United States News.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Since we last wrote there has been no pitched battle, but the immense military preparations show that a fearful struggle will soon take place The following is a summary of the news:—There has been a great riot at Baltimore, on the 19th inst. The seceders having pretty much all their own way.

THE BALTIMORE RIOT.

DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

ASSEMBLING OF THE CROWD.

At the President street depot of the Philadelphia railroad a large crowd assembled, in anticipation of the arrival of a large number of troops from New York and Massachusetts.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the train from Philadelphia, comprising twenty nine cars, arrived at the depot without disembarking the soldiers from the train. The several cars had horses attached, and about nine were drawn along Pratt street to Camden station, the first six without creating any marked objection. For some reason the horses attached to the seventh car became restive and were taken out from the car at the Pratt street bridge, and the car moved without their aid to within a short distance of Gay street. Between Gay and Frederick streets a number of laborers were engaged in repairing the bed of the street, and just at the moment when the car reached Sligo street were engaged in removing cobble stones from the principal portion of the street.

BEGINNING OF THE ROW.

Some thirty or forty men assembled at this point having followed the car from the depot, and with cheers for Davis and the Southern Confederacy, hurled bitter taunts at Northern Black Republicans, as they termed them. This continued for several minutes; when, as the horses were again attached and the car moved off, it was proposed to stone it. Before the car had gone twenty yards almost every window therein was broken to pieces, and a portion of the crowd followed a considerable distance, hurling paving stones.

Those persons, not in uniform, who were standing on the platform, hastily jumped off to avoid the shower of stones.

The eighth car was treated in the same manner; the ninth car apparently being empty, or at least no person being visible, escaped with only one stone.

The crowd exulted in their work, exclaiming that the black Republicans should not pass through Maryland.

FIRING.

At the corner of South and Pratt streets a man fired a pistol into the ranks of the militia, when those in the rear ranks immediately wheeled and fired upon their assailants, and several were wounded. The guns of the soldiers that had fallen, wounded, were seized and fired upon the ranks, with fatal effect in two or three instances. After they reached Calvert street, they succeeded in checking their pursuers, by a rapid fire, which brought down two or three, and were not much molested until they reached Howard street, where another large crowd was assembled. Some stones were thrown at them, but their guns were not loaded and they passed out through the dense crowd down Howard street, towards the depot.

The scene on Pratt street was of the most startling character. The wounded soldiers, three in number, were taken up carefully and carried to places of safety by the citizens along the street.

As soon as the train arrived, some of the troop were compelled to change cars, when they were hooted at by the crowd, but no overact was committed. Several young men appeared at one of the cars and displayed revolvers, whereupon the captain of one of the companies drew his sword and declared he would protect his men. Soon after the train was ready to start, under charge of Colonel Shutt, assisted by Richard Armstrong, Many expected that the train would start immediately, but it did not move until about half-past twelve, the delay being occasioned by the fact that President Garrett had received information that a large crowd of excited men had determined to tear up the track and blow up the bridges, and thereby prevent the passage of the train.

ANOTHER ROW.

In a few minutes after the train left, a discharge of firearms attracted the attention of the crowd to the corner of Pratt and Howard streets, where a body of infantry from one of the Northern States, about one hundred and fifty strong was seen rapidly approaching the depot, and no doubt anxious to reach the cars.

The excitement now was beyond description and a man displaying the flag of the Confederate States seemed to be the rallying point of the people. Some assaulted the command with with stones, when a number of the latter discharged their muskets. At least twenty shots were fired, but as far as we could learn, no persons were injured. There seemed to be but little discipline among the troops, especially as they rushed along pell-mell.

While they were entering the cars, a crowd of young men gave them several volleys of bricks and stones, some of which demolished the windows of the cars; whereupon three or four pointed their muskets through the car windows and fired. They aimed deliberately at the crowd, but no one was injured. While this body was passing near the corner of Pratt and Charles streets, they got into a collision with the crowd and firing took place. One of the soldiers, named Robbins, of a company from Stonington, Conn., is supposed to be mortally wounded. He was wounded in the back part of the head, and fell to the ground.

The train with the second detachment left at a quarter past one.

A RIOT.

A crowd broke into the warehouse of Patterson & Walkerd, on Long Dock, this evening, and took therefrom some four hundred rifles and swords. Squads are parading the streets fully armed, on the look out for the militia from the North, who are expected to arrive to-night.

THE MURDER OF MR. HOGAN.—The Grand Jury at the Assizes brought in a true bill for murder yesterday against Jane Ward, John Sherrick, and James Brown. They will be arraigned to-day, but it is not expected that the trial will take place before Monday or Tuesday. *Mr.* H. Eccles, Q. C., has been appointed to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. The prisoner, Jane Ward, will be defended by Mr. Jas. Doyle, barrister.—Counsel have not been selected to defend the others. A man named Baptiste Coteau, a French Canadian, appeared before the Chief of Police, and underwent a preliminary examination relative to the murder. He stated that he was in Brooke's bush on the morning after, and heard Brown Sherrick, and Ward talking about the murder; that he heard them say that they had tied a stone to Mr. Hogan's neck before he was thrown into the river. He saw Jane Ward with a number of bills in her hand. Many of them were new, and he thinks they were issued by the Bank of Upper Canada. Brown had also a vest in his possession, and he (Coteau) asked where he got it, when Brown replied, with an oath, that it was none of his business. Coteau has been taken care of by the police, and will appear as a witness at the trial.—*Globe 30th.*

New Advertisements.

Socks and Stockings—W. S. Pollock's.
Prints, Prints, Prints—W. S. Pollock.
Hats and Caps—W. S. Pollock's.
Wellington Hotel—G. L. Graham.
The People's Great Books—John E. Potter.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, APR. 26, 1861

What he did say, or the Opposition Disloyal.

THE debate on Representation by Population has been long and interesting. The tone adopted by the Lower Canadians is studiously offensive, and proves that the violent manner in which the opposition have up to the present moment agitated it, has reaped a bitter harvest in indeliably fixing in their minds the impression that in fighting against this important principle they are defending their civil and religious liberties. Hence the *True Witness*, (which is *par excellence* the religious Catholic paper, as not an article is written in it but is first submitted to clerical supervision) says:

"We conclude, therefore, in the last place from these premises—that, since it is the *interest* of Catholics to uphold at the present moment 'Equality of Representation,' and since they have the moral right to do so, it is their bounden duty to do so. If they, or any portion of them neglect this duty, the punishment will fall first and heaviest upon the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, in that they will be deprived of the little advantages which they now enjoy, thanks to the influence of the Catholic vote in the Legislature, and will be irrethievably subjected to the cruel and degrading yoke of 'Protestant Ascendancy' which George Brown and the Protestant Reformers have already in anticipation placed upon their necks. Few amongst them may perhaps obtain government situations, and a slice of Ministerial pudding by siding with the natural enemies of their race and creed; but upon the moral and religious interests of the entire Catholic community, the effects of 'Representation by Population' will be most pernicious, and irremediable."

It is exceedingly to be regretted that this is the view universally held in Lower Canada; but the fault lies at the door of Geo. Brown, Amos Wright, W. P. Howland & Co., for that the principle of Representation by Population is just even the *True Witness* admits, but says "our religion is imperilled, and therefore we must fight manfully against it;" and we distinctly charge the opposition with being the cause of this intense hostility; in fact in spite of their noisy harangues on this question, the greatest enemies to our attainment by Upper Canada of this important measure, has been the Grit party; for had it not been for the bitterness with which they have invariably approached the subject, 1862 would have seen us happy in the possession of our just right; whereas now, by raising the demon of sectarianism, it may be years before we shall be able to accomplish our object. But not only do we charge this party with being the cause why we have not carried Representation by Population; we have a yet more serious charge to bring against them, and that is Disloyalty. We are aware that this charge will be indignantly denied; and by many of the party it can be denied with truth, as they would willingly lose their best blood in defence of the connection subsisting between us and Great Britain. But nevertheless, we affirm that the entire policy of the party with which these loyal few are identified, is disloyal in the extreme. The written constitution nostrums, the advocacy of elective Governors and joint authority myths, all show the animus to be annexation to the United States; yea, even the manner which they treat Representation by Population, all shows that from the Hon. D. Reesor up to the great leaders of the party, their aim is to dissever the union now subsisting between us and the mother country. So long since as October 20th, 1859, the Markham *Economist* advocated Annexation if Dissolution, pure and simple, were not at once granted. And now while discussing Representation by Population a few days since, we have the member for Oxford, and one of the editors of the *Globe*, advocating the same thing; and as we report from the *Globe*, we suppose its correctness will not for one moment be disputed:

"Mr. McDougall proceeded to consider the various remedies suggested, and said, if Lower Canada persisted in refusing justice, appeal would be made to England, and he believed the appeal from the English and Protestant people of Upper Canada would not be made in vain. But if England replied, 'settle your own quarrels,' and relief from existing evils could not be obtained otherwise, it might be sought in another direction, in an alliance with the Northern States. He instanced the action of Messrs. Rose, Galt & Co., in 1849, as a specimen of how the attachment to the connection with the Mother Country might be weakened, if interests were found to lead in another direction He hoped, however, that the necessity for that contingency might not arise. He was willing to work the Union if it could be done on terms fair to both sections."

Does not this language, we ask, plainly indicate the under-current that is at work in the Grit camp? and as they have over and over again, even in this debate, stated that Representation by Population will not cure the evils under which we labor, it is evident as the sun at noonday, that what they really are driving at is Annexation. We thank Mr. McDougall for the indiscreet zeal which led him to make the avowal. We only ask those Clear Grits who are loyal, to come out from amongst such disloyal company, or we shall doubt, even their oath, when they tell us they are loyal. We always knew that Disunion and "some joint authority" meant Annexation. But, we ask, who, looking at the present unhappy condition of the Great Republic, would wish us to enter into close amity with her? Mr. McDougall says he is willing to work the union. Then let him and his party show it, and not through the *Globe* revile and insult the Lower Canadians, for it is to such tactics we owe the present discontent; for it is to the *Globe*, and papers like that, that we owe the hostility of Lower Canadians to Representation by Population. Let them in future act different, and we will warrant that the union will work well enough But, admitting as we do that we have some cause for irritation with Lower Canada—what of that. Are we to use a vulgar proverb, "to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire, or to cut off our nose to be revenged of our face" at Mr. McDougall's bidding? We trow not. We know that it is far better "to bear the ills that now we have, than fly to others that we know not of;" and assuredly the condition of the neighboring states is the reverse of inviting at present; and even in the palmiest days of the United States there was nothing to be gained from an alliance with her For no country on earth has progressed more rapidly in population, wealth, intelligence and virtue, than Upper Canada. Nowhere are there better laws, or a more impartial administration of justice; and therefore we never had cause for disloyalty, and we feel we have no cause now; and we trust that the next election will unmistakably show that Upper Canada will keep those men at home, who for vile and sinister purposes are endeavoring to subvert loyalty and order merely because they cannot get into power. Let the cry be at the forthcoming election, Representation by Population, and no surrender. Down with Disunion fanatics and Annexationists, and God save our Queen.

Provincial Parliament

THE discussion on Representation by Population has not yet been brought to a close. The Hon. Mr. Galt's estimate are before the house, and will in all probability pass; but previous to this there was quite an exciting time on Mr. Notman's declaring that Mr. Joseph Morrison not being an M.P.P., was thereby disqualified from being Solicitor General. The Government were, as usual, sustained, and the Budget was brought forward. Mr. Sherbon's bill to amend the law relating to Mutual Insurance Societies, was read a first time. Mr. Harcourt has been retained in his seat for Haldimand, Mr. Mowat has introduced his bill to provide for the foreclosure of mortgages in Upper Canada without suit; and also a bill for quieting titles to real estate in Upper Canada. Mr. Arthers has introduced a bill to provide for the election of Reeves and Deputy-Reeves by a direct vote of the Municipal electors; and Mr. Wright a bill to provide for the separation of the Counties of York and Peel from Toronto, for judicial purposes. Said bill read a first time. Amongst the notices of motion is one on Federation, by Mr. McGee. It reads as follows:—

"I. That this House is of opinion, that the overtures proposed to be made by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the authorities of Canada, for an interchange of opinion on the subject of a Federal Union of all British North America, ought to be cordially reciprocated on our side, so that at the earliest possible moment the Executive Government may be in a position to inform the people of Canada, what basis for such an Union, (if any) has been submitted to the consideration of this Province.

"II. That the appeal of the Legislative Assembly of the Island of Newfoundland to this Province, for its co-operation in asserting the fishing rights of the good people of that island, alleged to be endangered by a new Imperial Convention with France, calls for the best offices of the Canadian Government, with the Imperial Authorities, on behalf of our fellow-subjects and next neighbours, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the integrity and safety of whose territory is essentially interwoven with our own.

"III That the various expenditures incurred by order of this House, for surveys and explorations of the Red River country, having demonstrated the vast importance of that region, whether considered in itself, or as the shortest and most feasible railroad route to the Pacific, and the undoubted historical and treaty rights of Canada to its actual possession, renders its inclusion essential to the completeness of any project of Federation which may be discussed with the Maritime Provinces."

PLOUGHING MATCH AND SPRING SHOW.—The Markham, Scarboro' and East York Agricultural Societies propose holding their Spring Show and Ploughing Match on Wednesday next, the 1st day of May, on the premises of W. Hood, Esq., lot No. 31, on the 5th concession of Scarboro', being on the town line of Markham, Scarboro'. There will be handsome premiums awarded to the successful competitors.

MARKHAM COUNCIL.—The Markham Council will meet at Size's Hotel, Unionville, on Saturday, May 4th, at 10 a.m.

THE PEOPLE'S GREAT BOOKS are published by John E. Potter, 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa., whose advertisement will be found in another column. The Publications of this house are well and favorably known throughout the community as the best works ever yet issued on the particular subjects of which they treat. They are all of a highly practical character; are written in a clear and distinct style so as to be easily understood, and are offered at very moderate prices, thus placing them within the reach of everybody. Mr. Potter's reputation for liberality and fair dealing is unquestioned, and we take pleasure in recommending his books to the notice of our readers. He will forward any of them by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Liberal terms are offered to agents.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—At 1 a.m., midnight, on Wednesday last, the 24th inst., the Pail Factory and Saw Mill, together with 100,000 feet of lumber, belonging to Mr. John Amoss, lot No. 11, 2nd concession of Markham, was totally destroyed by fire. There was also in the factory a large number of pails, and of course all the expensive machinery pertaining to a Pail Factory and Saw Mill. It was with great difficulty the dwelling-house was saved. The estimated loss is $6000, of which but a very small part is covered with insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire on the premises for a day previous to the fire breaking out. We hope that if the premises were really set fire to, that the dastardly scoundrel will be brought to punishment.

Victoria Square.

WE lately had occasion to visit Victoria Square, and of course went into Mr. Jas Stoutenburgh's store, and were surprised to find a very large and choice stock of goods, selling at Toronto prices. There was a fine show-room full of every thing that could be desired, either for use or ornament, and everything selling remarkably cheap. It is a great convenience to farmers and others to have such a store at their own doors, as it prevents many an expensive journey to Toronto.—There are also other stores in the village that are getting in large stocks. Then there are shoemakers in abundance; blacksmiths, waggon-makers, carpenters and tailors; so that this is quite a rising place, and Mr. Stoutenburgh seems determined to keep pace with the rising importance of the village.

VAUGHAN PLOUGHING MATCH.—On Friday, the 19th inst., the Vaughan Agricultural Society held their Spring Ploughing Match on Mr. McLean's farm. There were 12 entries altogether; and as the day, though cold, was fine, there was a good attendance of spectators present. Some of the ploughing was as good as any we have seen; those two crack ploughmen, (the McLean's) being very good.—The opinions of the spectators varied as to who would get the first prize of those two; but we have no doubt but that the judges would decide correctly.

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST.—We beg to call the attention of the farming community to this journal. It comes out semi-monthly, and contains 32 pages, and all for 50c. per annum, post free. It is well printed, and contains much interesting and valuable information We advise all farmers to get it. It is printed at the *Guardian* office, Toronto.

NEW YORK LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

SIR:—Your readers are doubtless, fully aware of the Secessios agitation that has prevailed here since the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidential chair. He does not owe his election wholly to the slavery question, as the Democratic party would have the world to believe.—The people had become fully alive to the fact, that gross corruption existed in every department of the government, and they were determined, if possible, to rid the country of such an unprincipled set as formed "Old Buck's" administration, who, during the past four years, have plundered the country to such an extent, as to leave it on the verge of bankruptcy. That Mr. Lincoln was constitutionally elected, no one can deny; and with a majority against him in both houses, it was impossible for him to have done any harm to the South had he ever intended it. The South now makes his election the pretext for dissolving the union,—but it is well-known that they have been seeking its destruction for a number of years past.

The cloud that has been gathering for the last six weeks—daily and hourly increasing—has just burst upon us in such a manner, as will shake the very foundation of this Great Republic. The rebels who for weeks past have been organizing, building batteries, seizing forts, robbing mints, and taking everything they could lay hands upon belonging to the Federal government, have opened their batteries on Fort Sumpter, which, after thirty hours bombardment, resulted in its total destruction and evacuation by the Federal troops. Major Anderson defended his position for thirty hours bravely; his troops had been entirely out of provisions during the fight, and not having a sufficient number to work the guns properly, raised his white flag and evacuated. The Federal forces numbered in all 102, while that of the rebels is said to have been at least, 5,000.—Fort Sumpter is perfectly destroyed; the magazines have been blown up, and the whole is in one mass of ruins. Major Anderson had two men killed, and four wounded,—the rebels, about thirty killed and several wounded. The news of the bombardment spread like wild-fire through the city, causing a great excitement,—which has hourly increased. Immediately upon the news reaching the Government, the President issued his proclamation for 75,000 men, "to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existance of our national union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

Volunteers are rapidly coming forward in this city to support the government of the United States and suppress insurrection The Scott Life Guard, the Town Guard, the 12th, 79th, 6th and 7th have all volunteered to a man, and will all be in Washington as quick as possible—as an attack on the Capitol is threatened. The 7th left here last Friday, mustering 941. This is the crack regiment of New York—being composed entirely of the sons of the *elite*. They are a fine body of young men, and will no doubt acquit themselves well. On Sunday morning, the *Baltic* and two other government steamers take about three thousand volunteers to Washington. The whole of New York, men, women and children, are aroused at the insult that has been offered to the flag of their Glorious Constitution. The bankers, merchants, and every one are acting in concert in this movement; all political differences are forgotten and all party prejudices buried; the great city now is *the Union must and shall be upheld*. There is a great trade doing here in flags, rosettes, etc.; every one may be seen with a small flag carrying, badge or rosette; carriages, omnibus, railroads, and every house is decorated with some badge showing its devotion to the Constitution. The large firms here are allowing their employees their full salaries for their wives and families if they like to volunteer, and keep their situations open for them should they return. The citizers are subscribing most liberally towards the volunteer companies I hear several young ladies have offered their services as as nurses to accompany the troops. Also medical men, in fact every one is doing his part to resent the insult that has been offered by Jef. Davis's *one horse* confederacy. During the week there has been about two thousand Massachusets troops pass through here for Washington; they were well received by the New Yorkers; they looked a determined set of men, and will no doubt give a good account of themselves. Jef. Davis, of the Confederate States, has issued a proclamation inviting privateers to take service with the revolutionists. It is reported that several vessels are now fitting out at New Orleans. The President has issued a proclamation that all Southern ports are to be blockaded forthwith.—Great fears are entertained here as to the safety of two California steamers which will be due here in a day or so; they will have a valuable cargo, and, is expected, a great sum of money on board prove a valuable prize for the Southerners

The State Legislature of New York has voted three million dollars to put the Militia on a war footing. The Mechanic's Bank of Newhaven, Connecticut, Elia City Bank, and Fairfield Bank, have tended $95,000 to the Governor, for the use of the State in supporting the Government, and every corporation has come out nobly in voting money to support Mr. Lincoln's Government, in crushing the insurrectionary movement of the Southern slave owners.

The report that Harper's Ferry had been seized by the secessionists, caused quite an excitement here, but happily it has turned out to be false; it has been destroyed by the United States Military that were stationed there—and all the fire arms burned—amounting to 15,000 stand.—Whereby the *unmaculate* Floyd has been defeated in his villiany for once. This is one of the Forts—this traitor sent arms to when he was in Buchanan's Ministry—no doubt for the secessionists to sieze.

A great mass meeting in support of the Government, in the present crisis, was held at Union Square, on Saturday afternoon. A series of resolutions was adopted, pledging the meeting to use every means to preserve the union intact and inviolate. Major Anderson, the Hero of Fort Sumpter was there, and attracted great attention. Fifty thousand persons were present. Speeches were made by most of the leading men of the city, who called upon those present to answer to the call of their country; which was nobly responded to. As an instance of the loyalty of the young men of the city, to the constitution, There is one regiment here has 2,000 volunteers, the full compliment being 1,000, which has rather puzzled the officer in command how to act!

There has been quite a change in some of our daily papers in the course of the week. The *Herald* has been encouraging the South during this excitement, and publishing the most inflamatory articles, which has tended to bring on this trouble. But on last Monday there was posted round the city a large poster, calling a meeting at three o'clock, in Mason street, which was attended by about 1,000 persons who threatened to ransack the office, if the Stars and Stripes were not hoisted, which was immediately done, and the crowd was satisfied. On the next morning the *Herald* appeared under quite a new form instead of urging the South to rebel, it came out quite on the Republican side, endorsing all that the present Government were doing as perfectly right; and what the South were doing as wrong. Such a somersault was never turned before. The crowd visited several offices, and the flag being displayed—there the matter ended.

There are no other news of any importance, attention of every one being directed to the probable results of the civil war that is about being maugurated in our midst.

John De Nottbeck, the Russian Consul, was riding in Central Park, accompanied by his wife, on Thursday last, his horse becoming unmanageable, darted at a rapid rate down Broadway, throwing the rider with great violence against the pavement. John De Nottbeck lingered in a state of unconsciousness for about an hour, and then expired.

I see Mr. McDougall stated in your House of Assembly, "that if the existing evils in consequence of the union with Lower Canada were not otherwise remidied, an alliance between Upper Canada and the Northern States was likely to be formed." It shows rather bad taste of the Grits, in threatening the ministry now. It would be well for the Canadians, at the coming election, to note these revolutionary gentlemen of the Brown-McGee school. They may cause a civil war there as the hot-headed democrats are causing here. *Let the electors of North, East and West York do their duty at the coming election*, or Geo. Brown and his jackalls may cause trouble in Canada that would prove a disastrous experiment.

A CANADIAN.

(From the Daily Wisconsin of 11th April, 1861.)

SUICIDE OF ROBERT WHITEHEAD, FORMERLY CITY CLERK.

This morning or last night, Robert Whitehead, formerly city clerk, and who has held different positions under the city, committed suicide at the residence of his wife, in Second street, between Spring and Wells. The deceased had become very intemperate and on this account he and his wife had separated, the latter promising to live with him again after a space of six months, should he succeed in a reformation in that time.

Last night he went to his wife's house, and was given a bed to sleep in over night. This morning his wife's sister found him dead in bed, and we believe there were evidences that he had taken laudanum to terminate his miseries. There was also found on his person the daguerreotype of a little daughter whom they buried a few days since. *He* leaves no other children behind him. His wife had no resources left by him, and is a very intelligent and deserving woman. She had been helped along some by her neighbors, and at present is keeping a boarding house at the location we mentioned. The benevolent should remember her case in their charities.

Robert attempted to kill himself once before, a fortnight or so ago, but was prevented. For two or three years past he has been drinking excessively, and completely lost all control over himself of late. It is doubtful, in fact, if he could have kept up much longer, unless he had reformed. Some years ago he was City Clerk, and made a capital officer, being a fine penman, and possessing a very good education.

Later he was Clerk to the City Superintendent of schools. He had many fine qualities, being generous and warm hearted to a fault.

It is true that he was arrested a year or two ago for forging school orders, but we always had our doubts about his guilt, and we believe he was either acquitted or the case was in some way settled satisfactorily. He might have been made the dupe of others, but we doubt if he was guilty of the charge, in the strictest sense of the term He is gone now, and it certainly can do no harm to forget his career of late years, and hope the best for his future.

COMMUNICATED TO THE YORK HERALD:—Robert Whitehead was born at Mitchelstown, in the County of Cork, Ireland, on the Earl of Kingston's Estate. He emigrated to Canada twenty years ago; he resided in Toronto for two or three years, and held several situations in dry goods shops; he removed from Toronto to a village named Sydenham, on Dundas Road—here he held a situation in the store belonging to the Sydenham Steam Mills Company, and on the 21st May, 1846, was married to Miss Elizabeth James, daughter of the proprietor of the Sydenham Hotel. On the 25th of the same month the hotel was burned and all the inmates had a narrow escape in saving their lives, amongst the rest poor Whitehead and his wife.—He afterwards resided at Cooksville, and served in Mr. Romaine's store as a clerk. In 1847 he started a small store at Holland Landing, and got involved in difficulty; he subsequently left Canada, and settled in Milwaukie, Wisconsin State. Here he appears to have been successful for a short time, but becoming very intemperate, he ruined his prospects in this life, destroyed the peace of his little family circle, and eventually dropped into a fearful eternity, by depriving himself of existence.

WHITCHURCH COUNCIL.

[From the New Era.]

The above Council met at the Wellington Hotel, Aurora, on Tuesday last—the 10th inst. All the members present—the Reeve in the chair.

The Council then organized as a Court of Reversion.

Only one appeal was made. Mr. M. Starr appealed against his assessment of personal property which was fixed by the Assessor at $1,000. Mr. Starr made a declaration, stating the sum at $400; and the Court ordered the alteration of the Roll accordingly.

The Court then adjourned.

In Council, minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Petition of Wm. Orton for tavern license was the first matter taken up.

Moved by Mr. Macklem, seconded by Mr. Randall—that the prayer of the petition be not granted.—Carried.

A Petition was presented from R. P. Irwin and a number of others—inhabitants of Aurora praying for aid on roads in the village.

Also, from John Swires and others, praying for aid on the side line between 25 and 26, in the 8th Concession.

Also, from David March and others praying for relief for Catharine Burkindale—a destitute widow woman.

Also, from Christian Lehman and others, for aid on Town Line between Whitchurch and Markham, along the 8th Concession.

Mr. Ashton, as Inspector of licenses for the Township, laid before the Council a notice of appeal that had been served upon him by Wm Smith, Esq., of Aurora. It appears the Inspector prosecuted Smith before a Bench of Magistrates for selling spirituous liquors contrary to statute, and by them was found guilty and fined in the amount of $10 and costs. The Inspector now desired to know of the Council if he should defend it.

The Council gave the authority to defend the case. If people violated the laws to get rid of paying the license fees, they were not disposed to cloak them.

In reference to the petition from Christian Lehman, and others, on motion of Mr. Wheler, seconded by Mr. Macklem, the prayer was granted and $50 voted, provided Markham grant a similar amount.

The petition of R. P. Irwin, Esq., and others; and John Swire and others, were laid over until next meeting, when road appropriations would be made.

In reference to the petition of David March and others for relief for Catherine Burkindale, it was moved by Mr. Randall, seconded by Mr. Wheeler, that Messrs Macklem and Harrison be a committee to investigate the circumstance of the case, and report next meeting—meanwhile to draw upon the treasurer for what assistance they might deem absolutely necessary Carried.

Application was made by Mr. Jos B. Wilson for Collectorship of the Township.

On motion of Mr. Randall, seconded by Mr. Harrison, the application was laid over for further consideration.

A By-Law was then introduced and passed, providing for altering and making new Road Divisions in the Township.

The Clerk laid before the Council, the Auditor's Report, which was received and adopted on motion of Mr. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Wheeler.

A By-Law provides for printing and advertising the same.

Moved by Mr. Wheeler, seconded Mr. Randall, that a committee, consisting of Messrs P. Macklem, Christian Lehman and the mover, superintend the expenditure on the Town Line between Whitchurch and Markham. Carried.

The Treasurer then presented a report of the Clergy Reserve monies in his possession.

On motion of Mr. Macklem seconded by Mr. Randall, the Report was received and adopted.

The Council then adjourned, to meet again on the 14th May, at Sangster's Hotel, Stouffville.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

From the True Witness.

Since our last, Montreal has been the victim of a great and widespread calamity, unsurpassed by any that has occurred since the disasterous fire of '52. Nearly, one-forth of the City has been laid under water; an immense amount of valuable property has been destroyed or seriously damaged; and, worst of all, thousands of the poorest class of our fellowcitizens have been the sufferers by the flood, which for extent and duration exceeds any similar occurrence in the memory of that respectable person known as "the oldest inhabitant."

On Friday and Saturday last, it rained heavily, and the thaw thence accruing sent an immense volume of water into the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. The ice on Lake St. Louis gave way, and came rushing down below the City, but unfortunately its downwards progress was arested about Boucherville, and an immense ice dam was formed across the channel of the river. In consequence the water began to rise on Sunday evening with great radidity, and by ten o'clock at night had reached a perpendicular height of some twenty-five feet above their summer level. The flood spread over all the lower part of the town; Griffintown was under water; and all along Commissioner Street, and by the Custom House, all the stores and cellars in which was stored large piles of grain, flower, sugar and valuable merchandise of all descriptions, were completely flooded. In the South-western section of the City, boats, rafts, canoes, and catamarans rudely constructed from the planks of the side-walks imperfectly supplied the place of the ordinary vehicles; and in and on them were carried to the poor shivering and famishing creatures whose homes had been ruthlessly taken possession of by the icy cold water of the St. Lawrence. In the emergency, the Mayor and Corporation well fulfilled their duties.

About 2 P. M., on Monday afternoon, the cry of fire was raised, and soon it was discovered that the Potash Inspection Store was burning. The Fire Companies were quickly on the spot, and manfully did they exert themselves to check the progress of the flames. This, thanks to their courage and energy, was at last accomplished, but not before property, to a large amount, had been destroyed. The origin of the fire is uncertain. To add to the troubles of the day, the City was in darkness during the night, the offices of the Gas Company having been flooded.

But the chief sufferers are the poor people of Griffintown, and the adjacent suburbs. Much of their property has been destroyed, or seriously injured, their cattle horses, and pigs have in many cases been drowned, so suddenly and unexpectedly did the waters rise on Sunday evening. As an instance, we may mention the case of the congregation of St. Stephens church (Methodist) in Griffintown. Here the usual evening Sunday services were being held, but before they were finished the waters had risen to such a height as to render egress very dangerous to strong men, and altogether impossible for women and children. In consequence, the majority had to remain inside the building all night, and were only delivered from their unpleasant position on Monday morning by means of canoes. During the entire course of the day the Grey Nunnery was flooded, and the only access to the establishment was by means of boats.

Towards dark on Monday evening, the waters commenced to subside, and continued slowly but steadily falling throughout the following day.—No efforts were spared by the Corporation, or by private individuals, to carry food, fuel, and other succor to the residents of the flooded districts; and it is but a bare act of justice to say that upon this, as on every other occasion of great calamity with which our City has been afflicted, our Protestant fellow-citizens are prominently forward in every good work, that their charity has no limits except their means, and is disturbed without distinction of race or creed.

Still much remains to be done. The misery inflicted by the flood on the poorer classes of our fellow-citizens is enormous, and calls out loudly for our most active sympathies. These, we are sure, will not be withheld, but as all isolated, or individual efforts must be unavailing, it is to be hoped that some organised system will be adopted in which all citizens can combine, and work together for one common end. Food, fuel, clothing—these are the things of which the flooded districts stand most in need, and these must be at once provided.

Beyond the City, and on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, the inundation has inflicted great damage. Cattle have been swept away and drowned; the roads have been submerged; railwy bridges have been carried off, and a great part of the level country betwixt Montreal and Richelieu is under water. To offer any calculation of the money value of the property destroyed would be premature; we have seen it, however, variously estimated at from One Million to Two Millions of dollars.