

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE BAVARIA.

SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION BETWEEN PIEDMONT AND FRANCE.

The steamship Bavaria, which left Hamburg on the 15th, and Southampton on the 18th ult., arrived at New York on Sunday evening.

We have received from our correspondent at Southampton a copy of the London Observer of Sunday, the 18th, which contains the latest news.

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

PROTEST OF SWITZERLAND AGAINST THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY TO FRANCE.

The following is a copy of the Swiss protest just delivered to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs;

PARIS, March 15, 1860.

M. KERU, MINISTER OF SWITZERLAND, TO M. DE THOUVENEL, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Monsieur le Ministre.—In consequence of a despatch from Bern, I am to inform your Excellency that the Federal Council has addressed to the government of his Majesty, the King of Sardinia, a note in which they demand the maintenance of the stipulations of the treaty of 1864, confirmed by the treaty of 1816, between Sardinia and Switzerland, in so far as they relate to the cession of the actual territory of Savoy to another power.

I am to add that my government regards in a particular manner any annexation of the neutralized provinces, Chablais, Faucigny and the Genevois to another power, as in contradiction to the stipulations of the treaties of 1815, which guarantee these provinces in the interest of Swiss neutrality, as if they were an integral part of the Confederacy, and declaring that they are to enjoy the neutrality of Switzerland in the same manner as if they belonged to her.

In the meantime, and with reference to the considerations which I had the honour to explain to you in the audience which you were good enough to grant me on the 13th of March, my instructions impose on me the duty of protesting formally, in the name of the Swiss Confederation, against every measure which may have for its object to annex these provinces to France, till such time as the Powers of Europe, to which the imperial government has itself declared that it would submit this question shall have decided.

I avail myself on this occasion, &c., KERN.

PARIS, March 17, 1860.

The patrie publishes a letter from Turin stating that the question of the annexation of Savoy has been definitely settled between France and Piedmont.

The patrie also thinks itself able to state that the negotiations with Sardinia in reference to Tuscany are in a fair way of being settled.

The Emperor has received a deputation from Savoy.

The London Times Paris correspondent writing on the evening of the 16th says:—

It is thought that the Prince of Carignan will be Governor General of Tuscany unless, indeed, the Imperial idea of a separate State—an 'autonomous' one—be carried out.

There is great wrath here against the Pope. I am told that his Holiness has issued another circular still stronger than the "Encyclical" on the Romagna affair. I have not seen the document, but it must be very strong to justify the remark said to be made in a very high quarter, that the Pope would, from the manner he was going on, soon make the famous pamphlet Le Pape et le Congres a truth. This means that of all his States Rome only would be left to the Pope, and the only occupation for him and the Cardinals would be the contemplation of the stars and of ancient monuments, prayers in the churches, &c.

Letters from an ultra ultramontane writer, now in Rome, state that the agitation so great as to make it doubtful whether even the French army will be able to restrain it much longer.

I hear that the second monitoire or warning, which immediately precedes excommunication, has been sent to Turin. After a certain interval the bull casting forth the Sardinian monarch from the communion of the faithful will be issued.

In the law suit against Bishop Dupanloup, the Attorney General proposed to day to reject the complaint brought forward by the editor of the Siecle, and to admit that of the heirs of the late Bishop Rousseau, who have likewise brought an action against M. Dupanloup.

AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.

NAPLES (via Genoa) March 14, 1860.

Six Neapolitans have been sent into exile; other Neapolitans have been informed that they may remain at Naples. The Court of Vienna has disapproved of the severe measures which were intended. An Austrian general has arrived at Naples. The Ambassadors of the Western Powers have given advice to the King.

SARDINIA.

A letter from Turin, of the 13th in the Constitutionnel says:—The meeting of the Sardinian Parliament will not, it is said, take place till the 5th of April. The King intends, when the expression of the wishes of the population of the Romagna is made to him in a few days, to deliver a speech in which he will declare that he postpones his acceptance for the present, adding that negotiations have been opened for the purpose of reconciling those wishes, with respect for the rights of the Holy See. Unfortunately these negotiations will not it is feared lead to any result. The crisis will therefore be only postponed for a few days. The annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont is everywhere accepted with the greatest enthusiasm. This great event will be celebrated here by

fetes of all kinds. There will be a grand representation at the Theatre Royal, at which the King will be present, accompanied by the members of the provisional governments, who will come up to Turin for the purpose. At the end of the week his Majesty will, it is said, leave this capital, and make a tour in the provinces which have voted for annexation. One of the first acts of the government, as soon as the annexation shall have been declared, will be to open a loan of one hundred millions, one half of which will be negotiated abroad and the other subscribed for at home.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF THE POPE.

Rome, March 16, 1860.

This morning a great manifestation in favor of the Pope has taken place at the Vatican.

New Advertisements.

Spring & Summer Goods.—J. K. Falconbridge East York Agricultural Society Spring Fair. List of Lotteries in Richmond Hill P. O. State Insurance Company.—A Law.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, APR. 6, 1860.

RETURNING SPRING.

Who is there to whom life is such a blank as not to welcome with a smile of joy the return of the mild and genial spring.

The winter is now over and gone, and genial and balmy weather replaces the stern drear cold lately so keenly felt. Bitter must have been the lot of the poor wretches who had to depend for subsistence upon cold cold charity; and how unspeakably happy must such feel at the prospect of now being able to earn their bread by the sweat of the brow. Now all is bustle, and work is the order of the day.

The farmer's busy season has now commenced. Plowing, harrowing and sowing is now the watchword, that his toil may be amply rewarded by reaping a fruitful and an abundant harvest, is our hearty wish; for in the farmers prosperity consists Canada's hope, as at present Canada depends nearly entirely upon agriculture. Let the crops fail, the mechanic, artisan, merchant and laborer, suffer even more acutely than does the farmer himself; for the horrid nightmare of a bank note due, and no funds to meet it, is a heartache to which he is a stranger; and above all, the gnawings of hunger are to him and his loved ones unknown.

Therefore we reiterate, when the farmer suffers the whole community likewise are in pain—and thus it is that we, as heartily as the agriculturist himself, wish for an abundant harvest, for our interests are identical, and cannot be dissevered. As proof of this, what we ask, was the state of the Province twelve months since? and what is its state now? For two years we had bad harvests, and the consequence was that the trade of the Province was paralyzed; ruin and bankruptcy overtook, like a foul pestilence, our merchants. There was no employment for our mechanics, artisans and laborers, and money was so scarce that even those who could give ample security often failed to borrow, and when they succeeded they had to pay such enormous interest as to cripple their resources for many a long day to come. Indeed so disastrous was the shock caused by these bad harvests, that we fear it will take some time yet before we shall stand in the same position that we did ere this calamity overtook us. No sooner, however, did our farmers reap a good harvest, than the beneficial effects were at once seen in the gradually returning confidence, and the revival of trade and commerce in our midst.

We ask, does not this fact prove volumes? Spring time, however, is not only a "time to sow," but it is also a period of competition. This is the season for Plowing Matches and Cattle Shows, and the importance of these to the farming community cannot well be overestimated, as the farmer is only too apt to content himself in his isolation with merely following in the beaten path of his predecessors. Now these shows and plowing matches are designed to remedy this failing in our yeomen; and right well do they answer the end designed, as they cause competition, and competition induces thought; and from the sight of superior cattle, or better plowed furrows, our yeomen begin to think that there is something more than hard work required in order to be a successful farmer. Brains are also found to be indispensably necessary. The science of agriculture thus rises to something higher than simple drudgery; and the agriculturist advances in the scale of being, instead of continuing, as he has been an unthinking nonentity in the body politic. This is as it should be. We Province is but young, and we want intelligent and go-ahead men, who by their prudence, forethought and skill, will make their mark.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

One fact cannot fail forcibly to strike even the dullest, and that is, that there is more work done, in the same space of time, by our M.P.P.'s this session, than in any former session. There is much less acrimony displayed, and up to the present time, the quantity of surplus gas in the shape of talk, has been considerably less. We are glad to learn, that there is every probability that a Homestead exemption act will be passed, shorn however of the obnoxious clause, which would give it a retroactive effect. The principal on which the bill is placed, is to ensure to the debtor and family, a small part of the estate, so as to avoid danger of starvation, the value of such estate not to exceed \$1,000. There is also before the house, a bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections, the main points of it are, the requiring a solemn declaration by every candidate, that he has neither given, or taken a bribe. The employ of cabs, teams, &c., to convey voters, is also to be prohibited.

Several amendments are also proposed, by which the Board of Agriculture will be made more useful, its members are in future to be elected by Townships, as well as county Agricultural societies, and the Board of Arts is to be separated from the Board of Agriculture. The committee on the University petitions, have not as yet, made much progress. On the motion of Mr. M. Cameron, all the petitions on the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, were referred to a committee, to whom was referred the bill to regulate the Law of License. The house has adjourned for the Easter holidays, for one week. We are inclined to think, that within three or four weeks, at the furthest, the session will be closed, as business is progressing rapidly. Mr. Brown's "Joint Authority" motion, has not yet been brought before the house, we may expect rather a lively scene when it is. We are sorry to learn that no tidings have yet been heard of Mr. Hogan.

Examination of the Richmond Hill County Grammar School.

The quarterly examination of this public institution commenced in the junior department on Friday, the 30th March, when the children generally acquitted themselves creditably, especially some of the more advanced classes in reading and arithmetic. The following is a list of the names of those whose diligence was most marked:

- Lowest.—2nd Class.—1st, Edward Kinick, John Coulter and John Hutchison, equal.
2nd, Mary J. Hewison.
3rd Class.—1st, Robert Davidson; 2nd, Mary J. Kinick.
Lowest Arithmetic.—1st, William Shepherd; 2nd, Henry McPhillips.
Second Lowest.—Composite Multiplication.—1st, Charles Shepherd; 2nd, Thomas Hopper.
Third Reader.—Highest Class.—Thos. Hopper and Margaret Coulter.
Fourth Reader.—1st, Janet McMillen; 2nd, Mary J. Hewison.
Fifth Reader.—1st, Elizabeth Moulds; 2nd, Patrick Devereux.
Advanced Arithmetic.—1st, Patrick Devereux, C. Chamberlain, R. Devereux.
Second Class.—Arithmetic.—E. Moulds, R. Patterson.
Third Class.—Elizabeth Poggio, Mary Hewison.
Grammar Class.—E. Moulds, J. Law, Geography.—Emily Poggio, Janet McMillen, Mary J. Hewison.
Reading Class.—1st, Wellington J. Law; 2nd, Janet Miller.
Second Grammar Class.—1st, Mary Jane Hewison; 2nd, Emily Poggio.

The Grammar School department of the institution was examined on Tuesday, 3rd April, before most of the Trustees, and a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen. The examination of all the classes in the various branches of education taught in the school, was most thorough; there could be no doubt in any reasonable persons mind, of the efficient manner in which this department of the school is conducted. The pupils in the junior divisions were both ready and accurate in their answers to the questions put to them in Arithmetic, Geography, History and Natural Philosophy; and those in the lower divisions were even more so in those studies, and also in the higher departments of Arithmetic, Algebra and Mathematics, so much so that one of the gentlemen who took a very active part in the examination, and who is a very competent judge, expressed his public and entire satisfaction with the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves in those studies, which were in classical studies, was equally satisfactory to those who could judge of these matters.

The annexed statement is copied from an entry made on the visitors book in the Grammar School, and signed by the gentlemen whose names follow, who were present at, and took a part in the examination. "We have this day been present at the examination of the Grammar School, and have much pleasure in testifying our approbation; we consider the results of the examination highly creditable, both to the master and to the pupils."

(Signed) Rev. Edw. H. Dewar, M.A. James Dick. J. R. Arnold. Robert Marsh. Michael Folley. C. E. Lawrence.

RICHMOND HILL FAIR.—We think that the fair held here on Wednesday last, in one respect was one of the best we have had since it was started, as there was a great quantity of very superior stock on the ground. But here, alas! our praise must cease, for we believe but few sales were effected, although there seemed to be a good few buyers on the ground.

Correspondence.

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

(To the Editor of the York Herald.)

Sir,—In your paper of the 23rd inst. I observed an article signed, "The Justices of Aurora," purporting to be an answer to an article published in the Newmarket Era, signed "Paul Pry," in which they publish the edification of Paul Pry that "Mr. Edmonds shall pay dearly for his impudence and contempt of authority." Now, sir, I wish to ask the question, in what way have I exhibited contempt of authority? Was it in removing the wood (they speak of) at once as soon as I was notified by the Overseer of highways? or was it by not complying at once with the following note, a copy of which I send you in full—the original, any one wishing may see by calling at my place:

"Aurora, March 12, 1860.

"MR. EDMONDS:

"Sir,—I beg leave to inform you of some circumstances that I abstracted to the street opposite Mr. Hugs which have been complained against and if not removed by the Middle of this Week I shall be obliged to fine you.

"Yours &c.

"MATTHEW LEPPER."

If not complying at once with the above libelous and impudic mandate of contempt of authority, then I plead guilty to the charge. But, sir, I have yet to learn that a nuisance like the above is "authority." The threat contained in the article in your paper above alluded to, I treat with the most serene contempt, as I have ever been, and trust I ever shall be a law-abiding citizen, unless driven to some overt act by the Justices of Aurora, signing the above document, which appears to be the object of at least one of them; and whether more than one of them signed the famous document is immaterial; and I think the party who put it up exhibits great audacity in signing it the "Justices of Aurora," as I know that some of the most respectable ones know nothing of it, and who have at once repudiated any connection with it. The Justices pretend to say that Paul Pry has stated falsehood. I wish to ask where—certainly not in the points they have cited. Let any candid reader compare the two articles, and he will be at no loss to see where the falsehood lies; although it may be considered contempt of authority to call in question the statements of the "Justices of Aurora," it may be true, as the Justices say, that Mr. DeWolf drew the wood on to the street long before the fire took place, thus showing that the wood had lain much longer on the street without being considered any obstruction, till a job was wanted. Paul Pry did not state that all the travel was on Sunday, but that "nearly all." Now what more have the Justices proved? Why, that "Doctor Hillary travels in, Wonderful!"

Now regarding the centre of the road being wholly obstructed by the wood as they state, I distinctly state that the ground on which the wood had been piled a few days before, I received that flaming epistle, and on which it had been lying promiscuously ever since the fire mentioned above; was never broken by the ground or other vehicles since its establishment as a road; and from the wood to the opposite side there was ample room for four wagons to pass by, or any other vehicle, except, perhaps, the "Aurora Justices." With regard to the party found for having timber on the road, Paul Pry stated that he would "try" and give the particulars of the case, which he no doubt will do in the promised communication to the Era. All the capital the "Justices" can make out of that they are welcome to. The charge of falsehood comes with a very bad grace from "the Aurora Justices," and I would remind them of the old adage, "that people that live in glass houses should not throw stones, &c." They say that poor Paul Pry has not a foot of land that he can call his own, which, as every one knows, who knows anything about him, is an unmitigated falsehood. But even were it so, what has that to do with the question? Do the Justices intend to inculcate the doctrine, that in order to have their mighty authority, it is necessary to possess a foot of land; and those who do not possess that requisite foot, must fear and tremble before their high and mighty supremacy; and that because they own a few feet of land, they may fence up the street for their own private benefit, and also build their fence in the street, and allow their buildings to occupy a portion of the same, as I am credibly informed one of them does, who, I have reason to believe, was the cause of the publication of the so-called answer to Paul Pry's letter to the Era. If Mr. Lepper, or any other person invested with a little authority, imagines that he can abuse me by my illiterate garrulosity, he may choose to indicate. I can only say that he will find himself, in this case, most egregiously mistaken. I defy Mr. Lepper to point out a single instance in which I have ever violated the law, either by obstructing the highway or in any other manner; and till I do I can afford to treat all threats of the nature alluded to with that contempt they deserve.

Yours &c.

E. C. EDMONDS.

Aurora, April 3, 1860.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The New York correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says:—The English residents of New York are already making extensive arrangements for the reception of the Prince of Wales, should he be induced to visit this city. They have determined to invite all members of the foreign benevolent societies to hold a meeting, with a view of organising a general plan for the reception. Already invitations have been issued by prominent English residents, and heads of societies, to the members of the St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. David's, and St. Patrick's societies, to attend in a general convention for the purpose of taking measures to give the Prince a warm and cordial reception. There are a great many men of wealth and position among our foreign population; and especially among the loyal English and Scotch. Besides, almost every foreign gentleman is represented by consuls resident here, who would participate in the honors of the reception.

ELHU BURRITT'S LECTURE.—On Monday evening last, the 2nd inst., we had the good fortune to hear a lecture from the above gentleman at Ambler's hall, Richmond Hill, on "The dignity and comforts of Farm Life."—P. Patterson, Esq., in the chair. As we have not space to report the lecture, it is unnecessary for us to pay any eulogium thereon, as the lecturer enjoys a world-wide reputation as being one of nature's great men and true heroes. The audience was perhaps the most numerous ever gathered together on any similar occasion, and paid the most rapt attention.

On Tuesday evening next, the Rev. Mr. Willoughby will deliver a lecture in Ambler's hall, on behalf of the Mechanics' Institute and Debating Society. Subject—"Drugs as an Indulgence." And on a week from next Tuesday, we are happy to announce that we have succeeded in getting Dr. Pyne, of Newmarket, to give another lecture. Subject—"English Literature." Admission to both lectures, free.

LECTURE.—We feel great pleasure in announcing that on tomorrow evening (Saturday) the Rev. Mr. S. Johnson, formerly of this place, will deliver a lecture at half-past 7 o'clock, in Ambler's Hall, on "Readings from Milton." Admission free.

We beg to remind our readers that the lecture of J. P. Robens will be delivered this evening, (Friday) in Ambler's Hall, and that in connection therewith, a poem, which was composed by the lecturer, entitled "Freedom's Cry," will be recited. Admission only 10 cents. Ladies free.

MARKHAM COUNCIL.—To-morrow (Saturday) the Markham Council meets at Size's Hotel, Unionville.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

Shortly after commencing the bombardment of Vera Cruz, Gen. Miramon, one of the Mexican presidents and leader of the attacking party, sent the following note to Gen. Iglesias, Juarez' commander in Vera Cruz:

MIRAMON'S NOTE TO GEN. IGLESAIS.

HEAD QUARTERS, BEFORE VERA CRUZ, March 13, 1860.

Before opening fire upon the city of Vera Cruz, before beginning an attack which must cost the blood of so many Mexicans and be the cause of so many disasters, I deem it my duty to appeal to the patriotism of the chiefs of the party who adhere to the Constitution of 1857 to bring the civil war, so devastating to the Republic, at once to a close. Such is the object of this note, which, I doubt not, you will have the goodness to present to the gentlemen who are at the head of the party and direct its movements.

In these solemn moments, and profoundly moved by the misfortunes that weigh so heavily upon my country, I do not hesitate to lay aside for the moment my titles, though the Government I have the honor to represent is, in right, the legitimate and truly national one; nor will I hesitate to adopt any plan that seems to me calculated to give peace to the Republic. The blessings of the nation will follow him who with true self-abnegation only seeks to deliver his country from the calamities of war.

Until 6 o'clock, the morning of the 14th I will await the reply your Excellency may give me, in accordance with the resolution which the other chiefs of the party established in Vera Cruz may decide upon. If, however, within this time I should receive no reply, or if afterwards an inadmissible proposition for the satisfactory settlement of the great questions which divide the Mexican people be submitted to me, then, unless the forces now defending it shall not evacuate the city, I shall see myself in the sad necessity of opening hostilities in a decisive manner, and therein my conscience will be guiltless, inasmuch as I shall have exhausted the last means in my power that I might avert so great a misfortune.

The responsibility of all the blood which may be shed will rest upon the adherents of the Constitution of 1857.

I take advantage of this occasion to protest to your Excellency my distinguished consideration and regard.

MIGUEL MIRAMON.

Gen. RAFAEL IGLESAIS, commanding the forces defending the city of Vera Cruz.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

This note was at once, as requested, laid before the President, who, by and with the advice of his cabinet, replied that the sentiments therein expressed found a ready response in his own heart, and that nothing could be more pleasing to him than the satisfactory settlement of the difficulties which had so long divided the nation. He therefore proposed that the belligerent parties name each two or more commissioners, who shall proceed at once to discuss the great questions that divide them, to see if a pacific solution be not possible.

In transmitting the reply, Gen. Iglesias also took occasion to protest his own desire for a pacific solution, closing as follows:—"If, unfortunately, however, this be not possible, if reason shall not make herself heard, I shall continue to perform my duty as a soldier in defending at all hazards this place, which has been entrusted to my loyalty, and the responsibility laid upon those who unjustly shed the blood of their fellow-countrymen in their struggle for liberty."

A conference took place, but of course nothing was effected.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Hostilities were renewed on the morning of the 15th. The Vera Cruz correspondent of the Picayune describes the scene in the city:—

The last meeting was brought to a close late last evening, and this morning at early dawn the firing against the batteries of Miramon was resumed in good earnest, and the enemy commenced returning the same but so far no effect, as some of the balls fly over us and some far short of the distance. The enemy are at work with six guns, while the Liberals are using against them some eighteen to twenty-five 68 and 80 pounders and two small mortars.

The position which I occupy is on the roof of one of the highest houses of the city, where I can see everything, and it appears to me that the enemy cannot hold out long, as the effect from this side must be terrible, and I think already two of the pieces of the enemy have been dismantled. There is a sharp and constant firing kept up, but I think it cannot last long.

Five o'clock, a. m.—A few minutes since I left the roof of the house, and as I was passing into the street, a ball from the enemy passed through the walls of the opposite house, making a terrible scattering of broken brick and stone, one of which struck me on the knee, bruising it and drawing a little blood. So much for being in the heroic city of Vera Cruz under bombardment, but it has aroused the mettle, and I feel now returning the compliment. Could Miramon, however, just at this moment, designate us few Americans in this city, we would be the first to receive the marks of his vengeance, on account of the affair of Marian a few days since.

Ten o'clock, a. m.—The enemy are now throwing fourteen-inch bombs two of which burst in the Palace, also one burst above the house of Labadie & Co., while we were at breakfast, but none of us were injured. At this moment, also, a bomb burst in the house of the French Consul. Up to the present time no lives lost, but a few are slightly wounded with bricks from the bursting of bombs.

A Spanish steamship of war has just arrived. I hope ere this our Government have taken steps to reinforce our squad room, for as long as this civil war lasts there is no safety for American subjects in any part of this Republic.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

Eleven o'clock, a. m.—The beautiful fair are now taking their departure, and taking refuge on board of our American men-of-war.

Half-past 12 o'clock, p. m.—The firing on both sides has ceased partially. I am now more than ever satisfied that this Government ought not to treat with Miramon at all; his audacity and ambition ought to be put down by the force of arms, and no arrangement whatever should be entered into from this time forward, and as I said before, he must give in.

Miramon on receiving intelligence of the capture of his steamers, soon after beat a retreat.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—An inquest was held at the Police Office this morning, on the body of Samuel Atkinson, of Dundas, shoemaker, formerly of this city. Deceased was found at 3 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning lying on the sidewalk in John street, opposite to Kneader's Bakery, and near the Church of the Ascension. He was taken to the Police Office, and kept there as an ordinary case of drunkenness, which, it seems, rendered the more probable, as he had evidently been drinking. Later on in the day, as he did not revive Dr. Duggan was sent for, who, upon examination, found a wound over the left ear, and perceived that there had been bleeding, though not to any considerable extent, through that aperture.

At the inquest the testimony of the Police was rendered, which in reply included the fact of the finding and committal to the cells, and from which it appeared that he had not noticed any blood, or other circumstances to excite their vigilance. The Coroner ordered a professional examination, and Drs. Duggan and Babes proceeded to remove the upper part of the skull. This operation disclosed a wound of about two inches in length on the left side of the head, which might have been made by some blunt instrument either of great weight or applied with very considerable force, as the skull is broken in more than one direction and to some distance. About a pint of extravasated blood covered the brain. The Police observed no stone or other substance on the sidewalk which could account for the infliction of such a wound by the deceased falling thereon. When taken up he spoke, and would appear to have been capable of complaining if his state of mind had permitted him to do so.—Hamilton Times, March 31.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST.—VERDICT OF WITNESS MEMOR.—The adjourned inquest, to inquire into the cause of the death of the late Saml A. Atkinson, was continued at the Police Office yesterday. Dr. Macdonald, Coroner, presiding. The evidence adduced there but little further light on this mysterious affair. One witness, Patrick Doyle, who lives near where the unfortunate man was found stated, that having occasion to get up in the night, and hearing some one snoring in the room, he went to see what it was, and found deceased lying in a pool of blood. He, with the assistance of a lodger, moved him out of the street to the sidewalk, and there left him. Another witness, George Stephenson a baker, saw deceased about 11 o'clock that night, leaning against the shop of Mr. Kinnaird. He was up all night in the bakery, but heard no noise or disturbance. As appeared, that deceased was in Mr. White's tavern previous to that, wanting liquor; but, being intoxicated, none was given to him. The evidence of the surgeons was taken. They declared the cause of death to have been a blow—probably from a skull-cracker—on the head, which fractured the skull. Every effort has been made by the police to unravel this mystery, but so far, without little success. We presume, however, the matter will not be allowed to drop, and hereafter some clue may be obtained to the perpetrators of the murder. The jury brought in a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."—Spectator.

RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE WELL-LAND CANAL.—This afternoon the new iron swing bridge built for the Great Western Railway Company over the Well-Land Canal was tested, and pronounced to be satisfactory in every particular. Two large freight-engines—the Castor and Minos—were run over it, and permitted to rest upon it, and the deflection—imperceptible to the naked eye—was only a quarter of an inch. The wooden structure, erected by the contractors to the East, over the Waste Weir, the deflection was half an inch. It is probable that trains will commence to run over the bridge regularly on and after to-morrow. This bridge possesses great strength, but in case that a train should at any time get off the track while on it, and thus, by coming in sudden contact with the cross-pieces, break them, and fall through into the canal, it is intended to place heavy oak plank between each cross-piece, thereby rendering a repetition of the Desjardins calamity almost impossible.—St. Catharines Journal, March 30.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, April 5.

Fall Wheat.—There was about 2100 bushels offered. The highest figure paid was \$1.40; Prime lots ruled at from \$1.34 to \$1.37; Good lots at \$1.29 to \$1.35 and common and inferior from \$1.20 to \$1.28.

Spring Wheat.—The entire delivery, which amounted to 570 bushels, went off at from \$1.00 to \$1.06.

Oats.—There were 1550 bushels on the market which went off at from 34c to 35c per bushel. Barley.—650 bushels brought from 60c to 63c per bushel.

Peas.—3450 bushels brought from 55c to 61c per bushel. Clover Seed.—is not quite so firm. 25 lots changed hands to day at from \$4.75 to \$5 per bushel.

Flour.—Superfine No. 2 sold at \$1.26 to \$1.25; No. 1, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Fancy, \$5.90 to \$5.15; Extra, \$5.75; Double Extra, \$6 to \$6.25.

Hay and Straw.—There was a good supply; \$10 to \$16 for Hay, \$3 to \$4 for straw per ton. Potatoes.—There is a fair supply, which goes off freely at from 25c to 35c per bushel.

Butter.—Fresh is scarce at from 18c to 20c per lb. Eggs.—Fresh from various 15c to 17c per doz.