

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORWEGIAN.

PORTLAND, March 4. From Liverpool, 20th; Londonderry, 21st—arrived this morning. The Eurypa from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th. The City of Washington and City of Glasgow, from N. York, arrived on the 20th. The general political news possesses no striking features of interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary proceedings of the 19th were unimportant. The Irish Times says that Sir Robert Peel is reported to have said in response to some enquiries relative to the Galway line, that which that Company was prepared to perform its part of the contract, the Government would be ready to perform theirs.

The Monitor says the Government of the Emperor has requested information at Rome respecting the pastoral letter con- voking all the Bishops at Rome for the canonization of martyrs, the letter having been previously communicated to the Government.

Cardinal Antonelli replied "that the invitation was simply a friendly one, and not obligatory in character, only intended to give weight to the religious ceremony. On this reply, the French Government expressed the wish that the Bishops should not leave their dioceses, and must not ask permission to quit the empire, except when serious diocesan interests should call them to Rome.

The new Italian loan was announced at London on the 19th inst. Baron Ricasoli stated in Parliament that the Government had no intention to send ships to reinforce the Mexican expedition, but merely considered it advisable to send a few frigates to the colonies to protect Italian subjects.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21. It is reported that insurers are daily effected on ships and their cargoes to run the blockade of the Southern ports. The highest premium paid is 15 guineas, and the ships are entitled to select any port. Nearly all the insured are steamers of 1,500 tons.

The telegraph from the Red Sea to London is now open. The iron-plated frigate Warrior is ordered from Gibraltar to Portsmouth.

MADRID, Feb. 20. The Journal Espana demands a monarchy for Peru by universal suffrage.

ROME, Feb. 20. The police have made many arrests. The proclamation of the National Committee has been secretly posted up here. It is believed that Napoleon has given an assurance to the Pope that the French troops will not leave Rome.

BERLIN, Feb. 20. The division between Prussia and Austria is continually widening. The agitation in Germany is increasing.

VIENNA, Feb. 21. The Archduke Maximilian, it is rumored, will leave for Paris and London towards the end of February.

PARIS, Feb. 21. It is believed that the speech of Prince Napoleon on the address of the Senate will express the real policy of Napoleon on the Italian question.

The following is a summary of news taken out by the City of New York:— The Tuscarora left Gibraltar on the 13th instant for the Spanish waters of Algeria. She had been waiting the Scepter, which still remained at Gibraltar unable to procure coal.

In the House of Commons on the 17th February—the supplementary estimates for the naval and military expenditure on the Trent affair, amounting in all to £273,000, were moved and ultimately agreed to.

In the debate on the subject, Mr. Bright strongly denounced the policy of the Government. He said the money had been worse than thrown away. The threatened menaces were quite uncalled for. Earl Russell's first despatch, he said had more the appearance of declaration of war than a courteous demand for a just object which America could not fail to accede. He refuted the idea that the American Government was influenced by a mob, and argued that the interests of England was so bound up with America, that it was in every respect unadvisable to inflict a sting that might take centuries to remove.

Mr. Baxter endorsed the tone of the Government, but condemned the tone of the press. Lord Palmerston defended the Ministers, and said that Mr. Bright's opinions were confined to himself. He contended that there was every reason to justify England in backing up her demands in the manner she did, as the course of the American Government clearly showed that they did not at an earlier stage of the affair regard the act as one ought to disavow. There were doubts whether England's demands would be complied with, and certainly the people were not prepared to submit to a refusal. He pointed to the eulogies that were showered upon Capt. Wilkes, and said that the British Government with these facts before them would have deserved censure if they had not taken the steps they did.

Breadstuffs dull; Provisions steady. Consols closed, 20th, at 92 1/2 a 93 for money.

A FIGURATIVE POLICEMAN.—It is said that the other day, at the Bow Street Police Station, an officer was giving evidence against a woman accused of robbing a pawnbroker, and assured the magistrate that, on his telling the prisoner the charge on which he had taken her, she turned away from him, and swallowed a bed-tick, a pair of stays, two brass candlesticks, a smoothing-iron, and a bellows! Magistrate.—Nonsense! Have you lost your senses? Constable.—Your worship, 'tis the tickets for them, I mean, she swallowed 'em.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Table with columns: Time Table takes effect Monday, Dec. 16, '61. Moving North. Leave Toronto, Richmond Hill, King, Aurora, Newmarket, Holland Landing, Bradford. Express, Mail, 7:20 a.m., 8:24 a.m., 8:38 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 9:15 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 9:42 a.m.

Table with columns: Moving South. Leave Collingwood, Bradford, Holland Landing, Newmarket, King, Richmond Hill, Thornhill, Arrive at Toronto. 9:30 p.m., 5:55 p.m., 6:15 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 7:15 p.m., 7:28 p.m., 8:30 p.m.

MAILS

Richmond Hill P.O. to Railway station. Morning mail for Toronto closed at 7:00 a.m. Railway Post Office going north, 7:00 a.m. Evening mail for Toronto closed at 5:30 p.m.

New Advertisements.

Blacksmith's Shop to Rent—S. Sanderson House and Lot for Sale. Drugs and Groceries—R. H. Hall, British Columbia—Geo. Simson. Land for Sale—J. Fogg. Card—W. Hodge, Senr.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, MAR. 7, 1862.

POLITICS IN THE COUNCIL.

SOME of the proceedings of the Counties Council at its last session will no doubt strike many as somewhat extraordinary in their character. While a goodly proportion of the members appear to have a just conception of the extent of their duties, and are disposed to discharge them faithfully and honestly; others have evidently overlooked their legitimate functions and attempted to encroach upon those assigned to others. Mr. Wallis appears to be of the latter class. He expresses himself entirely opposed to the introduction of politics into the deliberations of the Council, and at the same time proposes to petition Parliament on three of the most important political topics of the day. The question of assuming the debts of the municipalities; aid to the Grand Trunk Railroad, and a deficiency in the Revenue, have been the subjects of warm discussion between the two political parties of the Province; and the proposal by Mr. Wallis to argue their merits in the Council was exceedingly ill-advised. The Council did vote to let it down as it should have done, and a precedent has been established, which, if copied in future, must be productive of great evil. What will be the natural result of mixing up party politics with the local business of the County? Our Municipal Elections will be carried by party influence; our township and county officers will be filled by partisans, and in fact all our local matters will be viewed in the light of party politics. The Council will become an engine for the manufacture of political capital, and consequently its sittings will be wasted in squabbling over matters, with which, as a corporate body, it has nothing whatever to do. We trust, however, that the good sense of the people will prevent the continuance of the practice here initiated.

The reason assigned by Mr. Tyrell for desiring an expression of opinion on one of the subjects above mentioned is quite untenable, and must have been uttered without due reflection. As to other matters, he is reported to have said, 'he did not see why they should not give an expression of opinion against granting further aid to the Grand Trunk. They were all free enough to express such an opinion at their own firesides, and he did not see why they should not do so with equal freedom as a public body.'

The cases are entirely different. We may express very strongly our opinions on various subjects in private, which it would be highly improper to promulgate in public. In private, Mr. Tyrell expresses his own views only; in public he is supposed to express the views of others. He has a perfect right, as a private individual, to discuss the merits of the various measures of the present government; and he may decide that these measures are right or wrong according to his own peculiar political creed; but it certainly does not follow that he would be equally free, as a municipal Councillor, to vote confidence or non-confidence in the ministry. It would be just as much in place for a Board of School Trustees to ask the Council to grant no money for the construction of a bridge in one locality, or the levelling of a hill in another, as for the Council to tender advice to the Legislature with reference to the Grand Trunk, or any other political question affecting the entire Province.

When a man is selected to fill any office in the gift of the public,

it is supposed to be on account of his peculiar fitness to discharge its duties efficiently. Few possess such a versatility of talent as to fit them equally well for a variety of employments. An individual who would make a good School Trustee, might not be equally well fitted to transact Council business; and another might be an excellent Councillor, and still be quite incompetent to represent a constituency in Parliament.

The members of the Counties' Council have been chosen on account of their supposed knowledge of county business, and not because they happened to be Clear Grips, or the opposite; and any expression of their opinions on political matters merely exhibits their own individual views, and not those of their constituents.

Possibly Mr. Wallis and others, who have attempted to introduce politics into the Council, may be eminently qualified to legislate for the Province; and county business may be altogether too restricted for the proper exercise of their exalted talents. They may be veritable Solons, to whom nothing is wanting but the opportunity, in order to render themselves famous. There may be a vast amount of unappreciated genius slumbering beneath the folds of their patriarchal garments. But with all due deference, we submit that they would better discharge their duties by excluding party politics from their deliberations, and by recollecting that they are not members of Parliament.—Ne sutor supra crepidam.

Under ordinary circumstances one would expect that the parliamentary representatives of these Counties would be fully competent to attend to our interests in the Legislature. But it appears to be the opinion of the majority of the Council that this is not the case; and that it devolves upon them to instruct these representatives in their duties. If the people have made an injudicious choice, they have themselves to blame. If they have elected incompetent men, who are incapable of dealing with the financial affairs of the country, it is certainly out of place for the Council to attempt to compensate for their deficiencies, by legislating for them.

Vaughan Council.

The Municipal Council met at the Town Hall on Monday, March 3rd. Present—Messrs. Arnold, Cook, Brown and Jeffery.

The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. Mr. Henry Buttery applied for permission to have a License to keep his Tavern open for two months, being the remainder of his lease of the premises.

Mr. Jeffery moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that in consequence of Mr. Buttery's lease of the Tavern kept by him at Mudville in this township, expiring about two months hence, the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to issue to the said Henry Buttery, a license to keep Tavern on the said premises for a period of two months from the 1st of March, 1862.—Carried.

Mr. Jeffery moved, seconded by Mr. Cook, that the Clerk be, and he is hereby authorized to have the Township Accounts for the year 1861 printed, in pamphlet form, and that 250 copies be struck off, to be equally divided amongst the five Councillors for distribution.—Carried.

The following accounts were passed:— John Nelson, for quarter's support of Orphan Child, \$13 00 J. K. E. for quarter's support of Orphan Child, 13 00 In Ward No. 5, James Davies, 4 83

The By-law appointing Mr. James M. Lawrence Assessor for the current year, and Mr. Joseph Orr, Collector, was then passed. By-law No. 130, regulating and fixing salaries for the current year, was then passed.

The Council then adjourned to the 14th day of April, when they will meet at Mr. Thos. Buttery's Tavern, near the Thornhill Railway Station at 11 a.m.

ROTHSAY.—The congregation in communion with the Canada Presbyterian Church, have given a call to the Rev. Robert Rodgers to be their pastor. The Rev. Mr. McMechan preached and moderated in the call. The Presbytery of Guelph will meet in Knox's Church, Guelph, on Tuesday 4th, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving and considering the call.—Guelph Advertiser.

County Officers.

The following are the officers elected for the East Riding of the County of York, for 1862:

- W. M. Button, County Master. W. Mitchell, Deputy do. J. Malcolm, Treasurer. George Feeley, Secretary. H. R. Wales, Proxy.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—This admirable standard, a reprint of L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., New York, for February, has arrived.—Its contents are, as usual, first-rate, including 'Caxtonian, a Series of Essays on Life, Literature, and Manners,' 'Physicians and Quacks,' 'The Defence of Canada,' besides a large amount of other reading.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The American edition of this Quarterly for January, is to hand. Its contents are on various subjects; but it contains an able article on 'Belligerents and Neutrals.' It is published in New York by the above firm.

(To the Editor of the York Herald.)

S. R.—Would you favor us by inserting the following resolution, adopted by the Officers and Members of the Richmond Hill Temple, I. O. of G. T., on Wednesday, March 5, 1862:

Resolved.—That in view of the late afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, through which our respected brother, Amos Wright, Esq. M. P., has been called to pass, the Officers and Members of this Temple do, and do hereby tender to him our sincere expressions of condolence and sympathy in the irreparable loss which he has so recently sustained by the decease of his loved, and much lamented partner. With these expressions of condolence and sympathy, we unite our earnest prayers that he may be comforted and sustained under his present heavy bereavement by the gracious assistance of Almighty God.

Signed, on behalf of the Temple, BENJAMIN DAVIDSON, Senr.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK—THREE CARS BURNED.

Yesterday morning between five and six o'clock, a very singular accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway near Port Union Station. It appears that a Conductor of one of the down trains left a second class car standing on the switch a short distance west of the station. He states that he put down the brakes and blocked the wheels. Be that as it may, the car was driven by the high wind yesterday morning down the switch and partly on to the main track without being observed. On the previous evening about half-past seven o'clock, a special train left Kingston composed of the Directors' car, a sleeping car, a first class car, a second class car and a baggage and post office car. Everything went well, and the train passed Port Union Station in safety, and was proceeding at a rapid rate on its way westward, about half past five o'clock when the engine came in collision with the empty second class car, which was standing partly on the main track. A loud crash was heard, which suddenly awakened up the passengers from their slumbers. The engine and tender were thrown off the track and down a steep embankment, but fortunately the coupling-pin between the tender and baggage car snapped, and though the cars ran along a short distance until they were thrown off the track, they did not follow the engine and tender down the embankment. As might have been expected, the passengers rushed out to ascertain the amount of damage done, with the expectation that they would hear that the engineer and fireman had been killed or seriously wounded. Their astonishment may be imagined when it was ascertained that although both engine and tender had rolled completely over in going down the embankment, the fireman had escaped without injury, while the engineer had only a few scratches on his nose. Their escape was miraculous. While the passengers were standing gazing on the scene, the engine and tender being a total wreck, an alarm was raised that the boiler might burst, and a stampede to get out of reach was the result. At this time the car which had been the cause of the accident caught fire from the engine furnace. At the time the fire was high, and the burning embers were carried to the Directors' car in rear of the train, and it was speedily in a blaze. The occupants, Hon. John Ross, President of the road, and Hon. J. C. Morrison, Solicitor General, were successful in getting out of their baggage. The flames communicated rapidly with the sleeping car and first-class car, and all were completely destroyed. Two women proceeding to the west lost several articles of value which they had taken into the car with them, but a subscription was made among the other passengers, and they went on their way rejoicing. Mr. McKenzie, Locomotive Superintendent, was on the train, and exerted himself in a praiseworthy manner. A telegraph despatch was sent to Toronto, and a train came down in the forenoon to the assistance of the beleaguered passengers. The morning was bitterly cold, but through the activity of Detective Smith, of the Grand Trunk, the passengers were taken to the Port Union Hotel, where a warm breakfast was provided for all at the expense of the Company. The passengers arrived in Toronto about noon.—Globe.

SUICIDE AT GUELPH.—On Friday morning last, a man named William Harrison committed suicide at Guelph. The Mercury gives the following particulars:—'He got up as usual and took his breakfast with Mr. King's family. Mr. King left him to go to work, observing nothing wrong in his appearance or manner. The deceased shortly left the house and went out to the back of the house, where he remained such a length of time as to cause some anxiety to Mrs. King. She shortly after sent her son out to ascertain the cause of his long absence in such a place, and on the boy proceeding to the house discovered him on his knees with his head resting on the seat. On examination it was found that he had inflicted a terrible cut on the left side of the neck, severing all the large veins before reaching the windpipe.'

Mr. W. C. A. Crawford, of North Oxford, within a few weeks has lost four children by putrid sore throat.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

St. Louis, March 3.

The Memphis Appeal of the 28th has the following:— We have information from Nashville up to noon of Wednesday. General Buell and Com. Fouts, arrived and occupied the place. The United States flag was raised over the dome of the capitol and floats there now. But one Federal flag was exhibited, and that from the shop of a Yankee jeweler, who had long been suspected of disloyalty. The feeling in Nashville is strongly Southern. A deep gloom seemed to cover the community. Citizens avoid intercourse of any kind with the invaders.

Two British flags have been raised by the property holders, thus evincing their intention to claim the protection of that government. The sick are being removed from Columbus. We are pleased to learn that General Beauregard is making prompt and energetic preparations for the attack which now seems so imminent on Columbus. The reported capture of B. R. Johnson, at Fort Donelson is incorrect. He arrived at Nashville on Saturday, having escaped from the hands of the enemy.

Both Houses of the Tennessee Legislature met on the 26th, and adjourned without a quorum.

Considering the President's message, the Appeal says, it is free to confess the terror of his past policy, and the extent of the disasters which have followed from it, we think the war will soon be made on the advancing columns of the enemy; that we will attack, pursue, and destroy instead of being attacked, pursued and destroyed. The spade will be dropped and the bayonet resumed. In other words, the policy of the Fabian Davis will yield to that of the Napoleonic Beauregard.—In view of these facts, we can see little morning through the dark clouds that at present environ us, which will burst forth in less than 60 days in full resplendent lustre.

CHICAGO, March 3.

A special to the Tribune, dated Cairo, 3rd says, the steamer Izetta, from the Tennessee river, yesterday reports that the gunboat Tyler and Lexington, accompanied by the transport Zetta were approaching Pittsburg, eight miles above Savannah, Tennessee river, they were fired upon by a battery located on a bluff overlooking the river. The gunboats replied for half an hour with shot and shell. At the expiration of that time the battery was silenced, and a force of 80 marines and infantry landed and burned one house and visited one of the confederate camps. We were attacked again by a large force of rebels and compelled to return to our boats. Our loss was one killed and three missing.

The officers report the existence of a strong Union feeling in that vicinity. At the election at Savannah, for Sheriff on Saturday, the Union ticket received 320 votes, and the secession but 45 votes.

BALTIMORE, March 5.

A letter from Fort Monro, published in the American of this evening, says that yesterday's Richmond Dispatch announces that the steamer Nashville came direct from Southampton to the North Carolina coast, and approached the blockading vessel almost within hailing distance, and then passing her, raising the rebel flag, and moved directly towards Fort Mason. The blockading vessel immediately discovered the deception and started in pursuit of the Nashville, following her until within range of the guns of Fort Mason.

Several shots were fired at the Nashville, but she reports that nobody was hurt. She claims to have brought into Wilmington a valuable cargo of bank note and printing paper.

The Richmond Dispatch calls attention to the mysterious writing on the wall, in deating that Union conspirators are at work. Among these writings are the following:— Attention Union men. Watch and wait! The Union for ever. The day is dawning—the hour of deliverance approaches.

It was these significant announcements that caused the arrest of John Minor Botis and several other supposed citizens of wealth, character and position, and the proclamation of martial law.

The Richmond Dispatch urges summary measures for checking the progress of treason, and advocates the arrest and execution of the conspirators.

It was thought that Col. Corcoran and Col. Wilcox would be now held as hostages for Buckner and Tighman, but this was merely rumored.

Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox and other Federal prisoners have reached Richmond. There was a great panic at Richmond, which was caused by the recent defeats of the rebels. The leading rebels exhibited the greatest trepidation.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28.

The Confederacy this morning states that General Bushrode Johnson escaped from Fort Donelson, and reached Murfreesboro' on last Sunday.

Heavy rains have recently fallen, and the roads from Nashville are greatly damaged. Richmond papers publish general Order No. 9, dated Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, March 1, wherein Jeff. Davis proclaims martial law over Richmond and the adjoining country for the next 10 miles. Brigadier Gen. Winter is charged with the execution of the proclamation.

All distillation of spirituous liquors and their sale is forbidden, on account of the demoralization of the army and the prevailing disorder.

LORD BROUGHAM'S HAT. The learned ex-Chancellor is said to be highly respected by the inhabitants of Cannes, but the lower orders cannot make out why so great a millionaire should persist in wearing a hat for which no one in his proper senses would give a couple of centimes.

THE CONVICT BROWN.—The last hours of the unhappy man are approaching, and yet he adheres to the statement that he is entirely innocent of the murder for which he is condemned to death. He appears calm and resigned to his fate. His physical condition is improving and is certainly much better than when he was last incarcerated. His spiritual wants are constantly ministered to by the Rev. Mr. Boddy, Rev. Mr. Fish and other clergymen, with whom he is always willing to engage in prayer. A petition has been forwarded to his Excellency the Governor General praying for the commutation of Brown's sentence to imprisonment for life in the Provincial Penitentiary. It has been signed by a number of our citizens. What effect it will have remains to be seen. If the sentence be not mitigated the execution will take place on Monday morning next at the jail.—Globe.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK, WESTERN DIVISION.—Coroner Boutbee of Berlin, held an inquest on Saturday, at Hamburg, on the body of a man named Brown, a track section foreman on the Grand Trunk Railway, Western Division, who was killed in a snow drift, between Baden and Hamburg, on the previous day. It appears that at the time the unfortunate man met his death, he was busily engaged in assisting to get a train through the drift, and had been shovelling the snow close to the engine. The engineer gave the signal that he was about to move the engine ahead and Brown attempted to ascend the bank of snow. In doing so, he slipped his footing and falling backwards was crushed between the steps of the engine and the track. Some delay was caused in getting him extricated, but he had sustained such injuries that he soon after expired. The jury at the inquest returned a verdict of 'Accidental Death.'

BOBBERY OF \$380.—A young man from the country yesterday informed the police that on the previous evening, while on a 'snee' in the city, he had been robbed of a sum of money amounting to about \$380. He was unable to state where the money was taken from him, but thought it was in some house on Richmond street. Sergeant major McDowell, although hopeless of recovering the money for the vague remembrance the young man had of his movements, accompanied him in search of it. They went to a number of taverns and other places where the officer found the man had been the night before, but in none of them could he find any trace of the missing property. It is extremely unlikely that it will ever be recovered.—Globe.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—THE POTATO.—A Scotch agriculturalist, residing in the county of Clack, has made a discovery, through a scientific process, by which potatoes can be grown, without fear of blight, and in any soil, at all seasons, and of the best description, in the short space of eight weeks; and according to his method of treating, the average market price per stone would not exceed 2d. This important information has been communicated to the Government, for which the inventor will obtain a Royal patent.

Good Cooking not Inconsistent with Piety.—'I've nothin' to say agin' her piety, my dear, but I know very well I shouldn't like her to cook my victuals. When a man comes in hungry an' tired, piety won't feed him, I reckon. I called in one day when she was delin' up Mr. Tuman's dinner, an' I could see the potatoes was as watery as water. It's right enough to be spiritual—'Pin an' enemy to that; but I like my potatoes mealy. I don't see as anybody 'ud go to heaven the sooner for not digestin' their dinner, providin' they don't die the sooner, as may say Mr. Foman will, poor dear man!'

Gen. Bushrod Johnson and staff captured at Fort Donelson, have broken their parole and escaped. They had the freedom of the camps on parole.

Among the prizes captured at Fort Donelson is a rifle said to be worth \$1,000, its breach being inlaid with the finest gold. It belonged to a Memphis hotel-keeper.

An opposition paper in Quebec publishes a table of the origin of the employees in the different Departments of the Government, as evidence that the Cabinet is ruled by British influences to the exclusion of French, by which it shows, that there are of British origin 187, and only 48 French Canadians employed in all the Departments.

The gold fever is raging in St. Catharines. The local papers state, that six or seven companies are organized to try their luck at Frazer River next spring. A number of young men in Aylmer and the townships around, influenced by the favorable accounts which have recently been brought from there, are packing up to seek their fortune in that region.

On Friday evening two tenements, situated on Spring street Hamilton, and belonging to Mr. McMahon, were destroyed by fire. They cost originally \$2,040. The Times learns that the buildings were insured in the Royal. By order of Col. Lord A. Russell, a detachment of the Rifle Brigade was sent to the scene of the fire, for the purpose of rendering assistance towards extinguishing it.

The total length of railways in the world is 69,733 miles. Their estimated cost is about \$5,887,200,000. Nearly one-half the length of lines belong to the United States, and one-fourth to Great Britain and colonies.

HEBAN has put a card in the American papers, offering himself as the first volunteer against England, and withdrawing his pugnatist challenges.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.—The Cologne Gazette states that out of the 10,000 houses in Berlin, there are only 31 which are completely free from mortgage.

The London Times of the 1st of January has an editorial on the financial condition of England, which ends thus: 'We can pay our way, and squeeze out enough surplus from time to time to allow ourselves the luxury of repealing a tax. But with war the expenditure will become terrific. The garrisoning of Canada is already an expensive business, and all our ordinary calculations must be soon thrown out if we have to run a race of expenditure with those quarrelsome Yankees.'

The largest room in the world is the great tobacco store at the London docks. It is said to cover six acres, and is under one roof.

MARRIED.

At Richmond Hill, on the 25th February, by the Rev. James Dick, Mr. Jonathan Baker, to Miss Elizabeth Ann, Cook, both of Whiteker.

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, March 6, 1862.

Flour.—Superfine sold at \$4 25, @ \$4 35; Fancy \$4 40 @ \$4 50; Extra \$4 50 @ \$4 60; Double Extra, \$5 15 @ \$5 25. Fall Wheat, —300 bushels was the extent of the supply which sold at the following prices. The prices paid for the best samples were from \$1 02 @ \$1 05, per bushel. Spring Wheat—1,300 bushels in market, which sold at from \$0 87 @ \$0 90 per bushel. Barley.—sold at from 55 @ 57c. Peas.—2700 bushels went off at 48 @ 50c per bushel. Oats.—at 37 @ 40c per bushel. Hay.—from \$12 @ \$16 per ton. Straw \$8 @ \$9 per ton. Apples \$2 @ \$4 per barrel. Eggs.—Fresh from wagons 18c @ 20c per doz. Potatoes.—Vary in price from 60 @ 75c. Butter.—Fresh in its first supply at from 17c @ 20c per lb. Beef—\$4 @ \$5 00 per 100 lb. Calves \$3 @ \$5 each. Lambs \$2 @ \$3. Sheep \$4 00 @ \$5 00 each. Tallow, \$6 per 100 lb. Timothy Seed—\$1 50 @ \$2 per bushel. Clover Seed—\$4 25 per bushel.

New Advertisements.

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP TO RENT.

FOR RENT, for a term of years, that large and commodious SHOP belonging to the Subscriber, situated in Richmond Hill. An extensive business may be carried on, as the stand has been well known for twenty-five years past. The STOCK and TOOLS will be had at a fair valuation. There is a good CAST-IRON PLATEFORM for binding, and a good well of Water on the premises. Possession may be had immediately. For particulars apply at the 'Herald' Office, or to S. SANDERSON, On the Premises. Richmond Hill, March 6, 1862. 171-1/2.

TO BE SOLD, 18 Acres of Cleared Land,

OR LOT NO 41, 1st Concession of Vaughan, WITH a comfortable convenient HOUSE, with BARN and SHEEP HOUSE, SHEDS, &c.; a good Orchard, Garden and Lawn. A never-failing Stream runs through the Property. Apply to JOHN FOGGIN, On the Premises. Vaughan, March 7, 1862. 171-1/2.

WM. HODGE, SENR., Wholesale and Retail, COPPERSMITH, BRAZER, TIN AND IRON PLATE WORKER

MANUFACTURES and sells every article in the above line, and has had the pleasure of supplying both the Navy and Army in England and out of England, before he touched the shores of America—takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public in general—not forgetting those Stone Pedlars who have so kindly patronized him—and any man whom we were in Partnership at Newmarket, and beg to state that he still continues to manufacture everything in his line, including Copperwork, Tinwork, &c. All work warranted and attended to with dispatch. Richmond Hill, March 6, 1862. 171-1/2.

BRITISH COLUMBIA !!

I HAVE received instructions from Mr. Geo. J. Swanson, to Sell by Public Auction, the whole of his Furniture, Stock and Effects, on Wednesday, March 12, 1862, at the Masonic Arms, Richmond Hill, The Furniture consists of Bar-room, Dining-room, Sitting-room, and Bed-room Furniture; Beds, Bedding, Crochery, Table Furniture, &c., &c., 3 Cutters, 1 Buggy, 3 sets of Single Harness, and a lot of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS 1 Ross Mare, 8 years old, by Valparaiso, dam Tipso, bred in F. E. Co., 1 Yearling Colt, by St. Lawrence, dam above; 2 Stone Pigs, 5 months old. Together with a lot of CORD WOOD! And a Piece of Standing Timber within half a mile of Richmond Hill.

Those who desire the attention of purchasers, as the Articles are all new and in good preservation. There will be NO RESERVE, as Mr. Swanson starts for British Columbia on the 1st of April. TERMS:—A sum under \$20, Cash; over that amount 10 Months credit by furnishing security satisfactory to the Auctioneer. 17 Lunch will be on the table at 11 o'clock—the sale will commence at TWELVE o'clock precisely. J. GORMLEY, Auctioneer. Richmond Hill, March 6, 1862. 171-1/2.