

Northern Railway of Canada.

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

New Advertisements.

String Circular—W. H. Myers. House to Let—P. Crosby. School Notices—G. H. Porter. Richmond Hill County Grammar School.

The York Herald, \$1.00 a year.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, MAR. 30, 1866.

Local Enterprise.

While it is no doubt true that the prosperity of many of our Canadian towns and villages is greatly owing to their favorable situation, it is equally unquestionable, that in many instances it is almost wholly due to the public spirit and enterprise of their inhabitants.

The public meeting held last week is evidence that the public mind is wide awake to this necessity; and if the suggestions then made can be only carried out, much will be done, and in the right direction.

That there are considerable practical difficulties in the way of securing that desirable state of things, we candidly admit, but we are far from believing it insurmountable. Limited yet sufficient water privilege exists, and if there should be a deficiency, steam can be profitably used to supply it.

committees kill the measures, whose management they are entrusted with. From the general character of the gentlemen appointed at the late meeting, we are confident there will be no murder in this case.

The Ship Canal.

We rejoice to see that this great project continues to attract public attention, as our readers will perceive by the report of a meeting of influential citizens of Toronto, in another part of the paper.

The Mayor of Toronto has been induced to retire from the Provisional Directory of the Ship Canal, by a few persons who are desirous of placing difficulties in the way of Mr. Capreol.

We have enjoyed the personal acquaintance of Mr. Capreol and the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Fowler, for many years, and feel every confidence in their ability and integrity, and only hope that their efforts to set in motion a work of such magnitude, (and which is calculated to secure such immense advantages to our common country), will meet with the hearty approval of the Canadian public, and more particularly this section of country through which the Canal will pass.

Few are aware of the great advantage that will arise from this Canal; in the first place, the expenditure of millions of dollars in its construction, and when finished, it becomes the highway for carrying the products of the great west through Canadian territory to the St. Lawrence, as the shortest route (by several hundred miles) to the seaboard, thereby increasing our shipping interests and giving remunerative employment to our fellow citizens.

NOTICE.

We are requested to call attention to the Advertisement respecting the re-opening of the Common School. We hope parents will co-operate heartily with Mr. Porter in his earnest efforts for the progress of the pupils.

MR. MYRES SPRING CIRCULAR.—Our readers will observe by our advertisement columns, Mr. Myres announces the arrival of his Spring and Summer Boots and Shoes.

HARDWARE.—Mr. J. Henderson, advertises a fresh Stock of Hardware, and Farming Utensils in our columns.

Huron and Ontario Ship Canal.

INFLUENTIAL MEETING IN TORONTO.

Specially Reported for the York Herald.

On the evening of Tuesday, 20th inst., an influential meeting of citizens was held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, for the purpose of discussing matters in general, relative to the construction of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, and for the purpose of encouraging Mr. Capreol in his efforts to push the matter forward with as little delay as possible.

On motion, the Hon. J. B. Robinson was called upon to preside, and Mr. J. Tilt was requested to act as secretary. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Robinson explained that the meeting had been called for the purpose of expressing regret that His Worship the Mayor had consented to resign his position at the Board of Directors, and to take steps to persuade him to withdraw his resignation.

Mr. Fowler, secretary to the Board of Directors, at the request of the meeting, explained in the absence of Mr. Capreol, the present position and future prospects of the Board of Directors, and stated that although His Worship the Mayor had withdrawn from the Board it was not because he was not favourable to the enterprise, but because a few private friends had induced him to do so on the grounds that his position at the Board might, in a measure, compromise the citizens of Toronto, in supporting the schemes of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Fowler explained that that was for the purpose of giving Mr. Capreol a lien on the stock of the Company in the case it should ever become bona fide stock, in order that he (Mr. C.) might be remunerated for his services and expenditure in getting the charter through parliament, and putting the Company's affairs in a ship-shape position. Vast sums had already been expended by Mr. Capreol in his efforts to get the great work commenced, and it was but fair that he should be paid for his trouble. In case the work was never commenced, of course the bonds which it was proposed to vote to Mr. Capreol, would be of no value.

Mr. F.W. Coate then took the floor, and delivered a forcible speech in favor of the construction of the Canal, and in referring to the past career of Mr. Capreol, he said it was a well known fact that Mr. Capreol raised some £45,000 from private resources, and expended in interest, about £6,000, before he got the Northern Railway Company into working order, but he was put to the right about soon after without being properly paid for his services. In the present case, he believed Mr. Capreol should be protected by the Provisional directors of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, in order that he might be properly remunerated for his services. He pointed out that in case the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal was constructed, that a splendid trade would be carried on between the upper and lower lakes, rivaling in extent and importance the coasting trade of the Atlantic.

Mr. Rollo enquired what effect the non-renewal of the reciprocity trade would have upon the canal. He would like to hear the opinion of some of the gentlemen, on the subject.

Mr. J. D. Ridout said that if he was a director of the Company, he would have no hesitation in voting in the bonds to the amount of \$60,000 to Mr. Capreol, because if that gentleman worked for the interest of the company,

he should be paid for his trouble, and he believed he stood, in a moral point of view, with any other gentleman in the City of Toronto, and would, therefore, be the last to do anything that he believed would be wrong with regard to the granting of the bonds to Mr. Capreol. Unless the company should become possessed of bona fide stock, their bonds would go into the hands of gentlemen in England to whom £10,000 or £15,000 would be no object.

After evidence produced on part of the plaintiff and defendant, it was left to the jury to decide whether or not the mortgage transaction was a bona fide one.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, Mr. C. S. Patterson, for the plaintiff; Mr. D. McMichael for defendant.

The trial of this case was concluded today. It was, as we mentioned before, an action to recover damages from the defendant on account of an alleged permanent injury to the plaintiff's premises on the east side of Berkeley street, in this city, from a flow of water from the cellar of the defendant to that of the plaintiff.

This was an action brought by Christopher Kinsley against the defendants, while he was travelling on the 6th concession of the township. The facts as brought by plaintiff's witnesses, were, that on the 7th day of November last, the plaintiff, in company with his brother, was driving along the concession referred to, and that in crossing a bit of the culvert, one of the horses shied at a large rut in the bridge, near the centre, towards the end of the bridge, where the logs were not covered with earth, and where there was a space of some six inches between two of the logs, into which one of his fore legs got, and which had the effect of breaking it. As a consequence, the horse had to be shot. The evidence showed that the bridge was not covered to the full extent of the turnpike road, and also that the earth had been a considerable time out of repair. The value of the horse was stated to be \$100.

The evidence for the defendants went to show that bridge was in the ordinary state of repair, the same as country roads generally are at the season of the year at which the accident is said to have taken place, and that the accident must be attributed to the plaintiff's own careless driving. Many of the witnesses also threw discredit on the testimony of the plaintiff's brother, Verdict for defendants.

During the evening of last evening two clerks of an English reformatory prison, named Stanley and Smith were accommodated with quarters in No. 3 police station, for committing a robbery in the retail store of Mr. Cox, King street east. It appears that Stanley had been in the employment of Mr. Cox and left the same about six weeks ago, and was consequently well acquainted with the premises. On last Saturday night the two prisoners, having made their arrangements, entered the premises while the store was filled with customers, and without detection removed the cash and concealed themselves until the premises were closed and every one connected with the establishment had left the night. When every thing was quiet they made their way to the store and gained access thereto through a trap-door. They then proceeded to make a general overhaul of the stock in the shop and selected a large quantity of general goods, with which they filled two bags and left them to await a convenient time for removal. After accomplishing so much, they proceeded to attend to their creature comforts by removing a number of blankets from the shop to the cellar, with which to make a comfortable couch, while they remained. They were afraid to leave until about 9 o'clock on Sunday night, when the pangs of hunger couped off their mental fear, as they had been without food or drink from Saturday evening until that time. One of the bags with its contents only was taken away, and the other one, and an old coat of Stanley's were left in the store. And leaving they proceeded with the bag and its stolen contents to the neighborhood of the new jail and there hid it under some snow and rubbish. The bag and contents were afterwards removed from their place of concealment by parties not yet arrested, but the detectives are on their track, and they will be arrested at once unless the articles are given up in the meantime. On discovering the robbery, Mr. Cox placed the matter in the hands of detective Tyner who examined the coat, left by one of the robbers, and proceeded to arrest him, and subsequently ferreted out the whole secret and arrested the other prisoner. On both prisoners when arrested, were found portions of goods stolen from Mr. Cox. After their arrest the prisoners fully acknowledged their guilt, and praised the expertness and assiduity of their captor. Too much praise cannot be rendered to detective Tyner for the skillful manner in which he has discharged his duty in this case, and the completeness with which he has fastened the crime on the perpetrators. The prisoners will make their appearance and undergo a preliminary trial before the police magistrate this morning.—Leader of Wednesday.

A NET FOR BURGLARS TO CRACK.—A strong room recently constructed for a London bank is thus described:—The walls, two feet thick, are formed of hard bricks laid in cement, and with hoop iron worked in. The room is lined throughout with wrought iron one with two locks, and the inner one of combined steel and iron of extraordinary strength, with two locks throwing ten bolts. A safe placed inside, weighing eight tons and throwing twenty bolts, contains the cash and securities. An alarm in the resident clerk's bedrooms is attached to the inside of the strong room, so that if the outer doors is opened a gong is set going. A porter sleep on a bed in front of the outer door, and by pulling a handle he can set the alarm off if necessary, and there is a watchman always on duty.

A SHORT WILL.—The will of Vice-Admiral Cavendish was proved in London on the 19th ult. His personality was under £4,000. The will is very brief, the disposition of his property being contained in one clause, in words to the following effect:—I give, devise, and bequeath to my wife all my property, real and personal, as I am confident she will dispose of it justly.

County Court.

Before the Hon. S. B. Harrison, County Judge.

From the Daily Leader March 27. AYLYWARD vs. ARNOLD.

This was an interpleader issue brought by the plaintiff, John Aylward, against the defendant, Robert Arnold, to try the right to certain property, consisting of steam engine and boiler, plaining machine, striking machine, &c., seized by the sheriff of the United Counties of York and Peel, as the property of Mr. Patrick Power, under an execution against the said Power, at the suit of the said defendant. The plaintiff claimed the goods under a chattle mortgage made by power in his favor for the sum of \$1,000.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, Mr. C. S. Patterson, for the plaintiff; Mr. D. McMichael for defendant.

THOMPSON vs. MOFFATT—OIL LAND IN TORONTO.

The trial of this case was concluded today. It was, as we mentioned before, an action to recover damages from the defendant on account of an alleged permanent injury to the plaintiff's premises on the east side of Berkeley street, in this city, from a flow of water from the cellar of the defendant to that of the plaintiff.

Seventeen witnesses were called on the part of the plaintiff, with a view to establishing the respective cases, but, without a personal examination of the premises, the case is one rarely difficult to understand. The jury, no doubt, felt this, as, at the end of the case, they requested liberty to proceed and view the premises, in order to come to something like a definite understanding. One important fact however, came out during the case, John Fulton, one of the plaintiff's witnesses, while undergoing an examination as to the flow of surface water, gave evidence as to the well which he had dug on his own premises, which are near those in question. When the well was dug in the first place he stated that the water was perfectly good, and remained so for some time. The water is now, however, bad. He was asked to account for this, and he attributed it to the fact that there is, as he fully believed, oil in the well, and he proceeded to give some illustrations in proof of the fact.

The jury were unable to agree up to the time the court rose.

KINSLEY vs. THE CORPORATION OF WHITBY.

This was an action brought by Christopher Kinsley against the defendants, while he was travelling on the 6th concession of the township. The facts as brought by plaintiff's witnesses, were, that on the 7th day of November last, the plaintiff, in company with his brother, was driving along the concession referred to, and that in crossing a bit of the culvert, one of the horses shied at a large rut in the bridge, near the centre, towards the end of the bridge, where the logs were not covered with earth, and where there was a space of some six inches between two of the logs, into which one of his fore legs got, and which had the effect of breaking it. As a consequence, the horse had to be shot. The evidence showed that the bridge was not covered to the full extent of the turnpike road, and also that the earth had been a considerable time out of repair. The value of the horse was stated to be \$100.

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Arrival of the China.

Halifax, March 27.

The Cunard steamship China, from Liverpool on Saturday, March 17, via Queens-town on Sunday, the 17th, has just arrived at this point at 8:20 this evening. Her arrivals are one week later than previously received.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE. The weekly returns of the cattle plague show a continued diminution of new cases, but a large increase in the number of cattle killed.

SPAIN AND CENTRAL AMERICA. MARRIED, March 16.—Spain has recognized the Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Ministers from those states have signed treaties of peace with Spain.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Liverpool, March 18. St. Patrick's Day passed off without disturbance. At the dinner of the St. Patrick's Society of Dublin, Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Secretary for Ireland, announced that next year the Prince of Wales would accept the office of President of the Society.

THE ADMIRALTY. The Observer announces that P. C. Baring will soon succeed Lord C. Paget as Secretary of the Admiralty, has resigned.

NEW IRON-CLAD. An unsuccessful attempt was made on the 17th, at Millwall, to launch the mammoth iron-clad Northumberland. After running about a hundred feet, she came to a standstill, and all efforts of the tugs to move her proved fruitless. The Prince of Wales and a brilliant assembly were present.

THE FENIANS. On the day the China sailed, being St. Patrick's Day, fears existed that the Fenians might attempt the threatened demonstration. Little importance, however, was attached to the matter, and it was felt that if anything did happen Government would be fully prepared. A telegram from Leeds says that in consequence of rumors of an expected Fenian outbreak, the city police had been largely augmented, while a large number of volunteers and 600 tradesmen had been sworn in as special constables. Secret drilling had been going on among the Fenians of Leeds for some time.

RECIPROcity TREATY. The Times of the 18th, in announcing that the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and British North America terminated that day, says that American fishermen will be duly warned, and after a fixed time the exclusion of their boats will be enforced. For this purpose British vessels will be stationed to see that rights of the fishery which revert to the British Crown are not infringed upon, and also to prevent collisions between the fishermen of the Provinces and of the United States in this as well as in all that relates to Fenians. The Times believes that the British Government may court on the friendliness and courtliness of President Johnson's Government.

CUBA. It is rumored that Gen. Otavio will replace Gen. Dulce as Capt. Gen. of Cuba. Gen. Cordeiro succeeding Otavio as director of the infantry.

AUSTRIA. Vienna journals assert that there has been no inter change of diplomatic notes between Austria and Prussia since February 7th. A Vienna telegram says the convention with Mexico in reference to recruiting in Austria for an Austrian volunteer corps for Mexico was signed, on the 15th, Count Mensdorff and the Mexican Minister.

ENO CHOLERA IN EGYPT. The French Consul General at Alexandria telegraphed, on the 15th, from that city, that the cholera epidemic did not exist in Egypt. A single case occurred in the European hospital on the 6th, but none had occurred since.

STATE OF IRELAND. In the House of Lords on the 16th, Earl Grey, in a long speech upon Irish grievances, moved that the House go into a committee upon his resolution to consider the state of Ireland. A debate ensued. Earl Russell supported the attempt to carry out the violent remedies proposed by Earl Grey, as likely to create an unprecedented agitation in the country. He preferred gradual, well considered reforms. Earl Grey's motion was negatived without a division.

SPAIN AND CHILI. In the house of Commons, Mr. Layard said assurances had been received from Spain, Chili and Peru, that the vessels now building in England should not leave until the pending disputes were settled.

THE REFORM BILL. The chances of the Reform Bill continue the subject of discussion. The Conservative journals demand its rejection. Others call for amendments. The "Daily Telegraph" declares that it is growing quite clear that the Bill will become law. The real crisis of the measure was at first appearance, which it passed through safely. The "Herald" says there was a very large gathering of Earl Derby's supporters at the residence of the Marquis of Lansbury. In the absence of Lord Derby, on account of an attack of the cough, Disraeli addressed the meeting, and it was agreed, without a dissentient voice, that the Ministerial Reform Bill should be strenuously opposed at every stage. The amendment of the second reading of the Bill will take the shape of a resolution that no Reform Bill is satisfactory which does not offer a complete settlement of the question.

RICHES OF THE QUEEN.—It is believed that the Queen is one of the richest sovereigns in Europe.—The Duchess of Kent, who had saved no inconsiderable sum, bequeathed property to Her Majesty. The Prince Consort, who had been saving from the day of his marriage, died worth a very large amount of all of which, it is believed, he willed to the Queen; and a wealthy old man, who thought more of royalty than his poor relations, left her nearly half-a-million. As the Queen cannot be accused of any very lavish expenditure in her Court arrangements, there can be no doubt that she must have a very respectable balance at her banker's. Her Majesty banks with Coutts, as did also the Prince Consort. A separate set of books is kept in that establishment for the Royal account, and these are written by clerks specially appointed for the purpose. The property purchased by the Prince Consort at Kensington is sure to become more and more valuable every year, though up to this the fine houses built upon portions of it have scarcely let so well as had been expected. They are very large, and the rents put them beyond the reach of any but the "upper ten"—Correspondent of the Liverpool Albion.

Sale Notices.

Wednesday April, 4th.—Credit Sale, of Agricultural Implements, the property of Mr. John Linford, Richmond Hill. Sale at two o'clock, p. m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.—Imported Sale of Superior Farm Stock, &c. on lot No. 33, 1st Con. Markham, (Thornhill), the property of Mrs. William Parsons, Sale at 10, a.m. Gornley & Ferris, Auctioneers.

General News

SAMUEL DAY, the jockey, is dead. VISCONT CLIPDEN died on the 20th of February.

The match between Goss and Mace has been fixed to take place in May.

The Rev. G. Gardon, vicar of Assington, Suffolk, has succeeded to the Church of Rome.

The cigar-ship, on Winan's principle, was successfully launched on the Thames on the 19th.

Mr. Charles Dibdin Pitt, lessee and manager of the Theatre Royal, Sheffield, died lately.

The death of the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, brother of Vice-Chancellor Wood's is announced.

The success of the boys' shot-belt brigade has suggested the idea of a similar organization for girls.

The cattle plague has again made its appearance in the north of France.

The manufacture of the new Atlantic cable is making satisfactory progress, and will soon be turned out at the rate of 100 miles per week.

A pair of white gloves was presented to Mr. Justice Adam Wilson, at the opening of the Hallow assizes—there being no criminal cases on the calendar.

The picket at Niagara was fired upon on Tuesday night by parties from the other side. The picket returned six shots, but nobody was hurt.

One of the first votes to be asked from the House of Commons in Committee of Supply will be, it is understood, for a sum of money to be devoted to the erection of a statue to Lord Palmerston in the Westminster Abbey. Mr. Gladstone will propose the vote.

Dr. Arthur Hill Halsall announces that he has succeeded in preparing meat in such a way that the whole of the solid constituents can be reduced to a fine flour, one pound of which is equal to four pound of meat, and which can be used for every purpose to which ordinary fresh meat is applied.

A TRADESMAN with whom were lately conversing about prices and who has two shops—one at the east of London for cash, one at the west-end for credit—informed us that he made a practice of charging five-and-twenty per cent. extra profit for all goods booked to a six months' account. That is fifty per cent. per annum for credit. And it should be remembered that this is no imposition on the part of the tradesman. He is forced to protect himself against that large class to whose principle of life payment is antagonistic. In fact, as in other walks, the innocent suffer for the guilty. —The Crocker.

MOSS OF OCEAN MAIL STEAMERS.—The Jeddah, which was wrecked near Bombay, is the fourteenth steamer which the Peninsular and Oriental Company have lost. The Royal Mail Company have lost ten, the Montreal Company eight, the West Coast of Africa Company six, Inman's Company four, the Cape of Good Hope and West India and Pacific Companies three each, Canada's Company two, and the Hamburg, Cawse's, and American Company one. The total number of steamers lost by the above-named companies fifty-one.

DESPERATE RESOURCE.—A blacksmith named Coles, of Hilmarton, has performed a feat which rivals that ascribed to William Tell. A child, aged seven years, whilst playing with his brother, aged twelve months, placed over his brother, aged similar to that used for the nuts of cart wheel.—The child's neck began to swell, and when the parents discovered it they were horrified to find that it was impossible to remove the band, and speedy suffocation was imminent. Coles was called in and suggested the desperate idea of hammering off the iron with a sledge, and he successfully completed his dangerous task. Whilst one person held the legs and another the head of the little one, Coles fearlessly smashed at the ring and severed it. A false blow of half an inch, and instantaneous death must have resulted.

THE HASTINGS COUNTERFEITERS.—Tellyville, March 26.—The trial and conviction of the Counterfeiters, James Quackenbush took place at the assizes here on Saturday. The discovery of the press, counterfeiting tools and bogus coin were made some months ago by detective Armstrong, better known here as Dr. Stratton. Andrew Patter, one of the counterfeiters turned Queen's evidence, and most extraordinary developments were made.

Raymond Quackenbush died in jail yesterday, and the two remaining prisoners, Jas. Quackenbush and A. Stickle, were sentenced to-day by Justice Hagerly to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

This business had been in operation for twenty or thirty years at different periods, and an immense quantity of counterfeit coin was manufactured and put in circulation.

A NEW SYSTEM OF SHOEING HORSES.—I went the other day to inspect a new system of shoeing horses, the invention of a Paris blacksmith, who has tried it for a year and a half, and is convinced of its practical superiority over any other plan. Instead of the shoe being placed, frequently much too hot—on the hoof, and burning into resting place, the outside of the hoof is cut away round the foot to about the depth of half an inch, this leaves a ledge into which the shoe fits, and is then flush with the frog, which just touches the ground; and the whole foot rests on the ground, instead of being scarcely let so well as had been expected. They are very large, and the rents put them beyond the reach of any but the "upper ten"—Correspondent of the Liverpool Albion.