

and the oppressors of Italy. This is the logic of suffering, and which can only deal with the present and immediate cause, and refuses to reason on the possible after-consequences of the sharp remedies which attack the actual road of intolerable pain. If arguments against the cause of liberty, and in support of tyranny, were to be allowed to be derived from the indifference of the lowest classes of society, it would be no difficult task to whitewash the memory of that King of Naples who has just paid the debt of nature. That sovereign who betrayed Poggio and the other Constitutionalists, who deliberately committed perjury, who poisoned the springs of law justice—whose whole life was, in fact, a series of cruelty and crime, rendered unutterably disgusting by the grossest and most puerile practices of superstition, that Sovereign was nevertheless popular with the beggarly lazzaroni of his capital. He could do with impunity what the Pope himself dared not attempt, that is to say, he could allow the French representatives to depart in dudgeon, and sit quietly while British ships of war frowned angrily in the Bay of Naples. With the agitation which is running throughout the Italian peninsula, it is not improbable that advantage may be taken of the advent of a strippling to a dis-honoured throne, to recall the oaths of the late King to the constitution he swore to observe; nor can the popular party fail to observe the presence of a French *corps d'armee* in Tuscany, with Prince Jerome Napoleon at their head. What he is for, no one can tell. He is separated from Lombardy by neutral States, and he denies by his proclamation all intention of interfering with the internal affairs of Tuscany. The probability is, that the Prince means to act according to circumstances, whether they arise in the Modenese, the Roman, or the Neapolitan States. Neutrality is more than over incumbent upon Great Britain.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ANGLO SAXON."

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

QUEBEC, June 18.—The steamer *Anglo Saxo* from Liverpool on the 8th, passed Further Point this forenoon. The following despatches were obtained:— A great battle had been fought at Magenta, twelve miles from Milan. Napoleon's despatches claim a decisive victory. Paris had been illuminated in consequence. He says they took 7,000 Austrian prisoners, and placed 20,000 *hors de combat*, and captured three cannon and two standards. The French loss is stated at 3,000, and the Austrians took one cannon. General Espinasse is killed—Cannonball mortally wounded. There were five French Marshals and Generals wounded.

GERMANY.

A despatch from Darmstadt says that on the opening of the Chambers there the presidents of both branches of the Legislature declared in favor of war against Louis Napoleon.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The Derby Ministry Defeated. New York, June 21. The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia* has arrived. The Austrians had been driven from Marignano, with a loss of 1,200 prisoners. The Austrians retired across the river Aida.

TURKEY.

The Times Constantinople correspondent writes on May 25, that the Herzegovina is said to be in open revolt. A rising of the Christians in the whole European Turkey seems imminent.

FURTHER BY THE KANGAROO.

New York, June 21.—The latest news by telegraph from London and Liverpool to Queenstown by the *Kangaroo*, is as follows:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Thursday morning, June 9th.—The *Daily News* city article, says:—The funds this morning showed an increased strength and a fresh rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent was obtained. There was news of a decline on the Paris bourse, occasioned by a partial reaction which was strengthened by a rumor that the French had received a check. The market finally closed nearly a quarter per cent lower than yesterday.

Mr. Disraeli's allusion to the measures of finance of the gravest character, which are to be brought forth, attracted a great deal of notice, being interpreted as showing a government loan for armaments now to foot.

Gold continues to be taken to the bank. The amount to-day will be £15,000, making a total of £160,000 since the date of last return.

The *Times*' city article says the absence of any news from France has facilitated the circulation to day of a multitude of reports of a severe check to the French army. A defeat of the King of Sardinia has also been currently ascribed. It is certain, however, that to the close of the business nothing had transpired to establish these sentiments, still they have had the effect of keeping the stock market in a state of excitement, especially as the prices from the Paris bourse showed a decline of 1 per cent. The supply of money has not experienced any diminution. Some persons are disposed to anticipate further downward movements in the bank of England rates.

DESTRUCTION OF THE EASTERN MONARCH BY FIRE.

Portsmouth, May 27.—The *Eastern Monarch* from Kurrachee, with military invalids, arrived at Spithead to-day at 1 a.m. The vessel caught fire from spontaneous combustion at 2.30 a.m. The passengers and troops, with the exception of four or five of the latter, were saved.

At 7.15 a.m. H.M. steamer *Patrol* was fired into the *Eastern Monarch* to sink her. The *Patrol* was missing. A pilot who saved a number of persons from the ill-fated vessel, estimates that between forty and fifty lives are lost.

NOTICE.

HAVING, on the 19th instant, disposed of my interest in the "York Herald," to ALEXANDER SCOTT. All parties indebted to the concern are requested to pay their accounts to him or his order. M. McL. EOD. Richmond Hill, May 26, 1859.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 24, '59.

MARKHAM COUNCIL.

The Council met at Size's Hotel, Unionville, on Saturday, June 18, 1859. Members all present.—Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. FENWICK presented a petition from Samuel Eakins and others, School Trustees of School Section No. 11, of this Township, asking for the payment of balances due to them of taxes collected by Mr. Marr in 1857, amounting to £12 9s. 1d.

Moved by Mr. FENWICK, seconded by Mr. MARSH, that in compliance with the petition of the School Trustees of School Section No. 11, this Council do cause to be paid a balance due to said Trustees from Rufus Marr, collector for the east-half of this township in 1857, and that if the said balance of £12 9s. 1d. less his legal fees for collecting the same be not paid to the said Trustees or their successors, on or before the 28th day of June inst., it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to cause the bonds of said collector to be enforced for that purpose.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. FENWICK, that Mr. Jones be heard before this Council in reference to breaking up Union School Section No. 7, Markham and Whitechurch.—Carried.

Mr. Jones was then heard before the Council, after which the following resolution was passed:— Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. FENWICK, that the question of breaking up Union School Section No. 7, Markham and Whitechurch, be fully considered at the next meeting of this Council, and that all parties interested therein be requested to lay their respective claims for or against such action being taken by the Council at the next meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. FENWICK, that the By-law for licensing various exhibitions in this township, be read a second time.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that this Council do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the said By-law, for the purpose of amending the same, and filling up the blanks contained therein.—Carried.

The Council then formed itself into committee.—Mr. Marsh in the chair. After sitting for nearly two hours, the committee rose and reported the bill. The following is the schedule:

Wax Figures.....\$ 4 00 per day
Puppet Shows or Wax Dancing 30 00 "
Circuses.....40 00 "
Panoramas or Magic Lanterns not to exceed.....10 00 "
Any other idle Exhibition or Performance not to exceed.....20 00 "

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. FENWICK, that the bill be read a third time forthwith.—Carried.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. FENWICK, that the By-law to establish the School Section, formerly known as School Section No. 16 of this township, be read a second time at the next meeting of this Council, when the parties interested in the above section are requested to attend; and that the Clerk be, and is hereby instructed to procure a certified list of the children of school age within the above section, to be laid before the Council at the said meeting.—Carried.

The Reeve then laid before the Council the account rendered by the *York Herald* office of \$63, for advertising the Township Accounts; said account laid over till next meeting.

Moved by Mr. BURTON, seconded by Mr. MARSH, that a further sum of \$50 be granted as a special grant to make part of the payment for erecting a bridge across the Rouge, between lots 15 and 16, in the 10th concession of this township. Yeas—Mr. Marsh, Mr. Burton. Nays—Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Bowman. The motion carried by the casting vote of the Reeve.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BURTON, that a sum not exceeding \$80 be expended for the improvement of the concession line in front of lots No. 17 and 18, in the 5th concession of the Township of Markham; and that Messrs. Ostler, W. Padgett, W. Grainger, and G. Pingle, be commissioners to expend the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. BURTON, seconded by Mr. MARSH, that this Council indemnify D. Neighswander and

L. Kester, commissioners on the townline between Markham and Pickering, to remove all nuisances out of the said line, so that the road allowance between Markham and Pickering be repaired.—Carried. The Council then adjourned till the third Saturday in July.

VAUGHAN COUNCIL.

The Vaughan Council met at the Town Hall—the Reeve in the chair. Members all present.—Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The By-law to establish a road across lots No. 10, 11, 12 and 13, in the 8th concession of this township, to communicate with Mr. Shaver's mills, was read a first and second time, and carried. After which the Council resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Col. Bridgford in the chair.

After some little discussion, the committee rose and reported the bill, with a few trifling amendments. Moved by Mr. HOWLAND, seconded by Mr. SMELIE, that the By-law be read a third time this day twelve months.

This resolution was lost by the casting vote of the Reeve. The By-law was then read a third time and passed. The Council then adjourned till the first Monday in July.

THE EFFIGY CASE.

Last week we promised to give a fuller account of this case. Our readers will be aware that we stated as our opinion, that the investigation of the above case was absurd and uncalled for. The result has proved the justice of our remarks, for a more foolish or absurd case never went before a grand jury; and it is evident that they thought so, for after examining Dr. Duncumb, R. Marsh, J. Wheeler, and the Rev. S. Johnson, they at once threw out the bill.— Indeed, Judge Harrison's charge, as reported in our last issue, was a virtual verdict of acquittal, for he said "of itself, the mere act of burning a person in effigy was not unlawful." That opinion quashed the whole case, for that there was no riot, or even the slightest appearance of a riot every one knows right well, and we are only sorry that so much fuss was made over a boyish lark, although we do not approve of such amusements. We hope, however, that now the case is disposed of all irritation will cease. We believe that the gentleman whose effigy was purported to be burned, made himself ridiculous by taking any notice of it, and thus forcing other individuals into an unpleasant position, and causing uncalled for bitterness to arise between parties, who would otherwise have been friends. Our advice to one and all is, to let bygones be bygones, and never, for very shame, let a Queen's Birthday bit of senseless fun keep them in hot water one with the other.

A WORD TO PROHIBITIONISTS.

We find that our temperance friends are working in right good earnest to put a stop to the drinking usages of society; and loud and long is the blast of the trumpet-like sound for a prohibitory liquor law. Well, so far so good. Get up your soirees, and let your petitions be numerous and well signed. The foe you have got to encounter is a mighty one, and if you want to succeed you must not waver in the conflict. Be courageous, otherwise you will never succeed; for "a faint heart never yet won a fair lady," and every truth has, as it were, to be carried at the point of the bayonet; therefore we say, buckle on your armour, and above all things, do not despise the day of small things, as you have not yet got a Prohibitory Law, don't refuse to take advantage of a smaller boon.

There is a law that no intoxicating drinks shall be sold after 7 p.m. on Saturday, nor before 9 a.m., on Monday. Although we admit that this law does not meet the requirements of the case, still it is a step in the right direction. See to it that the law be respected. We fear it is not so. Every township has its tavern inspectors. See to it that they do their duty, and not only that, but any man has the power to fine any one for selling at such hours as are forbid. Sons of Temperance and Good Templars, you have a noble army; can't you make it effectual, so as to make tavern keepers do their duty. It may be difficult to do so, but the cry of your weak and erring brother should nerve you to the task. Although the remedy proposed may not meet the emergency, still it may do some good—therefore enforce the law.

A full report of the soiree's at Headford and Stouffville will appear in our next.

IDLE EXHIBITIONS.

We observe with pleasure that Mr. Marsh has introduced, and carried a by-law to prevent, by a stringent license, the exhibitions of horse-riding, puppet shows, &c.—We think that the thanks of the community are due to Mr. Marsh in particular, and the Councillors of Markham in general, for the action they have taken in this matter; for we hold that it is the bounden duty of our public men to do all in their power to preserve and advance public morality. We send them there, not merely to spend our money and keep our roads and bridges in repair, but also to see to it that our morals are not exposed to unnecessary temptation,—and who that has witnessed the said effects produced by such exhibitions, but deplores the ill done by them, more particularly to our youth of both sexes. A fear was expressed at the Markham Council last Vaughan should neutralize the effects of the by-law, by allowing them to exhibit at a less cost. Indeed we believe that some of the license fees would be very much higher, if it was thought that the Council of Vaughan would raise their license fees also. We commend the subject to our Vaughan Councillors, feeling assured that they will not be behind hand in this matter; for we are decidedly of opinion that any, and every exhibition that does not blend instruction with amusement should be discouraged, and kept down by every means in our power.

We, however, hope that in the laudable desire to promote our morals, they will not overdo the thing, and prevent (by too high a license) really useful and elevating exhibitions from visiting us; for whilst it is the duty to prevent demoralization, it is no less incumbent upon our Councillors to encourage those that with amusement blend instruction, by making the license fees as low as possible.— There are many Panoramias and Dioramas, Magic Lanterns, &c. exhibited that have a very beneficial effect. We should be very sorry to see such debarred from exhibiting; therefore our Councillors should be very careful not to debar the people from the means of innocent recreation; for oftentimes we have learned more history from viewing some good dissolving views, than from the best school-book that was ever written. In England such exhibitions are viewed on all hands as an invaluable auxiliary in the spread of knowledge, and all the children in both day and sabbath-schools are taken to these shows for the purpose of giving them more correct ideas than they would otherwise have of men and things, thus blending in a delightful manner instruction with amusement. We make these remarks in the hope that every Township Council will endeavor, as far as practicable, to deter Horse-Riders, Circuses, Puppet Shows, &c. from polluting our villages with their demoralising exhibitions, and also to caution our public men not to go too far, but to give every inducement to such exhibitions as shall have for their object the elevation, as well as the amusement of the people.

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FATAL ACCIDENT AT RICHMOND HILL.

A young man in the employment of Messrs. Patterson & Brother, Iron-founders and Manufacturers, of this place, named William O'Grady, was accidentally killed on Monday last while assisting a shopmate to lace one of the belts which connected the water-power with a part of the machinery;—by accident he became entangled with the belt, which dragged him up over the shaft, and wound round him so quickly as to prevent his extricating himself, while every revolution caused his legs to strike, alternately, the ceiling and floor of the machine-shop with such velocity and force as to break his bones, and attract the attention of the workmen in other departments of the manufactory. Every exertion was instantaneously made to shut off the water, and thereby stop the motion of the machinery, but too late to save the poor young man's life. He lived for about half an hour after, and spoke, appearing quite conscious of his approaching death. Dr. Langstaff was immediately sent for, and arrived a few minutes before he died. "The doctor stated that it was impossible to relieve him in any way, as the injuries were fatal. Mr. Patterson waited upon Coroner Miller, and acquainted him with all the circumstances attending the melancholy accident, in order that he might exercise his judgment as to the necessity of holding an inquest. The Coroner satisfied himself that under such circumstances, an inquest was not necessary. The deceased was a steady, good young man, and highly esteemed by his employers, who manifested unre-

mitting sympathy for the poor fellow, and left nothing undone to soothe the feelings of his bereaved relations. His body was followed to its last resting place, at the Catholic burying-ground at Thornhill, on Tuesday, by a great number of sympathizing friends and neighbors. The Rev. Father Lewis performed the ceremony of the church, and addressed all present at the grave. The deceased was twenty-four years of age,—his father and mother reside in the western part of Canada. He has brothers, and many relatives in this neighborhood. We sincerely sympathize with them in the loss they have sustained, but hope that what may appear to them a loss is, to him, a gain.

Correspondence.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Communication of a purely personal character, and having no bearing on the general interests of the community, will be published in this paper. Communications, how- ever, on all interesting subjects will be thankfully received and willingly inserted. To insure attention, Correspondents must send their names and write in a legible hand. Let each communication be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

SIR,—In your last issue I read a report of the soiree held at Victoria Square, and with your permission I will, through the *Herald*, correct some of the mis-statements and egregious mistakes with which it abounds. It is due to the promoters of the demonstration, and especially to the speakers, that the unfavourable impression which this shameful report is likely to make upon the public mind should be removed. The report has upon the face of it the stamp of an anti-temperance man. No one favorable to the cause could have written it. As I attended the soiree I find no difficulty in guessing who your correspondent is. He is position without magnitude, that is if he keeps his natural position. But as he has wandered beyond the limits within which Providence destined he should move, I cannot be accused of dishonest intentions for limning him in his true colours. And if I shall succeed in convincing him how contemptible he appears before the public eye, I think he ought to receive my remarks thankfully, as they may be the means of saving him from like deviations in future. But to come at the report: His description of the "confectionary" is worthy of attention. Let us hear him. He shows his knowledge of philology. He says, "everything was so nice, so well and regularly baked, and so profuse." How expressive and grammatical! This is speaking very much after the abominable fashion of some piano-ladies. But I must pass on. He first reports Dr. Freil as calling certain persons "hyder-headed serpents, secondaries!" As a scholar, the doctor could never have used the word "hyder-headed." He might have employed the word hydra. What makes Z's report appear so infamous is, that reporting language without its connection the speaker is placed in a very unjust position. I will pass over his report of several other speakers, and take Mr. Hagarty's. This gentleman is reported as saying that the "fault of our not having a Prohibitory Liquor Law was not to be attributed to the constitution &c." Strange logic this "Not attributed to the constitution &c." What does he mean? Could the constitution enact a Prohibitory Liquor Law? Again, "those who went to Parliament, and violated their promises, should be allowed to pass into political annihilation." With what propriety the above words are put together! The construction is worthy of Z's professional mind. It is needless to say that Mr. Hagarty could not be the author of such nonsensical remarks. I might multiply instances, but I have done. In conclusion, I would say, that Z's report is a libel upon the speakers who acquitted themselves exceedingly well. Two of them are regular lecturers, eminently qualified to speak on the subject of temperance. May they be saved from such reporters as Z.

Yours respectfully,

A SON OF TEMPERANCE, AND GOOD TEMPLAR.

Markham, June 22, 1859.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

SIR: Your issue of the 10th inst. contains a communication in reference to the propriety of appointing Circuit instead of Local Superintendents in our Common Schools, in which the writer expresses his decided opposition to the proposed change, and hopes that its advocates will be "few and far between." He says "such a change as proposed would seriously effect school matters; and it is well to consider in detail its propriety

before coming to a conclusion." To this we most heartily subscribe, and the acts of the "County of York Teachers' Association" declare that such have been and are the views of its members in the movement.—They have appointed members of the Association to advocate the desirableness of a change, through the press of the county—which has been done to some extent. They have also issued circulars to each Teacher in the County, whose address they could obtain, requesting them to furnish the Association with the views of their Trustees and the people of their school section, as far as they could ascertain; but, I am sorry to say, that many have acted, as did your correspondent in the present system of supervision,—either because few in the section "are aware that such a subject is under discussion," and they find it burdensome to make the enquiry, and thus bring it before the minds of the people, or, forsooth, because their opinion "as for myself, I must say, that I am decidedly opposed to any such change"; they very quietly fold up the circular and "hope it will find but few advocates." Thus, while the Association is making use of all the means in its power, to give the matter publicity and have it discussed by the people, numbers of our teachers have treated the subject, if not with contempt, at least with very great indifference. The Association has not unthinkingly affirmed that Circuit Superintendents are to be preferred to the present system of supervision; it has calmly and repeatedly discussed the question, and had the "favour" of "A Teacher" for the Association being strong enough to have brought him to its meetings, he would have heard all the objections which he has urged, and many others discussed and answered to the satisfaction of all the members present—excepting at one meeting of the Association, when one of the members opposed it.

The first objection raised by your correspondent is "that the appointment of Circuit Superintendents would subject the Teachers and Trustees to great inconvenience," on account of the distance to the residence of the Superintendent, from some of the Teachers and Trustees. I would answer that for sixpence, they can receive through the post as much information as they would by spending half a day to visit the Superintendent, suppose he resided only four or five miles from the section.

As a proof that the objection is powerless against the appointment of Circuit Superintendents, I would cite the working of the department of education in Toronto, through which the Chief Superintendent supplies information to the province at large on matters relating to schools; so that the Circuit Superintendents would have the same facilities for giving and receiving information, as the Chief Superintendent has; and furthermore, I think that the number and importance of the questions submitted to the Circuit Superintendents would not equal those sent to Toronto. The second objection urged is, that the Board of Public Instruction would be destroyed in the event of Circuit Superintendents being appointed. But so far from that being the case was the change made immediately, there would still be a Board of Public Instruction for the County of York, numbering over twenty members instead of the one supposed by your correspondent, viz: the six Trustees of each of the three Grammar Schools in the county,—the Superintendents of cities, towns, and incorporated villages, and the Circuit Superintendents; so that the person charged with misconduct would have a respectable jury, both as regards number and influence, to buy him. I have confined myself in this letter to the objections of your correspondents. At some future time I may trouble you again on the subject.

Yours, &c.,

MEMOR.

Whitchurch, June 22, 1859.

CHIRAVARI—TWO MEN SHOT.—Another lamentable occurrence, being the result of attempting to chiravari a married couple, took place a few evenings ago, in the neighborhood of Heck's Corners in South Gower. As far as we can learn, (and we believe that our information is correct,) a Mr. McFadden, whose wife had died about eleven weeks previously, was married to a Miss Robinson. A party collected in the evening to chiravari them, some having guns. Mr. McFadden, a Mr. Robinson (brother of the bride) and Mr. Burgess Bull, sallied out to give the party a beating. The latter ran; the pursuers, however, were likely to overtake two of them, when one of the pursued turned and fired. The gun was loaded with shot, which took effect upon the persons of Bull and Robinson—the latter being dangerously injured.

When last heard from, none of the parties implicated had been arrested, nor were they known. We suppose it will be of little use to again warn young men of the danger and disgrace of attending chiravari; not a year passes without the Press having to record the melancholy effects of those foolish assemblages; yet our young men and boys will not desist from this practice. In such cases they have no claim upon sympathy when they render themselves amenable to the violated laws of their country.—*Precious Time!*