Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'ETNA.'

CAPE RACE, Dec. 27.—The steamship 'Etna,' from Liverpool 17th, via Queenstown 18th, passed this point on Saturday afternoon, at 1.30, *en route* for New York.

The steamship 'Persia,' from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th, with machinery disabled, and the 'Asia' will take her place on the 20th.

The 'City of Washington' arrived out on the 15th, and the 'Jura' on the 16th.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 92¼ to 92¾ for money.

The President's message was eagerly canvassed, but it had no effect, and no faith is exhibited in his emancipation scheme.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The President's message to Congress is mainly discussed in relation to his scheme to liberate the slaves, and the English papers almost unanimously believe his scheme to be impracticable.

The *Herald's* city article says:—President Lincoln's message was regarded on the Stock Exchange as of a specific character, and led to predictions that hostilities between the North and South would speedily be brought to an end.

The London *Times* says that it is sufficient that Mr. Lincoln expressed respect for the rights of neutrals, and a readiness to establish mutual conventions to adjust complaints. Words of offence are left to the Secretary of the Navy, and experience has shown how little they need be heeded.

When it looks towards the South, the *Times* says, the message of Mr. Lincoln is less a threat of extermination than a bid for peace.

In another article the *Times* says that the emancipation scheme of Mr. Lincoln is a laboured substitute for his edict of September, and the dream of a very weak man.

The London *Herald* finds the message of Mr. Lincoln made up of platitudes, absurdities and inconsistences. It adds:—Mr. Lincoln ought to know that if the Confederates were not allowed belligerent rights, the blockade of the Southern ports and the search of British ships would not be tolerated.

The London *Daily News* says that Mr. Lincoln's emancipation scheme does his humanity credit, but it has no faith in it, and believes that the liberation of the slaves can only be accomplished by war.

The London *Morning Post* cannot imagine how the Federal Government arrived at the conclusion that Great Britain, after once recognizing the belligerent character of the South, would recede from the position taken.

The London *Star* says that Mr. Lincoln's emancipation scheme may fail to break in pieces the corner stone of slavery.

President Lincoln's allusions to foreign affairs are variously construed.

The 'Tuscarora' had overhauled the steamer 'Thistle,' when leaving Madeira for Nassau. The British war steamer 'Leopard' tried to stop the 'Thistle,' to see what the 'Tuscarora' had done, but the 'Thistle' would not stop.

The 'Tuscarora's' officers represented that they had not taken the 'Thistle,' but it was considered strange that she ran away from a British vessel.

The 'Tuscarora' left Maderia on the 30th of November, to return in a few days.

The London *Globe* defends the British Government against blame in all the 'Alabama's' affairs. It says the Federal agents could not get evidence sufficient against her, and the Government could not possibly interfere.

The *Times* has an editorial to the same effect.

It is reported that John Slidell had another interview with Napoleon, and that Drouyn De Lhuys and Persigny favour the South.

England offers, with the consent of the other Powers, to cede the Ionian Island to Greece.

Prince Ferdinand, brother to the King of Portugal, declines the candidature for the Greek Throne.

Continental politics are unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17th.—Breadstuffs market generally quiet and steady. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report flour inactive. Wheat quiet and firmer. Red Western 8s 10d to 9s 4d; red southern 9s 7d to 9s 10d; white western 10s to 11s 6d; white southern 11s to 12s. Corn quiet and steady; Mixed 28s to 28s 3d.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

(Extracts from Jeff. Davis' Proclamation.)

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he shall no longer be considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind; and that, in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging; and I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole before exchange, until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes, and whereas the hostilities against this Confederacy by the forces of the United States, under command of the said Benjamin F. Butler, have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law or the usages of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, (Here follows a list of Butler's acts.) The proclamation concludes as follows:—And whereas the President of the United States has, by public and official declaration signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign Power after the 1st day of January next, and has thus made known that all appeal to the law of nations, the dictates of reason and the instincts of humanity, would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terrors of just retaliation; now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge in attestation that this conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of redressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do thus issue this, my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-chief of the armies of the Confederate States do order first—that all commissioned officers in the command of the said Benjain F. Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honourable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death, but they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution. Second—that the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of the said Butler be considered as only the instruments for the commission of crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents, and that they therefore be treated when captured as prisoners of war with kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged. Third—that all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the Executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States. Fourth—that the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving in company with said slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents, and caused the seal of the said Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the city of Richmond, on this 23rd day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1862.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By order of the President,

J. H. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

PANAMA, Dec. 15.—The steamship 'Ariel' reached Aspinwall on Friday night, the 10th inst., having been overhauled by the 'Alabama' on the 7th inst, off Cuba and taken to Jamaica.

The 'Ariel' was detained for two and a half days and then released, after her captors had taken out $12,000 in specie on freight for Nicaragua, the property of two Southern men, and some boots and shoes. The officers of the 'Alabama' also made prisoners of and disarmed Capt. Sarteri, of the U. S. N., who was coming out to take command of the 'Cyane;' Capt. Garland, of the Marine Corps, *en route* for Mare Island, California, and some other United States officers, and 130 mariners; and after taking all their equipments, including their side arms, released them on parole.

It was at first contemplated by Capt. Semmes, to burn the 'Ariel,' but in consideration of the number of helpless women and children on board, he allowed her to proceed on her voyage after taking bonds from Capt. Jones for $260,000.—The passengers denounce their treatment and accommodations on the 'Ariel' as most abominable and disgraceful, and would gladly have seen her burnt had there been any other way of reaching their destination. It appears that Capt. Semmes was looking for the steamer 'Champion' when he fell in with the 'Ariel.' Before overtaking the 'Ariel' Capt Semmes fired a blank cartridge at her, and afterwards a shell, which struck her foremast, nearly cutting it in two.

Semmes first intended burning the 'Ariel' and putting the passengers ashore at a little settlement of huts on San Domingo, but Capt. Jones protested, claiming that half the passengers would die in consequence. Semmes then proposed to land them at Kingston, but after much parleying an arrangement was affected to release the steamer, on bonds payable in 30 days after the acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern Confederates.

The French fleet has sailed for Mexico, leaving here four American and one British ships of war.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—Venezuela dates of the 22nd state that the insurrection there was about ended, the insurgents evincing a desire for reconciliation.

Pierre Soule was at Havana on the 20th.

Nassau papers contain the following:—

The Governor has issued a proclamation forbidding pilots to bring in Federal or rebel cruisers.

The schooner 'Rover,' from Charleston, and sloop 'Enterprise,' from Florida, had arrived at Nassau.

A schooner belonging to the well-known secession firm of Adderly & Co., of Nassau, had been captured by the steamer 'Tioga.' The Nassau papers call this 'another Federal outrage.'

Admiral Milne arrived at Nassau on the 13th.

The steamer 'Giraffe,' a blockade runner, arrived at Nassau from Liverpool with an assorted cargo, probably to run the blockade again.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 27.—Santa Fe advices of the 13th state that it is now pretty well ascertained that there is no probability of the immediate reappearance of the Texans in New Mexico.

Advices from Fort Stanton are encouraging. Colonel Carson was in active pursuit of the Apaches. Many settlers are on the way to the Rio Bonito to open ranches, and miners in large numbers are rushing to the places which were being so profitably worked when the Texans took possession of that portion of the territory.

CAIRO, Dec 27.—Nothing to-day in regard to the movements of the rebel force operating in North Western Tennessee. The greatest damage done is on Obion River bottom, where two long bridges were destroyed, and two miles of trestle work at Middlebury.

It is reported that orders have been given to spike the guns at Island No. 10, blow up the magazine, and evacuate the place.

Information was received to-day that trains were running between Jackson and Trenton, and that there were 7,000 troops at the latter place.

There is a rumour in circulation that General Grant has fallen back across the Tallahatchie, but it is not traceable to any reliable source.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, Dec, 1, '62

MOVING NORTH'

		Mail.	Express.
Leave	Toronto	7 20 a.m.	4 10 p.m.
	Thornhill	8 10 a.m.	4 56 p.m.
	Richmond Hill	8 24 a.m.	5 10 p.m.
	King	8 38 a.m.	5 24 p.m.
	Aurora	9 00 a.m.	5 45 p.m.
	Newmarket	9 15 a.m.	6 00 p.m.
	Holland Landing	9 30 a.m.	6 15 p.m.
	Bradford	9 42 a.m.	6 25 p.m.

MOVING SOUTH

Leave	Collingwood	2 30 p.m.	5 30 a.m.
	Bradford	5 55 p.m.	8 18 a.m.
	Holland Landing	6 15 p.m.	8 32 a.m.
	Newmarket	6 30 p.m.	8 45 a.m.
	Aurora	6 45 p.m.	9 00 a.m.
	King	7 15 p.m.	9 25 a.m.
	Richmond Hill	7 28 p.m.	9 42 a.m.
	Thornhill	7 40 p.m.	9 55 a.m.
Arrive	at Toronto	8 30 p.m.	10 40 "

Richmond Hill Post-office Mail Arrangements.

MAILS to and from Richmond, Railway Station Toronto, Collingwood, Barrie, Markham tp. &c

To Toronto, morning, closed at.....7 00 a.m
" " evening, " .....6 30 p.m.
" Collingwood, Barrie, &c. via Aurora way going north, closed at.... 6 45 a.m.

And on Tuesdays and Fridays

To Almira, tp. of Markham, closed at 10 00 a.m.
" Cashel, " " 10 00 a.m.
" Gormley, " " 10 00 a.m.
" Hereford, " " 10 00 a.m.
" Victoria Square, " " 10 00 a.m.
From Toronto, morning, delivered at 10 00 a.m.
" " evening, " 8 00 p.m.
" Railway P.O. with mails from north, " 8 00 p.m.

May, 1862. M. TEEFY, *Postmaster.*

New Advertisements.

Medical School—Victoria College.
The Magic Time Observer—Hubbard Bro & Co
Notice—Dr. S. Dellenbaugh,
Notice—Dr. Fred. Dellenbaugh,
Ambrotype Car—J. Leonard,
Berwick Factory—J. W. Gamble,

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JAN. 2 1863.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE people of these counties might well be excused if they were entirely ignorant of the fact, that there exists in the city of Toronto an organization called the 'Board of Trade.' They might indeed be quite unconscious of the fact, were it not for certain periodical disturbances in the currency brought about by their unnecessary intermeddling. A few years since the Solons of this august body took it into their heads to reduce the current value of the English shilling from 25cts. to 24cts. The change was the cause of serious inconvenience to business men at the time, and also acted very injuriously on the interests of Toronto itself.—The depreciated coin continued to pass at its par value in other places, and, as a matter of course, it found its way thither, and 'change' became scarce in the city. Country merchants, also, who had previously been in the habit of purchasing their goods in Toronto, if they happened to have a large quantity of English silver on hand, would not unfrequently go through to Montreal, where they buy goods at a slightly cheaper rate; the discount on silver being sufficient to defray their travelling expenses.

The present American war having raised the price of gold in the States, has caused an extraordinary influx of silver into Canada. This silver not being a legal tender, the wholesale merchants sometimes found difficulty in procuring a sufficient quantity of bankable money. The matter was discussed at the Board of Trade, and the conclusion was arrived at, that the best means of getting rid of the silver would be to reduce its value four per cent. A certain number of merchants assented, and forthwith the thing was done. These merchants make preparations for the change, by managing to retain as small an amount of silver on hand as possible. The very day on which they had agreed among themselves to put their scheme into practice, they publicly announce that, on and after that date they would only receive silver at the reduced rate. All at once, to the great astonishment and no small loss of a great number of people, American silver drops four per cent. These gentlemen may perhaps think it a very smart trick, to be the means of inflicting a serious loss on small dealers, who had no means of becoming aware of the proposed change, and in consequence had a considerable amount on hand. But they will perhaps find that a part at least of the evils resulting from their short sighted policy, will in the end recoil upon themselves. The old English shilling is still taken in other parts of Canada at 25 cents, and we do not hear than any serious loss or inconvenience has been the result, and it is quite probable that Toronto will be left nearly alone in its crusade against American silver.

Meeting at Victoria Square.

A MEETING was held on Monday last, at Durose's Hotel, Victoria Square, for the purpose of bringing out a fit person to represent Ward No. 2, Markham, in the Municipal Council for the ensuing year. A large number of the Electors were present; and

It was moved by Mr. Monkman, seconded by Mr. Wm. Boynton, that Mr. James Gormley take the chair.—Carried.

After some discussion, Mr. John McConnell, seconded by Mr. John B Newberry, nominated Mr. Robert Marsh, the present representative, as a fit and proper person to represent this Ward for the ensuing year.

Mr. Henry Lever, seconded by Mr. Boynton, nominated Mr. John McConnell.

Mr. McConnell declined being a candidate.

Mr. John McCague, seconded by Mr. Thomas Martin, nominated Mr. Henry Lever.

Mr. Lever in a very gentlemanly manner declined the honor of being a candidate.

Mr. Marsh being the only candidate, the usual expression of opinion was taken, when it showed that they were almost unanimous in his favor.

Mr Marsh being called upon to explain several matters connected with the ward, among which was the Plank Road question, which he helaid before the ratepayers in a satisfactory manner. He invited inquiry into all his acts; during the time he had represented them. And if returned again would pay his utmost attention to their interests.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that Mr. R. Marsh receive the thanks of this meeting, for the fair and unpartial manner in which he has conducted the affairs of this Ward at the Council board during the past year

A vote of thanks was passed to the present council for their attention to the business of the municipality during the past year.

After a vote of thanks being given to the Chairman the meeting adjourned to the 3rd Monday in December, 1863

THE ELECTIONS.

MARKHAM.

In Ward No. 1, Mr. James Bowman, the present Councillor, who has for a number of years represented this Ward with credit, will be opposed by Dr. John N. Reid.

In Ward No. 2, Mr. Robert Marsh will be elected, we expect, without opposition. Still a rumor came to us yesterday that Mr. Henry Lever had changed his mind since the meeting on Monday last, and had decided to stand for this Ward.—We fear with a poor prospect of success.

In Ward No. 3, Mr. Archibald Barker will be opposed by Mr. H. P. Crosby. Mr. Barker is thoroughly acquainted with business, and makes a good Councillor. We trust that, with all the *Economist's* influence against Mr. Barker, the electors will return him.

In Ward No. 4 Mr. John Bowman, we learn, will be opposed by Mr. A. H. Fenwick.

In Ward No. 5 The Reeve, Mr. W. M. Button will be returned without opposition.

VAUGHAN.

In Ward No. 1, The Reeve, Mr Robt. J Arnold will be returned without opposition, at least we hear of nothing to the contrary.

In Ward No 2, Mr. William Cook will stand for this Ward, and of course will be returned.

In Ward No. 3. In this Ward we do not hear of any opposition to Mr. Jeffery.

In Ward No. 4, we learn that Mr. Howland declines being a candidate again. Mr. James Graham is spoken of as likely to be the candidate. He is a young man of good business abilities, and besides, is a native of the township, we have no doubt he will fill the office of councillor, with honor to himself, and credit to the township.

Ward No. 5. In this Ward we have a rumor that Mr. Brown retires, and that another will take his place.

THE CORPORATION OF AURORA.

Considerable excitement is observable in this ambitious little town with regard to their Municipal affairs. No less than ten candidates are in the field. Their names are Messrs. Lepper, Mosley, Wells, Campbell, Field, Hallowday, Ashton, Boyd and Doan. Only five will be required. We expect the election will stand with the first six named gentlemen.

Instruction in Vocal Music.

We are much pleased to learn that Professor Hopkins has met with considerable encouragement in his endeavours to organize a class in Richmond Hill, for instruction in vocal music. His class now numbers about fifty, and it is gratifying to learn that all of his pupils who had previously acquired some knowledge of the subject concur in pronouncing him to be a very efficient teacher. It is not yet too late, (as only two lessons in the new course have been given,) for any others who desire it, to begin this useful and pleasing study.

Correspondence.

The Jerry Lynch Question.

(To the Editor of the York Herald.)

SIR,—A small space in the *Herald* in reference to the Honorable David Reesor, M.L.C., as Editor, not of the Central Organ, but of the Markham, to show that consistency is a jewel, and that blood is thicker than water.

Lord Reesor, the eminent nobleman and gentleman, the worthy representative of Kings, the gallant Captain of 2nd Bat. York, the Heroic defender of his honor, the Editor and Proprietor of the elegant sheet, the Markham *Economist*,—has in his usual gentlemanly and slashing style, devoted a column of his valuable sheet to the Markham Council, and to Mr. Councillor Barker in particular. His Lordship finds great fault with Mr. Councillor Barker for voting the immensely large sum of $6 (don't mistake six dollars) to get two of Jerry Lynch's children into the General Hospital. I agree with his Lordship that the grant was extravagant, and when the object is taken into consideration, unpardonable, and should not be paid, that grant of $6 should drive Mr. Barker from any kind of public life. Who will or can trust him in the face of such extravagance with the public funds; and if the Ratepayers do not condemn him, I shall be grievously disappointed. I give the facts of the case as stated to the Council—*ponder well on the tale.* Jerry Lynch, an Irish Roman Catholic, a poor laboring man with a large family, two of whom only are able to work for their grub, two are incapacitated by sickness; the eldest a girl of 16 or 17 years of age has been for eighteen months on the sick list; has lost the sight of one eye by inflammation. The other is now much inflamed, and unless relief speedy relief be had she will probably loose the sight of it also. Another boy, 6 or 7 years old, is afflicted in the same way, and was told if hope remains of relief it could only be obtained by skilful and immediate treatment at the hospital. Jerry applied to the Trustees to have his children admitted; was informed that at that time the beds were all full—every ward crowded; but as soon as a vacancy occurred they should be admitted. In the meantime Jerry was told, that by the payment of $6 two extra beds might be obtained. Jerry made his case known to Mr. B. as I am informed, and expressed his anxiety as to his children, and his willingness to bear all expense necessary to get them to the hospital, but was poor and unable to pay the $6, so he (Jerry) had been laid up all summer with a sore leg, and had not earned $5 since the month of March last. Upon the strength of the statement, and for the purpose of enabling a sickly, worthy and industrious man to obtain proper remedies for his suffering children, the Council granted $6 to be paid upon the order of Councillor for Ward No. 3, *if demanded by the Trustees of the hospital.* It has not been demanded, and probably may not be.

Mr. Reesor tried to borrow $50 of Jerry, as it was reported Jerry had money out at interest. Hence the doleful sound His Lordship is certainly correct in the stand he takes. Nothing for the poor Irish.

BLOOD THICKER THAN WATER—HIS LORDSHIP'S CONSISTENCY AND GENEROSITY.

In 1859 his Lordship had a seat at the Council Board, and applied to the Council for relief for his cousin, Black Rachael, the prostitute, who had at that time under charge four or five bastard children, whom she hawked through the streets. Black Rachael, his Lordship's cousin, is Dutch, whom his Lordship feelingly described in his paper, (the *Economist*) as Lady Rachael and her lambs. His Lordship obtained food and shelter, board and lodging for Lady Rachael and her lambs, for which the Council paid $4 per week, amounting in one year to $208. Can it be hoped that his Lordship was benefitted thereby. Here it will be seen that his Lordship is generous to his friends, when the people pays. His Lordship feels for the common prostitute—being Dutch he pays for her support $208—and his Lordship begrudges to the poor Irishman the sum of $6, to save the precious eyesight of two virtuous and good children.

Yours, &c.,
HYPERCRITIC.

Markham, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—There are now 370 000 requiring aid either from the unions or the Relief Committee, and the average aid is about 1s. 4½d. per head per week; the numbers are daily increasing, and the allowance is manifestly too small, especially in winter Assume, then, that in a few weeks the distressed operatives in Lancashire and the adjacent districts amount to 500,000, and that an allowance of 2s. per head is made, the sum of £50,000 per week will be required.

Thornhill Post Office.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

SIR—I was very sorry to see in your issue of the 19th inst., that you imagine for one moment that such a respectable member of society as the present Postmaster of this village, would commit such a mean action as to sign the petition in favour of Mr. Brunskill, and at the same time 'go in' for it himself. Oh! no, such an act would of course be too contemptible, whereas he quietly intimating to Mr. Amos Wright, M.P.P., that he was willing to accept the post, if *forced* upon him, was perfectly correct and upright.

As you seem to be a little in the dark on the subject, I will now with your permission, enlighten you on the particulars of the case.

On receiving the news of the death of the late Postmaster, the Hon. Mr Foley wrote to Mr. Wright, requesting him to forward the name of the person most likely to prove an efficient official. Mr. Wright took the opportunity of there being a certain celebrated gathering at Thornhill and came down *conscientously* to perform his important commission. He saw Mr. Purkiss with whom he held a conversation, the subject of which is known to have been 'the Post Office.' Within a week after this interview, the appointment was given to Mr. Purkiss. Now, that you know the facts of the case, I hope you see how wrong you were in drawing such a conclusion as the one I referred to at the beginning of this note.

I must, however, state that I think it is a great pity that the only public act of a Member of Parliament, who has never introduced a single Bill, however unimportant, to the House, should be to create a bad feeling in one of the villages that he represents, when there is as no occasion for it.

CENSOR.

Thornhill, Dec. 29, 1862.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN LONDON.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $100,000.

(From the London News Extra.)

We are again called upon to chronicle heavy loss by fire. On Sabbath evening at half past nine o'clock, Mr. Hammond the night watchman for the city, saw every appearance of a fire having commenced in Mr. T. Baxter's dry goods and grocery establishment; he, with another man, immediately gave the alarm. Mr. Baxter been in bed about an hour, when he discovered smoke pouring through the floor which separates the shop from the house, and immediately arose. By this time the firemen arrived and commenced operations. Mr. B. tried to get the keys, so as to gain admittance to the store, but he found that the young man who had the keys, and who slept up stairs, had jumped from the third story window at the back of the premises, and the keys could not be found. In the meantime, the flames were rapidly gaining headway in the shop, and Mr. B. found it necessary to direct his attention to his family Mrs Baxter was in bed, an invalid, and it was with some great difficulty that she was removed The flames were rapidly gaining, and soon the whole building was a mass of fire.

The fire then commenced with the grocery store of Messrs T. Forbes & Co., on the east side, and with Messrs. Shaw & Vennor's hardware on the west. These buildings were also soon a burning pile. The only thing to be done was to endeavour to save as much of the contents of the stores as possible. It was found impossible to save much from Mr. Baxter's; then attention was given to the stocks of Messrs T. Forbes & Co. Co., and Messrs. Shaw & Vennor We are informed that an agent of one of the Insurance Companies, in which Messrs. T. Forbes & Co were insured, prevented the removal of the dry goods on the second floor, else a much larger amount of property might have been saved. Only a small portion of the stock of hardware of Messrs. Shaw & Vennor was saved, it being rumoured that there was gunpowder in the store. This acted as a damper on those who were anxious and willing to lend assistance; but notwithstanding this, some of the effects were removed.—During the fire three explosions were heard, which came from the third story of the store, in which was placed three kegs of gunpowder, but little damage was done, except to the roof and the floor of the room, which were both blown to pieces by the shock.

Frogmore House, the seat of the late Duchess of Kent, is to be fitted up as a residence for the Prince of Wales.

At Windsor, on Wednesday, her Majesty planted an oak in memorial of the Prince Consort. Her Majesty's health and spirits have much improved.

Ten thousand copies of Dr. Colenso's book have, it is said, been already disposed of, the work is now stereotyped. Heresy clearly sells better than orthodoxy as such, and we know by the sale of 'Essays and Reviews;' but a bishop, with steam on and off the rails, is a sight that even the opaque medium of scholastic and numerical discussion will not prevent people to get a peep at if they can.—*Spectator.*

DREADFUL DEATH.—A young man named Peter Murdow was killed on Thursday week last while at work in a saw-mill in the village of Howick. While drawing up logs he saw a person approach too near the circular saw, and while warning him incautiously, took hold of the bull's wheel chain while yet running loose.—His fingers became fastened between it and the shaft, then gradually his arm, and lastly his head, which was drawn through a space between the heavy joists above of about three inches. About a minute afterwards the body tumbled over the shaft to the floor, a mangled corpse. The screams of the unfortunate young man during this slow death-torture are described as dreadful. There was no one in the mill at the time acquainted with the machinery. Had there been the young man's life might have been saved.

A British tar on the China seas has sent £3 to the Manchester Relief Fund, along with a letter, in which he says: 'I shall think it a greater pleasure to send my money home towards the poor people's relief than spend it so foolishly as some of our sailors do here. Sir, if you would be kind enough to send me a paper with the receipt of this small sum, I shall send a larger sum immediately, as I shall not be home for two years.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES—The marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be solemnized at the Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor, early in April next. The walls of the Rubens Rooms, or King's Drawing-Room, at Windsor Castle, have just been hung with crimson damask satin, the design being a wreath of laurels surmounting the Royal Crown. The picture frames in the rooms have all been regilded. It is thirty years since the walls of the apartments were decorated in a similar manner.

The people of Guelph have got almost as strong a 'sensation' robbery case as we lately had here. A man named Benjamin Gilchrist, in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway, having been arrested upon a charge of theft, his house was searched, and a large quantity of goods were found therein, including cottons, lamps, vests, flannels, scrubbing brushes, paint brushes French merino, jack planes, glass tumblers, cruet frames, and black ink. The enquiry is being prosecuted.—*Globe.*

BURGLARY AT BRAMPTON.—On Wednesday night last the store of Mr. L. McQuarrie, Brampton, was broken into by a burglar and a sum of money amounting to between $700 and $800 stolen from the safe. The thief having tried and failed to effect an entrance through the front door by the aid of a false key, got into the store through a cellar-door at the back. He was evidently well acquainted with the premises. The safe was opened with a key which some five or six weeks previously had been taken out, as Mr. McQuarrie supposed, by one of his children and lost. The thief doubtless, and not a child, had taken it from the lock, and kept it until sufficient money was placed in the safe to give him an opportunity to make a 'good haul.'—The robbery was discovered between 12 and 1 o'clock by a clerk who slept in the store, and who was returning from a Christmas eve party. The departure of the thief was probably hurried by the arrival of the clerk, for one of the drawers of the safe was found on the cellar floor, containing $27 in silver and a sovereign, which the burglar had not time to pocket. Suspicion of the crime at first rested upon the clerk, and he was arrested; but satisfactory evidence having been offered showing where he had spent the night, he was discharged. The real culprit has not yet been detected.—*Leader.*

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY Dec. 31, 1862.

Flour.—Superfine sold at from $4 30 @ $4 35; Fancy $4 35 @ $4 40; Extra $4 40 @ $4 50; Double Extra, $4 40 @ $4 45.

Fall Wheat.—300 bush was the extent of the supply which sold at the following prices. The prices paid for the best samples were from $0 88 @ $0 94 per bshl.

Spring Wheat.——- bshls in market, which sold at from $0 78 @ $0 81 per bshl.

Barley.—sold at from 84 @ 90c.

Peas.——— bshls went off at 50 @ 55c per bshl.

Oats.—at 40c @ 43 per bshl.

Hay—is from $10 @ $20 per ton, Straw $8 @ $12 per ton.

Apples 70c and $1 00 per barrel.

Eggs.—Fresh from wagons 18c @ 20c per doz.

Potatoes—Vary in price from 45 to 60cts.

Butter.—Fresh is in fair supply at from 14c @ 20 per lb.

Beef—$3 @ $5 00 per 100 lb. Calves $3 @ $4 each. Lambs $1 @ $2. Sheep $2 50 @ $3 50 each.

New Advertisements.

DR. S. DELLENBAUGH,
GERMAN PHYSICIAN,
OF
BUFFALO, NEW YORK,

WILL be in the following places in January, 1863:—

LIGHTOWN, 16.
KLEINBURG, 17—19, McMann's Hotel,
RICHMOND HILL, 20, Nicholls' Hotel,

Where he can be consulted upon all forms of Chronic Diseases.

December 31, 1862. 202-2t.

LEONARD'S AMBROTYPE CAR.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of RICHMOND HILL, and vicinity, that after an experience of 15 years, he has arrived with his

AMBROTYPE CAR!

And has switched off near the

Masonic Hotel, Richmond Hill,

Where he is prepared to take a correct picture of those who may honor him with a call, feeling assured that he cannot be surpassed by any other in taking

Photograph, Ambrotype and Lettergraph Likenesses.

An early call is solicited as his stay will be short.

Ambrotypes taken from the smallest to the largest size

JAMES LEONARD.

December 31, 1862. 213-5t

Dr. FRED DELLENBAUGH,
THE ORIGINAL
GERMAN PHYSICIAN,
OF BUFFALO, N.Y.

WHO established the first Botanic Practice in said city more than thirty years ago, and has devoted two-thirds of his time to Chronic diseases and general debility, will be in the following places in the month of JANUARY, 1863:—

Richmond Hill—Nichols' Hotel, Jan'y 8th.
King Station—Davby's Hotel, 9th.
Newmarket—North American Hotel, 10 to 12th
Kleinburg—McMann's Hotel, 15th & 16th

Where he can be consulted on forms of Lingering Diseases. Consultation and service free.

December 30, 1862. 212-2t.