

SAD END OF A PLEASANT PARTY—A short time since, a party of ladies and five gentlemen went from Linn, La Grange County, Indiana, to "Union Mills" in the same county, to attend a Ball. On their return, being together in a lumber wagon, they had proceeded but half a mile, when a party on horseback overtook them, and a race commenced. The leader of this party described the result: The horsemen put spurs to their horses and the reinsman put whip to his, and when under full headway, the night being dark, the front wheels of the wagon struck a stump, and the passengers and the box of the wagon were thrown some thirty feet from the wagon. One lady struck a tree distant thirty feet and broke her neck, and died instantly. One man had his ribs broken and was so seriously injured that he died the day following. Another young man, a young lady, was so seriously injured that their life was despaired of when our informant left—a fourth one, a female, seriously, and five of the other six, more or less injured.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Further Items by the Cambria.

OPENING OF THE PORTS.—No less than four deputations from the different parts of the metropolis, waited on Lord John Russell at his office in Downing street, London, on the 21st, for the purpose of presenting memorials to the lords of the treasury, calling on government to open the ports to the admission of foreign corn duty free. His lordship did not give the deputations much hope of their wishes being realized.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAMER.—The following extract of a letter from Mr. Gabriel, R. J., dated "Dundrum, Sunday," appears in the "Telegraph of Tuesday":—"According to promise I let you know how things are progressing with the Great Britain. Thursday's work has finished her. Mr. Bremner has failed, as I anticipated, in his breakwater, which was entirely washed away; the sea was clean break over her, swept away several skylights on deck; the cabin doors and bulkheads are nearly all washed into the hold and about the decks; the promenade deck was covered with water; in fact, you might almost say she flooded, for every one aboard had to fly to the upper deck, and there wait till the water ran out of her; she was adrift, and thumping both forward and aft, her head shifted more towards Tyrella watch-house again. Mr. Bremner has given her up, and they at length are going to take the masts out of her, together with her engine. I have not yet examined her bottom, but intend doing so to-morrow; if all I hear is correct, I'm afraid she is gone. She was pitching at times as much as three feet."

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAMER.—The "Daily Gazette" says:—"We need not notice of the fact in the London papers; but we learn, on what we believe to be unquestionable authority, that the storm of Thursday night and the whole of Friday so damaged this noble specimen of naval architecture, as to make her in the language of our informant, 'a hopeless wreck.' After her breaking up will be written after this last and great calamity, 'I never saw anything so representative of resistless power as the ocean on that day. As far as the eye could see, it was perfectly white with foam.' The news of the destruction of this splendid vessel will be received with regret by the Hudson Bay Company, and will be regarded as a national loss. The hurricane was severely felt round nearly all the coast of Ireland."

NEW POLAR EXPEDITION.—At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, it was announced by Sir J. H. Pelly, that the Hudson Bay Company had fitted out an expedition, for the purpose of surveying the unexplored portion of the coast on the north-east angle of the American continent. The expedition, consisting of eleven persons and two Esquimaux guides, started in two boats, on the 5th July, under favorable circumstances, and it is expected that they will arrive at the bay at an earlier period of the season than usual.—*Globe.*

LEAD ELGIN AT BROOMHALL.—The Earl and Countess of Elgin arrived at their Lordship's seat Thursday the 18th instant, on which occasion the women on his Lordship's establishment, met at the village of Charlestown (Lord Elgin's shipping port) in the morning, and welcomed him and his bride on their arrival in this country.—*Fifehire Journal.*

EUROPEAN CORN TRADE.—A firm feeling has prevailed in the grain trade since the publication of the last report, and although the business transacted has not been of a very extensive character, prices have been steadily maintained, and in some instances, a slight advance has been readily paid. The business transacted in wheat on the 20th ult. was moderate, and at the previous rates were paid, not on the 23rd an advance of 1s. per quarter on the best quality of English wheat was agreed to. American wheat was in slow demand, and the prices last quoted barely supported. The market for all these articles continued steady on the 25th, but without any observable change in prices. Wheat made a ready sale for all good qualities on the 27th. The transactions in flour were unimportant, and the current quotations were unimportant. At the market held on the 30th ult. a limited business was transacted at lower rates than had been reported. There was not much foreign wheat—a purchase or two were made for shipment to Ireland. Nothing of interest transacted in bonded wheat. Flour had but slow sale. Indian corn continues in demand at quiet, and for anything more the hand better rates were obtained than in previous times, and on the 21st inst. was sluggish and unimportant, and prices for most articles were maintained with difficulty.

POLISH INDEPENDENCE.

The sympathy expressed for the fate of Cracow must be attended, we presume, for the Polish nation. The city of Cracow is the last remnant of Polish nationality. It is the only fragment of the mighty ruler that remains unannexed, and by its kind of national representation it is considered as the sole hope and representative of Polish independence.—England and France are to join in an effort to preserve it. They are to show their regard by combining to resist any difference, and by London from a city which has neither wealth nor arms, commerce nor territory, allies nor strength; which is surrounded by powerful neighbors; and which has already submitted to the dictation of Austria, even in the choice of her Polish liberty is either hyperbolical or it comes too late. After Poland itself has been mercifully subdued, and her people massacred, or banished, or enslaved, it is vain to think of preserving the incoherent and unincorporated fragments of the late masterable province. With the CANA absent, no masterable province, how ridiculous to speak of a grand effort being made to preserve the independence of Cracow!

The France and England been sincere in their wish to preserve the Polish nation from extinction, they should have acted when they might have done so with effect. Had they acted to prevent the conquest of Russia in Poland by the CANA when the gallant and unfortunate, Poles made their last struggle for freedom, the Russian people would have been precipitated across the frontier, and Poland would once more have been a nation. In such an assertion of the moral life of free states, there would have been grandeur of sentiment, and, perhaps, policy of action.

moderation, and have given security to every minor throne of the Continent.

But the opportunity was suffered to pass away both by England and France, amid an outbreak of indignant patriotism in both countries. Poland was utterly and completely subjected to the power of Russia, and such cruel precautions taken as to prevent the people from ever again asserting their independence. One wretched rag of Polish freedom remained; Cracow had the name of a free city; and now that is proposed, after a most distressing insurrection, which had this same city for its centre and headquarters, to place it in the hands of Austria, our diplomacy suddenly becomes active, and prepares remonstrances and protests against the threatened seizure.

The specious argument used is, that the independence of Cracow was guaranteed at the Congress of Vienna, and that in the observance of a great treaty it is of as much importance to guard against the infringement of the minor as of the major stipulations. Practically this argument is worth nothing. All treaties are cancelled to yield to the pressure of time and circumstances. Poland has no longer an independent monarch; the crowns of Belgium and Holland are no longer united on the same head. The insurrection of Cracow furnishes the only plea Austria can afford for depriving that city of the shadow of independence it previously enjoyed.

Perhaps, for the sake of Cracow itself, it may be desirable that it should at once be submitted to Austria. If it were to retain the form of independence it would have to purchase the privilege dearly. It would lose its political independence, and have to yield implicit obedience to a master's commands. At best its independence could only serve to shelter the disaffected, and to organize new conspiracies, which the authorities might have the wish, but not the power, to crush.

That France will take advantage of the occasion to push her own objects, is probable enough. Already she speaks of repairing the fortress of Hunnington, dismantled by the treaty of 1815, and of strengthening her frontiers. This would be a measure of much more serious menace to Europe than an alteration in the government of Cracow.

The proposed measure of the northern powers is one in which it would be ridiculous the English Cabinet to interfere. In fact, the change as proposed would be rather in form than in substance. From the Nationalist point of view, we extract some details illustrative of the degree of independence Cracow has been allowed to enjoy. By this article we can judge whether the nation by the city has enjoyed as much of a nature as to call on England and France to join in a league for its preservation:—"Cracow a peril for three formidable states! It must be supposed that Europe is ignorant of what that free city had become under the guardianship of those three protectors. It is supposed that France could have forgotten the three armaments which look upon her within a stone's throw; that she would have forgotten that she is surrounded by a girdle of three powerful enemies, and that no person is acquitted with the real nature of that pretend constitution! There was a Senate and not one senator who was not dependent on one of the three powers. There was a municipal organization, but any citizen elected could not take the municipal council without the unanimous consent of the governing powers. Cracow was free to produce and to export, but enclosed within three prohibitive custom houses, her exports were reduced to nothing. Cracow possessed a university, but it was expressly forbidden to any other territory to take lessons from or to receive degrees, far from being recognized by the neighboring states, it sufficed, on the contrary, to exclude any person possessing them from pursuing his profession out of Cracow. The faculty of Medicine, for example, was confined to eight pupils. Cracow still possessed an episcopate, but the city under the most frigid pretext! It was compelled to receive the coin of the three powers. Government, commerce, municipal education, were all in their hands. Add to that, an uneasy, and tormenting vigilance; a population, arrested in its progress; a population of 20,000, and of 30,000, who made duplicitous visits, interpreted the most innocent interchange of friendly or family affection into a crime, broke the seals of letters, and caused the incarceration in the dungeons of the inoffensive Pole who might have been an indirect worth."

It is this kind of freedom worth preservation! Lord Palmerston appears to think so.

FRANCE.

The sensation produced in Paris by the annexation of Cracow to the Austrian dominions is more than that caused by the Montenapoli marriage. The newspapers of all parties are unanimous in condemning the measure, and it is probable that they represent the sentiment of the French people.

—The prevailing opinion here, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Chronicle," is that France will expel herself to the long-established enmity of the Northern powers. The Duke of Bordeaux's marriage is the first blow aimed at Cracow the second. It is not to be believed that Cracow will remain in the hands of the Austrian Government. The newspapers of all parties are unanimous in condemning the measure, and it is probable that they represent the sentiment of the French people.

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TIMBER MARKET.

The arrivals from British North America were very large last month, consisting of 104 vessels, 62,150 tons, which, compared with the same month last year, shows an increase of 29,826 tons. It is not very generally known that the amount of tonnage may be expected to increase by one fourth, it will still be the largest year's import, with that single exception. From St. John and the Laborer part of the cargo even of last year. The market for this place has advanced within the last two months. The constantly advancing prices, through the summer, caused by the deficiency of the spring and summer supply, induced much attention to the market, and the result was a sudden rise in this place. The price of pine was 13 to 14 per cent, and 1 1/2 to 20 per cent on Quebec, and this state of things must always, in such cases, occur, so long as the system of storing and holding timber continues so difficult and expensive as to render it a first object of the merchants generally to export it to a present export, rather than incur the certain expense of piling, with the contingency of an advance of price, unaccompanied of such expense, so that the ability of holding timber, no difference, the avoidance of the expense of piling being the main motive for a seller's interest. The import of Pine from last February to the 30th November, 1836—Quebec, 116 vessels, 70,639 tons; St. John, 235 vessels, 122,220 tons; British, 121 vessels, 31,770 tons. From the 1st February to the 30th November, 1836—Quebec, 118,319 tons; St. John, 230 vessels, 92,750 tons; Baltic, 105 vessels, 31,852 tons. American Pine Timber.—Of St. John one cargo of 173 inches was sold at 17 1/2, one of 183 inches at 18 1/2, one of 17 1/2 inches at 18 1/2, one of 19 inches at 18 1/2, one of 19 inches (the last sale) at 17 1/2 per foot. A cargo of Dalhousie Timber was sold at 17 1/2, and one of Caraque at 16 1/2. Of Quebec, one cargo was sold at 17 1/2, one at 16 1/2, and one at 15 1/2, per foot. Three cargoes at 15 1/2 per foot were offered to the timber merchants at 15 1/2, but refused. Several cargoes of St. John and Quebec are being yarded for importers' account. To-day, of a large cargo of Quebec Timber of inferior quality, offered by auction, two hundred logs only were sold at 15 1/2 per foot. Quebec Red Pine, white oak, has been sold at 21d to 22d per foot. Quebec Oak has been sold, with cargo, at 2d 2d to 2d 4d per foot, and apart at 20d per foot. Quebec Ash has been sold with cargo, at 14d 16d per foot. Birch, St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 14d and 14 1/2d, but apart its value is much higher. Deals, with cargo, have been sold at £9 to £9 per standard, apart at £11 10s and £9 of three quality at £11 per standard. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards: St. John, with cargo, have been sold at 2d per foot of 2 inches, and apart at 2d per foot. St. John and St. Andrew's small average Railway sleepers: No recent sales have transpired. Staves of all kinds continue very saleable. A few small lots of Quebec Standard

INDIA. EXPRESS FROM MARSEILLES.

Our semi-monthly express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the mails from Bombay, to the date of 2d of November, arrived last night. It brings several items of important intelligence. The insurrection in Cashmere is said to be nearly at an end. Sheik Enam-ool-Deen has again temporized and made a show of yielding, and has even withdrawn his troops from the siege of Ghohab Singh; 2d, the Lahore army (10,000 men) under Tej Singh; 3d, the British division (6,000 men) commanded by General Wheeler, which has marched from the Jullundur Doab to Jammu for the purpose of taking possession of that capital and of guarding it against the insurrection; 4th, the brigade which left Lahore on its being required by other troops from Ferozpoor, crossed the Ravee and marched into the Ghohab's dominions. The movement of this powerful force shows that the Government-General and the Commander-in-Chief look upon the proceedings at Cashmere as of great moment. It is evident from the preparations that some ulterior measures of great importance will soon be adopted. It is rather probable that the British authorities are by this time convinced of the impolicy of placing the Mahomedan population under the yoke of the Sikh Ghohab, with whose rule they are not likely ever to be satisfied, and that the dominions of Ghohab will, ere the close of the present campaign, be much circumscribed. The British although they gave him notice of the Mahomedan population of Cashmere, are not bound to keep an army there to maintain order amongst his subjects, or to collect his tribute. The inhabitants of Cashmere have many reasons for wishing to be rid of the ruler and half depopulated by the exactions of the Sikhs.

The Lahore force, under Tej Singh, had by the middle of October got within 12 miles of Ubeeshur, when he declared his inability to proceed further on account of the sickness of his troops. The conflict appears to be going forward between Ghohab's troops and the Cashmerians, but the details are not known.

There is no truth in the rumor of the Governor-General's resignation. British officers being appointed to fill the vacancies in the Nizam's Government remain as great as ever.

The reopening of the loan of 1841-42 by the Government of India had not produced a description of more than six lacs in Bombay, where the slightest depression in any other commodity was an important discussion going forward at Madras, where the Government had removed the whole of the Judges of the Sudder and Foujdare Adawlat, the upper courts of the Ion. Company.

The cause of this removal was the decision of those courts in favor of the natives, and against certain acts of the missionaries at Tinnyvelly. This has produced great excitement amongst the native community of that presidency, who held a great meeting in hall on the Government to renege one of the judges (Mr. Leavelle). The whole matter has been referred to the Court of Directors.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTORS.

Active preparations are making throughout the various Wards of the Town for the approaching elections. The candidates for civic honors, as far as we have been able to learn, are as follows:—*Sydenham Ward*—Messrs. Thos. Kirkpatrick, John Nickalls, and J. B. Hall, for Aldermen; and Messrs. Brent, Smyth, and George McMahon, for Councilors.
Ontario Ward—Messrs. Ford, Benson, Gillespie, and Baker, for Aldermen; and Messrs. Linton, James Fraser, and Channonhouse, for Councilors.
St. Lawrence Ward—Messrs. Counter, John Mowat, and Rourke, for Aldermen; and Messrs. Wiley, Willard, Robert Allen, and James McLeod, for Councilors.
Cataraqui Ward—Dr. Robison, and we believe, Dr. Meagher, for Aldermen; and Messrs. Anglen, McGowan, and John Patterson, for Councilors.
Frontenac Ward—Messrs. John Brecken, John Flanagan for Aldermen; and Messrs. John Harvey, Oliver Mowat, and John Crawford, for Councilors. Mr. Thibodeau has expressed a wish not to offer again for this ward; whether or not his friends will urge him forward, we do not know; it is a great thankless office. A man in business is required to make considerable sacrifices of his time and attention in order to perform his duty properly, and without any remuneration. Mr. Thibodeau has been a most efficient member of the Council, which all parties acknowledge; but the public cannot expect that a man engaged in extensive business can afford to serve them any great length of time when his own affairs will suffer through neglect. The discussions which have taken place in the different journals of the City respecting our civic matters, have had the effect of arousing public attention to this important subject. It is to be hoped that in future the inhabitants will take a deeper interest in their municipal affairs.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Returning Officers, by the City Council, for the different Wards:—
Geo. A. Cummings, Esq., Sydenham Ward.
J. J. Burrows, Esq., Ontario Ward.
John Strachan, Esq., Cataraqui Ward.
Dr. McLeod, St. Lawrence Ward.
John Oliphant, Esq., Frontenac Ward.

Since writing the above, we learn that a requisition, very numerous and respectfully signed, has been presented to the Council, requesting him to be re-elected; and we hope he will respond to the call, and consent to serve another term. Mr. T. should be in the Council.

ROBERT THOMPSON.

While in the agency, I took up fourteen advertised appointments, and two extra ones of course delivered sixteen Lectures; obtained five subscribers to the pledge, and two for the *Anglo-Tempera Herald*.

At the different appointments I met with a special reception and profound hospitality, and was assisted in speaking by Revs. Robt. Aylett, Spilford, Canon, McLean, Hewitt, Foster, Fleming, &c. &c. I was able to give such an account of the progress of the cause, and to allude to the assistance in speaking or otherwise, I beg to present my cordial acknowledgments. In conclusion, I have only to remark, that I am extremely sorry that any unworthy attempt should have succeeded in thwarting the laudable designs of the Committee in carrying out the agency, thereby creating disappointment—preventing a thorough organization, and generally paralyzing the temperance movement in this District. I will endeavor to do all in my power to cause the friends of the enterprise to sweep and clear away the obstructions which are now before the cause, and to cheer the wanderer as he pursues his journey along the rugged pathway of life;—that prodigal, we say, has approached, when Nature has put on her mourning weeds, when the grief which winter howl their melancholy anthem over the grave of the year; when not a green blade or solitary wild-flower peers above the milk-white canopy that covers the earth; when the song of the wild bird, or the hum of the bee is heard no more in the land;—when the only music of Nature sounds in the following tempest, sweeping over the dreary waste, or in the whispering night-air,—through the crevices of our habitations. Winter, dread tyrant of the year, with its darkness and gloom, its murky sky and pinching blasts, has stolen upon us, bidding our rivers with fetters of adamant, but loosening the springs of social happiness, of benevolence, and kindly feeling among men. We say, then, to our respected patrons, enjoy the season whilst it lasts; a wise and munificent Providence has given you a goodly portion of the luxuries of life; the harvests have been abundant; peace has spread her mantle over the country; trade and commercial intercourse have been prosperous and uninterrupted; and political animosity and strife are now buried in the vale of the past. Forget, then, the sins of each other; renew your friendships; live respectably; have a little charity for the poor printers and editors who toil day and night for your gratification and improvement;—and a very HAPPY NEW YEAR, and many returns of the festive season to you all.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1846.

That season of the year has now arrived which of all others brings with it a periodical return of joy and gladness—of happy merry-making—of complimentary salutations and universal festivities—of dancing and riding, and the full fruition of all the pleasures which youth, in its full round of felicitous researches, too eagerly snatches from the hand of Time, to soften the asperities of increasing cares, to stamp the epoch with importance, and to cheer the wanderer as he pursues his journey along the rugged pathway of life;—that prodigal, we say, has approached, when Nature has put on her mourning weeds, when the grief which winter howl their melancholy anthem over the grave of the year; when not a green blade or solitary wild-flower peers above the milk-white canopy that covers the earth; when the song of the wild bird, or the hum of the bee is heard no more in the land;—when the only music of Nature sounds in the following tempest, sweeping over the dreary waste, or in the whispering night-air, through the crevices of our habitations. Winter, dread tyrant of the year, with its darkness and gloom, its murky sky and pinching blasts, has stolen upon us, bidding our rivers with fetters of adamant, but loosening the springs of social happiness, of benevolence, and kindly feeling among men. We say, then, to our respected patrons, enjoy the season whilst it lasts; a wise and munificent Providence has given you a goodly portion of the luxuries of life; the harvests have been abundant; peace has spread her mantle over the country; trade and commercial intercourse have been prosperous and uninterrupted; and political animosity and strife are now buried in the vale of the past. Forget, then, the sins of each other; renew your friendships; live respectably; have a little charity for the poor printers and editors who toil day and night for your gratification and improvement;—and a very HAPPY NEW YEAR, and many returns of the festive season to you all.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Kingston Herald.

Sir,—As your column has always been open to the advocacy of the claims of suffering humanity, and the best interests of our country, I would beg your indulgence, while I make a few remarks relative to this subject, and I trust a much reluctance, as what I am about to say touches on the duty of our City Fathers, they relate to the welfare of the Community.

I would call, through the medium of the Herald, the attention of our Corporation to the Small Pox, a becoming infectious disease. A poor widow called upon me for medical assistance, saying that she had a child who she had nursed in the Small Pox hospital, and she had no means to support it, and she was in a very low state of health. I would call their duty to attend to the welfare of patients to 25. As their compensation for nursing is so small, and as it is not in the power of the Corporation to do so, for the purpose of quieting the excitement which a few over-zealous zealous were attempting to raise. The Committee are persuaded, acted with the best intentions; but "to err is human."

To the Editor of the Kingston Herald.

Sir,—Having been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Midland District Temperance Society, as their Travelling and Lecturing Agent, (see the advertisement in a former No. of your paper), and having proceeded as far as the appointment at John Herchmer's, Esq.'s, School House—which was my fifth appointment—I received a letter from the Committee, informing me that reports reached them to the effect that certain persons, belonging to the District, were dissatisfied at the Agent, being a Universalist, should be called to this situation, and requesting me, in order to prevent any unbecoming or division in the temperance ranks, to abandon the agency. With this request I at once complied.

I am far, very far from believing that the Committee, in these matters, pursued the most agreeable course; but I do believe they acted from conscientious motives.

I do not intend to criticize the spirit that influences those who object to the existence of a Temperance Agent, merely on the score of his religious sentiments or creed; but I do believe that an intelligent community will be led to inquire into the propriety of setting up such a standard, to decide on qualification for filling any situation in the temperance department; and that the slightest hesitation in affirming my conviction, that the measure will produce a reaction, before which, those who adopted it, will ultimately quit.

It is hardly necessary for me to add, that I utterly defy my most bitter enemies to have objected to my appointment on any other ground whatever; since, if they could, they certainly would not have had recourse to so contemptible an expedient; and even this was fully canvassed on the floor of the Committee Room previous to my being employed.

While in the agency, I took up fourteen advertised appointments, and two extra ones of course delivered sixteen Lectures; obtained five subscribers to the pledge, and two for the *Anglo-Tempera Herald*.

At the different appointments I met with a special reception and profound hospitality, and was assisted in speaking by Revs. Robt. Aylett, Spilford, Canon, McLean, Hewitt, Foster, Fleming, &c. &c. I was able to give such an account of the progress of the cause, and to allude to the assistance in speaking or otherwise, I beg to present my cordial acknowledgments. In conclusion, I have only to remark, that I am extremely sorry that any unworthy attempt should have succeeded in thwarting the laudable designs of the Committee in carrying out the agency, thereby creating disappointment—preventing a thorough organization, and generally paralyzing the temperance movement in this District. I will endeavor to do all in my power to cause the friends of the enterprise to sweep and clear away the obstructions which are now before the cause, and to cheer the wanderer as he pursues his journey along the rugged pathway of life;—that prodigal, we say, has approached, when Nature has put on her mourning weeds, when the grief which winter howl their melancholy anthem over the grave of the year; when not a green blade or solitary wild-flower peers above the milk-white canopy that covers the earth; when the song of the wild bird, or the hum of the bee is heard no more in the land;—when the only music of Nature sounds in the following tempest, sweeping over the dreary waste, or in the whispering night-air, through the crevices of our habitations. Winter, dread tyrant of the year, with its darkness and gloom, its murky sky and pinching blasts, has stolen upon us, bidding our rivers with fetters of adamant, but loosening the springs of social happiness, of benevolence, and kindly feeling among men. We say, then, to our respected patrons, enjoy the season whilst it lasts; a wise and munificent Providence has given you a goodly portion of the luxuries of life; the harvests have been abundant; peace has spread her mantle over the country; trade and commercial intercourse have been prosperous and uninterrupted; and political animosity and strife are now buried in the vale of the past. Forget, then, the sins of each other; renew your friendships; live respectably; have a little charity for the poor printers and editors who toil day and night for your gratification and improvement;—and a very HAPPY NEW YEAR, and many returns of the festive season to you all.