

Northern Railway of Canada.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes Richmond Hill, Toronto, and other routes.

New Advertisements. Dissolution of Partnerships—Lawrence and Wilkinson. Wood Wanted—William Stiver.

The York Herald, \$1.00 a year.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, MAR. 2, 1853.

President Johnson's Veto.

The late manly, though somewhat imprudent speech of Mr Johnson, and his decided stand against the extreme measures of the Republican party, point him out as a man of rare strength of character, great soundness of judgement, and comprehensive knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of his position.

Called to the Presidency at a time even more critical than the inception of the war, or the climax of the struggles; at a period when the mighty task of reorganizing the shattered and replanting fragments of a mighty Empire had severely begun, he has shown a direction and foresight, a moderation and justice, which, if not equal to the situation, have at least offered a brilliant contrast to the ominous prophecies by which his advent was heralded.

The North, victorious and arrogant thought of its ruined commerce, its heavy burdens, its martyred president its slaughtered heroes, and denuded vengeance. The South, overwhelmed but not subdued, brooded over its lost liberties and institutions, its desolated fields and homesteads, its humiliated and its dead, and cherished hate. Originally different in habits, ancestry, and faith, and utterly in avocation, condition and principles, even in peace they despised each other, and after the pent up agonies of centuries found vent at the economic month, and for four years fed the bloodiest civil war on record, there sprung up a harvest of bitter memories, which seemed to render reconciliation impossible.

The striking change at present observable in the attitude and feelings of the two sections; the almost complete restoration of the law, order, and tranquility; the rapid reparation of public works and institutions; and the satisfactory adjustment of the important questions involved in the abolition of slavery, and the amendment of the constitution, though partly due to inherent recuperative power, are still, to a great extent, clearly traceable to the wise and conciliatory policy, of which, if Mr Johnson is not the author, he has at least the merit of having directed.

When by the untimely death of President Lincoln he (though himself a Democrat) became the Executive Head of a Republican Government, his repeated declarations that treason should be made an example of, looked like a bid for the support of the dominant party. But his subsequent persistent defence of the constitutional rights of the South, and his fearless recommendation of conciliatory measures, regardless of his personal popularity, justifies the conclusion that he acted from principle, a conclusion which is further sustained by his recent Veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. As he must have foreseen would be the case, this step has created a breach between him and Congress apparently irreconcilable, and aroused the hostility of the Radical party and press. But there is good reason to believe that he will be sustained by the general voice, in a course for which his late admirable measure was such a fitting reason.

The act of 1852 which established the Freedmen's Bureau, for the protection of freedmen and refugees, was passed to supply a necessity which existed in consequence of the unsettled state of the country and the partial restoration of the seceded states to their constitutional relations with the general government.

It was a temporary measure founded upon a military despotism, and justified only by the transitional exigencies of the times. It rode rough-shod over the constitution, ignoring both state and national laws, and from its decisions there was no appeal. It established subordinate officers over the whole South, multiplied officials and expenses, and though doubtless affording protection to the liberated slaves from the persecution, fraud, or inhumanity of their late masters, it gave almost unlimited opportunities for the exercise of petty injustices and party spleen on the part of its administrators, besides making the freedmen themselves factious and discontented.

The present measure to which Mr Johnson so forcibly objects, is but an endorsement and extension of the former, without either its dangerous indefiniteness corrected, or its arbitrary character softened. We cannot undertake to give Mr Johnson's objections in detail.—Their substance is as follows:—That the former act was an extreme measure only calculated to apply to a time of war, and therefore temporary; that being found sufficient for the purpose intended, it is not necessary either to extend or render it permanent in a time of peace; that if passed it would subject all parts of the United States in which freedmen or refugees were found to a military jurisdiction, and would in eleven States elevate this jurisdiction above the local laws; that the trials originating from this bill are to take place without an indictment, a jury, or any fixed rules of law or evidence; that being of a military character its number of agents depend upon, and are only responsible to the president, who would thus possess a power and patronage altogether dangerous; that it provides for large appropriations being made out of the public lands and treasury for the benefit of the freedmen—a favour never granted to the white citizens; that as it most nearly effects the Southern States, it is unjust to them to pass it while their representatives are excluded; and finally that it seems to be inconsistent with the actual conditions of the country, and is at variance with the constitution of the United States.

We cannot avoid remarking that in the midst of the struggle, and has exercised a wise and judicious discretion, which will protect the States' best interests by emancipating the slaves it was expected that once possessed of civil rights and immunities, they would be self-maintaining. The late amendment to the constitution, and the wholesome care hitherto exercised for their benefit, are scarcely sufficient guarantees that they will get fair play without the intervention of legislative despotism. The influence of this Bill would only tend to destroy their self-dependence, create unreasonable expectations, and keep them restless and agitated.

THE FISHERIES PROCLAMATION. The Gazette of Saturday publishes a proclamation, dated the 20th February, stating that the Reciprocity Treaty will expire on the 17th March, in consequence of notice having been given by the United States; that under said Treaty many citizens of the United States have invested money and fitted out ships for carrying on in-shore fisheries within the territory of Canada; that they may be unaware that their right to carry on such fisheries will end on the 17th March; and that therefore, desirous of preventing injury or loss to British subjects or to citizens of a State with which we are happily in amity, all persons not subjects of the realm are warned that, after said 17th March, no vessel owned and manned in the United States of America can pursue the in-shore fisheries without rendering themselves liable to the confiscation of their vessels and such other penalties, pecuniary and personal, as are by law imposed.

SAWING WOOD. The Aurora people feel considerable pride in a Wood Sawyer they have as a resident, named William Scott, who, rumour says, can saw a cord of 4ft wood every hour, for ten consecutive hours. This is truly big work. They even offer to back him against all comers in the Province, for a reasonable amount. Can no man take them down a notch?

The Queen of Spain has given birth to a

VAUGHAN COUNCIL.

The Council met at the Town Hall on Thursday 22nd February, at 10 o'clock a.m. All the members present. The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The Town-ship Accounts for the past year, with the Auditors' Report therein, were then submitted and read by the Clerk. Dr. Langstaff moved, seconded by Mr. Webster, that the Auditors' Report on the Treasurer's account for the year 1852, now submitted to this Council, be, and they are hereby received and adopted, and that the Clerk be instructed to have the same printed in pamphlet form and an equal number handed to the councillors for each ward for distribution, as heretofore.—Carried.

Mr. Raeman moved, seconded by Mr. Graham, that the Treasurer be authorized to return to the Collector for Ward No. 1, \$4 48, being a portion of his roll for 1852 that he could not collect, the parties having left the Township.—Carried.

Mr. Raeman moved, seconded by Mr. Webster, that Peter Rupert, Senior, be appointed Inspector of Taverns for the 1st Ward, in the place of George Wise who is not duly qualified, and the Seal of the Corporation be attached hereto, for the purpose of giving this resolution the effect of a By-law.—Carried.

Mr. Raeman moved, seconded by Mr. Webster, that J. Troyer be appointed Path-master for Beat 22nd, in the place of John Jackson; also, that Nathaniel Kirby be appointed Path-master for Beat No. 11, in the place of Thomas Boothby.—Carried.

Mr. Langstaff moved, seconded by Mr. Raeman, that the Treasurer be authorized to write off his books the balance standing against the late Treasurer, J. Ashdown.—Carried.

Mr. Webster moved, seconded by Mr. Raeman, that the Clerk be authorized to seek a suitable investment in debentures for the balance of the Clergy Reserve Fund, at present lying in the Bank, amounting to \$1479 74.—Carried.

Dr. Langstaff moved, seconded by Mr. Raeman, that \$8 00 be paid Mr. Hugh Devlin on behalf of Sarah Livingston; also, that \$10 00 be paid to Mr. Hugh Glass for cutting hill and filling sand pit in Ward No. 2, and to Frederick Gaby \$10 00 for renewing bridges, &c.—Carried.

Mr. Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Raeman, that the amount to be paid for licenses for the present year be as follows: that is to say, for Tavern Licenses, \$45 00, (including Provincial duty); and for Store Licenses, \$55 00.—Carried.

By-Law No. 182, appointing collectors, was then passed—these are:—For Ward No. 1, Isaac White; No. 2, George Wilson; No. 3, James Orr; No. 4, Thomas Ginn; No. 5, William Patterson.

Dr. Langstaff moved, seconded by Mr. Webster, that the Treasurer be, and is hereby authorized to pay Thomas Ginn, Collector for Ward No. 4, the amount of taxes he could not collect for 1852, in consequence of the parties having left the Township, amounting to \$11 80.—Carried.

Mr. Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Webster, that as regards back taxes, payable by John Elliot, on lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of this Township, this Council is of opinion that the same should be collected forthwith.—Carried.

The Council then took into consideration the application previously made to have a new school section established out of portions of 4 and 21, two union sections.

Mr. Webster moved, seconded by Mr. Graham, that, with reference to this application, this Council is of opinion that they have not the power to alter union sections.—Carried.

A petition was presented, signed by P. Patterson and eighteen others, praying to have east half of 21, in the 2nd Concession formed into a school section; also, from John Velle and eleven others to the same effect.

The Clerk was instructed to give the necessary legal notices respecting this matter.

A petition from Eriel Chamberlain respecting a balance due him for the erection of a certain bridge between lots 55 and 56, in the 1st Concession was presented.

Mr. Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Webster, that in reference to this petition, this Council is of opinion that the bridge is situated, should decide as to the justice of the claim.—Carried.

The reports from the Inspectors of Taverns were received, and Mr. Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Webster, that he, and is hereby authorized to issue to the undermentioned persons (on receiving the amount due this Municipality) Certificates to enable them to obtain Licenses from the Revenue Inspector, viz:—

In Ward No. 1, to Mrs. Wm. Cook, Thomas Steele, H. Heron, Thomas Buttery, and Thomas Lane; Ward No. 2, Robert Raymond, Robert Rumble, James Walker, James Christian, Richard Vales; Ward No. 3, J. Schoolcraft, N. Wallace, J. Bell, G. Haggard, C. Droyer, J. Maynard, N. Robinson, F. McFarlane; Ward No. 4, B. McMahon, James McDonough, Robert McKay; Ward No. 5, F. Hayden, A. Thombum, William Hazzard.—Carried.

A petition was presented, signed by John Garton and 16 others, praying that relief might be granted to William Dove, who is in destitute circumstances.

A petition was presented, signed by Thomas Cook, Esq., J. P., and 38 others, praying that the Council would not interfere with the existing arrangement of the School Sections, by increasing their number, but that if any alterations were carried out, it might be by re-organizing the Sections.

The Council then adjourned to the 1st Monday in April, to meet at noon.

Markham Council.

The above Council met at Unionville, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m. Reeve in the chair. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Peter Willmot, from John McConnell and others praying for grant to build a Bridge in front of lot 21 in the 3rd Con.

Said petition was received and read. Peter Willmot seconded James Bowman moves that the sum of \$20 be granted towards building a bridge on the 3rd Concession, opposite lot 21, and that John Eyer, George Monkman and John McConnell be commissioners to expend the same.—Carried.

James Robinson, seconded A. H. Fenwick moves that the Clerk do grant certificates to obtain Tavern License from the Revenue Inspector to the following parties viz:—

Walter Lemon, Thos. Cook, John Vharlow, Wm. Darosc, Wm. Francy, Norman Milliken, John Webber, Joseph Ferris, Anthony Size, A. H. Summerfelt, Jacob Defoe, Wesley Maps, Wm. Marr, Thos. Hall, Joseph Ireson, Ira Marr, Hiram Yakes, Richard Knill, Hamilton Hall, Wm. Inglis.

And that a rificite be granted to Gideon Dolmage on producing the necessary papers to the Clerk.—Carried.

James Bowman seconded by Peter Willmot, moves that the sum of \$75 be granted on the Pomona road to improve the same, and that Robert Wiles, John Lane, and A. Gallenough be commissioners to expend the same. Yea:—Bowman, Willmot and the Reeve, Nays.—Fenwick and Robinson.—Carried.

James Robinson, seconded by A. H. Fenwick, moves that the sum of 75 cents per week be paid for the support of Hugh McClarren, an indigent person, to commence on the 10th Feb, 1853, payable to the order of Councillor for Ward No. 5.—Carried.

James Bowman, seconded by Peter Willmot, moves that the sum of \$50 be granted on the Town Line between Markham and Pickering, the Corporation of pickering granting a like sum.—Carried.

A. H. Fenwick, seconded by James Bowman moves that the Council do now adjourn to meet again on the second Saturday in March next.—Carried.

NEW MAPS.

We have received from Mr. G. Tremaine, of Toronto, specimen copies of two most excellent Maps, which he has lately published, of the British Provinces—Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edwards Island, Newfoundland, British Columbia, the North West Territory, and the border States; and the other of Europe and North America, with the Northern coast of Africa. The former of these maps is 8 feet by 3 feet, and the latter 3 feet by 21. Both are neatly and strongly mounted, and in artistic execution, and quality of material surpass anything of the kind before offered to the public at the price.

As an office map, for which we presume it is intended, the map of the British Provinces, is especially well adapted to just the kind of information most needed. Nearly the whole area of our business operations is taken in at one view, and though the surface is full—may almost crowded, it is yet remarkably accurate and legible.

The smaller map, that of Europe, and North America, is a perfect gem in its way. It gives, besides the usual matter, all the routes of travel between Canada, the United States, and Europe, with their respective distances; the dates of the discovery and settlement of many parts of this continent; the complete geography from the latest and best sources, of the North West passage and the whole central and North Eastern region,—in fact it is a complete compendium of almost everything that one would expect to find in a good map of the countries included.

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INTERESTING EXAMINATION.

As will be seen from the Handbills, Mr. McGann, of Hamilton is to give an examination of "Deaf and dumb, and Blind Pupils of the U. C. Institution," in the Temperance Hall, in this village, on Thursday evening next. The programme which we give below, promises to be exceedingly instructive and entertaining. Chair to be taken at 7 1/2 p.m. Admission 10 cents. We hope there will be a full house.

PROGRAMME.

- 1. Reading a portion of the Bible by a Deaf-mute Girl. 2. Prayer, in the language of natural signs. 3. Opening remarks—Rise and Progress of Deaf-mute Education in Europe and America. 4. Examination of Deaf-mutes and Blind, illustrating the system of imparting knowledge to the minds of these unfortunate classes. 5. Dialogue between a Deaf-mute and a Blind Pupil. 6. The system pursued in teaching a person afflicted with deafness, dumbness, and blindness. 7. Closing remarks by Mr. McGann, on the causes which operate to produce deafness, dumbness and blindness.

Mechanics' Institute.

Members of the Mechanics Institute will please notice that the regular night meeting is for greater convenience changed from Friday to Tuesday night. A full attendance is requested next Tuesday evening, at 7 1/2 p.m.

County Board Public Instruction.

From the Globe. The County Board of Public Instruction, York, met yesterday, when the following members were present:—Rev. D. Jennings, Rev. Dr. Barclay, Rev. Mr. Parker, Dr. Berryman, Rev. S. Ramsay, Rev. M. Cooper, Rev. Mr. Hill, Rev. M. McMillan, Rev. Mr. Bett, Mr. Watson, Mr. Stiles, Amos Wright, M.P.P., Dr. Bentley, Mr. Barker, Dr. Montgomery, George Davidson, Mr. Teffy, Capt. Sibbald, and Mr. Lauch.

Rev. Dr. Jennings, Chairman, in opening the proceedings, briefly addressed the members. The choice of a chairman for the current year would, he said, have to be made at that sitting, and although he valued the position, he did not wish to occupy it so many years running, to the exclusion of other members. He thought there ought to be a system of rotation in connection with the office, and would be very glad to resign the post in favour of another.

Rev. Dr. Jennings was subsequently re-appointed Chairman of the Board for the current year, and Mr. John Elliot Secretary.

Mr. Elliot read the minutes of last meeting, which were confirmed.

THE IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS. A communication was received from the Board of Public Instruction for the county of Waterloo, setting forth that the Irish National School Books had done duty long enough, and a more modern series of books was needed for the Schools of Upper Canada.

A communication was received from the Clerk of Council, stating—That I am directed to direct the notice of the Board to an extract from the report of the Standing Committee on Education, which was adopted by the Counties Council on the 1st inst. The extract referred to the presence of Trustees in the County Boards of Public Instruction, as containing a very heavy expenditure of money, without being followed by any adequate advantage in the conduct of the affairs of the said Boards; and the Committee appealed to the several Chairmen of the Boards of Grammar School Trustees to examine the funds of these municipalities by sending only one of their number, through whom the objects of the statute could be perfectly fulfilled.

Mr. Wright thought that at least the chairman and secretary, in each case, ought to attend, as one might need refer to the other.

Dr. Berryman, as chairman of the committee making the recommendation, stated that the committee were persuaded that, if their recommendations were adopted, the work at the Board of Public Instruction would be as well performed and at far less expense than in the event of several members from each trust attending. Some of these gentlemen lived at a great distance, and their attendance would entail a great and unnecessary expense. The committee advocated the suggestion that but one member be present from each trust, and that all, as might be the case under present regulations, there would be a saving of \$272.

Rev. Dr. Barclay asked what would be the saving under the new plan, taking as a basis the actual amount paid out.

Dr. Berryman said that the saving in that case would be \$182.

The Chairman took the ground, and would maintain it, that no County Board in Upper Canada conducted its business economically as that Board. This he felt was absolutely the case, not taking into account its extent or numbers. Of course, if all the members of the several Grammar School Boards were to attend it would be a heavy and needless expense, and the suggestion of the Counties Council was proper enough. But decidedly, the members of those Boards might come if they chose.

Dr. Bentley thought that, taking into account the many gratuitous services rendered by these gentlemen, there was no need in being so nice about a little matter of this kind, where they would receive a slight remuneration.

There was some further discussion as to mileage, after which the matter dropped.

EXAMINATION OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS. The members then handed in questions on the several subjects for the examination of the Common School teachers this year.

CAMPBELL'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS. Rev. Mr. Porter's notice of motion, given at last meeting, on the subject of Mr. James Campbell's modern school geography and atlas, then came up. It was—That in the opinion of this Board Mr. Campbell's "Modern School Geography and Atlas," is admirably adapted to supply a want long felt by its members, and deserves a place in all Canadian public and private schools. The Rev. gentleman said he need not advocate the matter at length. He would say that since last August Mr. Campbell had accepted to the satisfaction of several practical persons and adopted two new maps into the work. Maps of England, Ireland, and Scotland had been added to the work, from the celebrated establishment of Phillips of Liverpool; so that now it contained 21 of those clearly and beautifully engraved maps. The letter press was also admirable.

On the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Stokes who seconded the resolution, the vote was added to it.—And this Board being so commended its adoption in the common schools of the county.

The motion was carried unanimously.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Watson, moved—That this Board recommend that the County Council grant an additional sum of \$100 to each of the Grammar Schools in these counties, as, unless such grant be made, they will not be in a position to claim a share of the Grammar School Fund. Under the provision of 9th Vic. Chap. 23, sec. 6, no Grammar School is entitled to share in the Grammar School Fund, unless a sum equal to one-half be provided from local sources. And that by law No. 6 be suspended for the purpose of this resolution being put.

Mr. Barker alluded to the feeling in county districts, a feeling which he had to contend that Grammar Schools were needless, as they had Common Schools. He hoped to see a different opinion prevail.

Dr. Berryman mentioned the strenuous efforts he had made at the late meeting of the Counties Council, to have a better mode of these schools, and though he had been then unsuccessful, he was willing to become the champion of the cause, on the day of the present session. His opinion was that if these Grammar Schools were looked upon with a liberal view—if they were regarded in their proper light, not merely as local, but as general institutions, whose influence radiated far beyond the immediate sphere in which they were situated—there would be no objection in giving a larger grant.

Dr. Bentley opposed the resolution. Second members thought that the discussion was out of order, as it was, they contended, in what was properly a notice of motion.

Rev. Dr. Barclay urged immediate action on the resolution. The vote was one circumstance which members ought to bear in mind—that while the fund from which the appropriations were made was increasing, the tendency of recent legislation was to diminish the number of these schools, and the ill effect was that the different Boards did not know the amount coming to these several schools, till the appropriation was actually made, so that the whole affair was involved in difficulty.

The Chairman said that the basis of their calculations should be the amount which had been needed for the previous half year.

The motion was, finally, put and carried.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS. Mr. Stokes gave notice that he would, at the next meeting of the Board, move that a new order of value, instead of 100 in the present one, be adopted for the assessment of the several examination questions used by the Board.

The Board then adjourned.

European News. By the steamer's *Montana*, which left Southampton on the 11th of February, we have later European news:—

ENGLAND. Earl Russell had received a deputation from the Royal Agricultural Society, in reference to the cattle plague.

A fearful outbreak passed over the southern coast of England. It is expected that many casualties will be reported.

The *Times*, in a leader on the Reform Bill, says—As the time draws near for revealing the plans of the Ministry, it appears to become more and more certain that the Reform Bill of 1852 will consist mainly of changes lowering the franchise in boroughs to 25 rating, and in counties to 15 rating. It would seem, indeed, by the hourly ebullition that Lord Russell has met upon the advice of Mr. Bright, and has, greatly daring, resolved to stake the existence of his Administration on the success of a Bill which shall give £5 for £10 householders, and £12 for £50 county tenants. We cannot suppose that the Government believes that such a bill as is now projected will be accepted as a settlement of the Reform question. It is, indeed, violent and objectionable. It respects no policy? It would break to pieces.

The Ministry on Reform seems to think that they are the necessary consequences that they are setting down. They see from side to side, and not at all, change with every fresh gust and every passing wave; but such things are a consequence of disaster, and an evil omen; a portent that there is to be a shipwreck, and on every calamity may be met by way of escape.

FRANCE. In the States of the 10th, M. Rubeux proposed a resolution to the effect of M. Buisy's proposal, which was adopted. M. Buisy said that the terms of the French troops from Mexico could not be paid as speedily as a result of the law in France, and he expressed his belief that fresh remittances should be sent out.

Mr. Rubeux declared that Marshal Forey had expressed in his speech a very private opinion, the views of the Government upon this subject. Being those contained in the speech in the throne and the draught of the address.

The *Press* has received a second warning. It intends to appeal to the Council of State against the two warnings which it has received.

There is a regular demand for cotton at Havre, and prices are rising. New Orleans low; middling 22 1/2 5/8. New Orleans, good ordinary, 24 1/2.

SPAIN. The following is the text of the despatch dated Feb. 5, addressed by Gen. Dulla-Marmora to the Italian Ministers at Madrid, in consequence of the declarations contained in the Spanish Red Book respecting the policy of Spain towards Italy:—

I request you to remind Senor Barmudez de Castro that the September Convention, while acknowledging the principle of non-interference, nevertheless placed certain conditions upon the application of that principle. Those conditions concern France exclusively. You will therefore declare that, as regards other Powers, their non-intervention in the political affairs of Rome always remains the unqualified principle upon which the conduct of Italy will be invariably based.

The Minister of Finance, in the sitting of the Senate on the 10th, declared the finances of the country to be in a more favorable condition than was supposed. The expenditure of the current year being estimated at 1,300,000,000, and the revenue at 4,700,000,000, including the bonds representing the national property. The Senate have adopted the address in reply to the speech from the throne by a majority of 62 votes.

Why are pretty girls like oatmeal cakes?—Because they give the heartburn. In the beginning woman consisted of a single rib. Now she is all ribs from the but to the rim of her petticoats.

In 1837 the administration of the British army cost £57,000; in 1853 it cost £212,800.

The inquiry into the loss of the steamship *London* will open at Greenwica on Monday, Jan. 29.

The Indian armies comprise about 350,000 men; and while 70,000 of these are Europeans, as many as 280,000 are still natives.

NINETY weeks on the shores of the United Kingdom were reported last week, making 2291 in the three weeks past of Jan.

Mr. BEXAMIN, ex-Secretary to the Confederate States, is said to be studying English law in London with a view to being called to the English bar.

The Russian army has been reduced from 1,130,000 men in 1841 to 850,000, a lower figure than that of the army after the close of the Crimean war. The military expenses have been reduced by 36,000,000 roubles, about £5,000,000.

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA.—The Army and Navy Gazette states that the following movements of regiments are in progress:—The 2nd Battalion 6th Rifles, and the 88th Regt. go to Iceland temporarily, but eventually relieve the 1st Battalion 6th Rifles, which occupies Malta, taking the place of the 2nd Batt. 4th Regt. Jan. 22nd and the 10th, which these regiments go to British North America.

Advisers from Melbourne state that the Government of Victoria was dissolved on the 12th Dec. The outbreak of war between Spain and Chili had caused great excitement in South Australia, and all sales of copper had been stopped in consequence. Some further successes against the natives in New Zealand were reported.

The Cholera in Paris.—Paris has been no fatal case of cholera in France since the 15th Jan. The epidemic made its appearance on the 15th Sept. 1852, and in the course of the four interesting months carried off 67,000 persons. The greatest mortality on any day was on the 11th Oct., when 2500 deaths were recorded. During the first fortnight in Jan, the rate was almost stationary at one or two per diem. In 1852 the cholera lasted for six months and a few days, and made 16,600 victims. In 49, the space of seven months and ten days, 31,000 individuals perished; and in 1853-54 it lingered for thirteen months, during which there occurred 7,600 fatal cases.

A HIGHLANDER OF THE OLD STAMP.—Bardolph's exclamation, on hearing the death of Falstaff, "Would I were with him when he was alive, he is dead, he is dead, he is dead," was paralleled lately by the saying of an old Strathgower peasant and singer, who had built himself a hut under the shadow of the Cairngorms, and with his rifle bade defiance to all intruders. James was about eighty years of age, and the minister hearing that he was sick, visited the old man, and reminded him of his spiritual duties, saying—"You know there are just two places beyond the grave, to either of which all the human race must go."

Fall told me the price of truth. In my young days I had many companions, all of whom have gone before me, I now feel myself entirely forsaken and forlorn; and when I die I would wish to rejoin my old friends, where they are."

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