

CANADIAN LAKES.

THE following information respecting the Inland Seas of Canada, will prove interesting: "The Five Great Lakes of North America have recently been surveyed, and it is found that they cover an area of 60,000 square miles. The total length of the five lakes is 1,534 miles. Lake Superior, at its greatest length, is 355 miles; its greatest breadth 160 miles; mean depth 988 feet; elevation above the sea, 627 feet; area, 32,000 square miles. Lake Michigan is 360 miles long; its greatest breadth is 108 miles; its mean depth is 900 feet; elevation, 687 feet, area 20,000 square miles. Lake Huron, in its greatest length, is 200 miles, its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 300 feet; elevation 574 feet, area 20,000 square miles. Lake Erie is 250 miles long, greatest breadth 80 miles, mean depth 200 feet, elevation 555 feet, area 6,000 square miles. Lake Ontario has a length of 180 miles, and its mean breadth is 65 miles; mean depth 500 feet; elevation above the ocean 282 feet, area 5,006 square miles."

LOCAL.

TO OUR READERS.—We do not wish to be considered Duns, but the fact is, we have remittances to make at an early day for material, and require money so to do. We trust our friends will take the hint and place us in such a position to meet our liabilities. There are many subscribers sadly in arrears, and as we are desirous of having all matters connected with our establishment arranged, we give notice that it would be well for them to have an early settlement. Every facility will be given to liquidate their liabilities, and if they are put to trouble or expense the fault will be their own, not ours. This notice we trust will suffice, and save us the unpleasant task of resorting to coercive measures to obtain our claims.

FISHERY SOCIETY.—It will be seen by an Advertisement in another column, that the Annual Meeting of the above Society, is to take place on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the members is particularly requested.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society is to be held at Douglastown on Tuesday next, when the Report of the Board of Directors will be submitted to the meeting, and the Office-Bearers for the ensuing year appointed. Farmers should attend this meeting—the Society has conferred on them many important benefits, and it is their interest as well as their duty, to countenance and uphold it.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Annual Show of Grains, Seeds, Dairy Produce and Domestic Manufactures of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, was held at the Mechanics' Institute, at Newcastle, on Tuesday last.

We have but little to say on this subject—and that little not very pleasing or satisfactory. The quantity of articles were the smallest in number we ever saw at any previous show, and the number of Members present was also extremely limited. The apathy manifested by our Farmers in the operations of the Society is a source of annoyance to many gentlemen who have devoted much time in attending to the business of the Society, and if persisted in, will ultimately lead to their withdrawal.

That the Society has done much good, and conferred many permanent benefits on our Agriculturalists, cannot be denied; it behoves them therefore, to manifest somewhat more zeal than they have done in attending its ploughing-matches, cattle-shows, and exhibitions of produce, and contribute more largely to its funds, otherwise its usefulness will be considerably curtailed, and possibly lead to its extinction.

We hope these few hints will have the effect of arousing our Agricultural neighbours to a calm consideration of the matter, and create in them a desire to extend that support and countenance which prudence and a sense of duty dictate.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

GLENELO.—The annual meeting of the committee in connection with the Diocesan Church Society, was held on Saturday last, after the usual prayers, by the Missionary Priest, the appointed Chairman; when the following extracts from the Bishop of Fredricton's last charge was read, (by way of a preamble) by Mr J. B. Williston.

"One practical point I feel especially bound to press upon you, [the Clergy] and through you on the laity of the Church. It is not wise to expect that our present relations with the Society for Propagation of the Gospel will last, and we ought as prudent men to be prepared with some measure to meet the difficulty. By the confession of some of the most zealous and wisest of the Clergy and Laity in the United States, the voluntary system has utterly failed to secure for the Pastors, a fair and adequate support. The commonest clerks in merchant's offices, and almost apprentices, are better paid for their labour than the Clergy; and means the most inexpedient, and most offensive to a sensitive and refined mind, are resorted to in order to make up the scanty income. Not only is there a continual change of Pastors, but great numbers of Missions, in some cases nearly half the Diocese, are vacant at one time, and are only filled up to be empty again; and

the smaller villages, where in dear old England the fair and goodly Church built and endowed by piety now despised, still rears its ancient head, and defies the ravages of time, are in that country either abandoned altogether, or we read of a service performed by some itinerating Priest, thankfully received once a quarter, or even once a year. I cannot contemplate such an issue in this Province without horror and dismay. Of my fifty two Clergy more than thirty are in that very position so honorable to the Church, but so difficult to maintain, the position of ministering to the poor and needy, to the flock scattered up and down the mountains, and in the rough and crooked places of the earth. To expect a Clergyman to find himself, keep a horse, and maintain a family, without extraneous support in such places, is to desire him to feed on flints and grow fat on thorns and thistles. In plain terms, it is what God never ordered, and nature will not permit. But what would become of such congregations? Who can think without a tear of all his work undone, his little flock scattered to the winds, his Sunday school broken up, his Churches melancholy signposts of decay, and the liberality of the great Societies of England, and of the Church Society of this Province, and of our various benefactors, all brought to nought. Surely heaven and earth would witness against us if we did not try to avert such a consummation. I therefore call on you, my dear brethren, and on all the laity of this Province, to unite with me in endeavouring to avert it, and to provide for the coming difficulty. In Canada this has been partly done by commutation, here we have no such resource; but an Endowment Fund might be begun, and I have reason to think that the Society for Propagation of the Gospel would assist any Parish in which efforts of this kind were made. If an Endowment Fund were once fairly started, it would grow and would become hereafter more valuable.

"I wish, however, to give this friendly warning to the members of the Church in general, that unless some step be taken prudently and promptly to meet the exigency, as the Society gradually withdraws its aid, and in the case of every vacancy which occurs deducts a considerable sum from the already scanty income of the Clergyman, some Missions will remain vacant, and some must be abandoned altogether; and I conceive that the responsibility of devising such a scheme does not rest with the Bishop only, but with the Church at large. The blame may be thrown upon me, should such an emergency arise, but the fault will not justly lie with me, and I desire to take every step which is in my power to avert the evil. The simplest method of proceeding would be, that the Church Society should in each case charge itself with the amount which the Society for propagating the Gospel withdraws, and thus fill up the void.—But in order to enable it to do this, greatly increased contributions must be given to it."

Whereupon it was unanimously resolved, that this meeting do heartily approve of the wise course contained in the letter, extracts from the Bishop's charge, and recommended that for the present at least, the Church Society should guarantee to pay the "amount withdrawn by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel from each mission, as the same becomes vacant," in the just expectation, as the Bishop adds, "that greatly increased contributions will be given to the Church Society, to enable it to do this" work of mercy. The members and friends of the Society will no doubt be pleased to learn that from this out-of-the-way Parish there has been some increase to its humble offerings during the past year.

EUROPE.

THE arrival of the Steamer North American, at Portland, puts us in possession of some important news from Europe, which we copy below:

Portland, January 8th.
Congress at Paris.—Contradictory statements respecting the Conference continue to abound. The principle statement is contained in a letter from Vienna, of Dec. 14th, stating that Count Buol had received from Count Walewski an official notification that France cannot accept the interpretation of the Belgrad and Isle of Serpents questions in the absolute sense determined on by England, Austria, and Turkey. Count Buol had sent this unexpected announcement in all haste to the Emperor in Italy.

Paris papers publish the text of the letter under reserve.

The London Globe, organ of the British government, denies that there is any difficulty in the way between France and England.

The London Daily News believes the difficulty does exist, and will postpone the meeting of the Congress indefinitely.

The Paris Debats thinks that all hope of adjustment is not lost, and the Congress may open within the time specified.

The Paris Constitutionnel thinks Congress will open early in January, and be satisfactory.

It was reported on Change that Government is arming all the gunboats for active service; probably for the East.

Prussia and Switzerland.—Diplomatic relations are broken off between Prussia and Switzerland, and matters are becoming extremely complicated. No reply had been received to the 16th to the note of the 8th, addressed by Prussia to the Great Powers on the affairs of Neuchâtel. It was however supposed that Russia and France would approve, while Eng-

land and Austria disapprove of an armed demonstration by Prussia. Meantime Prussia persists in forcible measures. Prussia has notified the Germanic Diet that her own troops are sufficient for the emergency, and preparations are being made for the assembling of 35,000 men at Berlin by January 2nd, under command of Gen. Von Grober, to march on Switzerland. The Swiss are behaving with the greatest gallantry. The population are called to arms, and respond with enthusiasm. Twenty thousand men are to be put under arms without delay; 10,000 under Gen. Burgeois, will defend Bâle, and the other half, under Gen. Zeigler, will garrison Chaffhausen. The van and rear of the army will operate in the field. Unlimited credits for military purposes have been voted. The Federal Diet is convoked for December 27th.

Great Britain.—The war with Persia is not at present popular. The London Times, usually government, and the London Press, Derby organ, both denounce it. Many English, and several French presses, think it will cause another war between Great Britain and Russia alone.

Spain.—A Madrid despatch of the 19th, reports that a revolutionary club has been discovered in the city. Arrests were made and papers seized.

Italy.—The principal powder magazine at Naples had exploded, many soldiers were killed.

A government announcement says bands of insurgents are still flying about in various parts of Sicily, but there is no fear of a general revolutionary movement.

Persia.—The news is far from definite. Advices from Constantinople of the 13th, say that Ferouk Khan, the Persian minister, continues his negotiations with Lord Stratford Redcliffe to adjust the difficulty. Ferouk is about to proceed to Paris.

Persia continues her warlike preparations.

The Times Paris correspondent states that Russian army amounts 40,000 men complete on the shores of the Caspian and is still in cantonments. The Russian general had, however, sent three superior officers into the nearest province of Persia, to examine the situation of the town and forts, and to take plans of the routes by which a passage might be made for an army.

Switzerland.—Latest.—Burne Monday.—Hopes of peace increase in official circles.—Four fresh divisions are called out. The Students of Zurich have volunteered for the active army. The popular enthusiasm is increasing.

The Paris correspondent of the Times states that a letter has been received by the Emperor from Gen. Dufour, mentioning the effect that had been produced in Switzerland by the note in the Moniteur. The inference drawn is that the Swiss will be obliged under the double pressure to grant the required concessions.

Constantinople, Dec. 15th.—The Persian General Murat Mirghah marched into Cabut, and occupied Turrah.

The Viceroy of Egypt is expected at Constantinople.

The Shipbuilders of St. John have held a meeting, and passed a Resolution condemnatory of the frequent, sudden, and expensive changes passed by the Directors of Lloyd's, for the building of Colonial vessels. These changes are loudly complained of here, and we think those engaged in the business would act wisely by following the example set them by the St. John builders.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Mail Steamer had not reached Halifax when we went to press to-day at one o'clock.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Hon. John Montgomery, Dalhousie; Wm. Taylor, Shippegan, Mr Harper, New Richmond, C. E.; James Blackall, Caraquet; Thomas E. Burns, St. John, N. B.; G. L. Boutilier, Gaspe; David Blackwood, Richibucto; John Wheaton, do.; George McLeod, do.; Alexander Scott, Halifax; O. P. Frost, St. Stephen's, N. B.

MARRIAGES.

At Campbellton, Restigouche, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. James Steven, Mr JOHN R. NICHOLSON, of Chatham, to Miss ELIZABETH RITCHIE.

At Campbellton, Restigouche, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. James Steven, PETER TAYLOR, Esq., Surgeon, to CHRISTIANNA McNEIL, fourth daughter of the late Alexander Adams, Esq.

On the 1st inst., at the R. C. Church, Passobieac, by the Rev. E. P. LaPointe, Mr WILLIAM MEAGHER, of H. M. Customs, New Carlisle, and eldest son of Joseph Meagher, Esq., of Carlton, to Miss ELIZABETH CALDWELL, Daughter of Mr Henry Caldwell, also of New Carlisle.

DEATHS.

At Newcastle, on Sunday last, ANNE, wife of John Rust, aged 64, a native of the parish of Monikie, Angusshire, Scotland, after a long protracted illness, borne with exemplary patience and becoming resignation to the Divine will. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

At Shippegan, County of Gloucester, on the morning of Saturday, the 3rd inst., after a very brief illness, THOMAS STEWART BALDWIN, Surgeon, and one of the Coroners of the said

County, leaving a widow and three children to mourn their loss.

At Kouchibouguac, County of Kent, on the 20th December, Mr PETER ARSINIEUX, aged 84 years, a native of Jersey.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Rev. Mr McCurdy purposes lecturing at our Institute on Thursday evening next. The subject "On the Duty of every one Laboring to build up our Country." This is an important and interesting subject, and we hope to see the hall crowded on that night.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received by recent arrivals from Britain and the United States,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions,

which, with the Stock on hand they now offer for sale at a small advance over cost, consisting in part of:

- BROAD CLOTH, in Black, Blue and Invisible Colors
- Mohair Cloth, in Black, Blue and Drab,
- Pilots, White, Beaver, and Hungarian Cloths,
- Ladies' Cape Cloth, in Black and Drab,
- Cassimeres, Doeskin, Tweeds, &c.,
- Plain and Printed Moleskins,
- Drills, Denim, and Bed Ticks,
- Striped and Regatta Shirting,
- Linens, Casbans, and Silicins,
- Hollands, Onaburga, and Towellings,
- Gre; and White Cottons,
- White, Scarlet, Blue, Green and Yellow Flannels,
- Salisbury and Swansdown do.,
- A few pieces extra-heavy Serge,
- Rose, Point and Medium Blankets,
- Madder, Lilac, Buff and Mourning Prints,
- Black and Colored Orleans, Coburgs & Circassians,
- Delanes, Cashmeres and Napier Cloths,
- Brocades, Lusters and Figured Coburgs,
- Saxony, Gala and Tartan Plaids,
- Hungarians, Derrys, and Gingham,
- Figured Lusters and Cotton Aprons,
- Black and Colored Silk Velvets,
- do do Cotton do,
- Jaconett, Swiss, Mulls, Striped & Checked Muslins
- Persians and Taritons,
- Fancy Nets, Laces, Edgings and Blonds,
- Ladies' Dress Caps, Wreathes and Flowers,
- Hair-nets and Head-dresses,
- Plush Bonnets and Feathers,
- Polka Jackets and Burlin Wool Sleeves,
- Poas, Muffs and Cuffs,
- Dress Trimmings, Gimps and Fringes,
- Sewed Chimosees, Habits and Collars,
- Hosiery, Gloves and Trimmings,
- Children's Hoods and Booties,
- Square and Long Wool Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.
- Indiana Silk and Wool Tissue do.,
- Delane Shawls and Hdks. in variety,
- Knitting Cotton, Threads and Small Ware,
- Druggots and Carpeting, &c.

CLOTHING.

- Black Broad Cloth, Pilot, Whitney, Mohair and Canada Overcoats,
- Pilot, Beaver, Whitney & Mohair Reefing Jackets,
- Black Cloth Dress Coats, Jackets, Paletots and Shooting Coats,
- Doeskin, Tweed and Satinett do.
- Fancy Satin, Black and Blue Cloth, Doeskin and Satinett Vests,
- Black Cloth, Pilot, Beaver, Satinett, Moleskin, Tweed and Homespun Pants,
- Fancy Seal and Fur Coats,
- India Rubber and Oil Clothing,
- Caernsey, Frocks, and Denim Overalls,
- Flannel Shirts and Drawers,
- Lamb's Wool Shirts and Pants,
- Black, Drab and Brown Wool and Fur Hats, (newest style.)
- Fancy Regatta and Striped Shirts,
- Black and Coloured Silk Hdks., and Neck-ties,
- Wool Mufflers, Scarfs and Fancy Cravats,
- Umbrellas, Trunks, and Travelling Bags,
- Buffalo Robes,
- A Splendid assortment Fur, Plush, and Storm Caps.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

- 100 Pairs Mens' Domestic Manufactured Boots,
- 100 do. do., American do. do.,
- 200 do. Boys' and Mens' Brogans,
- 400 do. Childrens' assorted Boots and Shoes,
- 100 do Womens' Calf Boots,
- 200 do Womens' and Girls' Jenny Lind's,
- 100 do do do., Grained Buskins,
- 100 do Womens' Slippers,
- 50 do do., Felt Boots,
- 100 do Ladies' and Misses Prunella and Cloth Boots,
- 200 do Mens' assorted Rubbers,
- 12 do Ladies' Long Rubber Boots,
- A few pair Gents' Over Socks,
- 70 Sides New York and Domestic Sole Leather.

GROCERIES, &c.

- 30 Chests Tea; 20 half do.,
- 20 Boxes do., 20lb., 10lb., and 6lb each,
- 2 hds. Brown Sugar, 4 hds. Crushed do.,
- 20 Pouches, 20 hds., and 20 bbls. Muscovado Molasses,
- 30 Boxes assorted Confections,
- 21 do Tobacco 10 M. assorted Cigars,
- 50 do No. 1 Family Soap 50 do, Candles,
- 40 do assorted Window Glass,
- 40 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,
- 30 doz. do. Broom^s,
- 20 do do. Buckets,
- 60 Gross Matches,
- 250 bbls. Flour,
- 150 do Corn Meal,
- 10 do Oat Meal,
- 40 do Rye Flour,
- 30 do Labrador Herring,
- 100 Quintals Codfish,
- 6 Barrels Crackers,
- 5 do Onions,
- 2 do Dried Apples,
- Pork, Butter, Barley Rice, Coffee, Ginger, Flints, Cassia, Nutmegs, Pepper, Starch, Saleratus, Raisins, Currants, Indigo, Castor Oil, Salts, Senna, Pain Killer, Mustard, Room Paper, Whigs, Sleigh Bells, Door Mats, Sofas, Looking Glasses, Chairs, Earthen and Glass Ware, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Cotton Wool and Baiting, Holland's Gin, Rum, Syrup, Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Champagne Wine, White Wine Vinegar, Ruis Coloring, Turpentine, &c., with various other Goods.

BURKE & NOONAN.

Chatham and Newcastle, December 4, 1856.
Pork, Butt, Domestic Homespun, Socks, &c. &c. teas, will be taken in exchange.