ALEX. SCOTT,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR OF
"THE YORK HERALD."
Terms: $1 per annum in advance.
Cheap Book & Job Printing Establishment.
OFFICE—YONGE ST., RICHMOND HILL.

The York Herald.

"THE YORK HERALD,"
PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE ON
YONGE ST., RICHMOND HILL.
Issued Weekly on Friday Morning
Terms; One Dollar per Annum in Advance.
ALEX. SCOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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THE YORK HERALD

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

And dispatched to subscribers by the earliest mails or other conveyance, when so desired.

THE YORK HERALD will always be found to contain the latest and most important Foreign and Local News and Markets, and the greatest care will be taken to render it acceptable to the man of business, and a valuable Family Newspaper.

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will be promptly attended to:

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Having made large additions to the printing material, we are better prepared than ever to do the neatest and most beautiful printing of every description.

AUCTIONEERS.

HENRY SMELSOR,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York and Peel, Collector of Notes, Accounts, &c. Small charges and plenty to do.
Laskay, March 2, 1865. 2 539-1y.

FRANCIS BUTTON, JR.,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of York. Sales attended to on the shortest notice and at moderate rates. P. O. Address, Buttonville.
Markham, July 24, 1868. 2 697

EDWARD SANDERSON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York and Peel.
Residence—Lot No. 20, rear of 3rd Concession of Markham. P. O. Address—Buttonville.
Parties requiring Mr. Sanderson's service can make arrangements at the Herald office.
January 1, 1865. 2 631

JOHN CARTER,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York, Peel and Ontario.
Residence—Lot 8, 6th Con., Markham. P. O. Unionville.
Sales attended on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
Orders left at the "Herald" office for Mr. Carter,s service will be promptly attended to.
June 27, 1867. 2

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

DR. JAS. LANGSTAFF

WILL GENERALLY BE FOUND AT HOME from 8 to 9 A.M.
George A. Langstaff is authorized to collect Accounts.
Richmond Hill, Oct. 14, 1869. 12 568

JNO. D. McCONNELL, M.D.,

GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSIRY.
RESIDENCE—Thornhill.
July 22, 1869. 12 575-1y

DR. HOSTETTER,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE Surgeons, England. Residence: North of Richmond Hill, at the Elgin Mills.
All calls (night or day) promptly attended to.
Elgin Mills, Jan. 1, 1870. 12 598

JOHN N. REID, M.D.,

CORNER OF YOUNG AND COLBORNE STREETS, THORNHILL. Consultations in the Office on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 8 to 10 A.M.
**All consultations in the Office, CASH.
Thornhill, June 9, 1865 12 1

DRUGGISTS.

H. SANDERSON & SONS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

RICHMOND HILL DRUG STORE,

Corner of Young and Centre street East, have constantly on hand a good assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Perfumery,
Chemicals, Oils, Toilet Soaps,
Medicines, Varnishes, Fancy articles

Dye stuffs, Patent Medicines, and all other articles kept by Druggists generally.

Our stock of Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best qualities.
Richmond Hill, Jan. 25, '72. 705

THOMAS CARR.

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, Wines and Liquors, Thornhill.

By Royal Letters Patent, has been appointed Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

DENTISTRY.

A. ROBINSON'S, L. D. S.,

NEW METHOD OF EXTRACTING TEETH without Pain, by the use of Ether Spray, which affects the teeth only. The tooth and gum surrounding become insensible with this external agency, when the tooth can be extracted with no pain and WITHOUT ENDANGERING THE LIFE, as in the use of Chloroform. Dr. Robinson will be in the following places prepared to extract teeth with his new apparatus. All office operations in Dentistry performed in a workmanlike manner:

Aurora, 1st, 8th, 16th and 22nd of each month.			
Newmarket	2nd	"	"
Richmond Hill	9th	"	"
Mt. Albert	14th	"	"
Thornhill	23rd	"	"
Maple	26th	"	"
Burwick	28th	"	"
Kleinburg	29th	"	"
Nobleton	30th	"	"

Nitrous Oxide Gas always on hand at Aurora
Aurora, April 28,'70 615-tf

G. H. HUSBAND, L. D. S.,

DENTIST, BEGS MOST RESPECTFULLY to announce that he will be at

Unionville	1st Monday of each month.		
Weston	9th day	"	
Kilbeburg	16th	"	
Burwick	22nd	"	
Scarboro'	23rd	"	

Where he will be prepared and most happy to wait on those who may require his services.

G. H. H. having had over ELEVEN YEARS' PRACTICE, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction.

To those who have favored him with their patronage in the past, he returns his sincere thanks, and to those who may do so in the future, he would say that no endeavor on his part will be wanting to meet their approval.

REFERENCES.—The following gentlemen can with confidence recommend G. H. Husband to all requiring Dental aid: Dr. Reid, Thornhill; Dr. Bull, Weston; Dr. D'Evlyn, Burwick; Dr. Gorson, Brampton.

RESIDENCE . . . . . THORNHILL.
Thornhill, Sept. 17, 1868. 6

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ISOLATED RISK FIRE INSURANCE Company of Canada.
HEAD OFFICE: King street, Corner of Church, Toronto.
Capital - - - - - - $500,000
Deposited with Government - 50,000
President, ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Esq., M.P.
Manager, JOHN MAUGHAN, Junr.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED:
1st. Absolute security to policy holders, in the shape of a very large cash capital.
2nd. The important feature introduced by this Company of insuring NON-HAZARDOUS PROPERTY ONLY, being the means of giving its Policy Holders VERY LOW RATES on detached dwellings and farm property.
3rd. The Stock-holders, Directors and Agents being all residents in Canada, losses will be adjusted without delay, and paid IN CASH AT ONCE.
4th. Rates as low as it is possible for any Mutual Company to make them, keeping in view the security of its policy holders.
The undersigned having received an agency for the Townships of Whitchurch, King, Markham, Vaughan York and Etobicke, begs leave to say that he is now actively engaged in canvassing the same; and those wishing to insure before being called on in the ordinary routine of the canvass, that by addressing him at Newmarket, or at head office, giving No. of lot and concession and name of township, they can secure prompt attention.
THOS. ATKINSON, Agent.
Newmarket, Aug. 16, 1871. 7 682-1y

BUTCHERING.

WM. COX,

BUTCHER, RICHMOND HILL, HAS ALWAYS on hand the best of Beef, Mutton Lamb, Veal, Pork, Sausages, &c., and sells a the lowest prices for Cash.
The highest market prices given for Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, &c.
Also, Corned and Spiced Beef, Smoked and Dried Hams.
Richmond Hill, Sept. 27, 1871. 688

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER IN RETURNING thanks to his friends for the patronage he has received since he commenced business as a Butcher on Richmond Hill, begs to announce to them that he has disposed of his business to his son, HENRY HOPPER, who will in future carry on the business. He also trusts that his customers will continue to bestow their patronage on his successor.
ROBERT HOPPER,
Richmond Hill, Jan. 7, 1871. 3 652-tf

POWELL'S PUMPS.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS are made under genuine patents in Canada and the United States. Are no spurious imitation or infringement.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS The only efficient fire engine pump, available in a few seconds, winter and summer, day and night. Infringers beware.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS as now made, have no castings to come loose or break. Have all steel bearings guaranteed.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS erected within the last ten years, can have recent improvements attached, and guaranteed superior to any other made.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS have already taken the leading place in some parts of the United States as well as in Canada.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS have all the merits of other pumps without their defects. No others possess their peculiar advantageous features.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS as now perfected, are the successful result of twelve years endeavor to supply a want universally felt.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS even in their hitherto imperfect form, have in all instances carried off the highest prizes from all competitors.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS are adapted for the deepest wells. References to all. Depths from cisternto one hundred and thirty feet.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS have a continental reputation, and are fast superseding all other kinds both in wood and metal.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS while they cannot be approached in wood, have never yet been equalled in metal at double cost.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS cannot be rivalled without infringing Powell's Patents. Users of infringing pumps are liable. C. POWELL, Patentee, Newtonbrook.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS have been sustained by the highest legal tribunals, and universally approved by an enlightened public wherever introduced.

Excelsior Pump.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS

THE EXCELSIOR PUMP IS NOW MANUFACTURED by Reuben Phillips and Jacob Brillinger, Richmond Hill, who have purchased the business from Mr. P. Phillips, who are prepared to fill all orders promptly.

This Pump is Easiest Worked, Most Durable and Neatest Made in the Dominion.

It is so constructed with the castings of the handle as to make it all tight, therefore preventing children from putting anything into it.

The Subscriber would respectfully announce that he is prepared to put in this Pump on Trial for one month! And if accepted

WARRANTED TWO YEARS,

Or if they are not preferred to any other pump they may be returned, and the money will be refunded.

These Pumps are suitable for all depths from a cistern to a well of 150 feet. They are not liable to get out of repair, being Double-valved, and the joints are all turned in a lathe: consequently there is no Leakage at the joints which is invariably the case with the common pump made by hand.

Price: $5 above platform, and 40 cents per foot below.

Also manufactures a Pump for cisterns and shallow wells. Price $6, complete for cistern not exceeding 8 feet. Churn pumps for cisterns, $3 each.

Well digging done on the shortest notice.
Address, stating depth of well,
PHILLIPS & BRILLINGER,
Richmond Hill.
Nov. 30, 1871. 9 697-1y

PATENT MEDICINES

PROCLAMATION.

MUSTARD'S CATARRH SPECIFIC CURES Acute and Chronic cases of Catarrh, Neuralgia, Headache, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c, it is also a good Soothing Syrup.

MUSTARD'S PILLS ARE THE BEST PILLS you can get for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Billiousness, Liver, Kidney Complaints, &c.

HAVE YOU RHEUMATISM, WOUNDS, Bruises, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, Frost Bites, Piles, Painful Swellings, White Swellings, and every conceivable wound upon man or beast?

THE KING OF OILS

Stands permanently above every other Remedy now in use. It is invaluable.

ALSO, THE PAIN VICTOR IS INFALLIBLE for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Flux, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Pain and Cramp in the Stomach and Bowels, &c.

Directions with each bottle and box.
Manufactured by H. MUSTARD,
Proprietor, Ingersoll.
Sold by Druggists generally.

THE DOMINION WORM CANDY IS THE medicine to expel Worms, Try it. 2 700y

WILLIAM MALLOY,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR-IN-Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—No. 6, Royal Insurance Buildings, Toronto Street.
Toronto, Dec. 2, 1869 591

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMERS' BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JOHN BARRON, MANUFACTURER AND Dealer in all kinds of Boots and Shoes, 38 West Market Square, Toronto.
Boots and Shoes made to measure, of the best materials and workmanship, at the lowest remunerating prices.
Toronto, Dec. 3 1867.

D. C. O'BRIEN,

ACCOUNTANT. BOOK-KEEAER, CONVEYANCER and Commission Agent for the sale or purchase of Lands, Farm Stock, &c., &c., also for the collection of Rents, Notes and Accounts.
CHARGES MODERATE.
OFFICE—Richmond Street, Richmond Hill.
6 790-1y

WOODBURN & STYLES,

BUILDERS, BRICKLAYERS & PLASTERERS, are prepared to contract for erecting all kinds of Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c. The best of workmanship guaranteed. Plastering done on the shortest notice.
RESIDENCE—Maple.
Maple, Oct. 12, 1871. 12 690-1y

RINGWOOD MARBLE WORKS.

P. WIDEMAN, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS of Monuments, Headstones, &c.
Call and examine my Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Ringwood, Sept. 13, 1867. 12 497

J. H. SANDERSON,

VETERINARY SURGEON, GRADUATE of Toronto Veterinary College, corner of Yonge and Centre street East, Richmond Hill, begs to announce to the public that he is now practising with H. SANDERSON, of the same place, where they may be consulted personally or by letter, on all diseases of Horses, Cattle, &c.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and medicines sent to any part of the Province.
Horses examined as to soundness, and also bought and sold on commission.
Richmond Hill, Jan. 25, 1872. 7 705

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN RETURNING thanks to his friends for the patronage he has received since he commenced business as a BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, on Richmond Hill, begs to announce to them that he has disposed of his business to his son ROBERT SIVER, Junr., who will in future carry on the business. He also trust that his customers will continue to bestow their patronage on his successor.
ROBT. SIVER, SR.

In reference to the above the subscriber begs to announce that he will give his best attention to business and will keep on hand a select stock of Ready-made Boots and Shoes, suitable for the trade in the neighborhood, and hopes to merit the support of his father's friends.
ROBT. SIVER, JR.
Richmond Hill, Feb. 9, 1871. 7 655-

Lady Doctors of Ancient Athens.

A STORY FOR MODERN ATHENS.

It is curious how history repeats itself, and how historical parallels extended even to petty details. Thus we have at present Miss Jex-Blake and other ladies perseveringly striving to throw open the medical curriculum at Edinburgh—the "Modern Athens"—to lady aspirants to the medical professions. And so, some two thousand years ago and upwards, a strong-minded young woman named Agnodice, sustained by the suffrages of Athenian matrons, battled with the exclusive regulations of the medical profession by which ladies were excluded from the field and won a great victory, the renown of which has descended to our day.

The record will be found in the pages of Hyginus, a Greek writer, but it has been paraphased by Archbishop Potter in his "Antiquities of Greece," and similarly stated in a number of other works. The story may be told as follows. There was a law in force in ancient Athens by which women and slaves were prohibited from occupying themselves in the study or practice of physic. It happened, however, that women often refused to have doctors of the opposite sex, and the sacrifice of valuable lives was the unfortunate result. Among those whose sympathetic zeal was awakened hereby was a young lady called Agnodice, whose ingenuity devised, and and whose courage accomplished, a scheme for effecting a charge. She dressed herself in man's garments, and succeeded in passing through a course of medical studies under a profesor named Herophilus, whose reputation was very great, if he is the Herophilus to whom the ancients ascribed various discoveries in physiology and medicine. From her professor, Agnodice acquired competent skill in healing art, and began to practice. To those of her own sex she privately communicated her secret, and by her ability gained so much influence that the women agreed with common consent to employ her. The gentlemen practitioners were naturally very irate at the loss of their practice, and brought an accusation against their rival for leading people astray. Failing in their first attempt, they prosecuted her for breach of the law forbiding women to practice physic, and for encroaching upon their prerogatives. It was simply impossible for her to maintain her ground under such a charge, and there was every reason to expect a verdict against her. But help was at hand: for the ladies, especially the chief matrons of Athens, came into open court, and avowed before the judges of Areopagus that "they were not husbands, but enemies, who were about to condemn the person to whom they (the matrons) were indebted for their lives." This demonstration had more than an immediate effect; not only was Agnodice released, but the old law was repealed, monopoly was abolished, and a new law was made authorising free women to study and practice medicine.

The parallel will have been present to the mind of every reader, and very few words need therefore be added. There is in our day, at the city proudly styling itself the "Modern Athens," a regulation which pratically forbids women to study and practice medicine. Slaves are not associated women, because fortunately, the Chinese and Greek philosophies which gave them an equal place in society are effete. Anyhow, the slaves have been emancipated, The Agnodice of this age have resorted to no ruse in order to secure the instructions of the grave professors; they have gone as women in the garb of women, they have knocked politely at the door, they have been allowed to state their case and to and to take a seat, and—we can scarcely say little more. It is, however, known that they have not been allowed to remain to the end of their curriculum, and that, if they are to go unto the qualifications essential to regular practice, either they must go elsewhere or the law must be repealed. Public opinion seems to be increasingly favorable to these aspirants. Ladies who have espoused their principles have demanded a fair hearing and a fair field for them; so that we may see the women of England, like the old Athenian matrons insist upon the removal of obstacles out of the way of these candidates for honorable usefulness, and urge that, instead of being dealt with as offenders, they should be regarded as benefactors. Here the parallel stops; the verdict is not published, and the new law is not yet inscribed upon the books.
—*The Queen*

—It is said that one of the most powerful remedies for botts in horses, is a strong decoction of sage tea, made very sweet.

Blue Ribbons.

BY LAURA W. LEDYARD.

Oh, the ribbon that tied up my golden hair
Came slipping, sliding, falling down,
As I ran o'er the fields, and my cousin Clare
Sang "Love, for that ribbon I'd give thee a crown."

"Then why don't you take it?" I answered him back,
And I laughed in his face as I glanced around,
When such a misfortune befell, for, alack!
My bonnie blue ribbon dropped off on the ground.

"I will then, my darling,"—he laughed in his joy
Till the woods his gay laughter re-echoed again;
"A forfeit I'll have," said this impudent boy,
As he swung my blue ribbon around on his cane.

"Then why don't you take it?" I answered him back;
"You'll have to run fast, Sir, in spite of your charms!"
I tripped on a stone and fell into his arms!

"I will then, my darling." He bent down his head,
But I pulled all my golden hair over my eyes;
"These sunny rays dazzle my sight so," he said,
"That I can't find the rosebud, nor tell where it lies.

But here' a blue ribbon I found on the way;
So I'll tie up the sunbeams, and give you a kiss
To pay for my trouble; but frown, or say nay,
And I'll give you another, as hearty as—*this!*"
—*Scribner's for June.*

A MARVELLOUS CONJUROR.

The Russians have long since exhibited a remarkable taste for juggling, and all that smacks of the marvellous conjurors, professors of natural magic, ventriloquists, and the entire race of mountebanks who in France and England astonish the gazing crowds at races and country fairs, ever find a welcome and liberal encouragement among the higher classes in the Russian cities. About the beginning of the present century a species of Caliostro, a rather superior kind of Wizard of the North, made his appearance at St. Petersburg, and astonished the natives by his marvellous performances. His name was Pernetti, and his fame is yet retained in the memory of those who witnessed his unrivaled talents.

The Czar Alexander, having heard Pernetti much spoken of, was desirous of seeing him; and one day it was announced to the conjurer that he would have the honor of giving representation of his magical powers at court, the hour fixed for him to make his appearance being 7 o'clock. A brilliant and numerous assembly of ladies and courtiers, presided over by the Czar, had met; but the conjurer was absent. Surprised and displeased, the Czar pulled out his watch which indicated five minutes after seven. Pernetti had not only failed in being in waiting, but he had caused the court to wait, and Alexander was not more patient than Louis XIV. A quarter of an hour had passed, half an hour, and no Pernetti! Messengers who had been seen in search of him returned unsuccessful. The anger of the Czar, with difficulty restrained, displayed itself in threatening exclamations. At length, after the lapse of an hour, the door of the saloon opened, and the gentleman of the chamber announced Pernetti, who presented himself with a calm front, and the serenity of one who had done nothing to reproach himself with. The Czar, however, was greatly displeased; but Pernetti assumed an air of astonishment, and replied with the greatest coolness.

"Did not your majesty command my presence at 7 o'clock precisely?"

"Just so!" exclaimed the Czar, at the hight of exasperation.

"Well, then," said Pernetti, "let your majesty deign to look at your watch, and you will perceive that I am exact, and that it is just 7 o'clock."

The Czar, pulling out his watch violently in order to confound what he considered piece of downright insolence, was completely amazed. The watch maked seven o'clock! In turn all the courtiers drew out their watches, which were found as usual, exactly regulated by that of the sovereign. Seven o'clock! indicated with a common accord all the watches and clocks of the palace. The art of the magician was at once manifest in this strange retrogression in the march of time. To anger succeeded astonishment and admiration. Perceiving that the Czar smiled, Pernetti thus addressed him:

"Your majesty will pardon me. It was by the performance of this trick that I was desirous of making my first appearance before you. But I know how precious truth is at Court; it is at least necessary that your watch should tell it to you, sir. If you consult it now, you will find that it marks the real time."

The Czar again drew forth his watch—it pointed to a few minutes past eight; the same ratification had taken place in all those present, and in the clocks of the palace. The exploit was followed by others equally amusing and surprising. At the close of the performance the Czar, after having complimented Pernetti, brought back to his remembrance that in the course of the evening's amusements he had declared that such was the power of his art that he could penetrate everywhere.

"Yes, sire, everywhere!" replied the conjuror, with modest assurance.

"What!" exclaimed the Czar, "could you penetrate even into this palace, were I to order all the doors to be closed and guarded?"

"Into this palace, sire, or even into the apartment of your majesty, quite as easily as I could enter my own house," said Pernetti.

"Well, then," said the Czar, "at midday to-morrow I shall have ready in my closet the price of this evening's amusements—one thousand rubles.—Come and get them. But I forwarn you that the doors shall be closed and carefully guarded."

"To morrow, at midday, I shall have the honor of presenting myself before your majesty," replied Pernetti, who bowed and withdrew.

The gentleman of the household followed the conjuror to make sure that he quitted the palace; they accompanied him to his lodgings, and a number of police surrounded the dwelling in the moment he entered it. The palace was instantly closed, with positive orders not to suffer, under any pretext whatever, any one to enter, were he prince or valet, until the Czar himself should command the doors to be opened.

These orders were strictly enforced, confidential persons having watched their execution. The exterior openings to the palace were guarded by the soldiery. All the approaches to the imperial apartments were protected by high dignitaries, whom a simple professor of the art of legerdemain possessed no means of bribing. In short, for greater security, all the keys had been carried into the imperial cabinet. A few moments previous to the hour fixed for Pernetti's interview with the Czar, the Chamberlain on service brought to his majesty a dispatch which a messenger had handed him through an opening in the door. It was a report from the minister of police that Pernetti had not left home yet.

Aha! he has found out the undertaking is impracticable, and he has abandoned it, observed the Czar with a smile.

Twelve o'clock sounded. While the last stroke yet reverberated, the door which communicated from the bedroom of the Czar to the cabinet opened, and Pernetti appeared. The Czar drew back a couple of paces, his brow darkened, and after a momentary silence, he said:

"Are you aware that you may become a very dangerous individual?"

"Yes, sire," he replied, "but I am only an humble conjurer, with no ambition save that of amusing your Majesty."

"Here," said the Czar, are the thousand rubles for last night, and a thousand for this day's visit."

Pernetti, in offering his thanks, was interrupted by the Czar, who with a thoughtful air, inquired of him, "Do you count on yet remaining some time in St. Petersburg?"

"Sire," he replied, "I intend setting off this week, unless your Majesty orders a prolongation of my sojourn?"

"No," hastily observed the Czar; "It and moreover," continued he, with a smile, "I should vainly endeavor to keep you against your will. You know how to leave St. Petersburg as easily as you have found your way into this place."

"I could do so, sire," said Pernetti; but far from wishing to quit St. Petersburg stealthily and mysteriously, I am derirous of quitting it in the most public manner possible, by giving to the inhabitants of your capital a striking example of my magical power."

Pernetti could not leave like an ordinary mortal; it was necessary that he should crown his success in the Russian capital by something surpassing his previous efforts; therefore on the evening preceding the evening of the day fixed for his departure, he announced that he should leave St. Petersburg the following day, at ten o'clock in the morning, and that he should quit by all the city gates at the same moment! Public curiosity was excited to the highest degree by this announcement. St. Petersburg at that time had fifteen gates, which were encompassed by a multitude eager to witness the marvelous departure.

The spectators of the various gates all declared that at ten o'clock, precisely, Pernetti, whom they all perfectly recognized, passed through.

"He walked with a slow pace and with head erect, in order to be better seen," they said; "and he bade us adieu in a clear and audible voice." These unanimous testimonies were confirmed by the written declaration of the officers placed at every gate to inspect the passports of travelers. The inscription of Pernetti's passports were inscribed in the fifteen registers. Where is the wizard, whether coming from the north or south, who could in these degenerate days perform so astonishing an exploit?

Live Stock Gleanings.

—Jeremiah O'Brien, Oneida County, N.Y., wanted to know of the farmers club what he should do for his cows; he fed them hay, but they were rough, scrawpy and poor, and very weak. Would copperas help them, or is the soil defficient in lime, potash or iron? He wanted light on the subject. F. D. Curtis—Poor feed is what's the matter. He should give them oil meal with their hay, or steam their feed. Dr. Crane added that good hay and meal of some sort was needed; it was poor feed that caused all the hollow horn we hear of and most other complaints.

—Feed your fowls yourself; don't leave it for John, Pat or Mike. Never feed them in haste, throwing down the corn and running. Watch the peculiarities of your flock. One fowl may starve while others are fatening. Fowls have their likes and dislikes as well as people, no kind of feed that they dislike should be forced upon them. If you do, your fowls will suffer both in condition and plumage.

—The *Irish Farmer's Gazette* says the authorities of Dublin finding that imposing a fine does not stop the practice of adultering milk, have resorted to the expedient of advertising in the morning papers at the expense of the guilty parties, the names of those convicted of such violation of the statute.

—In Siberia, during the winter, milk is bought and sold in a frozen state, and can be carried for a long period in a simple bag. When required for use, the requisite quantity is chopped off with a hatchet or sheath knife, and thawed as needed.

—A condition powder, made of three parts salt and one of ashes, and given to horses at the rate of a handful twice a week, is highly commended by the *Turf, Field and Farm*. If a little sulphur is added to the dose once a fortnight, it will be beneficial. The prescription is valuable for other domestic animals.

—Mr. G. N. Lawrence describes in the Utica *Weekly Herald*, his method of keeping white specks out of butter. He says: Take a wire sieve, with meshes about right for sifting corn-meal, and put the cream through it, rubbing it with the hand, and no specks will appear in the butter or in the buttermilk. It will also take one-third less time to bring the butter.

—M. Theirs permits the remains of Louis Phillippe are to be brought from England and interred at Dreux. The dust of the dead King can do no harm, and may appease the Monarchists. M. Theirs would not object to having the dust of another Louis disposed of in the same way, if thereby he could pacify the Bonapartists. In short, he would be only too happy to turn France into a vast cemetery for the accommodation of his enemies. Such kindness is truly wonderful.

—Not satisfied with the apprehensions of nervous people on the subject of Plantamour's comet and the eccentric sun spots, the inhabitants of England are further frightened by so mild and distinguished a person as the Earl of Shaftesbury. This nobleman, at an Exeter Hall meeting, informed his hearers that he was authorized by the most eminent British geologists to say that England was merely the lid of a subterranean well of fire which might at any moment crumble and leave a fiery furnace or volcano in place of the present tight little island. As a matter of course, Shaftesbury's auditors went to their homes in trepidation. It is a terrible feeling to know that one is dwelling over a lake of fire, into which what seems the solid ground beneath one's feet may at any moment be precipitated.

—A noted wag in a western college one morning read a theme of unusual merit. The president being suspicious, asked pointedly if it was original. "Why, yes, sir," was the reply; "it had original over it in the paper I took it from."

—A school-mistress while taking down the names and ages of her pupils and the names of their parents, at the beginning of the term, asked one little fellow what his father's name was. "Oh, you needn't take down his name; he's too old to go to school to a woman," was the reply.

—A detachment of Miss McPherson's English boys expected at Belleville on the 23rd or 24th.

The Pope has sent to the representatives of the foreign powers an important circular concerning the present condition of the Holy See. It will soon be made public.

GREAT BRITAIN.

—A "coke famine" has set in, in England.

—Professor Blackie will shortly have a new volume of poems in the press, entitled "Lays of the Highland and Islands."

—The death is announced of Mr. Christopher Kemplay, a provincial journalist of some note, and the proprietor of the *Leeds Intelligencer*.

—A Scotch paper tells a good story of a worthy minister, a famous story teller over the "flowing bowl," who had the misfortune to tumble out of his gig and break his leg. His clerical friends thought something should be done to console him in his affliction, and it was ultimately resolved to petition his University to make their genial friend a D. D, which was done accordingly!

Vice-Chancellor Malins gave a decision lately which may form a valuable precedent in sales by auction. A medical man in Rugby bought an estate for £2,500, and only discovered afterwards that there were mortgages to the extent of £2,500, which he took with the land. It was submitted that this fact was mentioned by the auctioneer; but the Vice-Chancellor animadverted strongly on the practice of refraining from publishing the conditions of sale until the last moment, amid the hubbub of an auction room. The contract is, therefore, to be cancelled, and defendant is ordered to pay the costs of the suit, as he had refused a compromise offered by the plaintiff.

—Speaking of the new wet dock at Berwick, the *Scotsman* says: The site selected now is in every respect superior to those formerly thought of. There is ample room about an excellent access to it, and it lies almost midway between the premises of the chief parties interested. As proposed, the new dock will measure about four acres, and admit vessels at ordinary spring tides drawing 19 feet of water. The excavated materials will be deposited so as to form a roadway to the Spittal, and also up to the south end of Berwick Bridge. The North-Eastern Railway Company have, we understand, agreed to form a branch line connecting their main line with the dock, and to erect coal stuiths at several of the berths in the dock. This will supply a want long felt to exist at the port of Berwick, when vessels after delivering their cargoes, had to take in ballast, and proceed to a coal port to load coal. The harbor trustees, unlike many of their neighbors, are quite free of debt, having, since they built the North Pier at the cost of about £70,000, cleared off the whole of that sum.

—There are 2,000 building societies in England and Wales, with a membership of 800,000, a subscribed capital of over £9,000,000, a loan and deposit capital of over £6,000,000, total assets to the amount of £17,000,000, mortgage advances over £16,000,000, and a yearly income of more that £11,000,000. One society has nearly 17,000 members and another 10,000. The income of a single society is over a million and a half pounds. So great is the confidence of the public in these enterprises that many of them have reduced the rate of interest to 4, and even 3 per cent. in order to check the influx of deposits which still come flowing in. Though the societies frequently loan large amounts on the security of mills and factories, yet they mainly do business with the working classes or with a class slightly superior to them in station. In the northern counties they have proved of great service to the working classes, by encouraging the construction of small houses, thereby keeping the rents of that class of dwellings at a moderate sum.

—Sir H. Storks, in the course of an explanation in the British House of Commons, said that it was not true that on the withdrawal of the British troops from Canada guns of a first-class which were offered for sale and sold at from £2 to £6 per ton in England were made over by the Control Department to the Dominion Government at £20 per ton. Guns of every description, which would have realized from £4 10s to £6 per ton in England, were sold to the Dominion Government at £2 2s. per ton—(hear, hear)—and two new 18 inch guns, 65 cwt., at Kingston, and four at Toronto, were sold to the Dominion Government at £20 per ton. Shot and shell were sold respectively at £2 9s and £2 17s per ton. With respect to the third question the armament at Kingston were not reduced by about one-half. The guns and carriages were handed over as they stood, in accordance with orders from England, and the directions of the general officer commanding in North America and the officer commanding the Royal Artillery in Canada. The only powder sold to the Dominion Government was for the reserve for that Government. The Canadian Government forwarded to the War Department in Canada a representation that the armaments and stores had not been handed over in accordance with the orders from England; but the officer commanding the Royal Artillery reported that the representation was erroneous, and the statement hasty and ill-founded.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* touches thus upon the rehearsals at theatres: "The stage manager shouts 'Begin!' and the interesting heroine enters. Now if the stage manager be a man of soft mould, he is indulgent towards the chief actress; but if he be a functionary well up to the work, he shows no respect to persons, and overhauls the stars as he does the lesser satellites. 'I have sacrificed everything to Henry,' sighs the star; my 'maiden innocence, my hopes of happiness, my—' 'Stop!' roars the manager; 'when you say "I have sacrificed everything to Henry," you must make a resigned gesture, as if you felt the sacrifice to be worth something; and when you say "My maiden innocence," try and avoid smiling as you did just now.' 'I didn't do anything of the sort,' protests the star, hotly. 'Then it was the gas made it seem so,' retorted the manager. 'Now go on.' The star does go on, and has a three hours' drilling of it. Simultaneously with her the satelites get their share much in this fashion: 'Miss A, don't throw your eye about in this manner; you're always looking at the orchestra stalls.' 'I don't look at the stalls.' 'A good actress,' resumes the stage manager, sententiously, 'is so enwrapped in her part that the world ends for her at those foot-lights.' (Miss A pouts). 'Miss B,' goes on the stage manager, 'pronounce four times over the word "harrowing," which you just pronounced "arrowing." 'H-h-h-arrowing, then, then,' cries Miss B, fiercely; 'but you're always at me about something.' 'Miss C,' proceeds the stage manager, imperturbably, 'three times have I told you to assume an outraged expression when you are asked to betray your family for gold, and you don't look outraged in the least.' 'I shall look outraged at the performance,' answers Miss C. 'That's what you always say,' vociferates the stage manager, 'and when the performance comes it's as bad as ever.'"

Old Hornblower was talking very big about being entirely a self-educated man. Sneerwell, who overheard him, said, "Ah, I understand—you were at the school where every man was his own toot-er."

—The estimated cost of New York's street sweepers the coming year is $1,019,912.

By Telegraph.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 20.—The regatta at Henley took place to-day. In the contest for the diamond challenge sculls, the first heat was won by Goldie, of the Cambridge Boat Club, and the second by E. Smith, of the Atalantas, who defeated Shillingworth, of the Quickenham Club, by one length. Smith was enthusiastically cheered. The decisive heat will be contested to-morrow by Smith and Goldie.

The American Commissioners will go to Paris and the British to London during the adjournment of the tribunal, in order to accelerate the progress of the negotiations for the removal of the differences now pending between England and America. Count Sclopis and M. Favrot, Secretary of the Board, are the only persons connected with the arbitration who will remain in Geneva.

MOVILLE, June 20.—Arrived—steamship Britannia from New York.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Arrived—steamship Spain from New York.

LONDON, June 20.—The Prince of Wales went to Lynn Regis yesterday and presided at the opening of the Agricultural Exhibition. He was greeted with an enthusiastic reception.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—The steamships Scotia fram New York, and Hecla from Boston, have arrived.

LONDON, June 21.—It is now stated that E. Smith of the Atalana boat club, lost both heats of the Henley sculling match yesterday instead of one only as was at first supposed, and that he has been declared out of the race.

UNITED STATES.

PORT JERVIS, June 20.—The delegation of eight hours men from the New York and Erie railway shops to Jersey City, attempted a public demonstration here last night. But few mechanics here attended, and the meeting was an entire failure. The workmen all declined to engage in the movement.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—A negro named Jno. Wagner who was stabbed by another negro named Reynolds on board the steamer Robert Burns, May 29th, died in the Marine Hospital yesterday.

On Saturday there will be a colored chorus, 250 voices, from different parts of the country to join with the colored jubilee singers.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A band of strikers this afternoon took possession of Fosdick's brewery, 42 D. street, and drove off the workmen. The police soon cleared the place of rioters.

PORTLAND, Me., June 20.—The sloop of war Nantasket from Key West, June 11th, arrived this evening. It is rumored that she is bound to the fishing ground.

NEW YORK, June 20.—At the evening meeting of free-traders and reformers, Mr. Schurz made the chief speech. He said he must support Greeley from necessity.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The schooner Jamaica, bound from Milwaukee to this port with wheat, capsized and sunk in deep water in Lake Huron. The crew, with the exception of the cook—a woman—were sa