The York Herald.

VOL. XII, NO. 36. RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO, CANADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1871. WHOLE NO. 655.

The York Herald

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

ALEXANDER SCOTT,

RICHMOND HILL,

And dispatched to subscribers by the earliest mails, or other conveyance, when so desired.

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

TERMS:—One Dollar per annum, IN ADVANCE; if not paid within Two Months, One Dollar and Fifty cents will be charged.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post-paid.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid: and parties refusing papers without paying up, will be held accountable for the subscription.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion	$00 50
Each subsequent insertion	00 13
Ten lines and under, first insertion	00 75
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Each subsequent insertion, per line	00 02
One Column per twelve months	50 00
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Quarter of a column per twelve months	20 00
One column per six months	40 00
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Quarter of a column per six months	18 00
A card of ten lines, for one year	4 00
A card of fifteen lines, do	5 25
A card of twenty lines, do	6 50

☞ Advertisements without written directions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly

All advertisements published for a less period than one month, must be paid for in advance.

All transitory advertisements, from strangers or irregular customers, must be paid for when handed in for insertion.

Business Directory.

NEW TIN SHOP.

GEORGE WILTSHIRE, TINSMITH, most respectfully calls the attention of the inhabitants of Richmond Hill and surrounding neighborhood to the fact that he has commenced business in the above line, and will keep in stock all kinds of Tinware. New Work made on the Premises. Repairs on Iron, Tin, Zinc and Copper Ware done with Punctuality and on Reasonable Terms.

Shop one door south of the "York Herald" Buildings.

Richmond Hill, July 9, 1870. 626

TIME! TIME!! TIME!!!

A. L. SKEELE IS PREPARED TO repair Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, at his shop opposite the Grammar Schol, Richmond Hill.

A trial is respectfully solicited.

Richmond Hill, March, 24, 1870. 610

WILLIAM COX,

SUCCESSOR TO JAMES HOLLIDAY, BUTCHER, 2nd door north of G. A. Barnards store, Richmond Hill, keeps always on hand the best of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Sausages, &c, and sells at the lowest prices.

The highest market price given for Cattle, Sheep, Lambs. &c.

Also, Corned and Spiced Beef, Smoked and Dried Hams.

WILLIAM COX.

Richmond Hill, October 15, 1867. 1-y

P. O. SAVINGS BANK.

RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE.

DEPOSITS OF ONE DOLLAR, (OR any number—not exceeding three hundred dollars by any one depositor,) will be received at the Richmond Hill Post Office, for which Government will allow Interest.

For particulars apply to

M. TEEFY, Postmaster.

*** MR. TEEFY is Government Agent for the sale of

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ALSO AGENT FOR THE

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Office hours: from 6:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.

May 4, 1869. 563-tf

RINGWOOD MARBLE WORKS.

P. WIDEMAN, MANUFACTURER OF all kinds of Monuments, Headstone, &c

Call and examine my Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest.

☞ *Issuer of Marriage Licenses.*

Ringwood, Sept, 13, 1867. 497

FARMERS' BOOT & SHOE STORE

JOHN BARRON, MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds of Boots and Shoes, 38 west Market Square, Toronto.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to Measure, of the Best Materials and Workmanship, at the Lowest Remunerating Prices

Toronto, Dec. 3, 1867.

P. A. SCOTT,

LUMBER MERCHANT & BUILDER, 618 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Doors, Sash, Flooring, Blinds, Sheeting, Mouldings, &c.

All kinds of Building Materials supplied.

Post Office Address—Yorkville.

Toronto, May 18, 1868. 3-m.

PETER S. GIBSON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman.

OFFICE AT Willowdale, on Yonge St., in the County of York.

Orders by letter promptly attended to.

Willowdale, Dec. 15, 1869. 596-1y

GEO. McPHILLIPS & SON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Seaforth, Ontario.

June, 27 1862. 1

Medical Cards.

JNO. D. McCONNELL, M.D.,

GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

RESIDENCE—Adjoining Thornhill Hotel.

July 22, 1869. 575-1y

DR HOSTETTER,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE Surgeons, England, Residence: North of Richmond Hill, opposite the Elgin House. All calls (night or day) promptly attended to.

Elgin Mills, January 1, 1870. 598

DR. JAS. LANGSTAFF

WILL GENERALLY BE FOUND AT home from 8 to 9 A.M.

Mr A. F. Armstrong is authorised to collect Accounts.

Richmond Hill, Oct. 14, 1869. 568*

JOHN N. REID, M.D.,

COR. OF YONGE AND COLBORNE streets, Thornhill. Consultations in the office on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 8 to 10 A.M.

*** All consultations in the office, Cash.

Thornhill, June 9, 1865 1

CARD.

N.B.—THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE take notice that Mr. Josh Tailor has ceased to collect for John N. Reid, M.D., and that Mr. John Garton, of Thornhill, is authorised to collect for the subscriber until further notice.

JOHN N. REID, M.D.

Thornhill, December 22, 1869. 597

R. E. LAW,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, RICHMOND HILL.

Physicians prescriptions carefully prepared

Richmond Hill, Dec. 1, 1869. 594-tf

DRUG STORE IN KLINEBURG.

JACOB YELINSKIE BEGS TO INFORM the inhabitants of Klineburg and surrounding country that he has opened a Drug Store in the above named place.

All kinds of Herbs and Herb Medicines supplied.

Klineburg, March 1, 1869. 540-tf

THOMAS CARR,

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES. Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Thornhill.

By Royal Letters patently has been appointed Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Thornhill, Feb. 26, 1868.

W. H CANNON, L.D.S.,

DENTIST, (LATE ASSISTANT to Dr. Elliot, Dentist, Toronto,) respectfully announces that he will visit the following places, (Sundays excepted), where he will attend to Dentistry in all its branches:

King	1st of each month.
Richmond Hill	5th "
Newmarket	10th "
Aurora	15th "

Teeth inserted in the most Improved Styles, on Gold, Silver, Vulcanized Rubber, and Aluminum Base.

Teeth filled in such a manner as to preserve them from further decay.

Teeth extracted with the least possible pain, and especial attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth.

Charges Moderate, and work warranted to give satisfaction.

All letters addressed to Aurora will receive prompt attention.

Aurora, May 25, 1870. 619-1y

G. H. HUSBAND, L.D.S.

DENTIST, BEGS MOST RESPECTFULLY to announce that he will be at

Unionville	1st Monday of each month.
Weston	9th day "
Klineburg	16th "
Burwick	22nd "
Scarboro'	23rd "

Where he will be prepared and most happy to wait on those who may require his services.

G. H. H., having had over ELEVEN YEARS' PRACTICE, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction.

To those who have favored him with their patronage in the past he returns his sincere thanks, and to those who may do so in the future, he would say that no endeavor on his part will be wanting to meet their approval.

REFERENCES.—The following gentlemen can, with confidence, recommend G. H Husband, to all requiring Dental aid: Dr Reid, Thornhill; Dr. Bull, Weston: Dr. D'Evlyn, Burwick; Dr. Corson, Brampton.

RESIDENCE.—Thornhill.

Thornhill September 17, 1868. 1y

DRS. PECK & ROBINSON'S

NEW METHOD OF EXTRACTING Teeth without Pain, by the use of Ether Spray, which affects the tooth only. The tooth and gum surrounding become insensible with this external agency, when the tooth can be extracted with no pain and

WITHOUT ENDANGERING THE LIFE

As in the use of Chloroform. Drs. P. and R. will be in the following places prepared to extract teeth with his new apparatus. All other operations in Dentistry performed in a workmanlike manner:—

Aurora, 1st, 8th, 16th and 22nd of each month	
Newmarket	2nd " "
Markham	21st " "
Stouffville	18th " "
Richmond Hill	9th and 24th "
Kleinburg	29th " "

Nitrous Oxide Gas always on hand at Aurora

Aurora, April 23, 1870. 615-tf

DENTISTRY

W. C. ADAMS, D. D. S., 95 King Street East, Toronto, near Church Street, is prepared to wait upon any who need his professional services in order to preserve their teeth, or relieve suffering and supply new teeth in the most approved style. Also to regulate the teeth of those who need it. Consultations free, and all work warranted. June, 1865.

Licensed Auctioneers.

J. RAFFERTY

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of York.

†‡† Sales punctually attended to.

CHARGES MODERATE.

ADDRESS: King P O. 633-4m

M. FISHER.

LICENSED AUCTIONER FOR THE County of York, Lot 4, 3rd concession, Vaughan. P. O, Address, Concord. Orders promptly attended to.

Concord, March 16, 1870. 606

HENRY SMELSOR,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York and Peel, Collector of Notes, Accounts, &c. . Small charges and plenty to do.

Laskey, March 2nd 1865 39-1y

FRANIS BUTTON, JR.,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of York.

Sales attended to on the shortest notice and at moderate rates.. P O. Address, Buttonville.

Markham, July 24, 1868. 497

H. D. BENNETT,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of York. Residence lot No. 14, 2nd Con. Vaughan P. O. Address, Carrville.

All orders left at the "York Herald" office, Richmond Hill, or at the P.O. Maple, will be attended to.

Vaughan, Oct. 10 1867. 1-y

JOHN CARTER,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York, Peel and Ontario. Residence: Lot 8, 6th concession Markham. Post Office—Unionville.

Sales attended on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders left at the "Herald" office for Mr Carter's services will be promptly attended to

June, 27. 1867.

EDW. SANDERSON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York and Peel.

Residence—Lot 20, rear of 3rd Concession of Markham. P.O. Address—Buttonville.

Parties requiring Mr. Sanderson's services can make arrangements at the HERALD office.

January 4, 1865. 31

Law Cards.

WILLIAM MALLOY,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE: No. 78 King Street East, Toronto; over the Wesleyan Book Room.

Toronto, December 2, 1869. 594

J. N BLAKE,

BARRISTER, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE.—No. 66 Church Street, Toronto.

December 29, 1869. 598

DUGGAN & [illegible] RS,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c

OFFICE:—Provincial Insurance Buildings, Street, Toronto.

JOHN DUGGAN, Q.C. ADAM H. DEYERS, JR.

Toronto Dec. 24, 1868. 544-1y

READ AND BOYD,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, &c.

OFFICE—77, King St East, (over Thompson's East India House) TORONTO.

D. B. READ, Q.C. J. A. BOYD, B.A.

May 6, 186[illegible]. 52-tf

McNABB, MURRAY & JACKES,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c

OFFICE—In the Court House, Toronto

August 1, 1865. 95

MARRIAGE LICENSES,

RICHMOND HILL.

M. TEEFY, NOTARY PUBLIC AND Commissioner in B.R., is Government Agent for issuing Marriage Licenses in the County of York.

Office hours—7 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.

Richmond Hill, October 23, 1869.

JAMES BOWMAN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, Almira Mills.

Markham, Nov 1. 1865. 22

GREEN BUSH HOTEL,

215 and 217 Yonge Street, Toronto.

THE FARMERS AND TRAVELLING public will find first-class accomodation at the above House, at low rates. There is an extensive Stable attached, and large covered sheds. An attentive and obliging hostler.

597 J. L. PARKER, *Proprietor.*

RICHMOND HILL POULTRY EXPRESS!

Farmers and others wishing CASH for their butter and eggs can get it by calling at H. Chapman's, one door south of G. A. Barnard's Store, Richmond Hill, who also is conductor of

THE POULTRY EXPRESS,

And will either trade or pay cash for all he gets

August 18, 1870. 632-1y

J. SEGSWORTH;

IMPORTER OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, and Fine Jewelry, [illegible] Yonge St., Toronto.

*** Masonic and other emblems made to order.

Toronto. April 27, 1866.

Poetry.

Advice to Bachelors.

He that wedded thinks to be,
Let him look about, and see
That he choose a proper wife,
Or he'll rue it all his life.

If, in choosing one for life,
Thou shouldst take too young a wife,
Such a wife has boiling blood;
Don't expect her to be good.

If, in choosing one for life,
Thou shouldst take too old a wife,
In the house she'll creep about,
And will frighten people out.

If, in choosing one for life,
Thou shouldst take a handsome wife,
New admirers she will see,
And be always vexing thee.

If, in choosing one for life,
Thou shouldst take a snarling wife,
Then no house-dog thou wilt need;
She'll a house-dog be indeed.

If, in choosing one for life,
Thou should take a needy wife.
Everything will wanting be,
And no one will visit thee.

If, in Choosing one for life.
Thou shouldst take a wealthy wife,
Then, until she's in her grave,
Thou wilt be her humble slave.

Healthy, pretty, smart and neat,
Prudent, pious, modest, sweet;
He that chooseth such a wife
Will not rue it all his life.

Literature.

Marrying a Fortune.

'Yes, I'll do it, Ralph, even if she is a scraggy, worthless, hairless, dried up, yellow, vinegar-faced old maid. I'll marry her—or, rather her fortune!' and and so saying he leaned back in his chair, and commenced puffing away as coolly at his cigar, as though marrying were the most common place, uninteresting affair ever dreamed of.

'You speak quite confidently, young man,' returned his companion, 'perhaps the lady in question won't have you. Don't be too conceited, if you have been called irresistible.'

'Fiddlestick! I guess my uncle's fortune was the most irresistible part to the New York belles, and I'm certain now that my 'great expectations' have passed away, there isn't two of them ever remembered associating with me. I tell you, Ralph, love is all moonshine! a mere creature of the fancy—for I have never seen a pretty girl yet that could set my heart a palpitating. Money is what a poor briefless lawyer wants, not love; it's a great deal more substantial, too.'

'Don't doubt it; but I wouldn't be tied to an old vixen for any consideration,' responded Ralph; 'and in my opinion, Bars, you are a fool, if you heave yourself away. There, now, that advice is free gratis—no fee asked—only do tell me the whole story.'

'I can do that in a few words. About a week ago I saved a fine-looking but gouty old gentleman from being upset out of his carriage on Broadway. He was profuse in his thanks, learned my name, said he knew me by reputation, told me he was wealthy, with but one child, a daughter, and if I would come down to Sea View, where he intended to pass a few weeks, he would make a match between me and her. I modestly suggested that the lady in question might object, but he insisted that she could not; she was devoted to him and heart-whole. There it is, verbatim. I then made inquiries of a friend what kind of a girl Mr. Lafourn's daughter was, and he told me she was a scraggy old maid. I have her in my mind's eye, but it's no draw-back. I'll marry for money, and let her afterwards take to her cats, just as she does now. That's all. I am too lazy to work.'

And he relapsed into a profound silence wondering secretly what time on the morrow Mr. Lafourn and his daughter would arrive.

'There, pa, you dear old goose! listen to the description of your Nell!' exclaimed pretty little Nelly Lafourn, arranging the curtains so that the old gentleman could overhear the conversation on the piazza between the two young gentlemen just mention.

'Confound his impudence,' growled the old man, in a rage, bringing his cane down lustily; 'I'd like to see him get my darling, the heartless wretch, and my money, even if he has got you mixed up with your aunt Lucille!'

'Slightly mixed up, isn't it, pa? But after all, how much the picture is like her? and she burst into a merry laugh, that caused a dozen dimples to play hide and-seek around her cheeks and lips.

'He may be blessed!' I'll send for him this moment, and I'll—I'll—I'll cane him!' almost shouted the irate old gentleman.

'No, indeed, you won't pa! you let me manage him, won't you, pa! Let him come—let him imagine Lucille is your daughter and heiress, and I your niece, with no expectations. We'll see how he will carrying himself.'

On the next day Mr. Albertine Gower waited upon Mr. Lafourn, and was formally introduced to Miss Lucine Gower. He inquired after the old gen't health very affectionately, and soon became quite engrossed, apparently, in the conversation that was started, but secretly he was eyeing his intended bride, and he confessed to himself that the enthusiastic description he had given his friend Ralph did not belie her, or scarcely do her justice. Just then the door open, and a graceful young lady, with a great abundance of golden curls and very large eyes walked in.

'My—my niece, Mr. Gower; Mr. Gower, Miss Lee,' observed Mr. Lefourn, and Miss Lee acknowledged it with a slight but nevertheless graceful bow.

Mr. Gower was enraptured, and the contract only made his bride expectant more ridiculous; however, he determined to act his part, and, as a chance presented itself, he whispered in modulated tones to Miss Lucille that 'he hoped to become better acquainted with her,' though he hated himself for it in three minutes after, when he saw Miss Lee's mischief-loving eyes resting upon him, and realized that she heard him, too.

Day after day he called, and proportionally he fell in love with laughing Nell, and fell out with Miss Lucille; while she became, in appearance, desperately enamored of him, and wrote him poetry by the sheet, expressing her 'everlasting affection'—by which he assured his friend Ralph she meant to mean the oldness of her love.

In vain he tried to make love to Nell. She accepted no attentions from 'her cousin's lover,' so she mockingly assured him, and left him more despairingly than before.

At last he could not endure it any longer, and accordingly sought an interview with Mr. Lafourn.

'So you come to propose for my daughter, Mr. Gower?' queried the gentleman, when he was ushered in.

'No, sir, I have not,' he emphatically replied. 'I have come to make a confession, to ask your forgiveness, and crave a boon. You know how you came to make me the offer which you did? Well, having been brought up to believe myself independent of the world, and to study a profession more for pleasure than ought else, after finding myself suddenly bereft of all hopes, and poor, I gladly accepted of your proposal. I scorned the idea of love; I vowed I love my ease better than any woman on earth, and though I was informed your daughter was—was—'

'A scraggy old maid,' slyly interposed Mr. Lafourn. Bart blushed at his own remark, but proceeded:

'I determined, provided she would accept me, to marry her for your money. There, sir, is the truth, and I knew I cannot but be lowered in your estimation. Since I have met your niece, and I've—I've——'

'Fallen in love with her,' observed the father, aiding him along.

'Yes, sir, exactly so; and I'm willing, if she will have me, to give up all ideas of wealth obtained by such mean practice, and go away and work bravely for her. Do you think there is any hope? Will you forgive me?'

'Certainly,' he responded, 'I should not want my daughter wedded to any man from such mercenary motives. I'll call Nell and see what she says.' And suiting the action to the word, he summoned Nellie.

'This gentleman has withdrawn his claims to your cousin's hand,' he observed, taking Nellie by the hand, 'and actually has the audacity to ask for yours. What shall I tell him?'

'And I am poor, Nellie,' ejaculated Bart; 'but you shall see I am no conceited jackanape. I will go away and commence the practice of my prosession if you will give me hope.'

Nellie looked at her father through her blushes.

'But I would be a penniless bride—'

'And all the dearer! If you are not worth working for you are not worth having.'

'If then,' she returned, slyly, 'you wait a year and do not change you mind if uncle is willing——'

'Which he will be,' interrupted the old gentleman.

The ruse was still kept up. Mr. Lafourn gave him letters of introduction to several influential friends, and he went away and set up work in earnest. For a while he was unsuccessful; at last his talents began to be appreciated, and he was on a fair way to prosperity. At the end of the year he wrote and told Mr. Lafourn how he had succeeded, and asked if he would have any objections to his wedding taking place then. He returned, and when he arrived he found his Nellie prettier than ever. Mr. Lafourn said nothing, and Bart wondered at his giving such a costly wedding to niece; but when he, as the bride's father, gave her away, he was dumbfounded. As soon as the ceremony was over he rushed to his father-in-law:

'What does it mean?'

'It means you have married my daughter, sir,' responded the happy parent, 'and we have been deceiving you all the while, Lucillie is my maiden sister.'

Bart was paralyzed.

'Your daughter?'

'And my money, as I promised! Nellie and I heard your conversation and determined to test you. We did so, and Nellie still insisted on you being tried, and—'

'You have taken the conceit out of me.'

But though rich he did not leave his profession and enter into his carcless, idle life again; he steadily pushed his way up, and now is one of the most influential men of the time—which he always avers is more due to Nellie's stratagem than Marrying a Fortune.

England's Prospects in the Event of War.

If events should so shape themselves that Great Britain shall have no choice but go into a general European war, we may rest assured that she will not be found wanting in those qualities which have nailed victory to her standard in almost every clime and under every sky. It is a common opinion among a class of people with whom the wish is father to the thought, that in a great war in which many of the nations of the earth should be involved, Great Britain would not be able to retain her position as one of the great controlling Powers. Her army is compared with those of France and Prussia and Russia, and pronounced inferior in numbers and equipments. Her colonies are pointed to, and we are told that in attempting to maintain her hold of them, the heart of the Empire would be left so defenceless that London would fall an easy pray to the invading foe. We are reminded of the disaffection of Ireland, and we are told that thousands upon thousands of Irishmen on this continent but wait the signal to cross the seas and avenge what they call the wrongs of centuries. All this we are told, and much more. But what does it amount to? The same story has been told again and again; in facts have again and again disproved it. In the days of the first Napoleon, Britian was a nation of shopkeepers; but the shopkeepers hunted him down, and caged him in St. Helena. When was the army of Great Britain large and sufficiently equipped at the beginning of war? Yet when was her army defeated? She was to lose her colonies when she undertook to put down the great Napoleon; but in place of losing, she multiplied them. When was Ireland other than disaffected, yet what opportunity has Ireland ever been able to make out of the troubles of the Empire? The repeated fiascos of the Fenians on this continent do not give the British people much cause to dread an invasion of American Irishmen. If the plain truth must be told, Great Britain is more able to-day than she ever has been to resist the world in arms. In some respects war would be to her a great gain. Her magnificient fleets would sweep the seas; her merchantmen would do the carrying trade of all nations. Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Dundee, Belfast, and other centres of manufacturing industry would redouble their population and their wealth; and the British Islands would literally be the workshop of the world. Great Britain does not want war. She prefers to continue the prosecution of her great mission as a civilizer among the nations, diffusing among all peoples the influence of her language, her laws, her literature, her religion. But if necessity is laid upon her, she knows how to go into battle and how to come out victorious. The lovers of the old land have no cause for fear. Great Britian can take care of herself.

Let us hope, however, that she may not be disturbed in her grand mission of peace. Let us hope that wisdom shall still preside in her Councils, and that before many days shall have rolled past it may be her proud privilege to step in between the combatants, persuading them to restore their swords to their scabbards. 'Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war;' and we shall neither be sorry nor disappointed if, at this time, the British nation adds to its long and brilliant roll of triumphs a victory of peace.—*Scottish American.*

An Idea of a Perfect Wife.

She is handsome, but is not a beauty arising from the features, from complection, or from shape. She truly possesses all three of them in a very high degree. But it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence, and sensibility, which a face can express, that forms her beauty. She has a face that just arouses your attention at first, her eyes have a mild light—but they awe when she pleases—they command like a good man out of office not by authority but by virtue, her stature is not tall; she is not made to be the admiration of every fool; she has all the fairness that does not exclude delicacy; all the softness that does not imply weakness; her voice is soft, low music, not formed to rule in public assembles, but to charm those who can distinguish her gentleness; it has its advantages, you must come close to hear it. To describe her body is to describe her miud, one is the transcript of the other. Her understanding is not shown in the variety of matters it exerts itself upon, but the goodness of the choice she makes; her politeness flows from a natural disposition to please, which never fails to strike those who understand good breeding and those who do not.

The Dangers of the Alps.

A correspondent from Switzerland writes of recent fatal disasters in the vicinity of Mont Blanc: 'A gentleman, with his bride and lady friends, made the ascention to the Grand Mulets, which is six thousand five hundred feet above the valley of Chamounix. The day was so fine that when there, urged by the ladies, whom, with a guide, he left behind him, he started to make the ascension of Mont Blanc. Shortly after he left them, becoming cold, all three went out for a walk, tied to gether as they always are, for greater security in the mountain excursions. Walking upon the ice and snow crust the guide offered his arm to the wife, who had hardly accepted it when, owing either to the softening of the crust by the heat, or cracking from the weight, or the formation of a crevasse, both the guide and wife disappeared, the friend only escaped their fate by the breaking of the rope. Disappearing thus instantly in a place which did not seem dangerous they have never been found, though eight of the guides, at the risk of their lives, went down into the crevice sixty feet—in fact made attempts until the government forbade any more—as the lives of others were perilled for those that had been lost. The lady who was left screamed, and remained on the spot till the gentleman returned to fine that he had lost wife and bride in the enjoyment of full health only half an hour previous. Such are the dangers of ascending Mount Blanc, where no amount of foresigh or experience can fortell the accidents which may happen at any time with loss of life to some or all those engaged.

Weight of Wrought Iron and Steel.

Round Iron—Multiply the square of the diameter in inches, by the length in feet and by 3,36, the product gives the weight in pounds avoirdupois nearly.

Square Iron.—Multiply the area of the end of the bar in inches, by the length in feet and by 3 36; gives the weight as before.

Square, Angled, T. Convex, or any figure of Beam Iron.—Ascertain the area end of each figure of the bar in inches, then multiply by ten, and divide by three; the remainder (?) will be the weight in pounds avoirdupois, nearly.

Square Cast Steel.—Multiply the area of the end of the bar in inches by the length in feet and that product by 3 4; the product will be the weight as before.

Round Cast Steel.—Multiply the square of the diameter in inches, by the length in feet, and that product by 2 67; the product gives the weight as before.

Scientific American.

FOOT NOTES—Shoemakers' bills.