

Foreign News.

ANOTHER WAR!

From the Norfolk News, England.

Alas! another war! Millions more of our precious money to be wasted—thousands, tens of thousands, of human lives, more precious still, to be sacrificed, and no possibility, as it would seem, of escaping from this hard and cruel necessity; We are once again at war with China; and this time the war will be a war of vengeance. We learn, to our great grief and indignation, that nearly five hundred British officers and men have been killed or wounded by a sudden and treacherous attack from a Chinese fort, in flagrant violation of the treaty of peace which we hoped had for ever put an end to the strife between the two nations. The British people, with a determination which no appeals or arguments would modify, will now insist on ample retribution, and on the prompt and complete avenging of a repulse so humiliating to our pride and so threatening to our ascendancy in the east.

The circumstances of this disaster are not sufficiently before us to justify a positive opinion on the proceedings either of our plenipotentiary, which led to the conflict, or of the naval authorities in the ordering and conduct of the engagement. It would seem that Mr. Bruce, our Minister, wished to go to Peking by the river route. The Chinese Government, for reasons not at present known to us, objected to this, and insisted on Mr. Bruce going some round-about way by land to Peking. This Mr. Bruce objected to, and, like a genuine John Bull, declared his determination to force his way up the river, if it were attempted to stop his passage. The river being blocked up, the admiral was called upon to clear away the obstructions, and then commenced the collision. At the mouth of the Peiho were some forts which had been destroyed at the last visit of our fleet, but subsequently had been substantially rebuilt. It was concluded, however, that these forts were wholly unarmoured; "neither guns nor men were visible."

The British squadron consisted of twelve gunboats, assisted by a French frigate. Immediately on the attempt being made to force a way through the rows of piling which obstructed the passage, the forts opened a tremendous cannonade, the Chinese firing with remarkable precision, and causing terrible loss in the two gunboats which had gone in advance. Admiral Hope was amongst the first wounded. Compelled by the fierceness of the fire, he shifted from the "Plover" to the "Opossum," where he sustained a serious fall owing to a round-shot which cut the mainstay on which he was leaning. He was soon after compelled to leave the "Opossum" for another gunboat further removed from the batteries. No better proof than this could be furnished of the severity and skill of the Chinese attack. The firing from the fort having a little abated, a landing was determined on. The spot chosen for this was most unfortunate; our poor fellows had to wade through mud more than a foot deep, under a tremendous fire from the forts. The mud was so heavy that they could hardly get through it, and they were mowed down by dozens. Others were drowned in the dreadful morass from pure fatigue. Some pushed on, but scarcely a man had a dry cartridge. Officer after officer fell, killed or wounded. Darkness came on and added to their troubles. The sea of mud prevented the carrying forward of the scaling ladders, and had the ladders been ready, the men would have been wanting. Suffice it to say that, after a disastrous and intellectual effort, our brave fellows, carrying back their wounded and leaving their dead, returned to the squadron, or rather to the disordered and disabled remnants of it.

As many as 46 out of the 1300 British officers and sailors engaged in this unfortunate affair were killed or wounded. Such is a brief summary of the gloomy news brought to us by the last China mail. What is to be done? Revenge, at any cost! will be the cry throughout England and France—for France has been defeated with ourselves, though not so disastrously. A war of revenge is the bitterest and worst of wars; but what can we say? If this treachery goes unavenged, and this humiliation unreversed, our merchants must leave China, and our trade with it cease. India would learn of our repulse, and rebellion would soon again rear its head. If England would maintain its power, there must be a great war with China; a British army must march on Peking, and the British standard must float over the palaces of the Emperor. To be respected, we must be feared; to be feared, we must fight, devastate, and destroy. Alas! it is a hard and cruel necessity; we cannot justify it, we cannot disprove it. We are silent before the dark mystery which broods over national destinies—the fate which seems to make one race the slayer and subjugator of others, and to float the vanquished on seas of blood to points of civilization, freedom, and even of religious light and life, which, as events appear to prove, cannot otherwise be reached.

New Advertisements this Week.—New History of Canada—John Lovell. List of Letters in the Richmond Hill P. O. Stray Cow—J. Atkinson. Narratives of the Jesuit Fathers—John Lovell. New Goods—George Barnard.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, OCT. 7, 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.

WHAT TO DO.

In our last issue we directed attention to the fact that crime is rapidly on the increase, despite the labors of the philanthropist and christian. Now, as there never is an effect without a cause, it follows, "as the night the day," that there must be something "rotten at the root of Denmark," when as it were in mock derision of the religious and secular educational systems of the age, vice rears its hideous head in our midst, undeterred by punishments and unaffected by the onward movement of this much vaunted age of progress; and unless some remedial measures are at once taken to stop the further advance of vice, we shall reap a bitter harvest. Let us then, in all seriousness, ask why is it that crime thus increases?

Oh, says the son of temperance, drunkenness is the grand cause of all this woe. Give us a Maine law, and all will be well. Ere, however, we make any further remarks on this head, we will tell our temperance friends a bit of truth—that is, if they do not see that the main law is better carried out than the recent statute, it will be a nullity, and they will stand open to the grave reproach of being, like the dog brag, celebrated more for barking than biting, or in plain terms, outsiders will say S. of T's. are brave talkers, but cowardly practisers. They can make glorious speeches against intemperance, but they have not the moral courage to enforce the law, even when it is passed. But is drunkenness after all the prime cause of crime increasing? We think not. It may cause assaults; but what of the midnight robber or the dastardly poisoner? Know you not that in our midst are boys and girls of tender age who are trained thieves. They live in a polluted atmosphere from their birth. We glory in the triumphs of the temperance cause as much as any one. We would be the last to cast a stone in the way to impede its onward march; but it is all moonshine to style drunkenness as the root of all evil, or to cry up temperance as the "Alpha and Omega" of society's wants.—Drunkenness itself is but the effect: the cause lies deeper still.

The great cause of crime, drunkenness included, is IGNORANCE OR DEFECTIVE EDUCATION! This ignorance and defective education is the result of neglect; for as Judge Haggarty said, "the only class that is dangerous to society remains as totally uneducated, and pursues its downward course as uninterrupted as if the law had never interfered to provide instruction by compulsory assessment." We have, as it were, Pariahs or Arabs in our midst, whose hand is against every man, and every man's hand against him. The vicious herd together like birds of a feather; for you will find that with rare exceptions our jails are recruited from one distinct circle, just as if vice was hereditary. "Instead of the father rise up the children." Old criminals die off, but are with unfailing regularity succeeded by their offspring, who become veritable "chips off the old block," increased by the fall of some who belong to a better, because more privileged class, just as the pestilence which has its source in the abodes of filth, spreads with fearful rapidity to the abodes of the affluent.

Yet another cause of crime is the insane desire to amass wealth.—Get money honestly if you can, but any way get money. Men in this age, who pity the poor deluded heathen, who worship wooden idols themselves bow down in humile adoration to a GOLDEN CALF. There is amongst all classes an insane desire to get rich; for riches men sacrifice their honor. To overreach in a bargain is esteemed clever; to become suddenly rich men overtake themselves, or enter into dishonorable speculations. This feverish anxiety for gold causes lax morals, and an untold amount of crime. Men contract debts without knowing or caring how they are to pay them. What we ask, is this but robbery; for you may depend upon it, that wherever you find communities who are careless in paying their

just dues, there you will find honesty at a fearful discount. Is there not in Canada, we ask, a lamentable want of principle in this respect? There is! And wherever we find that the desire for gold becomes so rabid as to set aside the dictates of prudence, or disregard the law of equity and justice, in such a province you will invariably reap a rich, but deplorable harvest of crime and immorality. We do not desire to undervalue wealth.—The possession of money gives, and indeed ought to give a man a standing in society. There is nothing dishonorable in desiring and striving for a competence, or wealth. It is a laudable ambition to strive to gain a position above want, or to gain a standing which gives respectability and comfort; for it is perfectly true that an empty sack cannot stand upright. Wealth rightly gotten is an honor to its possessor. It is not of this we complain, but we dare unhesitatingly affirm that ill-gotten wealth is rottenness in the bones; and that it is to the insane desire for gold that we owe much of the increase of crime in our midst.

Now for the remedy. Here at starting, we would say that as "Rome was not built in a day," so neither is there any one specific that will at once banish crime from our midst. Crime itself is of gradual growth, and not a pestilence that without premonition or warning strikes us with deadly paralyses. Neither may it be possible to fully eradicate crime; but we think that with proper and judicious management we may, if we will, prevent at least its fearful increase.—We fear that the old and hardened criminals, as a whole, are past hope. Sin has become a sweet morsel unto them. We fear that as a rule little can be done with them—that is, in the way of reformation. It is nearly a hopeless task to attempt to bend the gnarled oak. Crooked the oak has grown, and in all probability crooked it will remain.—But there is the young and tender sapling. Cannot something be done with it. These old hardened criminals have sons and daughters who crowd our streets, and are already beginning their nefarious practices. They are rapidly receiving a fearful education. To what school, we ask, have we hitherto sent them? Why have we been guilty of the monstrous absurdity of sending these poor pariahs to jail. We might nearly as well send them at once to the bottomless pit to learn virtue, as to send them there. We only make them ten times worse than before.

Our Common Schools they will not attend. If we want to make them respectable members of society, we must take them into Reformatory Schools—such an one as is started in Toronto; but one such school will do but little. We want them sufficiently numerous to receive all these little outcasts, and by such means we may prevent crime. But this is only one remedy. Our city and village youths want places in which to spend the long evenings. Where are our libraries and reading-rooms? Echo answers where!—Our youth stand idly at the corners of the streets, or at the bar of the tavern, because there is no other place of public resort for them.—This state of things contributes more than is imagined to the increase of crime. We want places where our youth can spend a pleasant hour or so without coming under the influence of bad associations. Why are there not such places? Why have we not some healthy sports—such as cricket, and reading-rooms where our youth can resort? The reason is that we are so stupidly indifferent to our best interests. We deplore the existence of crime, and we pray fervently for revivals; but we put our hands in our pockets and refuse to do anything towards obtaining so desirable a result. And thus crime increases, and will continue to do so for ever, unless we put our shoulders to the wheel and work

VAUGHAN COUNCIL. The Vaughan Council met at the Town Hall on Monday, Oct. 3rd, at 11 A.M.—the Reeve in the chair. Present—Messrs. Smellie, Bridgford, and Brown. The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting. A petition from the Trustees of School Section No. 15 was presented, requesting the Council to cause the Treasurer to pay to them the balance of their assessment for 1858, due to them. Moved by Mr. SMELLIE, seconded by Mr. BRIDGFORD, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to the Trustees of School Section No. 15, the sum of \$54.32 now in his hands to credit of said section, being the balance of assessment for said section for 1858.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. BROWN, seconded by Mr. SMELLIE, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay the following accounts:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Ward No. 1, Wm. J. Lane, \$119.00; No. 3, John Brown, 14.00; No. 4, Thos. Ellis, 19.50; No. 5, H. S. Howland, 35.00; No. 6, do, 3.00.

Moved by Mr. BROWN, seconded by Mr. BRIDGFORD, that Francis J. Bunt be, and he is hereby appointed as arbitrator on behalf of this corporation in the matter of the establishing a road across lots 10, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th concession of the Township of Vaughan, and that the Clerk is hereby instructed to notify the said arbitrator according to law.—Carried.

Mr. McGee appeared before the Council in compliance with their desire to arrange what he should pay for certain Pine Logs taken from the 3rd concession. Moved by Mr. BRIDGFORD, seconded by Mr. SMELLIE, that Mr. William Develin be appointed to ascertain the value of certain Pine Logs taken away (and also now lying on the ground) by Mr. McGee from the 3rd concession, and that he report the same to this Council by the first meeting in November.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. SMELLIE, seconded by Mr. BRIDGFORD, that it is very desirable that the reasurer of this township should be furnished with an Iron Proof Safe, for keeping his books, documents &c. in, and that he be, and he is hereby authorized to obtain the same, but in doing so, not to exceed the sum of \$115.—Carried.

PROVINCIAL FAIR AT KINGSTON. SECOND DAY.

In our last issue we noticed briefly several articles for exhibition, giving the number of entries in each department. Taking it entirely, the fair was not so successful as on previous occasions, but enough was shown to convince the visitors (amongst whom was the tutor of the Prince of Wales) that we have within ourselves sufficient to enable us to become a great people. Amongst the successful competitors were Mr. Thos. Vickers of Clarke, whose wheat weighed 66 1/2 lbs. to the bushel. Mr. Chas. Chapman, of Ottawa city, showed some barley, which he got from England in 1851. He alleges that from it he has reaped 70 bushels to the acre. We were glad to find that our townships cut quite a respectable figure in the exhibition. Amongst the more prominent successful competitors, were for horses, W. McNair, Markham; John Sanderson, Markham; S. Shunk, Vaughan; R. Armstrong, Markham; J. Miller, Pickering; and for Durham Bulls, W. Armstrong, Markham; G. Miller, Markham; G. P. Wheeler, Scarborough. Galway cattle—J. Fleming, Vaughan; A. McNeil, Vaughan; J. Miller, Pickering. Grade Cattle—H. Summerville, Markham. Sheep—G. Miller, Markham; J. Miller, Pickering; J. Snell, Vaughan; A. Jeffrey, Vaughan. For agricultural implements, we observed that R. & R. Patterson, of Belleville, got the first prize for combined Reapers and Mowers, and not H. A. Massey, as reported in the daily papers.—As a matter of course, the Messrs. Patterson & Brother, of Richmond Hill, took the first prize for Mowing Machines. We understand that this machine was ordered by Mr. John Lawlor for Mr. Bailly, an extensive farmer in the Fens, Lincolnshire, England. We predict for these machines an extensive sale. It is decided to hold the next exhibition at Hamilton, next year.

CRICKET AND THE YANKEES.

The great eleven have visited this continent, and played with twenty-two opponents, first at Montreal, where of course they beat us, and without playing their best either. It seems that because they played a little careless at Montreal, the Yankees were so silly and vain as to imagine they could beat these world-renowned players; indeed so sure were they of whipping them, they freely betted two to one on their twenty-two against the English eleven. We fancy they feel rather cheap at the result, which is as follows:—The Americans first innings, 38; the English Eleven having scored 104, with a loss of only 4 wickets.—Lochyer, who took the first bat, being still in. So much for bragging too soon.

CAIRD'S SLANDERS ON CANADA ANSWERED AND REFUTED.

We have just received a number of this pamphlet in the form of a supplement to the Old Countryman. It is well got up. We would recommend every one who wishes to know Canada and its resources, to get the supplement. They will there find Mr. Caird's slanders very ably refuted, and besides, will gain an immense amount of useful information in a cheap form.—The price being only 3d., and is to be obtained of Lovell and Gibson, Yonge street, Toronto.

THE LATE C. M. KELLER, Esq.

It is our painful duty to announce to our readers the death of Charles M. Keller, Esq., J.P., and Clerk of the Second Division Court of the United Counties of York and Peel: he expired at his residence at Markham Village, on the evening of Monday, the 3rd instant, after a short illness, at the age of sixty-two. His remains were interred in the Roman Catholic burial ground, Thornhill, on Wednesday, the 5th, attended by a large concourse of people—there were as many as eighty-four vehicles in the funeral procession. There are few men in the County of York who have as many sincerely attached friends as had Mr. Keller during his life-time. He came to this country when very young, from Ireland, and resided in the township of Markham for nearly 40 years; he lived to see a numerous family grow up around him—who will be a source of consolation to their widowed mother for the remainder of her life. We deeply sympathise with the family in their bereavement, and have reason to think that all who knew Mr. Keller, will agree with us when we say that he was a generous friend, a good neighbour, and a strictly upright, honest man in all his intercourse with his fellows.

NARRATIVES OF THE JESUIT FATHERS.

This work is quite an expensive undertaking—1500 copies alone will cost over \$10,000 for translation and publishing; and will not be proceeded with until a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to render it possible that the cost will be defrayed. Price in paper covers, \$2.75 per vol., or for the set \$5.25. Bound in calf per vol. \$3.50, or for the set \$10.50.—This is another example of Mr. Lovell's enterprising spirit, and will no doubt be hailed as a valuable addition to our national literature. We hope that the publisher will meet with that success which his great patriotism so well merits.

A NEW HISTORY OF CANADA.—Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal, announces his intention of publishing a new "Comprehensive History of Canada." The work is to be published by subscription in the fall of 1860. It will form three handsome volumes, demy octavo; each volume to comprise 400 to 500 pages. Price \$1.50, or \$5.50 for the whole. The services of Mr. Andrew Bell, as a translator, compiler and editor, a gentleman of great literary experience, have been engaged for this work. See advertisement.

RICHMOND HILL FAIR.

The usual monthly fair was held at this place on Wednesday last, the 5th inst. The show of cattle, sheep, and lambs, was unusually large.—There were also plenty of buyers, so that the stock went off briskly at good prices. We think this fair was one of the best ever held in the village.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement from Mr. G. Barnard. We don't see the advantages of buying goods in the City, when you can get them as good and as cheap at Mr. Barnard's. Read the advertisement, give him a call, and make a purchase.

The sale of the Langstaff Estate takes place on Tuesday next, the 11th inst., at Mr. George Simpson's Hotel, at one o'clock, P.M. A better opportunity has not been offered for many a day than this, for investment.

Correspondence.

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

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY AND SOIREE.

To the Editor of the York Herald. SIR,—The members of New Moon Division No. 266, S. of T., met on Thursday last, the 29th ult., at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in the Rupert neighborhood, to celebrate the anniversary of the Order of the Sons, by a social tea meeting and demonstration. The day was delightful; and as was expected, a large assembly met to celebrate the day.—The several Divisions of the Sons in the vicinity were nobly represented. The procession formed near J. P. Rupert's store about 12 A.M., and headed by the Markham Brass Band, proceeded to the place of rendezvous, where were tables spread with delicious viands, and tea of the very best kind, served up in the most inviting manner by the ladies of Rupertville, when between 500 and 600 sat down to enjoy the good things provided. After the removal of the cloth, Brother E. Dyer was called to the chair, who very briefly congratulated the audience on the auspiciousness of

the day, the object of their assembling, and referred very briefly to the time of the organization of the Division, and what a delightful contrast presented itself this day; and closed by encouraging the friends of temperance to persevere; and the time would not be far in the distance when the vice of intemperance would be banished from our highly favored country. The chairman having resigned his seat, called upon the Rev. Mr. Fishburn to address the meeting, who very briefly showed the advantages of temperance, morally, physically, and politically; also the cost of intemperance with its evils. The Rev. Dr. Ailsworth then very eloquently addressed the meeting for about half an hour, followed by the Rev. Mr. Willoughby, who in very good humour interested the audience for some time, when after several resolutions being moved for the ladies, band &c., the procession then formed and returned to the place of starting, headed again by the band, who played lively airs as we marched along the road. Having arrived at J. P. Rupert's store, three cheers were given for the Queen, and three for the Order of the Sons of Temperance, the assembly dispersed. Altogether, it was one of the best demonstrations we ever attended. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, permit me to say we are more than ever convinced of the necessity and utility of the Order of the Sons, and can say with the poet,

"Our glorious plan, to rescue man From sorrow, vice and shame, Suit gathers strength until at length May it the world reclaim."

Yours, &c., A SON OF TEMPERANCE. Maple, October 4, 1859.

INAUGURATION OF BROCK'S MONUMENT.

To the Editor of the York Herald. SIR,—Would you have the goodness to inform your readers of the Fifth Battalion of York Militia, if there are any steps taken by the militia Colonels of Markham and Vaughan in regard to this subject, which takes place on the 13th inst. It is expected that the sedentary militia will not be behind the Active Force in paying tribute to the memory of General Brock on the approaching anniversary of his death, when the new monument is to be inaugurated. If the Colonels of the different battalions will take the initiative, I am quite certain that it will receive a generous response from those under them. I vouch for the fifth. There is no time to lose.

Yours &c., TULLOCHGORUM. Markham, Oct. 5th, 1859.

[In relation to the above, all we can say is that we are not aware that any steps have been taken by the Militia Colonels of Vaughan and Markham in reference to celebrating the approaching anniversary of General Brock's death.—We should like to see something done to show that he is still alive in the bosoms of our militia]—Ed.

THE LOST AERONAUT'S FOUND.

The Montreal papers of Tuesday contain a telegraphic announcement from Ottawa, dated October 3, informing them of the safety of Professor La Mountain and Mr. Haddock, who left Watertown, N. Y., on the 22nd ult. They landed the same evening, after being up four hours, 150 miles due North of Ottawa, in the great wilderness. They were wholly ignorant as to their whereabouts, and wandered down an unknown stream until the fifth day when they were discovered by Mr. Angus Cameron, one of Gilmore & Co's Lumbering Agents, who was hunting for timber with a party of Indians as guides. The aeronauts had been without food for five days, eating a few raw frogs and claims. They had no means of making a fire, and slept at night on the wet ground. They would have perished of hunger and exposure but for their timely discovery. The four hours in which they were on their voyage they travelled a course of about 250 miles—nearly 65 miles an hour.

The New York papers contain account somewhat similar to the above, and its following telegram in addition which was forwarded to Troy by M. LaMountain. "Lost all. Landed three hundred miles north of Watertown, in the Canada wilderness. We were four days without food. Brought out by Indian guides in canoes, &c. Please inform my wife."

The Tribune gives the place at which the aeronauts landed as a point about 50 miles west of Lake St John, the head of the Saguenay River, and James's Bay. To go in this direction they must have had a northerly current. This strikes a hard blow at the favorite theory of a steady easterly current in the upper strata of the atmosphere.—Leader.

BURGLARS IN LONDON.

On Monday night last the store of Messrs. J. J. & J. Spettigue, corner of Dundas and Clarence streets, London, C. W., was forcibly entered and a quantity of goods stolen, being the third time the store has been so broken into during the last three months. The thieves made their entry through a window at the rear of the premises, using considerable force and ingenuity to effect their purpose, a reward has been offered for the discovery of the burglars.

Twelve thousand French troops are ordered to be in readiness to leave for China, and corresponding arrangements are being made in England. This unforeseen difficulty in China may have a salutary influence on difficulties nearer home. Already has the necessity which has arisen for France and England to co-operate in the East, bridged over the gulf which threatened to divide them in Continental affairs.

REGATTA AT HAMILTON.—Preparations are being made for a grand Regatta to be given here the day after the Great Cricket Match closes. It is expected that several yachts from Toronto and other places will participate.—Spectator.

THE CHOLERA AT HAMBURG.

The following account of the fearful ravages which the cholera has been recently making at Hamburg we take from the Hamburg correspondence of Allgemeine Zeitung:—"The cholera, which is now dying out, has swept away considerable numbers in this city. According to official statements, the first symptoms of the disease showed themselves on the 3rd June. At first the number of cases was small, but the contagion rapidly spread, and it daily increased. At the end of July it reached its height. On one day, the 24th July, no fewer than 94 persons were seized with the epidemic, in addition to those who were already ill. From that day, however, the disease gradually gave way—at first slowly, but afterwards with greater rapidity. By the 25th August the number of cases had reached that of 1616, of which 900 had taken place in the month of July alone. At the time of its greatest violence the disease was fatal to two-thirds of those taken ill, at a later time to only one-half. The accounts we received from the small towns of Necklenburg with reference to the ravages which the cholera has made there, are most distressing. Some places have been absolutely deserted, and whoever wished to escape the epidemic sought safety in flight. The little town of Goldberg, whose inhabitants did not altogether amount to more than 2500, has been very nearly emptied in this way. At the end of August, 30 persons died daily in this place alone, and lay dead with no one to bury them. A dearth of provisions even came on, for the country people round dreaded to enter the devoted town." Another journal remarks:—"It is stated that cholera is diminishing in Hamburg and the neighborhood. This year the whole number of cases has not exceeded 1800, of which 66 were in June, 925 in July, and the remainder in August. The first case was on the 3rd June; and the greatest number, which was 94, was on the 24th July; while they had fallen to 32 on the 13th August. No record was kept of the cases in 1831; but as the number in 1849 is known to have been 3900, it is clear that it has now been much less virulent than it was at that time among all classes of the citizens."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SELF-MUTILATION.

Jacob Knechtel, a cabinet-maker, living in Wilmot, committed last week the most extraordinary act of self-mutilation we ever read of. Being inclined to intemperate habits, and having been on the "spre" for some time, Knechtel was visited with delirium tremens in the early part of last week. On Wednesday, he went into his shop, placed his arm in a vice, and deliberately sawed it through just above the wrist! During the operation, which of course had left the arm in a fearfully mangled condition, the crazy man had used three saws, commencing with a large one and finishing the job with a fine saw. A sensible German, who came to the spot, tied the arm tightly above the stump, and thus prevented him from bleeding to death. The act of self-mutilation seems to have cured the delirium at once, and Knechtel is getting on well.—Berlin Chronicle.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—Mr. Forbes, jailer for this county, informs us that two prisoners, named Chas. Hibbard, and Wm. Heath, the first named having his trial for sheep stealing, the other for a still more heinous crime.—On Friday afternoon last, made an attempt to break jail. The manner in which they intended making good their escape was by removing from the wall of their cell a sufficient number of bricks as would admit of their passing through into the yard or on the roof, which place if once gained, their efforts would doubtless have been crowned with success. When discovered, they had so far succeeded in their attempts that the bricks could be moved without much difficulty. Mr. Forbes ordered the prisoners to their apartments, and placed them in light irons. On Sunday evening Hibbard made a second attempt to escape, but was discovered before he had succeeded. Mr. Forbes then removed Hibbard to another cell, and placed him in heavy irons, in which he will most probably remain until the day of his trial.—Ingersoll Chronicle.

PHONOGRAPH.—A sermon was taken down, in Bath, by a phonographer, verbatim, a few weeks since, and immediately forwarded to another phonographer, who resided one hundred miles distant, for his perusal, which was read off at first sight with as much ease and rapidity as though it had been written in the common long-hand; although after the report had been taken out a single word was retouched by the writer.—Gazette, Birmingham, England.