

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

LIVERPOOL, June 25. The steamship Europa from Liverpool 25th via Queenstown 16th, has arrived. Liverpool Markets.—Breadstuffs were very dull. Provisions also dull & Consoles closed at 90 & 90 1/4.

The news by the Europa is rather meagre. The Political news is unimportant.

The House of Commons had agreed to appoint a select committee to investigate the circumstances of the Galway subsidy. The crops in England were making rapid progress under the influence of the hot weather, and the corn market had declined.

The Italian Cabinet will carry out all the original intentions of Count Cavour. Paris Bourse closed at 67 1/4 & 95 for the rentes.

The dates are three days later than those by the Anglo Saxon, via St. John's.

The Europa has 94 passengers and £19,000 in specie. She will sail for Boston at 10 a. m., where she will be due on Wednesday evening.

The next steamer advertised to sail from Galway is the new steamer Agia. She will leave on the 2nd July.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 15th inst., the Marquis of Normansby, in the interest of the Galway line, moved for the return of breaches of contract by the various mail packet companies during the first two years of their existence, and the penalties inflicted. Agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. Gregory put inquiries to the ministry on the same subject. Mr. Fred. Peel replied that since the Cunard Company had been established they had not incurred any penalty or asked any indulgence. A penalty had only been inflicted on the Peninsular and Oriental Company's contract, while in the Royal Mail contract, West India Line, considerable irregularities had been incurred, and penalties had been inflicted in the early stages of its existence.

In the House of Commons on the 14th inst., Mr. Gregory moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the termination of the Galway contract. He charged the British Government with being actuated by an envious spirit towards Ireland.

Lord John Russell said that he did not intend to oppose the motion, and trusted that the investigation would be satisfactory. The Times, in an editorial on American affairs and the indignation of the North towards the attitude of England, asserts that the British public has given such sympathy for the Federal cause—more than it ever gave to the cause of the British sovereignty and union in any of its trials. It claims that England will do her duty, and leave the Federalists to do theirs, knowing well that she could not do them a greater mischief than by taking their part.

Sixteen gun vessels have been ordered immediately to join the squadron ordered to be dispatched to the North American coast.

The weather in England was quite hot, and all the crops were making rapid progress, breadstuffs were declining in all the markets.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif had finally agreed to hold to the budget by a vote of 242 against 5.

M. Thouvenel addressed a courteous letter to the Turin Cabinet, expressing the deepest regret at the death of Count Cavour.

The silence of the French Legislature on the subject attracts considerable attention. The Journal des Debats publishes an important article showing that if Austria crosses the Minio, France must inevitably re-commence the war interrupted in 1859.

The Paris Bourse on the 14th inst., was firm, and the Kents closed at 67 1/2, 95c.

ITALY.

The confessor of Cavour had arrived at Rome, the bearer of a message from the deceased minister of the Pope.

Disturbances had taken place at Velletri and Emilia. The Liberals at Rome had adopted a sign of mourning for Cavour. The Pope was seriously ill.

AUSTRIA.

In the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies on the 14th inst., the address to the Emperor having been revised, was finally agreed to.

SPAIN.

The Spanish journals publish advices from St. Domingo that tranquility and enthusiasm for the Spanish Government reign throughout the island.

DENMARK.

At the election of members for the Folkething, the ministerial candidates were successful.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Mr. Laing, the Indian financial minister, was so unwell that he was unable to return home.

The London money market funds were firm and slightly higher, mainly influenced by the splendid weather for the crops; money in steady demand, and six per cent. was the general rate.

Advices from Manchester are unfavourable, the market being dull and declining tendency, but manufacturers refused further concessions.

Liverpool Markets.—Breadstuffs dull with a slight decline. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report flour dull and irregular, and a decline of 6d a 9d has to be submitted to; sales at 25s a 28s. Wheat very dull and declined 2d a 3d, red western 9s and 9s a 12s; white 11s a 13s 6d. Corn dull and declined 6d; mixed 28s a 30s 1d; white 31s a 32s 6d. Provision market quiet. England, Athya & Co., and other

circulars report beef steady, pork quiet and transactions slight, bacon heavy and quotations almost nominal. Lard heavy and holders pressing the market, quoted at 50s a 53s. Tallow declined 1s a 1s 3d. Butchers Association, 50s 6d. Produce The brokers' circular report sugar heavy and declined 6d a 1s on inferior grades. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet; Carolinian quoted at 24s.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Table with columns: Mail, Express, Time Table takes effect Monday, April 22, '61. MOVING NORTH. Leave Toronto, 7:00 a.m., 4:10 p.m. etc.

Table with columns: Mail, Express, Time Table takes effect Monday, April 22, '61. MOVING SOUTH. Leave Collingwood, 2:30 p.m., 5:00 a.m. etc.

New Advertisements.

West York Riding—Messings—R. L. Demison. Card—Charles Jaggart, Baker. To the Electors of West York Riding—R. L. Demison. To the Electors of the East Riding of the County of York—Amos Wright. Address—T. A. Mink. Annual Soiree at Victoria Square. Houses and Lots for Sale—D. Wooten. Notice—Dr. S. Dellensbaugh. Stayed or Stolen—T. Pichard.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 28, 1861.

The University of Toronto.

Now that the general elections are at hand, we beseech our readers to cast aside all party considerations, and rally to the Polls in defence of the University. This institution is essentially the poor man's college; it is here the son of the working man can secure for himself an education which will fit him to hold the highest position the country can afford, if he has but talent and energy to compete for its prizes.

Those of our readers who have not paid a visit to this noble Institution, would do well to spare the time and go to Toronto for the purpose, they will then see that the money invested is well laid out, and that the building, the museum and library are monuments that will reflect credit on the projectors in all future time;—and when Dr. Ryerson's assertions of reckless extravagance are echoed by those who would aid and abet him in his new crusade, with a view to depriving it of the means of keeping up its present efficient staff of Professors, and thereby deprive the University of the power of following up its usefulness, we hope all friends of education will not allow the present opportunity to pass of recording a public veto against the Doctor's contemplated spoliation of our national seat of learning. For more particulars respecting this important subject, we earnestly invite the attention of all parties to an article in another column from the pen of a gentleman who thoroughly understands the question, and whose opinion on subjects concerning education are deserving of grave consideration. We hope that the electors of East, West and North York will see that no man is elected who is not determined to guard the Univ. City from the interference of Dr. Ryerson and his abettors.—Let the candidates pledge themselves clearly and distinctly, and an answer be given, yea or nay, without circumlocution,—no elector should be satisfied with an evasive or qualified answer, as such are only given to avoid the question; and in such case the public will be sold, and then adieu to all prospects of remedying the evil. We say, away with party cry, and rally round the defenders of the University.

Our Militia.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that a Volunteer Rifle Company has been formed at Maple, to be named the "First Vaughan Garibaldies." We understand that over thirty hale and healthy yeomen have commenced drill, and promise fair to be a credit to this portion of the British dominions. This is a step in the right direction; for it must be acknowledged by all that the first duty of a free and independent people, is to make such arrangements for the defence of their country as shall preserve and secure their freedom and independence. We wish every success to our Vaughan Volunteers; and sincerely trust that our young men will not be backward in coming forward, and prove their attachment to our beloved Queen and constitution by enrolling themselves under the banner of Loyalty!

Magistrates Court.

"FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT CÆLUM!"

Justices—J. Duncumb, D. Bridgford, and Wm. Devlin, Esquires.

Eight laborers were summoned by Dr. Duncumb, J.P., on Monday the 17th June, to answer a charge of 'working on the Sabbath' on the Northern Railway; several young lads were examined as witnesses to prove the charge made by a young person named Munro, a school teacher on the fourth concession of Vaughan. The boys were all agreed that there was no necessity for the men to work on the Sabbath, and did not hesitate to express their opinion on oath.—The defendants were not allowed to hear the evidence; they were ordered out of the court-room before the trial commenced;—the constable was ordered to admit but one of the defendants in while the witnesses were giving their evidence on oath; after the examination of the witnesses was over, the constable was ordered to 'bring in the men'; they were then asked if they had anything to say for themselves, and were ordered to pay a fine and costs, amounting, in the aggregate, to over ten pounds.—Their honours announced their conviction as 'unanimous!'—not a dissenting voice! The poor men have appealed to the Quarter Sessions, and have retained Mr. James Boulton; this gentleman's opinion is, that our magistrates have acted contrary to law. We have since learned that notwithstanding the defendants having appealed, the acting magistrate has ordered the Clerk of the Division Court here, to 'issue an execution for costs,' &c., which he declined doing. When the appeal is decided we will make known the result to our readers.

EAST YORK PRESENTATION EXTRA-ORDINARY!

The electors of East York, purpose presenting Amos Wright, Esq., with a neatly bound volume, containing his speeches in Parliament during the past ten years! The volume will also contain the Hon. Gentleman's speeches on several important subjects, including his great "rail fence" speech, as also his denunciation of Dr. Ryerson's attempt to destroy the University! together with a detailed account of his hair-breadth escapes from the Spanish Inquisition, while sojourning in "Kwædoo." The volume is said to be compiled by William M. Hutton, Esq., the gentleman who intends publishing a work on "corrupt practices at elections." The presentation to take place at Millikin's Corners, Markham.

THE above we take from *Momus* of Saturday last. Rumour says the Presentation took place at the place named, on Saturday, the 10th inst. The Hon. David, (in the absence of Mr. Burton, who declined having anything to do with the affair) made the presentation,—he made considerable of a speech too, enlarging on his way of selecting delegates, (of which he gave a practical illustration on the occasion) and referred with seeming satisfaction to the way it was done by the Grit nominee of the late King Division contest. Also how the owners of Collingwood lots could recognize their property improved in water ten months in the year. 'Casual Advantages, &c., &c. Mr. Wright in reply, after thanking them for the honor, &c., said he would be very happy to inform any of his friends present how to get (not earn) \$6 a day without any trouble; and was glad the Hon. gentleman in the chair had taken the right course to get it.

Clear Grit Patriotism!!!

WHAT we may expect when George Brown and his followers get into power, and have access to the public chest, is foreshadowed by the following, which we copy from the *Leader* of the 26th June. 'Talk of corruption,' 'plunder' and 'venality,' but the man who could be guilty of making a charge so much above what he must have known the law would recognize, would not hesitate to rob—'a hen roost. We hope, for Mr. W's sake, that the *Leader* is mistaken:—

A CLEAR GRIT LAWYER'S BILL.

"Obliged to hurry and disown the disunion platform of the Toronto Convention, the Grits have only one source of consolation left. They have resolved to attempt to make the character of their opponents as black as Mr. Brown and his newspaper painted those of Messrs. Lomieux, Drummond, Norris, and others before he could regard them as suitable companions to take seats in a Cabinet with him. Take a sample of Clear Grit for instance where the public purse is concerned. Mr. Adam Wilson was employed by the Crown to prosecute Fellows for the Russell Election Frauds. When the work was done he sent in a bill to the tune of \$2,775 exclusive of witness fees. Though willing that a liberal allowance for Mr. Wilson's services should be made, Attorney General Macdonald objected to this monstrous bill; and on taxation \$1,300 were struck off. After this was done, Mr. Wilson received for the expenses of conviction alone, exclusive of witness fees, \$1,479.

This little transaction will serve to explain the eager haste of the Grits to get into office. Let any one picture to himself the state of things that would be brought about if the whole gang were allowed unchecked access to the public treasury! Will the farmers of North York, or the mechanics of the Western Division of Toronto endorse Mr. Wilson's conduct, and enable him and his whole party to draw just such bills as they please upon the public treasury?"

West York Election.—

Mr. Richard L. Denison is before the Electors for West York in opposition to Mr. Howland. Mr. D. will command a large vote;—his antecedents are well known to the electors. He, and his father before him, have ever been among the first to proffer their services when their country's necessities required their aid. He is a man thoroughly reliable, and who may safely be trusted. His address appears in another column.

EAST YORK.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. T. A. Milne is prosecuting his canvass with energy, and with every prospect of carrying the election. The nomination takes place on Saturday, the 29th, (to-morrow.) Polling days—Saturday and Monday, the 6th and 8th—for the East and West Ridings of York.

Correspondence.

The University Question.

To the Editor of the York Herald. Sir,—I have been much disappointed to observe the apathy manifested upon the subject, with the name of which my letter is headed, by those whom we have a right to expect to be first in the field to defend an institution, which more than any other is calculated to contribute to the prosperity, dignity and glory of our country. The apathy to which I have referred on the part of those who are or ought to be the friends of our noble university, is still more lamentable when contrasted with the persistent, bitter and malicious pertinacity with which the clergy and minor officials of the Wesleyan Methodist Society are carrying on their efforts to excite an agitation among their own members; and so far as they may be able, throughout the country generally, which they hope will eventually result in the completion of their projected scheme of vandalism. I am not, sir, one of those who believe that the Wesleyan Methodists, as a body, are so lost to all sense of the claims of justice and expediency, as to join heart and hand in the overthrow of a great and good institution like the University of Toronto; but I do believe that many of them have allowed themselves to be misled and deceived by a few designing and unprincipled men, who desire to aggrandize themselves by effecting a change which they artfully pretend to promote on the sole ground of advantage to their church; and that the laity need to have their eyes opened to the important fact, that these very changes which they have been urged to demand, if accomplished, will be in the end the cause of a tremendous misfortune to themselves, as citizens of a country in which they, in common with all, hold a high and important interest.

That this agitation which the Wesleyan body is now promoting under the plausible name of 'University Reform,' is not the result of a profound and enlightened conviction in the minds of the mass of the church, is plainly apparent from the manner in which the subject has been brought forward by their leaders. A resolution emanating from the Wesleyan ministers, in conference assembled, is by no means to be taken as a reliable criterion of the state of feeling amongst the laity of that denomination. Their system of church government being in many essential respects a hierarchy, it is easy to conceive how a few men who happen to possess a preponderating influence in the general conference, can cause that influence to be felt and obeyed, in the district conferences, in the subordinate circuits, and finally, in every congregation and class-room throughout the whole connection.

This centralization of strength is a powerful agent, either for good or for evil, according to the character of the motives which influence those who wield it; and in the present case, I feel persuaded that the Methodist community, by following blindly the dictum of some of their leaders, whose private incentives to action they do not understand, are aiming a death blow at some of their most precious interests as Canadians. I have lately been looking over the resolutions passed at the District Convention held in Richmond Hill on the 5th of March last, and I have no hesitation in saying, that with the exception of the Rev. Wm. Scott, who is a well known man and tool of Dr. Ryerson, there was not a member, lay or clerical of that convention, who either knew anything about the subject with which the meeting pretended to deal, or was capable of drawing up a single one of the resolutions which were then passed. The resolutions were all brought from Toronto by Mr. Wm. Scott—ready cut and dried—and the obsequious delegates from Markham, Newmarket, Sharon, Barrie, Weston, &c., who had no more hand in conceiving or drafting them than the man in the moon, permitted their names to be paraded in the minutes as movers and seconders. So much for the *modus operandi* by which this seemingly spontaneous and unanimous action has been palmed off upon the country as an intelligent expression of opinion by the Methodist community.

I purpose next to review and comment upon a few of the resolutions passed at that meeting; after which I shall invite an examination into the real nature of the changes which these agitators would gladly bring about, and of the calamitous

consequences to the cause of liberal education which would be attendant upon the success of their schemes, if, unfortunately, they should ever be realized. But it will not be possible to treat the subject properly within the limits of a single letter, and I have to claim your indulgence for another week, in the meantime, as the election is rapidly approaching, it is to be hoped that every elector, of whatever party, will sternly refuse his vote or interest to any candidate who will not explicitly announce his determination to oppose, with all his influence, any attempt to bring the best University on the western continent; and the only one in Canada worthy of the name, to the wretched level of Victoria College, and its miserable confederates throughout the country—an attempt which, if successful, will annihilate for ever the hope which Canada now justly entertains of being able to educate men who will be equal, with respect to intellectual and gentlemanly accomplishments, to the most cultivated scholars at present sent forth from the universities of Great Britain and continental Europe.

Ever yours,

SPARTACUS.

Markham, June 24, 1861.

Our New York Letter.

New York, June 24th.

Judging from the reports that have taken place since I last wrote you, that a large army was to be immediately shown into Virginia, with a view of capturing Harper's Ferry, as the first step that the Federal forces would take from their Southern march to Richmond, the headquarters of the so-called Southern Confederation. It may be positively asserted that the campaign has fairly begun, and the Government here, so far, carried out their proclamation in 'retaking forts, &c.' Baltimore, with its lawless band of 'plug-uglies,' and the whole State of Maryland, has been brought back from the revolutionary folds of King Jefferson, the first to the allegiance of the Stars and Stripes; and as Northern men have advanced, the chivalrous *we-want-to-be-let-alone* slaveocracy have retreated, after some little skirmishing, first from Alexandria, and now from Harper's Ferry, with a view, no doubt, of concentrating the whole of their forces at Manassas Junction, where it is asserted Gen. Beauregard has an army of 20,000 men; but as the reports are so contradictory, very little faith can be placed in any accounts we get here—every union varying to such a degree, that I am disposed to think that nothing definite will be known until the authorities are fully prepared to attack it. There is one thing certain, that as this is a very essential point for the rebels to hold, forming as it does a key to Richmond, and giving them Railroad communication to that city; there will be a great battle here, provided this *chivalrous people* will fight, and not do as they did at Alexandria,—fire and run away. Great Bethel has been the centre of attraction in Virginia during the week; Major General Butler having ascertained that the enemy had established outposts a short distance from Hampton, from which they harassed and annoyed the loyal residents of that neighborhood, he sent up a force to drive them back, amounting to between three and four thousand men, with two pieces of artillery, but by some strange fatuity and blunder, one regiment, sent by a different route to join the party at a given point, fired on a regiment of their own men with artillery and musketry, which was returned—two men being killed, and eight more or less wounded before the mistake was discovered; the action lasted two hours, and resulted in the repulse of the federal troops. The press here has come out in very severe language against the officers in command of this expedition, and not without cause. Major Gen. Pierce has proved himself inadequate to command; and the whole affair was a gross blunder. The government will have to put the 'right man in the right place,' and not appoint designing lawyers, briefless arristers, and speculating politicians, to high military positions, who are as ignorant of the art of war as most cobblers are of watchmaking. Entrusting soldiers to the generalship of such men, is bad, and is likely to work evil in the ranks of their army. The general impression is, that had they been commanded by an experienced man—and as they should have been—better supported by artillery, and a good supply of ammunition, they would have taken the batteries of the rebels, and routed them from their position. Reports speak in glowing terms of the pluck and endurance of the volunteers. Among the killed was Lieut. Grebel, of the United States Army, who had command of the guns, and was preparing to bring his pieces off the field when the retreat was sounded, when a cannon ball struck him on the back part of the head, killing him instantly; Major Wuilp, Secretary to Major General Butler, was also killed here.

The Federal troops, under the command of Col. Lewis Wallace, at Bombay, Va., had a sharp conflict, completely routing five hundred secessionist troops, capturing some prisoners, and taking camp equipage, provisions and other stores; only one of the federal troops was wounded.

The State of Missouri, or at least the Secession Governor of that State is trying his hand at making trouble in opposition to the United States Government. The Federal Government has had for some time past, troops quartered there, for the protection of the Union people of the State, and greatly to the disgust of the rebel portion, among whom is no less a personage than the Chief Magistrate, who has, after repeated attempts, failed to induce the United States Government to withdraw their forces; which forces are placed there for the protection of the citizens, and as a terror to evil-doers. This model governor, Jackson by name, has issued his proclamation, calling out 50,000 of the militia to

drive out the invaders. His rallying cry is "Rise, then, and drive out ignominiously the intruders who have dared to desecrate the soil which your labors have made fruitful, and which is consecrated by your homes." And at the same time causing certain bridges on the Railroad to be burnt. But it is to be presumed that he has discovered that he has committed an overt act of treason against the United States; and as there is such a thing as hanging for crimes of like nature, he has speed to parts unknown. But Gen. Lyons, commander of the Federal army in Missouri it is said is on his track, and it is more than probable that he will be arrested. As Jackson is not likely to trouble the State again, Missouri can now throw herself under the protection of the Federal Authorities, who will, in the long run, prove far the wiser and cheaper counsellors, Jeff. Davis, Toombs, Floyd, &c.

Regiments are being forwarded with great despatch to the seat of operations. Owing to every kind of employment being scarce, there is no trouble in getting volunteers; but there seems to be some little mismanagement in paying them. Some members of two regiments this week, after parading Broadway, and receiving their colors, refused to go aboard the boat that was to take them to their destination, without first being paid their monthly stipend due them, which caused a great trouble to the officers, and in one or two instances they were rather roughly handled, and also caused the regiment to lie over a day or two. This mismanagement is not the fault of the government, but of some of the officials, and no doubt it will be remedied in future.

The first of the Southern Confederacy Privateers, has been captured by the Brig of War 'Perry' of the United States blockading fleet, and brought here; she is at anchor off the battery, with her secession flag flying under the stars and stripes. She was taken about sixty miles outside Charleston Harbor. Her crew were transferred to the 'Minnesota,' heavily ironed. Her commission was registered number one; number two will share the same fate, when caught.

The press here has considerably moderated its tone since I last wrote you; they seem to be getting more familiar with the neutral position of England, or may be the educated portion of Americans, having refused to swallow the gas that the press is daily throwing off, they find it useless to persist in their 'five and brimstone' style of threats. Americans are a strange people. Very impulsive; as one remarked to me the other day—a very liberal one, and one who had lived some time in Canada—'that we go off half cocked, and there is a great amount of truth in that. They speak of annexing Canada as a sure thing; Ireland is to be recognized by the States; and is also Scotland and Wales; and in the event of England ever thinking about the affairs of the nation—not mentioning what is to be done with her, if she should say anything—she is to be reduced to a third class power right off. This is the kind of trash you read in the dailies, day after day, in the City of New York, one of the largest commercial cities in the world.

The extra session of Congress is called together for the 4th of July, and already it is thought there is some back stair influence at work to bring about a compromise. It is even rumored that President Jeff. Davis is desirous of an armistice, to afford time for negotiations. I am rather inclined to believe that secession is 'played out,' and Davis and his co-workers in his delusional attempt to overthrow this country, are rather put to their wits. As their hopes of being recognized by the European Powers are fast, and they must now see the terrible destruction and ruin that awaits them, should they persist in still disobeying the laws of the United States. With their ports blockaded, and consequently no market for their cotton; then slaves, which form an important item in their wealth, in a semi-state of rebellion; and their trade virtually suspended in their large towns; and starvation staring some parts in the face, with nothing coming in to replenish their exchequer, ought surely to open his eyes, and strike him very forcibly that he has not the 'big thing' his ambition has led him to grasp at; and if it is the good of the Southern Country he has at heart, and not revolution gotten up merely to satisfy his own ambition, then he has a splendid opportunity of showing his patriotism to his 'bowie-knife,' 'tar-and-feathering,' and 'six shooter' friends in the South, by advising them to return at once to their allegiance to the United States, and forsake forever the idea of setting up shop-keeping for themselves.

There are some curious revelations come to the knowledge of the government during the last two or three weeks. The government had some knowledge that the Southerners had a number of spies in the North, telegraphing every information they could gather with regard to military and naval affairs; and consequently unknown to anyone, they determined to seize the despatches in the several telegraph offices, amounting to some thousands, and it is thought that some persons who profess to be friendly to the government, figure in it to a rather serious extent. A Mr. Harvey, lately appointed Consul to Portugal, is implicated, and it is very probable that some more officials may be in the same position.

The weather here has been very hot during the past week, and we may safely say we have summer at last; this is a very close confined city, and if this is not for the frequent cooling showers during the week, we might be blinded by dust.

A CANADIAN.

REPORT OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMMISSION.

(From the Leader of June 25)

We said yesterday that the correspondence between Mr. Galt, Finance Minister, and Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., sufficiently explained itself. But as we find that there are persons who have failed to obtain from the correspondence itself a distinct idea of the nature of the £500,000 advance made by those capitalists, some explanation may not be out of place.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., agreed to advance on account of the Grand Trunk Railway Company £500,000 for the completion of the Victoria Bridge. It was to be an item of account distinct and separate from all others, and as it was a special advance it was intended to be secured by a mortgage on all the rolling stock of the company. To distinguish it from all other accounts, the Company entered the advance as from Baring Brothers & Co., and Glyn, Mills & Co., Financial agents, just as Mr. George Demison might be set down as Colonel of the York Militia. This, as is shown by Mr. Galt's letter of the 9th April, 1861, was an improper designation. It was liable to create the impression that the advance was made by these capitalists as Financial agents of the Province; while as appears from the explanation made on behalf of the Company that this designation was adopted for the purpose of distinguishing the account from all others. No advance was made or authorized by the Government.

Baring Brothers & Co., and Glyn, Mills & Co., having made this advance, sent instructions to Canada to have a mortgage on the rolling stock of the Company prepared. On the advice of Counsel being taken on the matter, it was found that the rolling stock was already covered by the First Preference Bonds and the Parliamentary loan. The result was that the capitalists who had made the advance, and who had several millions more embarked in the concern, found themselves occupying a position of simple contract creditors for the £500,000 advance. The amount has, we believe, been since covered by judgment. With this explanation and the telegram which we yesterday published from Mr. Dickson, no candid person having the correspondence before him, can be at a loss to understand the real nature of the transaction out of which the ingenuity of the session organ of the 'Brits manufactures' "starting revelations."

MURDER IN VERULAM.—William Jones, a quiet resident of the township of Verulam, about thirty miles from Penelon Falls, was brutally murdered on the night of the 21st inst. He was about 60 years of age, and lived alone, having no relatives near. He supported himself by honest industry upon his farm. On Saturday the body was discovered by a girl who was looking for her father's cattle. The body was lying on the floor of his shanty, fearfully cut. There were several deep wounds, any of which would cause death, inflicted with an axe. His trunk was discovered about fourteen rods from the shanty. No clothing had been taken out of it. It is supposed that the wretch who committed the crime did it with the expectation of getting money. Whether he got any or not is not known. It is thought he did not get much. A coroner's inquest was held on the 23rd; the body was interred on the 24th; and every exertion is being made to ferret out the murderers, but so far they are unknown.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, June 27.

Fall Wheat.—6200 bbls was the extent of the supply which sold at the following prices. The prices paid for the best samples were from \$1 60 to \$1 14 per bushel. Spring Wheat—7,700 bushels in market, which sold at from \$0 80 to \$0 83 per bushel. Barley—sold at from 40c to 43c. Potatoes.—2700 bushels went off at 40 and 45c per bushel. Oats.—at 26 and 27c per bushel. Hay—sold from \$1 10 to \$1 25 per ton. Straw \$6 to \$7 per ton. Flour—Superfine extra sold at \$5 60 to \$6 10. Extra \$5 25 to \$5 50; Fancy (Spring) \$4 75 to \$5 00; Fancy (Fall) \$5 10; to \$5 25; Extra, \$5 to \$5 50; Double Extra, \$5 75 to \$6 50. Butter.—Fresh is in fair supply at from 11c to 12 1/2 per lb. Pork—is in fair request. For Hogs averaging 160 lbs \$5 50 and \$5 90 has been paid, and those averaging 200 lbs \$5 and \$5 60—the latter being the extreme figure. Apples—Common varieties \$1 and \$1 25 per barrel. Better grades \$1 50 and \$2 barrel. Eggs.—Fresh from wagons 8c per dozen. Potatoes.—Vary in price from 25 to 28c. Sheep—are in demand at from \$3 50 to \$4 50 each. Lamb—source at \$2 to \$2 25 each. Calves—are in good supply at \$4 to \$5 each. Beef—Hides—\$3 50 per 100 lbs. Sheep and lamb skins \$1 25 each. Calfskins 60c per lb. Tallow, \$7 per 100 lbs. Timothy Seed—\$2 80 a \$3 per bushel. Clover Seed—\$4 75 per bushel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOT TOO LATE.

Reader it is not too late, your child although emaciated, fretful, feverish a dry cough and apparently in the consumption, if caused by worms, can be immediately cured by using Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm-Candy, although you may have tried every other preparation without good results still it is not too late, the Dead Shot will cure, invariably. The cost of one trial is only 15 cents, 50 cents for four packages. Genuine has the facsimile signature of H. E. MCKENZIE, M.D. Glasgow, Scotland. On each Wrapper. Try it once and judge for yourselves. Dealers can be supplied by all wholesale dealers in Drugs and Medicine in Canada.

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been ordered to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

The Hon. Mr. Causton has been appointed Commissioner of Public Works in the place of the Hon. John Ross, resigned.

The celebrated All England company of cricketers have at length agreed to visit Australia and play several matches with the colonial clubs. The final arrangements will shortly be perfected.