Family Reading.

THE CHILD-MARTYR.

From the Banner of the Cross.

We last week gave a very interesting and affecting account of self-sacrificing devotion to truth in the case of a noble little orphan boy in Wisconsin, eight years old, who bore for two hours the most exquisite torture, and at last died, rather than tell a lie. Our young readers would doubtless like to know the name of the sainted child. It was Emanuel Danon, as we have since learned by a published letter from Judge Larrabee, before whom his brutal murderers were tried. The Judge confirms all the particulars we stated, and adds several other interesting and touching ones.

Emanuel had always been a delicate child, and those who knew him spoke of him as an intelligent, bright, blue-eyed boy, and very winning in his playful little ways. His parents had both been pious members of our Church; the father dying when he was only two, and his mother when he was about four years of age. It was in St. Paul's parish, Milwaukie, (of which the Rev. Benjamin Akerly was then Rector,) that little Emanuel received that early training which fitted him to wear the martyr's crown for the love of truth. His father had been sexton of that church; and on his death, the helpless wife and children were left to the care of the benevolent rector, who most kindly and liberally provided for their wants, and took them to his own home. Richly has he been rewarded! Where is the parent or clergyman who would not envy such a seal to his labours?

HE NEVER TOLD A LIE.

Once there was a little boy,
With curly hair and pleasant eye;
A boy who always spoke the truth,
And never, never told a lie.

And when he trotted off to school,
The children all about would cry,
"There goes the curly-headed boy,
The boy who never tells a lie."

And every body loved him so,
Because he always told the truth,
That every day as he grew up,
'Twas said, "There goes the honest youth!"

And when the people that stood near,
Would turn to ask the reason why,
The answer would be always this—
"Because he never tells a lie."

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE SABBATH.

The following interesting anecdote of Queen Victoria was originally published in the Court Journal. It is probably true; and if so, is highly honourable to her:

A noble lord, not particularly remarkable for his observance of the holy ordinances, arrived at Windsor, not a month ago, late one Saturday night. "I have brought down for your Majesty's inspection," he said, "some papers of importance, but as they must be gone into at length, I will not trouble your Majesty with them to-night, but request your attention to them to-morrow morning." "To-morrow morning!" repeated the Queen, "to-morrow is Sunday, my lord!" "But business of state, please your Majesty!" "Must be attended to, I know," replied the Queen; "and as of course you could not come down earlier to-night, I will, if those papers are of such vital importance, attend to them *after we come from church to-morrow morning*."

To church went the royal party; to church went the noble lord—and much to his surprise, the sermon was on "*the duties of the Sabbath!*" "How did your Lordship like the sermon?" inquired the young Queen. "Very much, your Majesty," replied the nobleman, with the best grace he could. "I will not conceal from you," said the Queen, "that last night I sent the clergyman the text from which he preached. I hope we shall all be the better for it." The day passed without a single word "on the subject of the papers of importance"—"which must be gone into at length." His lordship was—as he always is—graceful and entertaining; and at night, when her Majesty was about to withdraw, "To-morrow morning, my lord," she said, "at any hour you please—as early as seven, if you like—we shall go into those papers." His lordship could not think of intruding at so early an hour on her Majesty—"nine would be quite time enough." "As they are of importance," said the Queen, "as they are of importance, my lord, I would have attended to them earlier, but at nine be it." And at nine her Majesty was seated, ready to receive the nobleman, who had been taught a lesson on the duties of the Sabbath, it is hoped, he will not quickly forget.

COLLOQUY.

Patient.—I am slightly unwell, Doctor, and had I not casually met you, I should probably have sent for you *to-morrow* for your advice.

Physician.—(Feeling the patient's pulse and examining his general symptoms.) My dear sir, I perceive you are unwell, and think you had better submit to immediate treatment.

Patient.—Why, Doctor, I am unwell, but I am not ill, and as I have an important business to engage my attention to-day by which I expect to realize a handsome profit, I will postpone the use of any remedies until to-morrow.

Physician.—(With earnestness.) Sir, your feelings deceive you; a malignant disease at this moment is invading the seat of life, and without wishing to alarm you unnecessarily, I must tell you, that your only prospect of safety depends on the prompt and immediate application of remedies.

Patient.—(Evidently alarmed.) My dear Doctor, prescribe for me immediately—I will follow your directions without delay, and I sincerely hope I will be benefitted by your skill.

Thus it generally is, when the health and life of the body are in question, the opinion of the skilful physician is regarded with deference, and his knowledge of the healing art is sought for with eager solicitude. But look at man under other and more deeply interesting circumstances, and how different is his conduct.

CHRIST, *the great Physician.*—You are diseased, sinner, and need the healing balm.

Sinner.—I acknowledge the existence of disease, but my case is by no means so pressing and serious as to require immediate attention.

CHRIST.—Your case is more alarming than you imagine. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, there is nothing but wounds and bruises and putrifying sores, which have not been bound up, nor mollified with ointment. You are infected with a malignant leprosy, you stand in jeopardy every hour, and now, now is the day of salvation!

Sinner.—I have bought a piece of ground and I must needs go and see it—I have bought a yoke of oxen and I must needs go and try them—I have married a wife and have therefore my attention occupied. Go thy way therefore for this time, and when I have a convenient season, I will send for thee.

CHRIST.—I would have healed you without money and without price, but you would not, and soon your house will be left desolate. How can you escape, while you neglect the only means of safety?

"GOD WILL TAKE CARE OF BABY."—A beautiful infant had been taught to say it, and it could say little else: "God will take care of baby." It was seized with sickness at a time when both parents were just recovering from a dangerous illness. Every day it grew worse, and at last was given up to die.

Almost agonized, the mother begged to be carried into the room of her darling to give it one last embrace. Both parents succeeded in reaching the apartment, just as it was thought the baby had breathed its last. The mother wept aloud, when once more the little creature opened its eyes, looking lovingly up in her face, smiled, moved its lips, and in a faint voice said, "God will take care of baby." Sweet, consoling words! They hardly ceased, when the infant spirit was in heaven.

From our English Files.

DEATH OF GENERAL RADOWITZ.

In spite of the scarcity in Germany of eminent public men, the death of Radowitz will be felt there less than might have been expected, and probably less than it deserves. Clever rather than able, with many high and sterling qualities, his social talents, on which his partial biographer in the *Chronicle* affectionately dilates, contributed to render him at one time of his life, an overrated man. He gained a splendid position, but failed to keep it; and had singular powers of acquiring personal influence, which he freely used for political ends; but he inspired no general confidence, was bitterly disliked by his numerous opponents, and quitted public life with the character of a schemer and an intriguer, which he but half deserved. Posterity will treat him more fairly than his contemporaries, and will rank him, not among the leading minds, but among the most respectable public men of his time.—*London Guardian.*

WHITEWASHING EXTRAORDINARY.

The Rev. James Williams, the well known and philanthropic missionary, so long resident in the South Sea Islands, taught the natives to manufacture lime from the coral of their shore. The powerful effect produced upon them, and the extraordinary uses to which they applied it, he thus facetiously describes:

"After having laughed at the process of burning, which they believed to be to cook the coral for their food, what was their astonishment when in the morning they found his cottage glittering in the rising sun, white as snow; they danced, they sung, they shouted and screamed with joy. The whole island was in a commotion, given up to wonder and curiosity, and the laughable scenes which ensued after they got possession of the brush and tub baffle description. The *bon ton* immediately voted it a cosmetic and kalydor, and superlatively happy did many a swarthy coquette consider herself could she but enhance her charms by a dab of the white brush. And now party spirit ran high, as it will do in more civilized countries, as to who was best entitled to preference. One party urged their superior rank; one had got the brush and was determined to keep it; and a third tried to overturn the whole, that they might obtain some of the sweepings. They did not even scruple to rob each other of the little share that some had been so happy as to secure. But soon new lime was prepared, and in a week not a hut, a domestic utensil, a war-club, or a garment but what was white as snow; not an inhabitant but had a skin painted with the most grotesque figures; not a pig but what was similarly whitened, and even mothers might be seen in every direction capering with extravagant gestures and yelling with delight at the superior beauty of their white-washed infants."

The word "*étrennes*," which is in every one's mouth at this season of the year, is said to derive its origin from very ancient times. When Tatius, King of the Sabines, shared the government of Rome with its first King, he is said to have once received, on the first day of the year, an offering of some branches cut from the sacred grove of *Strenna*, the goddess of force. The offering was interpreted as a favourable presage to the strength and duration of the new city, and as such was converted into an annual custom, under the name of *strennæ*. In subsequent years gifts were added to the offering, the usage became general, and has eventually descended to the present times under the now familiar name of *étrennes*.—*Parisian Correspondent of the London Guardian.*

The acceptance by the Porte of the basis of negotiation laid down at Vienna is a step towards the solution of the puzzle, and leaves the Four Powers face to face with Russia. Rumour affirms that the Czar's answer has already been procured, and that it is a categorical refusal. In which case there is but one course open to us, and the next and final step is a declaration of war. We are ready for the alternative. Every expedient that humanity and anxious forbearance could suggest has been adopted to avoid it. The patience of this country has been sorely tried by secresy and delay, and has admirably borne the trial. Satisfied that war, if it comes, is a necessity which could not have been escaped except by the sacrifice of our own honor and of the rights and interests of Europe, we shall meet it with a clear conscience and with steady determination. It shall not be the less vigorously prosecuted for having been long deferred.

It is now certain that serious reverses have been sustained by the Turkish arms in Asia. They have been beaten in one or two engagements, have been compelled to raise the siege of Alexandropol, and to retire behind the frontier, and the general in command has resigned or been superseded. The misfortunes may have had some share in inducing the Divan to place itself in the hands of its friends, and to abandon the demand (which was tantamount to a rejection of their good offices) that the Principalities should be evacuated as a condition precedent to any negotiation at all. Some light has at the same time been thrown upon the position of England and France, as understood by their representatives at Constantinople, by the publication of the note addressed by the two Ministers to the Turkish authorities in answer to their application for assistance after the catastrophe at Sinope. It amounts to a refusal, and defines with distinctness the twofold purpose for which the fleets have hitherto been lying at Constantinople—to lend a "moral support" to the Porte, and to prevent the disembarkation of Russian troops upon any point of the Turkish territory. This substantially accords with the view which has been all along taken by sober observers in England. It is stated, and is probably true, that positive orders have now been sent to despatch the fleets into the Black Sea. Even upon the supposition (which we believe to be just) that their mission, though it may soon assume a different character, is still protective merely, the Euxine has, since the Sinope disaster, become the proper place for them, rather than the Golden Horn.

LARGE SPOT ON THE SUN.—The sun has lately presented a very remarkable spot.

"It first appeared, through a telescope of moderate power, on Nov. 18. The magnitude of this spot, or system of spots, was very great, its longer diameter being about 30,000 miles; the rapidity of its changes was, therefore, very striking. On the 21st, for instance, the whole form, which resembled the Hebrew Aleph, had sensibly altered from 12 to 2 o'clock, the black open spot having closed up—a motion greater than if the shores of the Mediterranean were to close up in a couple of hours.

THE STEAM ANNIHILATOR.—It is said that "steam annihilates both time and space." It is a thousand pities, for our comfort in railway travelling, that its annihilating powers will sometimes extend also to—human beings.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—The Paris Correctional Police has sentenced a boy of eleven years of age to imprisonment for three years, for having stolen a pistol, with which to fight a duel with another boy, aged fourteen. They were arrested at the moment of firing.

Colonial.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE IN CANADA.

Almost every one admits the insufficiency of the voluntary system to preserve and extend religious teaching throughout the scattered population of this wide Province.—Every one knows that from the little encouragement given to Clergymen their number is inadequate to the wants of the people. To procure and support religious teachers in sparely settled districts is a very difficult matter indeed. With nothing but the voluntary to depend upon, no one in a very few years would be found to take upon him the useful and necessary, but laborious and unproductive offices of visiting the sick, and burying the dead. The average salary of the Clergy in Upper Canada is not over £120 per annum—and who, on this, could live in a genteel or even decent style of life, to say nothing of the maintenance of a family. A man of an unblemished character, who is diligent, punctual, and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, may be 30 or 40 years at work, and, on the voluntary principle, receive less at the end than when he began. Length of service, instead of being a recommendation, is sometimes quite the reverse. In other professions moderate acquirements, attended with probity and industry, are usually crowned with success; and why should the Clergy be a solitary exception? Let every man, then, who wishes to see his Clergyman respectable and respected, and churches opened FREE, alike to poor and rich, join the Conservatives in dividing the Reserves equally amongst all denominations. Let the people not be led away by the cry of the voluntary principle,—a principle which doles out to an highly-educated man a salary scarcely equal to that of the humblest mechanic; and when he becomes incapacitated for further service, kicks him out to die on some miserable pittance, doled out "grudgingly and of necessity," as if he were the veriest pauper in the land.—*Cobourg Star.*

MAIL ROBBERY.

We learn from the Brantford *Expositor* that the stage coach from Hamilton was robbed on Satuaday night of the Brantford mail bags. The thieves who as yet remain undiscovered had removed the mail bag from the "boot" of the coach, and then carried it to the driving shed belonging to the Methodist church, about two miles on this side of Brantford. Here they cut the leather bag open, cooly untied the canvas ones, which it contained, emptied them of their contents, and tore open almost all the letters they contained. A few packages escaped their search, and in one of these was a money letter of considerable value, addressed to Mrs. Vaughan of Brantford. The package from Cobourg had evidently been destroyed, because the torn fragments of a bank cheque for £25, drawn by a gentleman of that place in favour of Mr. Greer, of the Montreal Bank, Brantford, were found together, with the fragments of the letter in which it had been enclosed. The scoundrels could make no use of the cheque, consequently they tore it to pieces, as they did almost every letser which they opened. The package for Woodstock was also destroyed, and so were those for Mount Vernon, Burford, Oakland and Simcoe, and how many more is is, at present impossible to tell. It is not known whether they obtained any money or not. The mail bags were missed on the arrival of the stage at Brantford; but as the drivers are invariably changed at the stables west of Duff's Hotel the, person who drove the coach into town did not know whether he had the mail or not the post office authorities did not know whether the mail had been despatched by stage; consequently the bags were not found until Sunday morning, when they were discovered in the corner of the shed by persons going to the Methodist Church.—*Globe.*

TABLE MOVING.

A correspondent of the *Picton Gazette* makes the following practical suggestion—

"The wonders of table moving and spirit rapping, are at last (so it is said), performed with facility even in this retired corner of the world. Many claim to have the power of making a table move and follow them at their pleasure. Now it appears to me that so surprising a faculty should be employed in something more useful. If the power be indeed possessed may we not use it in some more sensible way? There can neither be pleasure or profit to a well ordered mind in throwing a room into disorder by upsetting and knocking about its furniture, I therefore suggest that instead of doing this, those who are adepts in the art should turn their attention to the removing of *large trees* from the woods to the dwelling houses, for both ornament and shelter."

RELIGION FOR THE MARKET.—We would at this period of leisure and preparation of political parties for what we take it to be the fiercest parliament struggle of any since the celebrated antagonism between Lord Metcalf and his advisers, impress upon our readers the necessity of unanimity of sentiment, and combined action on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. Voluntaryism is, it is well known, the nurse of infidelity, and the parent of countless ills: from it alike spring the weeds of Communism no less than poison berries of fanaticism. The Socialist and the Millerite, the Mormon and the Deist, one and all, own it for their parent, one and all arise from that system which regards Christianity as a strictly private concern, and the minister of the Gospel only a petty chapman, spiritual wares. "Why should a man pay his minister as he does his butcher or his baker?" cry the sons of schism and unbelief. Why not? Simply because the duty of the minister is very different from that of the butcher or the baker, because they have to gratify the palate of their customers—the minister has but one customer and he is not of this world. The tradesmen, to whom he is compared by those scoffers, have to serve man, but he has to serve God, and cannot do so by selling palateable doctrines, but by telling unpalateable truths. Ay! in the foregoing we have described the very fount and well spring of all the wild and visionary theories which the United States have of late years presented to the astonishment, the ridicule, or the indignation of the world. These theories may all go by one name, "Religion for the market." They are all for price, and that price paid in current coin by the hearer. But in Canada the support of the vested rights of the Anglican Church rests on unusually strong grounds; the great wealth of the Roman Catholic Church renders it essentially necessary that some Protestant sect should be in a position of independence, or, at least, of partial independence of mere casual aid from the laity; once take away the pittance enjoyed by the Church of England, and these *soidistant* Protestant brawlers of Upper Canada will be the very first to complain of the immense preponderance given to the one united compact community over the their various conflicting sects.—ONCE TAKE AWAY THE CLERGY RESERVES, and the fanatics and infidels of Western Canada, and the Roman Catholics of Eastern Canada, will be set face to face in hostile and deadly array.—*Quebec Mercury.*

LECTURE OF THE BISHOP OF VERMONT AT MONTREAL.—On Monday evening, the 16th instant, the Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins of Vermont delivered the second course of lectures given under the auspices of the committee of the Montreal Diocesan Library at the National School House. The subject chosen by the Right Rev. Lecturer was "The relation between knowledge and the true welfare of mankind.—*Patriot.*

The number of new ships registered at at St. John's, N.B., during 1853, was ninety seven, having a total tonnage of sixty thousand four hundred and seven tons; and at the port of Miramichi, twenty one ships, of thirteen thousand two hundred and five tons. The value of the above at twelve pounds per ton, would amount to nearly nine hundred thousand pounds.

There were 5,404,458 bushels of salt made in Syracuse, New York, during the year 1853.—*Globe.*

The *Eastern Advance* quotes wheat in the Granby Eastern Townships' market at 7s. 6d. per bushel.—*Globe.*

John V. Ham, Esq., of Whitby, has received the appointment of Clerk of the County Court, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, for the County of Ontario.

A barn belonging to Mr. Hugh Pritchard, near Elora, was burnt on Monday. The fire originated by using a fire-brand to thaw the machinery of a thrashing machine. No other damage was done.—*Globe.*

By our Quebec correspondent's letter, it will be seen that rumours of Mr. Hincks' unwillingness to be examined in the case of Patterson *vs.* Bowes were incorrect, and that the Commission is actually sitting.—*Globe.*

THE MUNCIPAL FRANCHISE.—The result of the changes in the Muncipal Franchise in cities, within the last four years, has proved any thing but satisfactory. Under the former system, householders and freeholders rated at £10 per annum. and who had paid their taxes, were entitled to vote for members of the Common Council; persons holding freeholds in more than one ward, could vote in each ward; and the Councilmen elected held their seats for two years, retiring by rotation, as is now the case with the Board of Schools Trustees.

Every one of these conversatives safeguards has been abolished, and the widest system of household suffrage is substituted instead. The entire control of our Muncipal affairs rests with the poorest, most easily corruptible, and least intelligent class of the community. Votes are commonly bought and sold at prices ranging from a glass of whiskey to a hundred dollars; while in other cases, a plank sidewalk, a sewer, or some other more or less costly work at the public expense, forms the consideration for a vote.

By the scheme of ward improvements introduced last year, a wholesale system of direct bribery has been established, which will inevitably end in some such state of things in Toronto, as that which lately revolutionized New York. The members for a ward may agree amongst themselves, what improvements will best extend their electioneering influence; they carry those improvements through Council, by an understanding with the representatives of the other words, the basis of which is, that no inquiry shall be made into the respective merits of the improvements demanded; the result may be easily anticipated. Alderman X. gets £5000 to spend amongst his own constituents, on condition that Councilman Z. has a like amount, each undertaking to stand by the other, and so on throughout all the wards; the compact is strong enough to succeed, by acting on the fears and interests of their colleagues: and finally extravagant, irresponsible expenditure is organized, which will double, treble, quadruple the debt of the city, within a few years, without any tangible return in the shape of revenue to prevent the pressure from becoming ruinous.

To guard against a state of things so financially disastrous, what influence or control has the merchant, the tradesman, or the private householder? None whatever! National feeling, religious prejudice, local jealousies, may each in their turn divert the current of corruption from its ordinary channel; but the change will be only temporary; votes which can be purchased in numbers sufficient to override all opposition, will always be upon the market, and it is in vain to hope for other than muddy waters from so foul a fountainhead.

Our reform journalists are noisy enough in talking about public morality and honesty; let them remember, that it is their own party which is responsible for this state of things. They have exalted the very lees of society to be its dictators; they have set ignorance, and prejudice, and coarse debauchery, above decency and common sense. Let them, if they can, point out a remedy; and if not, let them candidly confess their error, and help us to reinstate property, and responsibility, and intelligence, upon the pedestal from which they have been hurled, by the successful manœuvres of demagogues.—*Patriot.*

CANADIAN INSTITUTE.—In the very interesting and important communication from Mr. Logan, Provincial Geologist, which was brought before the Society about a week ago on "The Physical Structure of the Western District of Canada," he proves most satisfactorily that it is utterly impossible that even as much as one single acre of coal can exist in any part of the Western District. Mr. Logan shows that, if such a formation did exist, then not only would the nature of the surface of the greater part of the district be entirely different from what it now is, owing to the necessary presence of those rocks which are subjacent to the coal fields, and to their remarkably horizontality, but also that the geographical character of the country, and the extent of lakes Erie and Huron would be essentially altered. Mr. Logan also explains the cause of the numerous reports concerning the existence of coal in Western Canada, viz, the existence of bituminous shales, and various fossil plants analogous to those in the coal fields, found in abundance in the Hamilton group; this latter being the highest formation existing in Canada West, but being inferior to the carboniferous series. The paper was illustrated by a beautifully prepared geological map, and a very instructive section, both of which it is the intention of the Institute to publish. On Saturday evening, Mr. Henning read a carefully-prepared paper on the subject of meteorites, fire-balls and falling stars—in which he detailed the phenomena presented by these bodies, and gave an abstract of the different theories proposed to account for these as well as the origin of such extra terrestrial bodies. We would give a fuller account, but it will probably be published in full. On Saturday evening next, papers will be read by Dr. Wilson and Professor Cherriman.—*Globe.*

A Grist Mill belonging to Mr. John Freeburn, of the township of Mornington, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 30th ult. There was no insurance.—*Patriot.*

An appeal to the people of Ireland, for a money-offering to Mr. John O'Connell, the last representative of repeal, has been answered by a subscription of 4s.—three of which were in postage stamps.—*Patriot.*

Last week a lot of 20 feet frontage in Guelph sold for £393. A lot in the Square brought £1000.—*Patriot.*

A few days ago, Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, paid upwards of $2000 for a cow and a calf in Cincinnatti.—*Patriot.*

FIRE AT CHATHAM.—A serious fire took place at Chatham on the night of Friday the 25th ult. Several brick stores and a large number of wooden buildings were demolished. The new fire engine, the Great Western, manufactured at Dundas, is reported as having been instrumental in repressing what would otherwise have proved a most calamitous affair.

THE COLLINS AND CUNARD STEAMERS.—During the year, from December 1852, to December 1853, the average of the Collins line was eleven days, twenty-six minutes, and of the same number of eastern passages of the Cunard line, ten days, 22 hours, and forty-six minutes in favor of the Cunard. The average of twenty-seven western passages of the Cunard twelve days, sixteen hours, eleven minutes, giving a balance of twenty-one hours, thirty-eight minutes, in favor of the Collins line. The reason assigned for the Collins vessels making better time than the Cunard on the western voyage, while they are inferior in the eastern, is that the British vessels are generally heavily laden in leaving Liverpool, while the American are "flying high." The quickest passage of the year was that of the *Arabia* [Cunard line] August trip from Liverpool, which she accomplished in nine days, seventeen hours and fifty-five minutes. The longest one was that of the *Asia's* [Cunard] December trip of 1852, occupying seventeen days and twenty-one hours. The *Pacific* [Collins] also had a seventeen days' trip in December 1852, from Liverpool. During the whole period there were but four passages under ten days, three of which were made by the *Arabia* [Cunard]—the *Atlantic* [Collins] made the other one.—*British Standard (Perth).*

The Guelph *Herald* says that there was an extensive sale of building lots in Guelph lately, resulting in the disposal of a very considerable amount of property. One lot, adjoining St. George's Church, of about 20 feet, brought £393, and the old brewery lots, on the east side of the market square, were knocked down at £600. A lot in the square brought £1000.—*Globe.*

The chief mate of the lost ship *Staffordshire*, who has reached Halifax, states that one hundred and seventy-five persons went down with the vessel. Capt. Richardson, who had previously been severely injured, refused to leave. He sunk with his passengers. The ship disappeared beneath the waters within ten minutes after striking on Blond Rock, about seventeen miles from Cape Sable. Of some one hundred and eighty emigrants, mostly Irish, only one male and four females were saved.—*Colonist.*

A Montreal paper of the 17th instant, says: "We yesterday saw an extremely well executed forgery on one of the Montreal Bank's $4 bills. It was found, with the plate from which it had been printed, engraver's tools, and a large amount of prepared paper, in the possession of a man named Nathan Adams, residing near Cowanville, in the county of Missisquoi, who has been arrested and committed to our jail, for trial, by Levi Stevens, Esq., J.P., of Dunham, in the same county. It is not believed that any of these forged bills have been circulated, but they are so perfect an imitation of the original that we must recommend caution in receiving these notes from strangers.—*Colonist.*

We learn from the Oshawa *Freeman*, that the Council of Bowmanville have passed a Prohibitory Liquor By-Law, which will be submitted to the people on Thursday, the 16th instant. It is expected that every man in Bowmanville will do his duty.—*Globe.*

We are informed by our exchanges that the American Tract Society has recently appropriated the sum of $30,000 for the support of the Christian press abroad. The grants of publications by the society for the last year, amount to $50,000.—*Ib.*

A few nights ago the stall of Mr. James Bird, butcher in this city, was broken into, and several pieces of beef, a ham, two knives, a package of accounts, and some coppers taken away. The door was forced open by an iron instrument. After they ransacked Mr. Bird's stall, they tried one or two others, but were unsuccessful. Where was the watchman who is paid by the Corporation exclusively for watching the St. Lawrence Hall and Arcade.—*B. Canadian.*

THE IRON HAND.—The Chief of Police has at present in his possession a small piece of iron net-work, made to fit the hand, and formed in a most ingenious manner, which he found in the possession of a rowdy lately arrested. The "man of the iron hand," we believe, is at present in custody.—*N. American.*

ONE OF THE MISSING MEN FOUND.—By a communication in another column, it will be seen that Edwin Tench, who has been missing so long, has turned up in Pennsylvania. It is probable that he was either bribed or frightened into leaving the country for a time, to get rid of his evidence in the arson case.—*Globe.*

THE VAN AERNUM CASE.—We learn by telegraph that the President of the United States has ordered Daniel W. Van Aernum, one of the parties to the recent fraud on the Montreal Bank, to be delivered up to the Canadian government.—*Globe.*

A meeting of the Conservative electors of the township of London was held on the 26th ult., on which occasion Mr. Crowell Willson announced that he could not again be a candidate for parliament. Mr. Horton, barrister, of London, brought himself very prominently before the meeting, with a view, it is said, to be the representative of East Middlesex, in which the township of London is situated.—*Globe.*

Advertisements.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A CLERGYMAN, who is anxious to secure for his own child the advantages of home education under the superintendence of an accomplished lady, is induced to offer to receive one young lady into his family, to be treated in all respects as a member of it.

For further particulars, apply (if by letter, postpaid) to the Rev. the Secretary of the Church Society, Toronto.

October 26, 1853 13

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☞ All losses promptly adjusted. *Letters by Mail must be post-paid.*

Toronto, June 5, 1850. 21-tf

JOHN COOK,
Accountant,
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