

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One column, one year, \$40. Half " " " 25. One square, one year, 6. One square, six months, 4. One square, three weeks, 1. Twelve lines or less make a square.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The State Temperance Society held its annual meeting at Ludlow on the 16th inst. The following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing year:—

For President.—Hon. R. FLETCHER, of Cavendish.

For Secretaries.—C. W. Cushing of Newbury, and Lewis Pratt Jr. of Woodstock.

For Vice Presidents.—Bennington Co., Rev. J. Steele; Windham, A. Stevens; Windsor, Rev. J. S. Lee; Rutland, Jas. Barrett; Addison, Wm. Nash; Chittenden, S. Huntington; Franklin, Harmon Northrop; Grand Isle, O. G. Wheeler; Lamoille, Nathan Robinson; Orleans, Rev. L. H. Tabor; Essex, John S. Clark; Washington, G. C. Sampson; Caledonia, John Bacon; Orange, Hon. J. Atkinson.

Corresponding Secretaries.—Windham County, Rev. J. Aiken, Putney; Windsor, Oel Billings, Woodstock; Addison, Ira Bingham, Vergennes; Chittenden, J. E. Smith, Shelburne; Washington, R. M. Manley, Northfield; Caledonia, Rev. S. H. Colburn, Barnet; Franklin, A. J. Sampson, Swanton; Orleans, I. N. Cushman, Irasburgh; Lamoille, E. B. Sawyer, Hydepark; Essex, G. T. French, Lunenburg; Grand Isle, A. C. Butler, Albans; Rutland, B. W. Burt, Castleton; Orange, L. J. McIndoe, Newbury.

Executive Committee.—Rev. A. G. Button, Lyndon; Rev. Artemas Dean, Newbury; Rev. Silas McKean, Bradford; Rev. C. W. Cushing, Newbury; Rev. Charles Woodhouse, St. Johnsbury Centre; Franklin Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; Rensselaer Tate, East Burke.

For Treasurer.—Freeman Keyes of Newbury.

The Executive Committee submitted a report, which congratulates the friends of temperance that "the principle of prohibition is now clearly established in this State," and that the law-makers are not likely to ignore this principle, nor to make alterations in the present law, except to improve its efficacy. The amendments made at the recent session of the Legislature are approved of, and it is suggested that other amendments are needed.

"Moral suasion," it is urged, "is now the great want of the times;" and in this we fully concur. The law may be made as perfect as human wisdom can suggest; and yet if not well enforced, it will be comparatively valueless. And how is a due enforcement of it to be secured?—

No act of the Legislature can be relied on to enforce itself. There is no such thing as a "self-enforcing law." No matter what penalties may be held in terror on the offenders under any particular law, they will not be enforced, unless there is a public sentiment demanding the enforcement of the principle of the law. Under our form of government a law if not sustained by public sentiment, is a dead letter. Public sentiment, indeed, makes and enforces—in so far as they are enforced—all our statute laws. But what creates this public sentiment? Why, manifestly, it is to use a comprehensive term—"moral suasion." Moral suasion creates in community a demand for a law, and in obedience to that demand, the Legislature enacts it. But this same "moral suasion" has to continue its offices in order to secure the enforcement of the law after it is obtained. To rely upon the law to enforce itself, without this aid, is to tacitly forego all the benefits anticipated from its enforcement. Especially is this the case in relation to enactments which tend to prevent the gratification of men's appetites. Appetite is a power not easily subdued. Ingenious and subtle, it has eyes sharper than the lynx, to spy loopholes through which to creep, and thus, and in various ways, to evade the penalties of the law. The appetite for intoxicating drinks exerts a powerful seductive influence in community. Not only does it enthrall its votary, but in the absence of moral suasion, it steals an influence—which day by day grows stronger—over many who, when temperance is zealously urged by moral appliances, are circumspect and sober men. In other words, there is a class of temperance men, who, when moral suasion is lulled to repose, relapse into their old habits; and this class is not a small one, either. At such times, the influence of even the best friends of temperance, is powerless, because inactive.

Time was, when it was thought that moral suasion need not call to its aid the coercive powers of the law, in order to remove, in time, the evils of intemperance, so far as it was supposed they may be removed. And to this day, many remain of this opinion; but such is not the general sentiment of New England, however. The public voice in this State,

as in other States, demanded a prohibitory law; and in this demand it has been gratified. This obtained, the temperance community, in some sections of the State at least, have seemed to suppose that their labors were ended—that the law needed not the active aid of moral suasion. Now, we deem this a fatal error—more fatal, in fact, than its opposite. If moral suasion is ever useful—if it is ever indispensably necessary, it is now that we have a prohibitory law; as without it, the law will not be and cannot be enforced. All the influences that can be summoned to its aid, are required in order to secure the due enforcement of the law; and these influences must not intermit; they must be perennial; ceaseless, vigilant, ever and at all times active. All experience proves this; and the slightest observation at the present time, in this part of the State, affords it a powerful attestation.

The Orleans County Agricultural Society held its annual meeting in this village on Tuesday of last week. A pressure of business at the time prevented our attendance, so that, in the absence of any report from the Secretary, we are unable to inform our readers as to the business transacted. By the way, why is not the report of the Secretary forthcoming? We expected it, of course, in season for our last week's issue, but it came not; and now we again go to press without having received it.—What can this mean? Why this delay? Are we first to get hold of these proceedings in the New York Tribune, or whence may we expect them? Our readers very naturally expect to be duly informed of the doings of all such meetings, within a reasonable space of time after they take place; and we mean that they shall be gratified in this respect.—To be sure, we have no claim on the Secretary, which requires him to furnish us with these proceedings; but we had supposed that in sending them, he would only be doing what the Society expects of him. Are we mistaken in this? We feel a deep interest in the success and usefulness of the Agricultural Society in this county, and mean to manifest this interest in our columns. When we ascertain what was done by the Society at its annual meeting, we shall have something more to say of the Society, its aims, capacities, &c.

IRASBURGH LYCEUM.—This society met on Wednesday evening last, pursuant to adjournment, and after debating the resolution adopted for discussion, while it was discovered that the question embraced two different ones; further debate on the resolution was postponed till some future meeting. The society then proceeded to transact general business.—The following resolutions were presented:—

Resolved, That man is more the creature than the creator of circumstances.

Resolved, That conscience is an innate principle, and not wholly the result of education.

Resolved, That the time has come when it solemnly behooves the men of the Free States, to take the position—and maintain it with an unswerving firmness—that there shall be no further extension of slavery in the United States.

Resolved, That a married woman ought not to have any interest in her own right, separate from that of her husband.

The last resolution is to be made the special order at the next meeting, when it is hoped that the disputants will have the pleasure of speaking before a large audience.

The next meeting is on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30th, at six o'clock precisely.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are pained to learn that Mr. Harvey Rathbun, of Lowell, was killed on the 16th inst., by the falling of a tree. The circumstances as we have them, are these: Mr. Rathbun being in the employ of Mr. Sidney Woodbury, of Lowell, was engaged in chopping in the woods and fell a tree which lodged on another; and while attempting to fell this latter tree, a limb from the former fell upon him, killing him instantly.

Mr. SOLOMON NORTHROP, who was kidnapped and sold into slavery some years since, will tell the story of his bondage, release, &c., at the school room in this village, on to-morrow evening.—Some of our readers have probably read his book, and others recollect well the circumstances of his rescue from slavery and the excitement his condition produced. His tale is a thrilling one. Go and hear him.

Will clergymen and all others interested in the success of our paper, take some pains to send in all marriages and deaths that come to their notice? It looks badly to see them published in papers fifty miles from here, before the paper printed within five miles of them has learned that any one was sick, or badly "courted."

Mr. Davenport, of Lowell, is not an authorized agent for the Standard.

Correspondence.

For the Standard.

Three Hours School a Day. Mr. Editor,—This is a subject upon which a good deal has been said of late, and many of our leading educational men have taken ground in favor of the plan. As I am writing, I have before me an article in a late paper, (Vt. Chronicle, Jan. 15.) on the topic, "What hinders Progress," closing with a flourish in favor of "Three hours school a day."

I would beg leave, though at the risk of the imputation of arrogance in differing from wiser men, and even of being opposed to progress, to advance a few ideas against the proposed system; and in doing so, I will refer briefly to a few things which have been advanced as arguments in favor of it.

The main drift of what has been said in favor of this plan, so far as I have observed, amounts to about this. Too much time, it is contended, is now spent in intellectual training, at least directly.—More time and attention should be devoted to physical training than can be, with six hours school a day. Scholars would, on the whole, really make better progress with less time spent in the school room. Now I cannot but regard these propositions as, at least, theoretical assumptions; and I much doubt whether the experience of the majority of practical teachers would not be against them.

We are ready to admit that the Southern practice of ten hours a day is a pernicious extreme. Too much time may, undoubtedly, be spent in the school room, but it does not follow, as a matter of course, the six hours is too much.—Boys and girls, as a general thing, are more inclined to physical than to intellectual exercise, and I hardly think that one well acquainted with common schools generally, can be of the opinion that as a general thing, scholars do not have enough of physical exercise. The majority of scholars are children of farmers and mechanics; and aside from the labor which they may have to perform at home, have to go from half a mile to a mile and a half to school. Are such children in danger of being injured by spending six hours a day, with the usual recesses and intermission, in a properly constructed school-room? Are six hours any more than such children ought to spend, and well spend under school-room discipline? One veteran in the cause writing in favor of three hours says: "Scholars need the rest of the time for thinking about what they have learned," &c.—While this is very good in theory, my venerable friend's experience has greatly differed from mine, and I think, from that of teachers generally, if he supposes that with boys and girls, that idea can be practically realized. Boys and girls generally do not, and under any arrangement, will not think much about their studies except while actually engaged in them; and if we expect them to learn, we must, for the time, make it their business to learn. I would not have it otherwise. "One thing at a time." When scholars study, that should be their whole employment; and when they work or play, work or play should have their undivided attention. I have no sympathy with the absent minded, half-way work, always seen when one undertakes to do two or three things at a time. As to the assumption that more real advancement would be made with only three hours than is now made in six; it is only necessary to say that until it can be clearly shown that six hours time is too much, the assertion under consideration could be of no weight. In the article referred to at the commencement of this communication, the writer instances "the vast influence of a very small amount of sabbath school instruction as an unanswerable argument." Who, with a little reflection and comparison of the two things, does not see that this "unanswerable argument" is no argument at all? The premise is essentially a fallacy; and were it otherwise, the cases are not, in any tangible respect, parallel. I venture the assertion that, independently of the family and the church, sabbath schools do not exert a "vast influence"—and, I repeat, there is no force whatever in the comparison.

I intended, when I commenced this article, to refer to a few fundamental objections to the "Three hours" plan, but I see that I have already taken sufficient space for one week. With your leave, I shall resume the subject in some future number.

A TEACHER.

For the Standard.

A Liberal Offer. DEAR STANDARD.—There are some in this county—perhaps in this town—who are, or have been, troubled for fear the world was coming to an end within a short time. They derive their fears from certain mathematical calculations, and other pretended "signs of the times," made and arrived at by certain teachers of the day, supposed to be wise in this matter. And these teachers are found both in this country and in Europe.

Now this is to say that I will bring more proof by figures, more positive mathematical proof from the scriptures, than any man can that it will terminate in twenty thousand, and he may add to his figures "the signs of the times." Is there a champion who will enter the lists?

A Story ending with a Sermon. Some years ago several hunters were overtaken on the Andes by a violent storm of rain. To secure themselves against its effects, they rushed into a cave near by, it being the first protection that presented itself. But they had not been there long when they became aware that a tigress was approaching the mouth of the cave, and they had only time to roll a great stone to a small aperture within the cave before she came, with her terrible growl. Soon she was answered by a whine from a farther corner, and the affrighted hunters learned that in their hurry to escape the storm of rain they had entered a tigress' den, and the whine came from her cubs. The old tigress made most frantic efforts to force an entrance, and it required the combined power of the hunters to prevent her from pushing away the stone which was their only protection. Then what should be done? Their ammunition had been rendered useless by the wet; to rush out, was to be destroyed by the enraged monster who guarded the entrance, and if they remained there, starvation stared them in the face for the brute would continue to guard them, and probably her mate would soon come to her assistance. Finally they hit upon the hazardous expedient of strangling the young cubs in the den and throwing them out to their mother. This was done, when the tigress, after smelling them over and finding they were quite dead, uttered a long, mournful howl, and started off over the hills in a rapid gallop. Knowing the nature of the animal, they at once concluded that she had gone for her mate, and they lost no time in rushing out and fleeing for their lives. They had not proceeded far, however, before they heard the terrible howl of tiger and tigress, as they came to the mouth of the cave, and found their prisoners had fled. At once they knew they would be pursued, and they strained every nerve to reach some place of safety before they should be overtaken by the two powerful and enraged monsters. Soon they saw them coming on behind them, drawing nearer and nearer every moment, and they almost gave themselves up for lost when they discovered a frightful chasm in the rocks, crossed by a bridge of reeds, and they were near the bridge. They had just time to cross the frail structure, undo its fastenings on the other side and let it fall so that their pursuers could not cross it after them, when they appeared on the other side. The tigress made little stop, but sprang for the side where her tormentors stood looking back upon her; her strength however, was insufficient for the feat, and even over the middle of the chasm she sat, so to be dashed to pieces at the bottom. The tiger, no way daunted by the fate of his consort, gathered up his strength, and by a wonderful leap absolutely struck his fore paws upon the opposite side, while his body hung over the precipice. Quick as thought one of the hunters sprang down to push off the monster into the depths below. In his hurry he came so near that the tiger struck one of his claws into his leg, ready to drag him with him, or save himself by drawing himself up by this means. Then down rushed the other hunter, and with a powerful blow from the butt of his gun he so far stunned the monster that he let go his hold, and fell howling to his death on the rocks far below. But the intrepid man, who had thus saved the life of his companion, and perhaps that of the others, had not calculated the force of his own stroke, for, when the tiger fell, he lost his own balance, and tumbled over the side of the yawning chasm to a similar death with his terrible foe. O, how sad were the hearts of his companions at the mournful catastrophe!

With this story for my text, I have a word to say to those who may read it, especially the young. How common it is for you, when you see something unpleasant approaching, to flee from it to the first refuge that presents itself, without looking at the consequences, just as these hunters rushed into that cave, without stopping to see whether it was a place of security or danger. So you will sometimes run behind a falsehood to shield you from blame, or you will throw it upon your brother or sister, or seek to hide it in some secure den, without once looking forward to the consequences. How many have thus taken the first step to ruin! The first falsehood, told to screen from blame has been followed, or backed up, by others, and has been followed by others until the character is ruined, and the man is lost. The difficulty was in the first false, or even careless step. Others, again, have seen something before them that seemed desirable, and without waiting to look at consequences, they have seized it, as mother Eve did the apple, and found only too late that their rashness was likely to prove fatal, and they have extricated themselves by as desperate means as that pursued by the hunters to rid themselves of the tigress. How much better it would have been for them if they had first looked before them ere they entered that den.—Better, far, that they had stood under

For the Standard.

The dark masses of clouds, and taken the whole force of a hundred storms, than place themselves, thoughtlessly, within that cave. So, my young friends, this world is full of dens, and satan stands ready to push you in, that he may laugh over your agony and death. But be careful; never tell a lie to shield yourself from blame, and if such a temptation should present itself, think of the fate of the two hunters, and rather stand out boldly in the storm, rather meet the blame like a hero than avoid it by any but honest and upright means; and never grasp some questionable enjoyment, until you have first inquired if there be not a tiger, either before you or following quickly after.

School Government. Mr. Editor.—Just before the decease of the Gazette there was a short piece written upon this subject and appeared in that paper, the writer wished others to discuss the subject. Now I do not consider myself so competent to discuss this question as some others are but still would advance a few suggestions.

I consider that in order that a school may be carried on successfully it must be governed sufficiently to keep the scholars still and orderly, without that harshness which will create a fear or hatred in the mind of the scholar, yet demand from him respect for the teacher. And, as in all places those persons who are superior to others are honored and respected. I conclude if a teacher would be successful he must be superior to the scholars, physically, mentally and morally.

It, he must be superior physically, because there are in many districts a set of youth who associate the idea of a whipping with the word master, and measure men not by their mental, but by their bodily powers; and when they see the school-master they begin to meditate at once upon the probability of their being able to put him out of the window or door. Let a teacher in such a situation (if he doubts his ability in this particular,) beware how he participates in the games which will be devised to test his strength until he has gained the good will of his scholars.

He should be superior mentally, for soon, very soon will his deficiency be found out in this respect, and if he is deficient he will lose the respect of his scholars, and it is hard to govern where the teacher is regarded with contempt.

He should be superior morally, for parents who feel deeply interested in the welfare of their children are very loth to put them under the influence of a person whose example and conversation would tend in any way to corrupt the young minds and turn them from the ways of virtue.

I think in some cases it is necessary to punish scholars, though not often in districts where parents cooperate with the teacher in trying to secure good behavior. But in many cases when scholars are punished, a good, kind word would have been more effectual in gaining respect and obedience to the teachers requirements.

I would like to hear more upon this subject from those who are experienced in school government.

Yours with respect, JAMES.

THE PRESIDENT'S COUP D'ETAT.—The Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer writes as follows on Friday: "Rumors of a mediated coup d'etat, on the basis of the intimation thrown out by the official gazette yesterday, continue. It is said that the President has prepared a special Message for Congress, apprising that body that he has given orders for the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with England, on a contingency almost certain to happen; that he has summoned the Cabinet to deliberate whether he shall transmit it to the Senate alone, or to the House also. If he decide to exclude the latter body in this official act, it will be regarded as an Executive reprimand for its failure to organize. He will demand that the country be placed in a state of defence. The House is expected to fly into a passion, and to insist on its privileges as a non-existent and prematurely deceased, or rather, yet unborn body. It is superfluous to say that the country would in such case fully sustain the President, and treat the passion of the House with contempt. I may state in passing, that a member of the Cabinet alleges that we are in the midst of a crisis, and that a war will take place with Great Britain within sixty days. I would advise the merchants, however, not to act upon this rumor, but to proceed with their shipments and other business as if no war were pending."

Receipts for the Standard. For the week ending January 24th. Spencer D. Howard, Irasburgh—Edward Taylor, Barton—Wm. P. Dodge, Barton—Landing—E. S. Miller, Westfield—Charles Clark, Glover—Adison Parker, Coventry—Geo. C. West, Hartland \$1.25 each; Rowell Fisk, Albany, \$1.50; John Canger, Irasburgh, 31 cents.

News Items.

PRO-SLAVERY OUTRAGE.—The Louisville (Ky.) Courier gives an account of the infliction of the barbarous outrage of tarring and feathering upon a school teacher at Lexington, who it was believed, had written letters to the Ohio Statesman, in which the "peculiar institution" was not treated with proper respect. The name of the victim was J. Brady, and the outrage was inflicted during Friday night by a mob of two hundred persons.

The Concord Patriot, referring to the report that Ex-Governor Nat Baker of New Hampshire is to be appointed Governor of Kansas, says: "There is probably not a shadow of foundation for the rumor above referred to. Governor Baker intends to remove to the West, in the Spring, but without any idea of being appointed Governor of Kansas, or to any other office under the general government. If he was 'on his way to Washington' on Thursday, he took the wrong track, for he was here this morning."

THE MASSACRE ON BOARD THE SHIP WAVERLY.—New York, Jan. 19. A letter from Manila to Elwood Walter, states that 290 Coolies were murdered on board the ship Waverly. It seems that the slight mutiny of the Coolies had been effectually quelled after the firing of a few shots, and the killing of two or three of their leaders, the remainder having retreated below and the hatches being fastened down upon them. Subsequently, owing to remonstrances from the agent of the vessel, the hatches were removed, when it was found that 290 were dead, a part of those as proven on examination had been scalded by hot water which had been poured down the hatches, by order of Capt. French. The officers of the ship are in prison, awaiting a judicial examination.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—Washington, Jan. 16. The Union says that no such question as a suspension of diplomatic intercourse has been before the Cabinet. Our relations with Great Britain are extremely delicate, perhaps critical, but the proposed withdrawal of our Minister is not among the evidences which intimate the delicacy of these relations. The Union further says: "We cannot deny that there are serious questions and difficulties between the two Governments."

Jefferson Davis was nominated as U. S. Senator for Mississippi on the 1st ballot, by a majority of 12.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19. The Kicapoo Pioneer of the 18th inst., says a battle between a party of free State men and some pro-slavery men, in which one of the latter was killed and several wounded. Several abolitionists were also killed or wounded. A company from Lawrence, under Capt. Brown, and the Kicapoo Rangers were the parties engaged. A large number of persons had left for Easton. The disturbance, is supposed to have grown out of the election on the 15th.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Republicans held a caucus at the Capitol to-night, and about ninety were present. Mr. Leiter was the chairman; several evinced a disposition to drop Mr. Banks, but the general feeling to sustain him was strong as heretofore. At eleven o'clock a discussion arose as to the best means of securing his election.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald states that the rumor of Secretary Davis's election to the U. S. Senate is confirmed and that he contemplates resigning his seat in the Cabinet.

THE FILLIBUSTERS.—The propeller Arctic is constantly in readiness at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to start for fillibusters, a large number of whom are expected to take passage by the steamship Northern Light, which starts this week. The emigrants are said to be young men in delicate health, and, fortified by physicians' certificates, hope to escape the lynx-eyed District Attorney of New York.

Major General Williams, the gallant defender of Kars, although connected with several northern families, has no immediate relatives in England. His family, the London Morning Herald says, are now resident in America. His private secretary, who took an active part in the siege, and distinguished himself for his gallantry, is an American.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—The New York Mirror states that four men (boatmen) were arrested in that city on Thursday evening, for passing counterfeit ten dollar bills purporting to be of the Agricultural Bank, of Pittsfield, Ms. The bills are well executed, and liable to deceive good judges of money.

A new variety of wheat from Chili, has been received by the Commissioner of Patents. This wheat is very productive—a crop of five hundred bushels having been raised from four bushels of seed.

The Democratic State Convention held at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 18th inst., nominated the following ticket:—

For Governor, A. P. Willard; Lieutenant Governor, John C. Walker; Secretary of State, Daniel McClure; Auditor of State, J. W. Dodd; Treasurer of State, Aquilla Jones; Attorney General, Joseph F. McDonald; Superintendent of Public Instructions, Wm. C. Larrabee; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Wm. R. Beach; Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, Gordon Tanner.

POLITICAL.—A Large meeting of the "Original Live Oak Club" was held in New York on Thursday evening. Horatio N. Wild, the President, stated that there were sixteen Clubs in active operation in the city, and several others in the State. Resolutions were passed inviting the working-men and mechanics of the United States to form auxiliary Clubs, for the purpose of securing the nomination and election to the Presidency of George Law, the working-man and the working-man's friend. Also invites the "Live Oak Club" in that city, and all others friendly to their views, to meet on Wednesday evening next, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to act as a National Committee of Correspondence with all Associations formed in Accordance with the spirit of the above mentioned resolutions.

In New Orleans, recently, a Sunday law was proposed, closing on the Sabbath all the rum shops, and places of amusement, except theatres. The measure actually passed one branch of the city government, but was defeated in the other. The papers called it a "Boston Notion."

The New York Journal of Commerce says that there is now invested in the ice business, in all parts of the United States, between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000; and the number of men to which it gives employment, during the winter months, is supposed to be from 8,000 to 10,000.

Marblehead annually manufactures some 300,000 pairs of boots and shoes, that are valued at over a million of dollars. They have 2,565 persons—1089 males and 1485 females, employed in the business. They have found it for their advantage to have fewer fishing vessels and more shoe shops.

At the last session of the Legislature of Missouri, a law was passed, incorporating a company to establish a line of stages from the western part of that State to San Francisco. Calculations are made that the route could be traveled in 12 days, and a grant of land along the route.

THE NEW HAVEN MURDER.—New Haven, Jan. 17. The Grand Jury this afternoon, have indicted Samuel Sly, as principal, and Rhoda Wakeman, the Phropetess, and Th. L. S. Hersey, as accessories to the murder of Justus Matthews. They will soon be tried. Abigail Sables and Josiah Jackson were this evening discharged from prison. The Phropetess wept like an infant on being told that she must remain. Hersey said, pointing to the Phropetess, they little know what they are about in slanting up that person here.

DEPOT CRUSHED BY SNOW.—HEAVY LOSS.—Richmond, Va., Jan. 16. The depot of the Danville railroad in this city was on Saturday night crushed by the weight of snow on the roof, and is now a heap of ruins. Twenty-five cars filled with freight were also demolished. Loss \$60,000.

INJUNCTION ON THE CHARLES RIVER RAILROAD.—We learn that on Saturday last an injunction was granted by the Supreme Court, stopping the running of trains on the Charles River Branch Railroad, and no trains have passed over the road since that day. The injunction was sued out by the heirs of a claimant of land damages, and is only for the trifling sum of \$5500. The Charles River Branch extends from Brookline to West Needham, about nine miles, and the trains are run on contract by the Boston and Worcester Railroad. On the Charles River Branch there are upwards of fifty season ticket holders, and the transient travel is quite extensive. The annoyance to the season ticket holders, most of whom are mechanics, is quite serious.—It is presumed that the interruption of travel will be but temporary, as the friends of the road are making arrangements to have the injunction removed.—New England Farmer.

THE BRITISH CURRENCY.—It has been finally decided to introduce the decimal currency all over the United Kingdom. The pound will be retained as the unit, and divided into one thousand parts.—The half-crown will be abolished—the shilling fifty, the sixpence twenty-five, and a new coin will be introduced representing five farthings, while the present farthing will be depreciated one twenty-fifth in value—that is, there will be a thousand to the pound sterling, instead of nine hundred and sixty.