

# Foreign News.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

### FATHER POINT, Sept. 12.

#### THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

A despatch dated Zurich, Aug. 27, says for the last few days there has been no conference of the plenipotentiaries.

It is believed they will be enabled to quit Zurich, at the latest in a fortnight.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, in a letter dated the evening of the 28th, a private letter from Zurich of the 26th states that the laours of the plenipotentiaries were going on slowly enough, notwithstanding the announcement made a few days ago that it was doubtful if any important point had been settled.

Whether the fault is attributable to the plenipotentiaries themselves, to the preliminaries of the treaty of Villafranca, or to the Emperors not having taken into calculation, in their eager anxiety to make peace, all the difficulties of the negotiation, no one knows.

Some people incline to the opinion that this delay is intentional, and the manner in which M. De Bourqueney is acting leads some colour to this suspicion.

What the French Government will at last have to do is simply to declare to Austria that it has done all that was morally in its power in favor of her protégé, or else it must dispose itself to impose terms on the Duchies by intrigue if not by force.

ENGLAND.  
The Isle of Man had been successfully connected by a submarine telegraph cable with England.

The telegraphic companies between England and Malta had been re-established. This would expedite the reception of news from India by about three days.

A Cabinet Council had unexpectedly been summoned in London, on the 29th. Various speculations were afloat as to the cause of it. It was generally supposed to have reference to some new phase in the Italian question.

The London Times, in a leading article on England's defensive preparations says, that she is now rapidly approaching, if indeed she has not actually attained a position in which no assailant can hope to attack her with impunity.

### FRANCE.

A speech of Count de Morny, at the opening of the Council General of the department of Puy de Dôme, attracted considerable attention, as it was regarded as an enunciation of the sentiments of the Emperor.

The Count endeavored to show that the apprehensions existing in England of a French invasion, were quite groundless, and that, on the contrary, France was very desirous of cementing the alliance between the two countries, and waging only a manufacturing and commercial war. He denounced that portion of the English press and those members of Parliament who questioned the intentions of the French government.

The Constitutional of Tuesday contains an article repudiating in the strongest terms the fratricidal policy of war with England.

It says that the Emperor has not thought to avenge the past, but repair the future, for the sake of the consolidation of the English alliance. He has on every occasion combated the hereditary prejudices of the French people.

### ITALY.

The elections throughout Romagna had taken place with the greatest tranquillity and order.

The official Piedmontese Gazette gives a denial to the reports of political dissension among the leaders of the Sardinian cabinet.

Count Lymaty, mayor of Parma, issued a proclamation on his return from Paris. Napoleon in addressing him used the following words:—"Tell the population that have sent you to me, that my army shall never do violence to their wishes, and that I will not permit any other foreign force to commit violence against you."

These words make you the arbiter of your destinies.

Garibaldi has resolved to maintain in the army of Central Italy the same spirit of order and discipline that distinguished the Chasseurs d'Alps. In an order of the day, he says—"I will cause to be shot any one who calls himself a Mazzinian, a Republic, a Socialist, or even a Garibaldian. I will have none with me but soldiers and Italians."

The Tuscan Monitor publishes a decree abolishing the Tuscan army regulations, and adopting those of Sardinia.

A letter from Naples says that the people were much excited in regard to the high price of corn, and that the Government, in consequence, had ordered the purchase abroad of a large quantity.

An earthquake had taken place at Goria; 200 persons were killed, and a large number injured; 9,000 of the population had encamped in the neighbourhood of the town. The Pope had despatched assistance.

One French division only was to remain in Rome.

The Government of Bologna is said to have dissolved the regiment in which some of Mazzini's volunteers had attempted to cause an excitement.

The garrison of the Pope was on the march to Pesero, where troops were being concentrated.

A Zurich telegraph says that private conferences continued to take place daily between the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries, and yesterday there was a meeting between the French and Sardinian representatives.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing on the 30th, says things are going on so badly at Zurich as to render the dissolution of the Conference, in a very few days, probable.

A Congress of War seems to be the only alternative—a Congress which Austria is decidedly opposed to, and which would have as little success as this Conference.

## THE GREAT EASTERN.

The New York Times learns by private advices from London that Mr. J. Scott Russell, the builder of the *Great Eastern*, is to come out on her first trip to America. Great numbers of tickets have been sold, and for her trial-trip to Cherbourg, which was to take place on the 8th, an immense number of places had been taken. If that proves entirely successful, she will come to this country with an enormous number of passengers. The *Portland Advertiser* says that a letter dated Birkenhead, England, August 23rd, has been received by Captain Green Walden, of the United States Revenue Service, from S. P. Bidder, Esq., late Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, saying that the *Great Eastern* may be expected in Portland by the 23rd of September. He adds, "I am quite sure the people of Portland will be taken by surprise. They had better prepare for a greater rush of persons than ever assembled in the country."

"On Tuesday and yesterday," says the *London Star* of the 25th ult., "this noble vessel was densely crowded with visitors, the grand saloon, which had been closed in consequence of damage done to the furniture by some ill-disposed persons, being reopened for inspection on those days only, and the price of admission raised to 5s. It is stated that no public intimation was to be given as to the exact time of her departure from the Thames, in order to avoid the inconvenience which might arise from a crowded state of the river."

## NOTICE.

HAVING, on the 19th instant, disposed of my interest in the "Yore 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, SEPT. 16, 1859.

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**—Parties writing to this Office will please bear in mind that they are wasting their time, paper and ink, unless they prepay their Letters. All Letters addressed to this Office must be post-paid.

## ENGLAND'S DOWNFALL.

Be not startled, kind reader, neither let your hair stand on end with affright. Napoleon has not yet set "the Thames on fire," nor taken England either, though there is no doubt but that he is destined to do it! at least so says that *maudacious*—(we beg pardon, it's veracious we mean?) organ, *L'Ordre*. Ye Britons hang your harp upon the willow, now! for perfidious Albion is doomed, like great Babylon, to fall. There is no doubt about it, as *L'Ordre* has decreed it! The mandate has gone forth—listen to the solemn sound of coming woe, and tremble:

"Every one expects from the sword of France a great justice, and a grand vengeance; every one will see with a certain satisfaction England humbled in her pride, deprived of her colonies, and chained in her solitary island. Humanity and civilization would breathe freely for a moment, and liberty would reappear among the nations."

Does not this make you quiver? Even Cromwell's Ironsides could not stand this, but would fall powerless to the ground after this prophet has spoken? But again:

"It has become necessary, and God wills it, that England in her turn shall be punished where she sinned. But France, assisted by Austria, by Russia, and by the United States, will some fine morning descend on the defenceless coast of England, and excite the Irish, who have also their right to be free, to revolt. And if the war become general, and extend to the colonies, what part will the French Canadians take in it? Would they take arms against France, or would they take part with her, and thus enlist themselves on the side of civilization? This is indeed a knotty question, and one which sorely frightens our loyal Englishman."

Is not this grandiloquent? Ere we, however, give way to utter despair, there is a little question to ask, that is—is not the wish in this case the father to the thought?—Yes! the true secret is out; Britain is not free, in a Jesuitical!! or Napoleonic! sense, and therefore her fall is predicted, not because there is any probability of its taking place, but because this Jesuitical organ wishes for Napoleonic freedom to reign.

Just let us glance for a moment at Napoleonic freedom, as it was and as it is. So far as the Emperor of the French is concerned, it means free to commit perjury—

free to say one thing and mean another—free to make every one else slaves, and to banish the patriot from the land—free to fine Montalembert because he had brains enough to admire Britain's freedom—free to make war on false pretences—free indeed to play the knave and act the unprincipled despot by banishing from France its best blood. As to the French people, it means—free! to have a gagged press and a spy police—free to have every vestige of liberty taken from them, and to be treated as serfs or puppets—free to have a soul, but dare not give its yearnings an utterance—in short, free to be gagged and befooled. This is the freedom for which L'Ordre pants. Long may he pant; for be assured that freeborn Englishmen will not stand such freedom as this.

As to the threat of invasion, let Napoleon try it if he dare. St. Helena has held a greater captive than Napoleon III.; and he and L'Ordre may depend upon it, that though his master and himself with all the minions of tyrannized Europe to boot, made a descent upon England some fine morning, they would wish precious soon (but too late) to get back again with whole skins. England has heard braggarts talk before now, and she has had the pleasure of making them glad to use their heels in flight, and if there's a necessity she will do it yet again. Let them dare to try it, that's all.—Has L'Ordre ever heard of the ass with a lion's skin! If not, we would advise him to read the legend, and reflect upon its moral.

## PATTERSON'S IMPLEMENT WORKS.

We would especially call the attention of our readers to an advertisement from the above firm.—We feel assured that the machines made by the Messrs. Patterson & Brother, of Richmond Hill, have attained such celebrity as to need no recommendation from us. All their implements are first-class, and wherever exhibited the highest encomiums are passed upon them. To those who wish to get the worth for their money, they cannot do better than to purchase from this firm. We have visited their establishment, and we have done even more, we have seen their machines in practical operation, from the Reaper, Mower, Stump Extractor, and Plough, to the Straw Cutter, and Root Slicer, and we never yet heard of any one that purchased any machine from them but what pronounced it as the best in use.—

The following is a list of the machinery made by them, and the peculiar advantages each offers above competitors, as proved by numerous testimonials and prizes, with the prices of each:—  
The Reaping Machine, \$120, very light of draught; works clean and easy, and so simplified as to be worked with ease by every one.  
The Mower, \$110, iron frame, with steel finger bars, adapts itself to the surface of the ground, being perfectly free from side draught, bearing no weight on the horse's neck; can be raised over any obstacle instantly by the driver, and being made of imperishable material, must be very durable.  
Gang Plough, \$24, grand for summer fallow and cross ploughing, being made wholly of iron, except the tongue.  
Wooden Plough, \$16, superior to all others, as acknowledged by all who have used them.  
Iron Plough, \$15.—We lately heard a practical farmer state that he could use this plough where no other plough would work.  
Horse Hoe, \$8, a new contrivance, intended to plough amongst roots, wings expand for narrow or close rows.  
Root Slicer, \$12.—This machine, as its name indicates, is intended to make it easier to prepare roots for cattle. As a slicer, it stands unrivalled.  
Horse Rake, \$7.—Its merits need not here be recapitulated.  
Straw Cutter, from \$10 to \$20.—This will be found a very useful machine; it is constructed to cut different lengths.  
Stump Extractor, \$68, cheap, simple, impossible to get out of order; no horse required, as men work it; can be easily moved, and takes the largest stump out in an incredible short space of time.

Since writing the above we find that this firm has exhibited several implements at the Union Exhibition held in Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th instants. Of their Gang Plough the *Globe* thus speaks:—"Patterson & Bros.' gang plough, like all the rest of the implements exhibited by them, seems admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended." Their Mowing Machine also took the first prize at the above exhibition.

Erasmus said that human reason is like a drunken clown attempting to mount a horse; if you help him up on one side, he is very apt to fall over on the other.

## VAUGHAN COUNCIL.

The Vaughan Council met at the Town Hall on Monday, September 5, 1859—the Deputy Reeve in the chair. Present—Messrs. Smellie, Brown, and Bridgford.

The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting.

A petition from Hugh McLean of lot 29, in the 3rd concession, was presented, complaining that the Pathmaster had flooded a portion of his land by filling in an open drain.

Moved by Mr. BRIDGFORD, seconded by Mr. SMELLIE, that with respect to Mr. Hugh McLean's petition, the Clerk be directed to notify the Pathmaster of the complaint made and to request him to cause the obstruction complained of, to be removed.—Carried.

By-law 109 for the purpose of assessing certain School Sections for the present year, was read a first and second time. The Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.—Mr. Bridgford in the chair; the committee rose and reported the By-law as adopted.

Moved by Mr. BRIDGFORD, seconded by Mr. BROWN, that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the following accounts:

To Thompson and Co., Toronto.....\$20 75  
Ward No. 1, To N. C. C. Co.....\$41 75  
Ward No. 3, To B. Wilkenson.....\$29 00  
do do John Brown.....\$ 9 69

Moved by Mr. BRIDGFORD, seconded by Mr. SMELLIE, that the Clerk be instructed to request Mr. McGee to attend the Council at their meeting on the first Monday in October, for the purpose of arranging what price is to be paid for certain Pine Logs taken by him from the 3rd concession, and from the side line, between lots 30 and 31.—Carried.

A petition was presented to the Council from the President of the Vaughan Plank Road Company (Thos. Cook, Esq.) soliciting permission to take gravel from the 2nd concession, in the second ward, for the use of the said company.

Moved by Mr. BRIDGFORD, seconded by Mr. SMELLIE, that the prayer of the said petition be granted, and that the Councilman for the second ward be appointed to see that the removal of gravel does no injury to the road.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned to the first Monday in October.

## SABBATH SCHOOLS AND TEMPERANCE.

The friends of religious instruction will be glad to learn that Tea meetings in connection with Sabbath Schools are being held now in many places. These meetings have a very beneficial effect, for they serve to encourage the children, and to awake an interest to the vast importance of these schools. It is literally implanting the seeds of religion in young minds. Much good has resulted, and doubtless will continue to result from the establishment of such institutions. We feel therefore great pleasure in announcing that there will be held a Sabbath School Tea Meeting in Thompson's Chapel on the Townline between Vaughan and King, on the 29th inst.; also, another one in connection with the E. L. Sabbath School, in front of lot No. 14, 4th con. of Vaughan, on the 22nd inst. The friends of another noble cause are also on the alert, and are having their soirees to celebrate the triumph and progress of the Temperance cause. The Laskey Division, S. of T, will hold their soiree in Laskey on the 22nd inst.; and the New Moon Division will hold their soiree in conjunction with other Divisions, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Rupperville, on the 29th inst. We doubt not but that all these soirees will be very successful. To the friends of Sabbath Schools and Temperance, we would say, attend them, and give to these noble institutions your earnest support.

## SURGEON DENTIST.

We beg to direct the attention of those suffering from toothache, or who wish for a new set, to an advertisement in another column from W. C. Adam, D. S., of 99 King street east. We are informed that his charges are reasonable, and we doubt not but that those who give him a call will find it to their advantage.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received an interesting communication from Buttonville, but decline to insert it, as the party sending it did not affix his name thereto. We must beg of our correspondents to give us their names (although they need not be published) as otherwise their communications will in no case be inserted.

If a boatswain marries, does his wife become a boatswain's mate?

## MAGISTRATES' COURT.

RICHMOND HILL,  
Thursday, Sept. 8, 1859.  
Before J. Duncumb, Esq., J.P.

At the Magistrates Court held at Mr. G. Simpson's Hotel, Mrs. WIDOW ELLIOTT was summoned by Alexander Brown for harvest wages. After a patient hearing of the case, the wages and expenses were ordered to be paid in twenty-one days.

TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1859.

Before D. Bridgford and J. Duncumb, Esqs., J.P.s.  
Mrs. LUCY LEGG laid information against her husband, Mr. Jas. Legg, charging him with striking her without any just cause. Mr. Legg in answer thereto, stated that she had aggravated him to do so, in proof of which he called his son (Mr. Robert Legg) as witness. According to the evidence, it really seemed that she had used the defendant rather badly with that formidable weapon, the tongue. The magistrates fined Mr. Legg \$1 and costs.

## CREDIT SALE.

On Wednesday next, at 11 A.M., the farm stock, household furniture, potatoes, &c. belonging to Robert Moore, lot No. 4, 1st concession of Vaughan, will be sold by auction by Messrs. Smelser and Bowman.

MOORE AGAIN.—The man Moore who recently attempted self-destruction is slowly recovering, and will be removed to Toronto shortly, there to await his trial. We understand that he still asserts that he did not beat his wife on the night on which it was sworn he did.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—We regret to announce that, on Wednesday last, the 14th instant, a man named F. Killefder, residing at Messrs Patterson & Bro's. implement works, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat while under the influence of delirium tremens. Dr. Langstaff was promptly in attendance, and found that the wound inflicted was not of a dangerous nature. The man is however still suffering from the delirium tremens and is obliged to be watched.

## 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 each communication be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.  
We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents through our columns.

## BURNS' MAIL FROM THE GRAVE.

To the Editor of the York Herald.  
"The cheerfulness" appear done, wit' serious face  
"They, round the ingle, form a circle wide,  
"The sire turns out, with patriarchal grace,  
"The big pap'—bills, since his father's pride,  
"His bonnet reverently is laid aside;  
"His lyart pu'fills wearily his an' bare,  
"Those strains that once did sweet in Legion glide;  
"He waxes a portion with judicious care,  
"And 'let us worship God' he says with solemn air."  
—Burns.

Cease babbling Yorkshire, cease, nor let's hear again  
What costs thyself, more us, so little pain,  
Nor dare to Burns' muse, or sell his air  
In Yorkshire twang or useless air.  
Thy fathers long with him, have learnt to chaunt

The tune so true and yet so elegant,  
"Of plaintive Martyrs, worthy of the name,  
"Or noble Elgin beats the heaven-ward flame;  
"The sweetest far of Scotia's holy lays,  
"Compared with these, Italian trills are tame  
"The lick'd ear no heart felt raptures raise,  
"Nae unison has they with our Creator's praise"  
Still, must we hear thy black polluted trash,  
Which scarce deserves the name of baldrash,  
And all because thy yet untortured mind  
Hath never pierced man beyond his hind.  
Foul is thy language, deeper still the shame  
You fan would bring to Yorkshire's honoured name.  
"Tis well thy countrymen before thee wrote,  
Or yet the good Montgomery dared to quote,  
"From him, who nurs'd in peasant's lowly bed,  
"To hardy independence bravely bred,  
"Till Ballantyne did friend his humble name,  
"And hand the honest ploughman up to fame."

Come on ye puling toad, of passion dark  
The muzzle saves the bite, restrain thy bark,  
And dare if angels let thee, gaze upon  
The "bar-room" poet! Bobby will he sing  
Of father, mother, and that seraph hand  
Who travelled here on earth, so hand in hand,  
That when at last they reached the long loved coast  
They all rejoiced, no wanderer was lost,  
Nay on my honor yet, we'd have thee stay,  
For Bobby first would've had you kneel and pray:  
How in all "warily trust, vile self give in,"  
And God remembers you are dust and gin—  
Not saying ought of Lissy, or her sister Meg,

Keep on your knees, you yet must pardon beg,  
Or yet thy "basket" and potatoe store,  
May mould'ry by misdeeds still more and more—  
Thy prayers now ended wipe thy bastard face,  
And clothe thy cowering soul with martial grace,  
To deeds of glory now invite your taste!  
How Bobby sang of Banneck's far-famed waste,  
No treason here was found on either side,  
Yorkshire and Scotia, bleeding, struck and died.  
No famished son of genius either told the tale  
Of Edward's hated power or Scotia's wail.  
"Twas Burns, the immortal, sang how Wallace died,  
And buried "slaves" in that "gory bed."  
And further felt, that God was looking on  
The "battle hour," but told the battle-won.

Away ye bastard son of Albion's shore!  
Away and learn your letters overmore;  
"And to your mother, when ye gang hame,  
"We wish her luck of the famed prize-man."  
But wait a wee, ye shall have before starting  
For Auld lang Syne, the cup before parting.  
A bumper all round, and flowing over,  
For the sake of the lead of the grouse and plover;  
So then the "blessing, and the peck we'll bury,  
And over "styx" together we'll wherry  
With able souls, to meet the uncertain fate  
Not caring which or what, the final state.  
But hold; they say that we again shall rise,  
Perhaps I'll then be far beneath the skies,  
Where "Willie's peck" we cause there digest,  
To raise our spirits to a higher zest.

But hark, a voice from the deep we may hear,  
Speaking loud and long of Canada cheer,  
"Tis pure and well washed, and then it is dear  
As the mission itself is for one hundred year."  
With preaching and praying by great and small,  
And a "wee" drop too of rock-essence to all,  
So minute is the dose that they'll verily soon find  
A queer kind of turning about in the mind;  
Conversions progressing, whole nations soon quiver,  
Crying out and beseeching, oh! Lord us deliver.

Farwell, and know oh stranger to the fame  
Of this much loved, long honored name,  
That ere he died thy epith was written,  
And 'on the Deil himself did give the mitten.  
"Whoever thou art, oh reader know,  
"That death has murdered Johnnie,  
"An' here his body lies 'at' low,  
"For soun he ne'er had o' it."  
—TAM O' SHANTER.  
Sept. 14, 1859.

## MUSIC AND TEA MEETING.

To the Editor of the York Herald.  
SIR,—We support your paper, and as subscribers, you must support our views of good will to all, by inserting the following: We were truly, though pleasantly disappointed by the Brass Band's musical treat at the tea meeting held to children on the 1st inst.—Their sombre ingress into the little town bespoke dull strains; their mental instruments forbode any attention to their exterior at least, being glossless with a thorough dull coat which accurately corresponded in appearance with second-hand musical tools from a broker's shop. However, the fact honestly stamps the truth of the saying, that you cannot tell a workman by looking at his tools. However, we fancy bright instruments would be a credit to the performers, and the music no less mellow. Again: tea meetings often end in disorder and misrule, though probably not a hundredth part so gross and widespread as at our religious camp-meeting, where little religion, but much crime is the fashionable order of the day.

It is much to be regretted that the officials of tea meetings do not more faithfully do their duty by remaining on the scene of feasting till finally concluded, and not sneak off immediately after being self-pleased by self-enjoyment. The sale of the cakes &c. was indeed rough for the time and place—the scrambling and tossing of rich pastry by wholesale to the ground, and fantastically dancing it into the earth for sheer sport, was barbarous, and deserves recording as specimens of education emanating from sabbath schools, dull tuition. This disgraceful destruction of good food by vulgar boys and ill-instructed girls, was aided by men who knew better, but chose to be rude and vulgar at others expense, and thereby insult, if not cheat those who gave time and money in the view of making a number of children merry and wise. On such occasions, would it not be more worthy of praise, if instead of sham-selling the overplus of cakes, &c., to give them to the poor and deserving in the immediate neighborhood, or forward them off to some house of charity in Toronto, where they would be thankfully received and cared for. At the next school juvenile tea-meeting, we desire that high seats will be provided for the high-minded; also, that high-priced tickets will be for sale, on purpose to accommodate gossamer dignity and a full display.

Yours, truly,  
MESSRS CAKE, MUSIC & CO.  
Camp Ground,  
Richmond Hill, Sept. 7, 1859.

## WALKING ON THE WATER—GARDNER PERFORMS THE FEAT.

In accordance with an invitation, a limited party of gentlemen assembled yesterday afternoon at a post up the river, a short distance above the second dam, to witness an experimental performance by Mr. S. Gardner, the water-pedestrian. Taking our seats in a carriage, we started with the anticipation of enjoying a pleasant drive than of witnessing any remarkable exhibitions, but we were destined to be disappointed. Arriving upon the spot, we found Gardner nearly ready to proceed with his feat, and a party of thirty or forty gentlemen in attendance. At about three o'clock, Gardner adjusted his apparatus, and was ready for a start.

Whatever were the expectations of the spectators, Gardner seemed to have perfect confidence, and proceeded as if the business was no new thing to him; he had evidently assured himself by previous experiment and practice. The spot selected was one where the bank receded directly into deep water. Supporting himself on the start by a pole which was held by several persons on shore; on reaching the end he let loose, and stood upon the surface of the water. Gardner also used a balancing-pole, for the same purpose and in the same manner of the tight rope performer. He proceeded directly out from the shore, with a kind of swinging gait, his body swaying to and fro as he stepped.

A short distance from the shore the apparatus was hardly discernable, and the pedestrian had every appearance of walking upon the surface of the water with no artificial aid, with the exception of the balancing-pole. His progress was about the same as in ordinary walking upon land, and apparently with nearly the same ease. He reached the opposite shore without stopping, in six minutes and a quarter. Mr. G. did not step upon the shore, but merely resting his feet a moment or more, supporting and balancing himself by placing his pole upon the bottom.—Shortly after he started upon his return, and reached the middle of the river, and again stood still.

Here Gardner turned himself around several times without moving his feet, but simply by the act of swinging his balance pole. He then started again, and quickly struck with amazement and delight at the complete success of the experiment.—Mr. Gardner on stepping ashore received the hearty congratulations of all. The whole time occupied upon the water was a trifle over eighteen minutes. It is the opinion of all who were present on the occasion, that Mr. G. has secured a fortune by his invention. His exhibition cannot fail to create a *furor* and draw immensely, *Oswego Palladium*.

## BLONDIN'S CLOSING FEAT.

Blondin has performed his last feat for the season in crossing the Niagara River. The diminished number who witnessed the operation on Monday, told how universally the interest had declined since his first experiment. There were not one-fourth—perhaps not nearly so many as that—as had witnessed a similar operation by the same performer on previous occasions. Four o'clock was named as the hour of starting, but owing to the necessity of tightening some of the guy ropes on the American side—an operation which he performed himself—he did not commence to walk across till half an hour later. He had on his feet two wicker baskets, about the size of peach baskets—if anything larger—and of the same shape. Every time he took a step it was necessary for him to swing his leg round a considerable distance in order to prevent the baskets from coming in contact. Starting from the American side he stopped and turned a somersault before he had proceeded one-third of the distance; after which he continued to walk directly to the Canadian shore. He crossed in about twenty minutes. Having taken a sufficient rest he again appeared at the starting point on the Canada side. Before starting to re-cross he took a table on his left arm and a chair on the right; both of which articles were also tied to his balance pole. On the latter was a bottle of champagne, and some fruit and cakes. He had intended to sit down upon the chair and placing the table before him, take some refreshment midway; but by some accident he lost the chair after he had placed it on the rope just when he was going to sit down on it. One of his assistants called to him from the Canada side to throw away the table since he had lost the chair, but, instead of taking this advice, he placed the table in front of him and proceeded in that manner to the end of his perilous voyage. The latter was a very awkward thing to carry, for in addition to knocking against his leg every time he took a step, it frequently became entangled in the guy ropes, which occurred about every thirteenth step. The second crossing occupied only a little more time than the first. He was slightly cheered both times on landing.—*Leader*.

STABBING CASE.—On Thursday evening the 4th inst., a row occurred at the railway depot between a colored man named Simms, and a white man named Gammock, an Engineer on the railway. During the fight Simms cut Gammock with a razor in a serious manner on the face and body. Simms was immediately arrested, and after an examination before Justice Matthews, was committed for trial. The quarrel arose in consequence of Gammock having ordered Simms off the premises.—*Brantford Expositor*.

CULTIVATE A GENIAL NATURE.—Really it is disgraceful that men are so ill-taught and unprepared for social life as they are, often turning their best energies, their acquisitions, and their special advantages, into means of annoyance to those with whom they live. Some day it will be found out to bring up a man with a genial nature, a good temper and a happy frame of mind, is a greater effort than to perfect him in much knowledge and many accomplishments.