

Foreign News.

Arrival of the "Indian."

FATHER POINT, July 18. The Indian passed at 3 p.m. She left Liverpool at noon on the 6th. Private despatches from the French head quarters dated 3rd, says—This morning at 7 o'clock, the Emperor quitted Malta in order to cross the Mincio, and establish head quarters at Valeggio. We are only four leagues from Peschiera, the siege of which was begun two days ago by the Sardinians. Cannon are heard night and day in that direction. The Austrian advanced post is but a short distance from Villa Franca, which is occupied by the corps of Marshal Niel. It is much doubted whether the Austrian army will venture to accept battle in the condition of demoralization and stupor into which they have fallen since our last victory at Solferino.

FUERNE, July 4.

It is asserted that the French army, amounting to 10,000, have disembarked at Sussepiccolo. The bridge to Cherso had been destroyed.

MILAN, July 1.

The legation of Garibaldi and the division of Cialdini are maneuvering to close up the valley of Aude in order thus to render themselves master at Legodi-garde and isolate Verona from Tyrol.

BERNE, July 2.—A body of Chasseurs des Alps of 5,000 strong arrived at Fuenne, under the command, it is said, of Garibaldi himself.

VALEGGIO, July 4.—The French army, which was increased by Prince Napoleon's corps, will operate against Herma, whilst part of the Sardinian army begins the siege of Peschiera.

The Emperor having sent back the wounded officers without exchange, and having requested the exchange of prisoners, an Austrian has arrived with the announcement that the Emperor of Austria will also send back, without exchange, the wounded prisoners,—and that His Majesty is equally desirous for the exchange of other prisoners.

TRIN, July 4.—The Sardinian army has more closely invested the exterior fortifications of Peschiera situated on the right banks of the Mincio.

The French army crossed the river on the 30th to invest Peschiera also on the left bank.

BERNE, July 5.—The Austrians have withdrawn from Borneo.

The Piedmontese are advancing towards Stelvio Pass.

Additional details of the battle of Solferino are published. The London Times correspondence from the Austrian army, estimates the Austrian loss at from 12,000 to 15,000 killed and wounded; 20 Generals killed, but several wounded; several Colonels, and a number of other officers, were killed and wounded.

The Sardinian loss was 40 officers killed, and 167 wounded; 642 men killed, 3,400 wounded, and 1,250 missing.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: "It is believed that if the Emperor Francis Joseph had not been present at the battle of Solferino, the result would have been different."

A report is current at Castiglione that the Austrians had retired into Verona.

Disturbances had taken place at Messina.

There were complaints of the scarcity of provisions in villages occupied by the allies.

At Frankfurt, on the 2nd instant, in the Federal Diet the proposal of Prussia to place a corps of observation of the Upper Rhine was almost unanimously agreed to.

A Circular-despatch has been issued by the French Government to the foreign Courts, making known the opinion of the French Government as to the policy and attitude of Germany.

The despatch fully endorses the Circular sent by the Prussian Cabinet to its agents in Germany declaring it as the opinion of Russia, that the Confederation has not only no grounds for interference in the present war, but Germany, by entering into the conflict would depart from her treaties, and this opinion the French despatch declares to be true and just.

New Prussian military measures have not inspired the French government with uneasiness, as France cannot disagree with the views stated by Prussia for taking such steps.

Kossuth having arrived on the 22nd of June at Genoa, proceeded the following day to Turin. At every station on the road crowds of Italians assembled to cheer him. After two long interviews with Cavour at Turin, Kossuth in company with a confidential friend, a Sardinian Minister, set out for Parma, the head quarters, to meet Prince Napoleon.

The same scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed at Piacenza, his carriage was drawn by people at Parma. He had an interview with Prince Napoleon on the 25th.

M. Kossuth set out for the head quarters of the Emperor Napoleon, provided with letters from Cavour and Prince Napoleon to the Emperor.

In the House of Commons on the 4th instant Mr. Griffiths inquired whether the British Consul at Rio Janeiro had exercised his authority to prevent a certain contract for the sale of Slaves in Brazil by a British minister from being carried out into effect.

Lord John Russell said the Company had been informed that they would be liable to penalties if slaves were sold.

Lord Lyndhurst strongly advocated vigorous measures of defence, both on sea and land. He regarded the assertion that France had no wish to invade England as deserving of consideration.

England ought to live in perfect independence of French forbearance, relying alone on the vigor of the people.

The London Advertiser gave currency to a rumor that Mr. Cobden was likely to be offered the Governor Generalship of Canada.

The French organs currently report that the Emperor intends returning to Paris about the middle of July.

Another division of the army of Lyons is under orders for Italy.

This year's vintage is expected to be of superior quality, but not abundant.

The Corps d'Armee of Pelissier to observe the frontier of the Rhine, and to be completed and established in the cantonnements by the 13th July, consists of 160,000 infantry; 12,000 cavalry, and 400 cannon.

The Times Vienna correspondent says, that something unusual is going on between France, Russia and Turkey, and would not be surprised if Turkey should turn against Austria.

RUSSIA.

Four Russian corps d'armee are already placed on war footing, and all the officers on limits of leave have been ordered to join their regiments. Several recruits shortly expected.

The Cochon-China Monteur of the 6th has the following:—SARGON, April 22.—We have attacked the army of Annam, 10,000 strong, before defeating the enemy. We took a fort mounting nineteen cannon and several guns. The loss of the enemy was 500 killed. Our loss was 14 killed and 30 wounded.

The steamer Alma, while conveying the Calcutta mails, foundered near Harish Island, Red Sea. Mails and passengers saved. It is expected that the vessel will be got off.

INDIA.

The disaffection among the European troops was subsiding, but the men were not satisfied.

A force of rebels under Nena and other leaders, were defeated and dispersed at Jadwah Pass.

PRUSSIA.

By the end of next week the Prussian army will be in full march. The Guards will be stationed so as to be ready to march, at a moment's notice, either to the Rhine or Silesia.

On the lower and middle Rhine 140,000 Prussians will be stationed; 80,000 at Dusseldorf; 40,000 at Cologne, and 20,000 at Coblenz: this latter force she proposes to support by the 9th and 10th corps of the Federal army.

When these preparations are complete Prussia will probably make her proposition to France, and should she do so they will most unquestionably be refused and then Prussia will be compelled to support her diplomacy by bayonets, or to eat her lack.

The Advertiser's Paris correspondent says—King Leopold is desirous of proving to the diplomacy of Europe that Venetia must be a separate and independent state. The creation of Venice into a separate kingdom he deems desirable.

The Times correspondent says of the Prince of Prussia, that although he has never given proof of strategical ability he is not the less impressed with the idea so prevalent among crowned heads of being a great Captain, and his utmost ambition is to command as Generalissimo the army of the German confederation.

Between June 12th and 24th, as many as 9,450 tons of coal had been landed at Malta, by 24 vessels.

DESTRUCTION OF AN AUSTRIAN STEAM-BOAT AND 200 MEN.—The following is an extract from a letter of the Daily News correspondent, dated June 21.—"The day before yesterday one of the Austrian steamboats which ran on the Lake of Garda had started from the opposite side with the object of reconnoitering Garibaldi's forces at Sale. As after the action of Virie it was thought prudent to strengthen the Cacciatori della Alpi, a Piedmontese battery was sent there with two battalions of Fanti's division. They had just arrived when the Francis Joseph steamboat was ordered to steer to the Brescian side of the Garda. She therefore steamed in that direction; but at the moment she was entering the harbour of Sale the Piedmontese battery opened its fire upon her. Our guns had been so well directed that two of their round shot soon destroyed her elegant stern. Of course this was the signal for a hasty retreat, but as she was about to turn her helm, a well directed grenade fell on the middle of her deck. Two seconds afterwards a tremendous explosion was heard; the grenade had made its way into the magazine, and in less than five minutes the Francis Joseph was in flames. A distress signal was hoisted, but before the Benedek could be sent from Peschiera to help her crew she sank in the midst of the Lake. Not one of the 200 men she had on board was saved; all of them perished, either burned to death by the flames, or drowned in the waters of the classic Benacus."

On Thursday, an assembly of the members of the four Inns of Court was held at Lincoln's Inn, to consider the propriety of forming a rifle corps. About 300 members attended, including Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, Sir Richard Bethell, M. P., the Attorney-General, and many other distinguished lawyers. It was resolved that it is expedient that a rifle corps should be formed by the members of the Inns of Court.

The report of the Decimal Coinage Commissioners has been issued. In the opinion of the Commissioners, it is better to put up with the inconveniences of established habits with regard to the coinage, than to attempt to remedy the evil by any partial introduction of a new principal.

The weights and measures remaining at their present standard have also a connexion, in the opinion of the Commissioners, with the customary use of our coinage.—Times.

NOTICE.

HAVING, on the 19th instant, disposed of my interest in the "York Herald," to ALEXANDER SCOTT. All parties indebted to the concern are requested to pay their accounts to him or his order. M. McLEOD. Richmond Hill, May 26, 1859.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JULY 22, '59.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As will be seen, the charge on Newspapers is to be 64 cents per quarter, paid in advance. We have, however, made arrangements by which our subscribers at the following post-offices will get their papers regularly, free of charge, by calling at the undermentioned places:—

Thorahill—Edward Crown's, Friday. Maple—J. P. Rupert's, Friday. Aurora—Dr. C. Lloyd's, Saturday.

Oak Ridges—R. Rutledge, blacksmith, opposite the Post-office, Saturday.

M. Teely, Postmaster, Richmond Hill, has kindly made arrangements, so that our paper may be obtained at his store as formerly.

To those subscribers who live at other Post-offices, we guarantee to deduct the amount of postage from their subscription,—that is, we intend to pay them back the money they pay as postage on our paper, and shall still continue the subscription at the same terms. We doubt not that all will see the advantage we thus hold out to them. To one and all of our subscribers—except those who get their papers at the above named places—we make this liberal offer, when you pay your subscription we will then allow you for the postage.

MAPLE.

To all our subscribers who receive their papers at Maple Post-office, we have to announce that we could not carry out our arrangements to have them delivered at J. P. Rupert's free of postage; so that from this date you will have to get them from the post-office, and then when you pay us your subscription we will allow you the postage, as seen above.

OUR POLITICS.

Our intelligent Yeomen have ere this commenced to reap what had previously been sown; and throughout the Province all is anxiety and bustle. Fields of golden grain have to be reaped, and housed as speedily as possible, in order to be safe from the influence of the changeable weather. Our farmers have little or no inclination to spout politics, or to read them either at present; still, it may be well, in spite of busy times, to give a passing glance at what is going on around us, so that we may be prepared when the time for action arrives, "to play the man." The question that seems to be now on the tapis is, ought the Union that now subsists between Upper and Lower Canada to be continued or dissolved? If we are to believe all that the "Two-day's-Premier" says, why then war to the knife with Lower Canada; but as we do not chose to pin our political faith to that gentleman's sleeve, we may as well state at once, that we think he has failed to make out a case. True, he has proved what everybody admits, namely, that the Union is not free from evil. But where under Heaven will be discovered unmixed good, or benefits that do not carry with them an alloy. Therefore the mere pointing out of abuses is not sufficient cause of itself to demand that we two who heretofore have been one shall be divorced. In order to arrive at a just conclusion on this subject, we have but to ask, what are the evils resulting from the union? And are these evils of such a nature as to demand a dissolution? It is impossible to enumerate all the evils as given by the Clear Grit press. Many of them have been proved mere's nests; but there is one evil which we grant does exist, namely—a vast amount of ill-will between the two provinces. And pray who has caused this ill-will? Who, but he who up to a very recent period was supposed to be the champion of Protestantism. Did he not on every occasion sow the seeds of discord, inflaming the passions of many against all that Lower Canada esteems "dearer than life?" Was not he the calumniator of her most eminent men? Did he not constantly revile her religion as "the whore of Babylon?" Did not George Brown's name stink in the nostrils of every Catholic? and has not his conduct recently shown that he is as unprincipled as he is violent? What wonder, then, that the union has not worked as

harmoniously as one could have wished. We have blamed Lower Canada for not granting us many things to which we were entitled. Why, the fact is, we made her suspicious of our integrity, by allowing an unprincipled firebrand to scatter broadcast the seeds of deadly enmity towards her whom we have taken in our embrace. Nor is this all. The evil has not been confined to George and his compeers. As Independent journalists, we are bound to declare that if one set of men have reviled and abused her, the others have shown too much of a mean truckling spirit; for often to keep themselves in office, they have used the very hatred of Lower Canadians to George Brown, as a pretext to extort votes from the Lower Province injurious to the interests of the Upper Province; for even during the last session we find that measures prejudicial to the interests of Upper Canada have been carried solely by votes of the Lower Canadian members. Indeed this is one cause of the present outcry in certain quarters against Lower Canada. Lower Canada say they, carry all their measures, but will not allow us to carry one that we esteem we need. Another charge is, that Lower Canada takes to herself monies that she has no right to, or in other words, that we pay the taxes, and the Lower Province reaps the profit.

There possibly may be more truth than poetry in these charges. But how comes it to be so. Lower Canada could never injure us, were we but true to ourselves. But if we have politicians and traitors to govern us, and an unprincipled opposition to harass us, the shame is ours if we are overreached in a bargain. Lower Canada members by being united offer a firm phalanx against opposition, and can carry the day in a division, while we lose ground. But what does this show? Why, at least a very disgraceful state of things amongst ourselves. It shows that men of principle and honour are scarce with us. It shows that whilst we are railing at Lower Canadians for their want of conscience, our own principles are at low water mark; or as a Wall street banker would say, "below par."

(To be continued in our next.)

MARKHAM COUNCIL.

The above Council met at Mr. Size's Hotel, Unionville, on Saturday the 16th inst. The members were all present. The Reeve presided. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. FENWICK presented a petition from Mr. J. Sanderson and others, praying to be annexed to School Section No. 16.

On motion of Mr. MARSH, Mr. Jones was heard before the Council, relative to the breaking up of School Section No. 7, Markham and Whitechurch. Other parties were also heard before the Council on this subject. After giving all a patent hearing, the Council decided as follows.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that Union School Section No. 7, of the Township of Markham and Whitechurch, be broken up, and that that portion of said section belonging to the township of Markham, be connected with School Section No. 17 of this Municipality, and that a By-law for that purpose be introduced at the next meeting of this Council.—Yeas—Messrs. Marsh, Button, and Bowman. Nays—Mr. Fenwick. The motion was carried.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that it be the duty of the Clerk to notify the Reeve and the Local Superintendent of Common Schools of Whitechurch, and the Trustees of Union School Section No. 7, Whitechurch and Markham, and the people interested in said section, of the intention of this Council to break up said Union section.—Carried.

The REEVE presented a petition from Mr. Eakin, praying to have the road allowance opened in front of lot No. 12, in the front of the 6th concession.

Moved by Mr. FENWICK, seconded by Mr. MARSH, that the Clerk do notify the parties in possession of the road allowance, in front of lot No. 12, in the 6th concession, requesting them to remove all fences or other obstructions therefrom by the first day of November next.—Carried.

The REEVE presented an account from R. Marr, amounting to \$22.50 cents, expenses for various trips to Toronto, in connection with the suit about School Section No. 16. The above account was ordered to be laid over, with the understanding that no action was to be taken to enforce R. Marr's bonds, as ordered at last meeting.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that the County Attorney do, as early as possible, cause judgment to be enforced against Jeremiah Sherdon for retaining a nuisance in the road al-

lowance between lots No. 10 and 11, in the 5th concession of Markham. Yeas—Messrs. Button, Marsh, and Bowman. Nays—Mr. Fenwick. The motion was carried.

Moved by Mr. BOWMAN, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that the By-law to establish School Section No. 16 be not read a second time this day, but that the said By-law be laid on the table for the present. Yeas—Messrs. Bowman and Button. Nays—Messrs. Marsh and Fenwick. Carried by the casting vote of the Reeve.

The REEVE presented a petition from J. Haacke and Alex. Lee, praying to have the tax levied for 1859.

Moved by Mr. BOWMAN, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that the petition from the Trustees of School Section No. 10 be laid on the table. Carried.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that the Treasurer do pay Mr. Reesor, Editor and Proprietor of the Markham Economist, the sum of \$34 for advertising the By-law to establish the School Sections and Union School Sections of this Township.—Carried.

The account from Mr. A. Scott, proprietor of the York Herald, was laid over till next meeting.

The Council then adjourned until the last Saturday in August.

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1859.

Before R. MARSH, Esq., J. P.

H. LEMON, of the Thornhill Hotel, was brought up on a charge preferred against him by Dr. Langstaff of selling liquor after 7 P.M., on Saturday the 16th inst., contrary to the law passed last session.

Mr. ROBERTS, on being called upon, swore that he put his horse in the stable of that hotel on Saturday night last, and had a glass of beer with some whiskey in it after dark; saw also after staying there a bit, some wrestling, and near midnight there was a fight. The hotel was closed before the fight commenced.

Dr. LANGSTAFF stated that at 11 A.M. on Sunday one of the party came to him to have his wounds dressed. There were thirteen wounds on his head, besides bruises.

Mr. MARSH stated, that as Mr. Roberts had put his horse in the stable, he came under the denomination of traveller, which Dr. Langstaff disputed. Mr. Lemon stated that Mr. Stiver, the Inspector of Taverns, promised to let him know if the law was to be enforced, but he had received no notice thereof. The case finally was settled by Mr. Lemon offering to pay the costs.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

On Monday last we were visited by a severe storm. The lightning was vivid, and the rain fell in torrents. There was not much damage done round about here, but we regret to announce that a girl named Rann Dailey, residing on the 4th concession of King, was struck by lightning whilst sitting in the school-house, and instantly expired. Another girl, the daughter of Mr. Tindall Web, was also struck by the electric fluid, and was senseless for the space of fifteen minutes. The school-house itself was not in any way injured. Dr. Pyne, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts above stated.

SUICIDE.

We regret to learn that on the morning of Wednesday, the 20th inst., W. B. Crew, Auctioneer, &c. of Toronto, shot himself in his own house. The causes that led him to commit such a rash act are at present unknown. The above gentleman was well known and respected in Richmond Hill, where he formerly kept an excellent hotel, and also carried on business as a brewer, &c.

HARVEST.

The wheat harvest has commenced throughout the townships of Markham, Vaughan, Scarborough, Whitechurch and King, and take it all in all, should kind Providence bless us with favourable weather for the ingathering of the fruits of the earth, we have every reason to expect an abundant harvest.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must beg all those who send us letters by post, to prepay them, as if not we shall not take them in, as we cannot afford to pay 7 cents for letters. So we hope that every one in future will prepay the postage.

The next Division Court will be held at Elgie's Hotel, Richmond Hill, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 30th inst., and at Markham village on the same day at 8

Correspondence.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Communication of a purely personal character, and having no bearing on the general interests of the community, will be published in this paper. Communications, however, on all interesting subjects will be thankfully received and willingly inserted. To insure attention, Correspondents must send their names and write in a legible hand. Let each communication be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents through our columns.

CEMETERY.

LETTER NO 1.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or may concern—send greeting. On a stranger visiting Richmond Hill, and strolling into the burial-ground, so beautiful but ill-arranged, situated in the centre of the village, what will be his charitable but true conclusion—that the present occupiers of the village and neighbourhood can have no pleasing relaxation from their arduous employments; nay, that their minds have become insipid, and sunk into a comfortless vacuity as respects the hallowed, long home and sacred ashes of their forefathers, relations, and neighbours. Out of sight, out of mind, surely is not their motto.—The sacred ground, the last resting place of our predecessors, surely demands common respect and propriety; any inattention to the contrary must be reproved as disgraceful violations of those laws of conduct which propriety teaches every rational being to approve and admire.

I repeat, on entering upon the square spot of sacred ground, the most careless observer must be grieved to see the heedless state of monumental things—pickets, some whole, some broken, some erect, some reeling, and nearly destroyed—head-boards in a similar state of confusion—marble headstones in great variety and profusion, neat and well executed with one table-tomb recently rebuilt. The graves are evidently dug indiscriminately care, order or system, being to all appearance carefully avoided, striking the imagination as a promiscuous collection of deformed ant-hills; a few of them tolerably sodded over, another portion had had that duty as a last tribute of respect lately bestowed upon them; but still later has been rudely trodden, and tossed, topsy turvy to the four winds. Such were the state of the emblems of mortality on my short inspection of the cemetery.—Such neglect and disorder was to me inexplicable, until I espied cattle roaming among the sacred relics—a shame and insult to the living.

I ask, are not fees demanded for interments sufficient to keep up a good fence? Are the swathy-covered canopy of departed friends to be further thinned? Are the arched hillocks to be considered idle works?—to be tossed and trodden down by cattle—rich and costly monuments to be treated as material for Macadam's ways, and pickets as food for the stove by those who ought to be patterns of village decorum in all things?—Surely there is no defect of intellectual, moral or religious energy, either from indolence or indifference amongst us to prevent attention, being awakened and called forth into action—necessary mental powers to remedy the disgraceful, wicked and sacrilegious facts alluded to in charity, and not as an annihilation of every religious principle.

Yours truly, BREVIS VITA.

Shingle Cottage, July 19, 1859.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—This week an extensive robbery was committed at Mr. McMullen's tavern, corner of Caroline and King streets. The man by whom the robbery is supposed to have been committed boarded there for a week past. He was employed in Good's foundry. On Tuesday evening about nine o'clock he left the house, stating that he was going to take a walk on the esplanade. The house was kept open till eleven o'clock, when the man not having returned, the doors were locked. Yesterday morning some goods having been left at the house, Mr. McMullen went up to his room for the purpose of obtaining the amount of money necessary to pay for them. On opening the place in which it had been deposited, he found there was not a single cent there, although there should have been \$300 in gold, \$19 in silver, and \$7 in bills.—Besides the money there was a silver watch missing.—Suspicion at once attached to the missing man, and information of the occurrence was given to the police. From inquiries made, there is reason to believe that the man has gone to Montreal. A telegraphic despatch was accordingly sent to the police of that city to look out for the fellow, and should they find him, to arrest him. His surname is unknown here: as he was but a short time in Good's, and went there by the name of Nicholas. He was blind of an eye, and in height about five feet and a half.—Tender. 24c

THE FLY.

A correspondent of the London Prototype supplies the following:—

"For the benefit of the farmers, and the people of Canada generally, I beg to give the following information, which have the goodness to insert in your valuable paper.

"I have now been a farmer in Canada for the last twenty-eight years, and although every year during that period I have grown more or less fall or spring wheat, not any of my crops have been injured by the weevil. I have always made it an invariable rule to steep my seed wheat the evening previous to sowing it, in a large tub or barrel of water, in which I would dissolve one ounce of vitriol to each bushel of wheat. The morning of sowing the seed, I have, after pouring the liquid off, always taken the grain out of the tub or barrel, and mixed a sufficient quantity of good, dry powdered lime with the grain, until the grain would be about dry, and fit for sowing. I know, to my certain knowledge, that in Great Britain, and also in this country where the practice has been carried out, that the wheat crops never have been in the slightest degree affected by midge, weevil, grub or any other destructive insect or worm whatever. For the past two years, and this year, when such a large quantity of wheat has been destroyed in this Province by the ravages of the weevil, my crops and the crops of my neighbours have altogether escaped; first, because we have adopted the plan of steeping the seed wheat, as I have already described.

I may mention that the farmers in England and Scotland never think of sowing wheat unless it is steeped, somewhat after the manner I have mentioned, and it is well known that the weevil is a perfect stranger to British soil.

I strongly trust that the farmers of Canada will learn, ere it is too late, and that at next seed time they will adopt the plan referred to. They will find it as I and many others have done, a sure preventive, and, if generally adopted, I am quite certain that it would save thousands of pounds for the country.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM WEIR.

Township of Nissouri, } 15th July, 1859. }

THE CROPS.—We learn from Thomas H. McKenzie, Esq., Mayor of Dundas, that he has communicated with reliable parties residing in the following townships in reference to the state of the crops:—Nelson, East and West Flamborough, Beverly, Puslinch, Guelph, Eramosa, Garafraxa, Nassagawaga, Nichol, Woolwich, Durlan, Arthur, Wellesley, Peel, Mornington, Grey, Ellice, Downey, Tuckersmith, North and South Easthope, Blanchard, Blenheim, North and South Dumfries, Wilmot, Waterloo, Ancaster, Glanford, Barton, Onondago, Seneca, Burford, Brantford, Dorchester, Dereham, Norwich, Bayham, Wainwright, Malahide, Southwold, London, Westminster, Carleton Place, Lobo, Williams, Yarmouth, Oxford and Townsend. All, without exception, express a belief that the coming harvest will be an abundant one—although in some places the frost did some injury as well as the weevil. The spring crops, such as Oats, Barley, Rye, Peas, Spring Wheat, &c., never promised better than they do this year in all the above townships. Hay is, however, reported to be a very poor crop. As the above townships comprise a large section of country, and as our information may be fully relied upon, we have reason to expect to see ere long a renewal of the "good times," we have all been sighing for.—Dundas Banner.

The Quebec correspondent of the Morning Post writes:—In Lord Bury, whose contest for Norwich seems to have been a severe one, these provinces have hitherto found an earnest, able, and willing friend; we are therefore pleased to hear that he retains his place in Parliament, and hope that his lordship will continue to identify himself with British North American interests with a view to one day assuming the office of Colonial Minister, for which post he will soon possess the requisite qualifications.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT ERZEROU.—Erzerou was well-nigh destroyed by an earthquake on the 2nd ult. At half-past ten a.m., without any warning, and while people were engaged in their ordinary pursuits, a shock was felt which, in the space of fifteen seconds, destroyed almost every building of importance in the town; mosques, churches, bazaars, prisons, khans, and bazars are either heaps of ruins, or in such a state as to make it dangerous to approach them. After the first great commotion, nothing serious occurred up to three o'clock p.m. of the following day, when the courier left; but there had been a continuation of those vibrations, which every one who has lived in countries subject to volcanic action, have experienced in a greater or less degree.—Every living creature had left the town, the inhabitants who escaped being encamped on the plain of Cavate. The loss of life is variously estimated, the most extravagant statements prevailing; but there is good reason to believe that 600 or 700 people perished. The English, French, and Austrian Consulates have been either destroyed or rendered unfit for occupation.