

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 22.
The *North Briton* left Liverpool at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th and Londonderry on the 11th. She arrived here at half-past two this afternoon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

British political news unimportant. The Queen would have a Privy Council at Balmoral on the 11th, at which Parliament will be further prorogued. The East India wool sales at Liverpool were rather large. Purchases were made by American buyers for blankets and army clothing.

In the London produce market purchases of sugar for the American continent were important features.

The delay in publishing Earl Russell's letter on Mexico was caused, as Mexican stocks which had been falling ever since the date of the letter further declined one per cent. on its publication.

FRANCE.

It is confirmed that orders have been issued to prepare the French portion of the expedition against Mexico. Three steam frigates, a steam corvette, and a steam cutter were being prepared.

It is asserted that the Emperor had declined further to discuss the Roman question until after the Pope's death.

The King of Prussia's visit to Compiegne appears to have passed off in a manner to gratify everyone.

The *Moniteur* says it must have happy influence on the relations between the two Governments.

It is announced that the Bank of France had arranged with the Rothschilds and five other Paris bankers, for power to draw bills on London through their firms to the extent of two millions sterling.

A slight decline in rates of Exchange on London was produced in Paris by this arrangement.

The Bank of France had obtained authority to dispose of its reserves.

The Bourse was dull. Rentes advanced to 68 1/2.

SPAIN.

The Mexican expedition was active progressing. It consists of four screw frigates, two large steamers and six others of lighter draught, and is expected to sail about the end of October.

About 8,000 Spanish troops will embark for Mexico, of whom 3,000 will go from Cuba.

ITALY.

The Naples journals announce that the brigand Borge had been taken, tried, and shot. It is rumored his 45 confederates had been made prisoners.

Orders were given to surround the band of Cipriani in the mountains of Notamo. Troops left for that purpose.

AUSTRIA.

A deputation, with an address from the Croatian Diet, was received by the Emperor, whose answer was almost verbally the same as that to the Hungarian Diet. He said that he would consider the claims of the Croats and afterwards give his decision.

The Assemblies and Municipal Councils of Comitats of Arad and Baes had been dissolved, for having endorsed the protest of Pesth against the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.

Archduke Charles Louis, brother to the Emperor, will represent Austria at the coronation of the King of Prussia.

A majority of the provincial government of Transylvania are determined not to publish the edict for the convocation of the Transylvanian Diet, on the ground that the laws confer on them the right of protesting against the illegal demand, and that a separate Transylvanian Diet would be opposed to the union of Transylvania with Hungary.

INDIA.

Mails from Calcutta, China, and Australia, telegraphed at Malta, were due at London on the 14th.

Melbourne advices of August 25th report the departure of additional gold ships. China news, via St. Petersburg, announces the death of the Emperor of China.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds steady, but flat in the discount market. There was a fair demand, but the supply was at 3 1/2. There was a rather increased demand at the Bank. On the Stock Exchange the supply was most abundant.

SINGULAR CASE OF RESTORATION.

A singular case of restoration after apparent death occurred on Wednesday at Albion. A little daughter of Mrs. Wilson, residing on First street, after a sudden relapse succeeding a severe illness, apparently died. The body did not stiffen, but every other symptom of death was present. The remains were prepared for the grave, when on Wednesday night the supposed dead child screamed and immediately the functions of life were resumed. Heavy perspiration poured off the body in great quantities, and the pale, marble-like form assumed a healthy, red appearance. When the "dead" child screamed, those present except the mother, became greatly alarmed and ran out of the room. The mother rushed to the body, enclosed it in her arms and removed it to a bed in the side room. The family physician was immediately sent for who applied proper restoratives, and the child is now in a fair way of recovering.—*Rochester Union.*

Another naval feat has been performed by the United States steamer, *Union*. On the 11th instant, before daylight, two launches and a boat were taken from the vessel while cruising along the Potomac river, up the narrow channel of Quantico creek, and the crews there discovered and boarded a large rebel schooner, which they fired and completely destroyed. No body was hurt on the Federal side.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, Sept. 2, '81.		
MOVING SOUTH.		
Leave Toronto.....	7 15 a.m.	4 10 p.m.
Thornhill.....	8 10 a.m.	5 00 p.m.
Richmond Hill.....	8 14 a.m.	5 12 p.m.
King.....	8 30 a.m.	5 25 p.m.
Aurora.....	8 55 a.m.	5 40 p.m.
Newmarket.....	9 10 a.m.	6 00 p.m.
Holland Landing.....	9 22 a.m.	6 15 p.m.
Bradford.....	9 34 a.m.	6 25 p.m.
MOVING NORTH.		
Leave Collingwood.....	3 00 p.m.	5 30 a.m.
Bradford.....	6 00 p.m.	8 15 a.m.
Holland Landing.....	6 15 p.m.	8 20 a.m.
Newmarket.....	6 26 p.m.	8 32 a.m.
Aurora.....	6 40 p.m.	8 50 a.m.
King.....	7 00 p.m.	9 20 a.m.
Richmond Hill.....	7 13 p.m.	9 32 a.m.
Thornhill.....	7 26 p.m.	9 45 a.m.
Arrive at Toronto.....	8 15 p.m.	10 30 a.m.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, OCT. 25, 1861.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the following notice:—
"GUTHRIE'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.—UNDEVELOPED COPIES OF YOUR AND PAID TO THE: By virtue of a Warrant issued by the Sheriff of the said United Counties, to be directed, and bearing date the 18th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty One, for the collection of arrears of Assessment due upon the undermentioned Lands in the said Counties, I shall, on Tuesday, the 26th day of November next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Court House, Toronto, proceed to sell the said Lands by Public Auction, or such portions thereof as shall be necessary to pay such arrears, together with all charges thereon, unless the same shall be sooner paid."

The lands are all situated in the United Counties of York and Peel, embracing the following places: Albion, Market Hill or Mono Mills, Caledon East, Caledon West, Chinguacousy East, Chinguacousy West, Etobicoke, East Gwillimbury, North Gwillimbury, Gore of Toronto, King, Gore of West Gwillimbury, Georgina, Toronto, Springfield, Streetsville, Churchville, Cooksville, Malton Village, Markham, Scarborough, Village of Scarborough, Vaughan, Whitechurch, Stouffville, Aurora Village, Newmarket Village, York, Brockton Village, Weston Village, Bracondale Hill, Estate, Shaw's Estate, Brampton Village. In fact, we believe, one-third of the landed property in the United Counties are advertised for sale. It would perhaps be well for all parties to examine a list, and ascertain if they have any interest in the sale. A list of the lands can be seen at this office.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Our readers are already aware that the criminal, James Brown, has been sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, for his participation in the Hogan murder on the 4th of December next. We do not propose, at present, to make any remarks on the merits of the case, which has already received a considerable share of public attention, but the fact that this unfortunate man has been condemned to suffer death suggests some grave thoughts with reference to the wisdom of still retaining on our statute-books that relic of a barbarous age which demands blood for blood. Although capital punishment is yet a part of our criminal code, it is almost universally condemned by the most intelligent and enlightened portions of all civilized nations. Executions, which in past times were so frequent, are now becoming of rare occurrence, and their subjects are only the worst offenders. Instances have occurred in the neighbouring states, in which judges, rather than pronounce the sentence of death, have resigned their situations. This shows that the tendency of enlightened public opinion is towards the entire abolition of this means of punishment. The result of long experience proves that the penalty of death has signally failed to accomplish its object in diminishing crime. The object of punishment, is not to cause the guilty party to undergo a degree of suffering corresponding to that which he has inflicted on his victim. Its object is to diminish crime, and not to destroy the criminal. If society is not benefited by his death, then it is not only useless but injurious. Punishment should be considered as a curative, rather than a destroying process. The man who will deliberately commit murder can scarcely be considered perfectly sane; and the penitentiary, the hospital and lunatic asylum supply the remedies most consonant with the enlightened and philanthropic spirit, which characterizes our age.—When we recollect that these horrible spectacles are in general witnessed by vast crowds of men, women and children, eager to gratify a morbid desire to look upon the death-struggle of an unfortunate fellow-creature, it must, we think, be admitted that they exert a pernicious influence on public morals. Custom may familiarize us with the most horrible sights, and the more frequently we witness scenes of blood the less terrible they will appear. The man who can behold, without emotion, the sad ordeal of a public execution, possesses the sort of nerve and heart which

would enable him to view with composure the taking of human life by other means also. Are robberies more numerous now than at the time when death was the doom of all persons convicted of theft? When men were hanged for stealing a shilling, the pockets of speculators were frequently picked beneath the gallows. What does the community gain by the death of the criminal? It does not recall the life of one human being to take that of a second.

It is sad indeed that the sight of the horrible spectacles such attractions for a large portion of our population. We cannot with any degree of consistency condemn the bull-fights of Spain, while in our own country a public execution can attract thousands of eager spectators. We are wont to be particularly severe on the conduct of Spanish ladies who patronize those sports peculiar to their country; but when we find among ourselves multitudes of the softer sex take apparent delight in the spectacle of a fellow-creature struggling in the last agonies of a violent death, we must learn to be more charitable in our judgments respecting others.

Nervous affections are not unfrequently caused by such scenes, which years are required to wear away. A sort of moral poison is introduced into the system, which serves to people the imagination with hideous images. Ye women who visit these exhibitions, you are perhaps not aware that this poison may be transmitted to your offspring. Your nervous systems are easily impressed by outward objects, and these impressions do not soon disappear. If those who are guilty of such a perversion of good taste, as to swell the crowd of gazers at these bloody dramas, would only reflect on the outrage they commit on their own moral sense, they would never be seen at such places again.

It is really time that public executions should be entirely abolished; but it is to be thought necessary to inflict capital punishment at all, let it take place in private, before a sufficient number of witnesses, and thus prevent the demoralizing effect which the present practice undoubtedly produces.

Auction Sales.

TUESDAY, OCT. 29.—Credit Sale of New Implements and Furniture, the property of Mr. Robert Holstrop, at Maple Village. Sale at 12 o'clock. H. Smelser, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock and Implements, the property of Mr. Thos. Patterson, Lot 49, 1st Concession of Vaughan Richmond Hill. Sale at 11 o'clock, a.m. Jas. Gormley, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock and Implements, the property of the late Mr. Thomas Smith, Lot No. 4, 6th Concession of Markham. Sale at 1 o'clock, p.m. J. Gormley, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock and Implements, the property of Mr. Angus McKinnon, Lot 20, 6th Concession Vaughan. Sale at 11 o'clock, a.m. H. Smelser, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, &c., the property of Mr. John Pitch, Lot 15, rear of the 2nd Concession Markham. Sale at 12 o'clock. J. Gormley, Auctioneer.

CORRECTIONS.—Last week in speaking of the Extras at the Unionville Fair, we said "Wheeler" when it ought to have been "Miller." We have also another matter to put right, that is the bills printed for the above fair. A correspondent in the *Economist* (H) has almost exhausted his eloquence in trying to make a considerable blunder out of a very small typographical error which occurred in them, and saddles it on Mr. Barker, the Secretary of the E. Y. A. S. To put the matter right, we are responsible for the error and not Mr. B. being confined to bed sick, at the time the bills were printed. We would remind the *Economist* man that we are all liable to mistakes, in evidence of which, we refer him to the bill he printed for the same show, in the fall of 1860. We could mention a few short comings to it, but refrain at present, being satisfied that it is only a little jealousy on the *Economist*'s part. Surely the *Economist* is not on its last legs, and as a parting kick, took hold of so very small a question. We believe if the directors will take the trouble to compare our account for the printing, with that of the previous year, they will find themselves gainers by \$4 or \$5.

Sabbath School Festival.

On Friday, Oct. 11th, the Sabbath School Festival in connection with the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on the 4th Con. Vaughan, was held according to announcement. Although the weather was rather unfavorable, a very large number assembled at the hour appointed. Great praise is due to all concerned in the arrangements, which were everything that could be wished for. After justice had been done in the way of eating and drinking, the children and friends retired to the Chapel, where several pieces were recited by the children, in a manner that reflected great credit on the teachers. The whole went off very pleasantly, and we are glad to hear that a handsome surplus of funds, to be applied to the benefit of the school, was the happy result.—*Com.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Sir,—I was privileged to attend a soiree and concert on the 4th inst., held in Mr. Wales' large Show Room, Markham Village, under the patronage of the ladies of the Congregational Church, for the purpose of liquidating a trifling debt upon their chapel. The spread for the soiree was of the most sumptuous kind; and the music—vocal and instrumental—of the highest order. The room had been crowded all day at the Bazaar, which was attended by the *élite* of the place, and from appearances was quite a success, and must have realized a handsome sum to the benefit of the Ladies Aid Society. When I got there I found the room densely crowded. The chair was ably filled by the Hon. David Reesor, M.L.C.; and on the platform were the Rev'd gentlemen of the place, with a select number of the notables of that thriving village. The chairman introduced the speakers in that pleasing happy manner for which he is noted.

The Rev. Mr. Allison, the Congregational Minister, was the first to address the audience in a few pithy remarks, characterized by plainness and good sense, followed by others in an excellent style.—The speaking was really good, and greatly superior to that usual y doled out on occasions like these. Mr. Norris, the Wesleyan Minister, spoke in his usual happy and witty manner. Dr. Crowle was powerful, eloquent, and chaste in his expressions, and elicited applause.—The star of the evening was the Rev. Mr. Gordon, Presbyterian Minister of the place. The Rev. gentleman has an easy flow of language, graceful and eloquent in his address; his voice well modulated, his delivery pleasing and effective, he seems to carry his audience along with him. He commenced his address in rather a strange way, (but this I understand is his usual mode of introducing himself to the audience) saying to the noble chairman—"You claim me and I'll claw you."—A Scotchism, but little understood when uttered, but most fully comprehended ere the speaker sat down. I wish I could describe the scene the speaker and the enraptured audience; suffice it to say it was truly grand. Mr. Gordon went on to say, that when he first took up his abode in this place, he had spoken of having a bazaar for the benefit of the church, but to his astonishment he was met with a blank stare—his people informing him that they did not know what he meant. Such ignorance was deplorable, but he trusted that the fog was being removed. That his people, taking a lesson from his friends, the Methodists and Congregationalists—would learn to be up to the times. He went on to say: Things are greatly changed since then. We had in the person of our noble chairman a worthy representative of our Canadian House of Lords. I congratulate the village in having a resident in their midst—a nobleman of such exalted virtues and accomplishments, and prognosticating great things from small beginnings. I hope to see Markham Village die capital of Canada West. (Cheers.) And when our bank, (which our noble chairman is about starting) goes into operation, what may we not hope for. At this happy hit the speaker's voice failed; the wildest enthusiasm prevailed—tremendous excitement—cheer followed cheer. Ladies raised their voices, waved their handkerchiefs, and it was some minutes before the excited crowd could be calmed. When the noise did subside the speaker sat down quite overcome. Dr. Corson spoke next. Although a pleasing, eloquent and commanding speaker, he was not listened to. He merely remarked, that he loved the ladies, or was a friend of the ladies. I could not catch which, (when Rev. Mr. Norris said, "Sure its part of your trade.") (Tremendous excitement.) The doctor quailed and sat down. The choir sang the National Anthem. All went off highly delighted with a God speed to the ladies in their labors of love and usefulness.

APPROPOS of the bank you may have seen, and had several notices in the *Markham Economist* about a bank; but I had no idea it had progressed so favorably towards a fact. But every one in the village is enthusiastic in its favor; and when I mention the names of the parties who are engaged in its organization, you will judge that all is right. It may be premature to record names, yet I cannot resist communicating what I have learned on the subject. The Hon. David Reesor is to be "our" President, and he will be pressed to accept of \$2000 a year to do so.—S. R. Wright, Esq., is to be Vice-President, and he will be asked to accept of \$1000. Henry R. Corson, Esq., is to be Cashier; his pay will be \$1,200 a year, and

the use of the Bank House to live in. Many parties allege that these sums are too small for the arduous duties those gentlemen will be called upon to discharge. Others think that these sums are sufficient, and when the undertaking is fairly afloat these sums can be increased, and so they can.

The ladies being enthusiastically in favor of "our bank," there is no danger of its bursting.

I will keep you posted up on these matters.

Yours truly,
W. E.

Unionville, Oct. 9, 1861.

NOTE.—This communication should have appeared three weeks ago, but owing to the pressure on our columns, it was delayed. We wish every success to "Our Bank."

Cricket Match.

(Communicated.)

A game of cricket was played by the Aurora Cricket Club on the 17th inst., which was to have been played by the married and single men, but on account of several of our members not turning out, we could not organize the members so to play. Our Captain, Jas. Jupp, and Vice-President R. Robertson chose up sides and played a good game; and after we adjourned to David McLeod's inn, and partook of an excellent supper—the following is the score:—

JUPP'S SIDE—FIRST INNINGS.	
T. Alexander, b. Holaday, et. Chadwood	7
J. Jupp, b. Robertson, et. Robertson	11
J. Holaday, b. Holaday, et. Robertson	0
T. Cook, b. Holaday	0
J. Davis, b. Holaday	2
J. Bosanko, b. Holaday	3
G. Hunt, not out	8
H. David, senr., b. Holaday	0
T. Stouffville, b. Holaday	0
J. R. Day, b. Holaday	2
J. R. Day, b. Holaday	2
A. McLeod, b. Holaday	2
Wides	3
Byes	3
Total	40

ROBERTSON'S SIDE—FIRST INNINGS.	
G. Chadwood, b. David, senr.	17
H. David, jun., b. David, senr.	0
W. Smith, run out	0
A. McLeod, b. Jupp	2
R. Robertson, b. David	5
J. Holaday, not out	10
F. Chivers, b. Jupp	1
G. Adams, b. Jupp	1
J. Hutchinson, run out	1
R. Robertson, b. Jupp	0
Bes	4
Total	41

SECOND INNINGS.	
G. Chadwood, b. Jupp	3
W. Smith, b. Jupp	18
J. Holaday, b. David, senr., b. David, senr.	9
R. Robertson, b. David	16
G. Adams, run out	2
F. Chivers, b. David	1
H. David, jun., b. David, senr.	11
J. Hutchinson, b. David, et. Alexander	9
J. Hutchinson, not out	0
Bes	5
Total	109

R. Robertson's side being only in number ten against eleven, and winning by seven runs, and two wickets to go down.

Maple.

On Monday evening, the 14th inst., a very interesting Lecture was delivered in the new Hall recently erected by Mr. V. McCarty for the use of the "Good Templars," by the W. C. of the Temple, C. H. Ashdown, Esq. The lecture being free, a large audience was in attendance. The subject chosen by the lecturer was "HARD TIMES," to which the worthy gentleman did ample justice; expatiating largely on the cause, effect and cure of hard times. He was listened to with marked attention, and warmly applauded at intervals. At the close of the lecture, our old chum, Ingram, was loudly called on for a speech, who responded by remarking that as the lecturer has asserted the propensity of "Riches making wings and flying away," he would suggest as the surest way to prevent such a catastrophe, to clip their wings, by taking up a collection for the purpose of assisting in the decoration of the New Hall. The suggestion was responded to with a great deal of good humor and liberality. Every one seemed well pleased with the exercises of the evening, and we hope and trust that this is only the beginning of good things of a similar nature, and that others will follow up what our respected friend Ashdown has so well begun.—*Com.*

A curious scene was enacted in the Federal camp before Washington, one day last week. By the law of Pennsylvania, the soldiers of that State are permitted to vote when in camp, and the regiments and men turned out to cast their votes for the candidates of the various political parties. A telegram from Washington says: "The election among the Pennsylvania troops passed off quietly. The politicians were not allowed in the camps. The Union ticket had a majority in nearly all the regiments, excepting those from Philadelphia, which go for the democratic ticket by a small plurality."

(Communicated.)

A rather serious affair lately occurred in a village not a hundred miles from here, viz:—Two neighbors having quarreled over some trivial matter, and having exhausted all the routine of argument, as a last resort, determined to appeal to the force of arms. Both accordingly peeled off, and proceeded on the "Heenan" plan to settle the point at issue. After a few hard knocks, one of them planted an unlucky blow below the ear of his opponent, who, being furnished with an artificial set of ivory, the whole scientific "bread-trap" furniture was dislodged and fell on the road; which, the other perceiving, and thinking the damage of a more serious nature, immediately flung in the arms of his second. It was some time before he could be fully persuaded that there was *nothing hurt*, and after being restored to a knowledge of the facts of the case, declared that he will never enter upon that affair of the kind before ascertaining that his opponent is sound in the mouth.

Slavery.

(Communicated.)

Of all trades the slave trade is the most odious, and most at variance with the rules of humanity. To show its evils we need only refer to its effects in Africa. It has not only retarded the progress of civilization there by cutting off trade to slavery, but also it has blighted the manners of the inhabitants, and contaminated their morals by bringing them in contact with the very worst of human beings.—In no other region of the earth has the effects of this giant evil been so deplorable as in obliterating all traces of improvement, and in destroying all the noble aspirations of the people. Hitherto christian nations—even those which entertain on their lips, or in their immortal writings the highest and noblest ideas of human life—have been the teachers of Africa of vice, wickedness and everything that is odious in human nature. Instead of developing the resources of the country, and ameliorating the condition of the natives, they have, if possible, rendered them more miserable and wretched. Their intercourse with Africa, instead of improving the people morally and intellectually, and advancing civilization, has thrown a dark veil over their character by prostrating some noble qualities.

The negroes of all civilized nations, through a medium, are not well calculated for favorable observations; and we need not wonder that their deductions, instead of stimulating them to the exertions by which alone their country can take its proper position in the world, and arousing them from the torpor of that universal indolence which has for so many ages cursed them with slavery, make them cling with greater tenacity to their own habits and pursuits.

Great Britain has shown a great share of philanthropy in her persevering efforts to destroy the African slave trade, but it is unnecessary to say that her attempts hitherto have failed to a great extent.—Thousands of the natives are still taken from their country and kindred, to be thrust into a strange land, there to endure hardships too revolting for rehearsal.

Not only do they experience the pangs of lacerated domestic happiness, but they are also compelled to work from dawn till eve without the least recompense; and whilst the fires of indignation burn within their souls—though they would desire to cast off those trammels to burn through the ceremonies of that tomb, and take their proper position in the world, these men must be consigned to their lot, yet they drink deeply of the cup of misery.

Some affirm that they do not desire to be free, as there they would be compelled to maintain themselves. These must suffer passion or ignorance to overcome the dictates of reason and consequently give vent to sayings based on no foundation. It seems absolutely preposterous to say that a rational being would deny himself freedom. Our own time has seen a slave after relic of slavery give way.—The liberated thousands tell the glorious tale. The shouts of the friends of freedom proclaim to the world that they have gained another victory. Many who formerly were in the chains of bondage, now enjoy the blessings of freedom, and are allowed to go on unshackled in the accelerated progress of human improvement.—As civilization advances, and as a christian and benevolent spirit is infused in the whole realm of civilized life, the evils of slavery become more apparent, and hence we can predict its speedy downfall.—*M*

IMMENSE BUSINESS WITH THE WEST.—The *New York Evening Post* says that the freight war between the New York Central and Erie Railroad Companies has been terminated, and passengers and freight rates are to be raised at once. The business of the two lines is so enormous that the supply of cars is entirely insufficient for the freight moving towards the seaboard. With paying rates again restored in westward bound traffic, the earnings of the railroads will largely increase, and will compare favorably with the heavy figures of the same period last year. We observe also that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad notifies its western constituents that it does not desire any more western freight for New York, Boston, and Baltimore, until further notice. The local business of the line with what it gets from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, and Government transportation exceeds its facilities. This excites sorrowful reflections in Baltimore, and causes the Baltimore papers to urge the Government to open the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Information has been received at Jefferson City (Mo.) that, about three weeks ago, a slave insurrection was attempted in Jasper county, and that about 35 negroes were killed, and a number of others were to be hanged. The discovery of the plot proved that the insurrection was widespread.

The directors, very wisely, had Maul's band playing in the gallery during the greater part of the day; and their presence at night would have been equally agreeable. The attendance during the day was quite large, and at night there was a large gathering.

The entries of horses, cattle, &c., last night, were numerous, and many additions are expected to be made to-day. This part of the fair promises to be excellent.

THE YORKVILLE FAIR.

From the Leader of Wednesday.

"Union" exhibitions appear to be all the rage. Toronto having led in the movement, of course its flourishing little neighbor, Yorkville, had to follow suit. The West York and the Township of York Societies united their forces, and held a grand exhibition north of us. Yesterday was the first day of the Fair, and although the horses and live stock were not on the ground—that part of the exhibition being reserved for to-day—there was sufficient to show the great success of the "union" movement. The "fusion" was perfect, and there was not the slightest manifestation of an "irrepressible conflict." The Town Hall, and the other rooms in the building, were filled with various articles of various kinds, and the agricultural implements were exhibited in a field to the rear of the Hall.

The Fair is essentially agricultural and horticultural, though in other respects the various departments are well represented. The show of roots, grains and articles of this nature is so extensive, that the Directors complain of want of room. To show how largely these Departments are represented we need only state the number of entries. Of Fall Wheat the entries are 18, of Spring Wheat 16, of Fall Barley 2, of Spring Barley 4, of Oats 12, Rye 2, Peas 14, Buckwheat 9, and so on in other grains. The principal exhibitors of grain are from York Township, Etobicoke, Scarborough, and Eglinton. We were glad to see some flax seed as well as flax in its raw state on exhibition. Of the lumber there are three entries—by Mr. J. P. Bull, Mr. Wm. Duncan, and Mr. J. T. George Scarlett, all of York Township. The flax, in a raw state, is shown by Mr. John Moor, of Etobicoke. The show of roots is extraordinarily large. Big pumpkins, large squashes, and immense-sized vegetable marrow are scattered about in profusion. The potatoes are of great varieties, the entries being 36. Capt. Shaw shows a basket of the Gaiety Kidney, which was noticed at the Etobicoke Fair. Some persons, imagining that from their immense size the variety would not be good for eating, the Captain exhibits some in a boiled state, which gave ocular proof of their superior adaptability for the table. We hope to see them more extensively cultivated. All the other roots are equally large and good looking.

In the lower room, among the roots and vegetables, there is a splendid plant of Canadian tobacco in its natural state. The leaves are large enough to cheer the heart of the most desponding tobaccoist, saddened by the cutting off of "old Virginia" stuff by the contention among our neighbors. We do not know who the grower is, but believe it was "raised" near Toronto. A large table, running the entire length of the main hall, is covered with as fine a collection of apples and other fruits as one could wish to see. Apples are the predominant kind exhibited, there being no less than 83 entries, but there are also some pears and grapes, which do not, however, appear to be of a superior kind. The number of exhibitors is so great that it would be invidious to mention a few, where there are so many deserving of commendation.

Glancing round the room, we saw a good many articles which were at the late exhibition in the Mechanics' Institute here. There is Mr. McElroy, of Brampton, with his invalid bedstead; Mr. Rainer, with one of his pianos. Wanser & Co., of Hamilton, P. T. Ware & Co., and Wheeler & Wilson, with sewing machines; Mr. Wm. Steward with his beautiful saddles and bristles and other articles of harness &c. Some famous Canadian growth and manufacture, exhibited by Mrs. Harper of King, Mr. Wm. Forfar of Scarborough and Mr. John Moore of Etobicoke are deserving of notice.

The Fine Arts department, as a whole, is not deserving of much a mention, though there are some articles of merit. There are but three or four oil paintings altogether.