

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARATHON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

The steamship Marathon, from Liverpool at two o'clock, p. m. on the 8th, arrived at ten o'clock a. m.

Financial matters from the chief features of her news.

The action of the Bank of England on Monday was sudden and unexpected.

Consols fell $\frac{1}{2}$; Railroad securities considerably more; and Commerce generally was checked.

It is believed that the American news and the position of the Bank of France were the main incentives.

The Bank of France on Tuesday followed the example of the Bank of England, and advanced its rates from $\frac{5}{8}$ to 7 per cent.

There was no pressure for discount in London.

The weather in England continues most severe. Snow was still falling when the Marathon left.

The ship Saratoga, from Mobile for Liverpool, which put into Crookhaven on the 4th, ran ashore but after cutting away all her masts was got off.

The Daily News announces that the French Government offered to withdraw its ships from Gaeta provided the Sardinians discontinued firing till the 18th or 19th inst., after which it is understood the bombardment by sea may commence.

It is asserted that England will no longer propose to Austria the sale of Venetia.

One of the ministers in the Saxony Chamber asserted that all the Federal Governments were ready to act in accord with Prussia in the Danish question, and it necessary take the field.

A questionable report that eleven English and seven French gun-boats were wrecked in a hurricane in the Lido is prevalent, but the rumor is unconfirmed.

The correspondent of the Times says the English Government had sent a strong note to the French Government against occupying Syria for a longer period than was warranted by the treaty with the Porte.

The new iron-cased ships are ordered to be commenced at Toulon.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says that by the beginning of March France will possess an army of 140,000 men, ready to march in a few hours' notice, beside the Imperial Guard 40,000 strong, which are kept on a war footing. In addition, 400,000 men are under arms, unbrigaded, in the garrisons of the Empire.

LONDON MARKETS.
Breadstuffs firm at extreme prices. Sugar dull. Coffee firm. Rice firm. Tallow firm at 60s to 60s 3d.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE ARMY.

At the dinner at Romey, on Thursday to celebrate the prizes given to well-conducted laborers, Lord Palmerston presided, and in proposing the toast of Army, Navy, and Volunteers, alluded to the war in China to our friendly concert with France, and to the Volunteers. He said—

To dwell upon the merits and exploits of the army and navy of Great Britain would be nearly as great a waste of time and words as to endeavor to prove that the sun shines at noonday, because we all of us recollect instances of prowess performed by both of our services which rival anything that either in ancient or modern times has been recorded in history. But it is gratifying to know that their former valor and their former skill and enterprise have not been diminished in the present day. We have had recently, in those operations which we were compelled to undertake in China, an example of the most complete efficiency in every branch of the service, and not only of the most distinguished gallantry, but also of the most complete and rapid success. (Cheers.) There never was an expedition that was better appointed, better equipped, better supplied with everything that is necessary for carrying on war, and war at the opposite part of the globe—[cheers]—where, from difficulties of distance, difficulties of the means of transport, and difficulties peculiar to the nature of the country in which the operations were carried on, more allowance ought to be made, if any portion of the service had been found wanting in anything requisite for its complete efficiency. [Cheers.] We also have the satisfaction of knowing that they co-operated with the troops of our ally the Emperor of the French with the most perfect harmony, without a particle of jealousy, without an instance of difference—[hear, hear]—and that the co-operation of the two has been as perfect and complete as I trust the harmony between the two nations—of which it may be recognized as the symbol—may long continue to be. [Loud cheers.] The volunteer service is one which cannot appeal in the same way as the army and navy can to historical and traditional recollections; but if there is anything of which this nation ought to be proud, it is the volunteer movement which has taken place in the course, I may say, almost of the last twelve months. [Cheers.] I think there never was a more honorable act on the part of the people of any nation than this organization of our volunteer force. [Cheers.] It could not be surprising that at a moment like that which happened in the last great war with France—at a moment when an enemy was standing in great force upon the opposite side of a narrow channel—when invasion was daily threatened, when everything dear to a country and a nation was at stake—it could not be surprising that at a moment like that, three, four, or more hundred thousand men should have arrayed themselves in arms in defence of the threatened liberties and independence of their country. But in this instance the volunteer movement arose out of no such imminent danger, but out of a deep and reflect-

ing sense on the part of the people of this country that there might be an occasion for the services of such men. They felt that though we were at peace, though there was no immediate chance of any danger to the country, that still, nevertheless, there was wanting some additional force in support of the regular army and militia, and these men now, I believe, really amounting to something like 150,000 170,000 men of all professions, of all ranks, of all occupations, stood forth devoting their time, spending their own money, giving the energies of their mind to the acquirement of military tactics. I am glad to say that I heard, the other day, from that gallant officer, Colonel McMahon, who is appointed to inspect the force, that he was astonished at the proficiency already attained. He said he had already inspected about 40,000 who were perfectly fit to take the field, and 30,000 who in a short course of time would be equally fit to take part in line. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] We were told—it never has been said lately, but there was a time when we were told—that we were not a military nation—that we were a nation of shopkeepers—fit to look to one balance, but not fit to take the field as an organized force. We shall not, I think, hear that again from any quarter, except it be that we are a nation of shopkeepers in this sense of the word—that we are a nation, a great portion of whom are engaged in mercantile pursuits, and it is these shopkeepers who have arrayed themselves in arms ready to defend their country; and it is among these shopkeepers that we find men able to stand in the same line with the regular troops, and fit also to take the field if an enemy attacks them. [Loud cheers.] We cannot feel too proud of this demonstration of national energy, and I am sure you will join heartily in drinking the health of the volunteers, as well as of the army and navy. [Loud cheers.]

New Advertisements.

New Map of our Country—G. C. Tremaine.
Notice—William Trench, Senior.
Land for sale on Yonge Street.
Surrey County of York and Peel.
Gordon's Historical Panorama.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JAN. 25, 1861.

The 'Globe' and the Census.

It is said that a man possessed with hydrophobia will bite at anything that comes in his way. We think that if this sign is infallible, that the sooner the Hon. George is locked up the better for his friends, for he is always imagining mischief. Nothing is done right unless done by himself or friends; and even before a thing is done he announces that a gigantic fraud will be perpetrated, as he is now doing with the decennial census. He has been asserting for the past few years that Upper Canada has an enormous population over Lower Canada; and now that the value of his assertions will shortly be known, he must needs state that unless his statements are borne out to the letter, the wrong will be the fraudulent returns of Lower Canada. And he bases his remarks on the fact that the Lower Canadian Clergy have requested the people to give the full value of their farms, &c.; and he argues that this request is equivalent to enticing the Lower Canadians to make false returns. Now, such language ought to be condemned by all honest men. We believe that Upper Canada has a larger population than Lower Canada, and is entitled to representation accordingly; but we say it is a shame to throw mean suspicions on the integrity of the returns before there is the slightest grounds on which to base those suspicions; and none but an unprincipled man would adopt such a course. For ourselves, (as an enumerator) we will only add that we wish the Protestant Clergy had impressed upon Upper Canadians the necessity and importance of giving just returns, for it is extremely difficult to get many to value their property, stock, &c. at anything like its real value; for in spite of all that can be said, there is amongst many an idea that the taxes will be raised if their property is valued at a high figure. For ourselves, unless some very different reasons are given to the contrary, we doubt not but the census of Lower Canada will be taken as correctly as in Upper Canada.

Markham Council.

The above Council met at Size's Hotel, Unionville. The following gentlemen were declared elected, and after making the usual declaration, took their seats:

Ward No. 1—Jas. Bowman, Esq.
" 2—Robert Marsh, Esq.
" 3—A. Barker, Esq.
" 4—A. Fenwick, Esq.
" 5—W. Button, Esq.

SELECTING THE REEVE AND DEPUTY REEVE.

Mr. Bowman moved, seconded by Mr. Marsh, that W. Button, Esq., be appointed Reeve for the ensuing year.—Carried.

Mr. Button moved, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that R. Marsh, Esq.,

be appointed Deputy Reeve for the ensuing year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Marsh, that R. Corson, Esq., be appointed one of the Auditors to audit the accounts of this Municipality for the past year.—Carried.

The Reeve then appointed G. P. Dickson, Esq., as the other Auditor.

Moved by Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Marsh, that Mr. Henry Marr be appointed Assessor for the east-half of this Municipality.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Fenwick, that Mr. Milliken be appointed Assessor for the west-half of this Municipality.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned to Saturday, the 16th of February.

Vaughan Council.

The Vaughan Municipal Council met at the Town Hall at noon, on Monday, January 21, 1861. All the members present.

The Clerk having taken the chair, called the members to order. The several members having subscribed the declarations and qualifications required by the act, Mr. Wm. Cook moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that Mr. R. J. Arnold be elected Reeve.—Carried.

Mr. Arnold moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that Mr. Wm. Cook be elected Deputy Reeve.—Carried.

The Reeve and Deputy Reeve then subscribed the declarations and qualifications, as such.

The Reeve announced to the Council his appointment of Mr. Matthew Teedy, as Auditor.

Mr. Jeffrey moved, seconded by Mr. Howland, that Mr. John Mattress be appointed Auditor on behalf of the Township.

In amendment, Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Cook, that Mr. George Balmer be appointed Auditor.

The Reeve having put the amendment, declared the same lost, giving his vote in favor of the original motion appointing Mr. John Mattress.

Mr. Howland moved, seconded by Mr. Jeffrey, that the interest accruing from the Clergy Reserve Fund be divided amongst the several School Sections, and Union School Sections in the same manner and proportion as for the past year.—Carried.

Mr. Howland moved, seconded by Mr. Jeffrey, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to ascertain what Debentures can be purchased for, and on what terms, with the view of investing the Clergy Reserve Money now in the Treasurer's hands, and to refer the same to this Council at its next meeting.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned to the first Monday in March.

Whitechurch Council.

The above Council elect met at the Wellington Hotel, Aurora, on Monday, the 21st inst., at the hour of noon, viz.:—Messrs. John Ironside, Philip Macklem, George Harrison, John Randall, and Edward Wheeler, Esq., all of whom made and subscribed to the Declaration of Qualification, and of office, and took their seats.—The Clerk in the chair.

Mr. Wheeler moved, seconded by Mr. Harrison, that Mr. J. Ironside be Reeve for the current year.—Carried.

And after being duly qualified took the chair as such, thanking the Council for the confidence they manifested, and the honor they had again conferred upon him.

On motion of Mr. Randall, seconded by Mr. Macklem, Edward Wheeler, Esq., was elected Deputy Reeve, and was duly qualified as such.

When, on motion of Mr. Macklem, the Council adjourned one hour for dinner.

Council resumed business. Received and read an application for the office of Assessor for the sum of \$60.

The Reeve introduced and read a first time a By-law to appoint Auditors, Inspector and Assessor.

Council on Committee, Mr. Harrison in the chair. When the blanks were filled (the Reeve appointing Mr. L. B. Pearson one of the Auditors) and the Council, Mr. Wm. Brodie as the other—Mr. Seth Ashton, Inspector, and Mr. Edward Reynolds, Assessor.

The Committee rose and reported the By-law as amended. Report adopted.

Said By-law was read a third time in Council and passed.

Received and read, a communication from the Bureau of Agriculture respecting the class of emigrants, and the number required in the municipality, which was answered accordingly as in the opinion of the Council.

Received, a petition from the Trustees of School Section No. 7, desiring authority to borrow a sum of money to build a School House.

A resolution was passed granting the prayer of the petitioners, and notice given of a By-law to be

passed at the next meeting, in accordance with the petition, &c.

It was ordered to pass an additional sum of 25 cents per week to George Davis, for the support of Wm. Atkinson, a pauper, until the next meeting of Council.

And on motion of Mr. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Macklem, the Council adjourned to meet at Mr. Sangster's Inn, Stouffville, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

The Wesleyans in this place held their anniversary meeting last Tuesday evening. The Methodist Church was well filled. Amos Wright, Esq., M.P.P. occupied the chair. After the opening ceremonies, the Rev. H. Dean was called on. The Rev. gentleman, although over thirty years a minister, eleven of which was spent among the red men of our Canadian forests—showed by his earnest appeal, that he was not yet wearied in well doing, but still ready and willing to plead in the heathen's behalf. The deputation was then introduced by the chairman. The Rev. gentleman showed why a Christian people should be a liberal people, and the important effects which resulted from that liberality. The Rev. Spencer concluded in one of those spicy, well-directed, full of meaning speeches, for which he is so well known. At intervals the choir connected with the church sung very excellent and very appropriate pieces; one anthem in particular reflected credit upon themselves, and elicited great applause.—But if we may be allowed to advance our humble opinion, it would be that the best tune of the evening was that at the close, namely—collected and subscribed.

Agricultural Meeting.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Stouffville Branch Agricultural Society was held at H. Stapleton's Inn, Stouffville, on Saturday the 19th January, 1861. President—N. Button, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary and Treasurer's reports were read and adopted.

Moved by Thomas Shaw, senr., seconded by Thos. Kirby, that the said society hold a Spring fair this year.—Carried.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year: President—James Bugg; Vice President—Thos. Kirby; Secretary & Treasurer—Samuel Penton.

Directors—Messrs. Joseph Ferris, John Maxwell, John Kesse, Thos. Shaw, senr., Richard Knile, P. Bartholomew, Christian Lehman, Francis Pike, and Thomas Robinson.

Moved and seconded that the Directors meet at John Raymer's Inn, on Saturday the 23rd day of February next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.—Carried.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The third of a course of lectures in connection with this institute, will be delivered in Ambler's Hall on Tuesday evening next, at seven o'clock, by the Rev. E. H. Dewar, Incumbent of Thornhill. After the lecture the Office-bearers will be elected for the ensuing year.

GORDON'S PANORAMA.—This highly creditable work of art will be shown for the last time this evening at Ambler's Hall. The paintings are beautifully executed, and convey to the spectator a vivid realization of the various scenes represented. The explanations by the delineator are well and appropriately given; and our readers should feel no hesitation in paying Ambler's Hall a visit this evening (Friday) as the exhibition is no humbug, but will well repay them for their time and money. Mr. Corri's rendering of his eccentric pieces is a treat in itself of no ordinary description. The Pictures will be shown at half-past 4 to-day, (Friday) for schools and children, at 4d. a head; and, we understand, will be shown in Aurora on Saturday and Monday.

Correspondence.

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

The Richmond Hill Grammar School.

To the Editor of the York Herald

DEAR SIR,—As one deeply interested in the cause of education, you will permit me to offer a few remarks on the state of the Richmond Hill Grammar School, and also on the conduct of some towards the head of that institution. Having visited the school several times since Mr. Rodgers took charge, I have had an opportunity of judging of the condition of the school, and also of finding out the real causes of complaint against the present master. As regards the state of the school, I must say that it is everything that could be desired. True, the attendance is not so large as it was during the winter's term. Mr. Boyd taught. There are not so many young men attending now. The

cause of this can be easily shown. It is well known that when the commercial crisis came on, there was a great rush from almost every avenue of life, to the teaching profession. Hence our Grammar Schools were filled with young men, preparing themselves for that profession. Now this state of things has passed away. Teachers have become so numerous, and schools are so difficult to obtain, that young men have been compelled to turn their attention to other pursuits. Those who are endeavouring to show the unpopularity of Mr. Rodgers, by drawing attention to the attendance of young men during the different winters, must look for some other cause than that of unpopularity, for the change which has taken place. It is my firm opinion that Mr. Rodgers is a better teacher than any of his predecessors. Nature has endowed him in a high degree with the requisite qualifications for the successful management of a school. He brings great activity, zeal, and perseverance, to bear upon the duties of his position. He is not afraid that he will spoil his dignity, by stooping to explain, and illustrate simple, yet most important things to his pupils. Some Grammar School Master stand so high upon their dignity,—if dignity we may call it,—and surround themselves with such rigid austerity, that they are unapproachable by their pupils. These are not the kind of men we want; pupils must be led over the difficulties and obstacles they meet in their studies, by a gentle hand. It will greatly facilitate their progress, if the master explains and illustrates everything as they go along, instead of compelling them, from a false idea of teaching, to toil day after day at some knotty question, without giving them the necessary assistance. The master of every school is surrounded by difficulties and annoyances. The master of the Richmond Hill Grammar School is not free from these. I am sorry to know that there are some among us with souls so small, and principles so corrupt, as to allow their conduct to become inimical to their own true interests, merely to gratify a personal pique. Such conduct as this is to be deprecated. All sensible and intelligent men will set themselves against it. Let all the friends of education go to work unitedly, and sustain Mr. Rodgers in his position; and give him that support and assurance, so important to one in his situation, and I have no doubt but that the school will become highly prosperous.

Maple, Jan. 1861.

DELTA.

FROM THE SOUTH.

MILBURNVILLE, Ga., Jan. 21.—The Convention unanimously adopted the following:—

The lack of unanimity on the passage of the secession ordinance indicates a difference of opinion, not as to rights claimed, but as to the mode of redress; and it being desirable to give proper expression to the feeling of all, the Convention to sustain the action of the State, therefore,

Resolved, That all voting for or against the passage of the ordinance, will sign the same as a pledge of the unanimous determination of this Convention to sustain and defend the State in this course, without regard to individual approval or disapproval.

This was signed by all except twelve. Alex. H. Stephens, Judge Stephens, and Gov. Johnson, signed the ordinance. Grand demonstrations are taking place to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—The House yesterday, by a vote of 87 against 65, passed resolutions offered by Mr. Ewing, of Logan county, declaring that in view of the men and money tendered by several Northern States to the general Government, to coerce the Southern States, the people of Kentucky, uniting with their brethren of the South, will resist any invasion of their soil at all hazards, and to the last extremity.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 21.—The convention adjourned to-day. S. R. Mallory was appointed, and congruently Judge of Admiralty at Key West.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—Four hundred guns were fired in honor of secession, and the city is illuminated to-night. The bells are ringing, the military and firemen are parading, &c.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 21.—A battery of sixteen 32 pounders is being erected here, and a manufactory of cannon and shells is being established.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The Union petition in Boston has received nearly 14,000 signatures. A special committee will probably leave to-day, with the document, for Washington.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Jan. 22.—A cattle train on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, consisting of fourteen cars, last night broke through a bridge between Bellows Falls and Cheshireville. Five cars went through, killing 50 sheep and 4 cattle. No injury was sustained by the men on the train.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

FORT KEARNEY, Jan. 22.—The thermometer yesterday stood at 14° below zero.

Advices from Denver are to the 19th instant. A quartz mill has been commenced on Cedar Creek to run 100 stamps. Lumber & Co's six stamp mills at Goldfield Diggins took out, in a few days, over two months, \$11,526 94. One shoveler on the same lead, in seventeen days, took out \$2,236. The times are said to be improving in the mines.

FROM NEW YORK.—NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Thirty cases of muskets, containing two dozen each, and a considerable quantity of ball and powder, were seized by the police on board the steamer Montebello, when about leaving this afternoon for Savannah. Fifty United States troops were brought to Fort Hamilton from West Point to-day.

A son of Abraham Lincoln, President-elect, visited the Brooks' Board to-day.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.—CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, says Mr. Kellogg, from the southern district in this State, arrived at Springfield yesterday. Kellogg assigns to his mission three objects. One, that he has come to urge upon Mr. Lincoln his immediate departure for Washington; another, that he is commissioned by the Republican delegation in Congress to present to this Legislature the necessity of endorsing the border State resolutions; another, that he has come to join in an effort to prevent Mr. Judd's appointment in the Cabinet. Horace Greeley, Governor Banks, and Mr. Gates, are expected this week.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—INDEPENDENCE, Jan. 22.—The New Mexico mail, with dates to the 31st December, arrived this evening, bringing all the mails back. About 18 days ago, Major Crittenden with his command from Fort Union, came across a band of Kiowa Indians, near Simon Springs, and a battle ensued. Fifty Indians were killed, and amongst them their notorious Chief Sautauk. They burnt up 100 lodges and took all their ponies, provisions, &c. None of Crittenden's command were even wounded.

Weather pleasant to Council Grove; from there snow very deep.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The following gentlemen compose the committee to bear the Union petition from Boston to Washington:—Hon. Edward Everett, chairman; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, ex-Chief Justice; Lemuel Shaw, Hon. Edwin E. Tobey, Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, and Hon. Charles Woodbury. The committee starts to-morrow.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Jan. 22.—The Senate to-day passed a bill to repeal the Personal Liberty law by 21 against 9. In the House the subject was warmly discussed and postponed till Thursday.

A MAN KILLED BY A LION AT ASTLEY'S THEATRE.

(From the London Times, Jan. 8.)

Yesterday morning an alarming circumstance occurred at Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, owing to the escape of the whole of the lions, the property of Mr. Crockett, from their den, which occupied a place very near the stage. At about a quarter before eight the man who usually attend to cart away the manure were started by the loud roaring of the lions, but as they had on former occasions heard somewhat similar sounds they proceeded with their work as usual. The noise, however, did not subside, but on the contrary increased, and in a few minutes the men were horror-struck at beholding one of the lions struggling with a man named Jarvey, a yard helper in the establishment. Mr. Crockett's animal keeper was instantly sent for, and arrived in a very few minutes, but he not having the power over the infuriated beasts that Mr. Crockett had, immediately sent for the gentleman. On the arrival of Mr. Crockett he rushed on to the stage, where the lion was running about with the unfortunate man in his mouth, to all appearance quite dead.

Mr. Crockett instantly seized a stable folk, and dealt the lion a heavy blow on the side of the head, which caused it to let the man go; but instead of running away, he turned round and seemed inclined to spring upon his master. Another powerful blow, however, made the enraged animal turn and run away. Medical aid was immediately brought for poor Jarvey, but on the arrival of the surgeon life was extinct. After the body of Jarvey had been removed Mr. Crockett went in search of the three lions which were now roaming about the theatre. One was seen running about at a remote corner of the stage, another was in the arena, and the other was not to be seen. The lioness was the first that was attempted to be secured, but this was a work of extreme danger and difficulty, as the assistants were all afraid of even approaching the beast. On seeing Mr. Crockett the lioness made a dash through the pit saloon, whence she rushed up the box staircase and entered one of the private boxes, and took up a most threatening attitude.

Nothing daunted Mr. Crockett entered the box, placed a leather collar round her neck, and having secured her head, she was hauled out of the place by ropes and finally placed in security. From the private box Mr. Crockett saw another of the animals playing on the stage with a quantity of ribbons and stage properties and with comparatively little difficulty it was placed in the cage, and after a few minutes' search the third was recaptured. At half-past seven yesterday morning the watchman of the theatre, who is on duty all night, left, at which hour, he says, all was perfectly quiet, and sale. In consequence of the large lion being unwell it had been parted from its companions, and it is supposed that in endeavouring to join it one of the three lions is the other compartment of the cage, must have broken down the partition and thus displaced the iron bars.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.—The late information which has reached us respecting the composition of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, indicates that the various departments will probably be filled about as follows:—
STATE.—William H. Seward of New York.
TREASURY.—Salmon P. Chase of Ohio.
ATTY GEN.—Edward Bates of Missouri.
WAR.—Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania.
NAVY.—Robert E. Scott of Virginia.
FOREIGN.—Wm. A. Graham of North Carolina.
P.M.G.—Giles W. Wells of Connecticut.
—N. Y. Tribune.

GARIBOLDI IN DANGER.—A proposal to invite Garibaldi to visit England has been abandoned, although his well-wishers would be glad for him to be in security there; since they consider his position in the Isle of Capri to be full of danger, either from assassination or some high-handed act on the part of his Austrian and other enemies.

INTERESTING NEWS ABOUT SEBASTOPOL.

The Eastern Courier Herald announces the arrival at Hull, of the Anzonia, Capt. Cawthorne, from Balaklava, laden with guns and bones. Capt. Cawthorne arrived at Balaklava on the second of August, and left that port on the second of Sept., and from him we learn [says the Herald] that, having been over Calicut's hill, he was surprised at the high state of preservation which the grave-yard was in, all being neat and in order, flowers also of various kinds being seen over the graves in every direction. Mr. Cawthorne visited many of the graveyards about Inkermann and Balaklava, and having previously heard of the reports of churchyard desecration, he was astonished to see the beautiful order in which the graveyards were kept. On entering the graveyard in which lie the remains of Captain Hadley Vickers, Mr. Cawthorne's attention was attracted to the grave of that gallant officer, which occupies the most conspicuous position in the place. The head-stone was in no way disfigured, and the grave altogether presented as neat an appearance as is seen in our own cemeteries. Mr. Cawthorne expressed the same opinion generally in respect to all the graveyards which he had visited. Colonel Gowan, a gentleman in every respect, as high in the estimation of both the Russian and American Governments, along with Captain Nichols and Mr. France, the owner of the "Anzonia," a native of Leeds, in Yorkshire, but residing and carrying on his business as a merchant at Odessa, are the parties who have the charge of the graveyards, and as Colonel Gowan has been several times complimented by the English press for his interested attention to the graves of the English who fell in the Crimean campaign, it is quite evident that under his and his colleagues' management, no anxiety need be felt as to the preservation of the graves of England's brave sons, who so nobly died in their country's cause. Sebastopol still yet bears the traces of the memorable campaign; ruthless houses are to be seen in every direction, the population is slightly on the increase. The only building which as yet has been restored by the Russian Government, is the admiralty building, which was only slightly damaged, the once fine hospital being left in a state of complete ruin, only tenanted by a few Jews, who earn their living by going over the battlefield, digging up old iron and lead which they sell, and upon which they have to pay a small percentage to the Russian Government. Of the renowned Malakof and Redan towers, nothing now remains but shattered mounds, in which he entombed several guns, dislodged by the allies, and where they are occasionally seen half a dozen men engaged dismantling the old cannon, and there are in the trenches, or surrounding earthworks, as in a few places, which no person dare touch for fear of the havoc an explosion of one of them would cause, and there is a likelihood of their remaining there for some time yet. Captain Cawthorne was unknowningly to pick a live shell up to bring home as a trophy, but was only too glad to leave it on being told by a friend that if touched it would explode. The population of Sebastopol and immediately adjacent is between 2,000 and 3,000. Colonel Gowan is proceeding with his contract to raise the sunken vessels in the harbor, which he has now rendered perfectly navigable. He employs daily about 200 men, who, with his clerks, &c., occupy the naval arsenal, which was rendered in a ruinous condition by the operations connected with the raising of the sunken ships, &c., are on a large scale, and it is supposed will occupy two years before the harbor is totally cleared. During Captain Cawthorne's stay at Sebastopol one of the largest of the Russian ships was raised, and a considerable portion of the iron which he has brought home was got up from the sunken ships. Between 500 and 600 men, Russian and Circassian laborers, are daily employed in the harbor, and the work is now in course of construction and the maintenance of Mr. Muir, who has the contract under the Russian Government for the construction of the ships, but they are being made under the direction of an Edinburgh firm.

An immense meeting of the working classes of Louisville was held lately in favor of the Union. The chairman announced the receipt of the letters from the friends of the Union, Penn., Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, which being loudly called for, were read, and received with loud applause. From the general tenor of the letters, recording officially the desires and action of the workmen in these several cities in their late protest of non-resistance, it would seem that the movement is rapidly spreading throughout the Union, and that the co-operation of the working classes may be certainly calculated upon in any just and fair settlement of the present difficulties. Upon the reading of the resolutions a vote of 100 to 10 was taken, the house sent up cheer after cheer, in approbation. When the secretary concluded, cheer after cheer was given for the workmen of the Queen City.

WORKING OF THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.—The following, says the Standard, is a very unfavourable result of the treaty of commerce with England: An extensive innkeeper in Paris lately purchased 6,000 cases of English black tin at 52s. 50c., the 1000 cases, and he is now re-exporting it to England in order to make up the difference of the price. He has calculated that the lower rate of wages paid in French workmen, as compared with that of the English, will more than compensate for the expense of carriage and duty (8s. 50. per 50 kilos). The French black tin manufacturers have now reduced their prices from 70s. to 52s. 50c.

FIRE.—About noon last Monday, smoke was discovered issuing from the City of London and Chair Factory of Mr. George Kraiz, of this place. The doors of the building were locked, Mr. Kraiz being absent at the time, hence some delay ensued, discussing the propriety of breaking it open. This being done, the air thus admitted gave such impulse to the fire, that in a few moments the whole building was enveloped in a sheet of flame, which prevented either tools or furniture—of which he had an enormous stock on hand—being saved. The loss will be about \$700,000. No insurance.

The building belonged to Mr. McNab, formerly used by him as a General Store, and was the first put up in Durham for that purpose.

When the fire commenced it was feared, the whole block would be destroyed, as this wind was blowing from the south; but it fortunately changed to the south-east immediately afterwards. In consequence of this apprehension, a number of persons entered Mr. Fletcher's store and commenced killing down the counters, and dragging the goods into the street, while another party were in the dwelling apartments on the second story, throwing furniture and furniture of every description into the street, rendering them almost worthless.

At the time the alarm of fire was given Mr. Fletcher was sealing three letters, containing respectively \$60, \$50 and \$50, which he threw hastily into a drawer in the counter and which was immediately afterwards dragged into the street. One of the letters contained \$50, and was found, but the two others