SCHOONER "CHARLES HOWARD" WRECKED—GALLANT RESCUE OF THE CAPTAIN AND CREW.—While the gale was in the wildest fury on Tuesday evening, about 9 o'clock, a messenger came to the city from the Lake View House, five miles north of the piers, and reported a vessel coming ashore at that point, and that those on board must inevitably be lost unless aided from the shore. As soon as they could prepare for the attempt, a company of the following persons procured a life-boat and started for the rescue: Capt. Graw, C. Bissell, N. K. Fairbank, Isaac Walker, Agent of the Lake Navigation Company, Capt. Moore, of the brig Fontanelle, and Capt. —— of the schooner Kate Richmond. Mr Bissell, taking a horse, preceded, the party following with a life-boat on a waggon, and reached the wreck in time to spring into the water and drag out a half drowned sailor, who attempted to reach the shore on some lumber. The party with the life-boat went to the wreck and took off Capt. Mahoney and four sailors, who were still clinging to it. They reached the shore about midnight. The Captain and crew were nearly dead from cold and exposure. Such gallant and noble conduct on the part of those who manned the boat, stamps them as men actuated by the best feelings which can fill the human heart, and inspired by that true bravery which spurns danger when duty calls.—Chicago Press, 4th.

ACCIDENT AT BLENHEIM.—A serious accident happened on Friday last, to Mr John Hall, farmer, 10th concession, Blenheim, a gentleman well known to most of our readers. From what we have been able to learn, it appears that Mr Hall was leading three horses from his stable to water them, when one of the animals commenced kicking, and struck Mr Hall on the face, knocking in the front portion of the upper jaw, and causing other very serious injuries. Mr Hall was found lying in the yard, some short time afterwards, quite insensible, and we are told he remained in that condition for a day or two. Dr Rounds was sent for, and has since rendered every possible medical assistance. Mr Hall is a man who is respected and esteemed by all who have any acquaintance with him, and many will regret with us the occurrence of this unfortunate circumstance.—Ayr Observer, 5th.

It is not more manifest that Russia thinks Turkey a sick man, than that England thinks Russia a rascal. If England, in the difficulties about the construction of the Treaty of Paris, does not in plain English say, "you are a rascal; I see your scheme, and will defeat it," she does say what is equivalent. Her language in effect is: "I shall not lose my time in entertaining your fabricated objections to a treaty which you and I solemnly accepted. I shall merely hold you to your engagement. I shall not consent to refer to any third Power my rights, which you yourself have acknowledged are unquestionable. Much less shall I assent to the re-opening of the Paris Conference, which completed its labors by concocting a treaty that was infinitely less disadvantageous to you than you had any right to expect. You allege that France sees no inconvenience in re-considering the clauses of that treaty. Perhaps that may be true; but I have no such misgivings upon the justness of my demand that the treaty we all signed be carried out. Here will I hold. Observe the conditions to which you subscribed, or take the consequences. I stand upon my bond." This is precisely the tone of England towards Russia, and no one can doubt that England is thoroughly in earnest about it. The history of the Crimean war, and the manner in which she was finally induced to listen to the overtures for peace, have left her in no trifling mood. She has taken her stand; and it requires no prophet to foretell that she will remain immovable. It only remains for Russia to enforce by arms her own pretended interpretation of the Treaty, or submit to that which she may call the erroneous decision and humiliating dictation of the Islander. If France, as is alleged, concur in the view which Russia takes of a question which she, with her eyes open, confessed that she regarded as fair and just—why, it is unfortunate; but England being inexorable in the exaction of her bond, France, like Russia, has only the option of considering that resolve as a *casus belli*, or, like *Lady Teazle* and the oath, "making a gulp swallow it." The unalterable resolve of England is to exact the pure and simple execution of the Treaty of 30th March, and France—though brought over to the Russian view of the subject—prefers the maintenance of Peace to a war where she would have ——"a former friend for foe."

Russia will deem it "very hard indeed that England should prove herself unreasonable and inordinately obstinate in her error," but that, like *Falstaff*, she will pocket the refusal and "try 'tother shift."—Right or wrong, England will have her own way in this matter, and no immediate actual hostility will grow out of it between the three Powers concerned.

The "'tother shift" that Russia would try, is in full process of development—namely, at Herat. She has been once more precipitate, and will experience a reverse. For a century and upwards she has been looking—as did Napoleon the Great—with longing eyes upon British India. She made an attempt some half-score years since covertly, and acquiesced in the expulsion of her agents, from thence, and then disowned them. Once afterwards she was defeated on the identical ground she would now occupy—Herat, by Henry Pottinger. They (or her victim, rather), will again encounter there a British force, and suffer defeat; but she is inexhaustible in ambitious resources, and will continue, by successive attempts at enroachment, to furnish Great Britain with causes for regretting her acquiescences in the will of others, allowing Russia, when humbled in the dust, to be empowered again to resume her game of aggression. The Austrian army will remain in the Principalities, and the British fleet in the Black Sea, until the Treaty of Paris be fulfilled in every particular.—N. Y. Courier.

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The Daily News.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the "Anglo-Saxon."

Portland, Dec. 10.

The Anglo-Saxon was detained in the Mersey, and did not leave until the 27th, arriving at Portland this morning at 9:30.

London Stock Exchange, Wednesday evening, 26th.—English Funds opened rather heavily, but some large purchases of stock were made, and the market gradually rose one quarter per cent; but at the close there was rather a weak tone in foreign funds, but no material change. Consols closed 94¼ a 94½ for money, 94¼ a ½ for account.

Liverpool Produce Market, Nov. 26.

Sugar has been in more demand to-day, and very full rates have been realized. The business comprises 500 bbls syrup cossapod, at 52s 6d.

London Corn Market, 26th.

The supplies of foreign wheat and oats this week have been liberal, but of other articles only moderate. The wheat trade showed a little more firmness in some cases; a trifling improvement was obtained on Monday last. Barley firm at the decline of last markets. Oats were in some instances 6d per quarter dearer. Beans and Peas unchanged.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL BURNED.

Montreal, Dec. 10.

About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the west galelry of Christ-Church Cathedral in this city, and owing to the want of water the building was speedily enveloped in flames. About half-past three the steeple fell with a tremendous crash, setting fire to the upper part of Musson's Dry Goods Store. The flames also communicated to the buildings on the opposite side of Notre Dame street, but in both cases they were promptly got under.

The library and documents belonging to the church were saved. The loss is estimated at £30,000, of which about £27,000 is covered by insurance.

A meeting was held in Brantford on Wednesday last, to take steps towards the establishment of a first-rate Academy in that town, in connection with the Baptist denomination, but to be open to youths of all religious persuasions.

The Newmarket Era states that some heartless miscreant set fire to a new building at Mount Albert, East Guillimbury, recently built by Mr Wm. Stokes for a district school-house, on the morning of the 29th ult. A reward of $100 has been offered for information regarding the perpetrator of this villainous act.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT BUFFALO.—Five frame buildings, situate on Maple-street, were destroyed by fire on Saturday. A man sick abed on the second storey of the building where the fire originated, was unable to escape, and perished. Five children were also badly burned; one, a girl aged 13 years, was taken to an hospital, and has since died; and another is not expected to live. Loss about $6,000. Insured.

NEGRO INSURRECTION.—Louisville, Dec. 6.—The negroes in Southern Kentucky are in a mutinous state, and a general insurrection is feared. Vigilance Committees have been formed in Lafayette, Hopkinsville and other places.

Mr Lovell, of Montreal, is getting up a pamphlet of the celebration events connected with the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The trial of Lewis Baker for the murder of Bill Poole has again resulted in nothing. The trial took place at Newburg, and the jury could not agree, and were discharged after being kept together two days.

We beg to remind our readers, and particularly the Ladies, that the annual meeting of the Ladies' Bible Association is to be held in the City Hall this afternoon. A report for the past year will be read, and several of the Clergymen of this city are to address the meeting.

The schooner Annie Craig, erroneously reported ashore, was in this harbor on Tuesday all right, with a full load, and proceeded to Ogdensburgh to discharge. The Hamilton and a couple of well-laden three-masters are also in port. Weather fine.

The Board of Trade of Toronto on Saturday, resolved to memorialize the Government to place a fog bell on the light-house near that city. The project for a light-house on Scarboro Heights is to form the subject of subsequent consideration.

AN INVENTION TO BE APPRECIATED.—One of the Buffalo papers notices a neat contrivance which has been invented to prevent pedestrians from slipping on ice. It consists of a central slip of metal, to which two arms are pivotted. The surface of each is mounted with a point which enters the ice. The extremity of each strip is hooked, and the hooks serve as clamps to the heel of the boot, to which it can be readily and securely fastened by the wearer in a moment. When not in use it may be folded in compact form, and carried in the pocket. The invention is neat, cheap and convenient. Where can such useful articles be purchased? If some chap would invest a trifle in the article he might find selling them a profitable business.

A suicide under very melancholy circumstances took place at Duffin's Creek, Oshawa, last week. A man named Whitney, a laborer, had been, it appears, subject to occasional fits of aberration of mind. He attempted to put an end to his life by hanging, about two weeks since but was discovered in time, cut down, and his life preserved. With more fatal results he again committed the same act: he was found hanging from a beam in a leather store in the village, but life was long before extinct. The deceased was a middle aged man, unmarried, and had about £40 on his person when found. A coroner's jury found that he committed the act during a fit of temporary insanity.

FOR THE DAILY NEWS.

MR EDITOR,—The mover of those senseless survey resolutions is, no doubt, under great obligations for your apology of his good intentions; but how are they to be judged of? A certain place, it is said, is paved with good intentions—it is, nevertheless, a very bad place. But, in sober sincerity, Mr Editor, do you believe the Grand Trunk will be at all enlightened by a city survey to ascertain a truism? Do you not believe it is fully acquainted with the great facilities for making a road *through* the city, in accordance with agreement when the charter of the Kingston and Montreal Railroad was surrendered? If so—and there is not a doubt of it—is it honest, the inutility being palpable, thus to throw away the money of the taxpayer? But you say it is to remove prejudices. It is a new moral remedy indeed, that surveying; if it can restore to a sense of right, it were well to keep a permanent staff on constant duty, to survey out the follies and corruptions of our degenerate Corporation. It is useless to attempt corrections of evils—the abundant evils of our Corporation—without the aid of the press. A disposition to smoothe them over, by assuming a favorable possibility, is not the method to remove them, but calculated to encourage recklessness, and increase the now almost unendurable oppression of the

TAX-PAYER.

The Alleged Poisoning Case.

Toronto, Friday, Dec. 5.

At about 11 o'clock this morning, the case came on for further hearing. The first witness called was—

Mrs Sarah Trumpour, sister of the widow of the late Calvin Cornell. The examination of this witness occupied the Court about an hour and a half. Her evidence was mainly corroborative of that of her sister in yesterday's report. After stating the circumstances attending the embarkation of the late Mr Cornell, and Dr Wood at the port of Wellington, the witness went on to say:—I heard no more of Mr Cornell until I heard of his death a week afterwards. On the Monday following this, I first again saw Dr Wood. He overtook me on the road three or four miles from Wellington. As he came up to my side, I said to him, 'Doctor, I am glad to see you;' he rejoined, 'I'm glad to see you.' I asked him to tell me the particulars of Mr Cornell's death, as various rumors were in circulation respecting them. He told me that Cornell had been soliciting him for some time before to go with him on his journey. He told me he saw Mrs Cornell weeping as they were about to take leave of him. He was on board at the time and had a great mind to go out and tell them that he (the prisoner) was going with Cornell. He said that they were going to see some land in Minnesota, that when the boat got out from the shore a few miles deceased got sea-sick and continued so until he landed somewhere at or near Cobourg; that when he (the prisoner) met Cornell again at Toronto, they went together to the Registry office, to search some papers respecting a will, in which Cornell's children were interested; that Cornell was still unwell and had a poor appetite; that after transacting their business they proceeded to Buffalo; that on the trip across the lake Cornell was again sea-sick, but on arriving in Buffalo, he became quite well again; that after completing some business in that city (concerning the purchase of the land, and mentioned by witness's sister), had made up some medicine for him, which was taken, after much persuasion; that Cornell's stomach was in bad order; that the simple medicine prepared for him would not stay on it, but was thrown up again; that he became so sick that he was unable to proceed further, when he got to Detroit; that he had eat hearty when in Buffalo, as much as he ought to eat at three meals, and that he had cautioned Cornell against eating so freely; the prisoner did not say that the lake was rough, but he said that it was sea-sickness that affected Cornell, but mentioned no other cause of his illness; that at Cornell's request, he (the prisoner) had got some herb tea prepared for him, but it did him no use, and the deceased continued to get worse. He (the prisoner) had called in another physician, but that their united efforts were of no avail, and he (the prisoner) told Cornell that he was a dying man, and that if he had any request to send to his family he had better communicate it to him then; that, leaving the other doctor to attend to deceased, he had gone out to get some medicine, and when he returned Cornell was past taking any medicine. The prisoner told me that Cornell had been buried as respectably as any citizen could have been; that the landlord of the hotel where he died asked him (the prisoner) if deceased's friends could be brought there in any reasonable time to attend the funeral, as he (the landlord) was willing to keep the body a reasonable time for that purpose, but that if they could not come forward in time, he (the landlord) would have the body buried immediately, and that the doctor told him he did not think the friends could be got in time, and that therefore he (the prisoner) had got him buried as quickly as possible; that he was buried with great respect; that the grave was numbered and registered. The prisoner also told me that he felt so much fatigued that he felt disinclined to proceed further westward, and had resolved to return home; that he had telegraphed to Mrs Cornell before the burial, but had received no answer up to the time he left Detroit; that before his death, Cornell had requested him (the prisoner) to assist his wife and son in settling his affairs, as he had left no will, but that he (the prisoner) had recommended Squire Lane of Wellington as a more experienced and suitable person to do so, and that Cornell had requested him (poisoner) to mention the matter to his family. The prisoner told me that he did not think Cornell in a fit condition to make a will, after the time that he became aware of his approaching death. Prisoner said he had brought away all Mr Cornell's clothes, papers and other property, at the express desire of the deceased; that he (prisoner) had paid $42 for the coffin, $10 to the other doctor, $10 to the landlord, and $10 for the funeral; that he had paid this out of his own money, and that Cornell had travelled from Buffalo at his (prisoner's) expenses. The witness added that Mr Cornell was a man who usually kept his business to himself. The prisoner told me that he had put the body in an iron coffin in order that the family might take it away if they thought proper.

Paul Trumpour, sworn—I am the husband of the last witness. I have known the late Mr Cornell for about two years. I have often heard him speak of going with his brother to the Western country to buy land. I accompanied Cornell to the boat at Wellington, and saw the prisoner with a lady on board. I saw them go into the ladies' cabin. I had a conversation with the prisoner on the morning after his return from Detroit. It was at the post-office at Wellington where I saw Dr Wood take in his hands three letters addressed to the Cornell family—one of which the prisoner took from the rest, saying, "I'll take this." It was not addressed to Mrs Cornell. I told the prisoner he had better pay the postage—sixpence, and it would be all right. He paid the postage, and took the letter. Prisoner told me it was a letter from Dr Brodie at Detroit. When we came out of the post office, prisoner spoke to me about the letter, and asked me if I was going to Mrs Cornell's. I told him not until next morning, and we agreed to meet there on Tuesday morning; and we did so. Mr Cornell was a very cautious man—tight but honest, not likely to buy a pig in a bag, or a large quantity of land without seeing it. He was in the habit of lending money on interest; and often consulted me about parties who wanted to borrow money from him. He consulted me about Dr Wood, who, I understood, applied to him for money; but Cornell desired to see the bond in Sidney upon which Dr Wood proposed to give him security before lending the money. I heard Mr Cornell say on the Monday before his departure that he had worked very hard this summer, and that he never felt in better health in his life. He was a stout, healthy man ever since I have known him. On the Monday referred to I heard him say to a preacher who was at his house that he would lend the preacher five hundred dollars towards paying for a farm, and would aid him in buying one in that neighborhood.

Edward Adams, sworn—I live in the township of Scarboro' and was well acquainted with the late Mr Cornell. We were raised together. He was about 46 years of age. The last time he came to my place was on the morning of Thursday the 25th September. He stayed at my house that night, and after breakfast the next morning he left for Port Union about two miles distant. He returned to my house and then went to Stephenson's. I understood in my conversation with him that he wanted to collect some money that was due to him about our neighborhood, and was going to see his brother Hiram at Wilson, 12 miles from Youngstown. He also spoke of going West, and asked me to go with the friend who was to buy land, but did not tell me the name of his friend. He was an exceedingly careful man, not at all likely to pay money for land without first seeing it. Indeed I never knew a more cautious man. I have never seen or heard from him directly since he left my house on the morning referred to. On his arrival at my place he seemed a good deal fatigued, but did not complain of sea sickness. He said the boat had knocked about a good deal and that he had walked several miles since he landed.

John Jacobs, sworn—I live in Scarboro' a little on this side of Adam's place; I knew the deceased, Cornell.—He called on me early on the morning of Friday, 26th Sept., for some money which I owed him; and I paid him twenty-two dollars. He said he was going on the other side, but did not mention where, and expected to be back by the forepart of the following week. He was in good health, as good as I ever saw him. He was a very careful man in his business transactions. He said he was going to Toronto, and asked me if I had any business there and could take him up. I told him I could not on that day.

Thomas Hastings, sworn—I live on the Kingston road, 23¼ miles east of Toronto. I knew the late Mr Cornell. The last time I saw him was on a Friday, something more than two months ago. He was brought to my place in a buggy by one of Mr Stephenson's sons. He dined at my place and remained about two hours. I was under the impression that he was on the way to see his friends on the other side; and he told me he should be back on the following Monday. I never saw him look more cheerful; in better health. He went away in the same buggy towards Toronto, and I have not seen him since.

George Platt sworn.—I keep the Albion Hotel in the city of Toronto. I remember the prisoner came to my house on the 26th Sept. I believe there was no person with him when he came. Mr Cornell came in some time afterwards. At the same time, I see that Dr Wood's name is entered on my books for chamber No. 7, which has but one bed, and the two parties occupied the same room that night. I think they left together on the next morning—so far as I can recollect. This was on the morning of Saturday, 27th Sept. The parties having occupied the same bed must have done so by their own consent or agreement, as it is not usual to put two respectable persons in one bed, without their own wish. Mr Cornell seemed to be in good health.

Robert Moore, sworn.—I am a lawyer in this city. About the 26th of September last, I saw the prisoner in company with the late Mr Cornell, at Mr Platt's Hotel, in this city. On my return home that day, I found that a card had been left for me by Mr Cornell, expressing a wish for me to call on him at Platt's Hotel, and I accordingly went there between 8 and 9 o'clock. I was shown to Mr Cornell's room—the door seemed locked. I knocked, and Mr Cornell opened the door. He introduced me to another person who was in the room as Dr Woods. I believe the gentleman is the prisoner. He left the room after I entered. I remained a short time—about half an hour—with Mr Cornell. He told me that he was going to the other side, for the purpose of purchasing land, and should return in about a fortnight. I was to do some business for him in the interim. I had done business for him for two years past. He appeared to be in as good health as ever I saw him. I considered him quite a careful, cautious man of business. I should think him one of the last men who would be likely to buy and pay for a quantity of land, without first seeing it. Indeed I considered him quite a careful, cautious man of business. Indeed I considered him rather a timorous man in such matters. He was fond of money, but very honorable. Though he would like to make money, I do not think he would risk much, unless he was pretty certain of the success of the enterprise.

Jordan Post, sworn.—I reside at the Highland Creek in Scarboro'; I knew the late Calvin Cornell; his first wife was my sister, and Jordan Cornell, the complainant in this case, is my nephew; I first received information of Mr Cornell's death from my nephew. I believe that Mr Cornell had a considerable sum of money with him; and from reports which I had heard I suspected unfair play, and on the 14th Nov. I heard the particulars of Mr Cornell's death, verbally from my nephew. In consequence I resolved to proceed to Detroit and have the body exhumed, and I did proceed on the 20th November to Detroit and put up at the hotel where Mr Cornell had died. At that Hotel I found the names of Cornell and Dr Wood entered on the books, under date of Sunday, 28th September, but neither in the handwriting of Mr Cornell, both names being apparently in the same handwriting. I was referred to the undertaker who had buried the body of Mr Cornell, who caused it to be disintered and shown to me when after a close examination, I am enabled to swear positively, that the body was that of the late Calvin Cornell; I brought the body to this city in the same coffin in which it had been interred—enclosed in a rough box, and placed it in charge of Drs King and Bethune, with instructions to make a post-mortem examination of the body, and obtain a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach and intestines. As far as I could ascertain, the two persons occupied the same room while at the hotel at Detroit—at least both names were entered in the same number.

The further investigation of this important case was again postponed until to-morrow.

Saturday, December 6.

Dr. Orrin Cottier Wood, charged with the murder of Calvin Cornell, at Detroit, by the administration of poison, was again brought up this morning. The magistrates present were Geo. Gurnett, Esq., Samuel Alcorn, Esq., and Thomas Bell, Esq.

The first witness called was John D. Ellis, who said—I am a constable of the county of Prince Edward, and live in the village of Wellington. I have lately been engaged in executing a warrant to search the premises of the prisoner for property belonging to the late Calvin Cornell. The warrant was granted by David Young, Esq., a magistrate of Prince Edward. I was accompanied in the search by Mr Young and the complainant in this case, Mr Jordan Cornell. I found the carpet bag now produced and the clothes it contains, in a trunk in the house. The clothes are a fine black cloth coat, a brown coloured blouse, a flannel shirt, two white cotton shirts (one, to all appearance, having been used, and the other not), a pair of woollen gloves, an empty leather purse, and one orange colored silk and one cotton handkerchief. I produce another carpet bag, which belongs to Mr Young the magistrate. The articles contained in it were also found in the trunk at Dr. Wood's house. The articles are one plaid cloth waistcoat, in the pocket of which is a small New Testament, with the name "Calvin Cornell" written in it; one pair of grey pantaloons, in the pockets of which are some cloves and a hair comb; a pair of black cloth pantaloons, the pockets containing a few cloves; a brown cloth blouse, and three pocket books. The books contain notes of hand, receipts and memoranda, belonging to the late Mr Cornell. In the trunk there was a deed, dated the 30th of September—the day before the death of Mr Cornell—of the purchase by the deceased, from a Mr John K. Smith, farmer, of a tract of land measuring 1,280 acres, in the township of Mills, county of Mills, state of Iowa, for $2,500. The deed is witnessed by A. S. Davenport and the prisoner. There was also in the trunk a mortgage from James and Anne Ormerod to the deceased.

Cross-examined.—The trunk in which the articles I have named were found was a new one. It was not secreted in any way, or even locked. There was no hesitation on the part of any of the inmates of the house in allowing me to make the search.

Mr Jordan Cornell.—I have examined the clothes and articles produced by the Constable, and most of them I know to have been the property of my father.

Mr Garnett said he understood that all deeds drawn up in the States must, in order to be valid, be executed in the presence of a Commissioner of Deeds. The form on the back of the deed produced had not been filled up.

Mr Campbell said this law applied to some States, but he did not know that it applied to the State of Iowa. It was not a general law. His worship would see that the form referred to was one belonging to the State of New York.

Mr Jordan Post, recalled.—When at Detroit I made inquiries for the belt worn by the deceased when he left home, but I could obtain no information concerning it.

Cross-examined.—I did not inquire for any other articles belonging to the deceased.

Mr McMichael said this was all the evidence which he was prepared now to offer on behalf of the prosecution.

The Magistrates retired to consult, and after an absence of some time,

Mr Gornett said the course which it was their intention to pursue, after a careful review of the evidence, was to remand the prisoner for a week for further examination.

Mr Campbell.—I don't know whether the Court will be disposed to consider the subject of bail. I can safely say that we can give bail to the amount of £100,000 if you like.

Mr Gurnett.—The responsibility of accepting bail is one too great for me to encounter.

Mr Campbell.—You see we cannot apply to a higher Court unless the prisoner is committed.

Mr Gurnett.—I have told you all along I don't want to detain your client longer than is necessary for the ends of justice. But we have inquiries to make at a distance, and time is of course required for the purpose.

Mr Campbell.—Perhaps you could shorten the time. It is a painful position for the Doctor to be placed in.

Mr Gurnett.—We have to send a messenger to Buffalo and Detroit, and to communicate with the State of Iowa, and I do not think this can be done in less than a week.

The prisoner was then removed in custody.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—It becomes our painful duty to record the sudden death of Archibald Sinclair, Esq., long and favorably known in this section of the country. His death and the manner in which it occurred are both to be deplored. It appears that there had been a sale in the village of Cheltenham, at which Mr Sinclair attended, and on his way home, shortly after night, he was supposed to have fallen through an open space left in the bridge crossing the Credit.—*Brampton Standard, 6th.*

SERIOUS STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—Cincinnati December 8.—On Saturday night at eight o'clock, the new steamer Kentucky, lying forty miles above here, burst her steam pipe, scalding 11 deck-hands and firemen and six deck passengers. Three of the injured soon died. The others were brought to the hospital here yesterday. All are badly hurt. It is thought that four or five more will die.

ROBBERY.—A young man, named Geo. Bodan, who, for a time, carried on business in Galt, as a merchant, has recently been charged with stealing £60, in bills, from a gentleman, named Reid, residing in Stratford. Bodan has given security for his appearance at the next Court of Assize, in Berlin.

PERSECUTION IN MADEIRA.—Among the deaths in the London Times is the following:—Died at the end of October, Rita Gomez, a Portuguese Protestant, at Funchal, Madeira. The Roman Catholic authorities refusing permission for interment, the body was thrown into the sea.

A man, name Virgil McCormick, has been sentenced in the United States District Court, at Detroit, Michigan, to twenty-five years imprisonment, for forging affidavits to bounty land and pension paper.

The published register of the Board of Trade enumerates the wrecks of 1141 ships during 1855, of which 400 were totally lost. Of the whole number 963 were British, 11 colonial and 146 foreign. The greatest number of casualties took place in December, namely, 230, and the fewest in June, namely, 33. Thirty-four steamships are included in the above record.

From the same document we learn that the number of wrecks in 1852 was 1015, in 1853, 832; and in 1854, 987. It is said that the returns in 1855 were much more perfect than in any former year, and this in a great degree accounts for the apparent increase. The number of lives reported as saved from wrecked vessels in 1855 was—

By luggage and other craft,	439
By assistance from shore with ropes, mortar apparatus, &c.,	399
By ships and steam vessels,	290
By life-boats,	251
By individual exertion of a meritorious character,	9
	1388

In 1855 the number of lives lost by shipwreck was 468, in 1854, 1549; in 1853, 682, and in 1852, 920.

SALE OF GRAND TRUNK LOTS AT COBOURG.

From the Cobourg Star.

The recent sale of the Grand Trunk lots has proved to a demonstration the great advancement which Cobourg has made within the last few years, and particularly the vast increase in the value of the property caused by the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway. This is evident from the immense profits realized by the Contractors on the land bought from the Hon. Geo. S. Boulton only a few months ago for £112 10s per acre, making a total of £1350 for the 12 acres. About two-thirds of this property has been appropriated for the station, &c., and the remaining four acres were divided into 25 lots of various sizes, many containing less than one-sixth of an acre, and sold for £2787 7s.

Take also the case of the property bought by the Contractors from Judge Boswell about two years ago, for £112 per acre, which had been purchased by the Judge for £16 an acre. Twenty-six lots of this estate were sold for about £3600, which is equivalent to £720 an acre. From this, however, some deduction must be made for streets.

Such are the results of railroad enterprize—of the opening of the Grand Trunk taken into connection with our local advantages of a good harbor, so greatly enlarged and improved this year by the spirit and enterprise of the Town Council, and a Railway to an important inland town, the centre of a district the resources of which are becoming rapidly developed. There can be no doubt that the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway will become increasingly valuable as a feeder to the Grand Trunk as the back country of which Peterborough is the centre becomes filled up, a process which in respect to the County of Peterborough will not long fail of accomplishment. We expect to see great things take place in this district next year, especially in our good town of Cobourg.

A PRUSSIAN DUEL.—A quarrel recently took place at Posen, between an officer and a civilian, when mutual insults passed. The officer referred the case, according to regulations, to the military court of honor. The judgment of the latter was, that the officer must not only fight, but continue the combat till one party or the other should be disabled. So out they went and exchanged not less than nine shots; by one of the latter of which the civilian was severely wounded, and the long duel terminated.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE: London. Kingston, John Duff.

This is an excellent monthly, issued in London by the National Magazine Company, and is somewhat similar in character to the Art Journal. It contains a variety of literary scientific matter, and is embellished with wood-cuts from paintings in the various galleries.

By New York papers received, we learn that on Friday last, the well-known millionaire stock operator of that city, Jackob Little, had failed. Mr Little has been in trouble once or twice before, but has always managed to pay up. His present stoppage is said to be in consequence of the unexpectedly favorable nature of the late financial news from Europe, which caused an advance in Erie and other stocks, in which he was, to use a phrase of the stockboard, "short."

MCGILL COLLEGE.—A public meeting was held at Montreal on Saturday to take into consideration the condition of this Institution, and to devise ways and means to maintain it and increase its efficiency. The necessary annual expenses of the College are set down at £2,460, while the income is but £1,210, leaving a deficit of £1,250 to be provided for. The meeting was well attended, and before it broke up £8,850 were subscribed by several of the leading citizens, and a committee organized to increase the amount.

Alderman Gilkison, of Hamilton, left on Monday evening for Europe, on business connected with the city, and in order to negotiate a large amount of city debentures for improvements contemplated and under execution.

A fire broke out in the Port Dover foundry on Thursday night, the 27th inst, about 8 o'clock p.m, and we regret to say, owing to the building being of frame, and the wind blowing fresh, the fire spread with such rapidity as to prevent valuable machinery and patterns being taken from the building. The Port Dover Express understands that the proprietor had no insurance on the building or machinery, and the loss will be between $4,000 and $5,000.

A man named Allen was killed on Wednesday, at the Hamilton Depot, by a train of cars.

RILROAD COLLISION—TEN PERSONS KILLED—SEVERAL WOUNDED.—Cincinnati, Dec. 8.—A train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road ran into an express train on the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, coming West, at Alliance, Ohio, this evening, killing ten persons and wounding several others. The following are the killed as far as can be ascertained: Jacob Reedy of Alliance, John McIntyre of Alliance; Dr Smith and lady of Alliance; J. Atterburst of New Garden, Ohio; Wm. Ritchie of New Garden, Ohio; N. T. Taylor of Philadelphia, and John Brook of New Jersey.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Monday, Dec. 9, 1856.

Wheat.—More business was done in market to day, and prices were again run up by competition although but few buyers are now in market. The extreme figure paid to-day was 6s. 1d. per bushel and the lowest price at which transactions were effected, was 5s. 8d. Somewhere about 400 bushels changed hands.

Oats are scarce and held firmly at 3s. per bushel on the wharf. Farmers hold them at 3s. 2d. per bushel. Substitutes such as Corn, Carrots, &c., are coming into more general use.

Peas are in active request at 4s. a 4s 2d per bushel—as high as 4s 4½d has been paid for a large lot of marrowfats.

Potatoes are in rather better supply, and by the bushel sell at 4s 6d. They are obthined at 5s from the farmers.

Apples are held $3a3½ per bbl.—3s 6da4s 6d per bush, and in fair demand.

Butter is cheaper—fresh selling at 1s 4da1s 5d. Tub, No. 4, by the firkin sells at 1s a 1s 1½d per lb.

Eggs held at 1s. 4d. a 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Poultry.—Is not so plentiful, and prices are better. For Chickens 2s a 2s. 3d per pair; Turkeys 3s. 9d. a 5s; Geese 2s. 9d. a 3s. 3d each.

Pork—the demand for Pork is active and for good chessed hogs $7 per 100 lbs is freely paid—Inferior brings $6½.

Beef—Common Canadian—sales at $5 a $6½, prime American $8 a $10 per 100 lbs.

PORT OF KINGSTON.—IMPORTS.

Dec. 9.

Str Napier, Cape Vincent—40 bales oakum, 2 bundles hoes, 6 bxs, Fraser & George; 4 cases glassware, E W Palmer; 1 case books, John Duff; 2 casks glassware, A J Patterson; 16 pcs wood, 1 bbl varnish, JP Millener; 1 case fish, John Winters; 28 bags flour, A W Craig; 1 bx oysters, J Russell; 1 bx oysters, T J Angel; 2 bxs oysters, A Miller; 1 bx goods, J Hickey; 3 pckgs, E House; 2 bxs books, John Duff; 1 pkg fancy ware, P McMillan; 2 pckgs books, J H Stevens; 1 pckg books, T W Robison; 1 bx, M L Green.

Dec 10.

Schr Alice, Oswego—2496 bushls bran, J Doyle & Co; 1 bx drugs, Campbell & Murphy; 4 bbls glassware, A Foster.

Schr Dexter Calvin, Oswego—200 bbls salt, W Anglin.

Special Notices.

Read the Letter of Mr Sanford respecting the "Persian Balm" for burns. Such facts as these—and its beautiful effects as a toilette article—are rapidly winning for it a great popularity. We wish it success.

READ THIS! READ THIS!

Brockville, C. W.

DR BLODGETT—Sir—I deem it but justice to you to state the effect of your "Persian Balm" in a case of severe burn.

I had the misfortune to have the skin all burned off my face by an explosion of alcoholic gas. Having a bottle of the Balm on hand, I applied it with every physician's approval. Its effects were truly magical. The pain ceased in less than one half hour, and although the surface burned was very large, I have the happiness to state that it leaves me without a scar. My physician assures me he has used it in several cases since, and all times it has proved itself to be a wonderful destroyer of pain.

Yours, &c., S. SANFORD.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We cannot too earnestly commend to the attention of our aged friends, or others who have been so unfortunate as to lose their hair, the restoring properties of Prof. Wood's wonderful discovery. Certificates of its wonderful efficacy are constantly coming in, and a village can hardly be found in the West, where living witnesses can not be found to testify from experience, that it will not only restore gray hair to its original color, but will restore to the bald-head the locks of youth and beauty, thus furnishing an effectual antidote for the ravages of time and disease. Among those who certify positively to its efficacy in accomplishing its work, is Judge Breese of this Circuit, together with other responsible witnesses. Gray-headed bachelors and widowers, who desire to make their market, and all others afflicted, as above described, deserve to bear their misfortunes without sympathy, if they will not avail themselves of the offered remedy.—[Alton Courier.