

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

At the date of last despatch, the struggle at Palermo and the bombardment of the city continued.

Gen. Garibaldi having captured the park of artillery on the 29th ult., is reported to have stormed the Citadel of Palermo, and subsequently concluded the armistice on a proposition of the Neapolitan General.

On the 29th, Garibaldi having captured a park of artillery, stormed the citadel, and subsequently, on the proposition of Gen. La Masa, commander of the Neapolitan forces, an armistice was concluded between the royal troops and Garibaldi. The Neapolitan troops concentrated in the Royal Palace and castle, which are situated at the two extremities of Palermo. Garibaldi demanded they should evacuate these positions.

Other despatches assert that a capitulation has been signed on board the British war steamer Hannibal between La Masa, Garibaldi, and the Neapolitan Committee, in which it was stipulated that the Neapolitan army, 25,000 strong, should quit Palermo with all honors of war and embark with their material on board the Neapolitan squadron. Subsequent despatches indicate this statement as only partially correct.

Advises from Naples of the 3rd, via Genoa, state that the King had refused the conditions of the capitulation and that hostilities would commence at noon.

A despatch from Turin announces the renewal of bombardment. Palermo was barricaded and part of the Royal troops surrounded by insurgents.

A Neapolitan General is said to have gone over to the insurgents.

Later Telegraph, dated Palermo, June 3, announces that the bombardment had not been renewed. Armistice continued. Garibaldi is still master of the town, but the forts are occupied. Capitulations had not been carried out, but negotiations continued.

Letters from the French squadron say that the armistice is to last till Tuesday the 5th.

Garibaldi was forced to grant an armistice for want of ammunition.

A despatch dated Naples 3rd, says 4,000 insurgents having pieces of cannon attacked Catania on the 1st. They were bravely repulsed by Gen. Clay, with the 5th Chasseurs, one regiment and some artillery. After a combat of eight hours, the insurgents were dispersed losing three cannon and two flags. The city has since been declared in a state of siege.

The Neapolitan Minister at Rome has been summoned to Naples. It is reported he would be entrusted with the formation of a new ministry.

Messina is quite deserted and the enthusiasm for Garibaldi is spreading. The Neapolitan troops are becoming more and more affected by it. The clergy in Sicily are publicly preaching in favor of the crusade against the Neapolitan Government. It is stated that Signor Carafa, in a circular note, had demanded a guarantee for the territory of the two Sicilies, and had called for the intervention of the maritime powers.

Piedmont is said to have protested against any intervention and is represented to have made application to the Emperor of the French and received an immediate negative.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Further unfavorable weather having retarded the work on the Great Eastern, the Directors defer her departure for a short time, but confidently expect she will sail within a fortnight. The day of her departure was not announced in order to prevent any further disappointment.

An extraordinary meeting of the Company is to be held to get authority to borrow money.

In the House of Commons on the 4th inst., Mr. Gladstone stated that another vote for £500,000 on account of the China War would be taken in addition to £85,000 already granted, and that the Secretary of War would shortly give full details of the requirements.

After some obstructive proceedings on the part of the Opposition, the Reform Bill was debated in the Committee.

Lord John Russell in the course of his remarks, said that there was no truth in the rumor that the Government intended to postpone the measure until the next session. He thought it of great importance that the Reform Bill for England should be at once proceeded with, but said it was impossible to proceed with the Irish and Scotch measures in this Session.

Mr. Disraeli defended the course of the Conservatives. He thought if the Government proceeded with the bill now it would be without the slightest necessity, and in opposition to its own convictions.

Mr. McKinnon moved that the bill be postponed, till after the result of the approaching census is ascertained. After some debate the matter was postponed till the 7th inst.

Lord Palmerston stated, in reply to Mr. W. A. D. that the Admiralty intend to furnish ships for surveying the northern seas, in connection with a project for laying down a Telegraph Cable between England and America, by way of Iceland.

Recruiting for the Pope's army is in active progress in Ireland, assisted by the publication of accounts of the gracious reception which had been accorded to recruiting at Rome.

Sayers and Heenan had commenced their sparring tour in the Province, and attracted a goodly attendance at high prices, at Manchester and Liverpool.

FRANCE.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte lies almost hopelessly ill.

The official interview between the Emperor and Dowager Empress of Russia took place at Lyons on the 1st of June.

SPAIN.

A manifesto signed Juan of Bourbon, and addressed to the Spanish Courts, is published. In it the writer lays claim to the throne of Spain in consequence of the abdication of his rights by his brother Charles, on the 23rd of April last. He disclaims all idea of gaining the crown by force.

A treaty with Morocco published the first payment on account of indemnity to be made by Morocco on the 1st of July. Cardinal Wiseman was about to visit Spain to advocate the claims of the Pope for pecuniary aid.

RUSSIA.

The *Gazette du Nord* states that the principal measures proposed for the emancipation of the serfs in Russia had been adopted by the majority of the Deputies of the Nobles, and that a general enfranchisement would be realized next Autumn.

TURKEY.

It is stated that the French and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople had officially informed the Porte that their government approved of its resolution to institute an inquiry into the situation of the Christians in Turkey of its own free will.

Disturbances were reported at Beyrout. The Christians and Druses had assumed an hostile attitude.

The American portion of the mails would go forward in the Illinois.

A fierce controversy about the budget was raging in India. The season throughout India had been very fine, but deadly in its effects. Cholera had committed fearful ravages.

Transports with English and French troops were reaching China in quick succession. It is reported from Shanghai that the ultimatum had again been sent to the Chinese, but unaccompanied by a demand for indemnity. It was anticipated, if these were facts, that the effect would simply be to embolden the Chinese. It is understood in event of hostilities, that no blockade will be enforced to southward of Gulf of Pecheli.

The rebels in the neighborhood of Canton were causing great injury to trade.

In Japan a serious conflict had taken place between the followers of an insurgent chief and those of the Regent. The foreigners were in much alarm. The insurgent leader was bitterly opposed to the concession made them under the treaty.

LATEST VIA LONDON.
The *Advertiser* says that in the event of Mr. McKinnon's amendment being carried, the effect would be to postpone the Reform Bill indefinitely.

Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone will resign in the assumed contingency, and it is understood that Earl Clarendon would return to the foreign office, and Sir C. Lewis to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Conservative party do not wish to see the Palmerston administration overthrown.

Nothing positive is known on the subject of the armistice.

TO PRINTERS.

**FOR SALE, CHEAP,
A RAMAGE PRINTING PRESS,**
In good working order.

For further information apply to the proprietor of this office.
June 22, 1860.

New Advertisements.

Competition Defied.—Machell, Fiel, & Co. New, Good & Cheap Harness.—W. H. Myers Hill Testimonial Postpond School Examination Live and Let Live.—T. Dolmage Printing Press for Sale Haymaking Implements.—W. S. Pollock Half-dollar Tea, &c.—W. S. Pollock Land for Sale.—Apply at this Office Sanderson's Roasting Harrows

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 22, 1860.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

There is a trite saying to the effect, "that he who will not work shall not eat." In this saying is evolved a most important principle. It implies that nothing is to be attained without perseverance, and a resolve to "do or die." Universal history teaches that good to be achieved, or evil to be successfully resisted, demands vigorous labor, united effort; and never was determined resolve more needed than now. Who that reads but knows that in this Canada of ours we have unprincipled but energetic politicians, who if successful in their nefarious designs, will drag our noble Province down to irretrievable ruin? It is so plain, and the course pursued by them so unblushing, that who runs may read; for, like wreckers, they hold out a delusive light, which if followed will wreck the noble vessel on the sands of Dissolution, and they will revel in the plunder gathered from so untoward a disaster. Need we add that the party we allude to is the Clear Grit party, at the head of which is the reckless Brown.

In King's Division we shall shortly have to measure strength with this party. Already they have begun to abuse and misrepresent us. They call us "Ministerialists, De-

the moutin party, Corruptionists," and a host of other vile names, and thus they attempt to excite the passions of the people against us, being perfectly aware that "hard words burn," and as they have no arguments but those which have been oft refuted, calling names is their only resource. As proof, let any reader of the *Economist* read "John Smith," and the rejoinders of "Common Sense, &c." in the *Tribune* and *Herald*, and they will find that the arguments have been on the side of "Common Sense," and the billingsgate has been "John Smith." Let any one who desires information, also read the discussion between the *Globe* and the *Leader* on the Provincial Expenditure, and he will be astonished at the shameless mendacity of the *Globe* and its satellites. Nor is this all; not only have we of the moderate and constitutional party proved the Grit press guilty of endless *munchausens*, but like the renowned Kilkenny cats, the Reformers themselves, when tired of abusing the "Ministerialists," have turned round and devoured each other, as seen in the set too between Foley and Brown, who in broad day accused each other of being unprincipled sycophants. Then there is the editor of the *Hamilton Times* proving to a demonstration that Geo. Brown is a wolf in sheep's clothing; and lately the *Seigniorial Tenure* question, or "where is that document" wherein true *eminent Reformers* give the lie direct to each other, proves beyond cavil that ever since the Grits were two days in office, it has been Satan abusing Satan amongst them. Yet this is the party who with unabashed forehead call us of the Moderate Party ill names; and these are the men with whom we in King's Division have to fight, and who are constantly boasting—even now—that they are sure of victory.

That they have been successful oftentimes in the past, is too true. Do we ask why? The reply is easy; it is that of the poor apple woman, who though generally out of bed at peep of day, found her apples all stolen one fine morning; and when some one who was condoling her said, it's strange the apples were stolen replied, *aye!* but knavery rises long before honesty. And so it is in reference to the Grit party; they have been always ahead of us, and stolen a march whilst we slept. Why, even in King's Division two of the present aspirants for the nomination have been hard at work for years preparing for this struggle; and one of them even now has travelled through the entire division, and has employed agents who are plying their arts with an industry worthy a better cause, to gain a triumph for their employer. Yet another reason why they have gained their triumphs over us, is that, although like the Jews at the siege of Jerusalem they fight with themselves when the Romans are away, yet the moment the enemy appears, they with one accord rush untriedly to the conflict. To these two peculiarities, **EARLY ON THE FIELD, AND UNITED AGAINST US**, have the Grit party owed their triumphs in the past, whilst for the want of these elements our just cause has sometimes suffered loss. It is to secure the Moderate Party against such a disaster in the coming struggle, that we venture thus to write.

In little more than a week the delegates will meet at Marr's Hotel, Markham Village, (on Saturday the 30th inst.) there to choose a Candidate. On that choice much depends; and we hope that each man will go there determined to act solely for the public good. But we would impress upon every individual the grand fact that when the Candidate is chosen the battle is only begun. The next thing is to elect him. Our opinion is that steps ought immediately to be taken to canvass the entire division. We must have no honorary members. We want all to work, and work hard. The times we live in are fraught with danger to our Province. To avert that danger should be the aim of our Moderate Party, and in order to do our share of the work to be done, we must elect our man. We must not rest till we place him at the head of the poll. It can be done, if we only work with a will. We must bury the hatchet of all private preferences or animosities; and if we know any one—even if a private foe—that will work and use his influence for the common good, let us work shoulder and shoulder with him. Our foes are concentrating their forces. Let us not wait to be attacked, but like brave men, go out to meet them. Let the watchword of our party be no Dissolution of the Union and Constitutional Reform. **WE DEFEND NO WRONG; WE UPHOLD NO INJUSTICE!** but at the same time let us be determined to politically kill our opponents. But whilst determined to win the battle, let us remember that the only weapons to be used are the weapons of truth and justice. To the moderate men of all ranks and creeds we make this fervent appeal, which we trust will not be in vain.

Sicily, Italy, and the Church.

There are those in every age who preach up the doctrine of the divine right of Kings, ignoring the fact that a king and the "great unwashed" are alike the created ones. Thus if kings have rights, they have also duties, and when the governed are enslaved, the rightful king descends to a Despot; and all people have a right to enjoy civil and religious liberty, and if denied to them and all other means fail, then they are perfectly justified to try and regain their inalienable rights by the strong right arm, as it never was the design of the great "I am" that the few were to be tyrants, and countless millions slaves; and though deploring revolutions, still we hold that revolutions are just, when and only when they are inevitable—such for instance as that fierce conflict which drove Charles I. from the throne of England, and which a little later hurled James from power, and gave the crown to the immortal William, Prince of Orange; and on the same grounds whilst we deplore the necessity, yet we bid God speed to Garibaldi and the Italian Patriots in their struggle against hoary-headed despotism and gigantic wrong. We feel that these patriots have a kindred spirit with our forefathers, who so nobly and gallantly fought to give to us the liberties which, as British subjects, we now enjoy.

The people of Italy are rising in their might—let tyranny beware! Sardinia's star is in the ascendant, and we hope soon to see Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Already the Neapolitan Government is doomed—that Government has long subverted all that is good, uprooted all that is free, and been a standing mockery of all law, human and divine. As proof, look at the horrible tortures inflicted by King Francis. Flogging by the *bistounade* is openly practised, as recently a lady, "far gone in pregnancy, perished under the lash." Another person for carrying a letter in cipher had his hands and feet tied; was put into a sack, and held in the water until he could move no longer; was then restored, and as he stated that he had nothing to confess, was plunged again into water, from which he died. The thumbscrew is used, and a tourniquet, which when applied to the head, makes the eyes start forth and almost drop. Then there is an armed chair, in which the victims of this accursed government are placed in a sort of gridiron, under which is a pan of coals, "an angelic instrument" by which the limbs of the victims are crushed, and other tortures too numerous to mention are constantly practised; and yet we, as Protestants, are taunted with insincerity because we fervently pray for the downfall of such a monstrous despotism. Who that loves humanity will not join in such a prayer.

As Protestants, we wish for no revolution in Italy or elsewhere, simply because they are Catholic countries. We sympathize with Italy and Garibaldi, because we believe in civil and religious liberty. We want to see man recognised as man, and allowed to enjoy the rights of citizens, independent of any creed, and as such is not the case in the fair plains of Italy, till Italy is free from both spiritual and temporal domination, we shall sympathize with this brave people in their struggles. There is no inconsistency in our creed; the incongruity rests with those who up to the present moment cry justice to Ireland, who preach about the tyranny of a State Church, and who every week fill their papers with vituperation against England's injustice to Ireland, and yet defend a thousand fold greater wrong in Sicily and Italy. Strangers and foreigners are constantly sending letters of condolence to the "Holy See," because Rome wishes to free itself from its temporal yoke; and yet call the Bible Societies, Home Missions and other Societies, ill names for trying mere moral suasion to convert what they and we believe the people from the error of their ways. Surely if ever inconsistency is glaring, it is here. Again, the *True Witness* says that Protestantism makes the Church bow to the State. Surely he forgot Chillingworth, who states "that the 'Bible' alone is the religion of Protestants!"

Indeed, as Protestants, we are opposed to a state church; we want the church and the world to be dissevered. We loathe, from our inmost soul, the State Church of Ireland, the Maynooth Grant, and Pionono being temporal King of Rome. He has a perfect right, if Roman Catholics desire it, to be their spiritual head; he may hold the spiritual keys of St. Peter if he choose, it is an affair of Roman Catholics and not ours. What we object to is the temporal power he wields contrary to the wishes of the people. Discover the temporal from the spiritual, we say. But if the priests will take Sardinia's gold, like paid servants, they must

obey his behests or suffer the consequences of their cobtunity. If the Romish Prelates had refused the gold and then been branded as felons for disobeying the behests of the King, although differing from them in creed, we would have applauded their pluck and denounced Sardinia. At present it looks to us as mean to receive the wages and then refuse to perform the work. As it is, all true Protestants can but rejoice at Garibaldi's success, and wish the struggle not to cease till the Pope is shorn of his temporalities, and they gain for themselves that for which they are striving, namely: to escape from a cruel and bloody despotism. It is Irish Roman Catholics who are inconsistent and not Protestant Britain. We, with them, would cry justice to Ireland, but more than that we cry yes!—and to Italy, Sicily and the wide world.

VICTORIA SQUARE.—The tenth annual Soiree of the Rising Star Division, S. of T. No. 176, was held at Victoria Square. The day was a lovely one, and a goodly company sat down to an excellent tea, provided by the ladies of the neighborhood. After which Henry Lever, Esq., was called to the chair, and addresses were delivered by D. Reesor, Esq., Mr. Garton, Mr. Dyer and others; but the greatest novelty was the admirable manner in which four lads (whose names we did not learn) recited a dialogue between a drunkard, a moderate drinker, and a teetotaler. Trudgoun's Masonic Band was present, and we need not say gave the most entire satisfaction. They had also an adjourned soiree the next day, which was well attended; indeed two delightful days were spent.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION AT STOUFFVILLE.—On Monday last, the 15th inst., the S. of T's. had a grand Soiree at Stouffville. We have no hesitation in saying that it was the best Temperance Soiree that has been held this season. About 700 persons sat down to an excellent tea, which was provided by Mr. C. Tod, of Markham Village. Excellent addresses were also delivered by John Ham Perry, Esq., Whitby; D. Reesor, Esq., Markham Village; Adam Wilson, Esq., M.P.P. for North York and Mayor of Toronto; Mr. Taggart, &c.—Dr. Frecl presiding. The Sharon Band also discoursed sweet music during the day, amongst whom were two lady performers, whose playing was much admired.

LITERARY NOTICE.—One of the most interesting and useful publications which comes to our sanctum is the *Scientific American*, a weekly publication, devoted to popular science, new inventions, and the whole range of mechanic and manufacturing arts. The "Scientific American" has been published for fifteen years, by the well-known Patent Solicitors, Messrs. MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, and has yearly increased in interest and circulation, until it has attained, we understand, nearly 30,000 subscribers, which is the best of evidence that the publication is appreciated by the reading public.

To those of our readers who may not be familiar with the character of the paper, we will state some of the subjects of which it treats. Its illustrated descriptions of all the most important improvements in steam and agricultural machinery, will commend it to the Engineer and Farmer, while the new household inventions and shop tools which are illustrated by engravings and described in its columns, renders the work desirable to housekeepers, and almost indispensable to every mechanic or smith who has a shop for manufacturing new work, or repairing old.

The "Scientific American" is universally regarded as the inventor's advocate and monitor; the repository of American inventions, and the great authority on law, and all business connected with Patents. The Official List of Claims, as issued weekly from the Patent Office, in Washington, are published regularly in its columns. All the most important Patents issued by the United States Patent Office are illustrated and described on its pages, thus forming an unrivalled history of American inventions.

It is not only the best, but the largest and cheapest paper devoted to Science, Mechanics, Manufactures, and the Useful Arts published in the world. Hon. Judge Mason, formerly Commissioner of Patents, is not only engaged with the publishers in their immense Patent Agency department, but as a writer on Patent Laws and Practice, his ability is forcibly portrayed in the columns of this paper.

The "Scientific American" is published once a week, (every Saturday) each number contains 16 pages of Letterpress, and from 10 to 12 original Engravings of new inventions, consisting of the most improved Tools, Engines, Mills, Agricultural Machines and Household Utensils, making 50 numbers in a year, comprising 832 pages, and over 500 Original Engravings printed on heavy, fine paper, in a form expressly for binding, and all for \$2 per annum.

A New Volume commences on the 1st of July, and we hope a large number of our townsmen will avail themselves of the present opportunity of subscribe. By remitting \$2 by mail to the publisher MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, they will send them their paper one year, at the end of which time you will have a volume which you would not part with for treble

its cost. The publisher express their willingness to mail a single copy of their paper to such as may wish to see it without charge.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING, AND GREAT PRESENCE OF MIND IN A BOY OF FIFTEEN.

Daniel McKinnon, of the township of Vaughan, in the employ of C. E. Lawrence, Esq., of the same place, narrowly escaped drowning in the Factory pond, on Wednesday, the 20th inst. After his day's work was over, on going into the water to bathe, he got beyond his depth, and, not being a swimmer, sunk apparently to rise no more. The boy Goggins seeing he did not rise, threw off his clothes and in an instant dived into the water and brought him out,—with much struggling and risk to himself. All credit is due to the lad for his praiseworthy exertions, as the man is above the ordinary size.—*Communicated.*

SABBATH SCHOOL TEA MEETING.—We would advise all who take an interest in Sabbath Schools around these parts, to attend the tea meeting to be held at Thornhill next Friday, in the United Presbyterian Church. A select choir of musicians will be present, as well as several eminent speakers. Tickets, 25cts. each, can be had of Mr. Crosby, Richmond Hill, and the various stores at Thornhill. Tea will be served at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PICTURES.—To all those who wish to "secure the shadow ere the substance fade," we would say visit Mr. Gilbertson's Excelsior Ambrotype Car and sit you down, and in less than a minute a *fac simile* portrait of yourself will be given you; as he is an excellent artist, and cannot fail of giving entire satisfaction.

The Emigration Question.

(Correspondence of the Quebec Chronicle.)

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to an article in the columns of a city contemporary of this date, wherein some injurious remarks are made on the "frivolous journey" of Mr. Clouser, the resident Norwegian Agent. It is utterly impossible that Mr. Clouser can compete just now, successfully with the organized system of runners, cutters, and promoters of the injurious ticket system on the one side, and the "frivolous journey" of Mr. Clouser, the resident Norwegian Agent. It is utterly impossible that Mr. Clouser can compete just now, successfully with the organized system of runners, cutters, and promoters of the injurious ticket system on the one side, and the "frivolous journey" of Mr. Clouser, the resident Norwegian Agent. It is utterly impossible that Mr. Clouser can compete just now, successfully with the organized system of runners, cutters, and promoters of the injurious ticket system on the one side, and the "frivolous journey" of Mr. Clouser, the resident Norwegian Agent.

The Great Western Tornado.—The late destructive tornado at the West, according to the calculation of the Chicago *Tribune*, swept over the space of four hundred and fifty miles without diminution of force, smiting towns, farms, and forests, and everything on the surface of the earth with appalling violence and destruction. Towns were laid low and whole forests crushed in an instant, and large streams of water literally scooped out by the mighty tempest. The course of the tornado is now traced from Fort Dodge, Webster County, Iowa, more than two hundred miles west of the Mississippi river, to the north-eastern corner of Ottawa County, Michigan. Nor is it at all probable that the entire range of devastation is yet known, though its direction at both extremities leads us to hope that however far it may have travelled, it did not involve much more destruction of human life than is already known. The time occupied by the tempest in making the entire distance cannot yet be correctly estimated. We know merely that it swept over Webster County, Iowa, on Sunday afternoon, and Ottawa County, Michigan, on Sunday night. It is believed that not less than 175 persons were killed and more than 200 injured.

NAPLES INVOKING INTERVENTION.—The King of Naples we learn by the Ariel, appealed to the Great Powers to intervene and guarantee the integrity of his dominion against his revolted subjects, England and France have severally declined the invitation; which settles the question of intervention. At the same time, Piedmont is to be advertised by all the leading Powers, except Austria, not to foment disturbance in the Neapolitan dominions, in order that non-intervention may be carried out completely in good faith. Now that the Sicilians are to be allowed to work out their own destiny, without hostile interference from any quarter, there is very little reason to fear the result.

Black leprosy, a terrible disease, communicated by a Chinaman, has broken out in New York city.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, June 21.

Fall Wheat.—2,000 bushels the extent of the supply which sold readily at high prices. Several loads sold as high as \$1.45; to \$1.40 per bushel, the average being \$1.35. For common grades from \$1.25 to \$1.30 per bushel. Spring Wheat.—500 bushels in market, which sold at from \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bushel. Flour.—150 bushels went off at 60 and 65c per bushel. Oats.—at 31 and 32c per bushel. Barley.—sold at from \$1.00 to 55c. Hay.—sold from \$10 to \$15 per ton. Straw \$5 to \$7 per ton. Flour.—Superfine No. 1 sold at \$5.00 to \$5.05 No. 1, \$4 to \$5.05; Fancy (Spring) \$3.30 to \$3.50; Fancy (Fall) \$3.30 to \$3.50; Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Double Extra, \$3.75 to \$4.00. Potatoes.—are brought in plentifully, and sell at from 30c to 55c per bushel. Butter.—Fresh is in fair supply, and from 10c to 12c per lb. Eggs.—Fresh from wagons 9c to 12c per dozen.

Attempt to Rob a Bank.

(From the Sherbrooke Gazette, June 16.)

We learn that a very bold attempt was made to rob the Waterloo Branch of the Eastern Townships Bank on Saturday night last, which came pretty near proving successful. The Bank is for the present kept in the Counting Room of the Agent, Mr. H. L. Robinson, who after locking the safe, and fastening the store, took the keys to the Bank Safe and to his own Safe, and put them into his pocket. It appears that about midnight one or more villains entered Mr. R.'s dwelling house and proceeded to the sleeping room of Mr. and Mrs. R., took a valuable gold watch which hung at the head of their bed, his pashmina and vest, which they carried into the parlor, and took from them the keys of both safes, his wallet and memorandum book, and a silver pencil case. They also went to the Iron Foundry, the door of which they forced by drawing the staples, and took thence sledge hammers, crow-bars, augurs, and chisels, and armed with these broke into the store and took from Mr. R.'s safe some 40 or 50 dollars in bills; they also tried the bank-note, but the lock being a patent one, and not having obtained the wrench, which Mr. R. had fortunately deposited in a safe place, they were unable to get the Bank funds. It is believed that they returned to the house in search of the wrench to open the Bank safe. Between one and two o'clock Mrs. Robinson awoke and heard a noise in the house, and awoke her husband. On getting up his clothes were missing, but found in the parlor, rifled as we have mentioned. The watch was found in the wallet found in the garden, with papers, a \$2 counterfeited bill and one of two counterfeit quarters remaining, indicated that the robbers were good judges of money. The gold watch was valued at \$125, missing Mr. Robinson's loss about \$175. We are not aware that any clue has been obtained as to who committed the robbery.

CHILD RUN-OVER.—A couple of days ago while a little boy named O'Kelly, between five and six years of age, was playing at the corner of King and George streets, he was run-over by a buggy in which were seated two women apparently from the country. The front wheel of the vehicle passed entirely over the child, and so violently was the horse checked that the wheel returned over the child's body and the horse also stepped upon him. He was picked up by a person on the street and carried into Monkhouse's tavern. He was not much hurt and was taken soon after to his father's house on Power street. The women acted in the most heartless manner, as they proceeded on their way without inquiring into the extent of injuries the child had sustained.—*Globe.*

THREATENING TO SHOOT.—Two men named respectively Hugh McCauley and Joseph Charbott, got on the spree in the "old Wellington," corner of Church and Wellington streets, yesterday. In the middle of the carouse they quarrelled, and Charbott, it is said, told McCauley that he would knock him down if he did not hold his tongue. McCauley nothing daunted pulled out a pistol and threatened to shoot his comrade through the heart. Charbott, however, did not at all like the turn affairs had taken, and hurriedly left the house in search of a policeman. A Constable went to the place, and on examination found the pistol was not loaded. He however took McCauley into custody and locked him up in the cells at the City Hall Police Station.—*Globe.*

THE GREAT WESTERN TORNADO.—The late destructive tornado at the West, according to the calculation of the Chicago *Tribune*, swept over the space of four hundred and fifty miles without diminution of force, smiting towns, farms, and forests, and everything on the surface of the earth with appalling violence and destruction. Towns were laid low and whole forests crushed in an instant, and large streams of water literally scooped out by the mighty tempest. The course of the tornado is now traced from Fort Dodge, Webster County, Iowa, more than two hundred miles west of the Mississippi river, to the north-eastern corner of Ottawa County, Michigan. Nor is it at all probable that the entire range of devastation is yet known, though its direction at both extremities leads us to hope that however far it may have travelled, it did not involve much more destruction of human life than is already known. The time occupied by the tempest in making the entire distance cannot yet be correctly estimated. We know merely that it swept over Webster County, Iowa, on Sunday afternoon, and Ottawa County, Michigan, on Sunday night. It is believed that not less than 175 persons were killed and more than 200 injured.

NAPLES INVOKING INTERVENTION.—The King of Naples we learn by the Ariel, appealed to the Great Powers to intervene and guarantee the integrity of his dominion against his revolted subjects, England and France have severally declined the invitation; which settles the question of intervention. At the same time, Piedmont is to be advertised by all the leading Powers, except Austria, not to foment disturbance in the Neapolitan dominions, in order that non-intervention may be carried out completely in good faith. Now that the Sicilians are to be allowed to work out their own destiny, without hostile interference from any quarter, there is very little reason to fear the result.

Black leprosy, a terrible disease, communicated by a Chinaman, has broken out in New York city.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, June 21.

Fall Wheat.—2,000 bushels the extent of the supply which sold readily at high prices. Several loads sold as high as \$1.45; to \$1.40 per bushel, the average being \$1.35. For common grades from \$1.25 to \$1.30 per bushel. Spring Wheat.—500 bushels in market, which sold at from \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bushel. Flour.—150 bushels went off at 60 and 65c per bushel. Oats.—at 31 and 32c per bushel. Barley.—sold at from \$1.00 to 55c. Hay.—sold from \$10 to \$15 per ton. Straw \$5 to \$7 per ton. Flour.—Superfine No. 1 sold at \$5.00 to \$5.05 No. 1, \$4 to \$5.05; Fancy (Spring) \$3.30 to \$3.50; Fancy (Fall) \$3.30 to \$3.50; Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Double Extra, \$3.75 to \$4.00. Potatoes.—are brought in plentifully, and sell at from 30c to 55c per bushel. Butter.—Fresh is in fair supply, and from 10c to 12c per lb. Eggs.—Fresh from wagons 9c to 12c per dozen.