

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

The Royal mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool the 24th, via Queenstown, 25th ult., arrived here this morning. She has 102 passengers and £11,274 in specie.

On the 25th ult., she spoke to the Africa for Liverpool.

The Borussia arrived at Southampton on the 22nd ult.

Queen Victoria was enthusiastically received in Dublin.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.—A European Conference is to be held at Constantinople on the subject of the Principalities.

Holland has officially recognized the Kingdom of Italy.

It is announced that the Government of Prussia will soon recognize the Italian Government.

Liverpool breakfasts continue dull. Provisions are inactive.

London Consols for money at 92.

Protestants are to be allowed to open schools in France.

A company of Italian soldiers arrived at Ponceanola, while being refreshed, were set upon by the people and a number was massacred. The troops retaliated the next day by destroying the town. One hundred and fifty persons were killed.

Four tons of cotton seed are shipped monthly to India from Sues. The prospect was very favourable.

Baron De Villi has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and his son one month, for refusing to give evidence against his parents.

The Independence Belge publishes the substance of an authorial letter from the Emperor to the Pope, intimating that if the condition of affairs be ameliorated the present status quo will be maintained.

The Patrie says matters look well in Lebanon.

The harvest is excellent throughout Syria.

The expenses of the French Department of War for the year 1862 will be £120,000 more than the present year.

The Bourse has been firm; rentes 68f. 30c.

Two supposed assassins had attempted to enter the house of Garibaldi by night; they escaped after being fired upon. One was wounded.

AUSTRIA.

The Hungarian Diet was formally dissolved on the 23rd of August, and a new one is to be called.

The collection of taxes by a military force will be rigidly enforced.

A collision had taken place between the soldiers and the people, in consequence of the latter singing national airs. Five persons were wounded.

TURKEY.

The Circassians have proclaimed a Republic.

It was reported that an engagement had taken place at Herzegovina, and that the Turks were victorious.

Omar Pascha had issued a proclamation that the Sultan would accord with all demands of Montenegro.

The Boumy mail of July 27th had reached Malta.

The cholera was ravaging the famine districts.

The harvest prospects are cheerful.

The French has proclaimed protection over Madagascar.

A new insurrection had broken out near Pekin.

The relations between the European and the Japanese Governments were likely to be disturbed.

Foreign merchants were being robbed in open daylight.

FROM CHILI.

New York, Sept. 3.

The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall on the 24th ult., has arrived. She has \$750,000 in treasure. She brings a Panama Herald of the 24th ult.

Senor Joaquin Perez has been elected President of Chili.

The Street Railway of Valparaiso has been put in operation.

The Hotel De Lesdrez was destroyed by fire on the 25th; loss \$100,000.

Since the departure from Lima of the British Minister, further outrages had been attempted on British subjects—one of whom, Captain Carroll, had been obliged to take refuge in the French Legation to prevent himself from being thrown into a dungeon by the orders of Peruvian authorities who are panting to get hold of his property.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

New York, Sept. 3.

The Times Washington Correspondent says:—It has been determined by the Government to hold the position of Cape Hatteras although the original intention was to destroy and abandon the works, but now it will be made a rendezvous for the army and naval forces. This expedition is but the commencement of operations for which the Navy Department has made ample preparations, and which will be rapidly developed.

The propeller Herbert arrived yesterday, having brought as a prize a small sloop taken the day previous. She is heavily loaded with revolvers, prisoners, and ammunition, including 1,000 lbs of percussion caps, blankets, surgical instruments, medicines, &c. She was worked by three men, one of whom escaped to the Virginia shore, the others were taken prisoners.

The sloop is said to have taken on the freight at Washington.

The Herbert shelled the woods and beach near the Rappahannock without discovering any Confederates.

The Herald correspondent sends the following dispatch:—A dispatch has been received here to-day from Richmond, via Louisville, announcing the death of Jefferson Davis. This accounts for the display of flags at half mast from the Confederate ramparts to-day.

THE CONFEDERATES AT MANASSAS HILL

practising their artillery in throwing balls and shells into the adjacent houses, compelling the inmates, chiefly women and children, to flee to the woods for safety.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.

The following is appended to the passports issued by the Provost Marshal, and must bear the signature of each person accepting the pass.—It is understood that the person within named and described, accepts this pass on his word of honor, that he is, and ever will be, loyal to the United States, and if hereafter found in the army against the Union, or in any way aiding her enemies, the penalty will be death.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.

The convention of sympathisers with the peace party assembled at the Court House yesterday afternoon; though there were few participants present, a large crowd of excited people assembled. Hon. Robert L. Walpole, of this city, was made chairman, and while addressing the audience, denouncing the administration and the war, he was interrupted several times and finally withdrew from the stand amidst great confusion. A man named McLean then attempted to harangue the crowd, at the same time drawing a pistol, whereupon the crowd rushed in and he was rather roughly handled in the melee. A number of lights occurred, but we heard of no serious results.

Considerable excitement was manifested all the afternoon, and in the evening the crowd visited the residence of Hon. Mr. Walpole and several other political men whose loyalty was questioned, and forced them to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. This was done without any further disturbance. Among those who took the oath was the editor of the Sentinel.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.

Hon. Andrew Johnson spoke to an immense meeting, at Newport, Kentucky, yesterday. Strong Union resolutions were adopted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

Heavy firing was heard on the Virginia side this morning, but the reports are contradictory concerning it.

The special dispatch to the Post says:—From the most trustworthy advices received from Virginia we place the number of the Confederate troops of that State, now in the field, at 55,900 men. The enemy are concentrating a large force south of Alexandria, and are also erecting batteries near the mouth of Occoquan River.

Heavy firing has been heard this morning, from the direction of our lines on the opposite shore of the Potomac, but no reports of a battle have been received.

Some skirmishing took place this morning in the vicinity of the chain-bridge, on the Potomac. It is not believed to have been of a serious character.

The Navy Department is more active than ever.

From the preparations making it is evident the affair at Hatteras is to be followed up by other attacks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

There has been a report in circulation in this city, this a. m. of the death of Jeff. Davis. Inquiries have been made by the reporter of the associated press here, but nothing leading to a confirmation of such a rumor has been elicited. The statement may have arisen from the fact that a Confederate flag was seen flying at half mast over the encampment of the enemy.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 28th ult., publishes a letter from Fernandina, Florida, dated the 21st, which has been received at Savannah, Georgia, saying that the crew of the Jeff. Davis had arrived there, the vessel having been wrecked on the bar while trying to get into St. Augustine Florida.

New York, Sept. 4.

The Herald's Washington correspondent reports the story of Jeff. Davis's death. The report was brought to the correspondent by a negro from Manassas.

Henry A. Reeve, editor of the Watchman of Greenport, was arrested last evening as he was entering the cars of the Hudson River Railroad. He was sent to Fort Lafayette.

The Herald mentions another supposed plot to blow up the Croton aqueduct.

The captain of the schooner filled with powder, which was seized near the Croton dam, is under arrest.

The reception of the Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, at the Irving Hall last evening, was most cordial.

From Panama says the privateer Sumpter was seen on the 15th of August passing Marquiere, Venezuela, out of sight of land and steering west, which course would bring her into the track of the Aspinwall steamer. Capt. Simms, her commander, when at Trinidad, announced his intention of proceeding to the Brazil coast to look out for Indiana and California vessels; but this proves not to have been his true intention.

(Times' Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

There was no Cabinet meeting to-day, although it was a regular Cabinet day, which indicates that everything is running smoothly.

From all parts of the country the government has assurance that recruiting is going on with great briskness. The average number of recruits is about 5,000 per day.

(Tribune's Correspondence)

In connection with the rumor of Jeff. Davis's death, it is mentioned that he long had a chronic disease of the optic nerve threatening a cancerous result. His physician apprised him that death would speedily follow the extension of the disease to the brain.

The officers of the flotilla report that from Alexandria to Rappahannock river, distant 50 miles, not a soul is visible on the Virginia shore. The country is apparently desolate.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.

A letter from Key West to the Baltimore American, dated Aug. 25th on board the frigate Santos, says that the steamer Potomac captured a large number of rebel soldiers, having a large amount of arms, and a quantity of powder, and some letters for Jeff. Davis, one giving information of the Sumpter's whereabouts. The Potomac has gone to look for her. All quiet at Fort Pickens.

A large number of arrests are daily made at the North, the number averaging ten or twelve a day. These are made generally on complaints lodged at the Departments in Washington.

THE NAVAL VICTORY OF THE NORTH.

From the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

A splendid and decisive blow has been struck on the coast of North Carolina, by the combined naval and land forces of the Union, which surpasses in importance anything yet accomplished against the enemy.

A practical test, long the terror of the merchant, has been victoriously broken up and destroyed. Victory has crowned our flag.

The expedition, consisting of the frigates Minnesota, Commodore Stringham in command of the expedition; Wabash, Captain Mercer; the gunboats L'Annee, Captain Rowan; Monticello, Captain Comander Gillis, and the Harriet Lane, Captain Faunce; with the transports Adelaide and George Peabody, left Fortress Monroe last Monday, and reached the rendezvous off Hatteras Inlet, fifteen miles below Cape Hatteras, on Tuesday morning, the Minnesota and Wabash coming in the afternoon, and the Cumberland joining the fleet the same day.

Preparations were immediately made to land the troops the following morning, at which time the transports ran near the beach, two miles north of the Inlet, and covered by the Monticello, Harriet Lane and Pawnee. About three hundred men were landing through a heavy surf, the force consisting of Capt. Larned's company of regular Artillery, Capt. Jardine's company Ninth New York, with Col. Weber, and Lieut. Colonel Heiss; a detachment of marines from the frigates, under command of Majors Doughty and Shuttleworth, and a detachment of sailors from the Pawnee, under Lieuts. Crosby and Blue, with King and Jones.

The gunboats swept the beach and neighboring cove of scrub oaks. All the boats being swamped and bilged in the surf, no more men could be thrown ashore. Meanwhile, the Minnesota and Wabash—the latter with the Cumberland in tow—steamed up to the front of one of the Confederate batteries and took their position at long range.

At ten o'clock the Wabash fired the first gun, the eleven-shell striking near the battery and bursting with tremendous force. The battery, which was of sand, covered with turf and mounting five long thirty-two's, instantly returned the fire, the shot falling short. The Minnesota and Cumberland immediately opened fire and rained nine inch shells into and about the battery.

The fire was terrific, and soon the battery responses were few and far between, save when the frigates suspended fire for a while to get a new position, when the enemy's fire was most spirited.

No damage was sustained by our ships, and when they again took their position the cannonading was intensely hot, the shells dropping in the enemy's or falling on the ramparts, exploding in devastating fragments, and carrying death and destruction about the fort were torn and perforated with flying shells.

At eleven o'clock the immense flagstaff was shot away and the rebels flag came down, but the fire was still continued by them.

At twelve o'clock the Susquehanna steamed in, and dropping her boats astern opened an effective fire. The cannonading on our part was incessant, and the air was alive with the hum and explosion of flying shells; but the enemy did not return the fire with any regularity, the battery being too hot for them, from the explosion of shells that dropped in at the rate of half a dozen a minute.

The enemy ceased firing a little before two, and after a few more shells had been thrown in the Commodore signaled to cease firing.

The troops had meantime advanced to within a short distance of the fort, and before we ceased firing some of our men got in and raised the Stars and Stripes. The place was too hot for the men, but the flag was left waving. Coxswain Benjamin Swears, of the Pawnee's first cutter, stood for some time on the ramparts waving the flag amid a flight of shells.

When the firing ceased the fort was occupied in force and held afterwards.

The Monticello had proceeded ahead of the land force to protect them, and had reached the Inlet when a large force of an octagon shape, to the rear and right of the small battery, mounting ten thirty-two's and four eight inch guns, which had till then been silent, opened on our troops with eight guns, at short range. At the same instant she got aground, and stuck fast, the enemy pouring in a fire, hot and heavy, which the Monticello replied to with shell sharply. For fifty minutes she held her own, and finally, getting off the ground she came out, having been shot through and through by seven eight-inch shells, one going below the water line. She fired fifty-five shells in fifty minutes, and partially silenced the battery. She withdrew at dusk for repairs, with one man slightly bruised, but none killed or wounded.

The escape of the vessel and crew was miraculous. Until this time we supposed the day was ours; but the unexpected opening of the large battery rather changed the aspect of affairs. Things do not look cheerful at work. We had men ashore who were probably in need of provisions, and in case of a night attack no assistance could be sent them from the Harriet Lane.

As we lay close in shore we saw the bright lightning fires on the beach, with groups of men about them. The night passed without an alarm, the enemy, as we have since learned, laying on their arms all night, expecting an attack.

At early daybreak on Thursday the men went to quarters in the fleet, and at a quarter past eight, the vessels having borne down nearer than the previous day's position, the action began, the Susquehanna opening the day's work by a shell from one of the eleven-inch guns.

The Minnesota and Wabash joined in immediately, and again the hum of shells and their explosion were heard. They fired nearly half an hour before the battery responded, when it answered briskly. Our fire was more correct than on the previous day. The range had been obtained, and nearly every shot went into the battery, throwing up clouds of sand and exploding with terrific effect.

At twenty-five minutes past ten the Harriet Lane opened fire, and soon after the Cumberland came in from the offing and joined in the attack. The Harriet Lane, with her rifled guns did good execution, several projectiles from the eight-inch shell going into the battery, and one going directly through the ramparts. The fire was so hot that all of the enemy that could be got into a bomb-proof in the middle of the battery.

Finally, at five minutes past eleven a. m., an eleven-inch shell, having pierced the bomb-proof through a ventilator and exploded inside near the magazine, the enemy gave up the fight

and raised over the ramparts a white flag.

We immediately ceased fire. Gen. Butler went into the Inlet and landed at the fort, and demanded an unconditional surrender.

Commodore Barron, Assistant Secretary of the Confederate Navy, asked that the officers be allowed to march out with side arms, and the men be permitted to return to their homes after surrendering their arms. These terms were pronounced inadmissible by General Butler, and finally the force was surrendered without condition.

Articles of stipulation were signed on the flag-ship by Commodore Stringham and General Butler on the part of the United States, and by Commodore Barron, Colonel Martin and Major Andrews on the rebel side, and the latter's swords delivered up.

By the surrender we came in possession of one thousand stand of arms, thirty-five heavy guns, ammunition for the same, a large amount of hospital and other stores, two schooners—one loaded with tobacco, and the other with provisions: one brig loaded with cotton, two light-boats, and two self-boats, &c.

The enemy's loss they allow to be eight killed and thirty-five wounded. Eleven of the latter were left at the hospital at Annapolis.

We took forty-five officers prisoners, many of high rank, among whom were:—Commodore Samuel Barron, late Captain United States Navy, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Colonel Bradford, Chief of Ordnance, Colonel Martin, Seventh North Carolina Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, Seventh North Carolina Volunteers; Major Henry A. Gillman, Seventh North Carolina Volunteers; Major Andrews, Artillery, late United States Army.

Lieutenant Sharp, late United States Army. And several others, late army and navy officers, and six hundred and sixty-five non-commissioned officers and privates.

The prisoners are on board the Minnesota, and will be carried to New York, where you may expect them in a few days.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, Sept. 2, '61.

MOVING NORTH.

Mail. Express.

Leave Toronto, 7 15 a.m. 4 10 p.m.

Thornhill, 8 10 a.m. 5 00 p.m.

Richmond Hill, 8 14 a.m. 5 12 p.m.

King, 8 18 a.m. 5 15 p.m.

Aurora, 8 22 a.m. 5 18 p.m.

Newmarket, 8 26 a.m. 5 21 p.m.

Holland Landing, 8 30 a.m. 5 24 p.m.

Thornhill, 8 34 a.m. 5 27 p.m.

Arrive at Toronto, 8 45 p.m. 10 30 "

MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Collingwood, 3 00 p.m. 5 30 a.m.

Bradford, 3 00 p.m. 5 30 a.m.

Holland Landing, 6 15 p.m. 8 30 a.m.

Newmarket, 6 26 p.m. 8 42 a.m.

Aurora, 6 40 p.m. 8 55 a.m.

King, 7 00 p.m. 9 20 a.m.

Richmond Hill, 7 12 p.m. 9 32 a.m.

Thornhill, 7 26 p.m. 9 45 a.m.

Arrive at Toronto, 8 45 p.m. 10 30 "

New Advertisements.

Bull's Run.—Notice to Canadians.—Booth & Sons.

Leaving in Richmond Hill P. O. Grand Central.

Hunter's Hotel.—W. Westphal.

Yonge Street Cigar Manufacturer.—Charles H. Miller.

Grocery and Provision Store.—D. Crawford.

Sewing Machine Co.—Finkle & Lytle.

The Heroes of Peace and the Heroes of War.—E. Anthony.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, SEPT. 6, 1861.

Betwixt ourselves and our Patrons.

and to all and sundry whom this doth concern—Greeting.

Now that the harvest is about over, and our numerous patrons in this rich agricultural district have secured the products of their labor, we feel assured that an appeal to their sense of justice will not be taken amiss, and that a squaring up of the past financial year will receive their early attention; dunning our friends is an operation that is no pleasurable to us to be everlastingly 'asking for more,' but as printers are like other folk, and subject to the same inconveniences for want of the sinews of war, we are compelled to appeal to those who are in arrears with us, with a view to placing us in funds, in order that we may be enabled to discharge the various claims upon us, and purchase material to improve the appearance of the York Herald. To each individual of those in arrear the sum is trifling, and unimportant,—but when we assure our friends that our books show an aggregate sum of between two and three thousand dollars! due to us—in sums varying from seventy-five cents, (a half-year's subscription) to fifty dollars—we hope and trust that each and every individual in arrear with us for subscription to the paper, or advertising and job printing, will in perfect good nature accept this appeal as addressed to himself personally, and at once place us in a position to pay our debts and make the improvements we desire. As the most reliable anti-Clear Grit journal in the county of York, outside of Toronto, we expect that the York Herald will receive that substantial consideration at the hands of its patrons and friends that a well-conducted local newspaper is entitled to;—it must be remembered that there is no 'local fund' from which a journal like ours can draw sustenance, as is done by those of the grit stripe—we have to rely upon our exertions in behalf of loyalty and good government, as opposed to muffled treason, and the rampant cant of disappointed political adventurers, who are screeching for an opportunity to fasten upon the state carcass, and, like leeches, satiate themselves;—we depend upon the character of our journal, in its advocacy of sound principles, economical government, and a straightforward and many criticisms of all matters of interest to the public—

approving that which we honestly believe to be good, and condemning that which we are convinced is not calculated to promote the public welfare,—we have reason to flatter ourselves of late that the reading public in this county are with us in the position we take,—we shall endeavor to cultivate this feeling and promise that no effort will be left untried on our part to carry out our intentions, if our friends and patrons will but take the hint we have given, and follow it up by prompt action.—we write this in a spirit of friendliness, but in sober earnestness, and sincerely hope that it will meet with a response such as we will have reason to feel will be to our advantage.—so mote it be?

COLONIZATION.

About fourteen years since the friends of colonization in Canada made strenuous efforts to induce the government to give all possible encouragement to immigration. Many zealous individuals desirous to advance the prosperity of the country, and increase its wealth by settling our wild lands, formed associations about that time to carry out this desirable object, and discussed the matter freely through the public journals of the province. Their attempts were not entirely fruitless. Attention was directed to this subject and not a little was done to attract the tide of western emigration to our shores. But individual effort in this good cause was, however, to a certain extent, paralyzed by the absence of sufficient encouragement from the legislature. It is true that attempts were made by government to carry out the wishes of the people on this matter. They were, however, in the wrong direction. Emigrant agents were appointed at different points to give information to strangers, and to point out the best localities for them to settle in.—Agents were likewise appointed, and sent at great expense to Europe. These were commissioned to visit Norway and Prussia, to induce the people of these countries to emigrate to Canada; by pointing out to them the great advantages presented by the cheapness of our lands, and the fruitfulness of our soil. But the good, if any, that resulted from the establishment of these agencies, was so very small as to be almost imperceptible. It would be a difficult matter to point at the present day any considerable tract of country settled by Norwegians or Prussians. Had the money that was expended in this way been judiciously laid out in surveying new townships and opening roads and making free grants of land to actual settlers, not only would foreigners have been induced to settle among us, but our own population would not have been diminished by the vast numbers that have left us. It will, no doubt, astonish many of our readers to learn, that since the year 1847 not less than a hundred thousand Canadians have left Canada to seek their fortunes in the United States. By what means shall we account for this movement, so unfavorable to this country? Why have Canadians been forced to desert their native land, their families and friends, to procure a home in the far west, while they leave thousands of acres of unproductive government lands lying waste behind them? Why have so many of the inhabitants of this country been induced to cast their lot among a people differing from themselves in their institutions and government, while we expend large sums of money in sending thousands of miles to foreign countries to procure settlers for our lands, who, after all, will not suffice to replace a tithe of those who are constantly losing. A great portion of our countrymen, who have thus chosen to expatriate themselves, are Lower Canadians, and therefore the result is to us less apparent. But it must be recollected that every industrious able-bodied man who leaves our shores, entails a loss equal to the value of his productive labor. Bone and sinew constitute the chief wealth of an agricultural country; and any cause that tends to reduce the laboring portion of our population makes us so much the poorer. The duty of the present or incoming government in this matter is plain. Let them repair as far as possible the errors and omissions of their predecessors, and use every legitimate means, not only to induce foreigners to settle on our lands, but to prevent our own people from leaving us; not by appointing agents who do little more than write reports and pocket their salaries, but by making free grants of wild land to all actual settlers, and by opening up roads in the new townships. Emigrants who have once settled down on land, and see before them a fair prospect of securing a competence for their families, will do more to encourage emigration by the intelligence they communicate to their friends in the old country, than all the agents that government can appoint. Let us do all we can to bring out those

who will be a source of strength to us, who will make available our wild lands, and develop the rich resources of our vast territories.

The Grand Trunk scheme, since its inception, has certainly been a source of weakness to each succeeding government; and although it is a work of which we have reason to be proud, it has caused great embarrassment to the country; and has doubtless directed public attention from this important subject of colonization. The government, and those interested in the success of railroad enterprises, do not keep sufficiently in view the fact, that in proportion as our wild lands are brought into a state of cultivation, will these enterprises become profitable; and if one-half the money that has been unnecessarily spent on the G. T. R. R. had been laid out in opening up the country, the day would not now be so far distant at which it may be expected to remunerate shareholders.

OATS.—Mr. Robert McNear, of the 2nd Con. Vaughan, has left at our office a splendid sample of oats. There is four stems from one root—and each has a most luxuriant head. We hope Mr. McNear and many of the farmers may have 20 or 25 acres of it to harvest.

RICHMOND HILL FAIR.—This fair came off on Wednesday last. Owing to harvest operations not being quite done, the attendance was limited. Those who did attend were hurried, and left for home as soon as possible. There was a fair show of stock and good prices were realized.

We refer our readers to the Fall arrangements of the Northern Railway Company, with regard to Passenger trains.

GEORGIAN BAY SHIP CANAL.

From the Leader of Tuesday.

The following is a copy of the report of the committee appointed at the late public meeting to consider the project of constructing a ship canal connecting lakes Huron and Ontario. It was submitted to the City Council last night.

To His Worship the Mayor of Toronto, Chairman of the Public Meeting, respecting the Toronto and Georgian Bay Ship Canal.

Your Committee, acting upon the general instructions which accompanied their appointment, have fully considered the various bearings of the project to construct a ship canal, connecting Lakes Ontario and Huron; and they have now the satisfaction of presenting their report.

In the judgment of your Committee the construction of such a canal is expedient on National and on Provincial grounds; they are convinced that as an aid to the commerce of Canada and the Great Western its value has not been overestimated; and they entertain the opinion that the engineering difficulties which undeniably exist are by no means insurmountable.

As a National work the importance of the proposed canal is obvious. It is a necessary complement to the plans which, at an enormous cost, have enabled the British Government to promote the means of travel and transportation over a large part of the Province. The existing canals, originally in advance of the wants of the time, are now deficient. The progress of settlement westward, the development of the vast mineral resources which skirt the Northern shores of Huron and Superior, and the certainty that at no distant day the interests of civilization and commerce will demand facilities for intercourse with the golden shores of the Pacific, are circumstances which render the Georgian Bay Canal a matter which the Imperial authorities will necessarily entertain with favor. Over and above these considerations are others more strictly military and naval in their character; but of these it is not requisite—perhaps, it is not prudent—for your Committee to speak at any length.

To the Province the project is scarcely less vital. Its geographical position points out Canada as the possessor of the finest commercial advantages which are to be found in the interior of the American Continent. Even now the grain and minerals of the North-West demand increased facilities for reaching the seaboard; and the business