

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA." REJECTION BY AUSTRIA OF NON-INTERVENTERS. ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA. THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

HALIFAX, March 12. The Royal mail steamship America, from Liverpool on Saturday the 25th ult., via Queenstown the following day, arrived at this port this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Duncan's resolution in opposition to the Budget, had been brought to a vote in the House of Commons, and defeated by 116 majority.

Arrangements had been concluded for Lord Elgin's going to China on an extraordinary mission.

The British channel fleet had gone to the Mediterranean.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company propose making an attempt to restore the old cable.

The following is the latest by telegraph to Queenstown:—

The London Morning Chronicle says a treaty of alliance has been signed between Russia and Austria.

The Liverpool market closed quiet; on Friday and Saturday, 40,000 bales of cotton were about 50,000 bales.

America does not bring a list of passengers.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company propose to raise £200,000 with a view of attempting to restore to working order the injured portions of the cable, off the Irish and Newfoundland coast.

The following is by telegraph from Liverpool to Queenstown. The Morning Chronicle publishes the following in the second edition:—Intelligence has just been received from a source in Vienna, to the following effect:—Russia has decided on renewing her old alliance with Austria.

The Paris correspondence of the Daily News fears it is too true that at a ministerial caucus held on Friday, presided over by the Emperor, and which lasted four hours, a resolution was taken against Italian unity, on the pretext that Russia and Prussia object to the annexation which alone can satisfy the Italians.

ITALY.

Austria rejects the proposals of England for the settlement of the Italian question, stating that she abides by the Villa Franca arrangement. She will not employ force at present nor increase it at present to carry it into effect but reserves the liberty to do so in the future.

SPAIN.

Spain demands from Morocco a large indemnity and the possessions of all the conquered territory, as the conditions of peace.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—The Spanish squadron has left Algiers in order to bombard the seaport towns of Morocco, and will probably commence operations by the bombardment of Arphik.

NAPLES, Feb. 18, via Genoa.—A decree of the Minister of War orders officers on leave to join their regiments on the 5th March.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NEW YORK.

New York, March 11. The steamer New York arrived to day from Liverpool, bringing London papers of the 23rd. Principal news anticipated by telegraph from Queenstown.

Advices from Rome announce that the Pope holds in readiness a lota proprio already signed, realizing promises made at Gaeta, but that before promulgating it, he demands that the patriarchy of St. Peter should be guaranteed him.

The Electoral Committee of Florence has announced annexation to Piedmont as the programme which candidates should follow.

The Glasgow passed on the 27th ult. The ship Glasgow from Liverpool for New York.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, March 11.—The steamship Atlantic arrived to day, noon, from Aspinwall, with California advices to February 20, and 337 passengers, and \$188,700 in treasure.

On the outward passage the Atlantic reached Aspinwall on the morning of the 25th, and her passengers left Panama the same day.

California news unimportant. The trade closed moderate on Saturday, the speculative movement in sugar having abated.

The Champion sailed in company with the Golden Age, with 273 passengers and \$210,000 in treasure.

The Jews of California forwarded by this steamer over \$2,400 for the relief of the brethren driven out of Morocco.

A duel is anticipated at Serka, between F. L. Fair and D. Garabel, growing out of the question of veracity in a case in court.

Eight hundred men secured claims in the quicksilver mines of Lopoyezor mountains.

The large companies at Virginia had resumed operations, and would transport ore to San Francisco.

A ditch company had been formed to turn the water of Clear Creek and several mountain streams into the Placer diggings, requiring the construction of a canal three miles long.

At Honey Lake the excitement about the silver mines continued.

There were apprehensions of Indian difficulties. An attack by the Snake Indians on the Warm Springs reservation, Oregon, was anticipated, and General Barney was about to send a force to meet emergencies.

The sloop of war St. Louis left Aspinwall on the 18th for Greytown.

The British corvette Pyrites had arrived at Panama from the coast of Mexico, with a large amount of specie on British account.

The British steamer Laura Francis was bought by the Graudian Government. It is thought she would be seized by the Liberals on her arrival at Carthagena.

Advices from Buena Ventura report a revolution having broken out in the State of Conca. The contending factions had met, and life had been lost. The revolutionists are commanded by Carollo. General Murgueto of the Government side was killed. General Abando was reported to have 1,500 men ready to march against the revolutionists.

News from Chili unimportant.

From Lima we learn of the murder of Captain Lambert of the British war steamer Vizen. The murderers were not detected.

The Peruvian troops had all left Ecuador.

Advices from Buenos Ayres report the reduction of the squadron to three steamers.

From Paraguay it is said warlike measures had begun as soon as the news of the affair of the "January" was received.

From New Granada the news is that the Liberal party is firmly established in the State of Bolivar, and the Nietas Government had been acknowledged by the general Government.

Sabuelna and Carthagena are open to foreign trade.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—An earnest and probably a successful effort is being making by the Government in conjunction with the leading telegraph gentlemen of the country to ensure the prompt completion of a substantial line of telegraph from the Mississippi river to San Francisco.

There are now present in the city in consultation upon this subject, Hiram Sibley, president of the Western Union company, Cyrus Barnum, president of the American line, T. R. Walker, president of the New York, Albany and Buffalo company, Dr. Green of the New Orleans and Louisville line, Judge Sheldon of Rochester, T. S. Faxon of Utica, Cyrus W. Field of New York, Ezra Cornell of Ithaca, and others.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The Great Western depot with its contents, together with two hotels and a grocery store adjoining, at Naples, Illinois, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss not ascertained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Land for Sale. Card, John Langstaff. Loyal Orange Lodge.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, MAR 16, 1860.

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.

HASTY LEGISLATION.

If we marry in haste we may find to our cost that we shall repent at leisure. It is at all times prudent to count the cost, and first of all, make sure we are right, and then, but not till then, go ahead; for a thing well done is twice done. Half our mistakes in life are caused by foolish, unthinking impetuosity. Did we think often before we act, much that we have done would not have had to be undone. But so it is.—The half of our life is spent in making mistakes, and the other half in striving to rectify them. We were forcibly struck with the truth of the above at the Vaughan Council meeting of Monday last. It will be remembered by our readers, that a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Vaughan, on the 22d of February last, to take into consideration the advisability of establishing the side-roads on the original survey. It was unanimously resolved at that meeting to petition Parliament to establish the roads as they are at present. So far so good.

But we understood that the meeting was in favor of having the side-lines straightened. We have spoken to a goodly number on the subject, and they all agree in saying that such is their impression; and the County Surveyor distinctly stated that such was the object of his resolutions; indeed, as far as we could learn, it was the wish of all present that the side-roads should be established upon the present lines, and be made straight. Accordingly, petitions were got up and signed by nearly two-thirds of the electors, praying the Council to petition Parliament to establish said side-roads. However, when the petitions were read, it was discovered that no clause had been inserted to straighten the side-lines, although such was clearly the intention of the petitioners. The Clerk (G. F. J. Pearce, Esq.) pointed out to the Council the omission; but now comes the strangest part of the story. The Council refused to amend the petition by inserting the omitted clause, the reason alleged for such refusal being, that they had no power to do so. We beg these gentlemen pardon—we assert that they had power to do so, and that they are guilty of a dereliction in not so doing; for as the petition now stands, it does not represent the wishes of the people. There is a blunder in it; and the Council had no right to let that serious omission pass uncorrected. The side-roads, to say the least of it, ought to be made straight, as in several places, the road is not much more than two rods wide. We think that the entire subject has been decided upon too hastily. It is undoubtedly right to have the roads established where they are; but we really think the Council, before they petitioned Parliament, should have seen to it that every thing was correct. It is for that purpose we send them to the Council. At all public meetings, where there is any excitement, mistakes of omission or commission are frequent. It then becomes doubly the duty of our Municipal fathers to rectify any mistake that may have been made. We make these remarks in no hostile spirit whatever. We only want what is done to be well done, and that will never be till it is rightly done. We are of opinion that it is the wish of Vaughan to straighten the side-lines, and we are also of opinion that it is necessary they should be straightened; and therefore, that the petition should not have been sent without a clause being inserted to that effect. So much for hasty legislation!

VAUGHAN COUNCIL. The Vaughan Council met at the Town Hall on Monday, 12th March, 1860. The Reeve in the chair: All the members present. The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. Mr. JEFFERY moved, seconded by Mr. BROWN, that the west-half of lots No. 25 and 26, in the 9th concession, be added to beat No. 67. Also the west-half of lot No. 24, in the 8th concession, and the whole of lot No. 34, in the 9th concession, be added to beat No. 84. Also, that the west-half of lot No. 4, in the 9th concession, be added to beat No. 62.—Carried.

The By-law appointing Path-masters was then read a first time. The Council went into committee thereon—the Deputy Reeve in the chair. The committee rose and reported the by-law as amended, which was read a second and third time and passed.

BEAT PATHMASTERS.

1 Robert Gordon 43 Jacob Stang 2 Mason Cogswell 44 David Froyer 3 John Fickering 45 D. Weatherproof 4 George Lett 46 John Wainwright 5 John N. Arnold 47 Jacob Stump 6 Ed. Shepherd, jun. 48 Andrew McGirr 7 Thomas Heslip 49 James Watson 8 Henry Munshaw 50 William Davis 9 Thomas Page 51 Charles Wallace 10 Arch'd Campbell 52 James Wallace 11 John Currie 53 John Maynard 12 Peter Patterson 54 Benjamin Keiser 13 Charles Shephard 55 James McFarland 14 David German 56 John Stephenson 15 John Charlton 57 Wm. McBride 16 Henry White 58 James Adams 17 Joseph Ketter 59 John White 18 Benjamin Hurd 60 Wm. Matheson 19 William Graham 61 Robert Johnston 20 J. B. Lawrence 62 Wm. Hinton 21 Do 63 Wm. Farr 22 James Stang 64 John Lawrence 23 Alex. Arnold 65 Wm. Pleyter 24 Wm. McDougall 66 Dan of Steel 25 N. Obering 67 Alex. Gough 26 Arch'd McQuarrie 68 John Benton 27 James Watson 69 John Wainson 28 Joseph Thompson 70 George Pearson 29 Joseph Brown 71 Andrew Burton 30 Joseph Snyder 72 James Devins 31 John Stang, jun. 73 Duncan McMurphy 32 John Snyder 74 Juppia Callahan 33 Joseph Matheson 75 James Burgess 34 Isaac Murray 76 James Green 35 Thomas Chapman 77 John Harrison 36 John Stang, sen. 78 Wm. Mitchell 37 William Sizze 79 Thomas Doyle 38 Wm. Macdonald 80 Thomas McArthur 39 Daniel Macdonald 81 George Arbery 40 Wm. Constable 82 James Frank 41 Malcolm Maloy 83 Aaron Pringle 42 Donald Cairns 84 John Jeffrey

The By-law regulating salaries of the Officers for the present year, was then read a first time. The Council went into committee thereon—Mr. Arnold in the chair.

The Committee rose and reported the by-law as amended, which was then read a second and third time and passed.

When the appointment of Collector, and the per centage he should be paid was before the Committee, Mr. Jeffery recorded his vote, both against the appointment of but one Collector, as well as the amount to be paid to him, Mr. Jeffery expressing his opinion in favor of a Collector for each ward, to be paid a per centage of one and a-half per cent instead of two per cent.

Mr. JEFFERY moved, seconded by Mr. BROWN, that the Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the account of Mr. Alex. Scott, for printing for the current year, amounting to \$34.75cts.—Carried.

Mr. BRIDGEMAN moved, seconded by Mr. JEFFERY, that the Clerk do prepare the requisite petitions to make fires, clean hall, &c. during the present year, and that he be remunerated for the same as for the year 1858.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned to the first Monday in May.

LECTURE ON CHARACTER.—We attended the lecture given by the Rev. R. Rodgers, Headmaster of the Grammar School in this place, on Tuesday last, and were highly pleased with it. The Rev. gentleman's treatment of the subject was masterly. Some of the very best advice was given; and his definition of what constitutes a real true, courageous and good man, was calculated to elevate and instruct all who heard him. Space does not permit us to give even a moderate outline of this really excellent lecture.

AUCTION SALES.

Postponed Sale.—the property of Mr. John Shields, White Swan Inn, Thornhill, on Tuesday the 20th inst.

Farm Stock, &c.—the property of Mr. Teasdale, on lot 17, rear of the 2nd Con. Markham, on Wednesday, the 21st inst. J. Gormley, Auctioneer.

Farm Stock, &c.—the property of Mr. Wm. Linton, on lot 78, 1st Con. of King, near the village of Aurora, on Wednesday the 21st inst. Ashton & Mitchell, Auctioneers.

LECTURE AT THORNHILL.—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., Dr. J. N. Reid will lecture in the Brick School-house, Thornhill. Subject, "The Doctor! what he is and should be."

The next lecture in connection with the Mechanics' Institute of this place, will be given in Amble's Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Dewar.—Subject, "The Life and Times of George Stephenson."

LECTURE AT AURORA.—On Monday evening next, Elisha Burrill will deliver a lecture in the Mechanics' Hall at half-past seven.—Subject: "The Physiology of Nations."

We have received a communication signed "Prohibition," which is too late this week. It shall appear in our next; also, one signed "The Server," which shall appear also.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

We owe an apology to our readers for having neglected to give our usual summary. However, we intend giving weekly a fair and impartial record of the doings of our M.P.P.'s. The address was passed without any debate worth noticing, with the exception of the disgraceful remarks of that Arch-rebel, McGee, which we published last week, and which we doubt not will be reprehended by every true and loyal subject. Mr. Fellows has been released from prison, where he was sent for his gross election frauds. We think it was unwise to show him any leniency. If we imprison the poor wretch who steals, perhaps only a cotton handkerchief, much more should we punish men of refined education, who have been guilty of such disgraceful acts as Fellows, and his companions 'in' guilt.—The same measure should be meted to the rich that is meted to the poor. The house has decided, by 70 to 33, to give a subsidy amounting to £104,000 to our line of steamers. Mr. Galt has made his explanation of his scheme for the consolidation of the public debt. Mr. McGee

introduced a series of resolutions against Orangeism, to incapacitate all members of secret societies from holding any public office. Negated by a large majority—23 to 64. The debate on Mr. Michens's bill for amending the Usury Laws, and fixing a maximum rate of interest, was adjourned. We trust the house will not pass the bill. Let us have free trade in money. Money can be borrowed at cheaper rates without a usury law than with it. The house has decided by a majority of 7, to exclude Mr. Brown from being on the committee of Public Accounts. This is not wise; we disapprove of Mr. Brown's course as much as any man, but still, as the acknowledged leader of a party, however annoying or disgraceful his conduct may have been, it would have been better for the Ministry to have allowed him to sit on the committee, as he will now play the martyr. We would have clipped his wings in this respect. Thus far the Ministry have had overwhelming majorities on every division, and the Opposition appear to be weaker than ever.

PETER WHEATSTONE'S IDEAS ON TEMPERANCE AND SO FORTH.

"Thus saith the preacher, 'I sought beneath the sun, and yet still from change to change we run.' What varied wonders tempt us as they pass, the cow-pox, traction, galvanism and gas! In vain appear to make the vulgar stare, Till the swirls bubble burst, and all is air."

Ma. Ennon.—As the cognate business is now having its periodical focus, I propose to take a hand in supposing it to be a fire fight, and no favor. I shall not say anything about the general topics caused and discussed on such occasions, but will endeavor to show how the fire is more the cause of a great deal of the intemperance in country communities, than by way of introduction. I am of the opinion that the Tavern-keeper is not the only one to blame, and in a great many cases not at all. As young men when they get their first wages in hand, are seldom good customers enough for the money-lying landlord to spend his time over, he may as well rather have the room they occupy than their company; but should he compel them to leave, or use force, and they go home to their homes, and with an awful story about the brute of an landlord, what a storm Boniface would have about his ears. Make your homes more attractive, or rather less repulsive, for some I know of are so, although the proprietors are considered "highly respectable."

Instead of running off spinning street vendors stop at home and make your own frolics comfortable and amusing. If your conversational powers are limited, read, pug, tell tales, play cards, even better, learn at home than at a tavern—anything that will keep the home circle together, and make happy contented faces, in the face of that atheistic, hypocritical look that always attach to these seeking forbidden pleasures. Perhaps in no country in the world is there such a mixed-up population as we have in Canada, consisting of the best and worst of all calling-busineses so fit in our midst. Men who have no company, they can appreciate at home to spend the evening with hand their steps to the tavern, where out of the promiscuous crowd to be generally found, there they can find some one to spend their time with, and cents, too, if they choose. Often in cities worse company is sought, where the false smiles and caresses of a wanton often take the place of a wife who might retain them by no more trouble than what a cheerful face and comfortable home will make. It requires no argument, I think, to convince all that acts of Parliament, fees, fines and by-laws are useless to reclaim the vicious, or make moral men to order. The foundation for an industrious, moral, upright man, must be laid in the home circle. Drunkenness is generally supposed to be the first cause of crime—all sorts from pitch and loss to manslaughter.—Now, gentle reader, and others that are respectable, who ever saw a pickpocket, burglar, horse-thief, gambler, or any regular "cove," who has been brought up in the habit of drinking along his daily prohibitions—as to be seen decidedly the worse for his "regular horns" I can take you to our next public meeting—I care not whether it be lecture or sermon—I can show you these men who profess to be great lecturers and preachers of spiritual welfare and morals of the public, but forget in their philanthropy to pay their poor and needy neighbors their just dues. I will show you women—ladies I mean—who go overflowing with piety, covered with ribbons, crinolines and long dresses, and having jewelry sufficient to stock a country jeweller; yet so far from overflowing with the milk of human kindness, they cannot find time to cook supper for their family. Such physis (piety) I throw to the dogs. The temperance question has been for some years a standing jest for small-beer politicians to cut at. So far it has been a milk and water affair in Canada, neither enlivening the wealth or talent of the community. However, reformers are wanted no doubt for the protection of the moral and restraint of the tavern. I do not wish "water-gruel"—Phnebus what a name—the number of taverns has little to do with the case—the quantity of whiskey will still remain. We often see men who drink to excess travel past several taverns to find one suitable for their purpose; and others again carry their own accommodation along in the shape of a pocket-pistol. After the government of this country has encouraged a man to build a tavern—by granting him permission to sell—and he has no particular loss to the taxpayer, and there he is taught to imbibe a certain quantity of horse-dung until he can stand all the horns the travelling public in their generous may

think fit to pay for. This is a knotty question. My advice is to apply a little of Reddy's Ready Relief externally. By way of a comforter to the stomach, I would suggest a little of Torley's Food for Cattle to such of our landlords who have overstepped the territorial bounds of whiskeydom.

"Water-gruel" makes one move in a decidedly right direction. Increase the cost of alcoholic liquors; have inspectors or excisemen to examine and detect all spurious or adulterated trash; destroy the liquor and fire the manufacturers heavily. I think, Mr. Editor, so will you, that I have been to a great deal of pains to tell your readers what they know, some of them at least before; yet I hope none will take umbrage at what I have said; they are home truths, too much so in a great many cases. The only ones, I think, who will be apt to criticize my humble offerings, will be ladies with dirty kitchens, and gentlemen who spend their time at parties, when they should be earning money to keep their poor creditors honest, that is by paying them their dues, so that they will be enabled to provide for their families and pay their own bills. Now, Mr. Editor, in charity with all mankind, be farwell. May your shadow never grow less. May we never count the hours given for refreshment into those of excess, so that all who think of us when time shall be no more with us, may exclaim with sincerity, "Alas! poor Torrick," is the wish of Yours truly, PETER WHEATSTONE.

Richmond Hill, March 14, 1860.

THORNHILL.

[To the Editor of the York Herald.]

Sir—It is a beautiful thought as expressed by an old philosopher, that the world in progress must be prepared gradually for great and important changes; the mass may not be changed or converted in a day. As an observer, I am glad to find this principle carried out, practically, in the rural districts of our country, as witnessed in the humble but appropriate efforts that are lately being made in the different villages for the more extensive diffusion of knowledge and general practical instruction. I now refer to the opening of a regular course of lectures, on instructive subjects and popular questions, which has lately become so general in nearly all the counties of the villages in Upper Canada. It is, I have also noticed, a beautiful feature in this mode of public instruction that gentleness of all errors and denominations join cordially in the good work of general and popular education. In our quiet village of Thornhill, we are not an exception to this, behind the times in this respect. Two lectures have already been delivered of the present course, which, I expect, will continue until the month of May next. Besides, a number of other respectable lecturers have, and are being engaged to complete the course. So far the audience have been very encouraging, numbering from 120 to 130 ladies and gentlemen including among them some of the most respectable people in our neighborhood.

The Committee of Management consists, Mr. S. D. Staff, Dr. J. N. Reid, Thomas Galt, Robert J. Arnold, John Lane and Thomas Armstrong, Robert Menzies, Sec.

The Committee, during the season, will be happy to receive a lecture or paper from any gentleman—clergy, professional and otherwise—who would like to devote a portion of their spare time for the public good.

Yours Truly ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Thornhill, March 13, 1860.

ADVICE.

Oye pretences of heavenward bound. Search within yourselves before you look abroad. To your neighbor has committed sin. Mind that yourselves are clean within. Words, like other things of thought, May from a bad foundation brought. Mind that to dress, and there he found Scarcely worthy to face the ground. O. hypocrite and ostentatious wile, Take a common seat and sit a while, Not place yourself in so conspicuous a place, And there to show your brazen face. And should you hear of any one fall, And you should like to see you arise By degrees, until you reach the skies. And there to mingle with angels bright, Dancing and singing with delight; And should you hear of any one perchance Joining in a merry dance, Sir, do not criticise my belief For I'll be I am taking great relief. In a light heart at times I verily believe, And not at all times to look down and grieve. I hope these few lines offend no one, For with this intention it was not done.

Yours truly, A MORALIST.

Headford, March 13, 1860.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER HUNGARIAN.

[From the Yarmouth, (N. S.) Tribune.]

The ill-fated steamship is reported to have been seen by a coasting vessel, off Liverpool, about 6 p. m. on Sunday, 19th ult., apparently steering N. N. W., which, unless she were at a distance of at least twenty-five miles from the coast, must have been nearly four points off her true course. At three o'clock on the following morning, a man named Barry Nickerson, residing on Cape Sable, described, exactly in the direction of the reef known as the "Horse Race," what he took to be the lights of a steamer. These lights when first seen were stationary, and remained immovably in the same position, as our informant thinks for more than half an hour, when they appeared to move very swiftly in a north westerly direction, and in the course of ten or fifteen minutes became once more stationary. Mr. Henry Nickerson, who resides on Fish Island, states that he first saw the light in the position which the wreck now occupies, at four o'clock, and comprehending that some unknown vessel was in distress, roused his son and a neighbor, crossed in a fishing skiff the inlet which divides the island from Cape Sable, and, in the hope of attracting the attention of the crew, exhibited a lighted lantern from the highest point of land that could be found.

The lights of the unknown vessel continued to be visible until daybreak, when they disappeared, probably in consequence of the fall of the mast to which they were attached. As day dawned the hull of a large steamship was plainly discernible on the "Great Rip," a dangerous ledge about two miles southwest of Cape Sable, the foremost gun, the mainmast, mizzenmast and smoke pipe only standing, and the sea making a constant breach over the ship. The rigging of the mainmast had the appearance, according to the statements of our informants, of being crowded with human beings, to the number of between fifty and sixty—a supposition we see no reason to discredit. About half an hour after sunrise the mainmast was seen to go overboard, the smoke pipe disappeared soon afterwards, and the mizzenmast followed about ten A. M. The spectacle

described by those who witnessed it as one of terrific grandeur—the sea around white with breakers, the doomed ship rolling heavily, as surge after surge broke against her iron sides, the spray dashing in volumes to the height of her mastshead, and the billows pouring in ceaseless cataracts over her decks.

The violence of the sea during the morning and the early part of the day was so great that no attempt could be made to approach the ship. Not even a life boat, it is affirmed, could have been got with safety through the breakers which surrounded the coast.

At nine A. M. the wreck began to break up, and the surface of the deep was soon strewn with packages of light goods, the lading of her upper decks. The life boat, aided by a strong westerly wind, carried these for the first few hours in the direction of Baecaro, and into the bays and inlets beyond. The flood tide, for the next few hours, carried whatever was washed from the wreck in an opposite direction. On Tuesday, the wind having moderated, and the sea being comparatively smooth, a great number of boats and several small vessels put off in search of the drifting merchandise. Between four and five hundred boats, it is computed, were for the first three or four days engaged in this manner. The bales being generally of a size which precluded their being taken into a boat, were broken open with a few blows of an axe, the contents lifted on board, and the box allowed to go adrift. The quantity of goods thus saved must have been immense; but their wide dispersal will render the task of collecting them for sale rather a formidable undertaking.

Several of the mail bags of the Hungarian were picked up on Tuesday, and one or two others on the following day. These were taken charge of by the magistrates, and have ere now been forwarded to Halifax. A boat of about fifteen feet long, with the oars lashed, drifted into Port Latour, bottom up. Other boats, shattered to pieces, have been seen floating in the vicinity. The gunwale of one of them was picked up by Captain Cook, of the schooner Melrose, Saturday. One of the masts came ashore at Shag Harbor, and another at Fish Island. The latter spar has still attached to it a portion of the plate iron by which it was connected with the decks. The only bodies yet found, were that of a man, supposed to have been one of the firemen of the ship, which was found at Shag Harbor, and that of a female child, about two years old, which was washed ashore at Stony Island. Inquests were held on both these bodies, and both were decently interred. The report that the body of a man had been discovered at Cat Point, near Baecaro, is without foundation, as is, also, we hope, the statement that the corpse of an infant, picked up at sea, was consigned again to the deep by the owner of the boat, in his eagerness to secure the tempting prizes with which the surface of the water at the time was covered.

THE APPROACHING ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The Brussels journals contain the following:—"The project of marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Alice of England appears to be fully decided on, as well as the visit which the young couple will pay to King Leopold, the great uncle of the bride, when their Royal Highnesses shall leave England for Holland. The marriage will, it is thought, take place on the 24 May, the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria. The Princess Alice Maude Mary was born on the 15th April 1843; the Prince of Orange, rear admiral, and major-general and commander of the brigade of reserve of the Dutch army, on the 3rd September 1840."

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S RESIDENCE. We have good authority for announcing that the house of Henry Bursall, Esq., on the Cap Rouge road has been taken for the residence of His Excellency the Governor General. As a comfortable and elegant private dwelling, perhaps a better could not be found in the vicinity of Quebec. The premises are in good condition, the grounds are tastefully laid out, there is an excellent garden, and the views from different parts of grounds, up and down and across the river, are splendid. We have not heard whether the house has been taken for a brief period or for the whole time of the Government sojourn at Quebec.—Quebec Chronicle.

MR. COBDEN AND THE TREATY.—The Courier du Havre says that Mr. Cobden, on passing through Lyons, on his way to Nice, had several interviews with leading manufacturers. He told them that in his opinion very little account need be taken of the susceptibilities shown by certain members of Parliament about the treaty of commerce. He did not doubt that it would pass; but he was sure that if the Ministry should be thrown out upon it the new Cabinet would be constrained by public opinion to ratify the treaty.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—An overland route for telegraphic communication with America has been proposed in France, making use of the existing lines from London to Dresden and from thence entering the Russian empire, and passing through Moscow and Kasau. Then crossing the Ural Mountains to Yakoutsk and on to the Behring Strait, crossing that, and passing through Russian America to Canada and the United States.

A MISCHIEVOUS PARROT.—One day a party of ladies paid us a visit aboard, and several had been hoisted on deck by the usual means of a "whip" on the mainyard. The chair had descended for another "whip"; but scarcely had its fair freight been lifted out of the boat alongside, than the unlucky parrot piped, "Let go!" The order being instantly obeyed, the unfortunate lady, instead of being comfortably seated on deck, as had been those who preceded her, was soused over head in the sea!