

replied the king laughing. We may depend on it that his massive silver dish was turned to a very different purpose from its original one.

The boat of the drum has been used for a very different purpose than that for which we have accustomed to hear it. Moore gives an account of its use among the troops at Manheim, before they are marched to the different guards.

The major flourish his cane, the drummer gives a single tap, and every man under arms raises his hand to his hat at a second stroke on the drum, they take off their hats, and are supposed to pray at a third they finish their petitions, and put hats on their heads.

any man has the assurance to prolong his prayer a minute longer than the drum indicates, he is punished on the spot, and taught to be less devout for the future. This is not the only occasion when Christian devotion under a strange influence is a well known fact, that a devout Roman Catholic holy used to visit the gardens of Pomba Verde in Cintra, for the purpose of praying to an old statue of a sleeping Venus, which she mistook for an image of the Virgin Mary.

Another of the heathen goddesses was selected as an object of religious veneration. The Veritable Father Prout seeking for an appropriate altar piece for his church, situated in a village in the county of Cork, was brought by a friend to the studio of an artist.

A variety of saints and several representations of the Holy Family were submitted to his inspection; but he would have none of them, his eye had been caught by a picture of Diana, very scantily clothed, and he would select no other. That is Diana, said his friend, you can't have that. Oh! but I will said Father Prout, it will make a beautiful altar piece, and I'd wish to know how the people that come to my chapel are to know that it is Diana? It will do better than any of the others.

The costly Indian shawl in which our ladies wrap themselves, have served other purposes in the country where they were manufactured. The patterns of these vary, but each conveys to the natives its own meaning, some among them are associated with sacred deities. The lone narrow border is meant to represent a flowing stream, on whose margin flowers are blooming and express trees growing. The Persian and Turkish name of the shawl is Baghdadia, the origin of the word is, however, not Turkish nor Persian, but Indian.

From Peshawar, which means a flower offering for when the season of the year, or the nature of the soil do not afford the flowers which the Hindoos offer to their gods, the Indian women spread out shawls, the embroidered basket of flowers in the centre supplying the place of fresh gathered blossoms. Here they kneel, and the Moslems are on their knees on the little objects on which the altar in the holy temple of Mecca is represented, towards which they all turn when they pray. Little do those ladies, who rest their feet on their carpets, and wrap their costly shawls about their shoulders, think that to them are merely articles of luxury, have never been associated in the minds of the Hindoos with acts of devotion, and the consecration of themselves to their idols.

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S MESSAGE

The anticipated Message of the President of the United States on the opening of Congress occupies the main portion of the journals published immediately on its delivery. So intense is the interest of Americans to be possessed of this document, that even in the village of Rome, where it was received only at three in the morning, it made its appearance with the usual delivery at eight o'clock. We propose to mention only the main points of the Message, or rather those which have not already been anticipated, and even in these we must exercise compression; for the text itself occupies upwards of a column, much of it in very small type.

After a few general observations the President notices the incursions made upon the population by epidemic and contagious diseases, and the Message is rendered notable by the open acknowledgment that the progress of the nation depends upon the national integrity, resting upon the great truths affirmed and illustrated by Divine revelation.

The document then notices the fishery in reciprocity questions, in the terms in which we yesterday recited them to our readers. It proceeds to say that attempts have been made by unauthorized expeditions within the United States against either Cuba or Porto Rico; "although there is a sort of anticipation of future trouble in regard to the former, and the latter has not been predicted, from the want of diplomatic intercourse with the Captain General of that island, which has been disavowed by the Government of Spain. The old affair of the Anistas is brought forward as unsettled; and then the affair of Kossuth's detention, and release of the demand made by Austria for his rendition, and the refusal of the American Government to comply. There are no new reasons or arguments furnished for the conduct of the President in this case.

A very slight notice of the present state of China leads to the consideration of the expedition to Japan; but even this is little more than adverted to, being merely concluded within the expressed hope, that the war will be speedily terminated, and that the result will be to the benefit of the Asiatic people.

A dispute with Mexico, little known as existing between the respective governments, is mentioned in the Message. It is a boundary one, and the "minister in Mexico has endeavored to adjust it." A concluding allusion to the States of Central America is also an unobscure feature in this comprehensive document.

The Minister in Brazil is instructed to obtain "the information given to the United States in regard to the authorities of Peru, while depositing goods from the islands of that republic. We are, therefore, in the message, that peace with all foreign nations, as well as "except from any serious disaffection in our domestic relations, the President here begins to expand

the contemplation of the enlargement and prosperity of his country. Additional territory which was once questionable or now become (we say not low) not only wise policy, but also, "just in character." With great show of reason, he congratulates the nation on its single economy—of course properly ignoring the 600,000 of the several States; and speaks with greater moderation on the subject of the tariff than could have been expected by any protectionists of the Union. He calls attention to the outstanding arrears still due to the Government, and suggests an improvement in the Secretary's accounts. The government officers he fully offers—their inspection and examination, as well as the recommendation of the War and Navy Secretaries, in the latter of which department he expresses his conviction that it is not a state of strength and efficiency commensurate with the magnitude of the commercial and other mercantile interests. A much more unexpected recommendation is an increase of the pay, hitherto a popular subject with Americans in a time of acknowledged and unobscuredly expected peace. The conduct of the Indian tribes is the pretext for this animated augmentation and provision.

A not gratifying feature of this official report is that of the Post Office. The deficiency in the annual revenue is upwards of two millions, and most peculiarly of those who were content on a further reduction to the English rates. But it will be remembered that at the old rates the revenue was unduly deficient; and the recent reduction, as the case, but prays to the enormous rates paid to radical companies for the service of the mails, a like intimation is given with regard to steamers, and both are recommended in this relation to the action of Congress. Still more plainly is this intimated with regard to the Post Office department, the president in the law being declared to be "prejudicial to the ends of justice."

The subject of the public lands recalls the President to official gratulation, presenting as it always does an impressive picture of national progress. Within the year nearly ten millions of acres have been surveyed, and much exceeding ten millions brought into the market, of lands actually disposed of—sold or located under soldiers' warrants—the enormous quantity of twenty five millions three hundred and forty six thousand, leaving an increase of over two millions and a quarter of the preceding fiscal year. The land system is found by experience to be practically good and is recommended for adoption in the territories of Utah and New Mexico. The Message further intimates a "policy of relaxation in regard to the laws of preemption, but nothing beyond. The President recognizes a distinction between the faculty hitherto exercised by the Government of granting land for roads within the Territories, and claims which might be advanced within the States. A very non-committal hope is, however, held out that for the construction of railways, a prudential patronage might be granted by the Government.

Of the revenue and debt the message says: "The revenue of the country, levied almost exclusively on the tax payer, goes on from year to year increasing beyond either the interests or the prospective wants of the Government." At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, there remained in the Treasury a balance of \$11,632,136. The public revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, amounted to \$58,934,863 from customs, and to \$2,405,707 from public lands and other miscellaneous sources, amounting together to \$61,340,570; leaving a balance of \$12,127,417 of receipts above expenditure.

This fact, on increasing surplus in the Treasury, became the subject of anxious consideration at a very early period of my Administration, and the path of duty in regard to it seemed to me obvious and clear, namely: first, to apply the surplus revenue to the general discharge of the Public Debt, so far as it could judiciously be done; and secondly, to devise means for the gradual reduction of the revenue to the standard of public exigencies.

Of these objects the first has been in the course of accomplishment in a manner and to a degree highly satisfactory. The amount of the public debt of all classes was on the 31st of March 1853, \$19,190,000; payments on account of which have been made since that period to the amount of \$12,741,000; leaving a balance of \$6,449,000, and in the continuous course of liquidation the sum of \$96,185,708.

The privileges of the district of Columbia, for the army and navy, and the Washington and Georgetown Water Supply, are items in this voluminous report. They can only be of interest to U. S. readers.

A revival of the judicial system of the republic is worthily presented to Congress as an object of grave consideration. The President considers that this is required in order to adapt it to the present wants and to the present state of the lightness of American citizens. He insists that all the States of the Union should be placed on the same footing, in regard to the administration of national law—which he says, at present they are not.

After a slight notice of the Smithsonian Institution, the President enters upon the vexed question of the internal improvements, and the legality of expending the national revenues upon works more or less local. He anxiously solicits of Congress a reconsideration of the whole question, as by involving that of right of soil and jurisdiction, it has threatened a conflict between the authority of the State and General Government. A subject somewhat akin to this rather presses on their attention. It is the construction of roads and other means of communication for the defense of the country. The President considers to fall in with the policy of the Federal Government, and to be intended by the Constitution.

The inter communication between the two oceans confining the dominions of the United States a very natural item in the Message. The President recognizes the constitutional power of the Government to cooperate in this work for

national objects. In considering this question, as the last, he draws up his hair in indignation; but the gist of his view and the intention we have suggested.

In a few paragraphs which follow we have General Pierce's sentiments upon slavery, the fugitive slave law, and the rights of all acceding States to establish themselves as free or slave. The one so mysteriously foreboded, which is to wreck the Union if ever it come, those who placed him there may be assured he will throughout his official term "eventually be enough." See *Veto, a Judgment upon those sentiments.*

The vast increase of the population of the States is a more just argument of adopting prosperity. The President, allowing the possibility of decrease, in the population, immigration, yet, counting on the prolonged period of human life from the alluring discoveries of hygiene, anticipating the augmentation will be at least throughout the next half century, and justifying the expectation, within that period, of one hundred millions of citizens. Such a number only could be kept in compact by the most available adhesion to the principles on which that population should be furnished an additional argument for the closest attachment to it in all its features. The objection on the topics may be said to exclude the Message, which, besides only mentions with very suitable eulogy, the death of the late Vice President. An expression of hope to fulfill the anticipations of the nation, and to engage the sympathy and cooperation of Government, recurs the signature, and has doubtless received the choronic applause of those to whom it was addressed.

The message is marked by considerable ability, and although minute in its details, and a little inflated in the passages which from their nature are most of importance, must have well satisfied the expectations of a man of whose little was known and in an office rendered exalted, not merely by the power which it confers, but by the ability of those who have previously exercised it.

On their elective cooperation of their respective countries, and it may send its fleet into the Black Sea without fear of leaving the capital exposed.

Week of the "Humboldt." The steamer Humboldt is ashore of Halifax, and is a total wreck. Cargo partly saved, passengers all saved. Bread-stuffs in Liverpool had lost the improvements reported by the *Europa*, and prices are tending downward. The Queen of Portugal died in childbirth, on the 15th.

New York, Dec. 7th. It is understood that the Mails of the Humboldt will await the arrival of the Steamer Niagara, expected on Thursday or Friday. Accounts from Halifax to-day, state that the Tide ebbs and flows on the Humboldt, and it was expected she would become a complete wreck. 200 packages of Merchandise have been saved in good order. The builder of the Humboldt is the largest loss, said to be \$70,000. The stock of the Company is considerably scattered.

The Turkish War. The intelligence of the retreat of the Turkish troops across the Danube is now officially confirmed. The passage of the river was effected with order and without interruption. The state of the weather and the improbability of defeating the Russians at Bucharest, are the causes which induced Omar Pasha to return. The steamer *Hermosa*, from New York, arrived in Southampton, on 20th Nov. The steamship *Niagara* and the sergent steamship *City of Montreal* left Liverpool on the 20th.

On the death of the Queen of Portugal, the Regent the eldest son of the successor is in his eighteenth year. Advice from Bucharest states that Prince Gortschakoff returned on the 15th ult. The outpost of the Russian's reinforcement, which is said to be 15,000 strong, had passed through Jassy. The Russian Consulate, at Belgrade, had been ordered to quit by the Serbian Hospodar. Advice from St. Petersburg confirming the report of the Russian fleet having been dismantled and sent into winter quarters. Great excitement had been produced at Constantinople by the notice of the French Consulate jutting the Tenders for Supplies for the French fleet in the Black Sea—thus indicating on the part of the fleet to cruise there during the Winter.

It is said that the Russian Ambassadors, at Paris and London, had ordered to demand their passports should such movements take place. Commanders on Constantinople, Nov. 7, state that the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors have given Omar Pasha a most favorable assurance of the determination of their respective Governments to maintain their neutrality.

A telegraph despatch from Vienna, states that the Austrian correspondents of the 22nd ult. announced that the Russians have been defeated, and driven back by the Turks in Georgia. The Journalists of Vienna had received notice from the police not to do anything from the seat of war calculated to provoke complaints from Russia. Later from the center war. From Krajova letters state that the Russians had concentrated a large force of men, and their outposts were close to Kalifat, where frequent skirmishes occurred. Ismail Pasha's military orders were to hold possible and to gain from further operations during winter. The Russians are reported to be marching with a view of attacking the Turks. A letter from St. Petersburg says the Emperor of Russia is suffering from illness.

The *Morning Chronicle* in a despatch from Vienna states that the Turks have erected a camp on the Servia frontier and commenced throwing a bridge across the Danube. The Servians were greatly excited and had risen as one man to defend the frontier and a conflict was expected.

FRANCE

Modifications of the duty on coal are published. The Superior Court at Paris had given its decision on the affair of decision of the inferior Court. The *Daily Times* publishes the Secretary of the Navy's report in full. It pays a compliment to Cap. Ingraham for his conduct in the Kosia affair. It recommends an increase of the Navy and advocates many other reforms.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour on the 22nd was freely offered, and with less inquiry. The improvement noticed on the 18th by the *Europa* was lost.

GRAIN.—Demand only for consumption, but a speculative enquiry for Greek Houses, caused prices to be freely maintained.

N. Y. MARKETS

New York, Dec. 9. GRAIN.—There is little change to note in the value of wheat; little offering; demand fair; sales 10,000 bushels Gene-

see 178 and 7,000 White Mount Vernon 178; 6700 bushels Canadian 1100; 6000 Red Western 153. Rye active and buoyant; sales 8000 bushels \$1 to arrive 13 on the spot. Barley unchanged; 13 on the spot. Wisconsin 84 1/2c. Oats unchanged. Corn firm but not active; sales 8000 bushels; \$1 an E3T2 for Western mixed; \$1 an E2 1/2 for old Yellow; 70 a 80 for new mixed white and Yellow.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC

New York, December 12. The *Arctic* arrived yesterday at 1 p. m. with 93 passengers. The *Arctic* arrived out at midnight on the 2nd.

BREADSTUFFS.—Transactions are to a fair extent, but a reduction of 1d. on wheat, and 6d. a ls. on flour, and 1s. on corn has occurred.

ENGLAND

Parliament further prorogued till January 3d. Little British news, except the reported treaty between Britain and France to guarantee the integrity of the Turkish Empire, leaving it to the option of Austria and Prussia to join it.

The *Greenwich* came in contact with the *Ward* while at Liverpool, slightly damaging her out-water. She will be detained ten days.

THE EASTERN QUESTION

Nothing occurred along the Danube. There were strong rumours of an armistice the 21st ult. were at Deyces. The Turkish fleet had entered the Black Sea to open the ports of Circassia. Two Russian ships-of-war were lost in the Black Sea.

The accounts of the republic of the Russians from before the fortress of St. Nicholas had been confirmed.

It is reported contrary to former advice that Host Mohammed is hostile to the Russians, as are all the Mahomedans in India. The retreat of Omar Pasha appears not to have been anticipated by the Russians, and to have baffled Gortschakoff's calculations. The latter appears to be in complete ignorance as to the movements of the Turks, who were expected by the Russians to make their appearance at any moment and at any point on the left bank of the Danube. The Russians appear not to have anticipated any definite plan of operations they remain encamped at Olmitza, Bordeny and Nagayevsk.

Prince Gortschakoff was some time since reported to have taken the chief command of the Danubian Provinces. Little fighting has occurred since last report. The Russians attacked Fort Pultscha but were beaten off. Pultscha is the last Turkish fortress on the Danube. In Paris it was the general impression that a battle would be fought on or about the 23d in a locality between Krajova and Kalifat, but we attach little value to this.

From Vienna; 26th, rumours come of a Turkish detachment having been attacked by the Servians at Tshizra, on the Servian Bosnian frontier, and repulsed with loss on both sides of 500 men. But another despatch says that the difficulties between the Porte and Servia are settled. The Turks are to garrison the Tormas on the frontier, and the Servian contingent of 12,000 will join the army on the Danube.

The Captain of a merchant vessel arrived at Constantinople, on the 10th, reported having met the Russian fleet four days before the Bosphorus, sailing eastward. He noted he fell in with the Turkish fleet sailing the same way, and he was of opinion they would not continue their course long without collision.

From Odessa, the 13th, it is stated that a portion of the Russian fleet, consisting of three ships of the line, five frigates and several steamships had sailed from Sebastopol. The Russian ships lost in the Black Sea, had on board 1,600 men, of whom 1,400 were perished, the rest were picked up by the Turks, and sent prisoners to Constantinople. Some Polish officers of distinction have already taken service with the Turks, and others are about to do so. France and probably England also consider the Porte justified in using all means at its disposal, and for this reason the Poles are welcomed to the Ottoman ranks. The Turkish admiralty have provided a special depot for refitting the French and English steamers.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The authorities ascertain from the register kept by the priesthood how many youths there are in the town, or village, from 12 to 20 years of age, and whoever from 12 to 20 years, must put four, the eldest only being left at home. A party of soldiers surround the house or school in which the youth or youths are, and take them away by main force, at only a few minutes notice, leaving them by time to say farewell to their friends. In one particular case two youths, one 12 and the other 19, were kidnapped in this way from the house of their grandfather, aged 85 where they were stopping on a visit and perhaps the poor fellows will never see their home again. An army raised in this cruel and inhuman way cannot be animated by any noble love for its commander, or zeal for his service. It must hate the flag under which it is compelled to fight, and be ready to yield at any time to a generous enemy.

SLAVE CATCHER WHIPPED.—We learn that a slave owner who arrived in

the city a few days since, from Kentucky, to purchase some of his goods and chattels, went over to Canada yesterday, having heard of them there. On finding, though he began to urge the subject of their voluntary return, holding out to them the certainty of being well treated and well provided for in their old age, and contrasting their prospects if they returned, with the cold climate of the Canada, and the life of toil and privation they would be obliged to lead in the enjoyment of their liberty.

While talking they were walking towards the old, untenanted barracks and on reaching the barrack yard, the iron wrists together, they proceeded to give him a good hundred lashes well laid on with a stout rawhide whiplow for years of ill treatment. Although decidedly opposed to everyting approaching Lynch law, we can hardly repress a smile at the little piece of retributive justice.

JAMES ELLIOTT has consented to act as Agent for the *Signal* in the County of Bruce.

HURON SIGNAL

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1853.

The absence of the Editor will, we trust, be a sufficient apology for the paucity of Editorial matter this week.

THE JUDGESHIP AGAIN

Upon the appointment of Judge Scott to preside over us, we were in hopes that we had done with this subject, but having learned that Mr. Acland has commenced proceedings in a Court of Law against Mr. Lewis, for sending a Petition to the Government embodying the complaints of a large majority of the business men of these Counties against Mr. Acland, as Judge, praying for an investigation, which has resulted in Mr. Acland resigning his Judgeship. We are led to ask who has the right to feel aggrieved, Mr. Acland or the people? We emphatically say, the people—and such they consider themselves—although they were not disposed to murmur at the long delay of the Government, finding that justice though tardy has come at last. The *Globe* in a late number says, "we understand that Mr. Scott was promised the above appointment before the enquiry into Judge Acland's conduct was commenced." Had the *Globe* been present at the investigation in Goderich, we would have heard it admitted in evidence that owing to Mr. Acland's delay in sending his reply to the Petition to the Government, Mr. Acland had been deposed and Mr. Scott appointed, although on his defence reaching the Government, they reinstated Mr. Acland, and issued the Commission of enquiry—this no doubt the *Globe* considers prejudging the case. We smile on your infant at the hypocritical tone, given them by your marriage to these heart's class, and say with them when their hearts are dark and all attempts to ascend proved fruitless. It was too late for us to say anything to return which aroused his captors.

DISMISSING AGED MINISTERS

The following pungent satire from the pen of the favorite Fanny Fern, may be read with interest:—

"Your minister is superannuated," he'll Well, call a parish meeting and vote him a dismission; but that his usefulness is gone—that he is given to repetition—that he puts his hearers to sleep. Turn him aside like a blind horse, or a lame horse dog. Never mind that he has grown gray in your thoughtless care; that he has smiled on your infant at the baptismal font, given them his own arms in marriage to these heart's class, and say with them when their hearts are dark and all attempts to ascend proved fruitless. It was too late for us to say anything to return which aroused his captors.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

We are requested to state that the Lecture by Mr. Nicholls on "Popular Education," in connection with this Institution, and announced to come off this evening, is unavoidably postponed in consequence of the unexpected absence from home of the lecturer, but will be delivered on the evening of Thursday next the 22nd instant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

The annual report of the Stratford Mechanics' Institute is crowded out of the present issue, but will appear in our next.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Quebec, Dec. 3, 1853. His Excellency, the Administrator of the Government, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz: John Scott, of Osogood Hall, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Kent, in place of Arthur Acland, Esq., resigned. Arthur Acland, of Goderich, Esquire, to be Registrar of the County of Kent, in place of Henry Glass, Esquire, resigned.

Donald Alexander Macdonald, of Alexandria, Esquire, to be Registrar of the County of Glengarry, in place of the Honorable Alexander Fraser, deceased.

William G. Hall, James Kevill, John Ferra, Thomas Elliot, Junior, Jonathan Wigfield, William Mickle, Joseph A. Derris, M.D., Daniel Guichard, M.D., Thomas Salmon, John McCormick, John Maloy, and Alexander Bartlett, to be Coroners for the County of Essex.

Archibald Young, Junior, Thomas Babington, M.D., Hugh Johnson, James Babington, Thomas Hall, John Anderson, James Chambers, Thomas M. Rothwell, John Smith, Titon E. Johnson, John Bury, Jonathan Knapp, George Burgess, John McCoun, Lionel H. Johnson, Joseph Mills, and William Morris, M.D., to be Coroners for the County of Lanark.

John Ryckman, of the City of Hamilton, to be Coroner for the County of Westmorland.

James McKirdy, of Toronto, Gentleman, to be the Bureau of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, under the Act 16 Vic. Ch. 188, Sec. 3.

Peter Blinck, of St. Thomas, Esq., to be Registrar of the Supreme Court of the County of Elgin.

John G. Gummell, of Port Sarvis, Esquire, to be Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the County of Lanark.

Donald Fraser, of Goderich, Esquire, Attorney at Law, and

John Shibley Vostok, of Chatham, Gentleman, to be Notaries Public in Upper Canada.

Edward Dixon Phillips, of Stanstead, Esquire, to be a Surrogate and Clerk in Her Majesty's Customs.

I understand that there is a requisition to Geo. Brown to address the people of Guelph. If he accepts I would like to have the privilege of being present and following him to any where I defer from him, which I do materially. As we both in the House, both connected with the press, and have both met at Quebec and Halifax, in public, such a discussion could not fail to do some good.—McNevin's Message.

A THIEF IN A TRAP.—The Evansville (Ind.) Journal gives an account at robbery in that city. It seems that a few nights ago the Rev. Mr. Carr, was disturbed twice in the course of the night by a noise about the house. Upon making his second thorough search, he tracked the noise to the chimney, a close examination convinced him that some one or other animal had taken up quarters there for the night. In a truly christian spirit he resolved to burn the intruder out, when what was his surprise as the big volumes of smoke and flame rolled up the chimney, to see that he had stilled proceeded from the place, imploring him to put out the fire. The fire was immediately quenched, the city marshal was sent for, and the occupant of the chimney, who turned out to be a strapping thief, was hoisted out of his nest by means of strong rope. He confessed that he had been particularly struck with the appearance of a fine watch Mr. Carr had worn, and had resolved in this way to gain an entrance and appropriate the same for his own use. Unfortunately for himself he forgot to measure the size of the chimney before-hand, and arising at the bottom of it, he found himself in a sort of a *cul de sac*. The spy was too small for him to pass through, and all attempts to ascend proved fruitless. It was too late for us to say anything to return which aroused his captors.

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A THIEF IN A TRAP.—The Evansville (Ind.) Journal gives an account at robbery in that city. It seems that a few nights ago the Rev. Mr. Carr, was disturbed twice in the course of the night by a noise about the house. Upon making his second thorough search, he tracked the noise to the chimney, a close examination convinced him that some one or other animal had taken up quarters there for the night. In a truly christian spirit he resolved to burn the intruder out, when what was his surprise as the big volumes of smoke and flame rolled up the chimney, to see that he had stilled proceeded from the place, imploring him to put out the fire. The fire was immediately quenched, the city marshal was sent for, and the occupant of the chimney, who turned out to be a strapping thief, was hoisted out of his nest by means of strong rope. He confessed that he had been particularly struck with the appearance of a fine watch Mr. Carr had worn, and had resolved in this way to gain an entrance and appropriate the same for his own use. Unfortunately for himself he forgot to measure the size of the chimney before-hand, and arising at the bottom of it, he found himself in a sort of a *cul de sac*. The spy was too small for him to pass through, and all attempts to ascend proved fruitless. It was too late for us to say anything to return which aroused his captors.

The following pungent satire from the pen of the favorite Fanny Fern, may be read with interest:—

"Your minister is superannuated," he'll Well, call a parish meeting and vote him a dismission; but that his usefulness is gone—that he is given to repetition—that he puts his hearers to sleep. Turn him aside like a blind horse, or a lame horse dog. Never mind that he has grown gray in your thoughtless care; that he has smiled on your infant at the baptismal font, given them his own arms in marriage to these heart's class, and say with them when their hearts are dark and all attempts to ascend proved fruitless. It was too late for us to say anything to return which aroused his captors.

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