

## COUNTIES' COUNCIL.

From the Leader.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, 1861.

The Council met this morning at half-past ten o'clock, the Warden presiding.

LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT OF TORONTO TOWNSHIP.

Mr. Hyde moved, seconded by Mr. Parker, that Mr. Hope, the present superintendent of schools for the township of Toronto, be dismissed from his office and duties as such superintendent.

Mr. Smith moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Hartley, that the question now before the Council relating to the dismissal of Mr. Hope, Local Superintendent of Toronto Township, and all petitions and papers connected therewith be considered by this Council on Tuesday the 4th day of June next.

A good deal of discussion took place upon the resolution and amendment, in which some of the worthy Councillors displayed more than ordinary powers of eloquence of a somewhat heated nature. The amendment was finally lost, and the original motion also lost on the following division:

YEAS.—Messrs. Crawford, Canning, Holborn, Hockley, Hyde, Ironside, Musson, Parker, Rowell and Swanton—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. Arnold, Barnhart, Cook, Evans, Ego, Graham, Harrison, Hartley, Hunter, McLeod, Moore, Morse, Pennington, Scott, Smith, Tyrrell, Wells and Wright—18.

## COMMISSIONER OF COUNTY PROPERTY.

On motion of Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Hartley, Mr. Swanton was appointed to the office of Commissioner of County Property in place of Mr. Scott, resigned.

## AD TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Mr. Rowell moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to introduce a by-law during the present session for granting aid to County and Electoral Division Agricultural Societies in accordance with the provisions of the Provincial statute.

Mr. Wells seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

## PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Tyrrell presented the report of the select committee appointed to draft petitions to the Legislature, accompanied by several petitions which they had prepared.

Mr. Tyrrell presented the report of the select committee appointed to draft petitions to the Legislature, accompanied by several petitions which they had prepared.

## THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

The Council met this morning at half-past ten o'clock, the Warden presiding.

## SEPARATION OF THE COUNTIES FROM THE CITY.

Mr. Tyrrell presented a report from the Select Committee appointed to prepare petitions to the Legislature, with the draft of a petition on the subject of the separation of the United Counties from the city of Toronto for judicial purposes.

The report and petition were passed through committee of the whole, and adopted in Council.

## SPURIOUS ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. Ego presented a second report from the committee appointed to equalize the assessment rolls, and moved the Council into committee of the whole upon the same.

The motion was carried, and Mr. Cook called to the chair.

The first clause of the report was to the following effect:—"Your Committee have been informed that in some municipalities two or more members of the same family are assessed for the same property as joint owners or tenants, when in fact such is not the case; and your committee are further informed that the object in view is to avoid the performance of statute labor, the increase of the number of names on the assessment rolls for voting, and what is still more to be regretted, to obtain a larger share of the Clergy Reserve money than would otherwise be obtained."

The clause was adopted, and the second read as follows:—"Your committee have examined the rolls for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is any ground for such a serious charge, and regret to have to state that in many instances there is reason to believe that such is the case."

Carried.

In the third clause, the committee stated that they did not feel called upon to do anything further than to lay the matter before the Council, confidently relying upon the wisdom, prudence and scrupulous regard for each other's rights which had ever characterized the proceedings of the Council.

The report was adopted, together with the following resolution:—"That the Council of every municipality be requested to instruct its assessors to discountenance any attempt to have persons assessed in the manner referred to in the foregoing report."

The chairman then rose, and in Council the report and resolution were carried.

The Council then adjourned till the first Monday in June next.

A gang of thieves at Dennis, Mass., forced an old lady of eighty into her house, of which she was the sole occupant, and then attempted to rob an old building of some fresh pork.

## New Advertisements.

Ingram's Infalible Liniment  
Gordon's Panorama  
Church Society Meeting.

## The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, FEB. 15, 1861.

## A Federal Union of the British American Provinces.

During the late visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, Mr. Hamilton, of Halifax, N.S. addressed a letter to the Duke of Newcastle on the subject of a Legislative union of the B. N. American Colonies, in which he urges upon his Grace the necessity of making the matter a question for Imperial consideration. This letter is now published for the first time, and some of his suggestions and arguments are well worthy of attention.

One circumstance which renders the consideration of this important topic peculiarly interesting just now, is the present position of the late American Union; where a federal government is undergoing an ordeal, which will test its qualities and exhibit its weak points. Although but few entertain a belief, in either the probability or desirability of an independent federation, yet the errors and failures of our neighbors, may be of infinite service, in constructing a scheme for uniting these Provinces into one nationality.

Had the framers of the Constitution of the United States, foreseen the present position of affairs; it would have contained more stringent and clearly defined regulations for the preservation of these States in their entirety. We may avail ourselves of the wisdom which their experience affords, without being obliged to pay so dearly for it as they. We would enjoy many advantages at the outset, that the Americans never enjoyed, and have fewer obstacles against which to contend. We indeed have no great national questions of dispute, such as slavery, to sow jealousy and dissension between the individual states. But we would possess that important element, without which—in the present state of human intelligence—experience would seem to prove no liberal constitutional government can be successfully carried on. That is, a permanent, central, conservative power. This element is entirely wanting in the American constitution. We would possess it in the wholesome checks afforded by the mother country, through the Vice-regal representative of the Sovereign. Incapable of being directly affected by the caprice or the passions of the populace; while the terms of the constitution would prevent any approach to arbitrary power. A writer once said:—"A political despotism is bad; a religious despotism is worse, but the tyranny of the mob is the worst of all."

We agree with Mr. Hamilton, that the desirableness of a Union, is not a matter in which there exists much difference of opinion. Most public men concede its necessity, and the chief question now, is, how it may be accomplished. How are the different Provinces to unite their councils, so as to arrive at an amicable arrangement, such as will meet the views and secure the interests of each of the contracting parties. This difficulty, together with the fact, that the scheme if introduced into the different Legislatures, would probably be treated as a party question, has induced him to urge upon the Secretary of the Colonies that it is important for the home government to assume the initiative in order to secure unity of action and oneness of purpose.

The contracted sphere of action, within which the inferior position of each Province confines the policies, and the small inducements that are held out to call forth the efforts of superior minds in the arena of politics, form one of the most prominent arguments in Mr. Hamilton's letter. We admit that there is some ground for the complaint, that our ablest men do not engage in politics. Second and third-rate men occupy seats in our Legislative Halls, while those of superior endowments fill less honorable positions. But we deny that this arises to any great extent from our limited sphere of action. It arises partly from the state of things, inseparable from the position, wants, and necessities of a new country; and partly from the fact, that in these provinces the extension of the franchise has gone on too rapidly, and has to a certain extent anticipated the political necessities of the people.

Let us just take a peep into the capitol of Washington, where there is certainly a sufficiently extensive field for the exercise of talent; where the affairs of a powerful nation are debated; where matters affecting the interests of some twenty-five millions of people are discussed, and enquire if the most talented and best educated of her citizens occupy the highest positions.

Although interested politicians may flatter us, by talking of our intelligence, independence and freedom; yet we will boldly assert that every reflecting man must know to be a fact, that we are becoming, especially in our towns and cities, too rapidly democratical. And to this Mr. Hamilton must chiefly look for the cause of the evil, and not to the smallness of the Provinces, and the want of scope for native talent. Want of space prevents our following this subject further at present. We, however, sincerely trust that the efforts that are now being made to effect a union, may be attended with success; as we believe it would result in incalculable benefits to ourselves, and to the other British American Provinces.

## School Accommodation.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES AND THE PUBLIC.

Those who assert that the millennium is shortly to dawn upon us, endeavor to prove it by the fact that scripture prophecy is nearly fulfilled, and therefore the end of the present dispensation is nigh at hand. They say the time has arrived when "many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Now, this may be so, but we think that any who are in dread of the end of the world coming a little too soon, had better come and remove within the vicinity of Union School Section No. 4, Markham and Vaughan, as we think they will be secure for a while yet; for in taking the census of Wards No. 2, Vaughan, we found a very large percentage of children of school age who do not attend any school of whatever, and are growing up as entirely ignorant as if there were no common schools in the land. Many of these are the children of well-to-do farmers and mechanics, yet they are allowed to run about the streets untaught in aught but mischief, many at the age of sixteen not being able to read a letter of the alphabet.

Now, we unhesitatingly call this disgraceful. The world is on the move. Systems, Thrones, Republics and creeds, are shaken to their centre. Revolution after revolution is as it were, turning the world upside down, and yet in our midst nearly half the children of school age are training as ignorant heathens.

We wonder how such will ever be fitted to act thoughtfully and well in the future. But, say some, it is the fault of the parents that the children do not attend school. There are the schools, and they ought to send those whom God has committed to their care, to them. But what, and if there is not room enough in the schools for them, who then, pray, is to blame? But for a case in point.

The other day we visited the Common School of Richmond Hill, where there were some eighty-five scholars taught by only one master (and he a very excellent one). The school is too full, for it is not fitted to accommodate at the outside more than fifty children, and even then the accommodation afforded is of the most indifferent description. But not only is the school too full, but there are many who would attend that are prevented doing so because they cannot obtain admittance; and this, too, within sixteen miles of the city of Toronto. Now, we insist that something must be done, and done at once to remedy this serious evil; for it must not be, in this nineteenth century, and in a section so wealthy as Yonge Street and the vicinity, that there should be a lack of schools; and till we took the census we did not believe it possible. We elect Trustees, not merely to select fit and proper masters, but we expect them to see that the educational requirements of the section are supplied. This, it seems, has been neglected in the past, but it must be remedied for the future. We therefore call upon the Trustees at once to arrange school accommodation for at least 150 more scholars. It must be done, for its a stigma on the wealth and patriotism of the section not to be able to receive all belonging to it who wish for instruction.

But not only does a new school need to be built, but the arrangement of the present one needs greatly to be improved; and if the Trustees doubt it, they will be speedily convinced of the fact if they will only go in and sit between the unsightly desks—for these desks are as devoid of beauty as they are of comfort. Now, we are persuaded that in the building of school rooms it is quite as necessary to study beauty and comfort as it is to study them in the building of churches; and we think we may safely venture to say, that in both these respects the Richmond Hill Common School is below par; for, instead of comfort for the scholars, these desks are very inconvenient, and as to beauty, there is nothing in the arrangement of the school but deformity. But there is yet another phase of this subject, and that is, no teacher can teach eighty-five scholars and do justice to them. Some must be neglected. In this school there are seven reading classes, five of which

classes read twice a day, making a total of twelve reading lessons in a day. Then there are two classes of geography, one grammar, three arithmetic, and two spelling classes, one of which has forty scholars.

Now, it will be seen from this enumeration of the various classes, that the scholars vary as much as possible in their respective attainments, thus rendering it quite impossible for the teacher to do justice to them all; indeed, whilst we were present during the hearing of some of the classes, we remarked to the teacher that they ought to have been divided into two classes, which he admitted, but said he was so crowded that it was quite impossible to do so. Now, we would remind the Trustees of the said school that by allowing this state of things to continue they are committing a two-fold injustice.

In the first place, the more advanced scholars are receiving a positive injury, for they are kept back by those of less attainments, and in this way a double injury is done—the one to the parent, who in sending his child to school, expects the teacher to "push him on as fast as possible;" and in the second place, the child's time is wasted—time, perhaps, never to be recalled; opportunities are let slip of advancement which he may never have again.

In the second place, giving to the teacher more scholars than he can teach, is doing him a serious injustice, as he is not able to show his powers in teaching unless he has full scope to teach every child in the school as much as that child can learn;—thus, at the annual examination the school is not in the efficient state it might be. We throw out these remarks not in any hostile spirit, but in the hope that not only in this section, but that in every section Trustees will strive to erect schools sufficient to accommodate the school population, and also build them with an eye to comfort and beauty; and we also hope that the interest of both scholars and masters may be consulted, by giving to the master no more work than he can fairly, and with credit to himself and pupils, perform.

## Methodist Tea Meeting.

On Monday last, the 11th inst., the Wesleyans of this place held a Tea Meeting, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to liquidate the remaining portion of a debt incurred by raising a gallery and other improvements.

The day was exceedingly wet and uncomfortable. In spite, however, of this disagreeable fact, two hundred persons sat down to a very excellent tea, got up in a style in which the fair ladies of Richmond Hill excel. So good indeed was the tea, that one of the gentlemen present said he should most certainly recommend them in search of good wives not to pass by the ladies of this village. Jokes aside, we will add that there was an abundance of the richest cakes and the best sandwiches that we have eaten for many a day.

After justice had been done to the viands, the meeting was organized by appointing A. Johnson, Esq., of Newton, chairman; the briefly explained the object of the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. DEAN then addressed the audience. He traced the progress of Methodism from Toronto along Yonge Street to Newmarket for the past twenty-six years, and discovered therein great cause for gratitude to Almighty God for his goodness to his church and people. He congratulated the Methodists of the village in having such a beautiful church in which to worship God.

The Rev. JAMES DICK, Presbyterian Minister, next addressed the audience, on the Importance and Advantages to be derived from Christian-Social Interchange. He adverted to the fact that man was originally a social being, and derived great comfort from association; and whilst it was right and proper sometimes to be alone with God, yet every Christian knew full well that never were the temptations of the Devil so severe as when alone, therefore it was of very great importance that Christians should associate together for the purpose of strengthening each other's faith and provoking each other to love and good works.

The Rev. Mr. FISKE on coming forward said, that he had prepared nothing, and therefore should not detain them long. He thought, however, that no man living in the nineteenth century could really be at a loss for a subject to talk about. This was the most wonderful century in the world's history. East, west, north and south were all in communion. England was preparing night and day for a possible invasion. In France all was war—there was literally a religious revolution silently taking place. Protestantism, and particularly Methodist Protestantism, was extending its borders in that country and throughout Europe. He thought the day was not far distant when Popery and idolatry would be swept away. In fact, he shortly expected to hear of a Wesleyan Conference in Rome itself.

The Rev. Mr. ELLIOTT, lately from Quebec, addressed the meeting in a very talented speech, dwelling on the importance and utility of Christian Churches. He said a people were not saved by its wooden walls or its Armstrong guns, but by the word of the living God. Every man, woman and child was the better for living in a land of Bibles and Churches. Without the mollifying influence of the gospel there would be no safety; it was the great source of civilization, and every comfort we enjoyed we owed to its beneficent influence; it softened the passions of mankind, and had a hallowing influence wherever it spread.

A vote of thanks was then given to the ladies and the chairman, and the meeting broke up. On the following evening another Tea Party was held in the same place. This was more especially a juvenile party. The entire proceeds were we believe about \$100, which will very nearly liquidate the debt.

## THE "SHANNONVILLE ADVERTISER."

A new periodical handed to us by a friend. Having a slight acquaintance with the country around Shannonville, we predict a short career for our friend and cotem if the enterprise of the inhabitants of Hastings was on a par with their natural advantages, Shannonville would become one of the best manufacturing towns in Canada; but the sordid policy sometimes of a single man not only spoils the trade of a town, but drives the trade that ought to be done into other channels. The trade of Shannonville, if it had been taken at its flood, might have led on to fortune, but we fear with all its natural advantages the time is past. However, the low price, and the way it is got up, we think will be some inducement to the inhabitants of Hastings to shell out "one dollar in advance" for a good local paper.

## GORDON'S PANORAMA.

This admirable Panorama, combined with Corri's unequalled drolleries, have met with such marked success in this section of the country, that the manager has by request consented to exhibit once more in Richmond Hill and Aurora. We recommend all such as can admire a tasteful amalgamation of the sublime and the ridiculous, to visit this Exhibition. We have not enjoyed such a hearty laugh for many years; and all such as are troubled with the blues, may have them dispelled by a mere look at Corri's irresistibly comic phiz.

## Vaughan.

The Board of Tavern Inspectors in this Township, met at the Town-hall, on Monday, 11th February for the purpose of considering applications for Licenses for the present year.

Twenty-seven applications were made, the whole of which were granted, with the exception of one. Of these applications, six are for Taverns in the 1st Ward; seven in the 2nd Ward; seven in the 3rd Ward; five for the 4th Ward, and two for the 5th Ward.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those parties who have promised wood in payment of their subscriptions are respectfully requested to forward the same at their earliest convenience. We would also state that we are prepared to receive wood in lieu of cash from those who are indebted to us.

## LECTURE.—The Rev R. Rodgers

will give a lecture in the Brick School House, Thornhill, on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. Subject—"Dignity of Character."

## TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

The Thamesville Division S. of T. intend holding a Temperance Soiree at their New Hall, Lot 25, 4th Con. Vaughan on Wednesday, the 20th inst. Tickets, 25 cents.

## MARKHAM COUNCIL.

This Council will meet at Size's Hotel, Unionville, on Saturday, (to-morrow) the 16th inst.

## Correspondence.

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

## PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

To the Editor of the Presbyterian.

Sir,—At the last meeting of Synod held at Kingston, the Synod heard an overture from Professor George, of Queen's College, on a union between the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, and other Presbyterian bodies in the province. Thereupon a committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. George, Dr. Cook, Dr. Urquhart and others, to consider the subject, and to be ready to meet with brethren belonging to the other Synods, and to ascertain their views and feelings on the matter, and report to next Synod. Several amendments were proposed and rejected, and the original motion carried—35 to 12 in this house, when more than half the members had left. This motion, just enough in the abstract, and approved of by many warm friends of the church, proved a most repulsive shape when placed in the hands of the people. Such, I consider to be the case in the appointment of Dr. George as convener.

The Rev. Mr. ELLIOTT, lately from Quebec, addressed the meeting in a very talented speech, dwelling on the importance and utility of Christian Churches. He said a people were not saved by its wooden walls or its Armstrong guns, but by the word of the living God. Every man, woman and child was the better for living in a land of Bibles and Churches. Without the mollifying influence of the gospel there would be no safety; it was the great source of civilization, and every comfort we enjoyed we owed to its beneficent influence; it softened the passions of mankind, and had a hallowing influence wherever it spread.

A vote of thanks was then given to the ladies and the chairman, and the meeting broke up. On the following evening another Tea Party was held in the same place. This was more especially a juvenile party. The entire proceeds were we believe about \$100, which will very nearly liquidate the debt.

## THE "SHANNONVILLE ADVERTISER."

A new periodical handed to us by a friend. Having a slight acquaintance with the country around Shannonville, we predict a short career for our friend and cotem if the enterprise of the inhabitants of Hastings was on a par with their natural advantages, Shannonville would become one of the best manufacturing towns in Canada; but the sordid policy sometimes of a single man not only spoils the trade of a town, but drives the trade that ought to be done into other channels. The trade of Shannonville, if it had been taken at its flood, might have led on to fortune, but we fear with all its natural advantages the time is past. However, the low price, and the way it is got up, we think will be some inducement to the inhabitants of Hastings to shell out "one dollar in advance" for a good local paper.

## GORDON'S PANORAMA.

This admirable Panorama, combined with Corri's unequalled drolleries, have met with such marked success in this section of the country, that the manager has by request consented to exhibit once more in Richmond Hill and Aurora. We recommend all such as can admire a tasteful amalgamation of the sublime and the ridiculous, to visit this Exhibition. We have not enjoyed such a hearty laugh for many years; and all such as are troubled with the blues, may have them dispelled by a mere look at Corri's irresistibly comic phiz.

## Vaughan.

The Board of Tavern Inspectors in this Township, met at the Town-hall, on Monday, 11th February for the purpose of considering applications for Licenses for the present year.

Twenty-seven applications were made, the whole of which were granted, with the exception of one. Of these applications, six are for Taverns in the 1st Ward; seven in the 2nd Ward; seven in the 3rd Ward; five for the 4th Ward, and two for the 5th Ward.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those parties who have promised wood in payment of their subscriptions are respectfully requested to forward the same at their earliest convenience. We would also state that we are prepared to receive wood in lieu of cash from those who are indebted to us.

## LECTURE.—The Rev R. Rodgers

will give a lecture in the Brick School House, Thornhill, on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. Subject—"Dignity of Character."

## TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

The Thamesville Division S. of T. intend holding a Temperance Soiree at their New Hall, Lot 25, 4th Con. Vaughan on Wednesday, the 20th inst. Tickets, 25 cents.

## MARKHAM COUNCIL.

This Council will meet at Size's Hotel, Unionville, on Saturday, (to-morrow) the 16th inst.

## CENSUS OF TORONTO.

From the Globe.

We have received from Mr. G. A. Barber the following statement, showing the population of the city of Toronto, and the number of inhabitants in each ward, as ascertained by the census taken last month:—

Wards.	Males.	Females.	Total.
St. James.	3,353	4,474	8,427
St. John.	3,968	4,241	8,249
St. David.	3,940	4,241	8,185
St. Andrew.	3,165	3,441	6,606
St. Patrick.	2,815	2,057	5,573
St. Lawrence.	2,025	1,796	3,751
St. George.	1,613	1,742	3,355

Total population, 21,443 22,976 44,445

The population of Toronto in 1852, according to the Provincial census then taken, was 20,763. In July 1856, by a special municipal census, it was ascertained to be 31,760. The present population, 44,425, shows an increase over 1852 of 13,672, or rather more than 44 per cent. and over 1856, an increase of 2,665.

Considering the hard times which have intervened since 1856, driving many families from the cities to the rural districts—our loss of a population of nearly 3,000 by the removal of the Seat of Government—our loss of 300 or 400 more by the removal of the greater portion of the troops formerly stationed here, with their wives and families—and the number of houses still vacant, notwithstanding that returning prosperity has of late been again filling up the city—we think the increase of about 3,000, as compared with the census of 1856, is nearly all that could have been expected. We learn from Mr. Barber that the number of houses still vacant in the city at this moment is not less than from 700 to 800. The returns given above do not include the inhabitants of Yorkville, which may be virtually looked upon as a part of the city proper, although separated from it for municipal purposes. The following was the population of Toronto by wards, as shown by the municipal census of 1856:—

Wards.	Population.
St. James.	8,054
St. John.	7,694
St. David.	7,186
St. Andrew.	6,796
St. Patrick.	5,187
St. Lawrence.	4,086
St. George.	3,333

Total, 41,760

It would thus appear that while in five of the wards there has been an increase of population of 3,180, in two of the wards, St. Lawrence and St. Andrew, there has been a decrease of 515 since 1856. The number of schedules distributed in Toronto last month was 8,500, and we are requested to say that if, through any oversight on the part of the enumerators, any families have not been supplied with schedules, steps should be taken immediately to have the error rectified, before the returns are sent to the Government.

## CENSUS RETURNS.

The result of the census is likely to disappoint many people who were so very sanguine as to hope that the population had increased at an immense rate.

The census of London, C.W., is stated at 11,551, against 6,935 ten years ago, showing a very fair increase, considering that the Forest City has suffered severely during the financial depression of the last two or three years.

Since shows a slight increase as follows: 1861—population, 1861; 1851—population 1452—increase, 409.

None of the country returns have yet been made up, although they have nearly all been sent to the commissioners.

The agricultural returns cause much labor and trouble.

The *Windsor Sentinel* says with regard to that town: "The enumerators have not yet completed their list; but they inform us that the population of this town numbers about 3,350, which is equal to an increase of 50 per cent. since the census was last taken in 1851-2. This census reveals an important and pleasing fact, and that is with regard to the healthfulness of this locality, as shown by the smallness of the number of deaths according to the population. The population at the last census, was 2,112."

## THE NEXT SESSION.

The Governor General, says the *Quebec Chronicle*, will be back a week before February ends. The Hon. John Ross will return with him. Most of the other ministers are busy making up their reports, and so finishing up last year's business as to have it in a fit state for parliament to scrutinize. All these circumstances justify us in expressing a belief that the next session will commence in or about the 28th instant.

An elderly woman, hailing from the Emerald Isle, was a short time since afflicted with deafness, and applied to a well-known medical gentleman for relief. The doctor removed quantities of wax from the ear of the woman, the patient recovered from her deafness. Two days afterwards the old woman called to express her gratitude. "Doctor, you've cured me entirely, for I heard yesterday all the way from said Ireland." We don't like to mention the name of the doctor who effected so extraordinary a cure, fearing that his skill would be called too frequently into requisition after so strong a certificate.

A new mode of punishment has been adopted at the Sing Sing State Prison, which is to have off all the hair except a tuft on the top of the head. This is called the "Japanese Comb," and the prisoners had rather bear the torture of a shaver than suffer it, because it makes them a laughing stock among their fellows.

In the New York Court of General Sessions, on Tuesday, the Grand Jury made a presentment, in which it said, "alluding to Mayor Wood's recent message:—The extraordinary doctrine enunciated throughout the recently published papers of the highest executive officer of this city, we look upon as being too well calculated to pander to the worst passions of dangerous combinations of persons in mind, by no means inconsiderable in point of numbers, and at times exhibiting riotous proclivities."

The population of Niagara has been ascertained to be 3,000. We learn it will scarcely reach 2,000.

## BORN TO GOOD LUCK.

A man near Fairfield, Conn., named Stevens, it is said lately bid off at an auction sale, for a trifling sum, a package of old papers belonging to his father's estate, among which was found a soldier's land warrant.

Rumor says the location is where the village of Elaville, Arkansas, is now built, and that he has sold his claim to a gentleman of that State for \$48,000.

## THE HON. J. H. CAMERON.

From the St. Catharines Constitution.