Northern Railway of Canada.

RICHMOND HILL TIME TABLE

GOING NORTH.

Mail Train.....8 54 A. M.
Express.....4 29 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Express.....10 07 A. M
Mail.....6 54 P. M.

New Advertisements.

Card—Edw. Sanderson, Auctioneer.
Card—Gormley & Ferris, Auctioneers.
Stray Boar,
Card—Dolmage's Hotel
Third Lecture—Mechanics' Institute.
Notice—Thornhill Skating Rink.
Warm Winter Gloves—G. A. Barnard
Money to Lend—W. H. Myers
The Mammoth Cheese—W. Atkinson
New Tinsmith's Shop—A Campbell
Breaking Steers—P. Mosselman
Dr. Duncumb's Sayings
Card—John Barron
Money Wanted—W. H. Myres
Notice—P. Crosby
Stray Steer—R Robinson
Lecture—Mechanics' Institute
Wm Atkinson—Oysters! Oysters!!
Dry Goods—Pringle & Co
Teas that are Teas.—Wm. Atkinson
Glad News—Dr. Bryan
More Valuable than Gold.—Dr. Bryan
To Ladies—Dr. Bryon
Cheap Single Harness—Wm. Herrison
Eave Troughs, &c.—John Langstaff
Deacon's Family Medicines.—G. A. Barnard
Card—W. G Castell
Joshua Reed—Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Abraham Eyer—Lumbering.
Card—R. H. Hall, Chemist and Druggist.
W. C. Adams—Dentist.
Godey for January—At Scott's

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The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JAN. 5, 1866.

Reciprocity.

The near approach of the period when the Reciprocity Treaty will expire, and the recent governmental changes with respect to it, have at present invested the whole question with universal interest.

As to the precise nature of the proposed measures, which caused Mr Brown's resignation, we are left in comparative darkness. Whether the coming policy, is to be one of retaliation, imposing heavy duties upon American goods, as a set-off to the abolition of the Treaty; or whether it is to consist of the offer of the free use of our improved Canals, as a bid for its continuance, may not be positively affirmed The probabilities, however, are in favor of the former, since it accords more directly with the known principles of a majority of the cabinet; though there is good reason to doubt, notwithstanding the prophesying editorials of "organs," and the statements of "well informed" correspondents, the correctness of either supposition, as the real point at issue.

However, be this as it may, either policy we deem, is sufficient explanation of Mr. Brown's withdrawal, and both equally short sighted, as regards the true interests of the Province.

That a country, and especially a young country, ought to tax heavily foreign manufactures and produce, with a view to their exclusion, and the protection of its own, is one of the oldest doctrines of political economy; yet its opponents, among the best authorities, are rapidly increasing, and its weight *per se* is very trifling. But it is a very convenient means of indirect taxation, and therefore generally adopted.

As a consequence of the late war, our principal exports have become a positive necessity in American markets, and will be for years to come—a state of things which the difficulty of transporting the immense products of the West to the seaboard, has further aided in producing. This being so, prohibitive duties on our exports will not lessen the trade, but merely increase the amount realized by the seller. To this extent, the consumers, the American people, will lose heavily by their refusal to renew the treaty, while we will gain in the same proportion. But it is altogether a different thing, when, in a spirit of retaliation, excessive duties are levied upon articles of daily consumption, which we can neither manufacture nor import directly, except to a serious disadvantage. Such a policy is powerless to change the determination of the American government. To contest a losing game of such magnitude, against a commercial power like the neighboring Republic, can only end in proximate ruin to the weaker party Our imports from the other side are so various and extensive, forming to so great an extent the staples of life, as well as its comforts and luxuries, and furnishing so largely the means of home manufacture, that every increase of duty is an increase in the price of living. It may be true that by excluding foreign manufactures, we stimulate and protect our own, but such protection does not benefit the general public, nor increase the national wealth. It merely fosters monopolies, enriches the few at the expense of the many who have to pay the exorbitant prices, necessary to make such manufacturing remunerative, and denies the poor man the right of laying out his hard earned money to the best advantage. Moreover, it can never accomplish what it proposed: for though it gives command of the market, it increases the cost of production. Thus the field of competition is still left open; while the motive for cheap production is taken away, and the stimulus to improvement and discovery repressed. If Mr. Brown's emphatic demurrer, should hinder the adoption of this penny-wise and pound-foolish scheme of protective vengeance, his resignation will have conferred a public benefit.

As to the latter scheme, which would give Americans the free use of our canals, besides being repudiated by the government organ, it lacks any intrinsic merit which might save its desparate authors from the charge of lunacy, except that it might possibly secure a renewal of the Treaty. Now whatever may be the benefits of Reciprocity, and they are undoubtedly great, these benefits are mutual, and on our part, we think, fully paid for. So fully in fact, in the opinion of Americans themselves, that they have not scrupled to boast of how far their diplomacy overreached ours in the negotiation Therefore, to open our canals to their commerce, on terms more favorable than to our own people, is to pay a price for Reciprocity, which it is not worth and never can be. Immense sums have been expended already on these works, and more is being called for, and now when we are struggling under so heavy a debt, with every prospect of increase, to foolishly grant away their principal revenue, namely:—The freitage of the vast Western trade, must present itself as a stupid and blundering policy.

We cannot believe that the government ever seriously contemplated the adoption of this scheme, though it may have been proposed by our cute cousins, during the late negociations, and we have referred to it, merely as one of the assigned causes of the recent ministerial difference.

If continued Reciprocity can be secured on favorable terms, it is highly desirable. Otherwise it has no real value. Its cessation does not by any means involve the commercial ruin of the country, nor will threats of such a result affect our political tendencies. The commercial necessities of the American people demand its existence, and even if temporarily discontinued, will soon overpower political cliques and produce its renewal. Let confederation become an accomplished fact, and time and experience will do the rest. At all events, let us have no prodical sacrifice of Provincial interests, to stave off an evil that will work its own cure.

The Municipal Elections.

On Monday and Tuesday last the Election of Councillors took place for the several Wards in the townships of Vaughan and Markham.

In the township of Vaughan all the Councillors, that served in 1865, have been re-elected. There was no opposition except in Ward No. 2, where Dr. Langstaff was opposed by Mr David Boyle—a gentleman who, we believe, if he had been brought out a week or two previous to the Election, would have been elected, not because he was a more popular candidate, but that he was better adapted for the office.

In the township of Markham quite a change has taken place, questionable if for the better. In Ward No. 1 Mr. James Bowman was again returned without opposition. In Ward No. 2, the expected candidate, Mr R. Marsh, declined to stand, and on the morning of the Election there were three candidates in the field, viz:—Mr. Henry Wilmot, Mr. John Newberry and Mr. John McCague. The last named gentleman retired after polling a few votes, and the contest was between Messrs. Wilmot and Newberry, Mr. Wilmot was elected by a large majority. In Ward No. 3, Mr. James Robinson was elected without opposition, Mr. Barker who formerly represented this Ward having, against the wishes of a large number of friends, declined to stand. In Ward No. 4, Mr. John Bowman, the late Reeve, was defeated by Mr. A. Fenwick. In Ward No. 5, Mr. Wm. M. Button, after a hot contest, was defeated by Mr. Jesse Reesor.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last Friday evening, at the ordinary meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, the following selections were read:—An address to Greece; Tennyson's poem "The May Queen." Two selections from Shakespeare, and the Autobiography of a Yankee. Two original essays were read, one on "The pleasures to be derived from a cultivated mind," the other on "Chemistry." The entertainment of the evening was also enlivened by several choice songs. The next meeting will be devoted to a discussion of the following question:—Should parents be compelled to educate their children.

Markham Oil Regions

Thursday, Jan. 4.

The news from the Markham Oil Regions are very encouraging this week. The Headford Oil Company have now sunk a shaft 125 feet. The indications are more and more prominent.

We learn that, to-day a contract has been given out for the building of a Derrick at Buttonville. It has to be put up immediately, and operations will be pushed with vigor.

Horse Stealing.

On Friday morning last Mr. Alex. Patton, 2nd Con. King, had a valuable span of horses stolen. The thief had made the best of his way down Yonge Street to Toronto, and had taken the morning train to Hamilton, at which place he and his unlawful property received the best attention from the Detectives of that City. Mr. Patton brought his horses home on Saturday night.

On Wednesday night last Mr. Thomas Armstrong, 5th Con. Vaughan, had a valuable mare stolen. The people in the neighborhood are out in pursuit, and the thief will have hard work to escape.

County Assizes.

The Winter Assizes for the United Counties of York and Peel were opened in the City of Toronto, yesterday. The following are the cases to be disposed of:—Anthony Kenny, assault and wounding; Timothy Fogarty, forgery; E. Cudmore, rape; Bridget Catherwood, arson; James Irwin, forgery; Moses Hill and James Jordan, attempting to throw Northern Railway train off the track at Weston.

Mechanics' Institute.

Rev. Wm. Stephenson's Lecture.

A Lecture will be delivered by the above named gentleman in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, this evening, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, Richmond Hill. As a lecturer, the following, which we clip from the *Globe*, is a sufficient guarantee of the capabilities of the Rev. gentleman:—

The popular lecture is one of the powers of the age, and deserves to be more widely employed, and better appreciated. Such as are able to wield this power, have a right to rank among the benefactors of mankind. We are glad to observe any tendency towards the fuller development of this agency for elevating and expanding the public mind and could wish that not only in our towns and cities, but all over the country,—in every rural neighbourhood where an audience can be gathered—arrangements were made for the delivery, not merely of occasional but annual courses of lectures. Our people are well supplied with periodicals of all kinds, and a taste for good reading is becoming more and more apparent: but there is a marvellous power in the human voice, and the spoken thought has an influence and mission all its own. An evening spent under the spell of eloquent speaking is at once a refreshing and improving recreation from the monotony and weariness of the every day plodding that falls to the lot of most mortals.

These observations are suggested by the delivery of a lecture last evening, by a gentleman now resident in this city, who has won for himself considerable repute both as a pulpit and platform speaker, and who bids fair, if we are not mistaken, to add to the laurels he has already gathered, yet fresher and fairer ones, if his life be spared. The lecture in question was delivered on behalf of the Dorcas Society of the Adelaide Street Methodist Church, in this city, by the Rev. Wm. Stephenson, a young and rising minister of the denomination just named. Mr. Stephenson possesses many of the characteristics of a first class orator, such as a fine voice, good presence, a fair degree of confidence, easy, graceful, and, at times, impassioned delivery, vigour of thought, quick perception of analogies, ardent love of the poetic and beautiful, and a warm but not wayward imagination. At present there is a tendency to be somewhat florid occasionally, but age and experience will correct this, in his case, as it has done in the case of some of the best orators the world has seen. From his appearance, we judge that he cannot be much past thirty, and that implies much scope for improvement, which future years, if they be alloted to him, will, doubtless, witness.

Sale Notices.

TUESDAY, January 16.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c. on lot No. 65, rear of 1st Con. King, the property of Mr. James Crosendon. Sale at 11 a.m. J. M. Patterson, Auctioneer.

The order issued by Col. O'Mahony calling the delegates of the Fenians to assemble Congress on the 2nd of January, will be countermanded by Mr. Roberts, the new President of the organization.

RETURN OF THE EXPLORER, DR CHAILLU.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, on the 17th of November, Sir Roderick Murchison announced the failure of two African expeditions on the success of which the Society had set its heart. One was the expedition fitted out by Baron Vonder Becker, to explore the interior of Africa from the east coast. The other was that of M. du Chaillu, who expended the fortune he had made by the sale of his book, to fitting out a fresh expedition, fitting a vessel with everything requisite for such a purpose. He penetrated a considerable distance into the interior of Africa, when the small pox broke out among the natives, who considered him the cause of it and became his enemies. It appeared that M. du Chaillu had undergone great difficulties. Sir Roderick had received a despatch from Dentmuth and he understood that M. du Chaillu has arrived in London that evening: 'Obliged to fight my way back to the coast. Wounded twice. Astronomical observations and journals saved.'

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE POLITICAL CRISIS

In my last I gave you the particulars of the resignation of the Hon. George Brown, and the reasons assigned by public rumor for his having done so I may now say that in my opinion the true cause has not yet been given. From a careful examination of the different statements given to the public, I am fully convinced that in this instance Tallyrands saying "that language was given us to conceal our thoughts," has been fully exemplified. I will hazard an opinion that when the facts become known it will be found that Mr. Brown disagreed with his colleagues on the question of Federation, and not in reference to Reciprocity. The withdrawal of the leader of the Reform party has placed the Postmaster General and the Provincial Secretary in a very embarrasing situation. The Hon. Mr. McDougal, being absent from Canada, throws the weight of the present position on the Postmaster General. Thus far he has managed to display all characteristics necessary for his position Mr Howland was charged with the duty of filling the vacancy, in the Reform section of the Cabinet After consulting with the Reform members of both Houses at Guelph, the office of President of the Executive Council was tendered to Mr Alexander McKenzie, member for the county of Lambton, and after some consideration, was declined by him. The Postmaster General then returned to Toronto, where he was followed by the two McKenzies, Mr. Charles Magil, Mr. Wm. McGivern and other reformers After a further consultation the Hon. A. J. Ferguson Blair, member of the Legislative Council for Brock Division, met Mr Howland in Toronto, and the vacant seat was offered to him and accepted. Before Mr. Blair consented to take office, full explanations as to the cause of the split in the ministry were made, and he received a pledge that the policy of the Government would remain unchanged. We have thus passed unsuccessfully through another ministerial crises, and it remains to be seen how the matter will be viewed by the supporters of the Government. I am informed that from all quarters, the Postmaster General is receiving assurances of a generous support. Considerable surprise is manifested at the offer of office to Mr. Alexander McKenzie, for with the exception of Mr A McKollar, member for Kent, he is the most objectionable man in the House, to Conservatives, although an able man in many respects, his manner is exceedingly disagreeable and not unfrequently offensive to those who differ with him.

THE HON A. J. FERGUSON BLAIR

The new President of the Council, Lieut. Col. Adam Johnston Ferguson Blair is the son of the Hon. Adam Ferguson, formerly a life member of the Upper house, was born at Perthshire, Scotland, on the 4th November, 1815, educated at Edinburgh He is a Barrister at Law, and has been Judge of the county of Wellington. Was first returned to Parliament for the county of Waterloo in 1849, and sat for that County until 1854, when he was elected for the South Riding of Wellington; in 1860 he was elected by acclamation to the Legislative Council for Brock Division. He was a member of the McDonald-Dorion Administration as Provincial Secretary, and on their defeat, he was charged by the Governor General with the formation of a new one, but failed in doing so. He assumed the name of Blair on the death of his cousin the late Neil J. Ferguson Blair, who left him the Blair estates in Scotland He has always been a consistant reformer, and his appointment will be likely to give satisfaction to both sides of the House.

THE STEAMER GEORGIAN.

Had the cause of the Southern Confederacy been doomed to failure, President Davis could not have done more to secure such a result, then by his selection of the men sent abroad as his confidential agents, one after another betrayed the secrets entrusted to them. Some months ago the steamer Georgian was purchased by Lewis J. Bates from A. M. Smith & Co. for $15,500. About the time of the purchase it was charged that she was to be used against the American Government on the Lakes. Shortly after the purchase by Bates, she was sold to Geo. T. Denison, junior Barrister of this city, and sent to Collingwood. Godfrey J. Hyams was employed to make some repairs, and knowing for what purpose she was to be used, gave information that led to her seizure by our Government Larry McDonald, who was superintending the repairs, and her reported owner Denison, swore that she was to be employed in legitimate trade. Since the colapse of the confederacy, Larry McDonald comes forward and makes an affidavit to the effect that the sale to Denison was a sham and meant to conceal the true object of her original purchasers. That she was really owned by the confederacy, and that Hon. Jacob Thompson advanced the money. The whole matter is now before the Courts, and Mr Denison will have some difficulty in proving that he has not been aiding in the violation of our laws. The manner in which the agents of the Confederacy violated the asylumn Canada afforded them is shameful, but the conduct of Mr. Denison is beyond all defence These extra loyal people do not appear to be over scupulous when money is to be made or an object served.

THE FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST

St. John's Day was celebrated among the Freemasons by dining together at their respective lodges King Solomon's and Wilson Lodges met in the Masonic Hall, Church street. V. W. Bro. C. W Bunting, W. M., King Soloman's lodge, presided. He was supported on his right by W. Bro. R. J. Kimbal, W. M., Wilson lodge, and V. W. Bro. D. Spry, P W., Richmond lodge; and on his left by V. W. Bro. Rice Lewis, P M., and V. W Bro. John H. Richey. The St. Andrew's, St. John's and Ionic lodges dined in their Hall, Toronto street. W. Bro. J. K Kerr, W M., Ionic lodge, presided, supported on his right by W. Bro. Thomas Gundry, W. M., St. John's lodge; on his left by W. Bro. James Bain, W. M., St. Andrews lodge The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk, and deputations were sent and received from the sister lodges. Some elegant speeches were delivered, and time passed quite pleasantly, until the small hours told them it was time to say, "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet to again."

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The destruction of the inside of the Unitarian Church, Jarvis Street, by fire some two weeks since, is believed to be the work of an incendiary. The congregation will worship in the Lecture room of the Mechanics' Institute until their church is repaired.

ARMED POLICEMEN.

The numerous brutal assaults made upon members of the Police Force, has prompted the Commissioners to arm the Police with superior Colts revolvers. The ruffians who molest peaceable persons, have been in the habit of following single policemen to their solitary beats, and maltreating them when beyond assistance. The guardians of the night will now be able to give such gentry a warm salute.

CURLING.

The lovers of keen curling enjoyed their first practice on Saturday last. The season has been rather dull for them so far, in consequence of the poor state of the ice.

DARKEY MINSTRELS

Cool Burgess & Co's Negro Troupe performed in the St. Lawrence Hall on Thursday last, to a crowded house. We support such entertainments liberally, but I much doubt if the same encouragement would be given to an intellectual entertainment. We admire the vulgar The Directors of the Mechanics' Institute will not let their Hall for such purposes.

COCK FIGHTING.

A gang of roughs celebrated Christmas Day by cock fighting. It is a great pity the police did not capture the gang and introduce them to Castle Allan.

NEW ORANGE HALL.

A number of the City Lodges have taken a new Hall on the corner of King and York Streets. They are fitting it up in elegant style, and when finished, will be one of the best Halls in the city.

A YOUNG MAN SHOT BY HIS SISTER.

A sad accident occurred on Saturday last, at the shop of Mr. P. Marston, gun maker, Yonge Street, which is likely to prove fatal. A young man named Michael Caughlin, accompanied by his sister, entered the shop and asked for cartridges, and on being shewn them, he pulled out an "Elliott four shooter," to secure the proper size. One of the barrels was loaded, and his sister took the weapon and gave it a shake to remove the inert cartridge, when it exploded in her hand, the ball smashed two rings on her fingers, then passed into her brothers temple and lodged in his brain. He was conveyed to the Hospital and Drs. Agnew, Ogden, Aikens, King and Hampton, were soon in attendance; when, after consultation, they decided not to attempt to remove the ball as death was certain. His sister was a married woman, living with her husband in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, but has been spending Christmas with her friends at Port Credit.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.

On Tuesday last, two boys, named Jordan and Hill, were put off the Express train on the Northern Railway for not paying their fare, and in revenge they attempted to open a switch so as to throw the train off the track. They were observed, and information was given to Mr. Cumberland. He applied to the police, and detective Tyner was detailed to hunt up the young scoundrels. After some search they were arrested near New Market, taken before the County Magistrates and committed to jail to await their trial

THE CITY ELECTIONS

Have gone against the nominees of the *Globe* and Reform Club in nearly every Ward. I will have more to say in reference to them in my next. Wishing your readers the compliments of the season, and many happy returns,

I am,

Yours, &c.,

FRANK FREEMAN.

A HARD HIT.—A Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican gives publicity to the report that Henry Ward Beecher intends quitting the pulpit and entering into politics as a profession. The World suggests that it would be more of a novelty if announced that he is about abandoning politics for the expounding of the gospel.

A STRANGE STORY.—When President Johnson's brother was accidentally wounded by the discharge of his gun, a number of surgeons were applied to for professional treatment, each one refused his services, on the ground that he was the brother of the President, and he was obliged to send nearly one hundred miles for a federal surgeon, and he died for want of prompt medical aid.

Dreadful Story of Hydrophobia.

DEATH OF SIX CHILDREN FROM THE MILK OF A BITTEN COW.

Mr. Henry Drew, Assistant Superintendent of Public Property, has related to us the particulars of a case of hydrophobia at the village of Waterloo, which surpasses in tragic interest almost any story of the kind we ever read.

Some six or seven years ago a mad dog went through the village of Waterloo, Jefferson county, and bit a number of animals. Among others it snapped at the leg of a cow belonging to Mr. Babock. The animal was examined but no mark was found, and it was supposed that it escaped being bitten. The animal was afterwards sold to a man of the name of Garrison, who used her milk very freely, as did two of his children. Some of the neighbors, including Mr. Drew's family, were also supplied with the milk of this cow.

At different times during the time since the cow was bitten, there has been inexplicable and fatal sickness among those using her milk, and two children of Mr. Garrison's two of Mr. Drew's, and two others have been attacked with spasms. The mystery of this sickness was solved by the death, with every symptom of hydrophobia, a short time ago, of the cow so slightly bitten seven years ago, and in whose system madness had been latent ever since.

The case is a singular one, and worthy the attention of scientific men.—Madison, Wis., Journal.

A Banker loses $1,000 in Gold.

One of the most cool and daring swindling operations we have chronicled for a long time past was perpetrated on Tuesday, in which Messrs. Wm. T. Smithson & Co., banker, at No. 224 West Baltimore street, were swindled out of $1,000 in gold. It appears about noon a boy about 12 or 14 years of age presented a letter purporting to be from Col. Robert Coleman, proprietor of the Eutaw House, asking what he could purchase $1,000 in gold for. A member of the firm responded by saying they would sell for $1,350. The boy received the note and left, and after an absence of half an hour again returned with a note written on a sheet of letter paper, headed Eutaw House, requesting Messrs. Smithson & Co., to send the gold by bearer in a bag. Enclosed in the note was a check purporting to be from Robert Coleman, for $1,400, upon the Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore. The check was received without any hesitation, the gold placed in a bag and handed to the boy, with $50 in paper money, making up the amount of the check. The boy disappeared with the bag, and nothing further was thought of the matter until the afternoon, when the check was discovered a miserable forgery, the signature being entirely unlike Mr. Coleman's. Information was given to the detective, but the gentleman who paid over the money being unable to describe the boy, there is no clue by which to operate, and it is feared the pridcipal party in this daring swindle will be enabled to escape.

General News

It is reported that Prince Napoleon is now in Paris incognito.

A theatre in Edinburgh has a steel curtain to use in case of fire.

A Mr. Nonld has bequeathed his fortune of $1,250,000 to Queen Victoria.

A benefit for Stonewall Jackson's widow was recently given in a Mobile theatre.

The garotting of two reporters in Richmond realized 10 cents to the garotter.

A man has been convicted in New York of keeping a gambling house for children.

A whole family in Wisconsin was fatally poisoned by drinking whisky that had stood in a copper vessel.

The commerce of the world is estimated to require 3,600,000 able bodied men to be constantly traversing the ocean.

It is said that diamonds have been found in indaho, but the discoverer has been drowned, and with him his secret perished.

Roman remains are constantly 'turning up.' A tesselated pavement was recently discovered near Bristol, England.

The *Saturday Review* says a sound whipping, stinging but not injurious, administered once a week for six months is the prescription to be recommended for Fenians.

A poor blacksmith in Ohio recently invested a few dollars in two acres of oil land out of which, in a few months, he made $110,000.

About $80,000 worth of defaced and mutilated currency is destroyed by burning per day, at Washington, and $50,000 worth printed.

A young lady in New Orleans had her eye put out, recently, while riding in a street car by the careless flirting around of the driver's whip.

The Physician who accompanies Astor's grandson to Europe is paid $10,000 in gold for six months and $3,000 for every month over.

The Bishop of Lincoln has come out against the pew-renting system. 'He thinks that the possession of pews 'heavens devotion with selfishness.'

An exchange says the pleasing spectacle of a woman cowhiding a man, and the man meekly submitting, was witnessed in the streets of Philadelphia, the other day.

A machinist fell from a scenic bridge at a theatre in Paris and dashed out his brains on the stage. The spectators for some time thought it was in the play.

An inn-keeper in Andernach, on the Rhine lately made a bet that he could drink ten quarts of beer in a day. He won his bet drinking five quarts more than was required.

The Hamilton *Times* says of Murphy, the Toronto Fenian, that 'a year or two in the penitentiary, with his head shaved, might perhaps cool the youthful ardor of the patriotic cooper.

We learn from Rome the death there of a Doctor Romolino, nephew of Madame Letitia Romolino, mother of the Bonapartes. Deceased was a pensioner of the Imperial Crown.

Matilda Heron recently broke her engagement with the management of the Louisville Theatre, on the plea that it would be hazarding her success to play against such attractions as the Keans.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Sterlitz lately gave a ball at which she wore the jewellery of her great-great-grandmother, a German princess who died over a hundred and fifty years ago.

A BAD SPEC.—A young lady in Westboro', Maine, was married on thanksgiving Day to a returned soldier whom she had never seen before, the courtship having been conducted by letter. On the following morning she put on her cloak and bonnet and ran away, and has not since returned.

In New York a fashion is—and rather a 'fast one'—of Young Ladies' Assemblies (without their names) at Delmonico's. The beaux there flourish in clover—without mama or papa, to look on or bother. This is a 2 40 age in progress and everything.

The census returns show that the total number of Indians in the United States is three hundred and seven thousand. About five thousand were in the service of the government during the war, and some thousand more were on the side of the rebels.

A Great sensation has been created in Chicago by the failure of W. H. Crosby, the proprietor of the famous new Opera house, which cost over $100,000. Failures in speculations—among them is a loss of $200,000 in wool—are said to have caused Mr. Crosby's downfall.

A gardener in the department of the Nord has discovered a new mode of restoring exhausted asparagus beds. He spread during the spring 120 pounds weight of common salt over a piece of ground thirty feet long by six wide. The asparagus plants, though old and exhausted, produced a crop of double what might be expected from the youngest and strongest plants. Although salt is dear in France, the gardener got a handsome profit by it. It seems that the middle of March is the best time to employ the salt.

A WEALTHY BRIDEGROOM.—The Court Journal tells us that Lord Duddley has been in Paris for the last fortnight spending mines of wealth in jewels and other gifts for the beautiful Miss Moncrieff, on whose noble brow he is about to place his coronet. His lordship purchased, for his destined bride, the wonderful diadem which has so long attracted the envy and admiration of all the idlers of the Rue de Paix. Thirty-two thousand pounds was the cost of this bagatelle—a sort of diminutive Koh-i-noor; but this will be a sort of insignificant item in the corbeille de mariage.

HOW THE ENGLISH GOT THEIR FINGERS INTO THE HAYTIEN PIE.—Mr. Dutton, the English Consul at the Cape had taken to his house a few Haytien refugees, and Mr Salnave, the rebel chief, desired Mr. Dutton to give up these people, which was refused, whereupon the house was entered by force, and the poor fellows under his protection taken out and shot by Salnave on the sea shore. The rebels then commenced to wreak vengeance on the Consul's house, smashing his furniture and taking everything they could lay their hands on. To finish the fun, they wound up by pulling down the English flag, spat and stamped on it. Mr Dutton went on board the "Bulldog," and related to the captain what had been done, who wrote to Salnave, asking what he meant. Salnave replied that what he had already done was well done and *aux blancs*. The captain demanded satisfaction, giving Salnave twenty-four hours to think over the matter, and then left the cape. Next morning the "Bulldog" returned, and on passing Fort Circlet, in the harbor, was fired into by Salnave. The rest is familiar to our readers. After dismantling Fort Circlet with one broadside, the "Bulldog" smashed up another small fort and blew up the arsenal. The "Valarogue," which fired on the "Bulldog," was sunk by one shot; she went down stern foremost. The "Bulldog," was stuck on a reef, where she remained. After fighting for ten hours, and till the last pound of powder was expended, the captain set her on fire. She was a small gunboat with only six guns.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

They can be Used Without Detection, and do not interfere with business pursuits, and *No change of Diet is necessary.*

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