

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH STAR."

The United States steamer North Star, from Havre and Southampton 18th inst., passed Cape Race at three p. m. yesterday the 17th. The Hamburg steamer Austria from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 19th inst. The Royal mail steamer America from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst.

ENGLAND.

Interesting accounts are given of Queen Victoria's royal visit and progress in Germany. Further appointments of members of the Council for the Government of India have been made. A splendid banquet had been given by the Duke of Malakoff to celebrate the Napoleon fete.

It appears that the House of Commons previous to the prorogation, ordered the return of the lands of Vancouver's Island from the Hudson's Bay Company, to the Crown.

A vessel is to be put on the route between Liverpool and British Columbia.

The British Government are going to send a corps of engineers there to build roads and bridges, and erect block-houses for the reception of gold, and at the same time to form a military organization.

The American ship Abbey Langdon had been wrecked at Fresh Water Bay, Isle of Wight.

The potato disease was making its appearance. Another steamer is announced to take a place on the Galway line.

The copper mines of Australia are becoming very rich. £900,000 of Australian gold is known to be on the way from Australia.

At a meeting of European and American Companies, it was resolved that a Committee be appointed to look into Messrs. Croskey & Co's. accounts, the company being very much in debt.

Favourable intelligence had been received from Bombay. Two suspensions are announced at Calcutta, and others were expected to follow.

There is a financial crisis at Shanghai. The new crop of tea is very inferior.

FRANCE.

Last month's accounts of the Bank of France are unsatisfactory. The papers contain detailed accounts of the progress of the Emperor and Empress in the Provinces.

The Paris Conference has had another sitting. The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Naples is reported.

Two new line-of-battle ships are to be built immediately for the French navy, in which ribbed cannon are to be used.

SPAIN.

The yellow fever has made its appearance in some of the Spanish ports.

AUSTRIA.

Austria denies the intention of forming an army of observation in Dalmatia.

GERMANY.

In the Frankfurt Diet the proposition of the Executive Committee relative to the affairs of Holstein, was adopted by a large majority.

TURKEY.

English reports from Montenegro confirm the version given of the last conflict between the Turks and Austrians.

INDIA.

Interesting news from India had been received by telegraph from Malta. The Begun and her son, the King of Oude, are at Burge, where the rebels are collecting.

The Bombay Presidency was quiet. The Gwalior army had been broken up, and the troops there had gone into quarters.

Sir Hugh Ross had resumed the command of the Poonah division. Gen Roberts had reached Jorpoes whereupon the enemy became alarmed, and withdrew to the southward.

An outbreak was expected at Indur. Fugitive rebels from Gwalior had occupied the town of Teuk.

A later telegram says that General Roberts threw out a flying detachment and the rebels fled. The Rajah of Shagar had surrendered himself.

Matters seemed to be settling down in all parts of India, although there were 30,000 rebels in the field.

AUSTRALIA.

A great deficit had been discovered in the Australian financial budget.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—AUG. 18.

The newspaper reports call the market inactive at about the rates advised per the Canada.

Richardson, Spence & Co. say, as the market is very freely supplied, and the demand confined to the trade, a decline has taken place of one and one-sixth of a penny per pound on middling. The business of the three days has been 17,000 bales, including about 2,000 of speculation and exporters.

At Manchester the market continues very firm, but business is restricted by the extreme prices demanded by producers.

BREADSTUFFS.

The weather has been showery and unsettled, but the bulk of the wheat crop being secured, but little effect has been observable.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report all very slow sale, and heated lots pressed on the market at easier rates. Western 20s to 21s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s 6d to 22s; Ohio 22s to 23s. Wheat—in retail demand at previous quotations. Red Western 5s 5d to 6s 2d; Southern 5s 10d to 6s 2d; Wheat 24; Southern 5s 10d to 6s 2d; Western and Canadian 6s to 6s 2d; Southern 5s 9d to 7s 3d. Corn—annually unchanged. Interior white in fair demand for feeding purposes. Yellow 33s 6d; white, prime northern, 34s to 34s 6d; N. O., 30s to 33s.

Beef very dull and holders anxious to realize. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon rather well doing at the recent decline. Lard firm, but business checked by the advanced pretensions of the holders. No sales. Tallow without alteration. Butchers, 50s.

Sugar steady at former rates. Coffee inactive.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Sugar quiet and rather cheaper for brown. Coffee in fair demand, at full rates. Tea in moderate demand.

The Colonial wool sales were well attended and the bidding brisk at fully pro- vious rates.

Corn market dull, and inferior English wheat 1s to 2s lower.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CITY OF BALTIMORE"

New York, August 30. The steamer City of Baltimore, which arrived to-day, brings Liverpool advices to the evening of the 18th, but they are mostly anticipated by the North Star off Cape Race.

Cotton on Wednesday was steady; sales 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 were speculation and export.

Breadstuffs very quiet. Provisions unchanged.

The London Times states that the Message from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan, which contained 99 words, was sent over the Ocean cable in sixty-seven minutes. The message of the directors in England to those in America, which contained 31 words, was sent in thirty-five minutes. The latter message was sent first, and both despatches were repeated back to ensure their accuracy.

The Queen's Message had not been published in England. Mr. Field's first message to the directors had been received in England, the last 38 words being transmitted in twenty-seven minutes.

The steamer Pacific was to take the place of the Indian Empire, and would leave Galway on the 24th inst. The latter boat is undergoing repairs.

The Bank of France is expected to reduce the rate of discount from 4 1/2 to 3 per cent.

A deficit exists in the Austrian budget of £1,000,000.

A conspiracy had been discovered at Lemberg, Austria, among some school boys from twelve to fifteen years old. Eleven was tried and sentenced—one to death and the others to imprisonment. The investigation is said to have led to the discovery of a more formidable conspiracy with ramifications in Russian Poland, having in view a general rising of all the Slavonic population of Austria to form a Republic.

Ocean Telegraph shares are quoted from £250 to £260.

LONDON, Wednesday, Noon.—Advices from Paris indicate the probability of an expedition against Madagascar, by the united forces of England and France.

The news by the Empire City, arrived to-day, is mostly anticipated by the Catalpa at Charleston.

The stock of sugar at Havana is 14,000 boxes against 244,000 at same period last year. Exchange on Northern cities 34 to 34 1/2 premium on New Orleans at 4 to 4 1/2.

The officers and owners of the big C Perkins have been cited to appear for the second time to answer to a charge of being slave traders.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PROPELLER."

St. John's, N. F., Aug. 29. The steamer Propeller, which left Galway at 6 p. m. on Saturday, the 21st, arrived at this port at noon to-day. The line not being open on Saturday, news could not be transmitted until yesterday. The Northern Light, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 20th. By the arrival of the Propeller, we have Liverpool advices to the 21st by mail to Galway, and to the 21st by telegraph to that port.

The news is not of importance, with the exception of one item—the bombardment of Jeddah by a British man-of-war, and consequent hanging of eleven of the murderers of British and French residents of that place.

Britain's politics are quiet stagnant. The Emperor Napoleon was nearly through his tour in Brittany.

A project has been started in Paris for connecting Europe with China by line of telegraph.

Advices from Austria state that the Government had resolved to increase its naval expenditure fully 50 per cent.

Some of the Madrid journals ridicule the idea which has just been renewed in America, of Spain ever ceding Cuba to the United States.

It is now reported that the King of Prussia will probably abdicate the throne about the 1st of October.

The account of the crops in Russia are unsatisfactory, particularly in the vicinity of Odessa.

Jeddah was bombarded by the British steamer Cyclops, in consequence it is said of the Turkish authorities in granting reparation for the massacre of the English Consul and others. The Cyclops shelled the city for five days, when Ismael Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner, finally made his appearance in the place, and promised to arrange matters. He subsequently executed 11 of the assassins, and sent four others to Constantinople, to be dealt with there by the Sultan. The Cyclops then took her departure.

The despatch conveying the above intelligence gives no account of the damage done to Jeddah by the bombardment, nor of any immediate grievance which compelled the Commander of the Cyclops to adopt so summary a proceeding, as it was previously understood that he was to await the arrival of Ismael Pasha before proceeding to extremities.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—AUGUST 21.

BREADSTUFF MARKET has been generally quiet. Richardson & Co., quote Flour quiet at following quotations: Western at 20s to 21s; Philadelphia and Baltimore at 21s to 22s; Ohio at 22s to 23s 6d. Wheat—Advance to about 1d on all grades, markets closed buoyant, and with a tendency still upwards; Western red at 5s 6d to 6s 3d; Southern red at 5s 10d to 6s 3d; Southern white at 6s 9d to 7s 3s. Corn quiet and quotations nominal; White at 34s to 34s 6d; Yellow at 32s 6d to 34s. Lard firm, at 60s to 62s for retail lots. Asies quiet at 32s to 32s 6d for pots, and 32s to 33s for pears. Sugar firm.

LONDON, Friday 20.—Cottons closed day at 96 1/2 to 96 3/4 for both money and account.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Wheat closed with an advancing tendency; Corn is quiet; Provisions steady; Consols closed day at 96 1/2 to 96 3/4 for both money and account.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Sugar quiet and rather cheaper for brown. Coffee in fair demand, at full rates. Tea in moderate demand.

BALTIMORE, August 30.

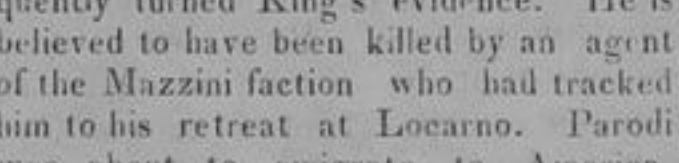
Advices are received from Porto Cabello. On the 15th of August the English and French fleets commenced the blockade of the Venezuelan ports. The steam frigates Auzard and Tarleton, together with French steamer Leaving, appeared at Laguna on the 14th, capturing a large number of coasting vessels at both places. On the appearance of the fleet, the shipping in port were deserted by officers and men, most of them jumping overboard and swimming ashore. This demonstration was occasioned by the refusal of the Government to release General Bolivar.

New York, Aug. 31. By the arrival at this port of the steamships Louisa and North Star, both via Southampton, on the 18th, we have London advices of the evening of that date, but there is scarcely an item to add to that which has already been received. Great excitement has been created in Sardinia by the assassination in Switzerland of one Casner Parodi, a man who was implicated in the insurrection last summer at Genua, but who subsequently turned King's evidence. He is believed to have been killed by an agent of the Mazzini faction who had tracked him to his retreat at Loearno. Parodi was about to emigrate to America. Mazzini has issued another characteristic proclamation to his followers.

New Advertisements this Week.

Scientific American Camp Meeting—Primitive Methodist Connection. Letters in Richmond Hill P. O. Sept. 1st. Letters in Thornhill P. O. Sept. 1st. Notice—P. Crosby.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTSON, of Toronto, is authorised to collect and receive monies on behalf of this office.



British Tribuna

RICHMOND HILL, SEPT. 3, 1858.

TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Of all history Ecclesiastical history is in many respects the most interesting; for Ecclesiastical history is in an especial degree the history of the working of man's soul; but while it is one of the most interesting fields of research, it is, alas! one of the saddest; for here the peridy of man is seen in its blackest colours, for although it is true we now and again get glimpses of an heroic and lofty soul, who spurns a bribe, and who values a principle dearer than life, yet we oftentimes see the hypocrite and knave who knows no soul but cash! nor higher principle than personal aggrandisement, bringing ill and dire destruction upon every cause with which he may have been identified; for it follows "as the night the day," that no man or set of men can play the dastard or hypocrite successfully without damaging the cause which they profess to serve.

We wish this important truth to be understood, and appreciated by the men of the nineteenth century, as we are proud to call ourselves. We boast of our Levitians and Railways, our Telegraphs and Atlantic cables. But with all this just cause for boasting, we very much fear that if we were weighed this moment, in the balance, we should be found wanting; principle and honor; the charge we are perfectly aware is sweeping, and the proofs of the correctness of the charge we contend are not few. We have now before us one glaring proof, the Toronto Election.

Let us for a few moments dwell on the antecedents of the successful candidate. He has been uniformly one of the most bitter opponents of the Roman Catholic religion; her most holy holies he has treated with contempt; her Nunneries and Monasteries; her schools and her churches have been alike vilified "by the blackest calumnies." He has pushed Protestantism to the verge of bigotry; in short it has been his boast to be the unflinching champion of the Protestant religion. All this every Catholic knows; and now see, this hereditary and unscrupulous opponent contests Toronto, and he heads the poll, and who put him in that position? ("Oh! tell it not in Gath—publish it not in Askelon")—the Roman Catholics of Toronto. Yes, we again repeat—a fact that no Catholic dare attempt to deny—that George Brown's majority is a Roman Catholic majority; and this from a church who proudly boasts her unity and infallibility.

Is this boast a fact or fiction? We leave the problem for those to solve who supported the man who asserts that her "religion is a lie and a pestiferous curse." Do they tell us that they had but a choice of evils. We grant it.—They had two courses open to

NEW DIVISION ROOM.

The members of Division No. 47, S. of T. Stouffville intend having a Grand Demonstration, on Wednesday, the 15th instant. Dr. Beattie, of Cobourg, is expected to preside. Mr. Carswell, with his Panorama, will also be present. Four other eminent speakers are also engaged to be there. A procession will be formed, headed by the Victoria Brass Band, at 10 o'clock, a.m. Tea will be served in the new Building at noon.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEA MEETING IN VAUGHAN.

We gladly call the attention of all friends of Sabbath Schools to the fact, that on Friday, the 10th inst. there will be a Tea Meeting held on front of Lot No. 14, in the 4th concession of Vaughan, for the benefit of the school and encouragement of the children. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Dick, Swinton and Fishburn. Mr. Ingram will also entertain the company with appropriate music on the occasion. Tea will be served at noon.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the British Tribuna.

Sir,—Upon reading your paper of last Friday I find another communication from your correspondent, "J. B.," of Buttonville, dated 20th inst., and reflecting severely upon me for not proving certain charges that he alleges I have preferred against Col. Crookshank.

I have never heretofore preferred any charges against the Colonel, but simply confined myself to asking questions, all of which up to the present moment remain unanswered. Perhaps your correspondent is not aware that it was not me who first accused Col. Crookshank of embezzling the Militia toward the reconstruction of Gen. Brock's monument. This accusation first appeared in the columns of the Toronto Colonist, and up to this moment I am ignorant of its author, and it was by mere accident that I heard of it about ten or twelve days after its publication; and it is probable that I would not have taken any further notice of this defalcation (which the Colonel never attempted to deny) had I not learned that he was shuffling the guilt of this transaction from his own shoulders upon the bones of my deceased brother (the late James Young), who up to that time had rested nine years in his grave. Upon learning this, I sent a communication to the Colonist, in which I think I successfully rescued the character of my brother from any participation in that disgraceful transaction. I next proceeded to ask the Colonel what he did with the Quaker Monument and Tunkard's exemption money for the years 1837 and 1838, and also, what he did with the amount of fines he held in his hands belonging to the Regiment; and further, what he had done with twenty-six stand of new arms and accoutrements belonging to the Government: as I have said, he never thought fit to answer any of these questions.

I now, Mr. Editor, fearless of a Libel Suit, wish you and the public to understand that these questions may now be construed into direct charges of embezzlement by me against Col. Crookshank.

I now proceed to the William Slack case. J. B. states that I affirm that Slack died worth from \$2,400 to \$2,800. I have since been informed upon authority, upon which I can rely, that Slack died worth \$3,600. J. B. next states that Slack's will is now in the possession of Col. Crookshank—(I do not know any other possession it could be in)—and that about twelve days ago he had shown this will to a number of his friends, who can testify that my name is there only as a witness. Did these friends observe if there was any certificate of registration endorsed upon it? (which, I believe, is invariably the case.)—If not, I would recommend them to go back and take another look at it. Now, Mr. Editor, if Col. Crookshank has any such document in his possession with my name attached to it as a witness, I declare the same to be a villainous Forgery, and I dare him to produce it. J. B. then advises that I should carefully examine the Registry Office, and that I will find the will proved and recorded. I beg leave to assure J. B. that I have already done so at the proper office, but no such will was there recorded.

Your correspondent, J. B., is apparently a very warm friend of the Gallant Colonel's; but I would advise him to beware lest he should serve him as he has served most of his warm friends, particularly one, an Hon. Legislative Councillor, in Montreal, whom he taught to dance to the tune of \$4000. If any one has a curiosity to know the particulars of this last affair, they need not have much difficulty.

I remain, Mr. Editor, Magna est veritas et prevalabit. Yours, very respectfully, H. C. YOUNG.

Thornhill, Aug. 30th, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH TRIBUNA.

DEAR SIR,—Your special correspondent in the defence of his report contained in your last issue, is not correct in asserting that we are at issue only on one material fact, for we are so on several, and I will limit my remarks to that one, in so far as it does the whole charge, and in its proof or disproof according to his showing, let the question stand or fall.

The material fact, according to your correspondent, "whether the Council did, or did not sanction the prosecution of certain persons at their meeting of July 6th. This, he will pardon me for saying is not his original charge, it was that the Council with all the evidence which was afterwards produced before the magistrate, (or at least, the leading features of the cases) was in possession of the Council" at the time they left these cases to be dealt with according to law, and when so dealt with, without any further evidence being added, on the petition of the several parties, remitted both their fines and costs. Upon this charge your correspondent and I joined issue, by my assertion of a direct negation, and upon this he was bound to prove his charges. I was not bound to prove my denial, it is perfectly illogical to assert that any one is bound to prove a negative.

Now, Sir, no one denies that the Council so far sanctioned the prosecution of these parties, as making no effort to avert their punishment extended, how could they do otherwise? Being in perfect ignorance of the several cases referred to (Keir's excepted), they knew of no extenuating circumstances. But your correspondent asserts, all the evidence afterwards produced before the magistrate was in possession of the Council, and how does he attempt to prove it, by appealing to his short hand notes? Really, such a mode of proof appears to me extraordinary. But let that pass. Let us see how far this marvellous authority upon which alone your correspondent attempts to prove the truth of his assertion, supports him therein. In Collis's case, the short hand notes testify according to your correspondent, that he "was summoned by two pathmasters, had removed from first to second beat and performed labour there." Now, had the short hand notes mentioned how, and from whom this information had been obtained, would I think, have been more to the purpose. It so happens that Collins and another were the only residents of Ward No. 3, whose names were returned by pathmasters, for non performance of statute labour, and in both cases, the Reeves, when reading over the list on July 6th, as he came to either of the names, asked me if I knew anything about them, my reply was, "not anything whatever," consequently they were left with the others to be proceeded against. Now, brief and unsatisfactory as your correspondent's short hand notes are in this case, had I known as much on July 6th, or had even any other member of the Council, the name of Collins would certainly have been withdrawn, at least for a time, for further information in the matter. I therefore, in this case, Mr. Editor, claim that your correspondent has failed to sustain his charge against the Council, which charge was "that with all the evidence which was afterwards produced before the magistrate," the Council authorized the prosecution of Collins, and then without any further evidence or information remitted both fine and costs. Has your correspondent proved this? or has he not? Every unprejudiced person must admit, he has utterly failed in this case to prove his charge.

Again, with respect to the second and third cases, being those of the school master Muir, and the carpenter whose name is on the Yorkville assessment roll, your correspondent's short hand notes which he asserted in his last letter, would "prove the correctness of his statements," are in these cases wholly silent. No further proof is attempted to be brought forward. I therefore, in these two cases, claim that your correspondent has failed to sustain his charge against the Council.

With respect to the fourth case, that of Keir's, all parties admit the full discussion of it on July 6th, and of its being left with the others for prosecution, and that on the 26th, on the petition of Keir, supported by the recommendation of nearly fifty highly respectable persons, (I wonder whether your correspondent was one of them) the Council recommended the suspension of the collection of the fine till the first of September, and if the fifteen days labour were performed by that time to the satisfaction of the pathmaster, to remit the collection of it altogether. Now, Sir, does the respect of the Council for the recommendation of nearly fifty influential and respectable persons, and with the admitted difficulties of the case also in view, by extending in the midst of harvest, Keir's time for one month, for performing his labour, justify the charges of "childish vacillation and infirmity of purpose," and the insults and admitted ridicule heaped on the Council by your correspondent.

I therefore claim as the verdict of an impartial public, that in cases, one, two and three, no proof has been adduced, that when these cases were left for prosecution, the Council was in full possession of all the evidence afterwards produced before the magistrate, or, even of the leading features of the cases. And in the fourth case, that of Keir's, that the Council, in yielding to the expression of public opinion, by extending for one month, the period for performing his statute labour, did not display the "childish vacillation and infirmity of purpose" asserted by your correspondent.

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SECRET ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG DESPERADOES ON RICHMOND HILL.

To the Editor of the British Tribuna.

Sir,—Perhaps you are not aware of the fact, that our village is infested with a secret band of young scoundrels, styling themselves the "members of the detective society." They are in the habit of way-laying persons at night, and threatening personal violence to many respectable and inoffensive persons residing in the neighbourhood. They have been seen with their faces blackened and otherwise disguised on a Sabbath evening a short time since in the neighbourhood, threatening persons and endeavouring to intimidate their neighbours. It is to be hoped that all right-thinking persons will at once assist in putting down the blackguard rowdism that brought a stain upon our neighbourhood a year or two ago, when a mid-night attack was made by a pack of similar blackguards on James Simpson.

W. D. Richmond Hill, Sept. 1st, 1858.

PROCEEDINGS OF SCARBORO' TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

Reported for the Tribune. SCARBORO', Aug. 30, 1858.

The Reeve took the chair at half-past eleven.

Minutes of last meeting (July 6) read and signed.

Petitions were presented from Trustees of school sections No. 3 and 7, praying the collection of \$200 for each section for school purposes. Granted.—Mover Norris, seconder, Helliwell.

From Messrs. R. Hamilton, J. Elliott, and R. Crawford, for \$20 to enable the widow of J. Shanks, blacksmith, to return home with her five children. Granted.

From John Malcom, (dated April 8, 1858), for \$120 to purchase a tent for the use of the Agricultural Society of the East Riding of York, as well as the different Township Societies comprised within said limits.

Moved by Mr. NORRIS, seconded by Mr. BROWN, that this Council, believing that many inconveniences will attend the joint ownership of any tent &c. for the Township Agricultural Societies of this Riding, cannot grant the prayer of the petition of John Malcom, at the same time this Council is willing to grant some pecuniary assistance for the hire of a tent.—Carried.

A most extraordinary and nebulous document was next read from a W. James Smith, dated as follows:—

GLOBE OFFICE, July 27, 1858.

To the Reeve of the Municipality of Scarboro'.

SIR,—Your Municipal Council contrary to use and wont of former years and Councils, having seen fit to exact payment of the Statute Labour Tax from the occupants of several farms in the Township of Scarboro', through which neither side-line, concession, or any other municipal road passes, and further refused to refund the same when demanded pro forma by an order from the Councilman for the ward, and by producing the tax-collector's receipt, the parties aggrieved have now no resource left but to give notice, that unless redress be granted within a reasonable period of time, a suit will be entered against your Municipality in the proper court, and at the expiry of the usual time after this, with the view of compelling you in the event of your not refunding the amount paid, and granting exemption pro tem to open the concession and side-lines ordained by law.

The tenant or proprietor in the present instance has expended more than the amount paid in making and repairing the road at present passing through his farm, as can be certified by any competent person appointed to arbitrate the matter. The present notice, as threatening suit in the event of non-performance of course arbiters, rather supercedes the usual formal requisition.

Yours, truly, JAMES SMITH, For the Plaintiff

(We recommend two things to Mr. James Smith: 1st. To learn the use of his own language. 2d. To learn a little Municipal Law.)