

It followed that the worse a soldier was the better his gun ought to be, and that the best guns ought to be given to the worst shots. Firing with the Enfield rifle at 800 or 900 yards he often missed the target twice out of five, and sometimes four out of five, but with the whitworth he could hit it directly. [Applause.] Mr. Whitworth's rifle possessed the very great advantage of having a low trajectory, and the Enfield rifle the disadvantage of having a very high one. Now it might be laid down as a rule in rifle-shooting that the certainty of hitting was just in proportion to the lowness of the angle of elevation.

Lord Elcho begged pardon for interrupting the gallant Colonel, but should be glad to know the difference in the trajectory of the Whitworth and Enfield rifles.

Colonel Wilford was sorry he could not answer the question. He had heard that the trajectory in the Swiss Federal rifle was very low. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the improvement made of late years in the rifle was not so much in the barrel as in the ball. He came there to assure them that accurate shooting could be acquired after a little drill, in a pleasurable manner, if they would only go to work in the same pains-taking way as the volunteers who had recently been at Hythe. [Applause.] It was not a thing of to-day or to-morrow, and he would have nothing to do with the movement if he did not think that our grandchildren would maintain it. Our soil had been polluted by the foot of an invader for 800 years, and in the words of Lord Brougham he would make it an impossibility for an enemy to invade us. [Applause.] If they made the attempt and succeeded in landing, the rifleman in our ranks would be the blessing of God, prove the salvation of our land. [Applause.] Let the men of England rally round the Queen, that she might remain the Monarch of a free and united people, a terror to evil-doers, and the praise of them that do well. Most heartily did he say to the volunteers of England, the members of the true Peace League, 'I wish you good luck in the name of the Lord.' [The gallant Colonel resumed his seat amid a loud and long-continued burst of applause.]

Lord Elcho, having borne testimony to the great attention which Major-General Hythe had shown to the volunteers, passed a high encomium upon Colonel Wilford for the pleasing and agreeable manner in which he had discharged the duty of instructing the volunteers in the theory of rifle-shooting. He wished to express the thanks which he was sure every one present must desire to tender to Colonel Wilford for his most interesting and instructive lecture. [Applause.] On some future occasion he trusted that the gallant Colonel would consent to address a larger audience in a more capacious building on the same subject.

Colonel Wilford in acknowledging the compliment, said that nothing could be better than the conduct of the volunteers who had just gone through their course of instruction at Hythe. The main conduct of Lord Elcho had procured for him the esteem of every one there. [Applause.]

The meeting then broke up.

#### A CURIOUS MAP.

The Paris correspondent of the Times has the following: About a year and a half ago the curiosity of the Parisians was excited by the publication of a map, purporting to give a new distribution of the States of Europe for 1860; the whimsicalness of some, and the compensation of others. The map was exposed for sale at various 'printers'—sufficient, no doubt for the purpose intended—when it was at once withdrawn [it was said by authority] from circulation. It was at first thought to be merely the catch-penny contrivance of a map-seller; it was then whispered that it was the work of a superior hand, cunning in these matters, and that public attention having been turned to the revival of the map of Europe, and men's minds being familiarized with the notion of territorial changes, the object was fully attained, and the thing disappeared. Of the hand whose work it was, I can only, with the rest of the public, offer a conjecture; to the effect produced I allude at the time. The events which have passed in Italy, or may still pass there, and the war in Morocco have recalled that geographical programme strongly to my memory, for I find that a part of it either has been carried into or is in course of execution. According to this map the Emperor of Austria will be found in 1860 to have acquired Egypt [probably by means of the isthmus of Suez Canal], Servia, and Bosnia; that he cedes Galicia to Russia, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to Piedmont; and that Victor Emmanuel will have acquired the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Legations. Austria has ceded Lombardy to Piedmont. That Venetia does not belong to the latter would show the difficult position of the belligerents on the day the Peace of Villafranca was signed; but we know that Venetia was comprised in the French Imperial programme. We also know what are the Emperor's intentions with respect to Parma and Modena, and that they coincide with the map of Europe in 1860. You may have noticed the passage of the Emperor's letter to the King of Piedmont relative to Tuscany—'Tuscany, if perhaps increased by some territory, etc.' You also read Romagna you may not be far mistaken. The Pope acquires the

two Abruzzi, but cedes the Legations to the Kingdom of Italy. I pass over the other arrangements, and come to the changes this new map of Europe contemplates for Queen Isabella of Spain. She is described under the title of Queen of Spain and Morocco—Morocco being the acquisition in view for the Crown of Castile, and this before there was a talk of war between the countries. The coincidence is at least curious. The Sultan Abdul-Medjid-Khan is dismissed in this fashion: 'The Sultan of Asia cedes the whole of his possessions in Europe, and all those on the coasts of the Mediterranean; the Crescent returns to Asia Minor, after three centuries of usurpation, and of shame to Christianity!' It is known that the opinion entertained by the Emperor of the actual condition of Turkey coincides with that expressed in the foregoing. No doubt several modifications must take place in the execution of the plan, if indeed it be traceable to a high authority; but it will be curious to follow, with this sketch before us, the changes that may take place in the course of the coming year.

[The Emperor's interpretation of prophecy might have been added as a fitting addendum to the above. It is to the effect that the French Empire is to come to an end in 1864.]

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28. The steamship Arago arrived this evening from Havre and Southampton, on the 14th. Hon. W. H. Stewart was a passenger, and was received with firing a cannon, an immense assemblage, and much enthusiasm.

The Canada arrived on the 12th, and the Saxonia on the 13th.

The ships Eagle, of Nova Scotia, and Southampton, from Fleetwood, for Savannah, had been wrecked. Crews saved.

Lord Wodehouse is to be the second British Plenipotentiary to the Peace Congress. Every Power had sent in its adhesion to the Congress.

Marshal Randon, the French Minister of War had resigned.

The Moors had twice attacked the Spanish redoubts, and were repulsed. 300 Moors were killed, one thousand wounded. Seventy Spaniards were killed and 280 wounded.

Consols were quoted at 95½ to 95¾.

The meeting of stockholders in Great Eastern is postponed to the 11th of January.

Lady Franklin is going to Paris, and will be received by the section of the Academie with honours usually bestowed on Royalty.

30 of Armstrong's guns were ready for China, all of which have been rigidly tested with perfect success.

The French Council of State is preparing a project of law, reducing the customs duties, more especially on articles of prime necessity.

A third Spanish corps d'armee had left for Morocco, it is supposed to assist in the storming of Tetuan.

The cholera is said to have broken out in the Spanish army.

It is said the Spaniards were unable to take offensive action, and were continually attacked by the Moors.

Frank in Paris was more active; 'speculators begin to have more confidence in the friendly relations between France and England.'

The Tuscan Government, allowing a discount, has collected the land tax for 1860, amounting to six or seven millions francs. It is said that payment in silver of the Coupons Austrian national loan will be resumed on 1st of January.

Teneriffe advices of Dec. 1st mention the landing there, by a French vessel, of Captain George Walker, of the American schooner William. This is the Wanderer case.

The failure of the Franco-Belge sugar refinery at Marseilles had caused great trouble and discredit there.

Frederick Hill, of St. Petersburg, has failed. Liabilities £240,000 sterling.

The quotation of consols already sent is extrivoid.

Later Madrid accounts say that the cholera was diminishing in the Spanish camp.

#### AUGMENTATION OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Secretary of the Navy renews the recommendation to still further increase the navy, and instead of perpetuating old vessels, or expending millions in constructing a few large ships, it is earnestly recommended to prosecute with vigour the line of policy which has been adopted by Congress, and add a much larger number of steamships, which can be maintained at comparatively small cost. The Secretary of War says of the army of near 17,500 men, not more than 11,000 are available for active service in the field, and they are scattered over an area of 3,000,000 square miles. He hopes to make such an alteration in the disposition of the troops next season as will prevent any further repetition of their outrages on the Southern and Mexican borders. He recommends the enlistment of men for a mounted corps for six months beginning in May. He recommends a provision for retiring disabled and invalid officers as a measure for increasing the efficiency of the army. It is not deemed advisable to proceed in the manufacture of rifled cannon beyond those required for experimental purposes. He speaks favourably of orech loading arms. He recommends the withdrawal of the army of Utah.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—The bark Doretta has arrived here from Bremen

Haven on the 19th inst. She picked up five women and four men from the wreck of the ship Cyrus Holmes, sunk on the 13th, when five days out from Garden Island Keys, where she had been aground. The remaining thirty-two of the crew and passengers are still unheard of. Messrs. Hyde & Goodrich's large jewellery store, on Canal Street, was burned on Sunday. Loss \$100,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Dates of the 9th inst. have been received from Mexico. Miramon's Government had protested against Mr. McLane's treaty. Miramon was at Guadalupe on the 5th. He was restored \$400,000 of the \$600,000 which Marquez took, and has forwarded them to Tejic. Only \$200,000 are missing.

PORTLAND, Dec. 28, 1 P.M.—There are no signs of the steamship North Briton, which left Liverpool on the 14th inst. The Hungarian was not to sail till the 21st, and is consequently not due. A fire in Market Square, in this place, this morning, destroyed four stores, valued at \$6,000.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—To those of our subscribers who receive our papers from Holland Landing, Newmarket, Aurora, and Oak Ridge, we beg to announce that Mr. JAMES HOLMADAY, of Aurora, is authorised to receive monies for this office, as he has kindly consented to become our A. out for the above-named places. Job work done on the shortest notice, and at the lowest remunerating prices.

### The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, DEC. 30, 1859

BUSINESS NOTICE.—Parties writing to this Office will please bear in mind that they are wasting their time, paper and ink, unless they prepay their Letters. All Letters addressed to this Office must be post-paid.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

We take this opportunity of reminding our numerous subscribers who are indebted to us, that their year's subscription is past due, and, as we have some heavy payments to make, we would feel obliged if they would pay up as early as possible. The amount due from each individual is but small, but the aggregate is more than we can afford to lay out of. The above notice will also bear on our advertising and other accounts. All registered letters will be at our risk.

#### 1859 AND 1860.

Kind reader, the death knell of this all but past year is even now heard; eventful has been its history. Events have come and gone with the rapidity of lightning. Rarely, if ever, in our time have so many soul-stirring and thrilling dramas been crowded into action in 365 days. Scarcely had 1859 dawned upon us ere we were startled with the sounds of an approaching war; and the fair plains of Italy were deluged with blood. Hopes were excited in the breasts of many a brave patriot that the avenger of blood was about to strike hoary-headed tyranny's death blow. Hostile armies met in deadly conflict to fight for a chimera, and to be deluded by a Despot. Nearly a million of men fell to gain the hollow and unsubstantial peace of Villafranca; and again, the undaunted descendants of the world's civilizers were cheated of the unalienable rights of freedom. England and France, like chained bulldogs, have growled ominously at each other. North and South America have been, and are fighting as it were over the body of John Brown, the martyr. The watchword is Slavery or Freedom, Union or Disunion. In Canada 1859 opened gloomily enough—Her sons were fast leaving her inhospitable shores. The demagogue was striving his utmost to ruin our credit abroad, and sow the seeds of disaffection at home; but thanks to a merciful Providence, we have been blessed with an abundant harvest. The golden grain has fetched good remunerating prices, causing the downcast countenance to beam with joy, and averting the disasters with which we were at the commencement of this year threatened. The only class who will now be disaffected, are those who earrrion-like can only glit themselves with blood. Let crops fail, then these hungry wolves may reap a rich harvest; but with the barns filled with plenty, 'Othello's occupation's gone' for it is hard to persuade a man who has plenty around him that he is in danger of starving.—Such in brief is our state in the year 1859.

Let us now turn from the past and the present, and strive to fathom the unborn future. No thinking being can avoid anxiety when he reflects for a moment on the probable or possible of 1860. Let our mind's eye sweep the world, what a scene is presented to our view.—Old Europe, hoary with age, seems fast hastening to some grand catastrophe. What stupendous deeds may be wrought on Italy's fair plains! Big with results that will change

the map of the old world. Look at Napoleon III. Will he become as his great uncle, the scourge of nations? The answer is momentous. 1860 may possibly evolve the problem.—Turkey, Austria, and Russia, their Emperors sit on a throne, beneath which is a mine.—What if it bursts! Systems and creeds, venerable and heretofore venerated, appear to have lost their talismanic influence, and 'the end is not yet.'

Even in America 1860, it is possible, may behold wondrous changes. The anomalous position now held by the United States in regard to slavery possibly, and we hope probably will be altered.—The South is evidently alarmed.—The ghost of old Brown clearly haunts it. True it talks big, but its language resembles the whistling of the boy as he passes hurriedly through the churchyard. The who's-afraid tone literally means I hope Hobgoblins won't seize me. The South blusters, but to no purpose. The trick is too stale, and deceives no one. In Canada 1860 opens joyously in comparison to the past three years, but still there is much distress in the country; and it behoves every one to be careful. Avoid all unnecessary expenditure; and above all, let each one promptly pay his debt, so as to ease the monetary pressure which is even yet severely felt. Politically, it becomes us to put a severe check on those who, if allowed, will drift us on to ruin. Let no political charlatan with his Morrison's Pills remedies, delude us. Steady perseverance, indomitable energy, and strict economy of each and every one, will enable us to outstride every storm far more surely than the quack nostrums of popularity hunting, unprincipled and brainless politicians. Let this truth be remembered and acted upon, then all will get what we heartily wish to each and all of our readers, namely—A happy New Year! So may it be.

#### MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The time has again arrived when we are to choose our Councilmen. Many, we are aware, do not care one straw for municipal matters; others again are ready to find fault with every thing done, but will never strive to mend matters. Now this is not as it should be.—Our ward elections are very important; it is just as necessary to put the right men in the right place in our Township Councils, as it is to get true men in Parliament.—Honesty, integrity and ability, are just as requisite in these posts as they are in what is termed a higher position. Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves, is an old but truthful adage. Our Municipal Councils are the training schools of our politicians, and you may depend upon it, that if you let these gentry squander Municipal funds, you have in embryo the gambler, statesman, and the unprincipled M.P.P. Therefore it is all important that our farmers should look sharper after their wards. Perhaps the best way of testing your representatives is not to exact new pledges from them, but see to it that the past ones have been fulfilled. If not, then turn those who break them out. Let Reform begin at home. See to it that your money is well laid out. You have worked hard enough many of you to get it; do not then let your Councilmen waste it.

But whilst you are determined that your money is not wasted, do not be penny wise and pound foolish by grumbling at necessary expenses. A good bridge is at all times cheaper in the long run than a bad one—a good road cannot be too highly valued; therefore do not elect a Councilman merely because he promises to reduce the taxes; for the one who increases your taxes, and with due economy spends it upon your roads and bridges, contributes far more to your safety and comfort than the one who lets old bridges go down, or who to keep down the taxes builds bridges that are constantly needing repairs. We have some time since drawn the attention of both Councilmen and Rate-payers to the importance of having good roads and bridges. We have our eye upon a road not far from this which is in a shocking condition. Therefore we sincerely hope that our farmers will turn out and do their duty.

It is not our intention in this article to make any invidious comparisons between the rival candidates for favor. In Vaughan, we learn that this ward is to be contested by Col. Bridgford and W. Devlin, Esq. Both these gentlemen are well known to us. We believe that the gallant Colonel has represented this ward for a number of years. Of course it is for the Electors to say whether or not he has done his duty. On this point we offer no opinion; only this will we say, if he has done his duty, then no whim or caprice should eject him from office; but if he has

been remiss, why then the course is clear, put a better man in his room. In Markham the 2nd ward is contested by their present representative, R. Marsh, Esq., and John Burr, Esq. In this ward it seems that all are satisfied that he (R. Marsh, Esq.) has done his duty, at least such was our impression at Victoria Square on Monday last.—If it is so, then we say let well alone. As to the contest in the other wards we have nothing to say; the electors are the best judges of their own wants. One thing, however, we do hope, and that is, that political feeling will have nothing to do with the matter. It is honest men we want, irrespective of any party feeling whatever. The best man is what is required, and we hope that the electors will see to it and elect that man who will work the best, not only for his particular ward, but for the Township.

#### VICTORIA SQUARE MEETING.

A meeting was held at Dorose's Hotel, on Monday last, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to represent Ward No. 2. Hillary Clarkson, Esq. J.P., presided.

Mr. LEVER proposed, seconded by Mr. J. HARRISON, that Mr. Marsh be nominated as a fit and proper person to represent this Ward.

Moved by Mr. R. MACEY, seconded by Mr. J. MAPES, that Mr. J. Burr be nominated as a fit and proper person &c.

Moved by Mr. J. MACEY, seconded by Mr. W. BOYNTON, that Mr. W. Wonch be nominated &c.

R. MARSH Esq., then rose and said that he should be happy to answer any question the electors might see fit to put to him. He pledged himself at the last election to do all in his power to promote the cause of True Temperance and he had done so. He letter that appeared in the last issue of the York Herald was a mean untruthful slander. The minutes of the Council would show that he never shirked a vote; and as to the charge of licensing a house for the sale of intoxicating drinks in or near Gormley's Corners, it was a wicked falsehood—he had never heard of anything of the kind until he saw it in the Herald, and he again condemned the letter as a wicked and mean falsehood and whoever wrote it ought to be ashamed of himself.

Mr. LEVER briefly addressed the meeting and denounced the letter referred to, as a willful falsehood and a disgrace to the writer who ever he was.

Moved by Mr. LEVER seconded by Mr. McKENZIE, that the thanks of the people are due to Mr. Marsh for the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of Councilor for this Ward.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. MARSH rose and replied in a neat and appropriate manner. A vote of thanks being given to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

Some amusement was caused by the Chairman proposing that each of the Candidates should give 50 cts. towards defraying the expenses of having notices of the meeting printed! Mr. Wonch not being present, the amount was speedily raised by Messrs. Martin, Boynton, Frisby and Macey.

#### MARKHAM COUNCIL.

The above Council met at Sze's Hotel on Friday, the 23rd December. Members all present. The Reeve in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The REVEE laid before the Council the legal advice he had received from Messrs. Patterson vs. Harrison, on the case of Gibson vs. Haake, which was, that the suit should be transferred from Mr. Gibson to the corporation.

The REVEE presented a petition from E. Wheeler, Esq., and others, praying for additional aid for the Stanley children; also for payment for previous board and clothing.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BURTON, that the account of E. Wheeler, Esq., amounting to \$47 5 cts, for the support of two indigent children, do now be paid.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BURTON, that the Reeve be authorized to enter a defence on behalf of the corporation of Markham, should an action be brought against it to recover taxes collected by Mr. Gibson on School Section No. 13, under a By-law of this Municipality, and that Messrs. Patterson and Harrison be retained on the case.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BURTON, that Mr. Burton do enquire into the case of the Stanley children, and report to this Council, in answer to the petition of E. Wheeler and others.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BURTON, that the account of Messrs. Patterson and Harrison, amounting to the sum of \$5 for advice, be paid forthwith.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BURTON, that the Treasurer do pay all accounts on unpaid balances up to this present date.—Carried.

The REVEE introduced the following By-law, which was read a first, second and third time and passed, entitled a By-law to annex part of Union School Section No. 7 to School Section No. 17, and to amend By-law No. 99. It was thus: That lots No. 33 and 34, in the 7th con., and the south-east quarter and the west half of

lot No. 33, and the west half of lot 34, and four acres situated in the north west angle of lot No. 35, being 20 rods in depth from the western limits of said lots No. 35 in the 8th con., be annexed to School Section No. 17, and that By-law No. 99 be, and is hereby repealed. The Council then adjourned sine die.

#### VAUGHAN AND MARKHAM.

The election of Municipal Councilors for the above Townships take place on Monday and Tuesday next, January 2nd and 3rd, at the places announced in our last issue.

#### CANDIDATES.

The following is a list of the candidates for Municipal honours:

#### VAUGHAN.

1st Ward—David Smellie.  
2nd Ward—Col. Bridgford and W. Devlin.  
3rd Ward—John Brown.  
4th Ward—H. S. Howland.  
5th Ward—Alfred Jeffery and Alex. McKinnon.

#### MARKHAM.

1st Ward—James Bowman.  
2nd Ward—Robert Marsh and John Burr.  
3rd Ward—David Reesor and H. P. Crosby.  
4th Ward—A. H. Fenwick and Jacob Pingle.  
5th Ward—William Button and Ira G. Crosby.

The new Candidates for Vaughan are, W. Devlin and Alex. McKinnon. For Markham the new Candidates are John Burr, H. P. Crosby, Jacob Pingle and Ira G. Crosby.

#### RICHMOND HILL COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

#### CHRISTMAS EXAMINATION.

#### (Communicated.)

The usual examination of pupils attending the County Grammar School, took place on Wednesday last, the 21st instant. There were present many of our most respectable and intelligent citizens, who take an interest in the progress of education; the result of the day's examination carried conviction to the minds of the parents and visitors (as also the Trustees) present, that at no period, since the commencement of a Grammar School here, has the institution been conducted so much to the mental improvement of the pupils as it has for the past ten months, under the charge of the Rev. S. Johnson, M.A., T.C.D. The examiners were the Rev. E. H. Dewar, M.A. of Oxford University, and Reofof of Thornhill. Rev. Mr. Stewart, B.A., T.C.D. Incumbent of Oak Ridge and Aurora; and Rev. Mr. Wiloughby, Methodist Minister; Rev. Lewis Griffin, Catholic Priest of Richmond Hill and Thornhill; Anos Wright, Esq., M.P.P. (chairman of the Board of Trustees) G. J. F. Pearce, Esq., Treasurer of Vaughan; J. K. Falconbridge, Esq., J.P.; G. A. Barnard, Esq., and M. Teely, Esq., J.P.; P. Patterson, Esq. The examination in classics and mathematics was conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Dewar and Stewart—and in French by the Rev. Lewis Griffin. On behalf of the parents whose children attend the Grammar School, and all true friends of education, we offer our hearty thanks to the present Board of Trustees for the straightforward, and manly course they have unanimously pursued in securing the services of the present Head-master, who has in such a short space of time, given the most satisfactory proof of his being the "right man in the right place," as the result of yesterday's examination will show. The following is a list of the prizes awarded, viz:

LATIN.—1st Class—Wm. Falconbridge; 2d class, John R. Teely and John Woods, equal; 3d class, C. Dickson.

GREEK.—1st Class—William Falconbridge; 2nd class, John R. Teely and John Woods, equal.

FRENCH.—W. Falconbridge, VIKAR AND PROSE—William Falconbridge.

ROMAN HISTORY—John Woods and William Falconbridge, equal.

GREEK HISTORY—John Woods and William Falconbridge, equal.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—1st Class, William Falconbridge, John R. Teely and John Woods, equal; 2nd class—1st, Miss Sabra Wright; 2nd, John Foley and Miss Lee, equal.

GEOMETRY.—1st Class—1st, John Woods; 2nd, William Falconbridge; 2nd class, John Teely and Robert Eddy, equal.

ALGEBRA—John Woods and William Falconbridge, equal.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—1st Class—1st, John R. Teely; 2nd, John Foley; 2nd class—1st, Jeremiah G. Wiloughby; 2nd, John H. Sander.

GEOGRAPHY.—1st Class—1st, John R. Teely; 2nd, John Foley; 2nd class—1st, Nicholas Lynett; 2nd, Miss Lee.

ARITHMETIC.—1st Class—1st, John Woods; 2nd, William Falconbridge; 2nd class—1st, John R. Teely; 2nd, John Foley; 2nd class—1st, N. Lynett and Patrick Foley, equal; 2nd, John H. Sanderson and Joseph Arnold, equal; 4th class—1st, C. M. J. Hartley; 2nd, Lewis Marsh.

WRITING.—1st, John R. Teely; 2nd, Miss Lee; 3rd, John Foley; 4th, Robert Eddy.

The latest case of usury is that of a loan of a shirt collar. The borrower is forced to return a shirt.

#### COMMON SCHOOL.

We were not able to be present at the examination of this School. We learn however that the Scholars acquitted themselves well, and that all were satisfied that the Teacher of the Junior Department of the Grammar School had ably fulfilled his duty. The following is the list of prizes awarded:—

ARITHMETIC.—1st Class—1st George Anne Arksey, 2d Adelaide Arksey.

2nd Class do—1st Peter Savage, 2nd Lillian Vanderburg, 3rd Elizabeth Mouldes.

3rd Class do—1st Mary J. Hewison, 2nd Elizabeth Pogue, 3rd Lavina Jensen.

HISTORY.—5th or Highest Class—1st Elizabeth Mouldes, 2nd Lillian Vanderburg, 3rd Eliza Lawrence.

4th Reading or 2nd Highest Class—1st Mar. J. Hewison, 2nd Emily Pogue, 3rd Wm. Vanderburg, 4th Thomas Savage.

3rd Class—1st Jesse Wright, 2nd Sarah Jane Vanderburg, 3rd Robert Marsh.

4th Class—1st Robert Davidson, 2nd Wm. Shepherd, 3rd Sarah J. Kindrick.

Lowest Class—1st Benjamin Jenkins, 2nd James Jenkins.

WRITING.—Girls—1st George Anne Arksey, 2nd Adelaide Arksey, Elizabeth Mouldes.

Boys—1st James Gleeson, 2nd Wm. Arksey, 3rd James Warren.

GRAMMAR.—1st Elizabeth Mouldes, 2nd Lillian Vanderburg, 3rd Andrew Russell, 2nd class do—1st Mary J. Hewison, 2nd Peter Savage, 3rd Emily Bogue.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE AND DRABING SOCIETY.—A lecture will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, the 3rd January, at half-past 7 o'clock, in connection with the above institute, in Abler's hall, by the Rev. S. Johnson, M.A.

#### Correspondence.

We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents through our columns.

#### MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir: A report having been freely circulated to the effect "That the Freemasons in this locality are bound by peculiar obligations to support Col. D. Bridgford at the ensuing election," and believing such report to be calculated to bring discredit and dishonor upon the Craft. We, as Freemasons, desire most emphatically to deny any such unjust imputation, and to inform those who are under any such impression that we, as Masons, are free to use our own discretion in all matters connected with Religion, Politics or Municipal affairs, altogether irrespective of Masonry or any secret order; and that in the approaching contest we will only be guided by a desire to promote the interests of the public generally, by electing such an one as will best discharge the duties of the office.

Yours truly,  
JOSEPH INGRAM,  
JAMES DICK,  
THOS. GORDON,  
and several others,  
Maple, December 28, 1859.

#### HORRIBLE MURDER.

ALBION N.Y., Dec. 24. Pierpont Dyer, an old and esteemed citizen of this place, was murdered last night in his grocery, on the west dock. The store was in his own block, and he being a bachelor lodged in the store. Early this morning, some person passing the store noticed the key upon the outside, and himself lying on the floor at the rear end of the store. The murder must have been done with an axe or some similar instrument, as the top of his head is completely knocked in. When found, he held a candle in his hand. Mr. Dyer was a man of wealth, but kept little or no money in his possession. Coroner McKenna is now summoning a jury, and an inquest will be held to-morrow.

LATEST.—Patrick Calligan has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Mr. Dyer. He rented rooms of him, and some difficulty existed between them. Calligan has been heard to threaten Mr. Dyer.

DROPPING AT AMHERSTBURGH.—Dr. Carier, a well known practitioner in Malden, has committed the unpardonable offence of inducing one of his patients—a young woman belonging to a very respectable family—to elope with him. The doctor, on the day preceding his departure, drew a heavy bill for medical attendance upon the father of the girl, the principal portion of the amount being for attending upon the young woman herself. He leaves a wife behind him to deplore the misfortune which united her to a man who could, while acting professionally, seduce his patient and thereby bring such heavy affliction upon two families. The morals of the gentleman connected with the medical profession in England stand higher than that of any other class of men (the clergy not even excepted), and we are sorry to record this act of villainy in connection with a profession which is generally understood to be like Caesar's wife, "beyond suspicion."—Windsor Herald.

The river at Montreal in frozen over. It has been so since Sunday morning. As yet it is dangerous, and will be for some time until it crosses, owing to the numerous air-holes in it.—Herald.