

reality put an extinguisher on fancy. The spring's opening rose of beauty had matured only to wither like the commonest weeds around, and to droop beneath the unsparring blasts of age's approach; winter. The vision of long years disenchanted. The romance of life had waded away into the cold and field truth; and my heart bled to hold its long idol moulded of the same perishable elements as the perishable elements around. She was plainly dressed. Care and thought and the ravages of time were visible on her countenance, that yet, in eclipse, betrayed of what it had been, as the western sky retains the illumined footprints of the departed sun. She was looking wistfully into the fire, as she leaned her cheek on her thin pale fingers, one of which was encircled by a mourning ring. Dinner passed over, but no symptoms of recognition on her part were perceptible. I had contrived to place myself by her side; yet I dared scarcely trust myself to enter into conversation with her. Her cousin—our hostess, Mrs. Smith—I identified with a young lady whom I had seen at her aunt's house in the days of yore, and who was an especial friend of Catharine. General topics were discussed—more especially those of a serious and sedate nature—but I could take no share in either eliciting or keeping up the flow of thought. My heart was full of unutterable things; and often, in spite of every repressing effort an unmanly tear would gather itself in the corner of my eye. Happily all this was unperceived, and my absence of manner excited no attention. Here were the long slender fortuitously brought together, after years had rolled between us for more than a quarter of a century!—and yet it seemed as if we had never met before.

Having on our walk home been informed by my reverend friend that our hostess was regular in her frequent attendance on the labors of love amid which we had formerly found her engrossed, I thought I might suitably, and without breach of friendship, make a visit next afternoon. I did so and found Catharine at home.

She had not the least suspicion of me. I teased her on various topics, and occasionally verged very near the truth. But how could it be? She was a girl when last we parted. Through a long sequence of years, in which she had seen all the world changing, she had heard nothing of me, and the chances were as one to five hundred that I could yet be alive. "You mentioned Darling port, Miss Wylie," said I; "are you acquainted with any of the families there?" "Oh yes," she answered—"or rather, I should say I once was. Indeed, it is twenty years since last I laid foot on its streets. Our burying-place, however, is there, and I must pay it yet another visit, when I am unconscious of all."

"May it be long till then, Miss Wylie? It is still a longer period since I took up my abode there; but I lately paid it a visit. Do you know if any of the family of the G—s are still alive?" "She turned pale. "I scarcely think so. G—, did you say? I knew them well, long ago. The daughters married, and settled with their families in London. James, the youngest son, went to India, when a mere boy. My inquiries have thrown no light on his destiny." "Richard went out to a mercantile house at Demerara. But that is thirty years ago."

"Indeed," said I, almost trembling, as I took a small gold locket from my waistcoat pocket. "Did you ever see that before?" "Merciful heavens! is it possible?" she exclaimed. "How came that into your possession, and—and who are you? Does Richard—still live? or, dying, did he transmit that remembrance through you to be given to her who once owned it?" "Nay, Catharine, I answered: "look at me. Am I indeed changed so much that you—even you do not recognize me?" "She started back, half in agitation and half in alarm, gazing at me for a second or two in breathless silence, then, sinking into a chair, extended to me her hand, which I trust (paradoxically) I pressed to my lips. The hour was a melancholy one—but it was an hour of the heart, and worth many years living for. In it the mystery of life was unriddled, and the paltry nucleus on which its whole machinery revolved fully disclosed to view.

"I remember well," she said, "the evening you allude to; but you blame me without cause, when you say that I dismissed you, without deigning an explanation. I had been urged by the family whom I was visiting to extend my stay for a few days longer; but no—I held in mind your promise to meet me, and all their entreaties were in vain. Let me add, that I had been that very day told that you were about to be married to another. This I could scarcely lend an ear to; yet it would be prudery in me at this distance of time to deny the effect on my excited feelings."

"When I descended from the carriage at the appointed spot, for I would not allow it to proceed with me near home, I gazed anxiously along the road. No one was there; and, as twilight was already deepening, I made what speed I could homeward. I confess it was now only that what I heard began to make a serious impression on my mind, and from what had happened I felt vexed and agitated. Come what might, in this peevishness of spirit I determined to deny myself to you for a few days, to evidence any displeasure, as well as my doubt. That by this determination I was sorely punishing myself I do not deny; but the resolution was strengthened from my learning, the same night, that you had twice passed my window, leaning on the arm of Frank Lumsden, the brother of your reported bride."

"What could I think—young and inexperienced—and in a case that precluded me from daring to ask advice, or acquire information? I kept my apartment, feigning illness—ah! not feigning it. The sickness of the heart was mine; more intolerable in the endurance than such of corporeal sufferings. Doubt was with me night and day. It clouded my day dreams—it haunted my nightly pillow. A pocket copy of Milton, which you had the week before presented me with, was

my only companion—but I could not peruse it. My sorrows were too entirely selfish to allow my thoughts being alienated from my inward feelings. But in the calm of after years, I have often read it since—there it is," she added, reaching a carefully preserved volume from the mantle piece. "But my doubts and my hopes deferred at last ended in despair. The first thing I heard was, that you had embarked for a foreign country, and I vowed a separation, so far as Christian duties permitted, from the things and the thoughts of this world. No one has possessed the place which you and now I speak of you as a being of the past, once possessed in my affections, and I have striven to keep my vow unbroken before Heaven."

"These passages from the story of human life need no comment. He who knows not to control his passions, and bear with the frailties of those around, instead of freeing himself from difficulties and annoyances, will only plunge himself more inextricably into the slough. Behold what 'trifles light as air' and an overpowering away in our destinies, as if they had been 'confirmations strong as proofs of holy writ.' But regrets are now vain. Five minutes of explanation would to both have altered the hues of destiny, and saved thirty long years of melancholy separation.

We lived in calm friendship for two years after this meeting, when my poor Catharine was suddenly called to pay the debt of nature; and mine was the sorrowful privilege of lying her head in the grave. I often visited the spot, and con over the name engraved on her simple tomb. Nor can the time be far distant when my ashes shall lie beside hers, and our spirits meet again in another world to part no more.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1855.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Sheffield, Capt. Allan, from Liverpool, bound for New-York, was boarded off Sandy Hook by a private party, who were proceeding to the New-York Morning Courier & Enquirer, by which means London dates so late as the 7th November have been received. It will be seen that Mr. Barton, the American Charge d'Affaires, had not left Paris on the 5th ult, being the date of the last accounts from Paris, although it was confidently rumored that he had demanded his passports from the French Government. The cause of his continued residence in Paris, it appears, cannot even be conjectured, the preparations for his departure being all made, and it reports speaks true, his answer with regard to the indemnity, duly received. Our next arrival from Europe will doubtless set the question at rest.

The accounts from Spain speak of some skirmishing between the Queen's army and the Carlist forces, generally ending in favor of the latter, whose numerical strength is far superior to that of the Queen. The new Minister, Mendizabal, has ordered a forced levy of 100,000 men, one half of which he estimates will serve, and the other half pay a sum of money as a fine for non-service. By this plan he will find both an army and the means of equipment. The British and French auxiliaries hang back from showing any front to the Carlist army, in consequence of the great inferiority in point of numbers of the Queen's troops.

A Queen's expedition was announced by Marshal Clausel, against the Aish tribe. The Duke of Orleans had arrived at Algiers, but it was uncertain whether he would join the expedition in a military character or not.

FRANCE.
[From a Temps.]
PARIS, 3d Nov.—It was commonly reported yesterday, that the Charge d'Affaires of the United States had, in compliance with the orders of his Government, demanded his passports, and was to quit Paris within two or three days. Mr. Barton was going to set out for Havre, to embark on board the ship *Pard*, when an unexpected incident retarded his departure for a few days. We know not whether this delay is owing to new instructions received by him, or whether our Ministry has made concessions to the diplomatist. Notwithstanding these facts, we could not consider the departure of Mr. Barton to be the signal of rupture. It is an expectation, that the American Congress does not assemble before December, and that the election of the new President, which is to take place in March, will adjourn to that period the definite settlement of the discussion between France and the United States.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
PARIS, Wednesday Afternoon, Nov. 4.
The state of the American question begins to excite a good deal of ill-disguised anxiety among the friends of the Government. It is known that Mr. Barton, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, has, within these few days, been making preparations for his return to America, in anticipation of the measures he expects to be taken at Washington, equivalent to an order for his recall, if they be not such as to provoke the French Government to send him out of the country. Mr. Barton is the son-in-law of Mr. Livingston, who was dealt with so cavalierly at the time of the late discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. His family has already left him for the United States, so that he remains en garcon, ready to send his passports, and take his leave at a moment's notice, and I may add, that among well-informed Americans in this country, the opinion is becoming daily more general that a rupture is at hand.

PARIS, Nov. 5.
The trial of Fieschi and his accomplices begins to attract a larger share of attention as the day fixed for its commencement approaches. It has been for some time the cue of the republican journals to represent the principal criminal as in a state of mental derangement. At one time we are told that he is in such a state of elevation as to have fallen desperately in love with a lady of high rank, the wife of the Grand Referendary of the Chamber of Peers, whom in all probability he never saw in his life, and most certainly never within the walls of his prison. At another he is described as irrevocably sunk in the lowest depths of despondency. The object of all these idle *caucans* is to take off by anticipation the effect of the extraordinary disclosures which Fieschi is expected to make in the course of his trial. If any confessions of those who from their official position have the best means of knowing what has transpired in the course of the preliminary investigations, the disclosures of Fieschi are all directed towards the implication of the leaders of the most violent of the Republican party, and this accordingly is the motive assigned for the imputation of insanity, which with regard to the order of procedure, is understood that the report of Count Portalis, which will be read on the 16th inst., will instantly be converted by the Court into an act of accusation, when a reasonable time will be

granted to the prisoners to prepare their defence. During the interval the cases of the Lunelleve conspirators, in connection with the April insurrection, will be proceeded with, and it is said that the military members of the Chamber of Peers, who form, as you are aware, a very considerable proportion of the whole number, insist on the restoration of the law being collected on the four sergeants of cavalry who belonged to that section, as indispensable to the maintenance of discipline in the army. Should such a decree be pronounced, the Royal Artillery will of course be interposed to stay the execution.

PARIS, Nov. 5.
Bourse, Thursday, Quarter to 4 o'clock, p. m.
The 3 per cents opened at 84. 5/8, buyers, and looking rather upwards; but some unfavorable rumors having been put in circulation, the market gave way, and the price fell to 84. 1/2. Sellers. Spanish stock is also worse. This being pay-day, not much business was done; the payments were regularly effected.
Last Prices.—Five per cents, 108f. 7/8; three per cents, 84f. 3/8.

ENGLAND.
London, Friday Evening, Nov. 6.
The money market remains without change. Consols, 91 1/2; Consols Act. 91 1/2-6-8.

Unmarried Marriage in High Life.—Report speaks of a contemplated marriage between Lord Stafford and Miss Caton, the sister of the Marchioness of Wellesley. The first Lady Stafford, who was daughter of Edward Southwell, Esq., died in 1832. Her Lordship and Miss Caton are both members of the Roman Catholic Church.

SPAIN.
London, Nov. 7.
The *Monitor* of Thursday, which we received last night with the other Paris papers of that day, give some particulars of the encounter between Cordova and the Carlists, mentioned in that paper on the previous day as being reported to have taken place. According to what is now stated, upon the arrival of Cordova at Vittoria on the 24th ultimo, a part of the Carlist army retired to Salvatierra, and the other to Segura with Don Carlos. On the 27th Cordova attacked and defeated the first corps, and entered Salvatierra; but on the 29th, the mass of the Carlist army having come up, he retreated on Vittoria, harassed, but never broken. It appears that one of his squadrons, having missed the way in its march, was unable to join him. The Carlists took advantage of this accident to proclaim a victory, but in reality they suffered much more than the Christians. The 2d regiment of the guard, and a regiment of cavalry have set out for the army. On the 25th the Andalusian army traversed the province of Cuenca, on its march to Arragon.

If this account be correct, as there is every reason to believe that it is, it renders manifest for the 50th time that the Queen's troops in active employment in the North are insufficient to allow their commanders to think of facing any large mass of insurgents. The superior discipline of the former enables them to manoeuvre with greater ability than the Carlist masses; but this advantage serves them only to avoid defeat, and it is quite evident that all which the Queen's Generals have hitherto had to do, was to maintain their ground without much loss, and to remain masters of the principal towns. On the part of the Government troops, then, it has long been rather a defensive war, it has long been rather a defensive war, it has long been rather a defensive war. On the part of the Government troops, then, it has long been rather a defensive war, it has long been rather a defensive war, it has long been rather a defensive war.

Madrid, Oct. 25, 1855.
At no period have I taken up my pen to address you with as much satisfaction as I now do, for the very important decrees which appeared yesterday is proof of the sincerity of the intentions of Ministers, and as it is the result of mature consideration, no doubt can be entertained of the effects which it will produce. An appeal has been made to the nation, and a levy *en masse* has been ordered. Yesterday this important measure appeared. The principal heads called upon to take arms; and 100,000 men are to be raised before the 1st of December, with few exceptions, such as the only sons of widows, and allowing those who wish not to serve to pay 4,000 reals (£40) for their exemption.

Much, I am aware, may be said of the difficulty of organizing and supplying 100,000 men; but when a nation is determined to effect an object and is led on by men in whose capacity and integrity confidence is placed, what cannot be accomplished? Let us remember what the French army did in the commencement of the republic. Their decree presents another feature of a remarkable nature.—I allude to the sum allowed to be paid for exemption from military service, for let us on calculation suppose that there are 2,000,000 inhabitants comprised in the decree of the levy *en masse*, it is calculated here that from theitary service, about 100,000 people will pay for their exemption, which will give the Government £4,000,000 sterling.

As a slight proof of the feeling which we shall cite the observations made on it by the Royal decree of today requires no comment. The nation has made an offer, the Government has accepted it, and the nation will fulfill its promise by a grand but momentary effort; triumph is certain. Enthusiasm and public hope and confidence are raised to the highest point, subscriptions for the national cause are everywhere collecting. Several of the grandees of Spain have signed an address, offering their property to the Queen's cause. The owners of every branch are giving up a percentage in accordance with their means, and although the sum raised by these measures may not be very considerable, we must reflect upon the moral support given to the Queen's cause by these acts. What would be the fate of those whose names are inscribed on these lists, and as private interests are so intimately connected with the public cause, we may reasonably infer that all the many subscribers of the Queen's cause are steady and staunch supporters of the Queen's cause. A commission has been formed, composed of two Rociros and three from those national subscriptions.

The Marquis de Miraflores is at the head of the commission, who, in addition to receiving the different sums, will have to inspect and direct the disposal of them, and take care that which it has been contributed. This decree affords fresh evidence as to the course that Mendizabal is determined to follow, and shows that under his administration no mal-

versation of public money, which has unfortunately so often taken place in Spain, will be allowed. The more we see of Mendizabal since his accession to the Ministry, the more we feel inclined to indulge in hopes that a new era has begun for this country. The extension of the monasteries must produce its effects, and though the transition from the state in which Mendizabal found the country to that of prosperity cannot be the work of a few days or months, yet we may reasonably hope that affairs are assuming a very different aspect. The present Ministry is strong. The Minister of War, Count Almodovar, is well known for his honorable principles, integrity, and patriotism, and he has proved by some late decrees, that he will do justice to the army.

One amongst the decrees is for a fair distribution of crosses for military merit, another for the establishment of hospitals for military invalids, on the principle, in fact, of the invalids of Paris, where wounded or disabled soldiers will find a refuge for the rest of their lives. This has been followed by the decree of the levy *en masse*, and with the adoption of such measures, what doubt can be entertained of the intentions of their author? General Almodovar, besides possessing that firmness of character so necessary at moments like the present.

Before this reaches you, you may have heard through some other channel that the Central Junta of Andalusia had been dissolved; the members of it addressed the Queen, expressing their obedience to Government, and recommending that the troops at present in Andalusia should be sent to the North.—The whole of the junta were thus dissolved, and the army of Las Navas is marching to Navarre, and enthusiasm everywhere prevails. The Queen Regent and the young Queen have appeared in public, and reviewed the garrison of Madrid and the Guardia Nacional. A representation was given a few evenings since at one of the theatres, the proceeds to be applied to the national subscription. The Queen was present, and was received with universal applause; some patriotic verses were read, and every allusion to the Queen was caught up with avidity and her praise re-echoed.

Leghorn, Oct. 21.
This city, as well as all Tuscany, is now happily free from cholera. Although it is the general opinion that the disease is more epidemic than contagious, still several States in Italy, and particularly that of Lunenburg, persist in the system of military cordons. The small Portuguese squadron in our waters is preparing to quit the station. One of the vessels has already sailed.

THE NEW YORK CONFLAGRATION.
Further particulars.—The prospect continues to grow more cheering.—It is believed that all the insurance companies will be able to pay in full, or nearly so, and most of them will also be able to go on.—The Eagle, Fulton, United States, Bovey, Greerwich, City, and New York, are prepared to pay all losses.

The banks are behaving nobly. The Mechanics' discount on Saturday almost all notes falling due, on the same securities. The general impression is, that the city will issue scrip to the amount of several millions. A gallant effort was made to save the statue of Hamilton by a young officer from the navy sailing with a party of four or five sailors. They had actually succeeded in removing it from the pedestal, when the danger from the approaching fall of the roof, compelled them to seek safety in flight.

Notwithstanding the immense losses sustained by the merchants, and the horrible state of confusion occasioned by the fire, no failures have as yet been announced or expected. Was a more noble display of energy and fortitude than has been made on this occasion.

The U. S. marines, eighty in number, under command of captain Walker, formed a complete chain of sentinels, on the night of the fire, along South st. from the Fulton ferry to Wall street, and up Wall to the Exchange, thus affording great protection to the property exposed. They kept their post all night.

It is estimated that nearly three thousand clerks, cartmen, &c. &c. are thrown out of employment for at least a time. Many of them with families to support, and no dependence but their daily earnings.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the noble conduct of the Philadelphia firemen.—Immediately on receipt of the intelligence from this city, four hundred of them organized themselves and started to come on. Unfortunately by the breaking down of one of the cars on the railroad, a large number of them were obliged to go back, but some arrived early on Saturday morning, and the remainder followed with as little delay as possible. They reported themselves immediately on arrival, and having stations assigned them amid the ruins, went to work with excellent spirit and effect.

The fire has been exceedingly fatal to the fire proof iron chest. We have not heard of an instance in which books or papers contained in them have been saved without injury.

An attempt was made on Saturday night to set fire to a large building in Pearl street, near Chatham, occupied by the *Transcript*, one of the penny papers. Some villain got in a back window, and set fire to a pile of paper. The discovery was made in season by two of the watchmen.

Great quantities of merchandise, taken on the night of the fire, are supposed to be secreted on the Long Island and Jersey shores, and in the upper wards of the city, which was carried off in boats.

The scene at the Police Office (says the *Times*) since the first breaking out of the devastating element which wrought all this ruin, and distress, has been indeed heart rending. The squalid misery of a greater part of those taken with the goods in their possession, the lies and prevarications to which they resorted to induce the magistrates not to commit them to prison, their serecries and wailings, when they found they must relinquish the splendid prizes they had made during the razing of the fire, and the numbers in which they were brought by the police and military, exceeded any scene, of a similar kind on record. For the last three days and nights, every place capable of detention has been crammed with these miserable objects—sometimes as many as one hundred being in confinement at the same moment. Hundreds were discharged without detention or other punishment, but merely taking from them their plunder, and a very few of the whole number, even those who had stolen hundreds of dollars worth, could ever be convicted, in consequence of the impossibility of the identification of the property stolen.

Six or seven fire companies were engaged the whole of yesterday playing on the burning ruins.

Shanties or sheds had been erected near the ruins on South street, into which the burnt merchandise is removed.—[Commercial Advertiser.

R4 Hook, a distance probably of four or five miles from the yard, for a supply. Meantime, however, some was received from Governor's Island, and with that commenced the destruction to save. We have seen nothing more characteristic than the entire *sang froid* with which the sailors of Captain Mink's party cared about wrapped up in a blanket, or a pea-jacket, as it might happen, kegs and barrels of gunpowder, amid a constant shower of fire, as they followed their officers to the various buildings indicated for destruction.—[American.

Insurance.—We now see the folly of driving from our shores the capital of foreigners. For a purely policy, we prohibited the great London companies from insuring this city. Many of the companies which had a capital of twenty millions of pounds sterling, were doing business here, taking our risks at the lowest rates, and paying their losses with the greatest facility. If those companies now existed, it is probable that at least half our immense loss, would have been paid; they would have drawn their bills in England, and the whole would have been settled in less than thirty days. It is however, now too late to repeat, but it may teach us a lesson hereafter.

FOR THE CHRONICLE AND GAZETTE.
EDUCATION No. III.

An evil that seriously affects many of our common schools, arises from the use of improper books. Upon this important point too much care could not be used. Books—the vehicles of knowledge—are not only of good, but also of evil. Unless the fountain be pure the stream will be foul and polluted. There are books, through the course of which unpractised virtue can hardly steer its way, without great hazard of being shipwrecked. Nor is this danger confined entirely to works of immoral sentiment. There are books in which perhaps even the rigid moralist will find nothing objectionable, and yet these same books may be dangerous visitants at our common schools. The information they contain may be of such character, or may be mingled with such ingredients, as to become noxious food for the minds of youth. How important, then, that we should sedulously guard against having any books placed in the hands of our children, that may in any degree militate against their good, by leading their thoughts into by and forbidden paths, or by instilling into their minds doubtful or improper sentiments.

These observations are suggested by the first of books of American character and Revolutionary tendency, being used in many of our schools. Now, I, of all men, would be the last to judge capriciously of American productions. I have a great regard for many traits in the character of that people. Upon this subject I have not a single prejudice to combat, but yet, I have been able to discover the impropriety of our patronising without careful examination, the trash that emanates from the American press, in the form of school books. It would be great weakness in us not to avail ourselves of the benefit of their assistance, in matters wherein their improvements excel ours; but let our support extend no further.

Arguments are not required to show the injudicious policy of giving the preference to works printed in foreign parts to those printed in our own country, a weakness for which we have become proverbial, but which never is practised by the Americans. They understand their interest, and patronise home productions. Besides, who that is blessed with the use of reason would pretend to prefer Webster's Spelling Book to Mavor's, or Daboll's Arithmetic to Walkinshaw's? And yet it is hard to say which of these works is most popular.

But to exhibit this subject in its proper colours it is only necessary to mention one existing circumstance. I have been in some schools taught, and the book used by the class was a spiritless, prejudicial, inflammatory History of the United States—a book written by an American and eminent only for the inconsistencies and misrepresentations with which it abounds—the sickening and gross absurdities which it contains, and the bitter national prejudice and narrow sectarian spirit which are infused throughout. And yet, this book was to be closely studied by boys who were incapable of discerning its defects, and who could not answer a question upon general or ancient history, and knew nothing of our beloved Mother Country more than the name! This book is one of the last that should be adopted in our schools. It may, and doubtless does answer the purpose for which it was intended, that of creating a vague, childish admiration for Republican institutions, but where this effect is not desired the work is misplaced.

History should be studied in our common schools, and fortunately we have books that are happily adapted for this purpose. Goldsmith's excellent abridgment of the Greek, Roman, and English History may be read with peculiar profit, and should be met with in all our schools.

MENTOR.

FOR THE CHRONICLE & GAZETTE.
Love of country, is the natural characteristic of a virtuous mind. There is something implanted in the unperverted soul, that pleads powerfully in behalf of one's native land. There is a celestial flame kindled by the breath of beneficence, on the altar of the heart, that lights up the hallowed ardor of patriotism, and animates this sacred passion. It is a passion, divine in its nature, ennobling in its character, and happy in its influence. Upon this subject nature is the truest preceptor, and who has not felt her admonitions? Whose heart does not naturally glow with patriotic ardor? Whose bosom does not heave with the kindlings of enthusiasm, at the mention of his country? In whose bosom does not awaken the tenderest sensations, at the sound of that endearing word, home? Who, that has wandered in foreign climes, and there met with the merest bubble—the product of his country—did not gaze upon it with pleasure? Who, while sojourning amidst strangers, did not listen with earnest solicitude to the least—very least—whisperings of intelligence from his native land? Who, while reviewing the proud consciousness of other countries, does not feel a reluctance of those of his own? But I need not have drank deeply of the bitter waters of sedition, and become infected with the leprosy of factious sentiment,—none but those upon whose vision have fallen the dark shades of political delusion, and whose heart has become polluted as a cage of unclean birds, could ever boast of an exemption from a warm and devoted love for their Country.

Yet such there are, and that too even in our midst! Yes! even in this land of liberty and of promise—even here, where neither taxation nor oppression exist with the Government, yet even here, the spirit of dissension, the raven wings, and fans the fires of sedition. Even in this favored land, where the sun of civil and religious freedom pours abroad its sacred and healing lustre, the demon of discord, enshrouded in the gloom of a benighted mind, meditates and hopes for universal ruin! While none would barter the substantial good we sell for any trifling gain, the baseless fabric of a vision, are many, the burthen of whose prayer, like the last origin of the immortal Pitt, is for their Country.

CINCINNATUS.

FOR THE CHRONICLE AND GAZETTE. PUBLIC MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the Freeholders and Householders of the Township of Kingston, held this day at Countee's Tavern, in the village of Waterloo,—Mr. Albert McMichael, in the Chair.

Moved by Dr. Yeomans, seconded by Mr. James Atkinson,—That the interests of the Town and Township of Kingston under the existing Township Laws, are at variance, and it would materially assist the condition of both, if they were separated by Legislative enactment.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Yeomans, seconded by Mr. John Burley,—That the difficulties attending the assessing and collecting of the rates, and the importance of having the Township Commissioners resident in the Township, are in themselves sufficient to request the division of the town and township.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Yeomans, seconded by A. Thibodo,—That Dr. Yeomans, Archibald McDonell, Esq., Messrs. John Grass and Robert Beath, be appointed a committee to wait upon the county members, Messrs. Strange and Shibley; and request their assistance in the passing of an Act to separate the Town and Township.—Carried.

The sense of the meeting by show of hands was then taken, as to the fitness of the persons who should be nominated and supported as Officers under the New Township Law, at the ensuing Election; and their choice fell upon the following gentlemen:

ALBERT MCMICHAEL, } Commissioners.
JOHN GRASS, }
AGUSTUS THIBODO, }
HENRY GRASS, }
ALFONSO SPACHMAN, }
Collectors.

Moved by Mr. A. Thibodo,—That a Committee of three persons, Messrs. A. McMichael, John Grass, and Matthew How be appointed to draw up regulations, respecting law fences, cattle running at large, &c. &c. to be by them submitted to the ensuing Township meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. A. Thibodo, seconded by Mr. John Burly.—That a committee of four persons, A. McDonell, Esq., Drs. Yeomans and Barker, and Mr. A. Thibodo be appointed to prepare a petition to His Excellency the Lt. Governor, and the two houses of Provincial Parliament, to increase the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests to sums of £20, allowing a Jury of six persons (if demanded) in claims above £5, and extending the time of payment to ninety days.

Moved by Mr. A. Thibodo, seconded by Mr. A. Thibodo,—That the proprietors of the Kingston papers be requested to copy the proceedings of this meeting.—Carried.

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman the meeting broke up.

ALBERT MCMICHAEL, Chairman.
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D. Secretary.
December 26, 1855.

FOR THE CHRONICLE AND GAZETTE.
A public Meeting was held at the house of Mr. Freeman J. Burley in the township of Ernest town, the 24th day of Dec., 1855, agreeably to public advertisement, Mr. Michael Asselstine was called to the Chair and Ebenezer Perry, Jun., appointed Secretary.—The Chairman submitted to the meeting the following Resolutions:

1st. Moved by John Bell, seconded by B. F. Davy.

Resolved, That whereas the recent Township law has materially changed the interest of Township Meetings and rendered the duties of officers to be elected at such meetings of greater importance,—that in order to avoid confusion and dissatisfaction, and to insure the legal and proper election of the Commissioners, Town Clerk, Assessor and Collector this meeting deem it expedient that a regular poll should be taken for the election of the said officers under the direction of the Chairman, who shall publicly declare the persons having a majority of votes duly elected, and that the Chairman be authorised to appoint his Poll Clerk.—Carried unanimously.

2d. Moved by Frederick Keller, seconded by B. F. Davy.

Resolved, That this meeting deem it expedient that three fit and proper persons be appointed by a majority of the Householders and Freeholders present at the Township meeting the whole Township and who shall also attend and see to the counting of the votes.—Carried.

3d. Moved by Benjamin Ham, seconded by F. Keller.

Resolved, That in order to prevent animosity and excitement among neighbours, to facilitate despatch and to effect a fair and impartial election we deem it expedient to elect our three Commissioners, one Town Clerk, one Assessor and one Collector, by ballot, the names of the candidates voted for to be written or printed on a slip of paper and handed to the Chairman and by him safely deposited in a box or some safe place, and to be counted after the voting has ended. Carried.

4th. Moved by John Percy, seconded by Wm. F. Enpy.

Resolved, That this meeting deem it expedient in order that voters may have time to reflect upon six persons the most capable to fill these most important situations, that nominations should now be made without reference to party politics, but merit only, that such nominations be printed in bills or made public in some manner until the Township Meeting.—Carried.

The following persons were then nominated as fit Candidates for the different situations:

Town Clerk—W. J. McKenay, J. Dean, Michael Asselstine, Paul Shirley, Jacob Ham, Ebenezer Perry.

Commissioners—J. L. Fralick, Benjamin Ham, John Asselstine, John Perry, John Hess, D. C. Smith, Nathan Fellows, Elijah Switzer, Able P. Forward, John C. Clark, Bowen Aylworth, Colin McKenzie, Milton Fisk, Stephen Warner.

Assessor—John Hess, John Asselstine, Michael Asselstine, Matthew Clark, Robert Aylworth, Elijah Switzer, A. McDonell.

Collector—John Hess, James Hogie, Frederick Keller, John G. Switzer, Samuel Vroman, J. S. Clute, Benjamin Ham.

5th. Moved by D. C. Smith and seconded by J. L. Fralick.

Resolved, That a committee of seven persons be chosen to meet on the 31st of December to form a code of By-Laws for the consideration of the Freeholders and Householders at the ensuing Town Meeting, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz: A. P. Forward, Benjamin Ham, Michael Asselstine, N. Fellows, Benjamin Clark, J. G. Switzer, and John Asselstine.

6th. Moved by D. C. Smith and seconded by F. Keller.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the respective Editors of all the Journals published in Kingston, and request them to insert the same.—Carried.

7th. Moved by E. Perry and seconded by J. L. Fralick.

Resolved, That the Chairman leave the Chair and that B. F. Davy take the same.—Carried.

8th. Moved by J. L. Fralick and seconded by Nathan Fellows.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Michael Asselstine for his able conduct in the Chair.—Carried.

MICHAEL ASSESTINE, Chairman.
EBENEZER PERRY, Jun. Secretary.
Ernest Town, 24th Dec., 1855.