

Foreign News.

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

The Royal Mail Steamship Niagara, from Liverpool 10 a.m. on the 12th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 13th inst., arrived at noon to-day. She has 51 passengers for Boston, and \$1,080,000 in specie.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The Times' city article says the demand for money was moderate. On Friday there was £140,000 and £350,000 in gold withdrawn from the Bank.

Couls' closed on Friday at 9 1/4 to 9 1/2 for money and 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 for account.

The auction in the Bank of England had decreased £177,000.

MARKETS.

Flour dull and declined 2 1/2; buyers demanded a further reduction, and there were some forward sales at 4 1/2 to 5; red American 11-34 to 13-7; white 12-10 to 14-6. Corn dull at 6d lower. Pork dull. Lard dull and slightly declined, and quoted at 59s. 6d. Pot ashes steady at 25s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.; peats steady at 29s. 6d. to 30s. Sugar heavy and 1/2 lower.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Couls' 9 1/4 to 9 1 1/2 for money, and 9 1 1/2 for account.

The London Gazette officially announced the elevation of Sidney Herbert to the peerage under the title of Baron Herbert.

The weather had moderated, and a thaw had become almost general throughout England.

The London Times understands that Mr. Baring will succeed Lord Derby as under Secretary of the War Department, and that Lord Derby will take Mr. Baring's place in the India office.

The Ice-Hive Mills at Manchester, owned by Mr. Lamb, were destroyed by fire on the 11th. Loss over \$25,000.

FRANCE.

It was stated that a negotiation was pending between France and all the continental States for the abolition of passports.

The Post's Paris correspondent says the Governments of Italy, Spain, Greece, and Turkey are contemplating a reformed tariff in accordance with that lately concluded between England and France.

It was reported that a project for a law for transferring the Bourse property to the State will be submitted to the Legislature.

The Bourse on the 11th was quiet but firm. Rates closed at 67 1/2. 20c.

ITALY.

The intelligence from Gaeta was contradictory. One despatch asserted that an armistice for ten days had been signed, another report says the Piedmontese had doubled their vigilance and activity before Gaeta, and the Paris Monitor says the negotiations for an armistice remained without result.

PRUSSIA.

A general amnesty for political offences was expected in Prussia.

It was officially announced that the new King had assumed the title of William the Fifth. He centered on Prince Murat, the title of Grand Cordon of the order of the Eagle.

CHINA.

The following is from a government telegram:—The whole army had left Peking excepting 1,500 men remaining at Moscow and reached Tsen-tsun on the 17th. The treaty with the Emperor's consent was signed over the walls of Peking. Lord Elgin was arranging for the residence there of Mr. Bruce, the English Minister. Mr. Bruce in the meantime winters at Tien-tsin.

The Russian Ambassador had ratified a convention at Peking, confirming the privileges of Russia on Amoor River, and extending her commercial advantages.

NEW ZEALAND.

A desperate engagement was fought on the 6th of November, in which the natives were completely defeated, and had their chief killed.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 11.

The Moors not having fulfilled the treaty, it is said that Spain is about to occupy the principal forts in Morocco.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

FORTLAND, Jan. 30.

The steamer Bohemian arrived here about nine this morning. The Edith arrived off the Needes at noon on the 18th.

The Bohemian has 60 passengers. She signaled the Anglo-Saxon off Cape Horn on Friday morning.

FRANCE.

Assembly deliberation is expected to appear declaring that should Piedmont make war on Austria she must expect no aid from France.

Many preparations were being made in France of great magnitude.

It is stated that the Bank of France has expended a further sum of gold, amounting to £3,000,000 or £4,000,000, since the publication of the 25th of January last. They are understood, however, to have purchased about £16,000,000 of gold in Germany.

SPAIN.

The ministry sent to the Cortes that the Spanish navy had received orders to act in conformity with the policy of neutrality; it was consequently intimated that Spanish vessels at sea had been signalled by foreign troops, with directions to fire.

ITALY.

It was believed that King would be summoned on Monday next to Gaeta. The Swedish

has resolved to attack by sea without delay. All that has been said of the substitution of ships of other countries for those of France purely in convenience, as well as the non-recognition of the blockade of Gaeta, whether by Russia or Spain. Any ship entering the country is considered to be in violation of the blockade, by virtue of the rights of war, to the fire of the Sardinians.

ENGLAND.

The Times' city article of Thursday evening says the English funds were firm in the commencement of this morning, but closing prices ultimately the same as yesterday.

In the discount market today the demand is moderate. About 12,000 sovereigns were taken out of the bank to-day for America.

The railway market is flat, owing to the falling off of traffic.

The Bank of England rate of discount at present is 4 per cent. in advance of the terms at the principal continental cities. Transactions can be effected at 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. on bills; Hamburg, Frankfurt, and Amsterdam, 1/2 per cent.

The Times deprecates the secession movement, and thinks that the Southern Federation would become the Real United States, as far as territory, property, and the railways are concerned, and is doubtful whether the connection between New York and New England, on the one hand, and Illinois and the neighbouring States on the other, could long survive a total separation.

Liverpool. Markets, 17th. Business has been seriously impeded since Friday, owing to the cables being broken and the railways blocked, and it is doubtful whether the connection between New York and New England, on the one hand, and Illinois and the neighbouring States on the other, could long survive a total separation.

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The Coming Struggle.

It was a sad day for the world's history when father Adam ate the forbidden apple; for ever since then, not only has the ground brought forth thistles and thorns—the perplexity of husbandry—but the moral world has been as crooked and perverse as can possibly be imagined. We have plenty of human thistles, and as to the thorns, they cannot well be more numerous. The Nimrods or men hunters, are as common, and about as thick as leaves in autumn. The right which should be might, is oftentimes trampled under foot, whilst gigantic wrong and brazen faced tyrannies reign rampant from north to south, and from east to west; for turn we where we will, the millions are slaves, the few are rulers; but we fancy and much that discouragingly we can see glimpses of "good times coming." What is, will not always be, and oppressed and downtrodden humanity will soon rise and demand "an I not a man and a brother?" Everything indicates an approaching struggle between despotism and liberty, which we doubt not, will result in favor of the latter; for it cannot be, the wrong will always prevail. The time of retribution is as certain as the night of the day.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Municipal elections are over and gone for another year, and with the general result we are well pleased, as the people in many instances have shown that they felt it important to select good men and true, to fill the office of Councillor. And now we have done our best in these elections, we can afford to direct our attention to the affairs of the Province. Soon Parliament must meet to transact business—at the furthest it will not be more than a month before it assembles. It would be idle on our part to deny that there are grave questions to be brought under its notice; upon the correct solving of which much depends, and doubtless some of the questions which now agitate us may not be settled at present, still they will be discussed, and on the manner in which they are treated will depend their proper solution. We are inclined to think, when we look at the composition of the present house of Parliament, not only that the session will be a long one, but that it will also be stormy. Among the important personal matters to be discussed are the \$30,000 bribe of the Steamship Company to the Hon. George Brown, and the charges of Mr. Chapman, of the Grand Trunk, against the Hon. J. A. Macdonald.

We hope that both parties will be able to clear their skirts of the suspicions that are about concerning them, for J. A. is a leading member of the Government, and that position ought to be filled with honest men; and if Mr. Chapman's charges are true, then all we can say is, that Mr. Macdonald ought to be severely punished; but if, on the contrary, he has been foully aspersed, then those who brought the charges ought to be overwhelmed with confusion.

The same also with George Brown; if as a leader of the opposition, he accepted a bribe from Messrs. Allen & Co., no punishment can be too severe, as we do not want any of our public men to be Foyds; but aside from these personal questions, important as they may be, there are questions of great public moment to be discussed. For instance there is the question of a bankruptcy law. Many are urgently demanding a good Bankrupt Law.—They argue that the Province is im-

plied that the men of the North will soon be engaged in a civil war with the Southern slaveholders, unless, indeed, they should compromise matters, which to judge by present appearances, is not at all likely. Each party has taken its stand, and we sincerely hope that the North will not abandon their principles; for we say, perish the Union rather than allow slavery to extend its borders. Lincoln has been elected as President by the voice of the people, and in a constitutional manner, so that the South have really nothing to complain of; and if in their madness and folly they let loose the dogs of war, upon them rests the responsibility, and we hope, and we doubt not, but that they will be severely punished for their insolent temerity; indeed we are candid to confess that we do not look on the present crisis in the United States as an unmixcd evil. We see in it the dawn of the downfall of slavery, if the North only act firmly; they have justice on their side, and they also might, and therefore let even the worst case. The insolent slaveholders will get a thrashing, and the peculiar institution be brought nearer its end.

But not only in the United States are there signs of disturbance, but even Canada is moving, and moving too on the side of humanity.—The Anderson case is just now agitating us, and the question is, shall we give up to Missouri a slave who in the act of escaping from cruel bondage, killed the man who endeavored to prevent that escape, and we are glad to say that nearly with united voice the people have said, treaty or no treaty, Anderson shall not be given up; for if parchment and vellum decrees that he ought, according to its sayings, be given up to those who thirst for his blood, then will we appeal to the higher law which proclaims liberty to the captive, and let parchment law, as expounded by learned wigwag, say what it will, Anderson shall be tried by the higher law, and as by that law Anderson has done no wrong he shall be free, and you Missourians touch him if you dare. This is the answer that Canada sends to the South, and this is the only answer that a free people can send, and we are glad to find that the entire English press coincides with this view. It does credit to their heart, for they say come what may Anderson must not be given up. It would be a disgrace to England if in any of her possessions such a deed should be done; aye, and not only would it disgrace England, but it would be the foulest stain on Canada's escutcheon—a stain we are happy to say Canada is determined shall not be put upon her; for she is determined to give to the world that a slave has out to touch British soil in order to be free.

There is also a Federation Scheme which will unite all the British Provinces. This is a question of great importance, and which will take possibly some few years to bring to maturity. Then comes the question of Representation by Population. This is loudly demanded by Upper Canada; and as the census has now been taken, and the result will soon be known, we hope some action will be taken towards granting us so just a demand. Unfortunately, however, the manner in which this great question has been agitated has aroused Lower Canada against it. They conceive that if Upper Canada has Representation by Population, that she will use it as a rod to commit injustice to Lower Canada; and, unfortunately, the Globe has given too much cause for this fear. But in spite of the Globe, we say that we demand Representation &c., simply as an act of justice, and an act that will enable us to get our rights, and we repudiate having any sinister designs upon our neighbors. Upper Canada wants nothing but justice, and that it is determined to get.

There is also yet another question that is agitated by a section of politicians in this country—we allude to a Dissolution of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada; and that we need not here say we are thoroughly opposed. We believe that it would be most suicidal to our interests, for under the Union we have progressed rapidly, and will eventually become a great people. We have an outlet to the ocean; and our grain sells at a price that no farmer previous to the Union would have dreamed of.

And last, but by no means least, there is the question of relief or no relief to the Grand Trunk, to be discussed. This, we think, is the most knotty question of all. The Grand Trunk has bled us very freely up to the present, and it certainly does go against the grain to allow it to bleed us any further; still, the stoppage of these works would be very disastrous to the Province, and what will ultimately be done we know not. We hope, however, that the collective wisdom of our House of Parliament may find out a method of escape, without putting any additional tax on our shoulders. Thus looking at these mighty questions which have to be considered at the next Session of Parliament, we must candidly admit that we think there will be a long session, and if it is not a stormy one we shall be agreeably disappointed.

THE LEADER'S NEWSPAPER.—We beg to direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement which appears in our columns relative to the Leader newspaper. We will only add that it is without exception the cheapest newspaper published in Canada, and contains an amount of reading and general information perfectly marvellous; and whilst many boast of our railways and telegraphs as wonders of the age, we are inclined to think that such papers as the Leader are more wonderful still. The latest news it gives regularly, and nothing that is stirring in the world but we see in its columns very nearly as soon as the events transpire, and all for \$1 per annum; whilst a few years since such an amount of reading and late news would have cost several pounds; in fact such late general news as is found in the Leader could not have been got for either love or money. We hope the proprietor will reap the pecuniary reward he so richly deserves, for giving the public such a first-class paper at a mere nominal price.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Committee of the Mechanics' Institute feel great pleasure in announcing, that on Tuesday evening next, Dr. Geikie of Aurora, will lecture in Amble's Hall at 7 o'clock. Subject: "Life, as revealed by the Microscope." We hope to see a large audience, as the subject is very interesting, and the lecturer an able one. Admission free. After the lecture, the officers and committee of the above institute will be appointed for the ensuing year. A collection will also be taken up to defray expenses.

The jewel trade in London employs some 10,000 persons, who are, with few exceptions, of the Jewish faith.

It is said that the Pope's armed yacht is kept at Civita Vecchia, with her steam up night and day, ready at any time to ferry away her master to people who have seen little of him and love him much.

by not having one, and that thousands of good smart business-men have left this country because though honest, they have not been able to pay 20 shillings to the pound. That this is true we will not deny; but still, we say creditors have rights as well as debtors, and as it is very difficult to pass a law, which whilst protecting the honest man, leaves no loophole for a rogue to enjoy like advantages, we do not wonder that Government have taken time to consider of the subject, as we know of no legislation so difficult as to legislate for the cancelling of debts.

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EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.—The latest news is that Anderson is to go to England in order to be tried, a writ of habeas corpus being issued. The arguments used in support of this unjustifiable interference with our Canadian Courts is, that "the Crown Court has a right to constitute itself the agent of the Crown in Canada." We think this argument fallacious, at least in its application to Canada; and much as we sympathize with Anderson, we hope that Canada will not suffer herself to be degraded, as would be the case did we yield to the decision of Chief Justice Cockburn. We think it would be an unwarranted and high-handed act for England to compel us to send Anderson there. We have courts of law and a Parliament, and by our judges or our parliament the case of Anderson ought to be settled. Next week we will make some additional comments.

BURNS' BIRTH-DAY IN SCARBORO'.—Friday last, the 25th, being Burns' Birth-day, the Burns' Club, Scarborough, celebrated the event with a tea-party, ball and supper, at Mr. Secor's Hall. About 150 guests, including Scotchmen with their wives and sweethearts, sat down and partook of the good cheer.—After tea, which was served about 3 o'clock, an able retrospect was given by Mr. Muir on Burns and his writings. Rev. Mr. Bain gave an able and very interesting address on "The Scottish Peasantry," which was interspersed by lively anecdotes of Scottish life and character. The proceedings were enlivened by several songs given by Mr. and Miss Hogg, which were sung in a good style. The afternoon was spent in a very happy manner. We understand the supper and ball was very successful, and all went home well satisfied with the entertainment.

THE BRITISH HERALD.—A new weekly started in Toronto, by Thos. McLean, 88 Yonge Street. Price \$1.50 per annum. Its ticket is Conservative and Independent. Its editorials are thoroughly Protestant and well written. We heartily wish it success.

We beg to direct attention to an advertisement, stating that the Wesleyans of this place, will hold a Grand Soiree, in the Chapel, on Thursday next. As we have no doubt but the entertainment will be interesting we hope to see a numerous assemblage. For full particulars, see large bills and advertisement.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.—We have received several Pacific effusions. Will attend to them as soon as possible. We again wish our correspondents would send their names not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of their good faith.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

(From the Globe.)

In accordance with a resolution passed at the October meeting of the County of York Teachers' Association, and published in *Journal of Education*, a convention of the members of Upper Canada was held yesterday in the Court Room, Adelaide Street, for the purpose of discussing the project of forming a Provincial Teachers' Association. The convention was largely attended, there being representatives from seventeen counties in Upper Canada present.

On motion of Mr. T. J. Robertson, of Toronto, seconded by Mr. T. Nixon, of Newmarket, the Rev. Dr. Jennings, member of the Board of Public Instruction, was called in to preside. The Rev. Dr. occupied the "bench," the male teachers in the body of the court, whilst the female teachers filled the pews generally occupied by "gentlemen of the jury."

The Chairman after thanking the meeting for the honor they had done him, in calling him to preside, remarked on the great progress of education in Canada during the past few years, and the number of talented teachers engaged in the very important work of imparting instruction to the young. He assured them that they had his entire co-operation in the organization of a Teachers' Association, and that he believed it would be productive of much good.

On motion of Mr. R. Alexander, of Newmarket, was requested to act as Secretary to the convention.

Mr. Nixon, of Newmarket, moved, seconded by Mr. Irwin, of Holland Landing.—That it expedient that the teachers present form themselves into an association, to be styled, "The Teachers Association of Canada West," which was carried.

Owing to the Rev. Dr. Jennings being obliged to leave the meeting, the Mr. T. J. Robertson was requested to preside.

Mr. Irwin moved, seconded by Mr. Sangster, that a committee be appointed to draft and report a constitution, and that the following persons compose such committee:—Messrs. Nixon, McCallum, Alexander, Carle, McKee, Thompson, Brown, and Mrs. Clark.—Carried.

An arrangement took place, in order to allow time for the committee to propose a constitution and by-laws. On re-assembling, Mr. McCallum, of Hamilton, on behalf of the select committee, presented a draft of the constitution and by-laws.

The first Article in the constitution provides:—"That any lady or gentleman engaged in any department of instruction, members of county boards of instruction, superintendents of schools, editors of educational journals, and ex-teachers shall be eligible for membership," by paying \$1 and signing the constitution. Persons may become life members by paying \$10.

The third Article provides that the officers of the Association shall be a president, twelve vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer, and one councillor from each county represented in the Association.

Article IV. provides that a meeting shall be held in August, 1861.

After a lengthy discussion, the constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the convention adjourned till half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—REARERS.

On re-assembling at half-past seven o'clock, Mr. McCallum was called to the chair, and the members of the Association proceeded to the election of office-bearers for the current year, as follows:—

President.—T. J. Robertson, Esq., M.A., Toronto.

First Vice-President.—A. McCallum, Esq., Principal, Central School, Hamilton.

Second Vice-President.—Mr. J. S. McLeod, St. Mary's.

Third Vice-President.—Mr. Alex. Campbell, Toronto.

Fourth Vice-President.—Mr. Wm. Anderson, Toronto.

Fifth Vice-President.—Mr. Thomas Nixon, Newmarket.

Sixth Vice-President.—Mr. Angus Hay, Cornwall.

Secretary.—Mr. J. W. A. Parsons, Paris.

Treasurer.—Robert Alexander, Newmarket.

Councillors.—Ontario:—Mr. McKeen, Principal C. St. Catharines. Lanark:—Mr. Kild, Peel—Mr. Marion. Middlesex:—Mr. Grant, York—Mr. Carville. Hastings:—Mr. McShan. Huron:—Mr. Flood. Wentworth:—Mr. Cameron. Oxford:—Mr. Vernon. Brant:—Mr. McParlane.

Northumberland:—Mr. Young. Dundas:—Mr. Carleton. Mr. Haldoran. Fourth:—Mr. Starford. Lambton:—Mr. Taylor. Elgin:—Mr. Brown. Stormon. Mr. McDermid. Wellington:—Mr. Reid.

It was then resolved that the next meeting of the Association be held in the first week in August next in Toronto, and that the teachers of the city be requested to act as a committee of reception.

On motion of Mr. McLean, Toronto, Mr. McCallum vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. J. Thompson, of John-street school, Toronto.

Mr. McLean then moved that the thanks of the meeting be duo and be cordially tendered to Mr. McCallum for his impartial conduct in the chair. Carried by acclamation.

The Chairman in returning thanks, said there were present representatives from seventeen counties in Upper Canada, and he sincerely trusted that before his August meeting the great majority, if not all, the teachers of Upper Canada would be members of the Association. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks having been given to the secretary, Mr. Alexander, the convention adjourned.

KING TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

(From the New Era.)

The Clerk of King Township, Mr. J. Wood, has kindly forwarded us the following particulars of the First meeting of the Corporation, which took place at Mr. Watson's Inn, Lakeside, on Monday last.

The Clerk took the chair, and the following gentlemen made the necessary declarations of office, and took their seats:—Ward No. 1, James P. Wells; Ward No. 2, Andrew Davis; Ward No. 3, Albert Wash; Ward No. 4, William Moore; Ward No. 5, Alexander Thompson.

On motion of Mr. Webb, seconded by Mr. Davis, it was resolved that J. P. Wells, Esq., be Reeve for the current year.—Carried.

Mr. Wells then made the necessary declaration of office and took his seat.

Mr. Webb moved, seconded by Mr. Davis that Mr. Moore be appointed Deputy Reeve for the current year.—Carried.

Mr. Moore then introduced a By-law in blank for the appointment of Auditors of Township Accounts; and also to divide the Township into two Divisions—in order to facilitate the assessing the same,—and for appointing Assessor for the current year.

In Committee, Mr. Davis in the chair, the names of Pringle Shaw and Martin J. Bogart, were filed in the blanks for Auditors; and the name of David Johnston as Assessor for the Southern Division, and Duncan Campbell for the Northern.

Committee rose and the By-law as amended was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Moore moved, seconded by Mr. Davis—That Mr. John Gordon be, and he is hereby directed to take into his possession all that portion of the East Half of Lot No. 27 in the 6th Con., south of a certain line of road surveyed by Mr. R. Walsh, P. L. S., which has been used as a public highway, as another road has been established in lieu thereof, and is now in good travelling condition.—Carried.

The Clerk then read the result of the vote on the Town Hall By-law, as follows:—

For the By-law. 84
Against the By-law. 427
Total votes polled. 511

Majority against the By-law. . 343

On Motion of Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Webb, the Council adjourned, to meet again on the 14th of February next at the Temperance Hall, Kettleby.

DR. CUMMING ON THE OLD YEAR.

On Tuesday night Dr. Cumming delivered a lecture at the National Scotch church, Crown-court, Covent-garden. His subject being, "A Retrospect of the Year." Having selected as his text the 13th chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, 12th verse, "The night is far spent, the day is at hand," he proposes to inquire what were the symptoms that the night was passing away. Dr. Arnold, he said, had expressed his conviction that we were approaching the end of the world, and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Lord Carlisle), that if the Book of Daniel were inspired, it was evident that we were on the eve of the most stupendous events the world ever witnessed. He himself had said that, looking to the various epochs mentioned by Daniel, it might be gathered that the world would be at an end in 1867 or 1868, and this seemed to be plain, for Christ was born, as they had the authority of many writers for saying, in the year 4132, to which, if 1860 were added, it would show that we had nearly completed the 6000th year spoken of by the prophet, and should be close on 7000, which was to be the period of rest. Referring to Palestine, he said that from the heights of Lebanon to the sea, during 1,800 years, there had been nothing but darkness, yet in the year 1860 it came before the world as the great crisis of the East. Far different things were evidently in store for that land. The Emperor of Russia had there 350,000 members of the Greek Church who were looking to him, while there were looking to the Emperor of the French 850,000 Roman Catholics. Considering the love he had for annexation, it was not improbable that the eldest son of the Church—a very naughty son the Pope frequently found him—would at no distant time consider that it would be well to annex Syria to France. This annexation, if attempted, would lead to a general war,

for it would be instantly asked who was to have Palestine, which was the gateway to India. Another instance that the night was passing away might be found in Turkey, for in Turkey in Europe there were now 9,000,000 professing Christians, while there were only 2 1/2 millions of Mahometans. A other evidence was to be found in China. Whatever might be their judgment of the policy or principle of the late war, they would all agree that the sword, terrible as it was, had opened up a path for missionaries of the Gospel; and access had been secured to a capital which for a thousand years had been pronounced unapproachable. Another evidence of the passing away of night was to be found in Italy. When he preached in Exeter-hall, not long since, when his own church was being enlarged, he stated his conviction that the power of the Pope was on the eve of dissolution. Some of the newspapers had made capital out of it, and ridiculed the idea that the mightiest Power in Europe was in danger; but now the poor old man, the Pope, in his allocation, was lifting up his hands in despair, and calling upon his foes as well as his friends for assistance.