

Hazard's Gazette, October 15.

CLEARINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

DARING FEAT.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Times gives the following account of the latest amusement devised for the wondering Parisians.

The feat of jumping from a balloon, the jumper sustained by an Indian rubber rope, was duly performed. It was the most stupendous exhibition of daring and address that the Parisians have yet witnessed. From one side of the car of the balloon hung on the India rubber cord, descending one hundred and fifty feet, and then returning and being fastened to the other side of the car. It thus formed a strong loop, which was dressed as Mercury; his body, from the neck to the small of his back, was enclosed in a frame' work, which enabled him to endure the suspension without wrenching or dislocation. The rope passed through an eyelet in the middle of the back, placed so that he was held in perfect equilibrium. When the balloon had reached an altitude double that of the supposed elasticity of the cord, the voliguer appeared on the edge of the car, looked over, shut his eyes, and drove off into space.

The eyelid slipped along the rope, so that the first one hundred and fifty feet were a positive fall through the air, without any resistance or break.—The rest of the way was an elongation of the rope. It stretched four times its length, making in all a descent of six hundred feet, accomplished in a few seconds. After having attained its lowest point, the rope contracted once, perhaps two hundred feet, and then descended again. There was no further rebound and no oscillation; the voliguer lay calmly cradled in mid air, and probably spent the leisure he was now permitted to enjoy in recovering his breath and contemplating the prospect. The eronant above now commenced at the windlass, and gradually wound his dangling friend up again. In four minutes he climbed over the sides of the car, having made the fastest time that any human being has achieved, except such as have been shot from cannon as Baron Maunchausen said he was.

A MAMMOTH ENTERPRISE.—The books of the New York and Pacific Railroad were opened at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York city, on Thursday last. Page, Bacon & Co., of St. Louis, and Brastus Corning, of Albany, have each subscribed \$100,000. Others follow rapidly in smaller subscriptions, and the project meets with general favor among the influential and wealthy citizens of New York and other States through which the road is to pass. The entire cost is estimated at \$64,500,000. The Company have a charter from the Legislature of New York. This is truly a mammoth enterprise. The route which they favor is the one pointed out and preferred by Senator Rusk of Texas, who in connection with Mr. Clark and the late Gov. Payne of Vermont, has been engaged in surveying the line from the boundary of Louisiana to El Paso on the Rio Grande. The surveys have already shown a perfectly practicable line from St. Louis southwest through Missouri and Arkansas to Marshall near the northern boundary of Texas, where a railroad direct from New Orleans is to intersect and unite, with it. From this place to El Paso the distance is 600 miles, and from thence 600 miles more to the first port San Diego on the Pacific. The Missouri part of this line has already been commenced under good auspices, and the state has secured a large donation of lands from the Congress in aid of its construction. Four millions of acres have also been granted to Arkansas which can be applied to that part of the line which is to traverse that State. Texas, still more lavish of her public domain, has granted 30,000 acres per mile to various railroad companies who have expressed their entire willingness to fall into line and make common cause with the New York company in constructing the line from Marshall to El Paso. From El Paso westward some help will be required from the national government.

They have been firing 400 discharges of cannon daily, at New Orleans, in order to agitate the air and dispel the pestilence—This experiment was tried with success during the war of Napoleon.

A WHITE NEGRO WOMAN.—In looking over our exchanges last evening, we find the following in the Chattanooga Advertiser which we give as appropriate in this connection: "Dr. Hood, of Whiteville, Ga., describes a white negro woman living near him, thirty-four years of age, the mother of ten ebony children; whose skin, since she was eleven years of age, has changed from a pure black to a white, as fair as any of Caucasian blood. Her eyes and hair retain the African peculiarities." No diseased condition of the skin or system has been discovered to show this change of colour, which began upon her forehead, in a small spot, and gradually affected her whole body, the black disappearing from her neck downwards in a single week after her face had become entirely white.

"P. S. If you do not receive this course, it must have mislaid; therefore I beg you to write immediately to let me know."

The DIAMOND COINAGE.—An interesting report on decimal coinage, by a committee of the House of Commons, has just been printed. They recommend the introduction of the decimal coinage into this country, as far superior to the present system. The committee regard the present time as especially adapted for its introduction, in consequence of the prosperous state of the whole community, including those classes which would be most immediately affected by the change, and they feel the importance of not allowing such an opportunity to be lost. Great and permanent benefits will be conferred on the public of this country, and increased advantages to future generations.

FIVE GENERATIONS UNDER ONE ROOF.

Moses Stickney, of Bridgton Maine, writes us that the following persons were present at his house a few weeks since; Mrs. O'Connor, from New Brunswick; her daughter, Mrs. McCormack, from Portland; her grand daughter, Mrs. Brocklebank, of Bridgton; her great granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Brocklebank, from Boston, and the son of the latter lady who is of the fifth generation.—*Boston Post*.

A LARGE SUM.—The Wesleyan Methodists of England are engaged in raising the magnificent sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling for the relief of some of their connexional funds. Sixty thousand pounds have already been contributed.

WHAT WILL BE DONE IN CHINA.

The London Times, indulges in the following vision of the wonderful effects of the Chinese empire upon the great travelling world, the triumph of modern improvement, &c.

Why, in a couple of years we shall all be going to China. The last mail left Hong Kong on the 10th of July, and arrived here on the 27th August, dicing it in forty-eight days; and there is every prospect of the time being much shortened. People are tired of Europe, now that it is rail-roaded, handbooked, and "opened up," as the phrase is, to its very back bone. Moscow has been burnt; Petersburg is a city of arsenals and palaces; Constantinople, we have been lately told, is a city of wooden houses; Athens is a bad Herne Bay; Germany has been often scourred by its thirty years' wars, and its seven years' wars, that its cities have nothing to show; Berlin is a poor imitation of Paris; Munich is in pieces, fresh painted and not yet put together; Paris every body has seen over and over again; and these are the best—the rest are nowhere.

But there is something new in China—something genuine and undivided. It is undoubtedly great, ancient, curious, and original. So in a couple of years we shall all be running to the Chinese consulate in London street or Buckingham street to get our Foreign office passport vied by a gentleman with small eyes, high cheeked bones, and yellow skin, but without a tail, and dressed like everybody else in the city. Those who don't wish to be the pioneers of the grand stream of British tourists, may wait another twelve months, and Mr. Murray will have by that time a Handbook of China, or perhaps Northern China with Japan, and Southern China with the Indian Archipelago. A volume of indomitable John Bull, with their carpet bags, and in that unmistakable costume which denotes the nation all over the world, will force its way up all the rivers, over all the mountains, and along all the canals, till the great wall of China is surmounted by English ladies' maid and English parlors.

What splendid hotels we shall have at Pekin, and what incessant jolts of the exploded peculiarities of Celestial cookery. In a few years every lad of twenty will have "done" China, and will have his budget of stories of Chinese couriers, commissioners, caps, and custom houses. What letters shall we have complaining of hotel charges and imposition on travellers, for John Chinaman is a bit of a rogue as well as some of the outside barbarians. In ten years' time we shall know much more of China than we now know of Russia, or shall know within fifty years.

Then what a country for railways, canals, gas companies, water companies, and all sorts of investment! The Chinese pay most admirable.

The effort of discharging the opium ransom has contributed to the present revolution by the exhaustion of the treasury. The people have always been ready to adopt whatever improves the jealousy of their Tartar rulers—permitted them to import; and it appears, on the authority of Fuzhou and other writers two hundred years ago, that even to this day the Chinese have not been paid.

The Duke of Brunswick has decreed that henceforth criminals shall be beheaded with an ax, and in a closed place, in the presence of the public prosecutor, a deputation of the Tribunal, a priest, the prisoner's counsel, and twelve persons chosen from amongst the representatives of the commune.

Many bogs are engaged in picking up quantities of copper caskets Chobham Common, which have been used by the regiments recently encamped there. The boys sell them so the ironmongers for old copper, and are said realize £2. or £3. 9d. a day by their industry.

UNITED STATES.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Chevalier Halman, the Austrian minister, arrived in this city, and had an interview with Secretary Marey. It is rumoured that arrangements have been agreed upon for the recall of Kossak and his return to this country.

The privilege of building a submarine telegraph from Cuba to a point in Florida, has been granted to Samuel A. Kennedy and others.

There is a general excitement and rise in breadstuffs in all the American markets, consequent upon the warlike news from the old world.

The yellow fever is said to be at work in Havana as well as on the plantations in Cuba.

The Missouri tobacco crop has been injured by frost.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—*Difficulties with Mexico.*—We have news this morning from the Texan and Mexican frontiers, which informs the President that serious disturbances had taken place, between the Mexican and American troops stationed in the Modoc Valley. Apprehension is felt by the President and Secretary of War that the reports prove true, that the peaceful relations between the two countries will be seriously jeopardised by the conflict.

The clipper ship "Great Republic," building by Mr. May at East Boston, is to be launched on the 4th inst. She has been visited by upwards of 50,000 persons. She is between 5000 and 7000 tons storage capability, and the largest and deepest hold ever built. She is 285 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 20 deep, with four decks, and is of a model as perfect as could appear practicable itself. Mr. May, is to sail in her to transact business, and his brother, late of the Sovereign of the Seas is to command her. When fitted she goes to New York to load for San Francisco.

Colonel Fremont is off again in the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada, exploring, on his own account, the Pacific Railroad route.

The Shakers (as we learn from a gentleman who attended their church at Lebanon, last Sunday) claim to be the originators of the spiritual manifestation movement.

Nine steamboats, it appears, are employed in supplying New York city with produce, of which commodity the daily consumption is forty thousand bushels, equal to thirty thousand bushels daily.

The Irish "Patriots" at New York, are quarrelling among themselves at a fierce rate. O'Donoghue and Maguire head opposite parties. The former is extremely violent.

LAWFUL EXECUTION.—Two brothers of the name of Lawes created a disturbance at the Dublin Theatre, were called to order by the celebrated Felix McCarthy, who was in the same box. One of them, presenting his card, said, "You shall hear from one of us; our name is Lawes."

"Lawes, is it?" quoth Felix; "then I'll give an addition to your names;" and exerting his well-known strength, handed them out of the box, exclaiming, "now, by the powers you've both got for you!"

The following are the changes contemplated in the costume of the British army: A full helmet, perfectly ventilated, light, pressing equally, and possessing a handsome form, entirely supersedes the present shape. The coat, with all its lace and frills, gives way to the plain starlet frock, which does not reach to the knee; a sensible martial uniform, a fraction more costly in its first price, but involving a large saving to the soldier in time, trouble, and pipe-day. These alterations will be introduced upon the next issue of clothing.

In the form of the knapsack, a material amendment has also been sanctioned.

Our readers will be surprised to hear that the Hungarian regulars, the crown, sword, sceptre, art, arm, and mantle (the latter spelled by the dross) have been discontinued. It appears

that they were hidden by Gnyon and Porcell in an eyot of the Danube, buried in the ground. Kosuth was kept in ignorance of the fact, and they have now been restored through the information given by some family, anxious to make peace with the court. The recovery of these valued symbols of sovereignty has spread great joy throughout Austria. The Kosuth affair seems to excite great uneasiness, and the Americans are already charged with bucking Switzerland in her opposition to Austria. An open rupture with the American is anticipated in some quarters, and the increase of their naval power in the Mediterranean is not looked upon with indifference at Vienna.

IRISH SWIMS WITH ENGLISH. Continental and American aristocrats, attracted by the beauty of the Emerald Isle and the fame of the Dublin Exhibition.

We continue to hold on to our intention as to reserving my expression of opinion, on the subject of the loss of the Fairy Queen, or the conduct of those by whom the steamer was made with the Proprietor, and this the more especially, as a Requisition to the High Sheriff of Queen's County, to call a Public Meeting, for the purpose of enquiring into the causes that led to the catastrophe, is now a course of signature; and, should the Sheriff comply with the requisition, it will give those who now appear to be highly culpable, an opportunity of giving such explanations as they may see fit. In our last, we mentioned that the Government of this Island, intended to send two Commissioners for the same purpose, but were ignorant of why they were; we have since understood, that the Hon. W. W. Lord and Mr. A. Mitchell are those deputed—and, harsh as it may seem, we have no hesitation in saying, that we can form no reliance on anything that may emanate from such a source. Mr. Lord in his threshold capacity, of Agent for the Vessel, and a Member of the Government, by which, the Fairy Queen was employed; and one upon whose decision, after a personal inspection, she was accepted, stands in a situation of very peculiar delicacy, so much so, that he ought to have been the last person nominated, and should, in any case, have declined putting himself forward in an investigation, which may finally result in putting him upon his own defence. As to Mr. Mitchell, he is a mere nobody, or rather worse, a reputed tool of Cole and Whealan, and one, whose disgusting and filthy work, as such, if common report is to be believed, has gained him an unenviable notoriety.

The Hungarian Regalia is to be lodged in the Vienna Museum.

The King of Prussia has decided not to attend the meeting of the Emperors at Olmütz.

CHINA.—Advices of 9th June from Amoy, give an account of the naval engagement between the Tartar and Rebel fleets. No important results took place, and the former retreated. The Rebels, elated with their success, seem to have a firmer hold of the city. They are reported to number 15,000 men, and the Imperialists only 8000. The forces are in want of money, and heavy taxation continues to be made.

The journals of the south announce that the French are still acting in China, and in private political circles the propriety of deposing the Queen was frequently discussed.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna announces that Austria destined acting no longer with the other Powers, and intended despatch to her ambassador at Constantinople, to assure the Sultan that he must accept the first note unmodified.

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