

ed to be the result of volcanic action. So general have been these changes, and such has been the regular laws regarding their formation, that geology can read in the rocks not only the progress of the world's creation, but is enabled to divide into distinct and well-defined periods assigning to each rock its proper time of formation. (2.) Assuming the hypothesis that they have been formed by secondary causes, the distinct order of their strata is thus ascertained. The upper strata of the earth have been formed over the lower strata of the earth. The upper stratum has been the bed for the deposit of still another formation, and in this manner has the crust of the earth been built up over the world's history. (3.) As a verifier of Scripture, geology would be of little value were it not for the fossil remains of animals found in the different strata of the earth's surface. Here we find the fossils of animals which lived and died long before man appeared in the world. Remains of both marine and terrestrial animals are encased in those rocks as memorials of ages past and gone. By means of these we can not only read the local changes in the world at those periods, but we also can trace out more general conclusions, tending to render more worthy of confidence the Scriptural account of the great changes of the world's history. (4.) We may mark out the history of the earth into distinct periods. First in descending we find the tertiary formation, where only a few shells fish form the connecting link with the period succeeding it. In the lowest formation of the tertiary period even these disappear. Below the tertiary is a second called the paleozoic, in which the rocks of the earth have been discovered over one thousand different species of animal life, none of which exist at the present day. Still below this is a third period with an entirely different class of animal beings, and underneath this a fourth period, called the azoic, in which no fossil remains of animals exist. This it is to be observed that there are four distinct periods before the modern period in which man appears, and each of those periods has its several subdivisions. (5.) The lapse of time in each of these geological periods cannot be rightly estimated unless we examine more minutely the objects which are contained in the rocks of the Mississippi. The same occupied in the formation of those enormous deposits, allowing for the immense quantity of the soil which is swept into the Gulf of Mexico, could not have been less than 10,000 years, an estimate below rather than above the true time. And yet the formation of the modern period, which includes shell-fish and true plants, is not less than 10,000 years. Here are one hundred distinct fossil forests in which trees have grown up, died, sank into the earth to be succeeded by another forest, and so on for a hundred times. (6.) In the whole of these several periods the same laws remained the same. The sun, the dew and the rain fertilized the land. Distinct impressions of rain are found in the coal formation. The same rain water directed the affairs of the world by the same inscrutable laws. (7.) We find in these several periods a great and varied development of the species peculiar to each period but no improvement in any kind. In the paleozoic period we find no higher order of creatures than fish. We see vegetable productions of great size but with no variety. Something resembling the brake, is found in that period growing to the height of 200 feet. The middle period was marked by the addition to the race of animals. Reptiles of every description peopled the earth. Some with wings for flying, some with feet for walking on the land, some with fins for swimming in the sea. Still there was no evidence of any higher order of animals or of man. In the tertiary period we find animals akin to our own times. Reptiles have shrunk in their dimensions. The mastodon, the mammoth and the megatherium walked the earth. Still we see a gradual rising in the nature of things. Yet there is no transit from one species to another. Each has its own period of life. One is swept away and another succeeds it. We ask now, does the succession here laid down coincide with the evidence of the Bible. Dr. Chalmers speaks on this point. Some may ask how do we know that the first verse of Genesis coincides with these periods. May not a geological period have intervened of which we have no record? The reason is evident because, if so, there would be a break in the order of succession and the gradual introduction of each period which is legitimated on the different strata of the earth. It is the opinion of Dr. Smith, that there was an interval between the creation of the earth and the first formation, was briefly ascertained. Others again, object to the use of the word day as applicable to a longer period than the real four hours. We know that when God separated the light from the darkness, the morning and the evening were the first day. From this it is evident that the proper meaning of the terms is the daylight portion of the day. In the Hebrew are many instances in which the word day is used for an indefinite period. Some of these are in the day when God created the heavens and the earth. "The great and notable day of the Lord." See it is impossible to find in the Hebrew a word expressing an indefinite period of time better than the word day which is used in the Scriptures. A distinguished writer of the present day has the following ingenious explanation of the word day, in his consideration. He begins by asking in what manner this revelation was made to Moses. Was it by audible words, or by visions of the senses to be described? It is more probable that the acts of creation were represented to him by a series of pictures passing in review before his eyes, each period of creation called in the Bible a day being a separate representation, and, therefore, Moses called each one of these periods a day, that being the most appropriate word in the Hebrew to express a period of indefinite duration. But some object to this on the ground that it is a violation of the commandment. To this it may be answered that the work of creation was accomplished in six days or periods of time, and "He rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made." We have no evidence to disprove the fact that this seventh day continued from that time down to the present. This present age of the world is the seventh day. As the Lord having finished his work of creation, is still resting from his labor, and so will continue to rest till the end of time. This is the view taken by Hugh Miller, and the lecturer remarked that this last view of the subject was his own also. In concluding this portion of his subject, he remarked that the Scriptural narrative of the creation was the best summary of geological science extant, and to any reflecting mind, the entire harmony of the two accounts of the creation would be a still stronger proof of the truth of God's word. III. By a comparison with the Scriptural narrative of the creation to show the truth of the geological account of the same event, the geological account may be written upon the formation of the earth's crust, the truth of the inspired narrative. And now let us remember what was the first act of creative wisdom in the order of creation. It was the creation of light. There could have been no more appropriate introduction in the great work than this great agent of

The Queen's order to the Council authorizes the issue of £475,000 in notes of the Bank of England, in the amount specified by the Bank Charter.

Respecting the peace prospects there is a mass of crude and contradictory statements, but made on such feeble grounds that they have ceased to influence even the Bourse. Meanwhile preparations for war don't slacken.

Kars had been conquered by famine; the garrison, 8000 strong, had surrendered to the Russians. No particulars, except that Gen. Knietz and another escaped from the city. The Hebrew text declares it as a mere hasten the advance of Omar Pacha, General Williams was sending a flag of truce to offer capitulation. It is believed the garrison surrendered, as there were only 8,000, and they were too weak to cut their way through Omar Pacha was near Kutais, which place the Russians held in force.

In the Crimea 30,000 Russians attacked the extremity of the French lines, and after several hours fighting were compelled to withdraw.

Russia had opened a new lot of fifty millions roubles at St. Peterburg in Hamburg and Holland.

Respecting the prospect of peace, there is a mass of contradictory statements, but they have not progressed a step. Palmerston and Panmure urge war.

The rest of the Cabinet, supported by Napoleon, suggest the propriety of embracing the present opportunity for peace.

Naples publishes a convention, defining the rights of neutrals.

Liverpool Cotton Market—Cotton advanced one-eighth of a penny at the beginning of the week, but fell of. Sales 66,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

Provisions unchanged and quiet.

Both armies were comfortably housed and provisioned.

The Austrian army has been reduced to a peace footing.

The only intelligence from France is that the assistance of the Bank alone prevented considerable financial embarrassment at last settlement day.

Money in good demand at unchanged rates.

American Stocks—No quotable change.

Consols 88.

It is known that differences exist in the Cabinet. Palmerston holds out the threat of a dissolution of Parliament over the heads of his colleagues.

The Paris correspondent of the Times repeats the assertion that a treaty of alliance and alliance has been signed between France and Sweden, and only waits ratification. He also states that the appointment of the new Russian Envoy of Denmark is wholly political.

Correspondent from the Crimea state that a heavy fire is kept up by the Russians on the north side.

The London Morning Advertiser of the 1st ultimo, a journal generally supposed to echo the sympathy of Viscount Palmerston, contains the following significant allusions to certain rumors of a Pacific character:—

We learn from a quarter in which we have every reason to place reliance, that within the last forty-eight hours, the prospects of peace, which for some days previous were deemed so bright, have become much checked.

The universal belief in this country was that propositions of peace were being by Austria in the cause of Russia to Louis Napoleon and that our Government was not disposed to agree to the conditions proposed. We are now assured that it is at present, whatever it may have been before, just as open as the air.

It is said that Lord Palmerston has determined not to accept any terms of peace, now that Parliament is so near the usual period of meeting, without, in the first instance, obtaining its acquiescence in the terms proposed. This would be a wise and patriotic course, and we trust that the noble lord has determined to adopt this course.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN EGYPT—A letter from Alexandria, of the 26th, states that the Egyptian Government has recently put into execution the decision of the Divan, relative to the abolition of Slavery. Not only is it forbidden to buy or sell slaves in Egypt, but all those in the possession of private individuals are told that they are free. All of them immediately left, and the first result has been, that paid servants have become very exacting as regards wages.

A CLERGYMAN OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH MAY BE MADE A SLAVE.—It was lately decided in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, sitting in Dublin, in a case fully argued, involving the question of the legitimacy of the eldest son of a clergyman of the United Churches of England and Ireland, whose parents were married by the father himself, in the usual form of solemnization, as set forth in the Common Prayer Book, that the marriage was legal. The decision was made by Judge Crampton, two other Judges concurred in it. The Chief Justice did not sit in the case.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Invention for a period of FOURTEEN YEARS, from the date thereof, to

JOHN CONDELL, of Kempville, in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Inventor of a New plan or principle for the construction of an Artificial limb.—Dated 21st November, 1855.

Mr. Nightingale has stated that his daughter has no intention of returning home at present. She has written home for forty notes for presentation by her to the various regimental and general kitchens.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—An apparently inexhaustible supply of nitrate of lime has been discovered in the farm of Mr. James Pease, about six miles from Staunton. On examination some specimens were found to contain large portions of pure saltpetre, and in all nitrate is strongly apparent.

THE INVASION OF THE 21st.—The Chicago Democrat of Friday the 21st instant, says that large numbers of men are drilling nightly in different parts of the city generally in out-of-the-way places and unfrequented streets, and it is asserted that they are Irish secret military associations destined for the invasion of Canada.

ries, now spreading light and information among the people, containing about 2,000 volumes, many of them standard works, and some of them the best in our language. A Municipal Library has also been founded, which will be of great importance to all public officers.

Our Roads and Bridges had begun to feel the quickening influence of our improving funds, and were gradually presenting an improving appearance every year; old roads were made passable, and new ones opened; new bridges built and the old repaired; and a balance retained in the Treasurer's hands at the end of each year, to meet any contingency that might arise. But low stands matters with us now! Our steady progress has received a check, with but one exception, no improvement has been made on our highways, with Township funds, during the present year, although a dozen petitions, signed by over 200 names, from all parts of the township, were presented to the Council, for aid to open and improve roads and repair bridges; and although the following facts, that some of our leading Roads were nearly impassable, and concession lines were still unopened after the period of 34 years, to the great annoyance and inconvenience of the people; that it was painfully apparent that the statute labor was utterly inadequate to meet the present demand for improvements on our roads; further, that any reduction in taxation that could be effected, would not be known or felt by more than half of the rate payers in the Township, as it would not on an average be more than a shilling to each of them; and although the other rate payers would be sensible of the increase in their taxes, yet, justice demands that it should take place; inasmuch as the raising of a small surplus for road improvements, served in some measure to modify the injustice and partiality of that part of the law bearing on statute labor, which presses with comparative lightness on him who is not able to pay, and a capax, would have caused the improvement of our roads, to press more easily on all. These facts were forcible and undeniable; yet, in the face of them, and acknowledging their force, our Council reduced the taxation.

Let us now examine the result. One of the bridges on the eighth line had got out of repair, and a committee of the Council were sent to examine it. On the day the assessment was levied for the present year, they reported on the state of the bridge, and stated that a new one was indispensable. They estimated its value at £15 or £20, and it was still expected that there would be, after the reduction of the Taxes, a surplus of more than £300, to be committed to the State for the purpose of the improvement of our roads, to press more easily on all. The lowest offer the committee received, and the one with which they closed was £75 10s 0d, thus, expending on one work, more than twice the amount of the surplus for the year, and rendering improvement, in all other parts of the township, impossible for the present year. The municipality would have been about £40 in debt, had it not been for the strict-forward and many course pursued by the present Council who left a balance in the Treasury of about £50, after expending, during the two preceding years, on the highways, in nearly all parts of the township, between seven and eight hundred dollars. Such is the result of the financial management of our would-be economists; all their clamors for a reduction of taxation, were not based upon knowledge, but on ignorance and prejudice. To the lowest motives that animate the minds of the community did they apply, and the course is retrograde, and their policy detrimental to the best interests of the township. But it has become apparent to all who are conversant with our affairs, that this cannot be continued for another year; for at the present time, some of our bridges are in danger of breaking down, and no means on hand of repairing them. The question will naturally arise in many minds, what object had the Council in view in bringing about such a state of things, and what were the motives, and unavoidable results? They are men of sufficient understanding, to know what they have done, is wrong; thus, to cripple our finances and trifle with our affairs; to spend their time, while in Council, in idle gossip, and occupying fifteen sittings of the Council, at so much per diem, like so many nothing, in the way of doing nothing. It is the answer to this question is easily found. The fact that they have a craving desire for popularity; to gain in their surrender their better judgment, and prostrate their independence. Measures are not considered on their proper merits, but examined with a view to their effect on the popular election. Thus, their policy is not founded on principle, vacillating and unstable, passing measures utterly inconsistent with each other on the same day.

They however, have high example to plead as their excuse, and keep them in countenance; for in these days of coalition politics, we also are blessed with a Council, composed of a few Tories and faded Radicals, and hence arises our present state of rapid declension.

This state of things makes it the duty of all our intelligent and liberal-minded men perfectly clear; and it is to be hoped that they will not be wanting to themselves, or to the best interests of our Township, at the coming Election.

TRUE ECONOMY.

Ramsay, Dec. 31, 1855.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, under date of the 4th inst. says:—"It is impossible to separate what is true from what is false in the Peace rumors. It is not doubt true that all the Cabinets are anxious for peace, but it is equally true that no candid man could say that negotiations are going forward—as at the utmost, preparatory steps only are being made. Austria maintains the validity of the treaty of Dec. 3, and hence all attempts of other German States to exercise a pressure on the Western Powers, with the view to pacification, have been completely paralyzed. Austria, moreover, is now ready to accept the interpretation given to the third of the four Vienna Conference points. Prussia has urgently demanded at St. Petersburg that Russia should name the conditions to which she is ready to submit. Russia's reply to this demand of Prussia is affirmed to be conciliatory, but vague. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg shrinks from the difficulties attending proposals that it may have the modification of the rejected. The Cabinets of Munich and Dresden promised to a more influential position by the policy of France, have also essayed to influence Russia. The measures they took to that end were highly approved of at Paris but it remains to be seen whether they will be successful. Our best politicians are evenly divided. Some think peace near, and others distant. The most reliable indicate that the state of affairs stands thus:—

"There has been no communication whatsoever from Russia. A communication has been made by the Austrian Government through the French Minister at Vienna, to the French Government embodying the terms which Austria is prepared to propose to Russia as an ultimatum. This communication was submitted by France to England, and is now under consideration by the two Governments. The terms are a great advance upon any yet offered and might be accepted by all round, but they are the terms of Austria, not of Russia. Austria does not guarantee to join the Allies if the ultimatum is rejected, but only to break off relations with Russia. At this point the matter rests."

We are requested to intimate, that Mr. William Earl will deliver a lecture on the subject of Temperance, in this place, this evening at 7 o'clock. A collection will be taken up at the close of the lecture.

RETURN OF THE ST. SYLVESTER EXPEDITION—DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO UPSET THE RAILWAY TRAIN.

Quebec, Dec. 26.

The two parties of the 16th Regiment which left Quebec on Thursday last, for the scene of murder of Corrigan, have returned to Garrison. Monday morning, and on their arrival, they were met by St. Mary's in carole, arrived on Monday morning, and on their arrival, they were met by the Police from Montreal, which it was intended they should support if requisite, although any clue to the whereabouts of alleged murderers; nor was there any opposition or resistance offered by the inhabitants of St. Mary's district. But we regret that the connection with the return of the force detached direct to St. Sylvester, have to record an act of friendship and civility, hitherto, unprecedented in Canada. That the destruction of the whole party was premeditated, is too evident, from the following particulars, which we have on undoubted authority.

The soldiers, under command of Captain Armstrong, and the Police under Capt. Ermatinger, amounting together to some 80 or 90 men, having reached the Craig Road Station of the Richmond Railroad, embarked in special train at 8 P. M., on Monday. The train had not proceeded 500 yards from the station, when the cars began to jolt violently, and the locomotive and tender went over the embankment, dragging the cars of the track. The locomotive and tender were turned over completely into a ditch. The engineer miraculously escaped unhurt. Fortunately, all the Soldiers and Police remained stationary in their places, at the command of their officers, otherwise, the cars must have been upset and fatal consequences ensued. To this circumstance, and the slow rate at which the train was going, must be attributed the escape of all on board; for from the crowded state of the cars with muskets, bayonets, ammunition and accoutrements, besides the men, a capax, would have caused the destruction of the whole party. As it was, not a single casualty occurred—the only consequence of the infernal design, being injury to the locomotive.

Constable Reynolds, of this city, on looking out of the cars, observed a man move the switch and run away, as soon as the cars stopped, jumped out, pursued and arrested him. This person proved to be one A. Ramsay, in the employ of the Company's contractors, and admitted that he had been told to act as he did by Kelly, his boss. Upon this information, J. Kelly, switch-tender, was arrested; also a third party, suspected of being implicated in the attempt, and it was with difficulty that the troops and police were restrained by their officers from taking summary vengeance on the prisoners. Kelly is said to be a brother of one of the fugitives, but we refrain from comment this morning, but facts speak for themselves.

The County of Lotbiniere and Megantic exist in open defiance of all law and authority, and party spirit is now so fearfully rife, that vigorous measures must be adopted forthwith, if it be at all intended to punish crime, and preserve the country from factions strife and bloodshed—that troops be immediately sent back to St. Sylvester, and the military force, to the arrest of the fugitives, but until rescued, and order has been enforced, and peace restored in this rebellious district.

THE MONSTER MORTAR.

We have every reason to believe that the difficulties experienced in constructing a monster gun or mortar, are likely to be overcome through the genius and skill of our scientific countryman, Mr. Robert Mallet. The monster to be welded together longitudinal bars, so as to form a cylinder, failed in the hands of one of the ablest English engineers, from the circumstance that the long-continued high temperature maintained during the process of welding, produced a temporary softening of the metal, and rendered it essential to the strength of iron for artillery purposes. In Mr. Mallet's mortar the cylinder is formed by a series of flat rings, fitted on one another by flanges, and slamped together by strong external bolts. The force exerted by the explosive gas is chiefly lateral and not longitudinal, and it is impossible to burst the cylinder in a direction at right angles to its axis, and only a small force comparatively to separate these rings in a direction parallel to the axis. We understand that one of these mortars has been completed at Millwall, and the shell already cast. The dimensions are startling. Instead of the 13 inch shell (the largest hitherto constructed) the new mortar is carrying thirty pounds of powder inside, and one has to have a shell 26 inches diameter, weighing about 2,400 lbs., and charged with half a ton of gunpowder. The range will be about half as far again as that of the 13 inch mortar. Hence a dozen such shells would have left Sebastopol in ruins.—*Dublin Daily Express.*

ROYAL APPOINTMENTS.

The "Times" announces that Her Majesty's most gracious intention is to bestow some mark of favor on the widows of several distinguished officers who have fallen before Sebastopol, or met their death in consequence of wounds received during the siege. Thus, two sets of apartments which have recently become vacant in Hampton Court Palace have been assigned, the one to Mrs. Shadforth, widow of Colonel Shadforth, who was killed at the first unsuccessful attack on the Redan on the 18th of June; the other to Lady Forbes, widow of Sir Arthur Forbes, who died at Paris a short time ago from the effects of the wounds which he received at the Battle of Inkermann. Again, the only appointment to the Royal Household which has been recently vacated has been given by Her Majesty to Lady Chetworth, whose husband died after receiving no less than seven wounds at Inkermann, having conducted himself with the utmost bravery during that eventful day.

AMERICAN TRADE.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for the present month, in its review of the state of commerce in that country, gives a very favorable view of our prospects. About the first of November, there was a very general panic created by the then recent increase of the rate of interest in England, and it was supposed that the specie of the United States would be rapidly transported across the Atlantic, and paralyze trade on this side. Such anticipations, however, have been realized. France, from the present aspect of affairs, the reverse appears likely to be the case. The exports of flour, wheat and corn, have been large—the government have large payments to make from the treasury, and the supply of gold is encouraging. The banks were as sound as in the best of times, and owing to the large stock of provisions which they hold, the high price, it is but reasonable to expect that a healthy business will be transacted during the winter.

This looks encouraging for Canada.—Our trade flourishes and grows feeble, according to the view of the United States Market. Reciprocity has now so intimately linked our commercial property with that of our neighbors, that hereafter, when they are hard up for cash, we shall also feel our pockets more or less affected, and whenever money is plenty with them, a fair share of it must find its way north across the River St. Lawrence.—*Ontario.*

They had an exciting Wolf Hunt in Beekmantown, Clinton Co., U. S., recently, and succeeded in slaughtering five wolves. At the close of the sports, the company voted to give the bounty to a worthy citizen of the town who had lost his house and barn a few days before, by fire.

PROVISIONS IN GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent writes: "The following important and interesting details:—The distress is so great in Germany, that in many places the inhabitants have been driven to public-spirited, enterprising and practical. The state of things, you may be sure, that has produced this revolution must indeed be urgent. Some of the results already attained are worth being made known. A Hanoverian manufacturer, for instance, of the name of Legerstorf has in the neighborhood of Hannover, at a place called Linden, erected an eating-house for the poor, which supplies food for 2,100 persons daily, at the cost price. Part of them fetch or send for their dinners and eat them at home, part avail themselves of the tables, and heated and heated dining rooms. The establishments employed 34 pairs of hands in a kitchen, fitted up with six cauldrons heated by steam. The present apparatus is equal to delivering 3,000 portions a day, and with the help of two more steam cauldrons could supply 4,900. By the employment of 34 pairs of hands, instead of 600 women, who would waste each of them at least half a day in cooking for those 2,100 persons, at least 216 whole work days are saved. The firing of the one establishment (one single salting) of the five hundred dried families would cost at least sixty shillings; the actual output for the meat and vegetables of the individual households, and the produce of the broken meats and offal is a clear profit over the economy of the many separate cookings. A portion, or serving containing one quart of strong soup, with vegetables, and a piece of meat 24 oz. costs 1 1/2d, and this price leaves a surplus towards the wear and tear of utensils. The arrangements have been found so beneficial for the poorer classes, that in Hamburg already two similar establishments have been formed and are in full activity; the police force being necessary to control the ardor of the customers; in Bavaria, where the Government has required the local authorities through the land to erect similar ones, the plan has already been adopted in many towns; in Berlin the seat of intellectual civilization, they have already got so far as to propose it for imitation.

The preparations of bread is also a subject that just now, in these hard times, excites public attention, seeing that, though the prices remain the same, the size of the loaves becomes "small by degrees and abominably less." It is pointed out that in the grinding of corn at least 12 to 20 per cent. of the whole quantity of grain to be ground is turned out as bran, of three different degrees of fineness, while according to Liebig's wheat contains only two per cent. of indigestible lignous matter; that this bran is used only as fodder for animals, while it contains 60 to 70 per cent. of the nutritious elements of wheat flour. The separation of the bran from the flour by the process of bolting is one that this necessarily requires a stock of flour by this method or one-fourth, without materially improving the nutritious qualities of the bread. Certain it is that the Westphalian bread, made of unbolting rye flour, and other bread in imitation of it, such as the bread served out to the soldiers here, although more cheaply produced, is purchased readily by the poor, and is not so objectionable as the good-looking white bread, on account of its nutritive and other wholesome qualities. Another indication is arising from the price of bread in which the baker's trade is still carried on by small masters, with two or three assistants at most instead of applying machinery and the most recent discoveries in chemistry towards diminishing the cost of production. In Amster a semi-stock market has just been formed with a capital of 250,000 fl., for the purchase of unadulterated and cheap rye bread for the million. In Stuttgart a manufactory of bread was opened on the 5th of November, which turns out 500 lbs. of bread every 45 minutes and in the 24th hours (for the demand for their article exceeds the supply) employ 100 men, and one has to work twelve to work day and night) 16,000 lbs. Six journeymen bakers are constantly at work, while only at rest, one has a holiday; 10 in all. The flour is kneaded in a long trough by means of a main spindle running along it, which is kept revolving by manual or other force; the warm water necessary for the process is obtained by passing the water pipe that conveys it through the chimneys of the three ovens, which are constantly baking the dough is kneaded very long (I believe that is the technical term) in short time and better than the human hand can turn it out; the machine not only does its work cleanly, but keeps itself clean—that is to say, it does not require any human labor to keep it of dough clinging to it. The bread produced by this method is not only sold a trifle below the price fixed by the police, but is also slightly and well-tasted that customers little or it every time an oven is drawn, or the little van that carries it out is sent off from the door. The present amount of daily production is 100,000 lbs., the maximum that the present establishment can turn out; it is proposed, however, to extend it to a capacity of 300,000 lbs daily while at the same time two similar bakeries are proposed for erection on a still larger scale.

IF THE POSITION OF RUSSIA.

If the position of the Russian and sufferings of Russia, it would be found that some of its official personages and press. A little discernment may stand as instead of a regular correspondence from St. Petersburg. We may not learn details, but of results and general tendencies we may fully certain. The divergence of the sentiments expressed is a guide to a just conclusion. The Emperor and his Generals speak a somewhat different language, while both vary widely from the *Northwestern Bee*. Alexander has been moderate and dignified in his addresses, as a man should be whose every word is weighed by Europe. Prince Gortschakoff places the blame of the war on his retreat to the north side; he shows the enormous losses of his army, the unavailability of his old position, and comforts his troops by reminding them that they will be no longer exposed to an "infernal fire." It is left to the priests, and to those writers who address the population of the capital, to show that the war has been long and weary for the Russian army. The absurd harangues of the St. Petersburg press display the nakedness of the land as much as the subdued tone of each imperial speech. If anything hopeful could be urged, it would be unnecessary to publish boasts which must move the ridicule of Europe. If the Russians had been victorious on any important point—had they taken Sebastopol, or a French division at the Silvestri, or planted their flag on Kars, they would be able to confess with candour their eventual defeat at Sebastopol. Were there union in the Czar's counsels, content among his nobility, enthusiasm in his people, confidence in the hearts of his Generals, and hope among his armies, we should have a less theatrical and unreal description of the universal glory that prevails and of the cheering expectations that maintain it. The *Northwestern Bee* has published an article evidently intended for the purpose of Europe. It records opportunely in time with the alleged revival of negotiations. The writer so doubts, as not obtaining any terms for the country by signing

The Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

CARLETON-PLACE, JAN. 3, 1856.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

The Municipal Elections, through Province, take place on Monday next some places, usually as much interest as at the general election, for of the House of Assembly. When it that our Township, City and County are the little Parliaments, where a large of the local business of the country is ed, it is not strange that a good deal should be manifested in the election. Taverns, Schools, Roads and Bridges may other things, directly affecting rights and pockets of the people, are at these Councils, and it is very important that suitable men should be selected; men of large minds and liberal views, and who have at least a competent knowledge of business. In some of the Townships, County, the Councils are anything but they ought to be or even what they trust the people will turn out in full str Monday, and elect Councillors, of which we need not be ashamed.

Our County has a more than ordinary just now, in the selection of judges, men as Councillors, on account large amount at stake in the Brock Ottawa Railway; and over which, the County Council has some kind of We understand the prospects of this somewhat brighter than they were time ago; and that there is good to believe, that it will be proceeded with Spring, and at an early date, carried successful completion.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC

The war news, this week, is embroiling following telegraphic despatch. It feared that the fall of Kars into the Russians will have an unfavorable on the peace movements.

The Pacific left Liverpool at 2 on noon on the 15th. She passed the Cape of Good Hope at 12 o'clock, 160 miles from the English Parliament opens on January 10th.

Considerable misunderstanding existed between Palmerston and his colleagues.

her power of prolonged resistance. The allies, it is expected, will be content with a little more to gain more they must prepare for a conflict in the future. The writer of "The War Beginning in East" is not a man to influence his readers. He starts by paradoxes which no one will accept, and then proceeds with a boldness which carries little conviction. It is a singular proof of the ignorance which prevails in Russia when a public writer deems that Europe will believe in the profound strategy of the abandonment of Sebastopol. This explanation of the events of September was received at the time with ridicule, although just admiration was not withheld from the General who with such skill and coolness saved the remnant of his shattered force. But we now have the whole repeated, and supported with arguments worthy of the cause.

It is useless to refute, or even to ridicule, the assertion that "the Russians crossed to the North side as one changes his dress or selects another path;" but we may point out the folly of losing the respect of the world for what was really achieved by an absurd claim to complete success. The Northern Bee is as confident in its predictions as in its boasts. We are told that the purple dress of Sebastopol is not off for a time, but that the Czar will give it a new one by the genius of Tottleben and his companions. The petty victory of the Western Powers was unworthy of record, and will be speedily effaced. Their sole trophies are craps and black dresses, their armies are reduced to the verge of despair. Whatever Russia suffered was only the result of a momentary want of preparation—because she had not sufficient railroads, or guns of the same range as those of the enemy. Thus she has met with a slight reverse; but, on the other hand, she defeated the British, she met them while they were in their last victory, she will instinctively recur to the words of Pyrrhus. So the writer goes on:—The French will only be successful by means of the Jews; the Anglo-French alliance may be broken up in a day by any reverse; nations of Europe, momentarily estranged, are rapidly assuming their former sympathy for Russia. The army of Gortchakoff is unsatisfactory; the allies have landed on spots of no importance; whatever ships they may bring will be received by the Russian gunboats. We have quoted these dishonorable and foolish misstatements, not from a desire to expose them, but rather that they may throw a light on the language of the West, and that it may be seen that the Czar is willing to concede all that the deity can grant. It must be remembered that all writing in St. Petersburg is at least negatively official. If not the direct production of a government agent, it contains only what such an agent will approve, or is encouraged to do. Therefore, be considered to speak what the Czar wishes his subjects and neighbors should believe. There can be no doubt that when the war is spoken of as only now beginning in earnest it is the wish of the imperial cabinet that the Russians should be encouraged to believe that their opponents are terrified into a treaty. Probably both objects are included. The waverers at home and abroad are to be strengthened in the idea of Russian invincibility; the noble and the trades of the capital are to believe that a determination to resist will lower the tone of the allies; while the peace-makers at home and the West, and the irresolute or secretly sympathetic in Europe, are to be confirmed in Russian leanings by the spectacle of an indomitable people and the prospect of an endless war.

But if the idea was good, the execution has been indifferent. We can gather nothing from the present disclosure that the Czar was to persevere. An apology for ill success would command more respect than a gross and absurd denial. But what could carry the greatest weight would be a statement detailing some of that means by which Russia can support the campaigns that are to come. It is useless to affect a mystery about things which cannot be concealed, or, in such a contest as this, to pass over with affected contempt the opinions which are current among men. Throughout the Old and New Worlds there is but one language. Everyone speaks of the humiliation of Russia. Statesmen compare nations when the wish of a Czar was enough to stay any scheme of improvement throughout the East with the present time, when hastily raised levies of Asiatics have defeated his disciplined troops, and the Ottoman Porte weak and distracted thought it best, never gives a thought to the verge which Russia has crossed, and is so powerful. Two years since military critics, man of sober judgment, declared that both history and their own observation induced them to place the Russian troops on an equality with any that could be brought against them. Now it is proclaimed, without denial, that they are inferior to those of our nations, whose chance of war has opposed to them, the presumption is that the army of the smallest European Power might face with assurance of success an equal force of the Czar. It is said that more than 300,000 Russians have been buried since the Pruth was crossed; it is said that the recruiting force for the army is every day more difficult; it is said that the nobles are discontented and disloyal, angry at the loss of these who till their lands, and anxious for the ease and luxuries of peace. The serfs who supply the armies are stated to dread the hour which drags them from their home to fight in a war which they feel to be unjust and unprofitable. Religion, even under the goad of the priesthood, ceases to inspire them with enthusiasm enough to do away with the necessity of chains and handcuffs. The finances of the empire are said to be wasted; the revenues of the Church, savings of the State, are nearly gone; manufactures are at an end for want of material; commerce is carried on by the treacherous aid of a neutral port. These are the opinions which prevail in our every land beyond the Russian boundaries. They may be exaggerated—they may be false; but they exist, and influence the world. It is for the others and the press of our times, when they are untrue, to correct them, if they are exaggerated. Let the Northern Bee descend to details, if it has anything that can be truly or even plausibly urged. Let it labor to convince men of judgment, and not to impose on the prejudiced or the ignorant. If it may, then, some measure benefit the Power which it serves; at present that class of friends from which people commonly pray to be preserved.

LARGE TREES.—A grove of immensely large trees has been recently discovered in California, in comparison with which it is said the largest trees in the old world are only like stunted shrubs. One of them is described as being 350 feet high and 107 feet in circumference. Several of them have been cut down, partly out of curiosity; but the American press call upon Congress to protect them from wanton destruction. The New York Herald, in speaking of them, says:—

These California monsters, we doubt not, of the same genus, though perhaps not of the exact species, of the ancient cedars of Lebanon. The California grove is in about the same latitude, the same altitude (4,500 feet above the sea), and has the same climate as those mighty forests of the mountains of Lebanon, from which King Hiram supplied the timber for the building of Solomon's Temple. Of those Lebanon forests only some half dozen gnarled and shattered relics now remain near the summit of that lofty range; while in California we have a grove of the most magnificent specimens coeval with Solomon and David. There they have stood, and have continued to grow, while kingdoms, empires and dynasties have risen and disappeared; and there they stand, the living patriarchs of three thousand years! To these venerable giants upon a basis of adversity stands the discovery of America, and the advent of the year of our Lord 1848, when an incident of some forty years ago!

NEW INVENTIONS.
A MACHINE FOR CUTTING WOOD.—Frederick Field, of Michigan, has obtained a patent for a wood-cutting machine, which promises to be very profitable, especially if the wood is required to be very short, as in railroads, grates, and stoves. The cutting paratus is a double circular saw, balanced central pivot, so that one person, with hand, can cause it to cut a log which has rolled on to a slide, into wood of any desired length, with remarkable rapidity. Its wood-saving capacity over the axe may be inferred from the fact that it cuts a cord of wood from the log in ten minutes, and help sufficient to keep it in constant operation with an engine of ten or twelve horse power will cut fifty or more cords of wood per cord. A machine, and the only one yet built, is now in operation near Three Oaks, Michigan, cutting wood for the Central Railroad. The parties interested are desirous of doing an interest in the entire patent, or of the right for one or two of the States, or terms as will insure the purchaser a good success. They are willing to guarantee a capitalist or company engaged in the business all the success that may be derived therefrom. Further information may be obtained of Fowler and Wells, New York.

IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE.—D. J. Bailey, of Elk Grove, Wis., has invented an improved washing machine and measures to secure a patent for it. It is a business all the success that may be derived therefrom. Further information may be obtained of Fowler and Wells, New York.

SEIZURE OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT.
FILLIBUSTERS FRUSTRATED!
New York, Dec. 24.
Shortly after 2 o'clock to-day the U. S. Marshal received a despatch from Washington ordering the seizure and detention of the steamer Northern Light. Officers were accordingly sent on board, but Mr. White, the counsel for the Transit Company, declared that she should sail at her usual hour—3 o'clock. Subsequently, however, he and the U. S. District Attorney's office to see what arrangement could be made. The result of this interview is not known. About 3 o'clock the Northern Light left her dock with three U. S. officers on board. The Northern Light returned to the city. The revenue cutter fired blank cartridges to bring her to, without effect. She then sent a shot two or three rods ahead of her, and the steamer stopped and was compelled to return.

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.—We have received St. John papers to the 19th inst. The Observer of the 18th, alluding to the Liquor Law, says: "All parties concerned are now busily engaged in making preparations for the important change, which will be effected on the 1st of January next, by the operation of the new prohibitory law. We welcome the new deal in liquors as rapidly as possible, disposing of their stocks on hand; those who are future private use; and those who cannot so provide themselves, are bracing themselves up to take things hereafter as best they may."

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. GREG.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of the Rev. Mr. Greg of St. Paul's Church of this city, who on a visit to his friends in the neighborhood of Toronto. Mr. Greg's loss will be felt deeply, and his friends and acquaintances, and the congregation to whom he was endeared by his amiable and truly christian character eminently displayed during his pastoral ministrations, but he will be deeply lamented by all classes of citizens, especially by the poor, to whom he was ever a kind-hearted friend, ready to sympathize with them in their troubles, console them in their afflictions, and minister to their necessities to the extent of the limited means at his disposal. In all the relations of life, as a Minister of the most High, as a husband, a christian and a citizen, Mr. Greg merited, as he certainly held the esteem and love of all who knew him and he is now receiving the reward promised by Christ to those who love Him.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

NARROW ESCAPE OF REV. DR. DUFF.
The Edinburgh Witness understands that two letters have been handed to the Rev. Dr. Duff, who is at Alexandria, describing the narrow escape from shipwreck of the steamer in which that eminent missionary sailed from Trieste. A tempest suddenly arose in the Mediterranean, though at the time sailing the weather was unusually serene. The vessel was obliged to abandon or was driven from the usual track. The fires on board were extinguished by the waves breaking in, and the steamer was rendered comparatively unmanageable among the islands of the Levant. At last, however, she reached Alexandria, though four days behind the appointed time, and the Rev. Dr. Duff, who Southampton for India had been obliged to proceed a day before the arrival of the Trieste steamer. It was questionable whether Dr. Duff would not lose his passage through Suez, though every effort was being made on the 5th, when we wrote to hasten him and his friends forward in time. This is at least the fourth narrow escape which Dr. Duff has made at sea.

POSTAL REFORM.—Another difficulty in the transmission of British newspapers is overcome. We are happy to learn that the Post Office in this city has been notified, by a telegraphic despatch from the Postmaster General, Department at Toronto, that information has been received from England, that the United States' transit penalty on newspapers will in future, be left for collection in Canada on delivery as before. This cures the Halifax route difficulty, which has been such a nuisance, since the recent Imperial regulations took effect, and we are glad that our own Postal Department has succeeded in getting it removed. Such reforms are the best answer the Postmaster General can give to the abuse bestowed upon him in certain quarters.—*Montreal Gazette.*

FAN-CLUB SOLDIERS.
Though it is somewhat singular and extraordinary to talk of a soldier with a fan, yet the use of that article is so general in Japan, that no respectable man is to be seen without one. The fans are a foot long, and sometimes serve for parasols; others, instead of parasols, are used as fans, and are decorated with landscapes, birds, flowers, or ingenious sentences. Upon their journey they make use of a fan, which has the words printed upon it, and tells how many miles they have to travel, what time they are to arrive, and what the actuals are. The etiquette to be observed in regard to the fan requires profound study and close attention. At feasts and ceremonies, the fan is always stuck in the girdle, behind the sabre, with the handle downward.—*Hiltheds.*

SYMPTOMS OF FREE TRADE IN FRANCE.—Since the first two or three months of the Exhibition, there has been much talk of a complete modification of the customs' dues in France. And there is now a rumor of all prohibitions being shortly abolished, and a duty of 20 per cent. becoming the maximum of what is in future to be applied to foreign products. The two decrees issued, one before the opening of the Exposition, and the other a short time back, the first fixing a duty of 20 per cent. upon prohibited goods exhibited at the Crystal Palace; the second fixing the same duty upon prohibited merchandise seized during the Exhibition; the data upon which the French Government means to abandon its system of protection, and gradually to completely remodel all commercial tariffs.

IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE TOO HIGHLY THE EFFECT OF THIS DISCOVERY ON THE ARTS.
THE DAGUERROTYPY BUSINESS.—There are about 10,000 daguerrotypes in the United States, taken daily twenty pictures each at an average of \$2.50, giving 200,000 pictures at an expense of over half a million of dollars.

AUSTRIA AND ROMÉ.—The Emperor of Austria has transmitted a sum of 340,000 francs to the Pope, as a contribution towards the erection of a memorial in honor of the "Immaculate Conception." It is understood that his Majesty has adopted this mode of testifying his own personal joy at the conclusion of the concordat with the church of Rome, in preference to any other, as affording the best sign of his own solemnity to the dogmas laid down by the holy church.

A PRUSSIAN MURDERER.—From Galignani's Messenger, we learn that the tribunal of Potsdam, a few weeks ago, pronounced sentence of death on the widow of a surgeon, named Matygo, who was found guilty of poisoning her husband; of complicity in poisoning the female companion of her lover, the barber Kage; of murdering the son of the said Kage with a hatchet; of having excited to the murder of the daughter of the said Kage, and also of her own son. The sentence on her head is to be cut off by the common executioner.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY AT BABYLON.—Col. Rawlinson has just discovered among the ruins of ancient Babylon an extensive library, not indeed printed on paper, but impressed on clay tablets, containing many more volumes than any library of the present day. The tablets contain, besides the most important branches of knowledge. These tablets contain facts and arguments which, in his opinion, will have no small operation on the study of the sciences to which they relate, and which throw great light upon biblical history and criticism, and the history of our race.

TEACHERS, ATTENTION!—Perhaps the greatest educational event of this century is the publication of JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS. There are Ten Charts in all each measuring 34 by 52 inches, and the set contains 300 illustrations, including numerous diagrams, illustrative of the most important natural principles of the Natural Sciences. Besides the essential diagrams found in the ordinary textbooks, these charts contain several original illustrations, and possess the merit rarely found in school-books—of being entirely original in their conception, and of being so arranged as to be highly ornamental to a school-room and obviate the necessity of philosophical apparatus which would cost from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Price of the set of ten charts neatly colored and mounted and accompanied with an explanatory key (a bound book), \$15. The same neatly colored and mounted, without cloth and rollers, \$5 per set.

BOOKSELLERS, TEACHERS, AGENTS, AND ALL INTERESTED IN EDUCATION, are respectfully requested to address the Publisher, ADOLPHUS RANNEY, No. 195 Broadway, New York.

MR. RANNEY HAS ALSO THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE that he has just published by HOWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of "The Scalpel," and acknowledged to be the first Surgeon in America, the copy-right of a work entitled WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, from the Cradle to the Grave; adapted exclusively to her instruction in the Physiology of her system and all the diseases to her critical periods; with an appendix on the propriety of limiting the increase of family.

SECOND CLASS TEACHER WANTED. For School Section No. 8, in the Township of Ramsey. Apply to WILLIAM HOUSTON, ANDREW PATERSON, Trustees. Ramsey, Dec. 26th, '55. 16-g

SINGLE SLEIGH FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a new Single Sleigh, well made and ironed in a superior manner. WILLIAM DOHERTY, Jr. Ramsey, Dec. 26, 1855. 16-g

RAILROAD HOTEL. THE Subscriber takes this method of announcing to the inhabitants of Carleton-Place, and the traveling public, that he has opened a HOTEL, in his large and commodious building, on Brice Street, in this Village, where he will be happy to attend and administer to the wants and comforts of travellers and others, who may favor him with a call. Good Stabling on the Premises. ROBERT METCALF, Carleton-Place, Dec. 28th, 1855. 16-g

WANTED. IN Union School Section, No. 2, a Second or a good Third Class Teacher, (none other need apply) to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, JOHN WATT, Trustees. Darling, Dec. 24, '56. 15-a

IMPERIAL FIRE MARINE AND Life Insurance Company. Head Office for Canada, QUEBEC. Where all claims will be adjusted through the Company's Agent, DAVID CAMPBELL, RAMSAY, Commissioner in the Queen's Bench, Town Clerk's Office, near the TOWN HALL. Dec. 1855. 15-f

PUBLIC LECTURES. IN consequence of a change of arrangement, the Rev. Thomas Wardrope, of Ottawa City, will deliver the second of the course of Public Lectures, in the Temperance Hall, Village of Almonte, on the Evening of Tuesday 8th January. Subject—Woman's Rights. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Lecture to commence at half-past 6, precisely.—Admission Free. MATTHEW ANDERSON, Sec'y of Committee. 15-t

FUR CAPS AT ALMONTE!! THE Subscriber begs to intimate, that he will dispose of his Stock of FUR CAPS! (which is large), at PRIME COST! For the Ready Cash. MATTHEW ANDERSON, Almonte, Dec. 24, '55. 15-f

DENTAL NOTICE! G. W. EBERSON, WOULD respectfully inform the Residents of Almonte and vicinity, that he has been compelled to postpone his visit to that Village, until the First Monday in February. Perth, Dec. 24th, 1855. 15-a

NOTICE! ANY Person found Trespassing upon the undivided Lands in the Township of Pakenham, after this date, without any permission, will be prosecuted as the law directs, namely:—The East of lot No. 10 in 9th Con. West 4, No. 8 & 10th West 4, No. 25 & 7th West 4, No. 23 & 11th West 4. The two lots mentioned will be sold on reasonable terms. For terms of Sale, please apply to the Proprietor, if by letter or post-paid, SAMUEL DICKSON. Pakenham, Dec. 24, 1855. 15-a

WANTED. A SECOND CLASS TEACHER, FOR School Section No. 2, in the Township of Almonte, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply to PETER CAMPBELL, THOMAS LYNES, Trustees. Almonte, Dec. 18, '55. 15-a

DRIED APPLES. THE Subscriber offers for Sale 100 Bushels Dried Apples at his Grocery, in Smith's Falls, for sale shillings and six pence per bushel. 15-a ELIAS BROWN.

WANTED. BY the Subscriber, 2000 Saw-Log, Pine, Basswood, Birch, Elm, Oak, Soft Maple, White Ash, Hemlock & Butternut. Also, 500 Cords of Pine or Cedar Shingle Blocks, for which the highest cash price will be paid. J. T. BECKETT WITH. Smith Falls, Dec. 21st, 1855. 15-a

By the same on 13th Nov. Mr. Adam Holley, to Miss Sarah Jones, both of Antisima. By the Rev. L. Warner, at Guelph, on the 7th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, F. W. Galbraith, Esq., to Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Wright, Esq., all of the town of Guelph.

DIED. In Ottawa City, on the 27th ult., Eliza, wife of Mr. Robert Blyth.

MARKETS. Ottawa, Dec. 28.
Flour—Millers' Extra s. a. d. a
Superfine, per bbl. 48 0 0
Farmers' per 196 lbs. 0 0 45 6
Fall Wheat, per bushel 60 0 0 6
Spring, do. 0 0 0 0
Oats, per bushel, 196 lb. 0 0 35 0
Rye per bushel, 56 lbs. 5 0 0
Barley per bushel, 48 lbs. 5 0 0
Peas, per 60 lbs. 0 0 3 3
Beans per bushel, 0 0 6 3
Corn, per bushel, 0 0 5 0
Potatoes, per bushel, 0 0 a 10
Hay per ton, 0 0 0 60 0
Straw per ton, 65 0 60 0
Onions per bushel, 4 0 a 0
Butter—Fresh, per lb. 0 a 10
" Tub do. 0 9 a 10
Eggs per dozen, 0 0 9 0
Pork per 100 lbs. 40 0 a 37
Beef per 100 lbs. 35 0 a 32 6
" per lb. 0 5 a 0 4 1/2

NEW HOTEL. THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has rented for a term of years, that large and commodious House and Premises, lately occupied by Gerrard McCrea, Esq., in the Village of Springtown, in the Township of Bagot, which he has fitted up and furnished as a First Class Hotel. The House has been enlarged, and additional Stables and Sheds have been erected. No effort will be wanting on the part of himself and attendants to entertain travellers or others who may patronize him, in a manner equal to what is surpassed by any similar establishment in the County. The Table will be furnished with the best of the country can produce. The Bar will be supplied with Wines, Liquors &c. of the most approved Brands. The Stables are extensive and comfortable, and will be under the charge of careful Hostlers. He has also on hand for sale by wholesale, a large stock of Liquors and High Wines, of the best quality, which he will dispose of at low rates for cash. The Cabinet Making business, will, as heretofore, be carried on at the Village of Renfrew, under the charge of Mr. James Mills, where every article in that line will be manufactured in the best of style and sold at the cheapest rate. ROBERT C. MILLS, Springtown, Bagot 1st Jan. 1856.

MONEY TO BE LENT. FROM ONE TO A FEW Hundred Dollars to be lent on good security. Apply to GEORGE ELLIS, School Teacher, North Gower, Carleton County, Canada West. 16-a

MISSIONARY MEETING. THE Anniversary of the Branch Wesleyan Missionary Society in Carleton-Place, will be held (D. V.) on Thursday evening, the 17th inst. Chair to be taken at half past six o'clock, P. M., by Robert Bell, Esq., M. P., P. M. Doeherty and his Choir will also be in attendance. Carleton-Place, 2nd Jan. 1856.

BIRTH. At Ramsay, on the 17th ult., Mrs. Walter Gardner, of a son.

BIRTH. At Burford, on the 7th December, the wife of Mr. John Neilson, jun., of a daughter. In Perth, on Wednesday, the 28th Nov., the wife of the Rev. D. C. McDowell, of a son.

MARRIED. On the 20th ult., by the Rev. J. W. German, Wesleyan Minister, at the residence of the bride's brother, in Greenbush, Mr. Alanson Bacon, of Smith's Falls, to Miss Louisa Bates of the same place. By the Rev. J. Borland, on the 5th instant, George Wray, to Margaret, widow of the late Mr. James Erries, all of Toronto. By the same, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, Harvey Porter Wilcox, of Normandale, County of Norfolk, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Peter Milton of Toronto. By the same, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., John Caulfield, to Margaret Johnston, both of Toronto. By the same, on Thursday, the 13th inst., Samuel McDonald, of the township of Blanchard, C. W., to Mary, daughter of Mr. John McDonald of Toronto. By the Rev. J. Gemley, the 17th instant, in the Wesleyan Church, Adelaide Street, James Marmion, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, to Mary O'Neal, both of Toronto. By the Rev. Mr. Baxter, on the 4th inst., Mr. Benjamin Foster, of Huntingdon, to Miss Mary Newton, of the same place. By the Rev. John L. Kerr, on the 4th of September, Mr. Geo. Johnston, to Miss Margaret Chambers, both of Antisima. By the same, on 18th Sept. in Antisima, Mr. Thomas Clark, to Miss Sarah A. Telford. By the same, on the 28th September, in the Wesleyan Church, Proton, Mr. John Wesley Armstrong, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, both of Antisima. By the same on October 9th, Mr. James Graham, of Beverley, to Miss Ann Darrah, of Melancthon. By the same, on same day, Mr. Edward Anderson, to Mrs. Eleanor Reel, both of Melancthon. By the same, on October 22nd, Mr. Isaac Allen, to Miss Susan Johnston, both of Melancthon. By the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, on Jan. 1st, Mr. Thomas Cummings, of Drummond, to Miss Ellen Hopkins, of Lanark. By the Rev. Wm. Coleman, in the Wesleyan Church, North Gower, Nov. 13th, Mr. James Pratt of Marlborough, to Miss Catherine McGee of North Gower. By the same, in Richmond, Dec. 29th, Mr. James Brady, to Miss Catherine Johnston, both of Marlborough. By the Rev. Kennedy Creighton, Dec. 6th, Mr. James Johnston, of Smithville, to Miss Dorothy E. Paulding, both of St. Catharines. By the Rev. Wm. Savage, on the 3rd ult., Mr. Geo. Passmore, to Miss Elizabeth Bendall both of Dorchester. By the Rev. Claudius Byrne, at Burford, on Saturday the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Richard Chapel of Thorold, County of Norfolk, to Miss Mary Ann Moore, of Simco, County of Norfolk. By the Rev. N. F. English, Nov. 29th, at the residence of the bride's father, Chatham, Henry Carter, of the township of Chatham, to Caroline Jordan, of the town of Chatham. By the same, Dec. 3rd, Mr. John McCarty, to Miss Sophia Gray, both of St. Catharines. By the Rev. W. H. Poole, on 30th of November, at the residence of Rev. Levi Vanderburgh, Peterboro', Mr. Patrick Lindstrom, to Miss Mary Ann Morton, of Ontario. By the same on 30th Nov. at the Wesleyan Church, Peterboro', Mr. Alexander Paragon, to Miss Elizabeth, both of the township of Smith. At the residence of the bride's father, on the evening of the 30th ult., by the Rev. James Smith, Esq., Mr. Robert McCloy of Newnan, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. James Smith of Newnan.

TEACHER WANTED. FOR School Section No. 14, in the Township of Ramsey. There is a comfortable dwelling house for the accommodation of the Teacher. Apply to the Trustees. JAMES GREGG, ALEXANDER YULL, JOHN MCCARTON, Ramsey, Jan. 2nd, 1856. 16-g

THE MONTREAL WITNESS, WEEKLY REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER. THE Witness is divided into the following departments, viz:—First page, News;—second and third pages, Articles selected from a great variety of the best English, American and Canadian papers;—sixth page, Mother's Department, Young Men's Department, Agricultural Department;—seventh page, Miscellaneous, consisting of Poetry, Religious and Useful Articles and Extracts;—eighth page, Current and Advertisements. THE CANADIAN REVIEW, a monthly paper, compiled with reviews of and extracts from New Books, and the CANADIAN MESSENGER AND JOURNAL OF MISSIONS, also a monthly paper, will be sent without charge to subscribers for the MONTREAL WITNESS! THE Witness is published on Wednesday Morning in time for the early mails, and the price per annum is 12s 6d, if sent by the office strictly in advance. Five copies sent to one address for 60s. All communications should be post paid and addressed to JOHN DOUGALL, Witness' Office, Montreal. 16-g

