

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "HIBERNIA."

FATHER POINT, Aug. 26. The Hibernia arrived at 2.30 p.m. She has 64 cabin and 142 steerage passengers, and £25,000 in specie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At a meeting of the Galway Company, the Directors' report was adopted and it was resolved to issue stock increasing the nominal capital from £500,000 to one million sterling.

Archduke Maximilian is on a visit to Southampton relative to the projected Austrian steam line. He made a speech in which he promised closer sympathies, politically and commercially, between England and Austria.

Mr. Roebuck also made a speech extolling the constitutional efforts of the Emperor of Austria. The marriage contract between Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, was signed at Osborne on the 14th.

The Times again expatiates on the financial difficulties accumulating against the American government, and says the most earnest wish of the friends of America must be that the difficulties thus in sight may accumulate with sufficient rapidity to bring the North and South to reason.

FRANCE.

A vague report of growing coolness between France and Austria, is current, bearing ominous resemblance to that which preceded the late war.

The Monitor officially confirms the appointment of M. Renoult, minister to Italy. Law had been admitted free into France, provided the articles manufactured from it are exported.

The Monitor announces that on account of the national fête, the Emperor has either remitted or commuted the punishment of 1,236 prisoners.

Prince Metternich had taken leave of the Emperor, and the latter had gone to Chalons camp. General Fanti arrived at Paris, en route for Chalons.

The dissolution of the Diet was regarded almost as certain; the Cabinet Council demanded it, and also that the Imperial manifesto be addressed to the different peoples of the Austrian empire.

POLAND.

An important popular demonstration took place at Lublin, on the 12th. The military commander, by energetic action, suppressed the conflict without any more serious consequence than that a number of persons were wounded.

ITALY.

It is reported that Gen. Della Rovere will enter the Cabinet as Minister of War. Cardinal Andre, President of the Congregation of the Index Expurgatorius, had resigned.

PRUSSIA.

The Independence Bell says that the first act of the new Prussian Ministry will be the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor received the address of the Hungarian Diet on the 14th instant. He replied by a short speech, and in general terms.

TURKEY.

Omar Pasha has been ordered to act against Montenegro. The fall of the Minister of Finance was expected.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail has been received. News generally anticipated. The Times' correspondent at Hong Kong says the United States ship Hartford, bearing the flag of Flag-officer Stribling, is in that harbour.

The British minister had to some extent relaxed the proposition to visit Peking. The Imperialists and rebels continued to struggle with varying success.

The first teas brought down from Hun Kow have reached Shanghai. Rates for new teas at Poochow continued extreme, and the relative inferiority of the present to the previous crop is confirmed.

The total decrease in exports of tea to America will be over 5,000,000 lbs. this year. Calcutta letters say that the cotton question is the great topic of the day, and every effort was being made to encourage its increased production.

The harvest in France is progressing satisfactorily, but the wheat crop will be deficient.

The London Globe denies by authority the statement that Admiral Milne has reported the blockade of the Southern ports ineffective. It says no general report on the subject had been officially received.

The London Times shows the enormous financial difficulties which the Washington Government will have to encounter. The Times publishes another letter from Mr. Russell, generally discouraging for the North.

It is reported that the mixed Italian and French garrison will soon occupy Rome. Niccoli in a diplomatic circular expresses the belief that Europe will soon be persuaded of Italy's right to the possession of the entire Italian territory.

The Paris Neapolitan reaction is diminishing. The relations between Austria and Hungary are daily more alarming.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Aug. 15.—The weather is warm, and on the whole favourable for the harvest. Flour transactions unimportant. Western canal 25s. a 24s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 25s. a 25s. 6d.; Wheat in very restricted demand; white and mixed 12s. 9d. a 13s. 6d.; red 9s. 6d. a 11s. 9d. Corn—husks small; white 32s. a 35s.; yellow 30s. 6d. a 31s.; mixed 30s. a 31s. Ashes—pots 30s. 6d. a 31s. Sugar and molasses nothing doing. Consols 90½ a 90½.

THE STEAMER "ETNA" SAFE.

RIVER DU LOUP, Aug. 20. The ship Powerful arrived this p.m., and reports that the steamer Etna broke her shaft in mid-ocean on the 7th inst., and put back to Queenstown under sail.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Table with columns: Time Table takes effect Monday, April 22, '61. MOVING NORTH. Leave Toronto, 7:00 a.m. 4:10 p.m. Toronto, 7:52 a.m. 5:05 p.m. Richmond Hill, 8:10 a.m. 5:29 p.m. Newmarket, 8:25 a.m. 5:35 p.m. Aurora, 8:55 a.m. 6:00 p.m. Newmarket, 9:11 a.m. 6:20 p.m. Holland Landing, 9:25 a.m. 6:34 p.m. Bradford, 9:40 a.m. 6:46 p.m. MOVING SOUTH. Leave Collingwood, 3:00 p.m. 5:00 a.m. Bradford, 5:50 p.m. 8:12 a.m. Holland Landing, 6:05 p.m. 8:26 a.m. Newmarket, 6:20 p.m. 8:40 p.m. Aurora, 6:35 p.m. 8:55 a.m. King, 7:05 p.m. 9:20 a.m. Richmond Hill, 7:25 p.m. 9:30 a.m. Toronto, 7:40 p.m. 9:50 a.m. Arrive at Toronto, 8:30 p.m. 10:40 a.m.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, AUG. 30, 1861.

PAY UP!

Now that the elections are over, and we have time to attend to home matters, we most respectfully urge upon all parties indebted to us for subscriptions, advertising or job work, the necessity of making prompt payment. The sums in many instances are small, but the aggregate is large; and it is absolutely necessary, in view of our expenses, and constantly recurring liabilities, that at least a portion of what is due to us should be paid forthwith. We trust that this notice will be sufficient, and that our friends will respond nobly to the call which we are compelled to make on them; their duty is plain, and we have no doubt they will perform it—it is simply to "PAY UP!"

Nuts for 'Grits' to Crack!

The terms 'corruption,' 'jobbery,' 'ruin and decay,' and cognate epithets, have become familiar as household words in the vocabulary of the happy family of Grit journalists, when writing upon any subject in which politics have aught to do; what does it matter to such men whether they deal in facts or fiction?—the only object they have in view is to serve their party; and obtain power; the means by which that object is to be attained is indifferent to them, and when they become exhausted in the service, they call in the aid of 'correspondents' to keep sounding the tocsin in order to alarm and deceive their unsuspecting readers;—they act upon the principle that by a constant repetition of such indefinite charges, their readers will become so familiar with what is written that they will, in the end, accept them as facts. Knowing this to be the case, from the Globe down to the Economist, and even to the Newmarket Era, we call the attention of our numerous readers to many interesting facts in relation to the rapid progress made in the settlement and improvement of the country, taken from the reports of the 'Minister of Agriculture' and the 'Commissioner of Crown Lands,' which documents are printed by authority, and being official, are more reliable sources of information, in regard to the subjects they relate to, than the assertions of our grit contemporaries, or their 'correspondents,' and is evidence of rapid improvement, under the management of the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, Commissioner of Crown Lands. Every man in Canada (who prefers truth and fair play to the interests of needy politicians, styling themselves a party!) should endeavor to procure these 'Reports' and become familiar with their contents;—they are in small

pamphlet form, and contain interesting and useful information in regard to the progress and improvement of Canada:

"UPPER CANADA COLONIZATION ROADS."

"On this road 4021 acres were cleared during the year 1860, and 2922 acres chopped ready for clearing, making a total of 1704 acres improved. The population is 771, being an increase of 75. There are now 199 locators residing on their lands. Mr. Perry, the Agent, says: 'A feeling of thankfulness to the Giver of all good pervades the whole settlement, for the abundant harvest, and a cheerful looking toward to the future.'"

"Two hundred and forty-five lots have been located on this road, by Mr. Hughes, the resident Agent, on which there are 198 actual settlers, heads of families, the total population being 339 souls. There are 896 acres of land cleared, 618 under crop, and 274 acres chopped, but not yet cleared off."

"The colonization road leads from the township of Hinchinbrook, in rear of Kingston to the Matlawaka river. It is under the charge of Mr. James Spink, who received the appointment on the 10th of April, 1861. He has made 77 locations. The total population is 197 souls. The number of acres cleared 250."

"Mr. Hayes located 56 settlers on this road in 1860, making a total of 223 in possession of land at the close of the year. 2301 acres of land are cleared, being an increase of 1024 acres since the beginning of the year. 400 acres have been under-wooded preparatory to clearing."

"As this road is the most recently opened, only 45 lots have been located. 41 of them are occupied by actual settlers. The population amounts to 190 souls. 170 acres of land have been cleared, 87 of which have been cropped."

"Mr. French reports 58 new locations on this road during the year, making a total of 273 locations, and estimates the value of the crop raised at \$44,503.21, that is \$30.32 on an average per acre, 1,468 acres having been under cultivation. 607 acres were cleared by the settlers. The population amounts to 929."

"In addition to the settlement on the road, 36,800 acres in the vicinity have been sold and nearly all occupied. Mr. French remarks in concluding his report: 'The aspect of the country around here is fast changing; clearances are being enlarged; good and commodious houses and barns are succeeding the unlit and comfortless round log shanties, and the bare yards are becoming well tenanted with stock.'"

The foregoing is an extract from the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in addition to which we invite attention to the important facts of the increase of wealth, by agricultural improvement, in a section which was a wilderness a few years ago.—In the 'Appendix' to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, will be found the statistics from the different agents engaged in the settlement of the roads:—Mr. E. Perry, the agent on the 'Adding Road,' gives the quantities and value of each item produced in the settlement under his charge, the total value of which, for the year 1860, is \$34,931,494c., with the pleasing prospect that 'the settlement is progressing in improvements as well as in quantity of products!' Mr. R. Hughes, the agent on the 'Bobcaygeon Road,' also reports favorably, and shows that 'the produce of the Free Grants' during 1860 amounts to \$30,013,500c.—that the receipts at his agency for lands sold is \$13,349,250c., and that 'a considerable portion of the land sold in the new townships has been paid for in full!' Mr. M. P. Hayes, the agent for the 'Hastings Road,' gives an elaborate and exceedingly interesting report of the progress of his section,—it is ably drawn up, and is a proof of that gentleman's efficiency for the public service,—the total value of the crops and industrial products on the free grants amounts to \$35,349,300c., exhibiting an increase over the year 1859 of \$7,689,980c.; the population is 767; acres cleared, 2,681; acres under crop and pasture, 2,140;—there are 2 saw mills, 1 flour-mill, 4 stores, 5 taverns, 1 school-house, a post-office has been established at 'Mill-bridge,' in Tudor, 17 miles from Madoc, the head-quarters of the agency—there is another post-office at 'Glanmore,' 24 miles distance;—on the whole, this settlement appears to be making the most rapid improvement, under the superintendence of Mr. Hayes, whose gentlemanly bearing and kind disposition must endear him to the settlers who have business to do at his agency.

Mr. R. J. Oliver, agent of the 'Severn and Muskoka Road,' also gives an interesting account of his labors, and submits a favorable report, which is well executed, and shows that Mr. Oliver is an able and efficient public officer—his section is more recently opened up for settlement than those we have already noticed but, as his report states, 'the data are comparatively meagre, yet they afford tangible evidence of the development and incipient growth of a country that, a little over two years since could boast of neither habitation or name.'—Mr. Oliver, we believe is the editor and proprietor of the Northern Advance, an ably conducted liberal paper, published at Barris, in the county of Simcoe.

Mr. T. P. French, the agent of the 'Ottawa and Opeongo Road,' states that there are 2,623 acres cleared in his section, and the value of the products of last year is \$44,503.24c; he says that the average value of the produce of each acre is \$30.32; his report shows that there is rapid improvement going on, and that the settlement is fast filling up. We

would like to have given more particulars from these several Reports of Agents, but our space does not permit—we have, simply, given our readers an idea of what is doing in the department of Government so ably presided over by the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet—and in doing so, we have confined ourselves to what is going on in Western Canada only,—we may revert to this subject at an early day.

Having brought this subject under the notice of our readers, we have no doubt it will give rise to a spirit of enquiry in regard to the lands in these different settlements, and, in view of this, we will endeavor to procure all the information we can and make it known, in order that many may avail themselves of the great advantages afforded to men desirous of securing to themselves and their families a permanent home.

A few words to our Grit contemporaries and we have done,—cease your everlasting alarm-cry of 'corruption,'—deal in facts, and tell the truth;—let justice be done if the heavens should fall,—when you see these improvements going on, tell your readers of it; and if you have a specific charge to make, let us have it, but for common honesty's sake deal no more in your usual generalities, for the public are disgusted at it, and cease to believe you.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The freedom of the press is a subject on which the people of this country hold very high notions, and any attempt on the part of those in authority to interfere with the legitimate exercise of this freedom, would be at once met by a storm of popular indignation, that would make itself felt and heard throughout the length and breadth of the country. Experience has demonstrated the wisdom of leaving the press unfettered by any governmental censorship, during a state of peace. Tyrants have invariably attempted to stifle its voice, as they have just reason to fear its power. A free press is the great bulwark of a free people. The one can scarcely exist without the other. But freedom of the press, and its concomitants, freedom of speech, presuppose a normal state of society; a state in which the power of the government is acknowledged as supreme, and the civil power is sufficient to maintain the peace of society. But circumstances may arise which would render it necessary that we should, for a time, submit to a deprivation of a portion of our privileges, in order that the remainder may be secured. English history furnishes numerous examples of this kind. Events have occurred rendering a temporary suspension of some of our strongest safeguards of personal liberty, a matter of justifiable policy. The Habeas Corpus act has frequently been suspended in times of civil commotion. Even the post-office department has before now been subjected to the surveillance of the police, and the sanctity of private correspondence invaded to secure the ends of justice, and guard against danger to the government. This same principle is recognized and acted upon in the ordinary matters of every-day life. A captain at sea, whose stock of provisions has run short, is obliged to reduce the daily allowance of his crew, in order that they may reach their destination alive. In cases of famine, the dearness of food obliges each individual to be satisfied with smaller quantities, and by this means the lives of the entire community are preserved.

We have been led to make these remarks by the tone assumed by Canadian journals, in regard to the course pursued by the Federal Government towards the political press of the Northern States. We hear constantly of the suppression in these States, of newspapers that have shewn themselves favorable to the rebellious states, or that have exhibited any degree of sympathy with the efforts of the South to throw off their allegiance to the government at Washington. We find some of our leading journals, and stigmatizing such acts as arbitrary and tyrannical. Now, notwithstanding these high authorities, we are of opinion that such a course of action is only in accordance with the exigencies of the times; that it is not unprecedented in the history of civil war in other countries; and that it is absolutely demanded by the circumstances in which the country is placed.—Seventy-eight years have elapsed since the nationality of the United States were acknowledged by Great Britain, and the government at Washington has always been recognized as the representative of the whole.—Now, if a certain number of these States have determined to throw off their allegiance to the government, is that government not justifiable in regarding the people of these states as rebels, whatever course it may be the interest of policy of other nations to adopt? and, is not that government

likewise justifiable in curtailing the liberty of the press, in so far as that liberty has been used for the purpose of aiding these rebels? We imagine that few unprejudiced persons will be inclined to designate such a course of self-defence, by such a hard name as tyranny. With whatever side we may think proper to sympathize, we can surely afford to be impartial and do justice to both. The great evil in the present instance, is, not that action has been taken to suppress publications of secession proclivities, but that this action has not always been taken by the proper authorities. The civil and military authority has been assumed by the mob in a few instances. But even this may be partially excused, by the disorganized state into which the affairs of the country have been thrown by the secession movement.

Is it unreasonable to expect that the indignation of a people should be aroused, when they see their sons sacrificed in suppressing rebellion; themselves heavily burdened with taxes to carry on the war; their trade, their commerce, and their industrial pursuits deranged; while their enemies are comforted and themselves discouraged by their own newspapers? Have they a right to punish those who supply the enemy with provisions and munitions of war, and at the same time overlook the conductor of a public journal, who furnishes him with information of the most important character; or engineers dissension, apathy and cowardice at home? Such a course would be contrary to the policy adopted by other nations, contrary to the instincts of human nature, and contrary to the course which we would undoubtedly adopt ourselves, if placed in a similar position.

War Medals of 1812.

We copy the following from the Canada Gazette, and call the attention of our readers to it, in order that such of them as are interested may take the necessary steps to obtain their medals;—we suggest to any of our readers residing in this vicinity, who are named in the list, or to their sons (if the party, so entitled, is dead) to call upon Colonel David Bridgford, (who served in that war, and wears a Detroit Medal)—he will, we have no doubt, give them information, and identify those whom he knows to be entitled to the prize:—

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Quebec, 31st July, 1861.

WAR MEDALS for the following Actions, for the undersigned Officers and Men of the Canadian Militia, still remain in this Office, and parties entitled thereto are requested to apply to the undersigned with certificate of identity.

Table with columns: Rank, Names, Actions. List of names and actions including: P. Adams, Thomas, Detroit; P. Buckland, George, do; P. Cole, Charles, do; P. Cameron, John, do; P. Cassidy, Peter, do; P. Davis, Robert, do; P. Glass, George, do; P. Johnston, Moses, do; P. Kieho, Wheeler, do; P. Langens, L., do; P. Liebush, John, do; P. Leconte, Joseph, do; P. Moore, George, do; P. McDonald, Archibald, do; P. Neville, Edward, do; P. O'Neil, Joseph, do; P. Pelletier, Louis, do; P. Rannison, Benjamin, do; P. Roberts, Robert, do; P. Simpson, Thomas, do; P. Sucker, Samuel, do; P. Sullivan, Michael, do; P. Steinbock, Benjamin, do; P. Stoner, James, do; P. Stoner, Peter, do; P. Thompson, Andrew, do; P. Vickroy, Benjamin, do; P. White, John, do; P. Woodley, Mathias, do; P. Yaghi, Adam, do.

Memo.—P. stands for Private. D. MACDOUGALL, Lt. Colonel, Acting Deputy Adjt. Genl. of Militia, U. C.

That Testimonial.

We have heard it said that the Testimonial Fund is not 'piling up' fast; many of the Clear Grits say it is too much of Brown to expect subscriptions to be raised for his 'public services' which have never been rendered, beyond his publishing his paper,—and driving a good trade on the strength of his position as a party man, for which he is already well paid;—hundreds say they would prefer making up a fund to present to the widow of the late W. L. Mackenzie, and let George Brown wait until he has a substantial claim on the party;—(there is some good sound reasoning in this view of the matter too,—and we think the people are right!)

DEATH OF MR. W. M. LYON MACKENZIE.

An event which had for some time been foreseen occurred last night. Mr. W. L. MACKENZIE, whose name recalls so many passages in our political history, expired last night about half-past eight o'clock. He was not what can be considered old in a man of such extraordinary constitution as he possessed,—being only in his 67th year; but the prodigious amount of mental labor he had performed, together with the anxiety and suffering he had endured, did their work upon his iron frame, and the great brain, overwrought, fell a prey to fatal disease.—Leader of 29th.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

From the Montreal Herald. In view of the recent discoveries of valuable deposits of gold, copper, lead and other metals in Lower Canada, we learn that a Company has been projected, and is in course of formation, for the purpose of developing these mineral resources of the country. The Company, to be called the Canadian Mining Agency Association, it is proposed shall be based upon a capital of \$100,000 in shares of \$10 each, with power to increase to \$500,000, the liability of the stockholders being limited to the amount of their shares. Its business will be the exploration of localities where indications of mineral deposits are found or may be expected; and the acquiring and disposing of lands and mining rights in such localities, and generally the transaction of all business relating to the establishment of Mines in Canada. It is proposed that a subscription list shall be at once opened, and as soon as \$20,000 of stock shall have been subscribed, a meeting shall be held for the election of Provisional Directors to hold office till the whole of the proposed capital is subscribed, and for the general organization of the Company. But until the whole capital of \$100,000 is subscribed, no calls shall be made, nor shall the Company commence operations. A subscription book, for stock in the Company, has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Wilson & Robb, Mining Engineers, at whose office, No. 53 St. Francois Xavier street, prospectuses of the Company, and every information as to the project can be obtained.

STATISTICS OF SWINDLING AND VICES IN NEW YORK.

Sergeants Binney and Croft with the co-operation of the Mayor's staff, have been active, lately, in the collection of the following interesting statistics, showing the amount of vice at present existing in the metropolis. Our reporter has shown long lists of names of each class, in the possession of the Squad, and was assured that every one of them was known to the police. It is the opinion of many men experienced active officers, that with fifty men, under a proper organization, and backed by the authorities, three fourths of these establishments could be successfully broken up.

Table with columns: No. of Shops, Persons engaged, Money annually received. Ticket swindling, 5, 27, \$45,000; Muck swindling, 12, 100, 60,000; Lottery dealers, 26, 119, 1,000,000; Policy dealers, 436, 206, 3,950,000; Gambling halls, 75, 305, ...; Low houses of prostitution, ...; Beggars, ...; Professional snobs, ...; Low groggeries, ...

Total, 13,593 \$14,771,000. By the above statistics it will be seen that the estimated average receipt of vice engaged in the various walks of vice and minor crimes is nearly \$1,000 a year each. If this be thought too high, and the hall were estimated to be a fair average, it would make the amount of the depredations of these classes, of persons (which does not include burglars, counterfeiters, shoplifters, &c.) equal to over six millions of dollars annually.—N. Y. Tribune.

LOSS OF THE PROPELLER. BANSHEE.

The Globe of the 23rd says—We have received the following despatch relative to the loss of the propeller Banshee, not the steamer of the same name:— Kingston, August 22, 1861.

The steamer Ranger passed the propeller Banshee, sunk in 18 feet of water, between Ducks and Timber Island. One person was drowned, a passenger belonging to the Island. These are all the particulars yet known. It was too rough for the Ranger to get the crew off the Island. This is as reported by the Purser of the Ranger.

FALL ASSIZES—1861.

Table with columns: Name, Day, Date. KAREN CIRCUIT—MR. JUSTICE McLEAN. Brockville, Tuesday Oct 1st; Perth, " " 9; Ottawa, " " 5; Cornwall, Thursday " 21; Kingston, Monday Nov. 4. MIDLAND CIRCUIT—MR. JUSTICE RICHMOND. Whitby, Monday Sept. 30; Peterboro', " " Oct. 7; Cobourg, Friday " 11; Belleville, Monday " 21; Picton, Wednesday " 31; Kingston, Monday Nov. 4. N. B. CIRCUIT—MR. JUSTICE HARTY. Owen Sound, Tuesday Oct. 1; Nipawin, Monday " 7; Niagara, " " 14; Welland, Tuesday " 22; Barrie, Monday " 28; Hamilton, " " Nov. 4. OXFORD CIRCUIT—MR. JUSTICE BURNS. Brantford, Tuesday Oct. 1; Cayuga, Wednesday " 9; Simcoe, Monday " 21; Woodstock, " " 21; Stratford, " " 23; Berlin, " " Nov. 4; Guelph, " " 11.

WESTERN CIRCUIT—CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.

Table with columns: Name, Day, Date. Goderich, Tuesday Oct. 1; Sarnia, " " 8; St. Thomas, Monday " 14; London, Friday " 18; Chatham, Monday Nov. 4; Sandwich, " " 11.

HOME SITINGS—CHIEF JUSTICE BRADY.

Table with columns: Name, Day, Date. City of Toronto, Monday Sept. 30; U. C. of York and Peel, " Oct. 14.—Leader.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The 5th Military District Rifle Association held a meeting in the Court House, yesterday, which was numerously attended by gentlemen from the country. Amongst the number were Colonel Thomson, the President; Lieutenant Colonel Bridgford, Lawrence, Wilson, and Crookshank, Majors Dennis, McLeod, Arthur Armstrong, Shaw and Fisher, Captains Dawson, Thomas Armstrong, Doctors Morton, Price, and Tynsham. Also Lieutenant-Col. Durie, and Captain Smith, Jarris, Inspector of Musketry; McDonald, Inspector of Musketry; Mr. Sheriff Smith, and several others whose names we could not obtain. The prize list was revised and adopted, and a committee of management appointed to draw up a code of rules, and to superintend the shooting which is to come off on Thursday and Friday, the 10th and 11th of October next. A resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary to apply to the Government for the loan of one hundred Enfield rifles, to be used in practice previous to, and at the meeting by intending competitors, and for the privilege of purchasing ammunition at the Government price. Several new members joined the Association, and expressed a determination to exert themselves to promote the volunteer movement. The Secretary, Lieut. Col. Jarvis, informed the meeting that applications were being forwarded to the Government from Bradford, Newmarket, Aurora, for additional companies to be formed under class B, and also one additional from the city and Yorkville combined.—Club of Wednesday.

FINNISH MURDER.—One of those atrocious murders that makes the blood in one's veins run cold, was perpetrated in the township of Proton, about six miles from here, last Tuesday, the 15th inst., about six o'clock in the afternoon. The victim was named Martin Gleason. He came to Proton from Bradford last year, and was unmarried. He occasionally received remittances of money, which he was unable to count, and used to get some of his neighbors to count it for him. Being in the habit of boasting of his money, which he used to very much magnify, many persons supposed him to possess an untold amount. A short time previous to his death he received \$44.

On the day in question he went to get several of his neighbors to assist him in logging the next day. He went home, and was engaged burning brush in his fallow, when he was shot in the side with a double-barrelled gun, both balls passing through his body tearing the liver and intestines into shreds. Both barrels of the gun were fired at once, as only one report was heard; also the balls entered within two inches of each other. A young woman in the neighborhood heard Gleason scream once or twice when the shot was fired, but the cause did not for a moment enter her mind, and she thought no more of the matter. The body was not found until the next day, when the men went to assist him in logging, astonished at his absence from his house, went in search of him in the fallow, and found the body immersed in gore.

A jury was empaneled on Saturday by Dr. Crawford, Durham, and a post-mortem examination by Dr. Wood. The inquest was adjourned, and continued on Monday, but nothing was elicited to fix the guilt on any party; and the probability is, from present appearances, that this is one of those mysterious murders which will be disclosed only with the secrets of the grave.—Durham Standard.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.

We regret to have to announce that Mr. Thomas Ford, who has been a resident of London for the last ten years, met with a serious accident on Friday night last, about half-past ten o'clock, whilst proceeding to the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Irvine, over Westminster Bridge. It appears that, while on the track, the train came upon him unawares, and in eddying to make his way off, he was struck by some part of the engine, knocked down, and it is feared, is fatally injured. The right arm, from the elbow to the shoulder, is completely smashed; and he has received a very severe laceration in the head. The skull, however is not broken. From the present state of physical prostration of the sufferer, Drs. Brown and Harper did not think it practicable to amputate the arm, which must be done at the shoulder; but as soon as it is deemed safe, the operation will be performed. Whether the patient will be able to stand it and rally, is somewhat questionable. Mr. Ford is a native of the North of Ireland, Londonderry, we believe, and is of most respectable parentage. He has been married for the last eight years, and has a small family. We sincerely trust that he will survive this sad affliction.—London Free Press.

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THE STREET RAILWAY.

Mr. Easton is prosecuting the work of constructing the street railway with great vigour. Yesterday between twenty and eighty men were at work, and the track has been laid from Yorkville to the junction of Gould and Yonge streets. Should the weather prove favourable it is anticipated that the work will be completed and the railway opened on Friday week. An efficient committee are engaged making arrangements for a suitable demonstration on the opening day, and their programme of arrangements will be published in due course. A public dinner in the City, with a Concert and Ball in the evening in Yorkville Township have been spoken of, but nothing has as yet been definitely fixed upon.—Globe of Wednesday.

The City of Hamilton, transport vessel, chartered by the Board of Admiralty for the service of the War Department, sailed yesterday from Woolwich, laden with 68-pounder guns and other war stores, for Quebec.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times announces that England France and Spain simultaneously closed their relations with the Mexican Government, and withdrew their Ministers on the ground—which may or may not be more than a pretext—that the Government has, in its financial extremity, suspended for two years payment of its public debt.

SOMETHING LIKE A NAME.—The words composing the name of the young Infanta of Spain, who has just been ushered into this sinful world, and who was baptized the other day, amount to the extraordinary number of two hundred and fifteen.

ENTRIES FOR THE PROVINCIAL SHOW.—It may be of importance for intending exhibitors at the approaching Exhibition, to know that entries in all classes except ladies' work, and foreign classes, must be made on or before the 31st inst.; and entries of cattle by the 24th inst. Bland forms can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the various Agricultural Societies.

DEFENCE OF CANADA.—We find the following paragraphs in the army intelligence of the London Times of August 7: A large number of various kinds, for the defence of Canada, were yesterday shipped from Woolwich on board the hired transport Great Britain for Quebec.