

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."

New York, March 4. GREAT BRITAIN.

The attention of all classes is concentrated on the Budget, and meetings pro and con are held in all directions.

Lord John Russell stated in Parliament that the special mission of Lord Elgin to China had not been definitely arranged.

Lord John Russell announced that he would introduce the Reform Bill on the first March.

The Earl of Granville also announced in the House of Lords, that France will do nothing touching that annexation without first consulting the great Powers.

A motion in the House to abolish flogging in the navy was negatived.

The army estimates show an increase of two millions sterling.

It is denied that Austria has replied to propositions to England touching the Italian question.

Advices from Madrid state that Marshal O'Donnell is actively engaged in reconnoitering the country and surrounding Tetuan.

The iron-masters of Glasgow have agreed to keep all their furnaces out for another fortnight.

The land forces of England are fixed at 143,000 men, being an increase of nearly 6,500.

The new Whitworth gun has been tried with astounding success, surpassing in range and accuracy the Armstrong.

It is said that the French Government has entered into relations with Prussia as a member of the Zollverein.

M. Thouroual's circular to the French diplomatic agents, in response to the Encyclical letter of the Pope, is published, and is attracting attention.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia arrived at Milan on the 15th February. He was received with extraordinary enthusiasm.

The new Roman loan had been negotiated with the Belgian capitalists.

The 900 Bavarians who enlisted for the Papal army had arrived at Arcena, and more were expected.

AUSTRIA.

A large number of political prisoners from Venetia are being sent to Selarona and elsewhere.

The Austrians had seized a large quantity of arms on the way to Servia, through her territory.

PRUSSIA.

The first Chamber has discussed Government matrimonial law, and rejected civil marriage in every form.

LATEST.

LONDON, SATURDAY MORNING.—The India and China mails left Dover for London at midnight.

It is rumored that the Government has late intelligence from Pekin via St. Petersburg to the effect that the Emperor is disposed to make concessions for averting further hostilities.

Italian patriots in Spoleto, Perugia, Ferris, and other towns, have sent 10,000 names to Garibaldi.

INTENSE DISSATISFACTION AT ROME.

(From Times' Correspondent.) The intense hatred of the Romans for the priests and priestly rule loses, however, none of its intensity for the marvellous forbearance with which it is treating up.

The talk one hears from men of all classes, as soon as the subject is safely broached, is perfectly amazing. That the Romans, with hardly any exceptions, are utterly dead to all veneration for what distant Catholics hold most sacred and holy, has been matter of universal notoriety since the days of Dante, Boccaccio, Laurentius, Valla, Ariosto, and Macchiavelli.

But hitherto, however they loathed and despised them, the Romans lived by their priests. The only recent experiments for the extinction of the Papacy in 1799 and 1810 reduced Rome to the condition of a French chief lieu de department, with hardly one half of its population.

turned a penny by the signs of gay foreign visitors as well as by their penance; by carnal no less than by holy work.

But the Romans this year can get from the Pope neither panem nor circenses. Popular disaffection shows forth in all its nakedness.

There is no Trastevere willing to kneel as the Pontifical carriage goes past, with his half muttered 'Accidenti al Papa!' an exclamation in which their was more of profaneness than deliberate malice.

This year the Papal coach and its occupant's blessings are shunned as the plague.—People take to their heels whosoever he appears, and the same care is taken to get out of the way of the red tassels on the frontlets of the sleek, black Roman-nosed steeds which announce the approach of a Prince of the Church.

There is dire distress in Rome, and the people, whether rightly or wrongly, strongly lay it to the blame of the Pontifical Government. It is the Pope with his obtuseness who prolongs the uncertainties of the present political crisis, and thus scares wealthy travellers away from their gates.

It is the Pope who, by his testiness, drove his Romagnese subjects to revolt, and robbed Rome of the revenue accruing to the capital from the subjected Legations.

Together with the Pope and the Papacy, the Romans fall foul of religion and its ministers. There is hardly a word of approbrium which is not fiercely hurled at the head of the priests; hardly a disparaging sneer against those 'black ravens' or 'black swine,' that does not become widely popular, so soon as it comes out as a theatrical allusion, a basquinade, or ballad-singer's sally.

There is deep-set, ruthless, rabid inveteracy of the whole mass of the population against the order of the priesthood,—an animosity which seeks its vent at the present moment in a thousand covert ways, but which is sure to lead to some frightful open outbreak whenever an opportunity offers itself.

Against this pent-up but hardly concealed implacable feeling of animosity the Pope has nothing to oppose save prayers, blessings, and a firm resolution to follow the first martyrs of the Church into the catacombs.

His head Minister, or Secretary of State, wholly intent upon the accumulation of ill-gotten wealth, plays on his Sovereign's fond, superstitious enthusiasm to set him against his long-enduring Imperial protector, and prolong this state of antagonism between Rome and France till such time as he may have made the whole or the best part of that wealth safe against the wrath to come.

The Pope's zealous Ultramontanist champions—English, Irish, French, German, beset the halls of the Vatican, encourage Pius IX in his most absurd conceits, promise him crusades and levees des boulevards all over the Catholic world; they raise the cry of 'Austria to the rescue!' they dream of revolutions in France, of leagues of the 'Reds' with the 'Blacks,' of defections of troops, of sudden miraculous catastrophes, hastened, may be, by some 'providential' stroke, such as the one which rid the French throne of a half converted, latitudinarian Huguenot king.

Among these worthies, some of the principal agents and officers of the French Emperor at Rome are, I know not with what good ground, confidently numbered the now recalled Duke de Gramont, whose scanty intelligence is, in the opinion of some persons, eked out by more than diplomatic duplicity, and General Goyon, for whose talents, or, indeed, common sense, the Romans never entertained the slightest respect, and whose religious zeal, however great it may be supposed, is not certainly proof against a single frown of his Imperial master.

The Romans indeed conceive that the good Generals demeanor towards 'ce bon Saint Pere' is greatly altered of late, and especially since the arrival of the Imperial intimation to which I alluded at the opening of this letter; and they describe him as listening to the Pope's speech at the opening of the American colleges in a supercilious, nonchalant, more than half-bored attitude as of a man who has played his force as far as he deemed it expedient, and considers himself now free from awkward and irksome restraint.

FRESHET ON THE MAITLAND AT GODERICH.

GODERICH, March 5.—The ice on the river Maitland broke up last night at nine p.m., and caused damage to the shipping. The steamer Troy, belonging to the Lake Buffa's and Huron Railroad Company, was carried half a mile into the lake, and lies aground with only the hurricane deck above water.

The schooner Lilly Dorey was thrown up on the dock. The Brothers were carried five miles out into the lake. The Wilson upset, and serious damage was done to several other smaller crafts.

Several fishermen's shanties were swept away, and about 150 feet of the dock is thrown up. The harbour remains choked with ice some eight feet above water mark.

Where the river is narrow the ice rose to the height of forty feet, within two feet of the bridge, which escaped injury. So much damage has never been occasioned by the breaking up of the river. Fortunately no lives were lost.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.

New York, March 5.—The Times Washington correspondent says:—The department of the interior is engaged in examining the charges preferred against Governor Cummings of Utah, who, it is said, charged salary for a private secretary for two years, and deducted the amount from the contingent fund, when there was no such officer in the territory.

New Advertisements.

Card Dr. C. Edmonds, Aurora. Vaughan Judge, No. 54. Card E. J. Chesley. Quebec Government Agency. Notice.—R. MacCall.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, MAR 9, 1860.

THE SOCIAL CURSE.

Millions of speeches have been made, sermons preached and countless volumes written upon the vice of drunkenness; many a time has our blood boiled with indignation as we have listened to the recital of deeds done under the influence of that which makes man become 'the picture of a beast and the monster of a man.'

Drunkenness is in verity our social curse; its debasing influences cannot well be overestimated, and alas its extensive sway is illimitable, and some of those who bid fair to become ornaments to society have under its influence become social pests.

Our temperance friends designate this monster vice with too much truth, as 'the parent of crime.' No wonder then that S. of T's, Good Templars, &c. should seek to sweep this crime from our noble province.

With this aim we thoroughly sympathise; but we must say that to the means attempted to be enforced for the accomplishment of so grand a result, we are utterly opposed.

We are as anxious as any Good Templar that ever breathed that drunkenness may speedily be amongst the crimes that were hence we hope that our temperance friends will not reckon us their 'enemy because we tell them the truth.'

It is not temperance societies to which we are opposed. No, rather we bid them 'God speed.' To raise man from the dunghill is a far nobler achievement than to be the hero of a hundred fights—that our various temperance societies have done so we do not for a moment dispute, rather we are rejoiced thereof, and wish that their success may be a hundred fold increased.

This premises, we hasten to lay before our readers our views as to the recent petitions to our various Townships to increase Tavern licenses, &c. We are, in the first place, opposed to any mere Township legislation on the subject; it is a manifest absurdity, and cannot decrease the evil complained of.

There may be too many taverns in our Townships, but, we ask, where is the man that will decide as to which is to close? It cannot be done. If two men have got a license, and both are equal in accommodation &c., which, we ask, is to shut up? The Reeve of Vaughan, [H. S. Howland, Esq.] very aptly put this question at the last meeting.

As to an indiscriminate increase of the license fee, so many are the forcible objections against it that we are surprised that any sane man should advocate it. Accommodation for the public must be had, and is most needed precisely in those localities that could not afford to pay such high rates.

Just look also at the confusion that will ensue. One Township has \$80 as its license fee; another only \$40. What a medley piece of legislation is this; and our temperance friends may depend upon it that such insane measures, instead of helping their cause does it incalculable injury.

A good cause is often hurt by foolish schemes. Whilst giving our temperance friends every credit for sincerity, we are compelled to feel that their hatred against the drinking usages of society too often warps their better judgment, and lead them to advocate absurd schemes that can end only in defeat, and materially retard future triumphs.

Let them away with this paltry agitation. Will they bind the lion with tow, or slay the rhinoceros with a pop-gun. It would be just about as feasible as is their absurd attempts at Township prohibition. Have our temperance friends yet to learn that the poor deluded drunkard is the slave to a vice of hideous proportions, and of gigantic growth. Do they not know that it required a Hercules to cleanse the Augean stables. So with them. If this fee is to be banished from our midst, depend upon it, it will never be by such puerile remedies as these.

We rather fear from what we have seen, that there are but few temperance men with sufficient soul in them to understand well the resources and strength of the vices to which they are the sworn foes. But, say our friends, we have tried to get a Prohibitory Law, and we failed.—Quite true you did fail, and we fear that if you tried to-morrow you would find to your cost that this your pet scheme has lost ground. Justice also compels us to add that our temperance friends are not the valiant soldiers that we

hoped to find them. They wax warm and courageous at public meetings; they pass grand resolutions with endless parade and verbiage, which practically end in smoke; for it is a positive fact that were the laws that we now have properly enforced, much evil could be prevented.

Our taverns should be shut at seven o'clock on Saturday evening, and kept closed all Sunday. Is it so? We throw not. And as the present laws are not enforced, it gives a powerful weapon in the hands of the foes of temperance; for they argue that a law not enforced helps to bring all law into contempt; and that if we had a Prohibitory Law to-morrow it would not be carried out, and therefore the evil instead of being abolished, would be increased.

In all seriousness, be it spoken, if Good Templars and Sons of Temperance desire to slay the monster, curtail his power at once; give us some pledge that you are in earnest, and ere you agitate for new enactments make the best use of your present weapons.

As we said sometime since, let the cry of your perishing brother nerve you to the task; he is fast hastening to the shades of night, a blighted and a wretched outcast. From the depths of despair he asks you to save him.—Don't tell him to wait till prohibition comes. Strain every nerve, and make the best use of the materials you have; for if not, the cry will come with thrilling emphasis—lost, and caused by your criminal negligence.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY!

We feel that we owe no apology to our readers for treating on this subject. How to get and how to hold the 'almighty dollar' is a desideratum devoutly to be wished by all, though attained by few.

The unthinking often wonder how some people amass wealth, and are ready to attribute success in this line to trickery or fraud. Doubtless it is so sometimes, but we much question whether there is more dishonesty amongst the wealthy than with their poorer brethren.

Those who amass money as a rule, have a much safer method of gaining it than by fraud, or by league with his Satanic Majesty.—No Necromancer's art brings them in gold. They obtain it in much the same manner as we do bread—namely, by working for it, although it is not every one who works gets rich. No; those only get rich who know when to spend money, and when to keep it in their pockets, as we may depend on it there is a spurious economy which keeps us poor as effectually as if we were the veriest spendthrifts that ever breathed.

For instance a man has a farm; he works early and late, and yet at the year's end can scarcely make two ends meet. And why? The reason is as clear as the sun at noon-day. His farm is not half cultivated; the results of modern science and skill are not taken advantage of by him, whilst his neighbor, who purchases the best Ploughs, Mowers, Reapers, &c. that he can get, and uses other's experiments and labor to his own advantage, is increasing in prosperity and comfort.

Such an one knows how to 'make hay when the sun shines.' He clears his land, prepares his soil, and reaps his grain after the most approved method, and as a matter of course, reaps a splendid reward. The incalculable superiority of machine over hand labor is now acknowledged by all. Not only will machines do the work better, but also cheaper than can be done by hand, as is proved by the statement of Mr. Shaw, of England, as given in the York Herald of November 18, 1859, where he states that the cost of reaping 278 acres, the whole of his corn crop, wheat, barley, oats and beans, to the extent of 278 acres by hand, was 9s. 5jd. per acre, whilst by machinery it cost only 5s. 3jd., thus showing a clear gain of 4s. per acre. We will only add that if there is all this difference in England between machine and hand-labor, in Canada the difference will be more marked still, as we cannot get labor so cheap here. This point settled, the next thing is to buy a good article, for a bad machine is dear at a gift.

The Messrs. Patterson & Bro. of this place, as will be seen by referring to another column, profess to make the best Agricultural Implements in Canada; and we feel bound in justice to them, to say that this is no empty boast. Their Reaper is admitted by all to be the very best, not only in Canada, but in America. Their Mower last season was tested, and gave universal satisfaction. In

proof of which we subjoin the following from a letter inserted in the York Herald of July 15th, 1859, from R. Marsh, Esq., J.P., a gentleman well known in these parts, being an extensive and eminently practical farmer: 'To the Editor of the York Herald. Sir,—I consider it a duty that I owe to the farming community of this neighbourhood, to express in a public manner my entire satisfaction with a Mowing Machine that I purchased from Messrs. Patterson & Brother, Farming Implement Manufacturers of this place, it being far superior to any mowing machine that I have seen heretofore, having cut 8 acres of hay in eight hours without changing horses, although the weather was oppressively hot, and without extra driving, as the draft was less than that of a pair of light seed harrows. It also does its work in a superior manner.'

We will only add that it is quite free from side-draught; has self-clearing guards which renders clogging impossible, and is perfectly under the control of the driver, being raised and lowered at pleasure without stopping or slackening the pace of the team; and its being constructed of iron and steel, renders it very durable.

They have also constructed a Combined Machine, which offers the following advantages over competitors. It is made entirely of iron, except the seat and pole, the weight being so distributed as to give the greatest amount of strength; with the least weight of iron, all parts that are liable to strain are made very strong. The guard fingers are fastened to the machine in a simple manner, requiring but few bolts, and are easily removed and replaced. It has, we believe, the lightest draught of any combined machine in use, and as a combined machine, will be found A one! The Stump Extractor made by this firm has been much improved and strengthened, and is now capable of uprooting the most formidable stumps to be found in the country. We understand that one has recently been shipped to the world-renowned banker, Baron Rothschild, of England.

The Fanning Mill made by them will be found exceedingly useful to every farmer, as 'it will enable him to have his seed and grain thoroughly cleared; and clean grain will always command the highest price; the foul seeds are separated by this mill in a simple but effectual manner. As will be seen by the advertisement, this firm also makes Ploughs of every pattern, and to do all kinds of work. We have always heard these ploughs spoken of as the very type of perfection. To enumerate their excellence would be folly. We have made the above remarks on the Messrs. Patterson's Implements, not on our own ipse dixit only, but from what we have heard and seen and could, if necessary, substantiate by abundant references. In conclusion, we can confidently say that if farmers want to make money, they must purchase farming implements; and if they want good articles, they cannot do better than purchase of the Messrs. Patterson & Brother.

Correspondence.

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

[To the Editor of the York Herald.]

Sir,—I was present at a Missionary Meeting in aid of the Home Mission Scheme of the Presbytery of Toronto, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and was much pleased with the whole proceedings. A deputation, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Bain and Mr. Barker, also were present. The meeting was large and respectable, and was addressed by Mr. Barker, Rev. Messrs. Bain and Fishburn, the Lutheran ministers of Vaughan. I understand that like meetings were held this week at St. James', (Rev. Mr. Bain) Scarborough; St. Andrew's Church, Markham Village; and St. Helen's, at Cashel, 6th concession of Markham; all of which addresses were delivered, and the response by the audience most liberal and encouraging.

These meetings are conducted in the most orderly manner, showing clearly that although Presbyterians are not excitable, they are still alive.

Yours truly, J. P. Maple, March 6, 1860.

THE HARPER'S FERRY CRIMINALS.

The Herald Washington correspondent says:—Mr. George Senott, counsel for Stephens and Hazlett, arrived here yesterday and had an interview with the President in the hope of obtaining his personal influence with the Governor and Legislature of Virginia, to obtain their pardon. The President treated Mr. Senott kindly, and expressed his warmest sympathies, and the hope that he will succeed in his mission, but while he did not decline to act directly, he did not promise to take action.

Mr. Senott leaves here to-morrow for Richmond, having assurance from Governor Letcher that he shall have a hearing before the committee on pardons on behalf of his clients. He will not ask for a general amnesty in the case. Mr. McLean left this afternoon, and will sail on Tuesday for Vera Cruz.

A POWERFUL TEMPERANCE LECTURE. Mr. Rush, of Champaigne county, in Ohio, has recovered \$5,000 of Peter Dawson for the loss of her foot. In brief the case is this:—Dawson sold liquor to the husband of the plaintiff; and the husband under its influence made an assault upon his wife, and so injured her feet that amputation was necessary. She brought suit under 'An act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Ohio,' and the jury returned said verdict. The Mac-Cheek Press says:—Dawson has accumulated considerable property in this nefarious traffic, and is good for the sum, although it will swamp him. This is one of the best temperance lectures of the day, and will have more effect on the rum sellers than all the blowings and teachings of teetotalers combined.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—One of the most melancholy affairs which has transpired in this city for some time past occurred yesterday afternoon on Bond street. About half-past one o'clock a loud report was heard in the neighborhood of McGill Square, when it was discovered that a man who was recognized as Mr. James Vance, an old resident of this city, had shot himself with a gun, the wound inflicted proved fatal. The upper part of the brain was blown completely away, a fragment of the skull was found at a distance of twenty feet from the body. The deceased lay near the fence of the square, and the gun with which he had carried out his insane project was seen beside him. A piece of cord attached to the trigger sufficiently explained the manner in which the deed had been accomplished. Family difficulties are said to have been the cause of the tragedy.—Leader March 8th.

LECTURE.—A lecture will be given in connection with the mechanics institute, in Ambley's Hall, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 p.m. by the Rev. R. Rodgen, Head Master of the Grammar School in this Village. Subject:—'CHARACTER.'

RICHMOND HILL FAIR.

The usual monthly fair was held in this place on Wednesday last, the show of cattle, sheep, &c., was small. There were however several buyers on the ground who seemed to be dissatisfied that there was no more cattle on the ground. We would advise our farmers to bring in their stock to this fair as there is always plenty of city buyers on the ground ready to do business. We believe what was on the ground met with a ready sale at rather advanced prices.

Owing to want of space our Parliamentary summary is unavoidably postponed.

A jury in Parker, Texas, in the case of a man who was on trial for horse stealing, and against whom the crime was clearly proven, brought in a verdict of acquittal because a handsome girl had promised to marry him if he should be acquitted, as the horse, the stealing of which he was arraigned, was taken to carry off the fair Helen.

The Decadal Association of England is now collecting some curious statistical facts respecting the time now spent in teaching arithmetic in schools, with a view to ascertain the probable saving of time that would accrue from the introduction of the decimal system.

An American, a son of a gentleman in Boston has recently been appointed organist of St. Paul's Convent Garden, London. There were fifty applicants for the place, and it was awarded to the gentleman in question after a trial of the merits of all the competitors.

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The Greenville (S.C.) Enterprise states that at a sale of negroes last week, one of them, George, a lively fellow, said to be a good joiner and carpenter, brought the enormous sum of thirty-five hundred dollars! He was purchased by Rev. J. P. Boyce. Mr. Boyce was afterwards offered four thousand dollars for him! There are precious few white men of our acquaintance who would bring so high a price if they were put up at auction.

The Emperor fountain, at Chatsworth, England, the residence of the Duke of Devonshire, plays to a height of two hundred and sixty-seven feet. When the reservoir is quite full the water will rise two hundred and eighty feet. The height of the great jet of the Crystal Palace fountain, at Sydenham, is two hundred and thirty-four feet.

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A woman at Troy, N. Y. just divorced from a white husband, has married a negro, and another white woman in the same city attempted suicide because she wanted to marry a negro who already has a wife and children.

One must be easy in his mind to go to sleep quietly; but what must have been the feeling of the stranger who was sent up stairs in a Western hotel to sleep with a backwoodsman, who gave him this welcome:

'Wall, stranger, I've no objection to your sleeping with me—now is the least; but it seems to me the bed's rather narrow for you to sleep comfortable, considering how I dream. You see, I'm an old trapper, and generally dream of shooting and scalping Indians. At the place I stopped night before last, they charged me five dollars extra, 'cause I happened to whistle up the head-board with my knife while I was dreaming. But you can come to bed if you like; I feel kinder peaceable to-night.'

The foreman of the New York bonds warehouse has 'departed'—taking \$30,000 worth of diamonds with him, which was seized by the U. S. Marshall some time since as smuggled property.

Severe weather down South—a lady writes from Sempronius, Texas, 'we have had neither chickens nor eggs to eat lately for the former were all frozen fast to the trees in which they roost.'

BUSINESS NOTICE.—Parties writing to this Office will please bear in mind that they are wasting their time, paper and ink, unless they prepay their Letters. All Letters addressed to this Office must be post-paid.

The manufacture of Sir William Armstrong's rifled cannon at Woolwich continues with undiminished success. On Tuesday a batch of 10 9-pounders was fired at the proof-butts in the Royal Arsenal with perfect satisfaction.

Our exchanges from nearly all parts of the south say that the wheat crop is killed and the farmers are ploughing and sowing a large quantity of spring wheat.

A loafer happened to be in one of the printing offices in Boston, a day or two ago, and asked 'What's the news?' 'Two dollars a year in advance,' was the answer. He subscribed.

It is again rumored that Lord Stanley will be married to Lord John Russell's daughter.

The death of Major-General Henry Edward Robinson, a distinguished veteran is announced.

A masked ball was given at the Russian Court on New Year's Day, which was attended by 24,348 persons!

Carlo de Rudino, who was sentenced to hard labour for life, for his share in the Orsini plot, made his escape with nine other convicts, from a small island near Cayenne, a few days ago.

ECONOMY, joined to industry and sobriety, is a better outfit for business than a dowry.