MARRYING COUSINS.—The New York "Day Book" has the following paragraph in regard to a very interesting question:—

Among other profound subjects discussed by the association for the advancement of science at Providence, Rhode Island, was the question whether a man may marry his cousin. Some fearful examples in the deformity of posterity were cited to prove that such near relations should not intermarry. Instances of blindness, clubfeet, etc., were mentioned. The Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches both forbid such marriages; but in the face of scientific and ecclesiastical authority we ask, what will the objectors to the marriage of cousins do with those cases, where children, the result of such marriages, are more than usually beautiful and intelligent? We explain the matter in this way:—Children sometimes inherit their mental and physical organization from their mothers, and sometimes from their fathers. If two cousins, who both inherit their constitutions from the same side, unite in matrimony, the consequences will be most disastrous; but if cousins marry, who are entirely dissimilar—one having inherited a constitution from the father and the other from the mother, no such result will follow. It is the uniting of similar organizations, no matter whether first or second cousins, that causes the injury to offspring, and not the simple fact of legal relationship.

PRESERVING THE PUBLIC PEACE.—Giving a cross child jam.

SENTENCE OF STRAHAN, PAUL & BATES, THE FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTS.—On Friday and Saturday, the trial of the prisoners was conducted at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Willis, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Baron Martin. At the close on Saturday Baron Alderson summed up. The jury retired at twenty-five minutes before one, and after an absence of half an hour, returned into court with a verdict of *Guilty* against all the prisoners. Baron Alderson (who laboured under deep emotion) sentenced the prisoners in the following terms:—Wm. Strahan, Sir John Dean Paul, and Robert Makin Bates—the jury have now found you guilty of the offence which is charged against you in the indictment, the offence of disposing of securities entrusted to you by others for safe keeping, but which you have appropriated under circumstances of temptation, to your own advantage. A more serious offence can hardly be imagined in a great commercial community like this, and the punishment for such an offence must be commensurate with its magnitude. All that I have to do is to say, that I cannot conceive any worse case of the sort under the Act of Parliament; and, as I cannot conceive a worse case, I must pass the extreme sentence which that act imposes. The sentence of the Court is, that you be Transported for Fourteen Years.

There is no foundation for the statement which has been going the round of the papers, that Strahan, Paul, and Bates, the bankers were about to be sent to Gibraltar to suffer their sentence at the Crimnal Court. Gibraltar is not by any means an easy station, but may be reckoned perhaps one of the most penal and hard-working, as well as being by far from the most healthy. The convicts are now in Newgate. They will, in the first instance, suffer the usual period of separate confinement, which is, we believe, a year. After that, they will probably be transported to a penal settlement for the remainder of their sentence; but no decision will be come to until after the customary probation in separate confinement.—*Observer.*

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.—The Government has entered into extensive contracts for the supply of Minie rifles, rifled and victoria carabines, revolvers, and cavalry, (heavy and light) sabres. The number of firearms of all descriptions required is upwards of 100,000 stand, and 10,000 sabres. The contracts are divided amongst the gun manufacturers of London and Birmingham, Liege and Namur (Belgium), and Boston (United States). The sword cutlers of Sheffield have taken the contract for sabres.

The departure of the German Legion for the Crimea has been marked by a romantic circumstance. On Monday night, one of the privates was discovered to be a woman, handsome and young, French, the wife of a soldier of the regiment who is a Swiss. This gallant wife regularly enlisted and passed muster, it would appear, afterwards. On the discovery of her sex, the fact was reported to the colonel, who ordered her to be landed, but still she begged so hard and her appeal was so heartily and generally supported by the comrades of her husband, that she had been allowed to accompany him in her capacity as a soldier, *pro tem.* As she expressed her determination to fight and die in the same service as her husband, The enthusiasm of the regiment is universal at this unlooked-for episode in the outset of their martial career. So pleased were a number of visitors to the ship, officers and men, with her spirit and prepossessing appearance, that a subscription was speedily raised of upwards of £20 for her. She shoulders her rifle, and has performed her military evolutions admirably.

FAITHFUL LOVE.—The gallant Sir Thomas Trowbridge is about to lead to the altar Miss Louisa Gurney, daughter of Daniel Gurney, Esq., of Norwich, and sister of the Hon. Mrs. W. Cooper. Seldom has that proud meed of homage which beauty loves to pay to valor been conferred on a more worthy recipient. The descendant of one of England's greatest admirals, and among the brave at Alma, the heroic valor of Sir Thomas Trowbridge at Inkerman, has become one of the glorious facts of history. Those who record the great achievements of England's soldiers in the present war, will emblazon, in the brightest colors of military story, how, when his skill and courage in directing the fire of a battery had contributed to turn the tide of battle, and when a fatal cannon shot had carried away both his feet—the wounded hero refused to be conveyed to the rear, demanding of his fellow soldiers but to carry him to the front and raise him on a gun carriage, that, before bleeding to death, he might witness the successful issue of the conflict, and then, coolly, in that position, continuing to direct the fire of his battery until he shared in the final triumph and shouts of victory.

Preserved by almost a miracle to life—his services crowned by every applause that a nation's gratitude could bestow—his honors hallowed and enhanced by the tear of pity from his sovereign herself, while placing them upon his shattered frame, the noble soldier now reaps his final and greatest reward in this happy consummation of a long cherished attachment with the beautiful and amiable lady, who is about to share his titles and honors, while she consoles and repays his sufferings—*English paper.*

This interesting marriage reminds us of the similar case of the gallant Capt. Barclay, who was married while in command of the British squadron in the battle of Lake Erie. It is said, that after the disaster, he wrote to his betrothed, desiring that she would consider herself released from the engagement, but his misfortune only increased her affection, and she insisted upon the marriage. It is also related of the great Duke of Wellington, that Miss Pakenham having been greately disfigured by pittings of the small pox, with which disease she was attacked after her betrothal to him, she released him from his engagement, but from motives either of honor or affection, he refused to be disengaged, and married her.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

General Codrington, the new commander-in chief of the army in the Crimea, is the only surviving son of Admiral Codrington, whose name is so intimately connected with the exploits of England upon the sea at the close of the last century, and whose crowning achievement was the victor of Navarino. General Codrington was born in 1805, entered the Guards in 1821, and retained the rank of colonel in 1846. His first active engagement was at the battle of Alma, and at the battle of Inkerman, it was he who first became aware of the approach of the Russians. He is said to be a man of energy, talent and accomplishments, and of his physical qualifications for the post he has reached; it is sufficient to say, that he has not been absent a day from his duties since the army landed in the Crimea.

"BREAD LEAGUES."—The people are now banding together in quite a number of towns for the purpose of getting their flour directly from the West at cheaper rates than they now have to pay in buying it from second and third hands, and paying two or three extra profits. In addition to the cases which we have already chronicled, we observe in the Woodsocket *Patriot* a call signed by a large number of persons for a meeting to form a "Bread League" in that village. The object is to procure flour from the West at reasonable prices. The success of such attempts in several places has been very encouraging. The citizens of Haverhill (Mass) are taking measures to purchase their flour direct of the western producer to save the expense of the "middle men."—*Hartford Twes.*

INTERESTING FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN—DISCOVERY OF A NEW RACE OF INDIANS, &c.—The California papers contain some interesting facts respecting the recent cruise of the U. S. sloop-of-war Vincennes, Commodore Rodgers, as the flag-ship of the North Pacific survey. The Vincennes entered Behring's Straits in the month of August, 1855, and anchored in Senivane Bay, a port of the eastern coast of Asia. The principal object of visiting this point was to obtain astronomical observations, and a party of twelve was left for that purpose, whilst Com. Rodgers cruised Northward. He visited Herald Island, but sought in vain for the land said to have been discovered by Capt. Kellet, and thinks that officer must have been deceived by low clouds. Wrangle's Land was also sought for in vain, in the latitude set down for it. The Vincennes returned in a month, and found the party at Senivane in safety and goodhealth.

Vegetation in this region is exceedingly sparse. Mr. Wright, the botanist, discovered some dwarf species of the willow, growing at an average height of one and a half inches. A considerable quantity of these "trees" were gathered and eaten as salad. Some other species of timber were found, none of which exceeded, when full grown, the height of two or three inches. Amongst the party was Mr. Kern, who was one of Col. Fremont's party in the overland expedition to California in 1845. The famous "Kern river" is named after him. The subject of most interest to the general reader, is the information gained respecting the Techucchis Indians, a warlike race who inhabit this portion of Asia. They owe no allegiance to foreign power.

The manners and customs of these people are peculiarly their own. Unlike savages in other portions of the world, they are characteristically provident and anxious of accumulating property. Having no knowledge of the existence of a Supreme Being, and acknowledging no attribute superior to animal instinct, they are without superstition, and lead a life of happy ignorance of all things unconnected with the present. It is equally remarkable of this untutored race, that in their social relations, and in the intercourse between the sexes, they are governed to a certain extent by correct principles of morality. They depend almost entirely upon the hard-earned fruit of the chase for subsistence, seemingly having but little taste or desire for the luxuries that might be obtained from the Russians in exchange for valuable furs. At rare intervals, the fortunate captor of the blue otter exchanges his prize for knives and tobacco. but further than this they appear to have no desire to trade with the Russians. Their principal article of diet is whales, flesh. which they preserve for months by simply burying it in the frozen earth.

Lieutenant Brooke endeavored by many devices, to awaken in the mind of the old chief some ideas regarding the existence of a Supreme Being, and one day, when they had been sitting a long time in argument upon the subject, the savage exclaimed in a tone of voice which sufficiently indicated the birth of a new, though scarcely defined thought, "Good! Man cannot make whales."

One of the marines attached to Lieut. Brooke's party, was very desirous of being left among the Indians. He stated his desire to open a school at Senivane, and instruct the natives in such branches of education as could be made applicable to their understanding. His request, however, could not be granted. No greater opportunity, nor more favorable has ever been offered for missionary labour.

Nicolaieff possesses twelve dockyards, six for ships of the line and six for smaller vessels; also immense arsenals, and almost exhaustless materials for shipbuilding. It employs 6000 workmen in ordinary times, and 21,000 on occasions of emergency At present the number, according to the German accounts, is not less than 21,000.

MRS. GORE AND SIR J. D. PAUL.—The *Cork Constitution* mentions the fact, that Mrs. Gore's novel, "The Banker's Wife," of which the villainy of an unprincipled banker forms the groundwork, was dedicated to Sir John Paul, as an illustrious example of probity and good faith, and one in whom the office of banker was made honourable. Mrs. Gore is a creditor of Sir John D. Paul's bank, it is said, of £40,000, in which are included the gains by her voluminous writings.

WRECKS.—A return, published by the *Shipping Gazette*, shows that the number of vessels wrecked in the month of October amounted to 179. Owing to the late violent gales, this number, with the exception of the losses in January, when they amounted to 238 vessels, is larger than has occurred in any one month during the present year. Thus, in September, the losses amounted to 106 vessels; in August, 109; July, 70; June, 83; May, 98; April, 109; March, 149; February, 164; and in January, 238.

The Indians on the Western borders of the United States are still very warlike and troublesome. In many cases they set the United State's troops at defiance,and carry off government property.

According to the *Courier des Etats Unis*, the Russian flag counted at Sebastopol, in the month of September, 1854, seventeen ships, five of 120 guns, the remainder of 84 guns, four corvettes or brigs; twelve steamships, and eighty-two of inferior rank; in all 108 ships, carrying 2,200 guns.—This colossal armament was destroyed by the Russians themselves, to prevent it from falling into the hands of their enemies.

The Montreal *Herald* is advocating a more extended system of Reciprocity of trade between Canada and the United States. Our contemporary proposes to make the reciprocity measure more truly national in its character—to include a reciprocity in the coasting trade and the trade of ships, between the two countries. The arguments employed in support of the position are clear and strong; and we have no doubt the commercial men of the United States and Canada will bestir themselves, and by acting in concert induce their respective Governments to grant a general and liberal reciprocity in all things suitable to the enlightened spirit of the age.

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*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Extraordinary Cure of a Bad Breast.—The wife of Mr Arthur Burn, of St. John, N. B., was, after the birth of their last child, a constant sufferer with a bad breast; there were several holes in it, and despite of the various remedies tried, her husband could not get anything to cause it to heal. After every other remedy had failed to benefit the sufferer, she had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which as a matter of course, quickly caused an improvement in the appearance of the affected parts, and by perseverance with these fine remedies for a few weeks, she was completely cured. This wonderful Ointment will also readily cure all diseases of the skin.

GOLD IN ANCIENT TIMES.—The contribution of the people in the time of David, for the sanctuary, exceeded £6,800,000. The immense treasure David is said to have *collected* for the sanctuary amounted to 889 millions of pounds sterling (Crite says 798 millions)—a sum greater than the British national debt. The gold with which Solomon overlaid the "most holy place," only a room thirty feet square, amounted to more than 38 millions sterling.

WHYT is the difference between an auction and sea-sickness!—One is the sale of effects; the other is the effects of a sail.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—A poot quaker.

"A QUIVER FULL OF DAUGHTERS."—Happy is he woo—according to Lord Granville's new version—has a quiver full of daughters ; and happier still if all that are in the quiver meets with the proper bow.