

Foreign News.

NAPOLEON WIT.

From the Norwich Mercury, England. Louis Napoleon has outwitted alike Statesmen and Revolutionary leaders. They no sooner heard of the departure of Kossuth from the Emperor's headquarters, and of schemes for restoring Hungary under some Liberal Monarch, than they learnt that a single letter to the Austrian Monarch brings a courteous reply and an immediate armistice, a personal meeting, and in an hour, Peace and Peace, too, upon terms which the most enthusiastic friend of Austria could never have anticipated after such a battle as Solferino. But Louis Napoleon has never done anything as other men would have done. His life has been an enigma. His real intentions and objects, who will venture to unriddle? He commenced to free Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. He has left off at the very point where, if his intentions had not been a sham, it was the most necessary his exertions should have been redoubled. Austria, whom he went to Piedmont not only to vanquish, but to humble, he has relieved of an incubus and a perpetual blister, rather than weakened, while, if she has not been victorious, her army has at least covered itself with glory for its unyielding bravery, and her generals alone have shown their incapacity. If Northern Italy, to which she had no right, has been transferred to her adversary, she still has lost nothing, while, for all purposes of strength, if not of annoyance she retains her natural and rightful boundary with that quadrilateral which has been alike her pride and her power. Louis Napoleon had deceived the Liberal Minister of Sardinia and the people, and has played false to constitutional freedom. The King of Sardinia, he has bought with Lombardy, and the last he has sacrificed because he dared not beard the denunciation of the Church of Rome. The strongest evidence of the bearing and effect of this peace is the resignation of the Minister who has been the soul of Sardinia, and elevated its Monarch to what he is, and has devoted his career to obtain an extension of constitutional freedom, not only for Piedmont and Lombardy, but for all Italy. But the stakes Louis Napoleon played for, was not the object of Count Cavour, nor of Piedmont, but of the Emperor of the French. While victorious over his opponent, he deceived the Minister of his ally, and stalemated the Hungarian and the Roman patriot. He used them just so long as they served his purposes, and true to his nature (or, as he would call it, his fate) when that purpose was gained, he not only throws them aside, but takes care that they do no harm. He has indeed the wiliness of the serpent, and never was it more truly displayed. He commenced the war of his own will, under the banner of liberty; he has borne the cost, and he has reaped and gained the produce by his own hand. He announces to Europe, through his telegraph to the Emperor, that he and the Austrians have concluded a peace, and leaves the monarchs of Europe to hear it as it is told to the meanest. Could there be a proof more convincing that he cares nothing for their opinion. It is sufficient for them to know it is done.

"Sic volo sic jubeo, fiat volentes tibi." All ask, is Italy free? The answer is, Austria has ceded Lombardy to France, who makes Piedmont a present of it. He says, in fact, "I have defeated Austria while you looked on. I have permitted Austria to retain her original line of territory. The Lombards wished to have Victor Emmanuel for King, and being of opinion that people ought to choose their own rulers, as in my own instance, I have permitted it. But the Romans have no right to select their Monarch, nor the peoples of Parma and Modena. I shall choose their rulers, and I shall replace those, although the people wished to repudiate them.—'What is fit for Lombardy is not fit for Venice or Rome. My freedom is not your freedom. The freedom of England and Sardinia is not the freedom of France—nor may it be that of Rome. Freedom in Piedmont means that the opinions of the people may be expressed. It may be good for Piedmont, but it is not good for France. There freedom means you must think as I think, say as I say, and do as I do. It is enough that I have made peace, and that I and Austria are friends. It is necessary that peace should be maintained; and, therefore, our armies remain, lest the Roman people should wish to have a voice in deciding their own Government; but still they are free, for have I not said they are to be free? Freedom is a mere effort of the imagination, and has no reality. Let them imagine they possess constitutional freedom—the idea is equal to the reality,—therefore, they must rest content that they enjoy it."

Such is the language of Louis Napoleon, and such is the constitutional freedom which might have been expected from the Despot of France. Was it probable that his present should give the lie direct to his past life of insincerity and duplicity? But occurrences may yet intervene before the outline is filled up and consummated. Will the people of Rome accept this "Honorary Presidency,"—will the people accept the Viceroy who is to supersede him in his temporal power? Or will Garibaldi, who has proved again his military prowess, be content to yield the freedom for which he has before fought. Is Mazzini and his supporters dead, or are they ready and abiding their time when the people shall know their destiny? Whichever way the peace is viewed, every where does some difficulty, doubt, or danger rise up against it and threaten to mar its realization. At present, it is not yet accomplished; and who will venture to prophesy its reception, either among the Republicans of France or those of Italy after such a blow as the resignation of the constitutional friend of the freedom of Italy. It is a step that Napoleon scarcely anticipated; and its effect upon Sardinia is yet unknown. Austria has shaken hands with France and Russia; may not the next step be an alliance offensive and defensive, and then Prussia will be asked for a boundary on the Rhine.

ITALY BETRAYED.

From the Edinburgh News of July 16. The sudden amnesty has been suddenly followed by a treaty of peace. But such a treaty! We regard the probable consequences with dismay, for never were a people more foully and basely betrayed than the Italians have been by their pretended friend and liberator. Those who held with Mazzini that Napoleon was quite incapable of carrying out the generous policy which he pretended to inaugurate, have proved correct. The short but bloody struggle of the past two months is an additional example of how little can be really obtained by a people through the influence of foreign intervention. The war began amid high hopes—Napoleon was received with enthusiastic acclamations, flowers were showered on his path, and for the time the man stood forth the idol of a whole generous and confiding nation. Then followed the quickly-recurring victories, which showed to the Italians that their ally had the power, as they believed he had the will, to free their country from the Adriatic to the sea. Poor foolish Italians! you cannot recall the foolish strews in hope; but now it may be wise to consider whether you cannot help yourselves, and reserve acclamations for your own patriots, who have no selfish ends to promote, and no interest to betray their country. The two Emperors met on Monday at Villalarca, and cobbled up a peace disposing of Italy and Italian interests as it suited their own sinister views. The King of Sardinia, whose army has covered itself with glory in the war, who had so much at stake, and whose heroism and patriotism had won for him at least a title to be consulted, is no more considered than if he were a French general. Cavour has shown his sense of the humiliation of the treaty by at once resigning; and it has been stated that a very bad feeling has sprung up between Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel. There is cause enough for a feeling so strong and bitter as to result in an open rupture; and Napoleon, instead of being anxious to conciliate, seems rather striving to exasperate the brave men whom he came professed to aid. He says to his soldiers, "In two months you have freed Piedmont and Lombardy." No mention of the fact that Piedmont was, before his arrival, a free constitutional country, probably quite able to defend itself; and he conveniently forgets the efforts Sardinia has made to aid in driving out the Austrians. "The union of Lombardy with Piedmont creates for us a powerful ally, who will owe to us its independence." Again they taunt that Sardinia owes all to France! But the Emperor may yet learn that, while the union of the Province of Lombardy has made Sardinia a strong nation, it does not necessarily follow that it will remain the ally of France in all the tortuous policy of her present master. The King of Sardinia placed himself at the head of his troops to fight for the independence of Italy, not merely for annexation of Lombardy. All Italians look up to Count Cavour as the representative of Italian policy; and what will Napoleon say if the Italians refuse to submit to the paltry peace he has imposed upon them without their consent? Venice, according to this precious treaty, is to remain subject to Austria; the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena are to return to their States; the Pope is to be raised to the Presidency of an Italian confederation; and not a word about a guarantee of liberty to the people! As a conclusion to a great war, professedly undertaken to free

Italy, the treaty is the hugest sham and farce which has ever been attempted to be palmed on a people. And if Venice rises to throw off the hated yoke, and Sardinia, strengthened by the Lombards, rushes to her aid; if Tuscany and Modena refuse to submit to the Austrian tools whom they have already ejected, and the Romans join an Italian confederation, of which the Pope shall not be President, what will Napoleon do—what will he dare to do? He tells his soldiers they have only stopped "because the struggle was likely to assume proportions which were no longer in relation with the interests which France had in this fearful war." That is, that there was some chance of genuine freedom being obtained, where mock liberation was only intended; that the nations trodden down in 1849 were stirring; that Russia was trembling for Poland; that the mutterings of revolution were heard in Hungary, and the Pope was shaking on his rotten throne. But why should the Italians for ever submit to be trodden upon by foreigners? Why not make Garibaldi Military Dictator, and in a few months the country would be cleared. Now, as in 1848, after the Imperial liberator has played the part of Judas, the people will more eagerly follow popular champions, and Mazzini along with Garibaldi, will probably now appear on the scene. What Kossuth will do remains to be seen; but we scarcely think he will be deterred from his enterprise by the display of Imperial treachery.

Arrival of the Persia.

SARDINIA STILL AT WAR WITH AUSTRIA. SANDY HOOK, August 3.—The Royal mail steamship Persia, from Liverpool on the 23rd ultimo, has arrived off this point. The London Times of the 23rd has the following:—VIENNA, Friday evening.—In the course of next week the representatives of Austria and France will meet at Zurich. Austria and France will then conclude a treaty of peace.

A Paris letter, dated Friday, to the London Post, says the rumor gains ground that Sardinia would decline to be represented at the meeting at Zurich.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says: It is now formally announced that neither Victor Emmanuel nor any responsible minister of Sardinia has signed any paper at Villa-Franca, save and except the Armistice which continues till the 15th of August.

The discontent in Europe at the terms of peace continued unabated. The Emperor Napoleon's explanations was by no means considered re-assuring.

The Sardinian representative of Zurich not being named, it is expected that none will be present, but Sardinia if she pleases will acquiesce to the Austro-French arrangements in separate articles. The supposed European conference, or congress will meet afterwards.

Italy continued to exhibit discontent at the terms of peace. Tuscany showed strong hostility to the return of the Grand Duke, and the Provisional Government has directed a popular vote to be taken on the subject.

ITALY.

Austria and Sardinia are still in a constructive state of open war, no peace terms having been accepted between these two belligerents.

The Turin Monitor publishes a decree by the provisional government, enacting that representatives of the people are to be elected for the purpose of deciding by a majority of votes what the future government of the country shall be.

The Lombards were apprehensive of being saddled with some proportion of the liabilities of Piedmont.

A Paris letter says that news had reached there that 65 municipalities in Tuscany had already proclaimed their desire to offer armed resistance to the re-imposition of the late dynasty.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that, in reply to the provisional government of Tuscany, the Emperor Napoleon stated that he had no desire to force the Grand Duke upon them.

The French Government organ says the question of the duchies remains unregulated. No one says that Piedmont is not to get a good share of them. The population will assuredly be consulted. The rulers of these small States have not governed them so as to make themselves indispensable.

A letter from Genoa says that the Milanese, notwithstanding the annexation, desire to have a flag distinct from the Piedmontese.

The absence of all tidings of Garibaldi's forces cause some surprise.

The French Government had presented to the King of Sardinia the greater portion of their floating batteries which were intended to be used at the siege of Austrian fortresses.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives a report that the treaty of peace contains a clause preventing any intervention in Italy in future, either on the part of Austria or France.

A letter from Rome says that French troops were to be sent to Rimini with an order to prevent any revolutionary movement.

FRANCE.

On the 21st, the Emperor received the diplomatic corps. The Papal Nuncio, speaking in the name of the corps, offered the Emperor his earnest congratulations on his happy return and on his resolution to conclude peace. The Emperor, in reply said,—Europe was in general so unjust to me at the beginning of the war that I

was happy at being enabled to conclude peace, as soon as the honour and interest of France were satisfied, to prove that it had never been my intention to overrun Europe and provoke a general war. I hope this day that all reasons for disunion will disappear, and that the peace will be of long duration. I thank the diplomatic corps for their congratulations.

The Emperor Napoleon is reported to be desirous of a congress on Italian affairs, as giving greater éclat to the cancelling of the treaties of 1815.

The Independence Belge declares that the neutral powers of Europe cannot submit to play so humble a part as to send representatives to a congress tied up to the stipulations of Villa-Franca.

NOTICE.

HAVING, on the 11th inst., 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. McLEOD.

Richmond Hill, May 26, 1859.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, AUG. 5, 1859.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As will be seen, the charge on newspapers is 6¢ cents per quarter. To those of our subscribers who have to take their papers out of the post-office, we make this liberal offer, when you pay us your subscription we will allow you for the postage, so that virtually you will get your papers post free.

MAPLE.

To all our subscribers who receive their papers at Maple Post-office, we have to announce that we could not carry out our arrangements to have them delivered at J. P. Rupert's free of postage; so that from this date you will have to get them from the post-office, and then when you pay us your subscription, we will allow you the postage.

UNREAL DISEASES AND QUACK SPECIFICS.

In one of the large cities of the Austrian Empire, an eminent physician whose name we forget, determined, if possible, to discover how far the force of imagination would go. For this purpose, he took a criminal who was condemned to die from some capital offence, and had him brought into a room, and bound down on a bed, from which some poor wretch [he said] had just died of that dreadful pestilence, the cholera. Within a very short time the criminal became unwell, and began to show every symptom of having caught that incurable disease. Indeed there could be no doubt of it; the poor man had got the cholera in its most malignant form, and it was with difficulty that he was restored to life. But the most wonderful part of the business has yet to be told. The house had never been visited by the scourge, and the bed on which the deluded one laid was perfectly clean—no one ever having slept thereon. We think this case is somewhat suggestive. We have recently in this Province suffered from defective harvests, and previous mad speculation, which has put us somewhat out of humor with ourselves, causing us to look at everything through the "Devil Discordan's" inverted telescope; or in other words, we have taken too gloomy a view of our present state and future prospects, whilst we have encouraged the Demagogue to befool us as to the nature of our evils, and the ways by which we were to rid ourselves of them. For the past few years we have been told that we were in a galloping consumption, for which there was only one remedy, which was to swallow an incredible number of Globular Pills.

Numerous have been the "leading articles" written to prove that we were fast becoming bankrupt, both in purse and character. Our public men have all, without exception, [save the Globe and his minions] been consummate scoundrels, more particularly La Bas Canada; and unless a change speedily arrived, Boozy so-and-so was to get up an awful tempest in a teapot, and drive the whole crew to purgatory at least, while some were for sending them to a hotter place still, from the Governor General downwards. Like those eccentric phenomenon, the Chartists in father-land, who when the potatoes were blighted, laid it all down to the fact that the Government would not give them the six points of the Charter. And many were the silly fools who took all this insane balderdash in as gospel truth; for we believe it to be true the world over, that times of pressure are just the times when unprincipled men gain the most power. We would, however, put it honestly before our readers, where are the signs of bankruptcy? We do not deny but

that the times have been hard, but we say that it is a libel on the resources, energy and industry of Canada's true nobility—her yeomen and keen business men, to say that we have been anywhere near the regions of insolvency.

Oh, but say they, look at our debt! True it is there! and we do not pretend to say but that with due economy and foresight some of that money might as well have been in our pockets. But what of that.—Have we not railways to show for it; and let us grant, for the sake of argument, that we have paid rather "dear for our whistle," or rather, that we might have bought our whistle cheaper. Still, no one can deny but that our roads have been an inestimable advantage to us in the past, and will become the medium for realizing untold spoils from chaos in the future. The money we are aware has been laid out, but even "faithful correspondents" will not dare to assert but that the cost of these works is as nothing in comparison to the benefits we derive from them. But we are in debt, true—and so is England; and Macaulay says: "That at every fresh item added to her debt, men set up a howl of despair, and utter ruin was sure to follow." But in spite of all forebodings, her wealth and prosperity continued to increase, to the disgust, we doubt not, of these prognosticators of evil. And remember we have this difference in our favor, that our money has not been spent on powder and shot, but on useful and necessary public works. It will yet also be seen, that instead of being in a galloping consumption, the late hard times are only the result of too rapid growth; for with care in the future, we shall be all the better off for the check we have received, only we must take care and not frighten ourselves out of our senses at the croaking of our Quack Doctors; for a hundred chances to one they want to make the evil appear serious, only to line their own pockets, which at present are very bare; and the worst of it is, the prospect of their becoming State Physicians is indefinitely postponed, as it is only too evident that all they care for is "the leaves and fishes."

We have thus seen that our ills have been exaggerated. Now let us for a few moments look at the "Morrison's Pills," remedies proposed, promising however that it is impossible for any one who misunderstands the disease, to find out a remedy. We once heard of a celebrated London doctor, who to his genteel unailing patients [but who conceived themselves to be dreadful] invariably cured them by giving them "brown bread" pills. We suppose that it is on some similar principle our Clear Grit Quacks work; hence the cries of Dissolution and written constitutions. Pray, are there the cures for defective harvests or mad speculation? or will these things ever rid us of corrupt politicians? We fear not. Look at the neighboring states; they have a written constitution; and yet in spite of this, the Globe could thank God a twelve month since, "that bad as is our Executive in Canada, we have not yet reached the low level their attained." A fig for such doctors, who because a man has a cold, seriously assure him that the only radical cure for such a cold is for him to cut off his head. But with retaining prosperity, we shall find the wings clipped of the Mad Financier and his Coquacks.—Evils we admit do exist, as we have already stated. We have but to add that many of them we can ourselves cure. Let the hard times teach us not to make such undue haste to get riches. Let us have something nobler than mammon worship. Let us in the future be careful to get as little into debt as possible. Avoid all extravagance. Learn a little self-denial, and be punctual in the discharge of our obligations. This will do much to restore us to prosperity, more indeed than the most patriotic Government in the world. If our politicians are knaves, why then send other men into Parliament.—Study politics more—read more, and think more; for it is as true now as it ever was, that "fools alone are the game which knaves pursue." Don't be let away by high-flown language, or religious and political prejudices. But think calmly, and act dispassionately, and your troubles will fly away, and like the baseless fabric of a dream, leave not a wreck behind.

We are credibly informed that several persons have had their gardens robbed lately. It will be well to keep a look out. If the thieves are discovered, bring them up before a magistrate and let them be punished. Such scoundrels are a nuisance and a disgrace to any neighborhood; the sooner some other employment is found for them within the precincts of Toronto jail the better.

THE TRIO AND PEACE.

In our last issue we made some remarks on the peace, reflecting strongly on the course pursued by the Despot of France. Every account we have read but the more confirms our previous impressions. Betrayed Italy is virtually governed by Napoleon, Francis Joseph and the Pope! We have put his Holiness last because we think him but the minion of the other two.—Cavour has resigned—a fact which in Britain Louis Napoleon's conduct is reprehended in severe terms by nearly all the press, from the London Times down to the penny journal. Everywhere the Emperor is mistrusted; his word is esteemed of nothing worth; he has perjured himself "before high heaven," and he may yet reap the consequences of his dishonest policy. At all events England, "the land of the brave and the free," is determined that if he has ulterior designs against her, she will not be found napping; and he may depend upon it, that if he assails the "mistress of the ocean," if he never yet received a drubbing, he will get soundly thrashed by the subjects of that Queen who reigns *Dei Gratia*. He has been glad ere now to find in her bosom a home. Let him beware how he attempts to play the viper's part.

Britain's Queen reigned when he was a wandering exile, and every throne in Europe was shaken; and Louis' throne is not so firmly fixed but that a mine may spring up from beneath him. Louis Philippe was apparently much more firmly seated in his throne than is Napoleon, within a few hours of his flight and abdication; and it is quite within the range of probabilities, that the French Emperor may yet again be an exile. We have seen more wonderful things happen in this changed world. For more lengthened remarks on the peace, we refer our readers to the remarks made by the Norwich Mercury, England, and the Edinburgh News, Scotland. It will be there seen that Italy feels herself betrayed by him who professed to make war to liberate her. We hope that now bleeding Italy and Hungary will learn to help themselves, and never again suffer themselves to be betrayed by such a Judas.

VAUGHAN COUNCIL.

The above Council met at the Town Hall on Monday, August 1st. Members all present. The Rev. in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. JEFFREY, seconded by Mr. BROWN, that the Treasurer be, and is hereby instructed to pay the following sums out of the road Appropriation Funds; also, G. Brown's, Esq., (Editor and Proprietor of the Globe) account out of the general funds of the Township.—Carried.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Mr. McDougall, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Brown, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Matthews, Mr. James, Mr. William Taylor, and Globe.

The following tenders were received by the Council, for the erection of a fence to enclose the land belonging to the Municipality, where the Town Hall stands, and for filling and leveling the ground under the shed on the said premises:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Mr. Cameron, Mr. Gutz, Mr. Robert Watson, and Mr. J. S. Howell.

Moved by Mr. SMELLE, seconded by Col. BRIDGFORD, that the contract for fencing the grounds at the Town Hall, and filling in under the shed, be awarded to Mr. Cameron, his tender being the lowest offered.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. SMELLE, seconded by Mr. JEFFREY, that the Treasurer be, and is hereby instructed to invest the money now in his hands, arising from the Clergy Reserve Fund in debentures of the city of Toronto, provided they can be purchased on conditions not less favourable than the last purchased for this Municipality.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. SMELLE, seconded by Mr. JEFFREY, that the Treasurer be authorised to pay to Mr. M. Cogswell \$10, the amount of the purchase money obtained from the executors of the late Mr. Edie, for a piece of land at Thornhill, which piece of land formerly belonged to Mr. Cogswell, he having given a piece of land to form part of a public road.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned until the 1st Monday in September next.

The Reeve of Markham (D. Reesor, Esq.) rose and requested the gentlemen of the Council to stay a few minutes, as he wished to call their attention to a By-law recently passed by Markham for

increasing the license fees of Idle Exhibitions. He wished to know the views entertained by the Council of Vaughan on this matter, as it was important that there should be joint action. Col. Bridgford thought that their own license law did well enough. He should give any alteration thereof his earnest opposition. H. S. Howland, Esq., Reeve of Vaughan, thought that the license fees for circuses and menageries were too high, as they amounted to a virtual prohibition. Mr. Jeffrey did not object to the fees on circuses, so much as the license of menageries, which he thought was decidedly too high.—The same opinion was expressed by Mr. Smellie. Mr. Brown thought that some alteration was needed in their By-law, but did not approve of the course adopted by the Markham Council. The subject then dropped.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

On Tuesday, the 2nd inst., an examination of Teachers took place at Richmond Hill—the Superintendents of Common Schools for Markham [Rev. G. S. J. Hill] and Vaughan, Mr. (McCallum) conducting the examination. There were twenty-five candidates applied for examination, eight for first-class, sixteen for second class, and one for third class. There were two female candidates; out of these two one competed for first class, the other for third class.

ENGLISH SHILLING.

We beg to remind our readers of the fact that the English-shilling will only pass for 24 cents, and no more. So look out for the change. We learn from our exchanges, that the Government are using endeavors to get our new cent pieces into circulation. We want them badly.

HARVEST OPERATIONS.

The weather still continues fine. The fall wheat has turned out an excellent crop, and much of it is now safely stowed away in the barns. We refer our readers to some able remarks from the Toronto Leader on the harvest, as given elsewhere.

RICHMOND HILL FAIR.

Owing to farmers being busy getting in their grain, there was no fair worth naming on Wednesday, the 3rd inst. There were plenty of buyers, but scarcely anything was on the ground to sell.

HOUSEKEEPING.—We beg to call the attention of our subscribers to an advertisement from Mr. G. B. Bone, Cabinet-maker, of this place. Parties paying him a visit will find that he has a large and well assorted stock of furniture, which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash or approved credit.

§5.—A communication, signed "A Son of Temperance," bearing on the "Lemon vs. Langstaff" case, is unavoidably left out. It will appear in our next. We have again to remind our correspondents of the advantage of sending in their articles in the early part of the week.

The business of the Richmond Hill County Grammar School will be resumed on Monday the 8th inst., when it will be required that all pupils be prompt in attendance, that no ill-timed interruption take place in the proper arrangement of the respective classes.

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, however, 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 such communications be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

We wish to be distinctly understood, that we do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents through our columns.

PATTERSON'S REAPER.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

DEAR SIR,—Wheat harvest is nearly finished about these parts, and I am bound to say that though I have been in Canada upwards of nine years, I have never seen a heavier crop since I first came into this country. There have been great improvements in the machinery line, causing harvest operations to be performed with much greater dispatch, and in a far superior manner than formerly. On Friday last, the 29th of July, on the farm of Nathaniel Kirby, lots No. 17 and 18, 2nd concession of Vaughan, we cut with one of the Messrs. Patterson & Brother's valuable reaper, eleven acres of very