

HALIFAX, April, 9. The Royal Mail steamship America from Liverpool, on the 27th ult., arrived this p.m., she passed the Europa from New York in the channel.

GREAT BRITAIN In the House of Lords on the 25th. Lord Malmsbury referring to the case of the British Engineer at Naples, said that Mr. Watt had arrived in England, and Parks had been liberated on bail.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Griffith asked the Chancellor of Exchequer, if in the opinion of law officers of the Crown, the capture of the Cagliari was illegal, if it was intended to demand full and ample compensation to the Engineers for treatment they received?

Mr. Disraeli declined to answer. A medal is to be granted to all the troops serving in India, and a clasp for Delhi and Lucknow.

Mr. Roebuck brought forward a motion for the abolition of the Vice Royalty in Ireland. After some debate a motion for the previous question was negatived by 127 majority when the subject dropped.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th. The Sanitary condition of the army was debated, and the Government promised the adoption of necessary arrangements.

In the House of Commons, it was announced that the Government had no intention of introducing any measure in regard to levying tolls and local dues upon shipping this session.

Mr. Disraeli is in his fifty-third year, and is the son of L. Disraeli, Esq. Mr. Disraeli is well known as the author of "Coningsby," "Vivian Grey," "Life of Lord G. Bentinck," and other works of high merit. He entered Parliament for Maidstone in 1837 (having unsuccessfully contested Wycombe in 1832, and Marylebone in 1835, on a Radical principle), and attached himself to the Peel party, then in opposition. He was returned for Shrewsbury in 1841, and opposed Sir R. Peel in his free-trade measures in 1845-6. On the death of Lord George Bentinck he became the leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, and was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Derby's ministry of 1852. He was first elected for Bucks in 1847.

Mr. Walpole is fifty-two years of age. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Till 1852 he practised with great success as a Chancery barrister, but retired from the profession on being appointed Home Secretary under Lord Derby. He is a Church Estates Commissioner, at a yearly salary of £1,000. He sits for Cambridge University.

Lord Malmsbury was Foreign Secretary in Lord Derby's ministry in 1852. He is fifty-one years of age. He was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald was also educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was the Newton English Verse Prize in 1835, and a second class in classics in 1837. He is also a barrister of the Northern Circuit. He is forty-one years old.

Lord Stanley is the eldest son of the Premier, and is barely thirty-two years of age. He was educated at Rugby, under the late Dr. Arnold, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1848, as a first classman in classics, and a junior optime, also gaining several prizes. He was elected to the House of Commons in December, 1848, during his absence in America, and still sits for the same borough, King's Lynn. During his father's former premiership, 1852, he was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Earl of Carnarvon is a young nobleman, twenty-seven years of age. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a first class in classics in the Tripos, 1852. He has not before held office.

General Peel is a younger brother of the late Sir Robert Peel, and was born in 1799. He was educated at Rugby, and entered the army in June 1815. He served three days before the battle of Waterloo. He entered Parliament in 1826, and was Surveyor-General of the Ordnance from September, 1841, till July, 1846. He now sits for Huntingdon.

Lord Harding is eldest son of the late Commander-in-Chief; was born in 1822, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1844 as a third classman in classics. He sat in the House of Commons for some time as member for Downpatrick.

Sir J. Pakington is a Worcestershire squire. He was born in 1799, and educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford. He was Colonial Secretary in Lord Derby's Government. He received his baronetcy in 1846 at the hands of the late Sir Robert Peel. He represents Droitwich.

Mr. Healey is sixty-five years of age. He has sat in Parliament for Oxfordshire ever since 1841. During Lord Derby's ministry he was President of the Board of Trade. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford.

The Earl of Donoghmore is an Irish peer, sitting in the House of Lords as Viscount Hutchinson. He is thirty-five years of age, and has not before been in office.

The Earl of Ellenborough was born in 1790, sat in the House of Commons as Mr. Lay from 1812 to 1818, when he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, the celebrated chief-justice, who was First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, Lord Privy Seal, and Governor General of India. He was raised to the earldom in 1844 for his services in the East.

The Earl of Derby is not quite fifty-nine years of age. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained the Latin prize in 1819, but did not take a degree. He entered Parliament in 1820, and sat for different places till 1846, when he was called up to the House of Peers, in his father's lifetime. His first official appointment was that of Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in 1828. He has since been Chief Secretary for Ireland, Colonial Secretary, and First Lord of the Treasury. He was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1832, on the death of the Duke of Wellington.

Sir F. Theagar, the new Lord Chancellor, was born in London, in 1794, so that he is now sixty-four years of age. He entered the royal navy at an early age, but, in consequence of the death of an elder brother, he abandoned his profession, and shortly afterwards, on the loss by an earthquake of a valuable estate in the Island of St. Vincent, he adopted the law, and entered himself at Gray's Inn. He was called to the bar in 1818, obtained a silk gown in 1834, entered Parliament in 1840 as member for Woodstock, became Solicitor-General in 1844, and Attorney-General in 1846. He married, in 1822, Miss Tindal, of Southampton, by whom he has issue; one of his children being Lady Inglis, the wife of the heroic defender of Lucknow, and another being Lieutenant-Colonel Thesiger, of the Grenadier Guards.

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The Marquis of Salisbury is a descendant of Queen Elizabeth's great minister, Cecil. He held the Privy Seal in the Derby ministry of 1852. He is sixty-seven years of age.

The Earl of Hardwicke is a rear admiral on the reserved list. He was Postmaster-General in the Derby ministry of 1852. He is fifty-nine years of age.

Lord J. Manners is a brother of the present Duke of Rutland, and was born in 1818. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He held the post of President of the Board of Works under Lord Derby in 1852.

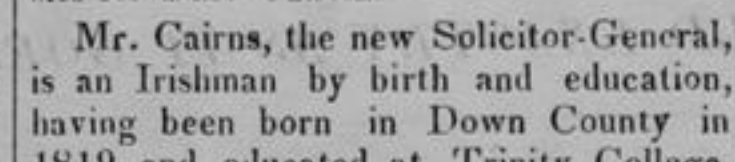
The Duke of Montrose sat in the House of Commons from 1826 to 1830 for Cambridge Town. He was Lord Steward in 1852. He is fifty-nine years of age.

Lord Colchester is a captain in the navy, and is sixty years of age. He is son of the late Speaker Abbot, and brother-in-law of Lord Ellenborough. He was Vice-President of the Board of Trade in the Derby ministry of 1852.

New Advertisements this Week.

Strayed or Stolen—John Craig Odd-Fellows Anniversary—Thornhill Lodge Hard up and can't help it—G. A. Barnard Agricultural Show—Stonville Branch Notice—Markham and Elgin Mills Plank Road Company Strayed Steer—William Padget

Mr. W. R. Robertson, of Toronto, is authorised to collect and receive monies on behalf of this office.



RICHMOND HILL, APRIL 16, '58.

POLITICAL QUIETUS.

After a storm comes a calm, is an old adage, which is literally fulfilled at this present. Previous to the recess all was bustle and fermentation. The lucubrations of Her Majesty's opposition were intense and varied, but all tending to one common end—the complete extinction of Her Majesty's advisers. Oh ye gods! behold the sweat and flutter of these would-be-ministers. Oftentimes had the golden prize escaped their grasp, but now, at last, the "vile pack" (as they respectfully called the Government) were going to get their deserts, which was nothing less than death and burial, without benefit of clergy. But, alas! again have the hopes of these aspirants been blighted, and the reins of Government, which they were so sure of catching, have slipped their fingers, and the result is that for awhile the political world is quiet, and at present the affairs of the nation are progressing more favorably. Since the recess the talk has been on better topics than the fight of factions; even the redoubtable Globe has not thundered with his usual vigour, but kept himself to the use of small arms, such as the Spence appointment, &c. Probably he is brooding over a nation's ingratitude; or, like the bear in the forest, is sucking his paws in the hope that these few quiet days will soon be over. And then we have no doubt that Mr. Brown will be most happy to give us additional proofs of his eminent ability for scratching, though we feel persuaded that the people of Canada are perfectly weary of these scratching pugilistic encounters, and would much rather that the chief of the Clear Grits and his party would in future keep their claws to themselves. The exigencies of the time require men of energy and work, not men whose only ambition appears to become rival of washerwomen in clack and slander. We want principles to be discussed on their merits, and on their merits alone, and not to be hacked to pieces to serve the turn of a faction or a party. If some things want readjustment between the two Provinces, let them be discussed in a spirit of candour and moderation. This, if we may judge by the actions of the opposition, seems to be a course of procedure beyond the comprehension of the senior member for Toronto who may preach to yourselves, and take care to pay the preacher, the best compliment that a preacher can receive. Let your conduct by embodying the text, do credit to the sermon.

The great object of life is to leave the world better than we found it. In order to do this we must have good motives for acting. We must labor steadily in every good cause; and must never waver. Examples of individuals who have planned with wisdom, and executed with decision, are to be found in all ages.

Leurgus, Solon, Socrates, Demosthenes, Cicero, the Apostles of our Lord, Melancthon, Luther, Erasmus, Gutenberg, Galileo, Newton, Milton, Fenelon, Burke, Wilberforce, Buxton, Carey, Howard, Williams, Moffat, Duff, Livingstone, and a host of others may be set before us as examples.

Young men arise to your duty. Be not cast down by any difficulties which may beset your path. Many of the greatest and most useful men have risen from the humblest ranks of life. It is melancholy to think that without these requisites many of the most gifted intellects have undergone a total eclipse. Gibbon, Volney, Voltaire, Paine, Hume and Byron, are examples of this class. In perusing their works the brilliance of their genius may dazzle for a time, but no good impression is left upon the heart. Remember their unhappy fate, and beware of the rocks and quicksands on which

THE FRENCH GASCONADE.—The Times, in a leading article, exposes the inaccuracy of the statement in the French journals, which appears to ignore the presence of an English force at the capture of Canton, and says the English "had nothing to do during two days but to occupy the positions won by the French troops." The Times states that the French officers, in distinct violation of an agreement, and hoping thereby to distinguish themselves, chose to anticipate the hour of the attack; but even then they could not gain much credit by a run at a Chinese fort which had previously been well shelled by the English ships. There can be no doubt of the value of the Anglo-French alliance, it would be as well to avoid co-operating in naval and military affairs in future; and if we are called upon again to confront a common enemy, let each nation take its own part of the operations, and not interfere with the other.

MARKSMEN IN THE ARMY.—A General Order, instituting a system of "prizes for good shooting" among the infantry and embodied militia, has been promulgated. The prizes will be three in number, viz: 1st Prize.—To the best shot of the battalion, a badge of cross-musket and crown, worked in gold, and carrying with it extra pay at the rate of 2d. per day. 2d Prize.—To the best shot of each company, a badge of cross-musket, worked in gold, and carrying with it extra pay at the rate of 1d. per day. 3d Prize.—To certain of the first-class shots, to be styled "marksmen," and not to exceed 100 per battalion, a badge of cross-musket, worked in worsted, with 1d. per day additional pay to each wearer. The badges are to be worked on cloth of the color of the facings of the regiment, and to be worn on the left arm, immediately above the slashed flap of the sleeve.

We understand that the Grand Trunk Railroad Company are having six more cars fitted with Sheriff Rutlan's Ventilating Apparatus. This is right; any one who has once travelled in the ventilating car will always look before entering a train of cars to see if there is a ventilated one. Mr. Rutlan's apparatus secures an equable temperature, freedom from dust, and a constant supply of pure air.

The second of a course of weekly lectures, on Literary subjects, was given in the Grammar School of this village, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., by Mr. H. Edwards, George N. Phillips, Esq. in the chair. The subject treated of was, Heroism. For the benefit of such of our readers as could not be present, we subjoin a brief outline of the lecture.

The object of the lecturer was to show in what false and true heroism consisted, and in what they differed. This was done by an appeal to history, ancient and modern. A wide and comprehensive range was taken, and facts and illustrations numerous and pertinent were adducted.

The ancient notion respecting Heroism, was that of a giant, whose chief employment was war and the destruction of his species. Examples of this class were to be found in Nimrod, Achilles, Ajax, Hercules, Amagemon, and others. The laws of Lycurgus were designed to produce a nation of soldiers. Theft and other crimes were punishable—not because they were crimes themselves—but because the parties committing them were discovered. The Spartan mother's trained their sons for the field of battle, and offered sacrifices to their Gods when their sons fell in the wars of their country.

War is not a test of heroism; it is stripped of its false glory, it would be seen in all its native hideousness, as at variance with the love of God and man. It gives vent to the worst passions of our nature, such as hatred, revenge, lawless ambition, and is always attended with a wanton waste of human life, and frequently with the enslavement of the conquered nation. Alexander, Julius Caesar, Charlemagne, the Crusaders, and Napoleon have done their part in this work. The desolation and misery which marked the course of such men through this world are depicted at large in the pages of history. Wellington's declaration was "the worse the man the better the soldier."

True heroism consists in the prosecution of a good cause, with intelligence, patience, perseverance, and religious principle, and may be possessed by every individual. The amount of good which each individual may accomplish in his own sphere is incalculable. The way to do this is to consider well what are the duties that devolve upon us, and then to address ourselves to the discharge of them in humble dependence upon the blessing of God. "The longer I live the more I am certain that the great difference between men—between the feeble and the powerful—the great and the insignificant, is energy, invincible determination; a purpose once formed, and then death or victory." That quality will do anything that can be done in this world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged creature a man without it, was the remarkable declaration of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the truth of which no one will question. Young men write this declaration upon your souls. Let it be a text on which you may preach to yourselves, and take care to pay the preacher, the best compliment that a preacher can receive. Let your conduct by embodying the text, do credit to the sermon.

The great object of life is to leave the world better than we found it. In order to do this we must have good motives for acting. We must labor steadily in every good cause; and must never waver. Examples of individuals who have planned with wisdom, and executed with decision, are to be found in all ages.

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they foundered and made shipwreck of "faith and a good conscience."

At the conclusion of the lecture the chairman, in a short speech, impressed upon the audience the necessity of acting out in the duties of life the important principles which had been brought before their notice. Mr. Edwards has done good service in bringing the subject before the public. The next lecture will be delivered by the Rev. J. Boyd, on Tuesday evening at half-past seven o'clock. Subject, the advantages of the "Canadian Scholar."

OUR YOUNG MEN.

"When Catiline attempted to overthrow the liberties of Rome, he began by corrupting the young men of the city, and forming them to deeds of daring and crime. In this he acted with keen discernment of what constitute the strength and safety of a community—the virtue and intelligence of its youth—especially of its young men. This class of persons has, with much propriety, been denominated the flower of a country. Whilst they are preserved uncorrupted, and come forward with enlightened and good morals to act their respective parts on the stage of life, the foundations of social order are secure, and 'no weapon' formed against the safety of the community can prosper."

Such are the remarks of a celebrated American author. Their truthfulness no candid mind will presume to dispute. The meteor lamps of universal history bears the impress of youthful prowess on every page. Mighty have been the deeds both of good and evil, which have been accomplished by young men. The Ironsides of Cromwell, the heroes of Austerlitz, of Waterloo and Trafalgar, bear unequivocal marks of youthful valor. The siege of Derry shows the immense power of youthful enthusiasm—the prentice boys being the first to close its gates. Those also who committed the first overt acts of the French revolution of 1848 were nearly all lads under eighteen years of age. With such soul-stirring facts as these before us, we ask, is it not of the utmost importance that the mental culture of our young men should be attended to?

But we much fear that although it is of the highest importance to any people, it is a subject which has never yet met with that attention its importance demands. We have schools in which to teach our children to read and write, cipher and spell. But where, we ask, are our institutions to teach our young men how to think, to speak, and act intelligently? Alas! how feeble the torch and how uncertain the sound which emanates from our young men. Their minds are left in chaos, knowing nothing or worse than nothing beyond the narrow sphere "in which they live and move and have their being." Hence they are left at the mercy of every wind and wave, being alternately the sport of every faction and every absurdity, and ofimes the subject of every vice. What are our jails, our police, and all the expensive paraphernalia of vice? But towering monuments of the neglected education of our youth. Our thousands are spent in punishing our criminals, when the expenditure of a few hundreds would in all probability have given them a taste of the incomparable sweets of virtue and honesty, and not only that, but have taught them to act intelligently and well their part in the drama of human life.

Remember that our youth learn far more after leaving school than before. In school they learn some useful theories, but in the office the work-shop, and the farm they learn by the rule of practice, and to our minds the want of the age in which we live are; places of resort for our young men after the toils of the day are over, in which they may be taught to think, and to think right nobly and well. How are the evenings of our youth spent? We fear that they are either lounging at home, or parading the streets with a lot of giddy companions, or else wasting their time in the tavern, not merely not using, but abusing the minds implanted into them by the all-wise Deity. Enter into conversation with them, upon even the most familiar topics of the day, and you will learn from their puerile remarks the vastness of their ignorance. And this, in an age of conflict, when the respective generals truth and error are marshalling their forces for deadly fight, and searching the world over to get recruits for their respective forces, for

never since the world began was there such a war of opinions as now. Everything is being discussed—agitation seems to be the watchword of the day—ever onwards is the cry. The wonder of yesterday is found to be the slow coach of to-day, and still the cry is ever forward. Then let us be careful that a mine is not sprung beneath our feet as we thus muddle hurry forward. Let us ask ourselves seriously. Are we preparing those who are to succeed us in the race for the important duties the exigencies of the age demands of our youth? Let us shirk the question no longer, or the mine may spring and dash our high hopes to pieces; and, like the "baseless fabric of a dream, leave not a wreck behind." For just as sure as that an intelligent and virtuous youth constitutes a nation's safety, so sure it is that a corrupt and ignorant youth will be a people's destruction.

(To be continued.)

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Since the recess there has been very little of interest to the people discussed. The House of Assembly has been engaged with election, Petitions, and a motion to amend the laws relating to the interest of money, to none of which have any decision been arrived at.

On Tuesday, April 13th, Attny-General Macdonald rose at half-past three o'clock to read a bill to amend the practice of the Surrogate Court in Upper Canada. When several of the Opposition announced their intention of voting against Government on every measure till they had settled the double majority question,—but on a motion being made to that effect, it was negatived by 84 to 8.

Wednesday next has been fixed on for discussing all these subjects in the following order:—1st. The Double Majority question. 2d. Representation by Population.—3d. Confederation of the Provinces. So that there is likely to be some warm work next week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Tuesday Hon. Mr. DeBlasque resumed the debate on his motion, to postpone the erection at Ottawa of public buildings for the use of Government, which, after a keen discussion, was negatived by 30 to 5.

FIRES AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.

On the 8th inst. a very destructive fire broke out in a block of frame houses on Adelaide street, and completely destroyed four large and several small buildings. Three of the firemen were seriously injured by the falling of a chimney; one of them having his skull fractured, from which he died in a few hours. It is said that the buildings were not insured. Loss £1000.

On the 9th inst. a fire broke out at the residence of Chancellor Blake, Peter street, but was quickly extinguished. Damage done but trifling. The engines not being called into play.

On returning home by way of Queen street, the men on the ropes of No. 3 company challenged the Hose Company for a race, they being on the opposite side-walk, when Terrance Meehan, belonging to No. 3 company endeavoring to check the engine, was precipitated against a post, the brake of the engine striking him on the back, causing him to receive some internal injury, from which he died at twelve o'clock the same night.

On the 13th inst. a fire broke out in a stable attached to Mrs. Shenock's boarding school, Richmond street. Fourteen stables and out-houses were burnt, and a small rough-cast cottage. Two frame houses on Clare street were also completely gutted. The loss, including damage done to furniture by hasty removal, was not less than £1,500. Amount of insurances not known. The fire has been attributed to an incendiary.

On the 13th inst. Mr. McClelland's waggon-maker's shop, a short distance beyond Yorkville, was burnt. Damage £100. No insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

INCENDIARISM.—A cry of fire being raised on Thursday evening, it was found to proceed from the shoemaking establishment occupied by Mr. T. H. Keogh, in which a barrel filled with combustible material was discovered to be on fire. The efforts of those on the spot soon averted the danger. Next day the coroner was summoned to investigate the cause and origin of the fire, a sufficiently strong opinion being entertained that it was the work of an incendiary. The inquest occupied two days. The result was, that the occupier of the shop was committed to jail on a charge of arson.—Newmarket Era.

DEATH FROM LOCKED JAW.—A man named John Flannery deposed before Dr. Scott, City Coroner, on Sunday afternoon, that he believed that William had died in consequence of injuries inflicted on him during the past week by a young man named Richard Jocelyn. The circumstances as adduced at an inquest held in the Police Court yesterday afternoon before a respectable jury, proved to the following effect:—that he had died suffering under the horrible symptoms of tetanus or lock-jaw. They resulted from a prick received under very ordinary circumstances—viz. taking up a spinning top on his hand from the floor of his mother's kitchen. A short splinter of wood then penetrated under the nail of one of the fingers of his right hand, causing him to complain to his mother, who at the time extracted what she supposed to be the cause of the pain. A few days subsequent to this occurrence it so happened that the little fellow was tumbled over in boyish play by Richard Jocelyn, and received a slight injury, of which he complained; but the weight of the medical testimony elicited at the inquest fully warranted the jury in concluding that the boy died suffering from tetanus in consequence of the wound received in the finger; and that the alleged injury had nothing whatever to do with causing his death. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Rolph under the direction of the Coroner, and his testimony coincided with that of Dr. Ross who had previously seen the sufferer,—both arrived at the conclusion that the alleged injury had nothing to do in producing the painful affection from which Flannery died. More than a dozen of witnesses were summoned on this occasion, but the jury did not deem it requisite to examine more than two or three after hearing the medical testimony.—Patriot.

DEATH OF A PENINSULAR VETERAN.—There died at Nairn, a few days ago, an individual whose obituary is entitled to more than its bare record. The individual referred to is Mr. John Ross, Pensioner, Nairn, Caithness-shire, Scotland, who had reached the patriarchal age of 86 years. He was a native of Loth, Sutherlandshire, and was the eldest of four brothers, all of whom fought for the country's defence, three in the gallant 93rd, and he in the 42d. John Ross went through a great deal of severe service during a comparatively short period. In the campaign to Holland, in 1799, and in Egypt in 1805, he served with great credit, and was twice wounded. At the famous battle of Aboukir, and subsequently in the battle of Alexandria, the 42d Regiment gained unflinching laurels. In the latter engagement they fought with undaunted courage, and in several instances, when their line was broken, they continued the conquest individually, with the enemy's cavalry, each man encountering a dragon with his gun and bayonet, and fighting on his own ground independent of all assistance from his comrades, each of whom was engaged in close and single combat with a foe. During one part of the battle, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, addressing the 42d, called out: "My Highlanders, remember your country; remember your forefathers." This was enough. They charged the enemy with a fury which nothing could resist, and drove all before them. In this celebrated engagement Ross was very severely wounded.—Northern Esquis.

INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—Contributions continue to be received from the remotest dependencies of the crown, accompanied by communications expressed in terms of deep sympathy for our suffering countrymen in the East. Lima, included the valley of Camete, and the Chincha Islands alone have lately contributed £525 16s 2d, while St. Lucia contributes £57 13s 7d; St. K. £214 4s 9d; the Falkland Islands, £27 10s; and Trinidad sends a second remittance, £147 5s 6d. Independent of this material aid, it is gratifying to observe the tone of feeling in which all classes in these remote dependencies appear to have responded to the appeal made to their sympathies from the central committee. All classes co-operated, and it is mentioned in a letter from Turks' Island, as worthy of remark, that a small detachment of the 1st West India Regiment, stationed there, under Lieutenant Stricken, have contributed one day's pay. What is Canada about?

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the British Tribune.

Sir, It is important that the Clear headed friends of good order, should trace out your old correspondent, "Pax" who so often amused if not instructed your numerous readers with his graphic description of local fights, and bar room combats. The reason why I ask about friend "Pax" is on account of the great silence exhibited on your part, if not cowardice in not recording the particulars of our last big battle, achieved by Major Bran Littleman, Esq., the valorous Magistrate. To knock down an old man, jump upon him, then to attempt strangulation by tightening his neck tie, must surely be an heroic deed, and ought to be rewarded not with a medal of three clasps, but fine and imprisonment. The newspapers of the day are full of horse taming paragraphs. The writer will give a thousand dollars as a premium for an infallible receipt that would seize the low and vulgar bar room campaigners. Just as my friend Captain Pepper, who was a living witness to the whole fight declared to myself on his honor, that Waterloo was in the shade of this officer, for the throwing off and on the floor the coats was but the act of a moment, then followed with telegraphic speed the solo brays of the Just-ass; but his left shoulder forward attack on the old gentleman was truly awful. Part only of the result is before us; yet this part is sufficiently cruel for setting aside the rank cowardice exhibited in the fight. The blows were the foolish act of a desperately misplaced magistrate. However, further exposure before a justice meeting was nullified by a pugilistic magistrate, taking an airing by plodding through mud and mire to the injured gentleman, and there asking forgiveness and paying expenses. The sooner all such ill taught justices of the peace were enrolled members of the 100th regiment, where they might show their arms and fists to greater advantage, and their country's good the better.

Mr. Editor,

Most truly yours,

RAKASIRI.

DEATH FROM LOCKED JAW.—A man named John Flannery deposed before Dr. Scott, City Coroner, on Sunday afternoon, that he believed that William had died in consequence of injuries inflicted on him during the past week by a young man named Richard Jocelyn. The circumstances as adduced at an inquest held in the Police Court yesterday afternoon before a respectable jury, proved to the following effect:—that he had died suffering under the horrible symptoms of tetanus or lock-jaw. They resulted from a prick received under very ordinary circumstances—viz. taking up a spinning top on his hand from the floor of his mother's kitchen. A short splinter of wood then penetrated under the nail of one of the fingers of his right hand, causing him to complain to his mother, who at the time extracted what she supposed to be the cause of the pain. A few days subsequent to this occurrence it so happened that the little fellow was tumbled over in boyish play by Richard Jocelyn, and received a slight injury, of which he complained; but the weight of the medical testimony elicited at the inquest fully warranted the jury in concluding that the boy died suffering from tetanus in consequence of the wound received in the finger; and that the alleged injury had nothing whatever to do with causing his death. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Rolph under the direction of the Coroner, and his testimony coincided with that of Dr. Ross who had previously seen the sufferer,—both arrived at the conclusion that the alleged injury had nothing to do in producing the painful affection from which Flannery died. More than a dozen of witnesses were summoned on this occasion, but the jury did not deem it requisite to examine more than two or three after hearing the medical testimony.—Patriot.

DEATH OF A PENINSULAR VETERAN.—There died at Nairn, a few days ago, an individual whose obituary is entitled to more than its bare record. The individual referred to is Mr. John Ross, Pensioner, Nairn, Caithness-shire, Scotland, who had reached the patriarchal age of 86 years. He was a native of Loth, Sutherlandshire, and was the eldest of four brothers, all of whom fought for the country's defence, three in the gallant 93rd, and he in the 42d. John Ross went through a great deal of severe service during a comparatively short period. In the campaign to Holland, in 1799, and in Egypt in 1805, he served with great credit, and was twice wounded. At the famous battle of Aboukir, and subsequently in the battle of Alexandria, the 42d Regiment gained unflinching laurels. In the latter engagement they fought with undaunted courage, and in several instances, when their line was broken, they continued the conquest individually, with the enemy's cavalry, each man encountering a dragon with his gun and bayonet, and fighting on his own ground independent of all assistance from his comrades, each of whom was engaged in close and single combat with a foe. During one part of the battle, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, addressing the 42d, called out: "My Highlanders, remember your country; remember your forefathers." This was enough. They charged the enemy with a fury which nothing could resist, and drove all before them. In this celebrated engagement Ross was very severely wounded.—Northern Esquis.

INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—Contributions continue to be received from the remotest dependencies of the crown, accompanied by communications expressed in terms of deep sympathy for our suffering countrymen in the East. Lima, included the valley of Camete, and the Chincha Islands alone have lately contributed £