M Teefy, Esq

The York Herald,

AURORA AND RICHMOND HILL ADVOCATE AND ADVERTISER.

ALEX. SCOTT, Proprietor. "*Let Sound Reason weigh more with us than Popular Opinion.*" TERMS: $1 50 In Advance.

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The York Herald

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

And despatched to Subscribers by the earliest mails, or other conveyance, when so desired

The YORK HERALD will always be found to contain the latest and most important Foreign and Provincial News and Markets, and the greatest care will be taken to render it acceptable to the man of business, and a valuable Family Newspaper.

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THE YORK HERALD

Book and Job Printing

ESTABLISMENT.

ORDERS for any of the undermentioned description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB WORK will be promptly attended to:—

BOOKS, FANCY BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, LARGE AND SMALL POSTERS, CIRCULARS, LAW FORMS, BILL HEADS, BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS, AND PAMPHLETS.

And every other kind of

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING!

done in the best style, at moderate rates.

Our assortment of JOB TYPE is entirely new and of the latest patterns. A large variety of new Fancy Type and Borders, for Cards, Circulars, &c. kept always on hand

Business Directory.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. HOSTETTER,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons England,
Opposite the Elgin Mills,
RICHMOND HILL.
May 1, 1861. 127-1yp

JOHN N. REID, M.D.,
COR. OF YONGE & COLBURNE STS.,
THORNHILL.

Consultations in the office on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8 to 10, a.m. ☞ All Consultations in the office, Cash.
Thornhill, April 9, '62. 176

ISAAC BOWMAN, M. D.,
Graduate of the University of Vic Coll. & Provincial Licentiate,
HAS settled (permanently) at THORNHILL, where he can be consulted at all times on the various branches of his profession except when absent on business.
Thornhill, May, 1862. 179 1

LAW CARDS.

M. TEEFY,
COMMISSIONER IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH
CONVEYANCER, AND
DIVISION COURT AGENT,
RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE.
AGREEMENTS, Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, &c., &c., drawn with attention and promptitude.
Richmond Hill, Aug 29. 144-tf.

A CARD.

W. C KEELE, Esq., of the City of Toronto, has opened an office in the Village of Aurora for the transaction of Common Law and Chancery Business, also, Conveyancing executed with correctness and despatch

Division Courts attended.

Wellington St. Aurora, & Queen St. Toronto
November 20, 1860. 104-1y

Charles C. Keller,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Office, in Victoria Buildings, over the *Chronicle* office Brock Street, Whitby.

Also a Branch Office in the village of Beaverton, Township of Thorah, and County of Ontario.

The Division Courts in Ontario, Richmond Hill, and Markham Village regularly attended.
Whitby, Nov. 22, 1860. 104-1y

JAMES BOULTON, Esq.
Barrister,
Law Office—Corner of Church and King Sts.
Toronto, March 8, 1861. 119-tf

EDWARD E. W. HURD,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Money advances procured on Eortgages,
No. 3, Jordan Street,
Toronto, December 13, 1860. 108-y

A. McNABB,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor, &c. King Street, East, [over Leader Office,]
Toronto, C.W.
Toronto, April, 12, 1861, 123-1y

William Grant,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Toronto. Office in the "Leader" Buildings, King Street.
Toronto, April 12, 1861. 123-1y

George Wilson,
(LATE FROM ENGLAND)
Masonic Arms Hotel,
RICHMOND HILL.

GOOD Accommodations and every attention shown to Travellers. Good Yards for Drove Cattle and Loose Boxes for Race Horses and Studs.

The best of Liquors and Cigars kept constantly on hand.

The Monthly Fair held on the Premises first Wednesday in each month.
Richmond Hill, April 8, 1862. 176

HOTEL CARDS.

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL
RICHARD NICHOLLS, Proprietor.

A LARGE HALL is connected with this Hotel for Assemblies, Balls, Concerts, Meetings, &c.

A STAGE leaves this Hotel every morning for Toronto, at 7 a.m.: returning, leaves Toronto at half-past 3.

☞ Good Stabling and a careful Hostler in waiting.
Richmond Hill, Nov. 7, 1861. 145-1ly.

White Hart Inn,
RICHMOND HILL.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has leased the above Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of first-class Liquors, &c. As this house possesses every accommodation Travellers can desire, those who wish to stay where they can find every comfort are respectfully invited to give him a call.
CORNELIUS VAN NOSTRAND.
Richmond Hill, Dec. 28, 1860. 108-1y

YONGE STREET HOTEL,
AURORA.

A GOOD supply of Wines and Liquors always on hand. Excellent Accommodation for Travellers, Farmers, and others. Cigars of all brands.
D. McLEOD, Proprietor.
Aurora, June 6, 1859. 25 1y

CLYDE HOTEL,
KING ST. EAST, NEAR THE MARKET SQUARE,
TORONTO, C.W.
JOHN MILLS, Proprietor.

Good Stabling attached and attentive Hostlers always in attendance.
Toronto, November 1861. 157-tf

James Massey,
(Late of the King's Head, London, Eng.)
No. 26 West Market Place,
TORONTO.

Every accommodation for Farmers and others attending Market Good Stabling.
☞ Dinner from 12 to 2 o'clock. 167

Hunter's Hotel.
Deutches Gasthaus,

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has leased the above Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of first-class Liquors, &c. This house possesses every accommodation Travellers can desire, those who wish to stay where they can find every comfort are respectfully invited to call.
W. WESTPHAL.
Corner of Church and Stanley Sts.,
Toronto, Sept. 6, 1861. 145-1y

THE WELL-KNOWN
BLACK HORSE HOTEL,
Formerly kept by William Rolph,
Cor. of Palace & George Sts.
[EAST OF THE MARKET,] TORONTO.
WILLIAM COX, Proprietor,
[Successor to Thomas Palmer].

Good Stabling attached. Trusty Hostlers always in attendance.
Toronto, April 19, 1861. 125-1y

JOS. GREGOR'S
Fountain Restaurant!
69 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO

Lunch every day from 11 till 2.

☞ Soups, Games, Oysters, Lobsters, &c always on hand:

Dinners and Suppers for Private Parties got up in the best style.
Toronto, April 19, 1861. 125-1y

NEWBIGGING HOUSE,

LATE Clarendon Hotel, No. 28, 30 and 32 Front Street, Toronto. Board $1, per day. Porters always in attendance at the Cars and Boats.
W. NEWBIGGING,
Proprietor.
Toronto, April 8, 1861. 124-1y

YORK MILLS HOTEL,
YONGE STREET,

THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he has leased the above hotel, and having fitted it up in the latest style travellers may rely upon having every comfort and attention at this first class house.

Good Stabling and an attentive Hostler always in attendance.
WILLIAM LENNOX, Proprietor,
York Mills, June 7, 1861. 132-1y

Wellington Hotel, Aurora!
OPPOSITE THE TORONTO HOUSE.

GEO. L GRAHAM, PROPRIETOR.

A LARGE and Commodious Halland other improvements have, at great expense, been made so as to make this House the largest and best north of Toronto. Travellers at this House find every convenience both for themselves and horses.

N.B.—A careful ostler always in attendance
Aurora Station, April 1861. 126-1y

THOMAS SEDMAN,
Carriage and Waggon
MAKER,
UNDERTAKER
&c. &c. &c.

Residence—Nearly opposite the Post Office, Richmond Hill.
March 14, 1863. 172-1y

Poetry.

THE VIOLET.

Sweet flower, who scarcely peep'st between
The frondlets of thy leafy screen—
Thine unassuming modest head
Half buried in its lowly bed—
Thou dost so little court the eye,
We might, unconscious, wander by,
Did not thy heavenly perfume
Arrest us, and reveal thy bloom.

Yet, though celestial is the hue
Which dyes the petals azure blue—
Although the fragrance of thy smell
Doth e'en the boasted rose excel;
I know a maid as bright and fair,
Who boasts an incense yet more rare:
Whose bosom is the taintless shrine
Of virtues far surpassing thine

Like you, she loves to shrink from view,
To shun the many for the few:
'Tis hers to mould the mind of youth
To dove-like innocence and truth;
To guide it through the paths of love,
To higher, happier realms above:
To seek the suffering homes of care,
And shed serene contentment there.

The sweets that owe to you their birth,
Rich though they be, still cling to earth;
To dissipate in vernal air
Their odours: but the trusting prayer
Of lips, first taught by her to move
In accents of adoring love,
With incense holier far than thine,
Ascendeth to the throne divine.

Literature.

BRILLIANT ADDRESS
OF
T. D'ARCY McGEE, M.P.P.,
AT THE FESTIVAL OF THE
IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOC'Y
OF
QUEBEC.

A FESTIVAL was held by this Society, recently, at Quebec,—at which Mr. McGee was invited to take part—as will be seen by the following brilliant speech, the honorable gentleman responded to the invitation in a manner that does honour to his head and heart. We have no apology to offer the readers of the *York Herald* for transferring it to our columns—for we feel that a perusal of such sentiments, clothed in such beautiful language, cannot fail to repay our readers;—and we can only say that it is a matter of astonishment to us that such a man can work in harness with the rabid George Brown, Wm. McDougal, and men of that stamp—we copy the speech as it appeared in the *Whitby Chronicle* of Friday, the 16th inst.:

MR MCGEE, on being introduced in a few appropriate words by the President, Mr. A. C. Buchanan, was warmly cheered. He said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, I received some time ago, a warm invitation from my friend, Capt. Anderson, the Secretary of the Society, asking me to be present and take part in the proceedings of this evening.—It was an invitation given with great cordiality, for an Irish society's benefit, and the object was to enable the society to assist the friendless and the unfortunate. It seems to be incident to our state of society, where we have no legal provision for the poor, no organized system of relief of any public general kind, that there should be a division of charitable labor among our different voluntary societies—and as I look upon them all, whether under the auspices of Saint Patrick or any Patron Saint, as being themselves but members of one vast society—the society of Canada—I did not feel that I could, either on Irish or Canadian grounds, decline Captain Anderson's invitation. (Cheers.) It is very true, Mr. President, that you and I will not be found to-morrow worshipping under the same roof, but is that any reason why we should not be united here to-night in a common work of charity?—(Cheers.) With me it is not reason—such differences exist in the first elements of our population—and it is the duty of every man, especially of every man undergoing the education of a statesman, to endeavor to mitigate instead of a inflaming, religious animosities. No prejudices lie nearer the surface than those which plead the sanction of religion—any idiot may rouse them, to the wise man's consternation, and the peaceful man's deep regret. If in times past they have been too often and too easily aroused, we must all deeply deplore it: but for the future, in these new and eventful days, when it is so essential that there shall be complete harmony within our ranks—let us all agree to brand the progagandist of bigotry as the most dangerous of our enemies, because his work is to divide us among ourselves, and render us incapable of defence.—(Cheers.) It is upon this subject of the public spirit to be cultivated among us—of the spirit which can alone make Canada safe and secure, rich and renowned—which can alone attract population and augment capital—that I desire to say the few words with which I must endeavor to fulfil your expectations. I feel that it is a serious subject for a popular festival—but these are serious times, and they bring upon their wings most serious reflections. That shot fired at Fort Sumter, on the 12th April, 1861, had a message for the North as well as for the South, and here in Quebec, if anywhere, by the light which history lends us, we should find those who can rightly read that eventful message. Here, from this rock, for which the immortals have contended, here from this rock, over which Richelieu's wisdom and Chatham's genius, and the memory of heroic men, the glory of three great nations has hung its halo, we should look forth upon a continent convulsed, and ask of our rulers, 'Watchman, what of the night?' That shot fired at Fort Sumpter was the signal gun of a new epoch for North America, which told the people of Canada as plainly as human speech can ever express it, to sleep no more, except on their arms—unless in their sleep they desire to be overtaken and subjugated.—(Cheers.) For one, Mr. President, I can safely say, that if I know myself I have not a particle of prejudice against the United States; on the contrary, I am bound to declare that many things in the constitution and the people, I sincerely esteem and admire. What I contend for with myself, and what I would impress upon others is, that the lessons of the last eighty years, more especially of the last few years, furnished by America to the world, should not be thrown away upon the inhabitants of Canada. I do not believe that it is our destiny to be engulphed into a Republican union, renovated and inflamed with the wine of victory, of which she now drinks so freely—it seems to me we have theatre enough under our feet to act another and a worthier part; we can never join the American union on our own terms, and we ought never to join them on theirs. (Cheers.) A Canadian nationality, not a French-Canadian, nor a British-Canadian, not an Irish-Canadian—patriotism rejects the prefix—is, in my opinion, what we should look forward to—that is what we ought to labor for, that is what we ought to be prepared to defend to the death. (Cheers.) Here of one-seventh of the continent—inheritors of a long ancestral story—and no part of it more dearer to us than the glorious tale of this last century—warned not by cold chronicles only, but by living scenes, passing before our eyes, of the dangers of an unbalanced Democracy,—we are here to vindicate our capacity, by the test of a new political creation. (Cheers.) What we most immediately want, Mr. President, to carry on that work, is men—more men—and still more men! The ladies, I dare say, will not object to that doctrine. (Laughter.) We may not want more lawyers and doctors—but we want more men, in town and country. We want the signs of youth and growth in our young and growing country. One of our maxims should be—'early marriages, and death to the old bachelors.' (Laughter.) I have long entertained a project of a special tax upon that most undesirable class of the population, and our friend the Finance Minister may perhaps have something of the kind among the agreeable surprizes of his next budget. (Laughter.)—Seriously, Mr. President, what I chiefly wanted to say in coming here is this, that if we would make Canada safe and secure, rich and renowned, we must all liberalize—locally, sectionally, religiously, nationally. There is room enough in this country for one great free people, but there is not room enough, under the same flag, and the same laws, for two or three, angry, suspicious, oostructive 'nationalities.' (Cheers.) Dear, most justly dear to every land beneath the sun, are the children born in her bosom, and nursed upon her breast; but when the man of another country, wherever born, speaking whatever speech, holding whatever creed, seeks out a country to serve and honor and cleave to, in weal or in woe—when he heaves up the anchor of his heart from its old moorings, and lays at the feet of the mistress of his choice, his new country; all the hopes of his ripe manhood, he establishes by such devotion a claim to consideration, not second even to that of the children of the soil. (Cheers.) He is their brother, delivered by new birth from the dark-wombed Atlantic ship that ushers him into existence in the new world—he stands by his own election among the children of the household, and narrow and most unwise in that species of public spirit, which in the perverted name of patriotism, would refuse him all he asks—'a fair field and no favor.'—(Cheers.) I am not about to talk politics, Mr. President, though these are grand politics—I reserve all else for what is usually called 'another place;'—and I may add, for another time. But I am so thoroughly convinced and assured that we are gliding along the currents of a new epoch, that if I break silence at all, in the presence of my fellow-subjects, I cannot choose but speak of the immense issues which devolve upon us, at this moment, in this country. (Cheers.) I may be pardoned, perhaps, if I refer to another matter that comes home to you, Mr. President, and to myself. Though we are alike opposed to all invidious national distinctions on this soil, we are not opposed, I hope, to giving full credit to all the elements, which, at the present day, compose our population. In this respect it is a source of gratification to learn that among your invited guests to-night, there are twelve or thirteen members of the house to which I have the honor to belong—gentlemen from both sides of the House—who drew their native breath in our own dearly beloved ancestral island. (Cheers.) It takes three quarters of the world in these days to hold an Irish family—(laughter)—and it is pleasant to know that some of the elder sons of the family are considered, by their discriminating fellow-citizens, worthy to be entrusted with the liberties and fortunes of their adopted country. [Cheers.] I have here men of Irish birth who have led, and who still lead, the Parliament of Canada, and who are determined to lead it in a spirit of genuine liberality. [Cheers.] We, Irishmen, Protestant and Catholic, born and bred in a land of religious controversy, should never forget that we now live and act in a land of the fullest religious and civil liberty.—[Cheers.] All we have to do, is, each for himself, to keep down dissensions which can only weaken, impoverish and keep back the country; each for himself do all he can to increase its wealth, its strength and its reputation; each for himself, you and you, gentlemen, and all of us, to welcome every talent, to hail every promise, to cherish every gem of art, to foster every gleam of authorship, to honor every acquirement and every natural gift ourselves to the level of our destinies, to rise above all low limitations and narrow circumscriptions, to cultivate that true catholicity of spirit which embraces all creeds, all classes and all races, in order to make of our boundless Provinces, so rich in known and unknown resources, a great new Northern nation. [Long and continued cheers, amid which the hon. gentleman retired.]

We have heard many women complain of their husbands' neglect at home. A spoonful of honey will keep more bees in the hive than will ten of vinegar.

Government is like an hour glass; when one side is quite run out, we turn up the other and go on again.

DESIRABLE MONEYS.—Matrimony, patrimony, harmony, and ready money.

Sins are like places at court; we seldom resign them untill we can keep them no longer.

AN OLD SAILOR'S ADVICE.—Don't undertake to kiss a furious woman; risk not a smack in a storm.

PERSEVERANCE.

He who allows his applications to falter, or shirks his work on frivolous pretexts, is on the sure road to ultimate failure. Let any task be undertaken as a thing not possible to be evaded, and it will soon come to be performed with alacrity and cheerfulness. The habit of strenuous continued labor will become comparatively easy in time, like every other habit. Thus even men with commonest brains and the most slender powers, will accomplish much, if they will apply themselves wholly and indefatigably to one thing at a time.

Sir Charles Napier, when in India, encountered an army of 35,000 Beloochs with 2,000 men, of whom only 400 were Europeans. He charged them in the centre up a high bank, and for three hours the battle was undecided. At length they turned and fled.

It is this sort of pluck, tenacity, and determined perseverance which wins soldiers' battles, and indeed every battle. It is the one neck nearer that wins the race and shows the blood; the one pull more of the oar that proves the beefiness of the fellow,' as Oxford men say; it is the one march more than wins the campaign; the five, minutes' more persistent courage that at last wins the fight. Though your force be less than another's, you equal and outmaster your opponent if you continue it longer and concentrate it more. The reply of the Spartan father who said to his son, when complaining that his sword was to short, "Add a step to it," is applicable to everything in life.

It is not how much a man may know that is of so much importance as the end and purpose for which he knows it. The object of knowledge should be to mature wisdom and improve character, to render us better, happier, and more useful—more benevolent, more energetic, and more efficient in the pursuit of every high purpose in life. We must ourselves *be* and *do*, and not rest satisfied merely with reading and meditating over what other men have written and done.

Our best light must be made life, and our best thought action. The humblest and least-literate must train his sense of duty, and accustom himself to an orderly and diligent life. Though talents are the gift of nature, the highest virtue may be acquired by men of the humblest abilities through careful self-discipline. At least we ought to be able to say, as Ritcher did, "I have made as much out of myself as could be made of the stuff, and no man should require more."

MODERN DISCOVERIES.

Bayard Taylor, the celebrated traveller, thus sums up the results of modern discoveries:—

"Within the last twenty-five years, all the principal features of the geography of our own vast interior regions have been accurately determined; the great fields of Central Asia have been traversed in various directions, from Bokhara and Oxus to the Chinese wall; the half-known river systems of South America have been explored and surveyed; the icy continent around the southern pole has been discovered; the North-West Passage—the *ignis fatuus* of nearly two centuries, is at last found, the Dead Sea is stripped of its fabulous terrors; the source of the Niger is no longer a myth, and the sublime secret of the Nile is almost wrested from his keeping; the mountains of the Moon, sought for two thousand years, have been beheld by a Caucasian eye; an English steamer has ascended the Chabba to the frontiers of the kingdom of Borneo; Leichardt and Stuart have penetrated the wilderness of Australia; the Russians have descended from Irkoutsk to the mouth of the Amoor; the antiquated walls of Chinese prejudice have been cracked, and are fast tumbling down, and the screens that surround Japan have been cut by the sharp edge of American enterprise. Such are the principal results of modern exploration What quarter of a century since the form of the earth, and the boundaries of its land and water were known, can exhibit such a list of achievements?'

A wag who was asked to buy a bank note detector said he would purchase it if it could detect a bank note in his pocket.

BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—In an article on the benefit of advertising, *Chamber's Journal* has the following: "One would suppose that a great house having once established a reputation for excellence in any expensive wares—such as people never buy out of mere whim out which are heirlooms from generation to generation, and not to be indulged in duplicate—might at least relax its exertions, and suffer the public to rest occasionally upon spots unnoticed by its name.—The writer of the present paper once made so bold as to observe so much to the junior partner of a firm of this description, and this was his reply—"When I first entered business I thought as you do, and persuaded the house to reduce its advertising account from £9,000 to 6,000 per annum; but the loss of custom consequent on the reduction far exceeded the £3,000 savad, so that we had at the beginning of the following year to advertise more than before in order to recover lost ground.—Several firms expend the above enormous amount upon advertising, and some so much exceed it as to reach £17,000 a year—all spent in mere assertion and the production of vertigo.

How true, in these days of competition, the old adage is; that "a man may as well take down his sign as keep his name and business of the papers."

OVER-WORKED WOMAN—An over-worked woman is always a sad sight—sadder than an over-worked man, because she is so much more fertile in capabities of suffering than a man. She has so many varieties of headache—sometimes as if Jael were driving the nail that killed Sisera into her temples—sometimes letting her work with half her brain, while the other half throbs as if it would go to pieces—sometimes tightening round the brows as if her cap-band were Luke's iron crown—and then her neuralgias, and her backaches, and her fits of depression, in which she thinks she is nothing, and these paroxyims which men speak slightly of as hysterical—convulsions, that is all, only not commonly fatal ones—so many trials which belong to her fine and mobile structure, that she is always entitled to pity, when she is placed in conditions which develop her nervous tendencies.—*Dr. O. W. Holmes.*

GONE.—Lord Macaulay, a few years before he died, had something presented to him at a great public meeting in Scotland; something which pleased him much. 'I shall treasure it,' he said, 'as long as I live, and *after I am gone*—' There the great man's voice faltered, and the sentence remained unfinished.—Yet the thought at which Macaulay broke down may touch many a lesser man more. For when we are gone, my friends, we may leave behind us those who cannot well spare us. It is not for one's own sake that the gone, so linked with one's own name, touches so much. We shall have enough of this world before very long; and, (as Uncle Tom expressed it,) 'heaven is better than Kentuck'.' But we can think of some, for whose sake we may wish to put off going as long as may be. 'Our minister,' said a Scottish rustic, 'aye preaches aboot going to heaven, but he'll never go to heaven as long as he can get steppin' in Drumsleekie.'—*Fraser's Magazine.*

DISPUTES ABOUT HORSES.—The only way to avoid disputes concerning horses is to employ the very best available judgment before a bargain is closed, and it should be a rule never to rely on the law of warranty. The veterinary profession is called upon to protect the public generally in horse transactions; but it can ill serve those who are inclined to try the chances of a jury's verdict or sheriff's interlocutor. A knowledge of disease, experience amongst horses, a good eye as to form and action, may render the veterinarian an invaluable aid to those who need or delight in horses; but if it be supposed that veterinary surgeons will ever insure even-handed justice being dealt in a law-court, it is far more than we are led to anticipate.—'*Edinburgh Veterinary Review.*'

'THE PROPHETIC.'—I have known men who sit on fifth rows in the House of Commons, and have never been heard in debate—nay, I have known men who never sat in parliament at all—in whom 'the prophetic eye' has been as sure as Cassandra's—men who behold afar off the shadows of events not yet coming—predict the questions that will divide cabinets yet unformed—name, amongst the adversaries of such questions, the converts by whose aid the questions will be carried—and fix, as if they had read it in an almanack, the very date on which some crochety motion, the nursling of a minority, will rise into place amongst the laws of the land. Two men have I know who, in this gift to political prevision, have excelled all the chiefs of our senta—one was a saturnine tailor, and the other a meditative saddler.—*Sir Bulwer Lytton in 'Blackwood.'*