

A Brief, but eventful History.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following incidents in the life of a woman in that place, who had, a few days ago, made two attempts to throw herself in the Miami Canal, but was drawn out both times by persons near...

At the age of fifteen her father died in a village in Western New York, leaving a snug competence for both mother and daughter, sufficient to protect them from want for many years. Time, however, soothed the grief of the widow, and in a year or two she married a second husband, who soon appropriated all the avails of the property, and left the orphans to work their way in a cold and uncaring world...

Who are the Victors? The campaign is nearly over, and in spite of all the loud boasting of the Opposition journals, the Moderate cause is in the ascendant. Out of the eighty-five elections decided, the Moderates claim fifty-four, given the Opposition the benefit of the doubtful. Several are yet to be decided, but there can be little doubt that the great majority will be decided in favor of the Moderates.

Death of Mrs. Macdonald—The Funeral.

A general and sincere regret was felt in the city on Monday, on the announcement of the death of Mrs. Macdonald, the wife of the Hon. John A. Macdonald, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and patience.

Mrs. Macdonald was interred in the picturesque Catarqui Cemetery, on Wednesday, the funeral being perhaps the largest ever witnessed in Kingston. The weather was inclement. Every citizen of influence or standing was in the procession, which extended nearly two miles, the hearse being half way to Waterloo, when the last sleigh passed the city limits. If genuine and sincere sympathy on the part of a whole people could in any measure alleviate the poignancy of such a sorrow, never more truly and sincerely was it given, than by the people of Kingston to Mrs. Macdonald.

The Confidence Game.

A CANADIAN INVALID THE VICTIM.—Mr. James Irwin, a young wheelwright, about 30 years of age, residing in Toronto, Canada, arrived in New York on Friday, and stopped at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He had been out of health some time, and was advised by the Physician to spend the winter in Florida. He gathered his earnings together and started on his intended trip. He was to take the steamer for Charleston, S. S., at 3 P. M., on Saturday. At the hotel a gentleman formed his acquaintances who pretended to reside in Hamilton, Canada. This gentleman was also going to take the steamer for Charleston, and was very happy to form the acquaintance of Mr. Irwin.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH AT MID-REPORT.—On Saturday, the 2d instant, about 3 o'clock, p. m., the alarm of fire was raised, when the villagers proceeded to the house of Mr. Robert Matheson, cabinet maker, burst open the door, and to their horror they discovered a child lying on the floor with its clothes entirely burnt off its body. Medical aid was procured, but alas! too late for help. It appears that the children were playing with some matches that had been left within their reach. In lighting them the flame caught

the dress of the child. This should teach mothers that they cannot be too careful in keeping matches out of the reach of their children.—Brant Herald.

Shall the Majority Rule?—Yes! Shall the majority rule? asks our able cotemporary of the "Spectator," in a very excellent article on the question of the Union, in his issue of Monday last. Yes! most unhesitatingly do we answer. And who, but the great fanatic Brown, and his followers of the Notman stamp, will, for a moment, stand in doubt as to the justness and propriety of our answer to this question being in the affirmative? Who, but the disturber of the country's peace, and the barrier to Canada's advancement, will dare to insult the good people who live in the Eastern section of the Province of Canada by saying that they have not the right of speaking as "we of Canada," as well as those who happen to make the Western section their place of residence? Is Mr. Brown's wish on the double majority system to be, for a moment, tolerated, in order that he may "walk the board?" Not a bit of it! Suppose, for a moment, that the idea—presumption though it be—should be carried out for the purpose of experimenting, how would matters stand? Why, the old adage, that "it is a poor rule that won't work both ways," would be fulfilled, and George Brown would exclaim, "alas! that double majority system," on finding himself in the minority, regarding Lower Canada support, to the tune of from thirty-five to forty. But, reader, there is not the least fear of Mr. Brown having the opportunity of experimenting. The members elect for Canada will take their seats in the House, and the majority—a handsome one, too—will extend to the Administration of the Hon. John A. Macdonald their support. No matter what County they represent. It's not necessary to know. Equal rights must be had, for sectional bigotry and fanaticism will not be permitted to hold sway in "this Canada." Canada is our Country. We know it not by any other name; and we know her people, no matter whether they hail from Windsor or Gaspé, as the people of Canada. We require not to ask a man whether he belongs to the Lower section, or whether he belong to the Upper, in order to tell him his law, or his privilege. We go for conceding to one that which another possesses. It's not exactly come to this state of things, that a member of our Legislature is required to say what part he is the representative of, in order that he may be decided upon whether or not he shall vote upon the question before the House. Not exactly yet, it has come to this, Mr. Brown. A great idea, to be sure, that, because Mr. Brown draws upon his imagination, and supposes that the Ministry will be in the minority in that part of Canada which is sometimes called the Upper portion, that they should succumb. How decidedly interesting would the picture presented by the demagogue be, with his majority of three,—the number he boasts of, although the general opinion is, he will be in the minority in Upper as well as Lower,—hailing from the Western section, when contrasted with the immense majority against him,—which we have before mentioned, of those hailing from the Lower section. Really, the question is too absurd to be dwelt upon; and, with right good-will, we second our Hamilton cotemporary in asserting that the MAJORITY SHALL RULE; and the Browns may clamor away, for the Union cannot be ignored, in order to suit the desire of a factious body of individuals, who have become so tight run in the fair and honorable race of matters, that they must now raise the "Upper Canada" cry.

A DIABOLICAL YOUNG SCOUNDREL.—An extraordinary affair is related in a Sicilian journal. Five little children belonging to two tradesmen of Bolkenhuy, in that country, went a few days ago to play in a garden, and were joined by a boy of eleven, who has always been noticed for perversity of disposition. After awhile their parents sought for them, but to their astonishment found that they disappeared. After looking a long while they found them lying piled one on another in a large wooden case in a shed in the garden; four were dead, and the fifth, though still breathing, was in so desperate a state that he died shortly after. The lad referred to was then questioned; and he calmly related the astounding fact that he had persuaded the children to enter the case in play—had then slammed down the lid, and sat himself on it—remaining there for three quarters of an hour listening to their cries and groans; he then raised the lid to see if they were dead, and finding they were not so, had fastened it by means of a hasp—after which he had gone away to fly his kite! This little monster has been arrested.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN 1857.—The number of railroad accidents attended with loss of life in 1857, has been '26, in which 130 persons were killed, and 530 wounded. In 1856, the number of accidents was 143 in which 195 persons were killed and 629 wounded. No accident has been recorded which was not attended with loss of life or injury to persons; neither does the table embrace the great number of persons who have been killed and maimed by jumping from moving trains attempting to get on cars while they were in motion, being run over, &c.

Mrs. Cunningham and her two daughters are reported to be in Paris.

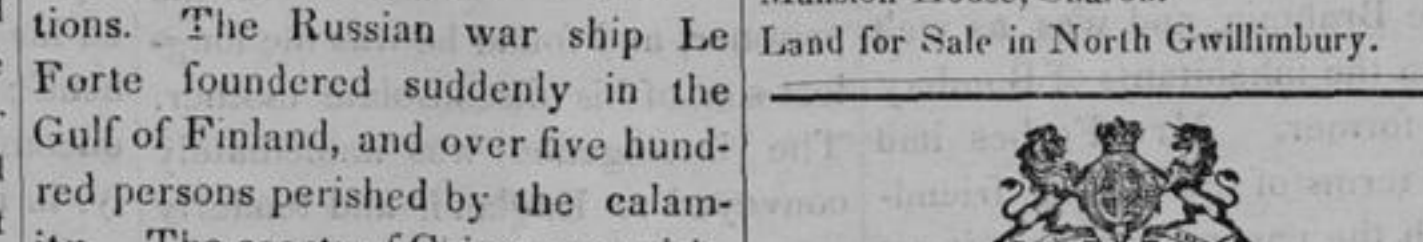
The Year 1857.—A very interesting chronological statement of the principle events of the year, which has just closed, has been published in the New York "Herald." The following is a slight enumeration of the occurrences of that memorable year:—The year 1857 opened with wars existing between England and China, and England and Persia. After some severe fighting Great Britain concluded a treaty of peace with Persia; but her difficulty with China still exists, after having produced a most serious interruption of the trade of all nations with that country, and almost involving the government of the United States in the dispute. The only results of the quarrel so far have been merely the exhibition of the immense progress which the Chinese have made in the science of war during a few years, the burning of a great portion of the city of Canton, both by outside barbarians and natives, and the presence of a fleet of English gunboats in the rivers and the more than hereditary obstinacy shown by the Court of Peking in refusing to negotiate with foreign powers. The republics of Central America were convulsed with war disturbances during the year. By a combination of the Central American States, under the lead of Costa Rica, Nicaragua was enabled to expel Gen. Walker and his followers. In the end, Costa Rica seized on the Nicaragua Transit route, and made war on the new government of Nicaragua when Gen. Walker again attempted to aid the struggles of the Central Americans for independent self-rule. The disastrous termination of Walker's second enterprise is too fresh in the minds of our readers to require further allusion in this place. The republics of Peru, Bolivia and Mexico, President Comonfort had to contend against two powerful and united factions the one headed openly by the clergy and the other stimulated by the wily partisans of Santa Anna. As a national safe-guard, a new constitution was promulgated and sworn to, and after that Comonfort was clothed with the powers of Dictator. England's rule in the East Indies was threatened in the most violent manner during the year by a revolt of the Sepoy soldiers, serving in the Bengal army, in consequence of an offence offered to their religious prejudices by the military authorities. An attempt was made to more closely unite England with the United States by means of a submarine telegraph sunk in the Atlantic ocean, during the past year, but the enterprise failed for the breaking of the wire cable when in process of being laid. Most foreign countries were seriously disturbed by a severe financial revulsion consequent on a money panic which commenced in the United States, and ended for the present, in the suspension of the charter of the Bank of England. Heavy commercial failures took place in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, and the crisis extended to St. Petersburg, Warsaw and Constantinople. The French Government entered into a contract for supplying its West India colonies with free negroes, to be imported from Africa as laborers. This was looked on and is still viewed as a modified renewal of the slave trade. Very many fatal explosions of steam and in collieries took place in England during the year, whilst the coast of the United Kingdom was visited by destructive storms. A large amount of property was lost in France in consequence of storms and inundations. The Russian war ship Le Forte foundered suddenly in the Gulf of Finland, and over five hundred persons perished by the calamity. The coasts of China were visited by most destructive typhoons, and many ships were lost in the Eastern trade during the year.

The Electric Gens.—In a letter, from the southeast of Agra, we find the following:—I don't think I ever mentioned a notable and somewhat absurd feat of the rebellion—the electric guns; but they are so continually before me that I must disburden my mind of them. To preserve the electric telegraph posts they were inserted in enormous iron screws, into the hollow of which the screws were inserted. It struck some ingenious native to make these into cannon. A hole was drilled near the apex, sometimes some iron bands were put around to increase the strength; then mounted on a small gun carriage made for the purpose; and the result was a "tope"—that great instrument of terror to the minds of the natives. The plan has met with vast favour and these guns swarm all over the country. There is no end to the number of cannon now said to be seen in every one's hands. They are loaded with a rough grape, and are certainly fired.—Whether they do any execution I cannot say; they sometimes burst but also they are certainly sometimes

The Election.

Table listing candidates for various municipalities including Frontenac, St. Lawrence, and others, with names and party affiliations.

Markham Grammar School. House and Lot for Sale at Thornhill. Money Wanted—J. K. Falkonbridge. Wellington Hotel, Aurora. Land for Sale in North Guilford.



British Tribune.

RICHMOND HILL, JAN. 15, 1858. OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Trustees of our Common Schools are now elected for the present year. When individuals are selected to perform the important duties incumbent on School Trustees their first object should be to secure the services of a competent teacher, commensurate with the wants of the people. This, however, appears to be the greatest difficulty—frequently resulting from want of judgment—with which School Trustees have to contend. It is a fact well known, and in some places seriously felt, that many of our Common School Teachers have not made the necessary preparation for their duties, while others accidentally assume the duties of the office as a means of employment. Let our Common School teachers be sufficiently educated, so that they

may command a generous remuneration for their services. It will then be expected that their efforts will prove advantageous to the community among whom they dwell. Some Trustees act upon the principle that a poor school is better than none, and have employed teachers at an extremely low salary, but have eventually found that they have been egregiously mistaken. They have seen that the time their children have spent under an imperfect teacher has been worse than wasted, and that bad habits of every kind have been acquired which no future training will entirely eradicate. Hence arises the necessity of selecting suitable Trustees and through them employing competent teachers. Then, and not till then, will parents, guardians and teachers unite, with one accord, to keep in view the great object of moral and religious culture, in order that the rising generation may learn to think and act for themselves.

Mr. Cousin, in his report on education, a few years ago, said that "our District Schools were the very sources of a nation's intelligence, for it is well known that nineteen citizens out of every twenty receive all their education in them. In our common schools our nation receives its character and education. Then is not the condition and character of these schools a matter of the highest importance? They have in embryo the future communities of their land. With them the empire and liberty of these States must rise or fall, for they are at once the repositories of freedom and the pillars of the republic. Should not every individual feel the deepest interest in their character and condition? Should not the strong arm of Government be thrown around them for a protection, and should not the wisdom of legislation watch over and counsel them with a parental solicitude? To what purpose shall we enact laws unless there is intelligence to perceive their justice—principle to which they can appeal? and what other fountains of intelligence have we for the whole people but our common schools? The learned and wealthy should likewise see that the education of the infant mind is far less expensive to them than the support of the aged criminals—that the fruitfulness of their minds depends not so much upon the richness of the soil as upon the intelligence of the cultivators; and that the labor of him whose head can help his hands is far more profitable than the service of the ignorant. This more favored part of the community should likewise see that universal education is the only true security of life and property."

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEA MEETING.

On New Year's day the Primitive Methodists of Victoria Square, Markham, held their annual Sunday School festival, in the basement of their new brick Chapel, which was tastefully ornamented for the occasion, and the tables were abundantly supplied with the choicest dainties. The concourse of visitors and friends was very numerous and highly respectable, numbering some hundreds, all dressed in their holiday attire, the whole presenting a very lively scene, among whom was to be seen the aged and justly respected superintendent, W. Haton, Esq., occasionally surrounded by groups of children, who with a smiling face looked as happy as the children themselves, whilst his grey hairs hanging down his back, reminded one that his sands of life had near run down. After the children and friends had partaken of the good things which were provided for them, (for the display of which Victoria Square is noted and far famed), the whole party retired to the chapel, there to listen to the recitations and singing of the children. Mr. Ellerby was called upon to preside over the meeting. The Rev. John Garner having given out a hymn which was sung, and the Rev. Mr. Cook engaged in prayer. Mr. Ellerby said he would first call on the children to sing a peace by way of introduction, which had been composed especially for the occasion by his friend, Mr. John Macey. Then followed the recitation of the various pieces and dialogues, which was remarkably good, but a piece recited by Margaret Cook, a very little girl, was universally admired, her style, manner, and attitude were so natural and appropriate as to draw forth general applause, and many a voice might have been heard making the enquiry, "Whose little girl is it?" The recitations were varied by singing choice and select pieces,

The Prisoner McHenry.

As the elections draw to a close, and the contingent excitement relaxes, the Townsend mystery again comes in for a share public attention. The Prototype publishes a certificate vouching for the honesty of the two Californian witnesses, Walkers and Aikens; and the Sierra Citizen, after summing up the evidence taken at the Welland Assizes, thus puts a word in the prisoner's favor: The affidavits carried by Messrs. Walkers and Aikens, (two persons well known here at the chips,) were from S. B. Davidson, S. S. Crafts, the officers of the Division of Sons of Temperance, of which McHenry was a member, and from others, and are all persons known to us as gentlemen of integrity. From reading them, no doubt remains in our mind as to the prisoner's innocence, and the impossibility of his being convicted; but the large amount offered for the conviction of the man Townsend must doubtless magnify, in the minds of many, a seeming resemblance of McHenry to him into an actual identity. As doubts have been expressed in the Canadian papers as to the genuineness of the affidavits sent on by Messrs. Walkers and Aikens, we understand that the friends of McHenry, at Cliffs' Flat, intend sending on further affidavits by the next steamer, which will bear indisputable evidence of the innocence of the man.

THE QUEEN'S CHILDREN.—The Queen's children are rapidly growing up. The following paragraphs, all of which we cut from London Daily News of the 12th, relate to the movements of four separate members of the young family. The Princess Royal, who is about to be married, is now aged 17; the Prince of Wales, who is going to plant trees at Dartmoor, is 16; the Princess Alice, 14; and the Prince Alfred, whose residence at Averbank is his mamma graciously visited, is 13. Besides these four eldest, the family includes Helena, 11, Louisa, 9, Arthur, 7, and Leopold, 4.

STATEMENT showing the appropriation of the Clergy Reserve Municipal Fund, to the Common School Sections, in the Five Wards of the Township of Markham.

Table showing financial details for various wards including WARD NO. 1, WARD NO. 2, WARD NO. 3, WARD NO. 4, and WARD NO. 5, with columns for No. of Sec., Ward, Avg., and Appropriation.

Table for WARD NO. 1 showing school sections, average attendance, and appropriation amounts.

Table for WARD NO. 2 showing school sections, average attendance, and appropriation amounts.

Table for WARD NO. 3 showing school sections, average attendance, and appropriation amounts.

Table for WARD NO. 4 showing school sections, average attendance, and appropriation amounts.

Table for WARD NO. 5 showing school sections, average attendance, and appropriation amounts.

SUMMARY.

Summary table showing total average attendance and appropriation for all wards.

I hereby certify that the above is a true Statement of the manner in which the Clergy Reserve Municipal Fund, of the Township of Markham, has been distributed. GEO. S. J. HILL, L. Supt. C. S. Markham, Dec. 8, 1857.

CLERGY RESERVE MUNICIPAL FUND, TOWNSHIP OF MARKHAM.

Table showing amendments in appropriations to various wards, including WARD NO. 5.

ALTERATIONS IN SUMS ALLOTTED TO WHOLE SECTIONS. Table showing adjustments for various sections. TO DAVID REESOR, ESQ., MARKHAM. MY DEAR SIR,—At the request of the Trustees interested, I have made amendments in the appropriation to certain Sections in Ward No. 5; as the weak Section at Sparta, and others, gained by the alteration, I did so the more readily. I forward the amendments as above. Yours, very truly, GEO. S. J. HILL.