

# Foreign News.

## ARRIVAL OF THE 'ARABIA.'

ST. JOHN'S, Aug. 4.  
The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 26th of July and Queenstown on the 27th, was boarded off Cape Race at four o'clock p.m., on Sunday last, en route to Halifax and Boston.

The dates are one week later.  
The *Scotia*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 23rd ult.  
The question of putting Canada in a state of defence had been debated in the House of Commons. It was generally contended that there was no danger to be apprehended from the United States.

Lord Palmerston said that England had sent all the troops to Canada that she could, and that it rested with the Canadians to supply whatever else was requisite.

It is denied that Garibaldi contemplates another expedition.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* editorially contends that the defeat of McClellan has changed everything beyond debate. A general rising may be anticipated in all the border States occupied by the Federals. The Northerners, who are no fools, are receiving the conviction that the Confederates can never be subdued. If the war is to go on, the immense levy ordered by the President must be actually made; but the men will not volunteer; volunteering is making too slow progress for that.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* declares that in eleven days only 15,000 men had come forward, in spite of the enormous bounty. Up to the very latest, society has become resigned to the wasting away of the army with comparative tranquillity; the foreigners and rowdies are now all but exhausted, and the North will find the army cannot be replaced by money. Each Northerner must come forward in his own person, and fight in the swamps and forests, or the scheme of conquest must be abandoned. If the scheme of enlistment fails, all is over in a few months. The independence of the South must be acknowledged. The Confederates are well aware of the Northern difficulties.

The *Times* also has a special despatch, stating that McClellan was to be superseded by Halleck.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is of the opinion that McClellan is now in a better position for offensive operations against Richmond than ever.

In the House of Commons on the 24th, the bill making provisions by means of rates, in order to meet the distress in the manufacturing districts, was further debated and read a second time.

In the Lords, on the 25th, the bill providing for continuing fortification works was debated and read a second time.

In the Commons the same evening, Sir De Lacy Evans did not think there was any immediate danger of an invasion of Canada by the Northern States. 'They had no means whatever of undertaking such a project. If the population of Canada was true, it could preserve its independence without the assistance of British troops.'

Mr. Roebuck said we ought to show the Canadian people that we do not care a single farthing about their adherence to England.

Sir Cornwall Lewis said that nothing at present seemed more unlikely than that the United States should voluntarily originate war with England.

Lord Palmerston regretted that a strong feeling upon a local question in Canada had resulted in the refusal of the Canadians to make provision for their defence in case of invasion. At the same time he did not agree with Mr. Disraeli that the result was produced by the steps which the Government took last year to reinforce the regular troops in the colony. Looking at the state of North America at that time, the despatch of the additional troops was simply an act of precaution, and but stimulated Canada to do something for herself. England has now sent all the troops to Canada, and it rests with the Canadians to make all other provision requisite to protect the colony from invasion.

The subject was then dropped.  
The London *News* says that it will be an unfortunate thing if England adds Canada as well as the rest of North America to the list of her enemies.

The steamer 'Modern Greece,' which fell into the hands of the American squadron while attempting to run the blockade, was owned by Mr. Pearson, of Hull, and insured at Lloyd's at 25 guineas premium.

## FRANCE.

Admiral de La Graviere embarked on the 23rd, on the frigate 'Normandie,' for Mexico.

It is represented that the Oleanist element in French politics is in favour of the Federals, while the Imperialists are for the Confederates.

The Paris Bourse was quiet and steady at 68 1/2, 45c. for rentes.

The *Patrice* gives currency to the report that Garibaldi had resolved to disembark with 6,000 volunteers, on the Roman coast.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The reduction of the bank premium to 2 per cent excited some comment, and roused some slight mixing in commercial circles, in regard to the spirit of speculation likely to be aroused. The rate has only been so low once, in 1852.

LIVERPOOL, July 26th.—Breadstuffs.—The market is active and a trifle higher. Flour firm and 6d higher; mainly on the fine quality. American is quoted at 25s at 28s 6d. Wheat active and 2d higher; red Western, 9s 9d at 11s 3d; red Southern, 11s 6d at 11s 10d; white Southern, 11s 10d at 12s 6d. Corn active, and 6d at 1s higher; mixed, 29s at 29s 3d; yellow, 29s at 29s 6d; white, 32s at 32s 6d.

Provisions.—Beef easier. Pork quiet, but steady.

Consols closed on Friday at 93 1/2 at 92 1/2 for money.

Breadstuffs active. Flour 6d, higher. Wheat 2d, higher. Corn 6d, at 1s, higher. Provisions dull and unchanged.

## Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, June 2, '62.	
MOVING NORTH.	
Leave	Arrive
Toronto.....	7 20 a.m. 4 10 p.m.
Thornhill.....	8 05 a.m. 5 00 p.m.
Richmond Hill.....	8 19 a.m. 5 12 p.m.
King.....	8 30 a.m. 5 24 p.m.
Aurora.....	8 55 a.m. 5 45 p.m.
Newmarket.....	9 08 a.m. 6 00 p.m.
Holland Landing.....	9 20 a.m. 6 15 p.m.
Bradford.....	9 32 a.m. 6 30 p.m.
MOVING SOUTH.	
Leave	Arrive
Bradford.....	3 00 p.m. 6 30 a.m.
Thornhill.....	3 15 p.m. 6 45 a.m.
Holland Landing.....	3 45 p.m. 7 25 a.m.
Newmarket.....	7 00 p.m. 8 40 a.m.
Aurora.....	7 15 p.m. 8 55 a.m.
King.....	7 35 p.m. 9 20 a.m.
Richmond Hill.....	8 00 p.m. 9 35 a.m.
Thornhill.....	8 15 p.m. 9 45 a.m.
Arrive at Toronto.....	9 00 p.m. 10 25 a.m.

## Richmond Hill Post-office Mail Arrangements.

MAILS TO AND FROM RICHMOND, RAILWAY STATION, TORONTO, COLLINGWOOD, BARRIE, MARKHAM, &c.	
To Toronto, morning, closed at.....	7 00 a.m.
To Toronto, evening, closed at.....	8 30 p.m.
To Collingwood, Barrie, &c. via Markham, morning, closed at.....	6 45 a.m.
To Collingwood, Barrie, &c. via Markham, evening, closed at.....	8 00 p.m.
To Toronto, morning, closed at.....	10 00 a.m.
To Toronto, evening, closed at.....	10 00 a.m.
To Toronto, morning, delivered at.....	10 00 a.m.
To Toronto, evening, delivered at.....	8 00 p.m.
By Railway P.O. with mails from north.....	8 00 p.m.

## New Advertisements.

List of Letters in Richmond Hill P.O.  
Oats for sale.—M. Tuffy.  
Union Fall Show at Markham Village.  
Horse Stolen.—Edward Sheppard.  
Richmond Hill Mills.—Geo. Kirksey.

## The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, AUG. 8, 1862.

## IMMIGRATION.

Is the cessation from political excitement, it is occasionally useful and refreshing to recur to those great national topics, which without being political, are often of greater importance than all the questions that arouse party or factional rancour and opposition. Among these subjects none has higher claims than that of Immigration. When the United States had achieved their independence, their population was little more than that of the Canadian at the present time,—and although the successful issue of the revolutionary war gave them a moral power and a national dignity, yet their greatest influence has arisen from their numerical grandeur. Thirty millions of people—intelligent, united, industrious and wealthy—are always sure to claim more respect from the nations and potentates of the world than five millions; and the United States have grown into this magnificent numerical dimension by the aid of immigration, not by the natural process of national growth. But immigration in this age is attended with other advantages. It is not the influx of a barbaric people, bent on conquest, rapine and slaughter, and sweeping away before their destructive steps the vestiges of a higher civilization. It brings with it peaceful, loyal and industrious subjects for the new state. The emigrant who quits his native land may be discontented, but generally his discontent is just and reasonable—for it is discontent with poverty or with oppression. But he is not an uncivilized savage. He has been disciplined by law—and the arts of civilized life—and he often brings to his adopted country the best fruits of a great and advanced civilization—all its science and ingenuity and skill, together with that pecuniary wealth which is so much needed in her settlements and colonies. These have been the sources of the rapid advancement of the United States since the establishment of their independence. Without this immigration they would never have reached their present gigantic stature. Their forests might still have been the unconquered domain of the savage—their rich mines undiscovered—their splendid cities unbuilt. No doubt many great evils have sprung out of this rapid increase of the population—drawn often from sources the most incongenious, and formed of elements so varied and often so antagonistic. But while many of the evils experienced have been the result of a form of government which trusts too much to the conscience of men, and is too weak to find the opposing elements in former unity, the fact that all have prospered and the country has advanced in national power and greatness is indisputable, and is the motive for us to act in the same direction.

For we have similar advantages to induce a similar immigration.—We possess noble forests—rich mines—a fertile soil, and every other natural element which rewards an industrious population with wealth and temporal happiness; and it is certain that all we want for more rapid progress is an

increased population of the right kind. We want a larger manufacturing and city population to use up the resources of our forests and mines, and to encourage the cultivation of the soil. We want a larger agricultural population to make the land yield up her fruits, and feed the manufacturing and city population. Thus alone will our country advance in power and fit herself to take her place amongst the nations of the world. That increased population would not only enrich the country, but secure for it that respect and influence which numbers always command. Its external relations would be those which give confidence and self-respect to a people—and from confidence in our powers and self-respect, rise surely from foreign aggression and the highest internal development.

The present time opens up peculiar opportunities for advancing this work of immigration. The troubles in the States, and the probability that those troubles are very far from their termination, and the absolute certainty that our neighbours are incurring tremendous financial responsibilities which must inflict heavy taxation upon these, and cripple their energies, are not only open facts in our favor, but ought to be pressed by our Government, our Agents, and our people in all their external relations and influences. These troubles are also leading to great distress in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain and France—distress which must react on all commercial and industrial operations, and cause capital and skill to be directed to any other outlets that may offer themselves. In addition to all this, the industrial exhibition will direct the eyes—we do not hesitate to say—of millions to the resources and prospects of these colonies, and awaken their interest in them as fields of emigration.

We think it most important that all these considerations should be pressed upon our Government. We have a rich, vast and noble territory. We have just and liberal institutions, which secure the fullest freedom, civil and religious, to the people—with restraints strong enough to keep down lawlessness. Let no effort be spared to proclaim the advantages the Canada offer to emigrants. Let us compete with the United States in their efforts—offer every advantage by which we may make our country more attractive than theirs—and whatever expense or sacrifice we may make now for this great end, we may feel certain that the increase of our population by immigration will repay us a hundred fold for all our exertions.

## Vaughan Council.

The Council met at the Town Hall on Monday, 4th August. All the members present.

The Clerk read the minutes of last meeting, which were approved. A communication from the Provincial Secretary was read, with reference to the circulars sent from the Colonial Secretary to the Governor General, inviting subscriptions towards the fund for raising a memorial to the late Prince Consort.

The consideration of this communication was postponed to the next meeting of Council. By-law 136 assessing certain School Sections for school purposes, in accordance with their respective petitions, was then passed.

A communication made by the Rev. Jas. Boyd, was then taken into consideration. And upon motion of Mr. Howland, seconded by Mr. Cook, it was ordered that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to refund to the Rev. Jas. Boyd the sum of \$10 45. This sum was paid by Mr. Boyd's tenant to the sheriff, as arrears of taxes for 1853, on 2 acres of land, purchased by Mr. Boyd of Dr. Langstaff, but subsequently on reference to the Collector's Roll for that year it appeared that the 2 acres then formed part of Dr. Langstaff's property, containing 10 1/2 acres, the taxes on which were paid to the Collectors, and duly accounted for.

A petition was presented from the Concord Sons of Temperance, desiring the use of the Town Hall on the 29th inst. to celebrate their anniversary. Mr. Howland moved, seconded by Mr. Jeffery, that the request be granted.—Carried.

Several accounts were presented. And upon motion of Mr. Howland, seconded by Mr. Jeffery, the Treasurer was authorized to pay the following:—  
In Ward No. 2, Chas. Sheppard.....\$ 6 00  
Jas. Woods.....16 00  
In Ward No. 3, J. T. Lewis.....40 00  
J. W. Easton.....60 00  
In Ward No. 4, A. Brown.....13 00  
John Stephenson.....1 62  
Thos. Ellis.....20 00  
In Ward No. 5, Daniel Steele.....2 75  
Wm. Graham.....8 60

Applications for relief and assistance were made through the Councilors for Wards 4 and 5, on behalf of Wm. Readman and Betsy

McCubben, the former supported by a petition from certain Freeholders in the Ward.

Mr. Howland moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to John Readman the sum of \$10, to be handed to his father, Wm. Readman, for his support. Also to pay to Thos. Chapman the sum of \$10, to be applied to the support of Betsy McCubben.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned to the second Monday in September.

A communication appeared in our columns last week signed "Anti-hypocricy," which, on a more careful perusal, we find to contain certain expressions, calculated to wound the religious feelings of a large and respectable body of professing Christians among us. This we sincerely regret. Nothing was further from our intention, notwithstanding the insinuation of a certain gentleman, who has thought proper to address the proprietor of this paper on the subject, to the effect that we "entertain a bitter animosity against the Methodist body."

This assumption is entirely gratuitous, and unfounded. Nothing that has appeared editorially in this paper will furnish the slightest ground for such a supposition. The contrary is the fact; and we are furthermore resolved, that our columns shall not, under any pretext whatever, be made a medium for the promulgation of slander, or for throwing a slur on any religious denomination. Whatever may be our private opinion on theological questions, we think it beyond the duties of a political journalist to enter into discussions on points of doctrine, or rules of religious practice. Every man has a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, so long as he does not interfere with the rights and privileges of others.—When these rights and privileges are invaded, and only then, shall we deem it our duty to interfere.

We have inserted a letter containing language of which we do not approve, and for which we do not hold ourselves responsible. But our columns are open to any person desirous of replying.

## Horse Stealing.

On the night of Wednesday, the 30th, or morning of Thursday the 31st ult., a fine horse was stolen from the pasture on the farm of Mr. Edward Sheppard, adjoining this village, valued at about \$30. Mr. Sheppard, to whom the horse belonged, has used every exertion to track his whereabouts, but without success. Thieves seem to be on the increase in this neighborhood, we having had occasion to notice last week the entrance to Mr. McNair's house on the Sabbath previous; also rumors are afloat of several clothes lines having been stripped. The description of Mr. Sheppard's horse is given in an advertisement to-day.

## Midland Division.

The friends of Mr. J. W. Gamble, the Conservative candidate as representative for the Midland Division, will be pleased to learn that he is prosecuting his canvass with energy and encouraging prospects of success. A number of meetings have been held throughout the Division, and he has found many warm friends among the Moderate party, which he did not anticipate. Indeed many who have voted on the grit ticket at previous elections have come forward and pledged themselves to support him.

## Blackwood's Magazine.

This monthly for July is to hand, and its contents, as formerly, very interesting, including 'Life of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt, by Earl Stanhope,' 'Across the Channel,' 'Caxtoniana, part 6, No. 9—Hints on Mental Culture,' 'David Wingate,' 'Exhibitions, Great and Small,' 'Jeffrey's British Conchology—Snails,' 'Iphigenia in Aulis,' 'Chronicles of Carlingford: Salein Chapel,' &c. It is a reprint of the Edinburgh edition, published by L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street New York.

## The Harvest.

It is very pleasing to observe the change in the crops for the last few weeks. Fall wheat is nearly all saved; and many farmers anticipate to turn out from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. Spring crops look well, if we except the red bug that has taken up their quarters in the wheat and oats. Many say it is doing no harm, among whom is Professor Buckland, of Toronto.—At any rate the farmers are exceedingly well satisfied with the prospect in general.

Speaking of Mr. Geo. Brown's approaching return to public life, the *Chatham Union* says:—Possibly the new combinations rumored some time since, may turn up. If so, there will be some stir in political circles.

## Opening of the Grammar School.

MONDAY next, the 11th inst., the three departments of this institution will resume their duties after the midsummer holidays. It is of great importance, both to pupils and teachers, that as many of the children attend at the commencement of the term as possible, not only for the benefit of the pupils, but in order that the teachers may have an opportunity to form their classes permanently for the ensuing term.

## Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the York Herald.)

SIR,—I herewith send you the result of two Cricket matches played in Toronto last week, (Wednesday and Thursday) between two clubs of the city, viz: the 'Maple Leaf' and 'St. Lawrence,' and the one of this place. The match with the 'Maple Leaf' was played on Wednesday, and was declared in their favor by 13 runs on the 1st innings, the 2nd innings not being played out. A splendid dinner was served up by mine host of the 'Fountain,' at the expense of the Maple Leaf Club. After the tables were cleared of the eatables, wines, &c. were brought on, and the health and prosperity of the respective clubs drank with truly cricket enthusiasm. The health of our worthy President, Mr. Boulton, was also drunk, coupled with it a desire that he may soon recover his wonted health.

The second day's match, which was with our friends of the 'St. Lawrence' Club, was the most interesting one of the two, from the fact (not because we won it) that there was more excitement, which was occasioned by the turn affairs took towards the close, but I shall have to give you the particulars in order that you may understand it, and I shall be as brief as possible. The captain of the Aurora Eleven won the toss, and sent his opponent to the field. When the last wicket fell on the Aurora side, the 'Telegraph' showed a total of 76, towards which Jupp contributed 19, and Halliday 21.

The 'St. Lawrence' then batted the wicket, and as you will see by the score, to a purpose, making a total of 93; towards which Messrs. Stroud and Asher contributed respectively 33 and 13, by very good play. A good meal was then partaken of, furnished by Mr. Seely on behalf of the 'St. Lawrence' Club. After the dinner was over, the usual toasts drank upon such occasions were drunk and responded to, and the game resumed by Aurora taking the bat. This time, however, they were not so fortunate, and the bowling of Messrs. Stroud and Asher so good, that no less than 7 wickets were bowled—the total was 59 when the last wicket fell, thus leaving only 43 for the 'St. Lawrence' to get to win, and for which they went in with a determination to accomplish very easily; and the first 3 did their share toward it, but at this stage of the game the Aurora boys got warmed up to their work, and by some very good fielding, in which they made six catches and ran one man out, succeeded in drawing the game out in their favor by 1 run.

The score of the 'St. Lawrence' came to the hotel where we were staying after the match, to compare the score papers, saying he had made it out a tie. One of our players had walked on to Yorkville to see some friends, and had taken our score with him; consequently we were not able to do so; but he will see by the annexed score that the result, as publicly stated, was correct, viz: a victory for Aurora by 1 run.

AURORA.	
FIRST INNINGS.	
Chadwick, b. Asher.....	1
Farnari, b. Stroud.....	4
Robinson, run out.....	4
Jupp, run out.....	19
Hawke, b. Stroud.....	8
Mortimer, b. Asher.....	0
Ough, b. Asher.....	3
Fields, b. Stroud, b. Asher.....	2
Holliday, b. Asher.....	21
Person, not out.....	5
Feel, b. Asher.....	0
B 2; L.B. 2; W. 9.....	13
Total.....	76
SECOND INNINGS.	
Chadwick, b. Stroud, et. Wooten.....	7
Farnari, not out.....	7
Robinson, b. Asher.....	4
Jupp, b. Asher, et. Wooten.....	7
Hawke, b. Stroud.....	8
Mortimer, b. Asher.....	0
Ough, b. Asher.....	3
Fields, b. Stroud.....	0
Holliday, b. Stroud.....	9
Person, b. Asher.....	9
Feel, b. Asher.....	0
B 2; L.B. 2; W. 9.....	7
Total 2nd innings.....	59
Do. 1st do.....	76
Grand total.....	135

ST. LAWRENCE.	
FIRST INNINGS.	
Wooten, b. Mortimer, et. Ough.....	7
Webb, b. Mortimer.....	8
Wray, b. Farnari, et. Jupp.....	4
Reynolds, run out, b. Farnari.....	33
Stroud, b. Mortimer.....	13
McGillivray, b. W. 9.....	3
Strachan, b. Mortimer.....	6
Hawke, b. Farnari.....	4
Asher, b. Farnari.....	13
Person, not out.....	0
Camphell, b. Mortimer.....	0
Byes, 3; W. 8.....	11
Total.....	93
SECOND INNINGS.	
Wooten, b. Mortimer, et. Farnari.....	13
Webb, b. Mortimer, et. Ough.....	0
Wray, b. Mortimer, et. Field.....	0
Reynolds, b. Farnari.....	1
Stroud, b. Farnari, et. Ough.....	0
McGillivray, b. Farnari.....	0
Strachan, b. Mortimer, et. Hawke.....	1
Hawke, b. Mortimer.....	0
Asher, run out, b. Farnari.....	0
Person, b. Farnari, et. Farnari.....	5
Camphell, not out.....	0
B 1; W. 5.....	6
Total 2nd innings.....	41
Do. 1st do.....	93
Grand total.....	134

I am also requested by the Aurora Cricket Club to return thanks to Mr. Horne for his kindness in officiating as un-

pire for us on the occasion of these two matches.

Yours, &c., L. S.

Aurora, August 6, 1862.

## Richmond Hill Fair.

This fair was held on Wednesday last. There was a fair show of stock. Several buyers were on the ground, but prices were rather lower than at the previous monthly market. Very few visitors were on the hill, all being better employed, we expect, in the harvest field.

## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Aug. 6.—The army of the Potomac has again assumed the offensive. The reconnaissance made yesterday, under Gen. Hooker, to Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp Bridge, and in the direction of Newmarket and Richmond, was in every respect a complete success.

The troops left camp about dark the night before last, arriving at Malvern Hill about four o'clock yesterday, A.M.—a distance of 10 miles. Here they encountered two regiments of infantry and a battery posted behind earthworks. Fire was immediately opened on them by Captain Benson's battery and a section of Capt. Robinson's. The infantry was not engaged. The firing lasted about three hours, when the rebels ignominiously fled the River Road to Richmond, nobly pursued by our troops, who succeeded in taking 100 of them prisoners. The loss on our side at this point was 3 killed and 11 wounded. Capt. Benson had his thigh broken by a piece of a shell. The doctors think the leg can be saved. Lieut. Col. Gamble, of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, was seriously wounded in the breast while driving in the enemy's pickets. Col. Averell with 500 cavalry took the Quaker Road to White Oak Swamp Bridge. There they found the 10th Virginia Cavalry drawn up to receive them. A charge was immediately ordered, which broke the rebel lines, when they fled. Col. Averell followed them 3 miles, taking 28 prisoners without losing a man. Gen. Pleasanton, with a force of cavalry, took the Newmarket road on which a portion of the rebels were retreating. He followed them to within a short distance of Newmarket, where meeting two brigades of rebels he fell back, bringing over 30 prisoners taken on the way. Newmarket is 19 miles from Richmond. This ended the operations for the day, when the troops went into camp at Malvern Hill.

Reports from General Pope's headquarters state that the rebels are concentrating their forces at Gordonsville, with an evident intention of attacking Pope. New York Aug. 6. The *Post* professes to have reliable information from Richmond. The entire rebel army never exceeded 35,000 effectives, from the Potomac to the Rappahannock. The forces about Richmond reach at the highest 120,000 men of whom only 60,000 were on the peninsula during the memorable seven days, and of whom 60,000 only were used against our flanks and exposed points. The rebel loss was 23,000 killed and wounded.

Three thousand of our prisoners will arrive to-day from Richmond, in exchange for a similar number sent up on Monday. Everything is quiet on the opposite side of the river. The Jackson *Mississippi* says that Gen. Brown, of the *Arkansas* was wounded in the head at the time she ran the Federal gambit. An officer from Tusculum, says:—On Saturday some rebel cavalry burned the station house at Lightfoot, 10 miles from Tusculum, and at Jonesboro', 15 miles from the same place, on the Memphis and Charleston road.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—The British steamer *Tulal Cain*, with a cargo of general merchandise and a few cases of arms, is believed to have been captured by the Federals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—It is certain that those whose duty it is to direct from this point the warlike movements, have adopted such precautionary measures as will prevent premature disclosures of contemplated operations, and thus guard against the disastrous effects from that cause. The wisdom of this policy is commended even by those whose official positions have heretofore given them some claim to be advised of the objects and purposes of the administration. It was months ago believed that through rebel sources in Washington, the enemy was in constant receipt of important knowledge, not generally known; only a few Government officials whose patriotism is above suspicion, can now receive information, the improper disclosure of which would prove detrimental to the best interests of the country.

Gen. Burnside, it is believed, has reached his new field of operations, and may soon, by an act of his own, announce his exact locality. There is no authority for emphatically denying the truth of the statement, that Secretary Seward has made remonstrances against the presence, in the Gulf of Mexico, of a powerful fleet, nor has any other such action as represented been taken in the premises.

The preliminary report of the census will be printed and ready for distribution in about a week.

Speaking of the kidnapping case, the *Hamilton Spectator* says:—On Friday night a party of about forty went up to the Florence Hotel, with the intention of 'clearing out' Fred. Egner, the person in question. They found, however, that the bird had left for the West, Egner having heard of the intended visit, and left for the States in the afternoon.

A fire occurred in Guelph on Sunday, destroying the stables of the Crown Hotel.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—For some time past it has been suspected that the steamer 'City of Madison,' plying between this port and Oswego, has been used to aid in the escape of deserters from the 30th Regiment quartered here. On Tuesday night two men were missed, and yesterday morning two more, it was found, had gone; the latter since the *revue* at 5 o'clock A.M. Believing they were on board the 'Madison,' information was laid against that vessel by one of the Garrison detectives, and Sergeant McPherson was directed to take the matter in hand. In company with several constables he proceeded to the 'Madison,' which was lying at the Queen's Wharf, and informed the captain thereof that he intended to search her for deserters. No objection was made, and the constable soon succeeded in finding, amidst coils of rope and tarpauling, two soldiers named McMichael and Powell. They were at once sent off to the guard house; and it being believed that the other two were not far off, the picket was ordered down to prevent any escape from the wharves. Further search, however, proved fruitless. Powell, when arrested, had upon him a civilian's coat; his red coat was found lying near the place where he had hidden himself. McMichael