

Foreign News.

BONAPARTE'S DISARMAMENT.

The only true judgment that we can pass upon the ruler of France, must be arrived at by a comparison of his professions with his facts. When he was first elected chief magistrate of the republic, he swore before God and man that he held that individual his personal enemy who should conspire to overthrow the new constitution of the country. The result of this profession has been the coup d'etat. When, by means of this deed of treachery, he had attained irresponsible power, he at once endeavored to pacify, by fair speaking, the apprehensions that sprang up both at home and abroad. To those in France who feared the revival of the cruellest Napoleonic despotism, he promised that the imperial edicts should soon be crowned with liberty. Nearly nine years have elapsed—and Cayenne, the *reign of advertisements*, and the system of espionage, are still the sole means of his Government. To those abroad who apprehended the commencement of a new era of Napoleonic wars, he boldly declared that 'the Empire is peace'—a declaration applauded at the time industrial classes of France. The world knows to-day, by the sad spectacle of fields of blood and agony, how the latter programme was fulfilled. Now again a manifesto is put forth by the hero of a hundred falsehoods—a manifesto promising a reduction 'as soon as possible' of the French forces by land and sea, so as to bring them down to a peace footing. He invites thereby to give to England a proof of his sincerity and peaceful sentiments. What amount of belief this manifesto deserves may be judged by a reference to certain acts of 'sincerity' and 'peaceful sentiment' which immediately preceded the recent war against Austria. It is known that after the peace of Paris, Louis Napoleon sought especially to win the confidence of the Court of Vienna. He entered with it into several special conventions—for instance, one in which the integrity of Turkey was once more guaranteed. He also gave a pledge—guaranteeing to Austria his Italian dominions. In this way he gained the full confidence of the Hapsburgs, probably elicited from him some secrets which were afterwards duly communicated to St. Petersburg—and, by so acting, lulled to sleep all suspicion of any design of his in the direction of Italy. Yet, all at once, on a New Year's morning, he breaks forth in words of menace to the Austrian ambassador; and then we see Southern Europe in a blaze of war! But to judge the case more fully, we must recollect another recent occurrence, also referring to the Austrian war, and bearing upon this same question of 'disarmament' and 'reduction to a peace footing.' It will be remembered that when a congress was in the *topos* some months ago, it was proposed that, previous to the meeting of diplomatists, all the Powers more especially engaged in the quarrel about Italy should disarm. The ruler of France, when this proposal was made to him, answered, with his wonted magnanimity, that he could not disarm, because he never had armed, nor intended to arm. Yet this unarmed man, a few days afterwards, contrived to get some 200,000 men safely deposited on the soil of Italy, partly by sea, and to wrest one of the greatest military monarchies of the Continent.—*Morning Advertiser.*

ROMISH INTOLERANCE AND AUSTRIAN BIGOTRY.—(Morning Post)

It is not only for Hungary, and unfortunately for the peace and prosperity of Austria, the Emperor Francis Joseph signed a concordat with Rome on the 5th of November, 1855; and by this treaty the monarch revived, not only in his own dominions, but all through the south of Germany, that passion not merely for supremacy but for domination and complete mastery which has in every era of its history distinguished the Romish church. The concordat signed four years ago more resembles in its provisions what one would have expected to have been concluded by an emperor and a pope in 1077 than in 1855. By it a young military monarch, in the flower of his age, surrenders to a pontiff, who is certainly not a Gregory, all the most precious rights pertaining to a monarch, and contents to be the vassal of Bonaparte rather than an independent sovereign. No doubt the majority of the inhabitants of Hungary are Roman Catholics, and no one in Hungary or out of it objects to the preponderance of the Romish clergy, or wishes to interfere with their immense endowments or influence. But when this episcopal and presbytery influence, in addition to the large powers conferred on the clergy by the concordat, are exercised as a means of oppression and tyranny against all other religions, it is not wonderful that Lutherans, Calvinists, Evangelicalists, Schismatics, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, loudly complain and protest against the system. The recent census of Hungary represents the Roman Catholics in round numbers at 4,300,000; the Helvetic confession at 1,416,000; the Augsburg confession at 725,000; the non-united Greeks at 400,000; and the Jews at 334,000. From this statement it would appear that the various dissidents, when added together, are within about a million of the majority. Yet these 3,000,000 of men, numbering amongst them some of the most intelligent and laborious of the population, are practically at the mercy of the Romish hierarchy and priests. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Gran and Primate of Hungary, may hold it with a rod of iron over these unhappy dissidents who are not of his flock. They may not quarrel with their Romanists—the may not consort with them when living, or be buried in the same cemeteries when dead. The Lutheran, Calvinist, or evangelical clergy, or the schismatic Greeks, are not allowed to chant the burial service over the remains of their dead. A word of comment of this intolerance of the Romish clergy would be needless. The system

inaugurated by the concordat of 1855, is clear, cannot much longer subsist. The gorge of civilized Europe rises against it, and protests, in 1859, against a revival of sacerdotal bigotry worthy only of the tenth and eleventh centuries.

REMARKABLE CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE IN ENGLAND.

The English papers contain a report of the recent trial of a young man named John Isaac Jones, an attorney's clerk for the widow murder of Harriet Baker, at Lebury, on the 17th of May, 1859. He is deceased, an elderly woman, had the care of the premises of the employer of the accused at night, and was found on the morning of the 18th of May, dead upon the floor of her room, having apparently been strangled to death with a rope placed about her neck. Her clothes were considerably torn, and from appearances it was the design of the murderer to burn both body and building, in order to conceal his crime. The office was roused of considerable money. The evidence collected against the accused was a most remarkable, though wholly of a circumstantial character.

It was evident in the first place that the building was not forcibly entered, and the supposition, therefore, was, that she had been murdered by some one who had obtained access to the house in a friendly way. The woman, when last seen, was mending a pair of pantaloons belonging to the prisoner. At that time there was nothing upon the table of deceased, but the next morning there were glasses there one of which contained gin and water. The prisoner had recently bought some gin and was seen at ten o'clock of the previous night going towards the office. The next morning the accused got up unusually early and went out. Near the spot where he was seen was found a parcel of six shillings, among which was a sixpence identified as having been stolen from the office on the night of the murder. In the prisoner's box there was found a blade, such as might have caused the blow which was on the forehead of the deceased.

There were other suspicious circumstances, such as the prisoner being 'hard up' for money before the murder, while at the time of his arrest about \$60 was found upon him, for the possession of which he could not account. Postage stamps were also stolen, and sixty-four were found in his possession. On the 28th June some ashes were found in the prisoner's fire place which proved to be the ashes of Bank of England notes; and, as two notes were issued from Mr. Maschell's office, it was suggested that these were the two stolen notes, which the prisoner had destroyed. Part of the word 'bearer' was still visible on the ash. It also appeared, that when he bought the gin it was put in a green bottle, which he promised to return. It was proved, however, that in order to do this after the murder, he exchanged a white bottle for a green one, and washed it with gin. In an envelope in his possession there were found some blue stamps which cost 2d. It appeared that every stamp was marked with letters, and those found on the prisoner were shown by the letters not to be duplicates with those which remained, and therefore they might have formed part of the same sheet of stamps. There was another peculiarity, which seemed to show that they belonged to the same parcel.

Notwithstanding all this cumulative evidence, the jury, after a consultation of about three hours, acquitted the accused who seemed a good deal astonished at the result of the trial, though he loudly declared his innocence of the murder.

ARRIVAL OF THE "INDIAN."

FATHER POINT, August 28, 1859.

The steamship *Indian* from Liverpool on the 7th instant, arrived off this point at eleven o'clock this morning.

At Zurich, on the 13th instant, a conference of Austrian and French plenipotentiaries took place and lasted two hours. On the 15th there was a *Tu Deum* in honor of the late Napoleon. All the plenipotentiaries and members of the Federal Council were present. The French Ambassador, M. de Turget, sat on the right, and the Austrian Minister on the left of the President, M. Stampeff.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* asserts that the Conference had come to a dead lock.

The ministerial journal of Vienna insists in very strong terms on the stipulations of the treaty of Villafraia being carried out at Paris. The Emperor Napoleon exhibited symptoms of annoyance at the conduct of the Court of Vienna, and recent articles in the French journals in praise of Koschitz and Garibaldi are attributed to this feeling.

On the 15th and 16th inst. the plenipotentiaries held no formal sitting, but were engaged at festivities.

FRANCE.

The Paris fete has commenced, and the entering of the troops headed by Napoleon was very successful. The Emperor had granted a full amnesty to all political offenders. The grand military spectacles at the theatres, which was prohibited out of consideration to the Austrian Minister, had been permitted to reappear.

ITALY.

The reported Red Republican movement in Parma had been contradicted.

ARRIVAL OF THE JASON.

St. John's Newfoundland, Aug. 30.—The steamer *Jason* from Galway, on the 20th August, passed this point this morning en route for New York, where she will be about due on Saturday evening next.

The *Jason* brings Liverpool dates by telegraph, of the 20th instant, two days later than those by the steamship *City of Washington*. The political advices are not of special importance.

From Paris we are told that the general amnesty recently announced by the

Emperor, although had created much surprise, nevertheless it gave great satisfaction to all classes. Louis Blanc flatly refuses to place himself under French jurisdiction.

In addition to the civil pardons numerous military sentences had also been commuted.

Advices from Italy state that the National Assembly of Turin had formally declared that the dynasty of Hapsburg-Lorraine could not be recalled. The National Assembly of Modena are also taking strong grounds on behalf of National Liberty.

M. Fould had accepted the dictatorship of Parma.

Cardinal Antonelli had resigned the presidency of the Council of Rome, but retains the secretaryship of State.

Advices from Berlin state that the King of Prussia had called, somewhat, and his physicians expected he would linger for some time longer.

The work on the extensive fortifications of Koenigsberg, which was suspended suddenly on the announcement of peace at Villa Franca, has been resumed with great vigor.

The Zurich Conference was doing nothing apparently.

We hear nothing further of the builders' demonstration in London.

Mr. Coiden's constituents at Rochelle had honored him with a grand demonstration.

The *Great Eastern* was to leave the Thames on the 3d September, for Portland in Dorsetshire, and from there would proceed on a trial trip, and return in season to take her departure for Holyhead for America on the 10th, as already announced.

Calcutta advices of July 16, by overland mail, had been received in London. They contain the announcement that the King of Oude, who was seized during the Indian revolt and been retained in captivity ever since, had been finally released by the Indian government.

Increased duties on stamps had been proposed in the Calcutta Council.

5000 of the local European troops in India had accepted to the discharge offered them by Government.

VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday, noon, Aug. 20.—Advices from Paris state that the Austrian plenipotentiary to the peace conference had announced at a recent Zurich banquet that he had strong faith in the final success of the conference.

There are rumours from Paris, of doubtful authority, however, that General Combernet and Niel had not been confirmed as senators.

The Paris *Bourse* on Friday was firm

NOTICE.

HAVING, on the 15th instant, disposed of my interest in the "York Herald," I ALEXANDER SCOTT. All parties in debt to the concern are requested to pay their accounts to him or his side.

M. McLEOD.

Richmond Hill, May 26, 1859.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, SEPT. 2, 1859

BUSINESS NOTICE.—Parties writing to this Office will please bear in mind that they are wasting their time, paper and ink, unless they prepay their letters. All letters addressed to this Office must be post-paid.

BISHOPS AND POLITICS.

Who has not read with thrilling interest the debates, speeches and lectures that were given during the rainy period of the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act in Great Britain. Of that act we approved, as we hold that man's religion is an affair between himself and his Maker; and never should suffer civil disabilities on account of religious belief; but if we remember rightly, the opponents of Catholic Emancipation gave as their most powerful argument the following: "That a Roman Catholic was body and soul devoted to the Papacy, and as such could never be a loyal subject; that his allegiance to the Pope was more sacred than his oath to his Queen—that Popery!! was something more than a religious system; in fine, that a Papist's religion and politics all merged in one grand idea, '*Mine Power to the Pope!*' that this was the beginning and the end of his religion and politics. We must say, that till very recently we thought the charge was unfounded, or at least exaggerated. We classed it nearly in the same catalogue as '*The Abduction Case!*' and although we always knew Popery to be the opponent of civil and religious liberty, yet we must confess that we did not think that it would dare thus to show its teeth whilst living under a Government that generously removed from it every clog, and gave to its adherents the liberty, not only to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, but also gave them their rights as men and as citizens. Here now was a grand opportunity to show to the world that the charges hurled against their religion were false and slanderous. Here was a splendid chance open to show that their Priests were not political intrigants, and that though in religion they obeyed the behests

of the Sovereign Pontiff, yet in other respects they were as free as we, who own no man master on earth, and bow down with reverence only to the message of the Most High. But it is not so: the recent manifesto of the Hierarchy of the Catholic Church in Canada conclusively proves that whilst in religion they are serfs, in politics they are also slaves. The human intellect under them is not free, but fettered, showing the truth of the old adage in its widest signification, that

"He (alone) is free whom the truth makes free, and all are slaves besides."

As our readers are already aware there has lately been a division in the camp, the *True Witness* and the *Canadian Freeman* have widely differed. Mr. McGee's course is the ostensible cause of the division.—The *True Witness* has charged Mr. McGee with being a political squire, and this alliance with the Grits as disgraceful to him and to all Catholics. The *Freeman* has written in defence of the aforesaid gentleman. The controversy waxed warm: the *True Witness* was firm and unyielding, even to tyranny.—The *Freeman* was more courteous, but still manly. The questions of Representation by Population, and the voluntary principle, were denounced by the *True Witness*, and were generally accepted by McGee and his followers. Observe, these are two political questions, and as such, should have been left to Politicians to discuss. Here was no occasion for any clergyman to despoil "the sanctity of his crime." Catholics are free to form an opinion on politics at all, surely never was there a more political subject than "Representation by Population." Surely here was no danger to the church, whose priests boast of being the successors of the apostle, and whose master declared that his kingdom was not of this world.—But the Popish Hierarchy have interfered, and by dictating to the faithful, have proved conclusively that Popery! is essentially a political engine, and as such, is determined to stop all freedom of thought and action wherever she has sway; for if these things are done under the green tree, what is done under the tree of liberty, and under British laws, she thus shows her power, what will she do where her sway is dominant?—No wonder that the Pope has to be sustained on his Pontifical throne by French bayonets, when his Bishops in Canada can issue such a manifesto as the following:—

- 1. It is with the approbation of the episcopacy that the *True Witness* opposes "Protestant Ascendancy" in rejecting as a sure the pretended guarantee by means of which certain politicians would impose on us "Representation by Population," in our present political and social condition.
- 2. That it is also with the authorization of the Episcopate that the *True Witness* repudiates the Voluntary Principle as laid down by the public enemies of your religious institutions.
- 3. That it is with the formal consent of the Bishops that the *True Witness* denounces, as flagrant and without deviation of principle the thesis of separate Schools, out that he treats as absurd and as impossible the proposals for a mixed, reformed and improved school system to be borrowed from foreign countries; at the same time, the Bishops have not the slightest desire to deprive Protestants of their national schools, if the latter find that they suit them.
- 4. Finally, that it is with the most ardent good wishes of the Episcopate, that the *True Witness* vigorously condemns the conduct of those politicians, whom we yet may be, who, through an undue or, then, a undue, fronting of *prejudices of race* amongst them, breathe on to the manifest detestation of all divine and human interests.

In the editor of that journal—the *True Witness*—must be yielded the non-credible testimony that upon this head he conscientiously discharges his duty; and we believe that God will bless him, by granting to him a complete success, since he maintains a candid contest only for His glory and the honor of His Church.

We think dear Brethren, that we have been explicit enough in these counsels to be understood by all of you. We desire that public opinion should submit to principles and not that principles should yield to party, to the exigencies or prejudices of race, and personal interests. For all we claim equal rights and nothing more: above all we desire a union of hearts in the bonds of Catholic unity.

Now if our frank declaration should shock any one we should be grieved; but we rely with confidence on the approbation of all those whose minds and hearts are upright; and we believe, therefore, that the number of those who differ from us, if such there be, will be but small."

Who after reading this manifesto will dare assert that Popery is not a political Institution? It is not our place here to combat the reasons adduced (by the nine Bishops) for this interference. Possibly Catholics who are used to the rod may kiss it. Indeed the *True Witness*'s remarks on the above shows a slavish mind; and if he who is one of the most uncompromising advocates of Popery is thus abject, what must be the mental condition of the untutored and unlearned Papist!

But not only does this manifesto concern Papists, it far more concerns Protestants. We must say that this interference by Roman Prelates in politics alarmed as well

as surprised us. It showed that although in this world of progress liberal ideas are spreading coeval with the spread of knowledge, yet is there one gigantic system that knows no change, that is impervious to every improvement. As it was in the days of Luther, Mary and Knox, even so it is now, the stern unyielding foe to civil and religious liberty, still it rears its bold front in our midst as a stern uncompromising enemy to the liberty and happiness of our species; and whilst as individuals we may esteem some of her ministers and followers, never let us forget that as Protestants we are bound to be true to those noble principles for which our forefathers died. Give to Popery her rights; do to her adherents no wrong, but when they coalesce together to hinder us from getting our rights, then let us be determined to be on our guard, and let them not find us sleeping. As Upper Canadians, we want Representation by Population, not as a means of Protestant ascendancy, but as a just right. We want our Common Schools to be kept intact and the voluntary principle carried out in all its integrity. The Catholics, with their Bishops at their head, have commenced a crusade against our keeping and getting these rights. Let us show equal determination to keep what we have got, and to get what is yet our due. We want no crusade against Popery. Let them enjoy all their rights as men, but when their Priests thus interfere in politics, let us show that we thoroughly disapprove of such interference; and let us also be determined that all the Politico-Religious Hierarchies on earth shall never prevent us from getting by legal means what we believe to be our just rights.

sum of \$160 for local school purposes. Said amount to be paid into the hands of the Trustees or their Treasurer, as soon as the said may be collected.

Said By-law read a first, second and third time, and passed—Mr. Fenwick voting nay.

The Reeve called the attention of the Council to the practice of itinerant tinkers &c. planting themselves down on public highways. He said many parties had complained of the above as a nuisance.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BURTON, that it be the duty of each and every Overseer of highways in this township, from time to time, whenever any highway within his jurisdiction is obstructed in whole or in part by waggon, or carts being placed therein, to order the same to be removed, and should the parties owning or in charge of such property refuse to obey such orders, it shall then be the duty of such overseer to apply to the nearest magistrate to have such party indicted for retaining a nuisance on the highway.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BURTON, that the sum of \$1800 be levied on the rateable property of this Municipality, for the contingent expenses of the said Municipality for the present year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that E. Wheeler, Esq., be respectfully requested to see to the maintenance of two destitute children in the village of Stamford, sons of William Stanley now in Toronto gaol—until some other provision is made for them; and that this Council will reimburse the necessary expenses incurred for their support.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned until the last Saturday in October.

MARKHAM COUNCIL.

The above Council met at Size's Hotel, Unionville, on Saturday the 27th August. Members all present. The Reeve presided. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The REEVE laid before the Council a communication from the County Attorney (Mr. Dempsey, of Toronto) relating to the case, Municipality vs. Sheldon, and one in reply to the same from himself.

Said communication read.

Mr. Fenwick laid before the Council a notice from the Trustees of School Section No. 10, threatening (unless their application to assess said section \$110 was granted) the Council with a mandamus from the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. BURTON presented a petition from E. Wheeler Esq., praying that a sum of money be granted by the Council to the support of two children left destitute, on account of the imprisonment of their parents in Toronto gaol.

Said petition read.

Mr. BOWMAN presented a petition from the Trustees of School Section No. 1, praying the Council to levy and collect from the rateable property on said section the sum of \$160, for the payment of school expenses.

Said petition read.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that the Treasurer be and is hereby instructed to pay G. P. Dickson and A. Barker, Esqrs., the sum of \$5 each for auditing the Township Accounts for 1858.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. BOWMAN, seconded by Mr. MARSH, that the petition of John Galloway and others be taken up, and that the sum of \$100 as a special grant be given to build a bridge, and make the road on the original road allowance, between lots 9, 10, and 11, in the 3rd concession of this township; and that Robert Reed, Jas. Dunn, and Allen Watt, be appointed commissioners to exp end the same.

Lost by the casting vote of the Reeve.

Moved by Mr. FENWICK, seconded by Mr. MARSH, that the By-law to establish School Section No. 16 be now read a second time.

Moved in amendment by Mr. BURTON, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that the By-law to establish School Section No. 16 be not now read, but be laid on the table for the present. Yeas—Mr. Barton and Mr. BOWMAN. Nays—Mr. Fenwick and Mr. Marsh.

For the original motion: Yeas—Mr. Fenwick and Mr. Marsh.—Nays—Mr. Barton and Mr. BOWMAN.

The amendment was carried by the casting vote of the Reeve.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BURTON, for leave to bring in a By-law to raise \$100 for the support of the resident indigent poor of this township. Leave was granted to bring in the By-law.

The said By-law was also read a first, second and third time, and passed by Mr. Fenwick voting nay.

Moved by Mr. BOWMAN, seconded by Mr. MARSH, for leave to bring in a By-law to raise by rate on the rateable property in School Section No. 1 of this township, the

MURDER & ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

On Wednesday morning the inhabitants of Richmond Hill were startled by the announcement that the wife of Robert Moor had died on the previous evening under rather suspicious circumstances.—Information having been laid before Henry Miller, Esq., Coroner, residing at Thornhill, by Joseph McGee, brother to the deceased, stating that Mrs. Moor had come by her death by the violent treatment of her husband, Robert Moor, and demanding an inquest. An inquest was accordingly held on the spot; Dr Langstaff was requested to examine the body, whilst so doing the jury found it necessary to adjourn to the residence of Mr. G Arksey, miller, and were taking James Burns' evidence when it was suddenly announced that Robert Moor had cut his throat. Proceeding at once to the spot, they found the man lying on his side, having inflicted several severe gashes on his throat with a razor, which was lying a short distance from him.—Dr Langstaff attending him, after lying a short time he (Moor) recovered sufficiently to make a written and verbal statement to Robert Marsh, Esq., J.P. one of the jury-men, which went to show that her death was caused by injuries received from falling whilst in a state of intoxication. This was afterwards disproved by other testimony; also by Dr. Langstaff, who made a *post mortem* examination, and stated, as the result, that the woman was of strictly temperate habits.

In consequence of the attempted suicide, the inquest was adjourned till next day.

Thursday, Sept. 1.

The jury met again this morning, at Mr. Arksey's, and proceeded to read over the evidence of James Burns, as given the day previous. Burns' evidence was as follows:—On Saturday, the 27th of August, he was in bed; he heard a scuffle; saw Moor knock deceased down, and kick her several times; heard him threaten to make away with her, and call her several abusive names.

Dr. LANGSTAFF was then examined.—His evidence went to show that the deceased came by her death from inflammation of the bowels; such inflammation being caused by blows or kicks given by some person.

R. MARSH, Esq., J.P., then gave the written and verbal statement as received by him from Robert Moor. The statement was intended to convey the impression that deceased was addicted to drink, and had thus received the injuries that caused her death.

EDMUND MCGEE, brother of the deceased woman—who testified that Mr. Moor was in the habit of grossly abusing his wife; and also, that Mrs. Moor was of strictly temperate habits, which evidence was corroborated by several other persons.

After hearing all the evidence bearing on the case, a brief summary of which is given, and after careful deliberation, the following verdict was returned:—

"That Mary Ann Moor came by her death from inflammation of the bowels, caused by violent blows and kicks inflicted by her husband, Robert Moor, on Saturday, the 27th August." This unfortunate affair has caused the greatest excitement, from the fact that Mr. Moor has lived in this neighborhood for several years, and was thought by many to be a harmless, inoffensive man; indeed to judge from his appearance, one would not imagine him to be the desperate character he has turned out to be. It however appears by the evidence, that he is a man of violent passions, and has previously maltreated his unfortunate wife. It is abundantly clear that he is a man of resolute purpose, as he had two razors in his possession, and inflicted no less than seven wounds in his throat, which shows cool premeditation and desperate resolve. The cause that led him to attempt self-destruction as stated by himself was, that he might as well do it as be hung. The verbal and written statement which he made to Mr. Marsh after committing the rash act and expecting every moment to die, has been contradicted by evidence which cannot to our mind be gainsayed.—Up to the hour at which we go to press the unfortunate man was still alive, and able to converse, although but faint hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.—As it respects the character of the deceased, we deem it our duty to state that she was esteemed by all who knew her as a woman of industrious and sober habits, and of an amiable disposition, being a member, we are informed, of the Evangelical Methodist Church.—Moor after the attempt in his life, expecting to die, left his money, notes and personal property to be seen to by Mr. Marsh,

OUR DESTITUTE POOR.

In reading over the report of the proceedings of the Markham Council, we doubt not that the inhabitants of the said township will be exceedingly glad to discover that the amount required this year is somewhere near \$800 less than last year. This of course is matter for congratulation, particularly when it is remembered that Mr. Haacke, on behalf of School Section No. 16, indicted the Council with the costs in that suit. But there is something else at which they will feel surprised, viz: that \$100 has to be raised for the support of the indigent poor. Our humble opinion of the matter is, that the Council only obeyed the voice of common humanity in making such provision. Certainly no one would wish the destitute to starve. Then comes the question, if they are not to starve, what is to be done with them? It is not right to let the burden be borne by the charitable few, for this reason: that it is the duty of all to give a helping hand to so desirable an object. As to its being a bad precedent, we must confess we do not think so. We think it but just; indeed our advice would be, try and get the Counties of York and Peel to make some general provision for the homeless and unfortunate. Some such steps will ultimately have to be taken, for it will soon be found that \$100 will not near suffice; for as our population increases, the numbers requiring relief will increase also, and having once begun this good work, it will be impossible to refuse any really needy case. Let this, however, be as it may, we are persuaded that none will be so mean as to grumble at the step taken, for remember that even the unfortunate and destitute are our brethren and sisters. It is at our peril, by our acts to ignore the relationship.

TORONTO FAIR.

On Wednesday and Thursday, August 24th and 25th, was held the first of a series of annual Fairs in Toronto. Considering that harvest operations were not then finished, it is a matter of surprise that so many attended. Amongst the most prominent of those who exhibited stock, implements, &c., we noticed the following: Henry Frank, Vaughan—an Ironheaded Plough, which took the first prize at the Richmond Hill Show; and the Messrs. Patterson & Brother, of Richmond Hill, exhibited one of their Stamp Machines, which the *Globe* says "had a very strong look, and appeared as if likely to do its work well." Some prime wheat barley and oats, were also shewn, and many prime horses, cattle, &c. found purchasers at remunerating prices. Several games were also played, but the greatest of all attractions was the Balloon ascension, a description of which is given in another column. We hope that future fairs will be held at a time when farmers are not so busy, as the object is to give to the farmer a readier market for his stock than he would otherwise get.

The Vaughan Council will meet for the transaction of business on Monday next, the 5th inst.