virtues and gratitude for his services in the cause of the people.

POULTRY CIRCULAR.

Prepared for the Montreal Witness.

The poultry trade of Canada is annually becoming a branch of growing importance. Considerable quantities are annually purchased about this season by the dealers from the United States, to supply the large cities, where the consumption is immense. It therefore becomes of great consequence, not only that the birds should be well fattened, but that the killing, preparing and sending to market should be carefully and skilfully conducted, both producer and consumer to be benefited by it. Often have we seen poultry selling quickly and at full prices, while side by side others are refused and hang on hand at even a couple of cents per pound less, the fault being that these latter are badly picked and roughly packed, though perhaps equally well fattened with the others. We reprint with some slight alterations to suit Canada, some extracts from an article which was published in the *Witness* of 1st January, by which we were indebted to the *New York Tribune*. That paper says:—Messrs. Beatty make some valuable suggestions about Turkey. It is unprofitable, they remark, to feed these birds to fatten them until they get their growth. In very warm weather they do not fatten well, being inclined to wander. To fatten Turkeys well and cheaply, we must have cold weather. Cold and wet summers are very prejudicial to the young Turkey, who should be kept as dry as possible. For feeding, Messrs. Beatty use and recommend to others, good sound Indian Corn, and with it a liberal supply of Charcoal, which they consider indispensable. It prompts health and improves the quality of the flesh. All poultry raisers should remember this important fact.

Upon the subject of preparing poultry for market we repeat our directions briefly. Never kill a bird unless it is fat. Never cut off the head of a turkey or goose but hang them by the heels where they cannot bruise themselves in the death struggle and stick them with a small knife and bleed them to death. Ducks and common fowls, if diseased should be held or tied and hung up to bleed to death. Never kill your birds with full crops, you will lose more than you gain in weight. Never strangle them, so as to leave the blood in. The best plan is to tie all kinds of birds to a line drawn from post to post or from tree to tree and stick them just in the forward end of the neck.

You may pick all sorts of birds dry, if you don't tear the skin, but you must scald them afterward by dipping them suddenly in and out of boiling water. Don't scald the legs too much, whether you pick first or afterward. You must pick them clean, and the scalding makes them look plump and good.

Never draw a bird. It is worth while to pay freight on the intestines, because the meat cannot be kept sweet long after they are drawn and the air admitted inside of the body.

It is a practice of some of the best poultrymen after the birds are plucked to plunge them suddenly into boiling water, and then immediately into cold water, this gives them a clean plump appearance, and makes them fat, if they are in decent good condition when killed. Nothing however, can make a poor bird look well, while all dressing will make the best look better.

Lay the bird upon clean boards, in a cold room, laid perfectly cool, but not frozen at all times, but especially when there is a probability of damp close weather great care must be taken that the animal heat is out of them, and then pack in boxes with clean straw or sawdust so that they must not touch each other, about three or four hundred pounds in a box, filled full, mark the contents on a paper inside, and on the lid outside, and direct it to your commission merchant plainly, and send it by express, and the invoice by mail.

Never kill your birds on a damp day, nor pack them, if you can avoid it, except in clear cold dry atmosphere; and try to avoid night work, when you are tired and your help sleepy, and all of you careless.

No matter how light your boxes are they must look clean, or your poultry will not sell at first prices. In packing, press the wings close, and press the bird down hard with the breast, so that the wings and tail feathers will not come out full and then lay the bird on another course of boards. Nail tight, but don't let a nail project inward to tear the bird.

Give your name and residence in full on the bill in the box and on the invoice by mail.

Never pack in barrels if you can get good dry goods boxes, as the rolling of barrels injures the poultry. Well-packed boxes of well prepared birds, will keep sweet a long time in cool weather, and may be transported by express or by rail, and arriving in good order can be sold at the highest prices.

We trust that these remarks may enable our friends to secure a good market for their poultry, and cultivate a branch of trade to material profit and advantage.

PUBLIC MENDICANCY.

(From the New York Tribune.)

A correspondent urges us to write upon Charity and Beggary. We do not know that there is a new thought to be uttered on this grave subject let us attempt, then, merely to present old truths as tersely as follows:—

1. Of every ten dollars given to street or stall beggars, probably nine go to support and encourage idleness, recklessness, and dishonesty.

2. And yet, it will not do utterly and absolutely to refrain from giving to beggars. There are cases of real distress and suffering that can not otherwise make themselves known than by the pleading voice and by the extended hand; and we cannot afford to let human beings starve and freeze at our doors because some who solicit are impostors and reprobates.

3. Wherever it is possible, careful searching inquiry should proceed along-giving. We do not mean, of course that nothing should be given except to those who have always kept all the commands of God. Thousands are suffering from the consequences of their own vices who must, nevertheless, not be left to perish. What you have to ascertain is, that giving in the present case will not tend to encourage and perpetuate idleness and profligacy.

4. To give a dollar to a famishing idler may be a humane act, but to give him a chance to earn a dollar is an act of still greater beneficence. Yet many a good man will give away a hundred dollars this winter to keep poor men's children from want, who could have subsisted twice as many poor as he now does, at less cost—perhaps at no absolute cost at all—by giving them work instead of alms. The farmer who sets two extra laborers at work for the winter, doing his wet lands, or getting out muck from swamps, or bogs, or peat-bog, for his dry crops, will do more real good than if he gave away in charity all that this work costs him.

5. It is a dreadful lesson to teach a needy man that he can beg a dollar more easily and quickly than he can earn one. When he has sunk to the level of feeling it easier to beg than to earn, the manhood is clear gone out of him leaving space or all baseness and depravity.

6. He who says, "I won't work for six shillings per day," will beg first," evinces the poorest kind of spirit. Perhaps he is true he is more than six shillings; if so, we trust he may get it; but when labor is in excess of the demand for it, many want work and none

SEEKING AT CERTAIN DISTANCES.

The earth being globular, at a certain distance, even though our vision can reach much further, its form will prevent us from seeing objects. It has been calculated that at six hundred yards an object such as a high cannot be seen at the straight line; at nine hundred yards, two inches; at fourteen hundred yards, five inches; at one mile, eight inches; three miles, six feet. In leveling, it is usual to allow the tenth of an inch in every two hundred yards—eight inches in a mile for curvature.

7. Ten dollars given through one of our best managed public charities, such as the Association for Relieving the Poor, home for the Friendless, Children's Aid Society, &c., probably do more good than twenty dispensed directly by the giver—more than fifty given out carelessly to street beggars.

8. Every person of means should especially at this season, inquire, "How much can I afford to do for the relief of the needy?" In what way can I do most good with this sum? Through what avenues shall I apply my money to the work of mercy?—and, having satisfied him self on these points, he should proceed to act on his conclusions.

9. If we had in this city one public of general office or bureau, to which every person seeking work might repair or be directed, and there ascertain what work is wanted, and where—where those who have labor of any kind to sell and those who may want to buy labor meet face to face, without charge or requisition of any kind, we believe it would prevent more distress than all our present charity noble and necessary as it is, really does.

10. It is better to keep one man out of the slough of Pauperism than to keep two men in it. There is much more to be said; but here are the points, which the reader will ponder and amplify at his leisure.

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.—The iron was last Saturday laid as far as this place. Ducks and common fowls, if diseased should be held or tied and hung up to bleed to death. Never kill your birds with full crops, you will lose more than you gain in weight. Never strangle them, so as to leave the blood in. The best plan is to tie all kinds of birds to a line drawn from post to post or from tree to tree and stick them just in the forward end of the neck.

CORRECT SPEAKING.—We advise young people to acquire in early life the habit of using good language, both in speaking and writing, and to abstain as early as possible any use of slang words and phrases. The longer they live, the more difficult the acquisition of good language will be; and if the golden age of youth—the proper season for the acquisition of language—be passed in its abuse the unfortunate victim neglected education, is very probably doomed to talk long for life. Much is not necessary to procure this education; every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads, instead of the slang which he hears; to form his taste from the best speakers and poets of the country, to treasure up choice phrases in memory, and habituate himself to their use—avoiding at the same time, pedantic precision and bombast which show rather the weakness of a vain ambition than the polish of an educated mind.

ON THE UTILITY OF THE NEWSPAPER.—The newspaper is the greatest means of scattering information broad-cast over the world. It is a friend and a teacher. Go to the meanest cabin and you will find it there, or to the mansions of the rich and it is there, or to the grocery shops and you may perhaps find it there applied to the vile use of wrapping up a pound of soap after it has gone its rounds of usefulness. It is indispensable to the tradesman and merchant, guiding their goods and wares up to the public in the most glaring colors; it turns heralding births, marriages, and deaths, sending one man's thoughts over the world, even without being spoken. If we wish to buy or find the way to any particular place, we have only to consult its columns—if we wish to describe the country and its climate, or to make him acquainted with the improvements, produce, government and our every-day actions, just let us send him a paper, and again, if we wish to know what is doing in other countries, the advancement of the arts, shipping, market, laws, biographies of eminent men, and every other matter of interest, we will find it in the newspaper, and nowhere else. It gives us a knowledge of what is passing in all parts of the world as minutely as if he were an eye witness. The man who does not read a newspaper will find himself one century behind the world. He knows nothing of the great political questions which agitate it, or local regulations, and there is no help for him but to continue in this darkness until he gets one.

ANOTHER GOLD COUNTRY.—Major Stein, lately from Socon, expresses the opinion that Socon is more prolific of gold and silver than California; and, if a territory of the United States would yield ten million dollars annually. He says he has seen signs of wealth from the mines there worth from \$3,000 to \$5,000 and a "cord of silver" in bars, and all mined without machinery.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—A verdict of \$5,000 has been given against John A. Saal, in favor of Bertha Blattmacher, for a breach of promise of marriage. The defendant is a married man, and plead that fact in defence. But the Court has now established the principle, that a married man, as well as a single one, is liable to punishment for trifling with the affections of unmarried females.

A COTELY GOVERNMENT.—The Falkland Islands contain a population of only twenty-seven men, women and children, and yet the British Parliament lately passed the following salary appropriations to the officers of the colony:—Governor, \$500 per annum; magistrate, \$400; chaplain, \$400; surgeon, \$400; surveyor-general, \$300; first clerk, and acting colonial secretary, \$300; second clerk, \$150; clerk to stipendiary magistrate, \$86; schoolmaster, \$32; magistrate's department, \$192; total, \$2,886 a year. It is understood that all the salaries are pocketed by three or four persons.

HOW TO KEEP EGGS FRESH.—Be sure to have the eggs fresh; put two or three dozen in a colander, pour boiling water over them, and as soon as they are dry, roll each one in a paper, as lemons are put up, and stand them on the small end. I kept eggs last winter this way, without freezing, in the cellar-way, when everything in the cellar froze solid. I have those now that I put down in July, as fresh as new ones. To be kept in a cool, dry place.

A MOVEMENT HAS BEEN SET ON FOOT by Hugh Torney, Esq., for the construction of a Macadamized Road from Bel's Corners in Meade to Arapahoe.

A FORTUNATE INVENTOR.—We have just learned, says the *New York Observer*, by a private letter from Paris, that Professor Morse has received in Paris the first instalment (100,000 francs) of the testimonial of the ten European Powers.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas by last Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 10th of October, A.D. 1856, made between Daniel Regan, of the Township of Pakenham, in the County of Lanark, in the Province of Canada, Yeoman, of the first part; and John Baird, (the young-r.) of the Township of Ramsay, in the County and Province aforesaid, miller, of the second part; the said part of the first part, secured to the said John Baird the sum of Forty-one pounds two shillings and six pence, at the time and in the manner following: that it is to say, the same to be paid on or before the Tenth day of October, A.D. 1857. Did grant unto the said John Baird, &c. his heirs and assigns forever, all that parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Pakenham, in the said County of Lanark, containing one hundred Acres, be the same more or less, being composed of the East half of Lot Number THREE, in the SEVENTH Concession of the said Township of Pakenham; subject to a proviso, that if the said party of the first part should pay unto the said John Baird, the said sum of Forty-one pounds two shillings and six pence, in manner and at the time aforesaid, then the said Indenture of Mortgage to be null and void. And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said sum, and whereas, by said Indenture of Mortgage, the said John Baird is empowered, in case of default being made in the payment of the said sum, or any part thereof, at the period aforesaid, to make sale and absolutely to dispose of all and singular the said tract or parcel of land and premises, or any part thereof, either by Public Auction or by Private Contract; and at or for such price or sum of money as he may see fit, in pursuance of the said Power of Sale, he sold by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at the house of the said John Baird, on the Eighth Line of the Township of RAMSAY, aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY the FIFTH day of JANUARY 1858, at the hour of TWELVE O'CLOCK, Noon, unless the said sum be previously paid; and that a conveyance thereof will be made by the said John Baird, to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns.

BIRTH.
At Spring Bank, (Ramsey,) on the 9th inst. Mrs. W. Wilkie, of a son.

DIED.
At Brockville, on the 25th ult. very much regretted, Henrietta Louisa wife of James M. Lawler, Esq., aged 27 years.

At his residence, Spadina, near Toronto, on the evening of the 9th inst. the Honorable Robert Baldwin, C.B., in the 56th year of his age.

BROCKVILLE MARKET.
Brockville, Dec. 8, 1858.

Flour, per 100 lbs.	10 8 11
Buckwheat flour per 100 lb.	6 0 10
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	10 0 11
Wheat—Fall per 60 lbs.	5 0 13
Barley, per 48 lbs.	3 0 6
Timothy Seed, do.	2 0 9
Hay, per ton.	10 0 12
Corn, do.	3 0 3
Peas, do.	3 0 3
Potatoes per bushel.	2 0 2
Butter, per lb.	10 0 13
Eggs, per dozen.	9 0 10
Port, per 100 lbs.	25 0 23
do. per lb.	25 0 30
Mutton, per lb.	4 0 6
Veal, do.	2 0 4
Butter, in rolls per lb.	9 0 10
do. firkins.	9 0 10
Turkeys, per pair.	2 0 3
Geese, per pair.	4 0 5
Potatoes, per bushel.	3 0 3
Hard wood, per cord.	12 0 15

OTTAWA MARKETS.
December 8, 1858.

Flour, per bbl.	5 75 00
Wheat—Fall, per 60 lbs.	0 00 00
Oatmeal, per bbl.	0 00 00
Rye, per 48 lbs.	0 00 00
Barley, per 48 lbs.	0 00 00
Oats per 34 lbs.	0 32 00
Peas, per 60 lbs.	0 70 00
Potatoes, per bushel.	0 37 00
Hay, per ton.	8 00 11
Port per 100 lbs.	4 00 15
Beef per 100 lbs.	3 50 40
Butter per lb.	9 12 00
Hides per 100 lbs.	0 00 05

PERTH MARKET.
Dec. 8, 1858.

Pot Ashes per cwt.	4 50 00
Port per 100 lbs.	5 50 00
Beef do.	4 00 00
Wheat per bushel.	0 90 05
Oats do.	0 30 05
Barley do.	0 70 00
Potatoes do.	0 40 05
Flour per barrel.	4 50 00
Oatmeal do.	4 50 00
Butter per lb.	0 12 00
Eggs, per doz.	0 10 12
Hay per ton.	7 00 00

NOTICE.
THE BOARD for the Examination of Teachers, will meet in the School House, at Carleton Place, on Tuesday next, 21st Dec. at 10 o'clock, forenoon.

MUNICIPAL BY-LAW.
By-law to establish the Government allowance for Road between Lots No. 15 and 16, in the front half of the 4th Concession of the Township of Beckwith, on the Compas Line, lately run between said Lots.

Whereas, a Petition has been presented to the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith, setting forth that the Government allowance for Road between Lots No. 15 and 16, in the front half of the 4th Concession of the said Township, has been opened for a great many years as laid down in the Township of Beckwith, in the Meridian Line, lately run between said Lots, and whereas, the course of said allowance for Road is considerably altered; and whereas, it is necessary to the public good to finally establish the said allowance for Road to the middle of the said Concession on the Compas Line, instead of the said Meridian Line.

And whereas, by the Act 22d Victoria, Cap. 99, powers are granted to Municipal Councils for stopping up, altering, widening, diverting or selling any original allowance for Road in their Municipality.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith, in Council assembled, that the Government allowance for Road between Lots No. 15 and 16, in the front half of the 4th Concession of the Township of Beckwith, do and is hereby established on the Compas Line, instead of the Meridian Line, and that the land taken up by said Meridian Line be exchanged or sold to the proprietor of said land in lieu thereof, subject to approval or confirmation of the County Council.

NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with the Provincial Act 22d Victoria, Cap. 99, section 308,—that the above is a true copy of a By-law to be passed by the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith at their meeting which shall be held at the Town Hall, on the THIRD MONDAY in January next, being the 17th day of said month, at noon—of which said By-law all parties interested are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

FOR SALE.
An excellent SINGLE CUTTER. Apply to GEORGE McPHERSON, BELLS CO., Carleton-Place. 14

PROCLAMATION!
THE ANNUAL TOWNSHIP MEETING of the Township of Beckwith, in Council assembled, will be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of January next, at the hour of TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

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APPRENTICE WANTED.
WANTED, an Apprentice to the Tanning and Currying Business; a Boy about 17 or 18 Years of Age. Apply to WILLIAM MORPHY, Carleton-Place, Dec. 14, 1858. 14

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Port per 100 lbs.	5 50 00
Beef do.	4 00 00
Wheat per bushel.	0 90 05
Oats do.	0 30 05
Barley do.	0 70 00
Potatoes do.	0 40 05
Flour per barrel.	4 50 00
Oatmeal do.	4 50 00
Butter per lb.	0 12 00
Eggs, per doz.	0 10 12
Hay per ton.	7 00 00

NOTICE.
THE BOARD for the Examination of Teachers, will meet in the School House, at Carleton Place, on Tuesday next, 21st Dec. at 10 o'clock, forenoon.

MUNICIPAL BY-LAW.
By-law to establish the Government allowance for Road between Lots No. 15 and 16, in the front half of the 4th Concession of the Township of Beckwith, on the Compas Line, lately run between said Lots.

Whereas, a Petition has been presented to the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith, setting forth that the Government allowance for Road between Lots No. 15 and 16, in the front half of the 4th Concession of the said Township, has been opened for a great many years as laid down in the Township of Beckwith, in the Meridian Line, lately run between said Lots, and whereas, the course of said allowance for Road is considerably altered; and whereas, it is necessary to the public good to finally establish the said allowance for Road to the middle of the said Concession on the Compas Line, instead of the said Meridian Line.

And whereas, by the Act 22d Victoria, Cap. 99, powers are granted to Municipal Councils for stopping up, altering, widening, diverting or selling any original allowance for Road in their Municipality.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith, in Council assembled, that the Government allowance for Road between Lots No. 15 and 16, in the front half of the 4th Concession of the

