

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BOHEMIAN,"

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "GREAT EASTERN."

FATHER POINT, Oct. 1. The Bohemian passed here at 12.45 to day. She brings 24 cabin and 151 strong passengers.

The Bohemian passed the North American on the 22nd in lat. 56 north, long. 16 50 west, and the Great Eastern at Queenstown on the 17th, disabled. The Bohemian brings her mails.

The London Post says the new phase of the American quarrel raised by Fremont's proclamation renders all hope of reconciliation or compromise impossible.

A large business was done in cotton at Liverpool for export to America. The Edinburgh has also a large quantity, and three succeeding steamers also are fully engaged.

Victor Emmanuel opened the great Italian Exhibition at Florence on the 15th, was enthusiastically received, and made a speech in favour of the unity of Italy, which was not yet complete.

The Austrian government declines to grant a new constitutional organization at Vienna, but extends the privileges of existing central organizations.

The overland India and China mail brings nothing important.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times questions the expediency of super-seeding Flag Officer Stridling and recalling the American squadron from China, and says it remains to be seen whether the Chinese will respect their engagements with America, for already unpleasant rumours are circulating.

GREAT BRITAIN. The discount market was quiet. The Great Eastern arrived at Queenstown on the 17th. She experienced a terrific gale after being two days out, about 280 miles west of Cape Clear.

Both paddles were completely torn away, and the top of her rudder post, a bar of iron ten inches in diameter, was wrenched off. She was unable to answer the helm, but lay like a log in the trough sea, rolling frantically for three days, her bulwarks almost touching water, her furniture and luggage destroyed, and some passengers injured.

It was expected every moment that she would go down. Her temporary steering gear was finally fitted, and the ship steamed back with her screw at nine knots an hour.

Russell in the latest letter to the Times eulogises the army of the Potomac, and says it will soon justify expectations. He treats the Hatteras affair as important, but the Times editorially does not build much upon it, but regards the expedition down the Mississippi as far more important, and its success far less certain.

The South has demonstrated her ability, to resist subjection if not to enforce her will, and it is to be lamented so plain a fact should not have suggested suspension of the profuse strife.

The Times says the invitation to Garibaldi was very humiliating to the American Government, and that it would be a pity for Garibaldi to accept.

Further details of the disaster to the Great Eastern indicate that the calamity entirely arose from the breaking of the rudder. The scene on the vessel was fearful in the extreme. Everything breakable on board was broken. The ship rolled so violently that her boats, although placed 30 or 40 feet above water, were washed away.

Twenty-five persons sustained fractures from contusions; and cuts and bruises were innumerable. Hardly a vestige of the paddle wheels remained. After three days of intense anxiety a temporary steering gear was constructed, and the ship proceeded towards Queenstown.

When the Persia, in answer to signals from the Great Eastern, approached the latter, circumstances were such that the Great Eastern's engine could not be slackened, and the Persia made off, probably under the impression that foul play was intended.

At a meeting of the passengers, Captain Walker's exertions were warmly eulogised, but severe comments were passed upon the condition of the ship, strength of paddles, and the way in which she was ballasted.

As soon as the rudder was sufficiently repaired the ship would proceed to Liverpool.

The St. Leger race was won by Callero beating Kettlebuck by a head only. Kildouan was third, about ten lengths from Kettlebuck. At the start Kettlebuck was backed almost at even against the field, which consisted of eighteen horses, while 100 to 1 was offered against the winner.

A letter in the Times says that East India cotton is regarded with increasing favour. It is discovered that while Surat cotton makes beautiful cloth it also takes the dye much better than American.

The Times, in some speculations on the cotton question, advances evidence to show that the softer of England's destiny, her emancipation from all need of it is perhaps simply a question of eight or nine millions sterling.

FRANCE. It is settled that the King of Prussia is to visit the Emperor. The interview will take place at Compiègne about the beginning of October.

Bourse firm and animated: Rentes closed on the 18th at 69.25.

ITALY. Notwithstanding the announcement that Garibaldi refused the offer of a command in the Federal army, the latest Italian journals express considerable uncertainty as to his decision, and the Armonia of Turin states that Garibaldi and several of his old companions in arms would actually proceed to America. In that case it asks what is to become?

The total amount of the Peter penny paid into the Papal treasury to the present time is stated to exceed two and a half millions sterling.

PRUSSIA. The Prince of Wales was meeting with an enthusiastic reception in Prussia.

RUSSIA. The Russian squadron of observation on the coast of Syria has been recalled to the Baltic.

The report that the Grand Duke Constantine was going to Vienna is unfounded. The state of affairs at Warsaw is gloomy and the popular excesses continued to take place.

London Money Market.—Consols opened firm and rather dearer, but advances were not maintained.

VIA LONDONDERRY-REUTER'S TELEGRAM. ROME, Sept. 19.—The marriage of the Prince of Tuscany with one of the sisters of Francis II. took place to-day.

The Pope pronounced the nuptial benediction in the Vatican, and afterwards addressed an eloquent discourse to the bride and bridegroom, Francis II., the Ex-Queen of Naples, and the Royal Family were present at the ceremony.

TURKEY, Sept. 20.—Six members who had been nominated members of the Austrian Diet have declined to be elected. Five Turkish war steamers with troops are on the way to Albania.

TURIN, Sept. 20.—The news repeatedly published by the Turin papers, of the approaching departure of Garibaldi for America, has to-day been again positively denied.

The Vestis left Malta on the 7th, and is hourly expected at Marseilles. The Ezine, expected at Malta on the 18th, from Jeddah, arrived at Suze on the 13th, with the outward mails.

The Daily News learns that the obstinacy of Saxony will not be allowed to delay any longer the signature of the Franco-Prussian treaty, which will be concluded with those German States that agree to accept it. This, it says, is equivalent to a disruption of the Zollverein.

The death of Major General Mercer, late Colonel Commandant of the Woolwich division Royal Marines, is announced.

Northern Railway of Canada.

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

Table with 3 columns: Leave Toronto, Mail, Express. Includes routes to Thornhill, Richmond Hill, King, Newmarket, Aurora, Holland Landing, Bradford.

Table with 3 columns: Leave Collingwood, Mail, Express. Includes routes to Bradford, Holland Landing, Newmarket, Aurora, King, Richmond Hill, Thornhill.

New Advertisements.

- Full Table.—W. H. Myers. List of Letters in Richmond Hill Post Office. Tea Meeting. Fall Show.—Vaughan Agricultural Society. Sale of First Class Stock.—Edward Sanderson. Anniversary Festival at Richmond Hill. Gotta-Porcha Roofing.—Roady Roofing Co. Important if True.—A. T. Parsons.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, OCT. 4, 1861.

EXHIBITIONS.

The Provincial Exhibition held at London last week, has, we believe, exceeded any of its predecessors, not only in the sum of money that has been awarded as prizes to successful competitors, but also in the character of the various articles exhibited.

There are few subjects that possess greater interest for the farmer than those that come within the sphere of duties assigned to the Provincial Agricultural Association; and it would be difficult to attach too great an importance to the success of its operations.

The amount of valuable information brought together by these annual gatherings; the spirit of enterprise and emulation they are the means of creating among farmers and artisans; and the desire to experiment and improve, in every department of terraculture which they produce, place them in the first rank of importance in an agricultural community.

He must be a very obtuse observer indeed who can spend a day at one of these exhibitions without adding something to his original stock of ideas, without receiving some useful hint which he can turn to practical advantage at home.—He has an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the advantages conferred by labor-saving machines, or improved implements of husbandry; he becomes desirous of enriching his stock by the introduction of better breeds; and he is made aware of the importance of selecting carefully all the seeds he uses, and planting none but those that have been found best suited to the soil, or which produce the largest yield.

A single hour's conversation with an intelligent farmer, a careful examination of a new or improved tool, or a knowledge of the advantages to be derived from a certain system of drainage, may be the means of realizing a profit, or effecting a saving of hundreds

of dollars. In fact no farmer can afford to remain in ignorance of the rapid advances that are constantly taking place around him. Unless he desire his labor to be less productive than that of his neighbors; unless he wish to be regarded as behind the times; unless he be content to allow himself to be left in the rear, in the race of improvement, he must identify himself with those, who, by combined action and unity of purpose, endeavor to advance the interests with which he is identified.

We observe that the President of the Provincial Association, in his annual address, referred, among other matters, to the change in our present system of farming that is likely to result, indirectly, from the ravages that the midge has of late years committed on the wheat, by directing greater attention to the propagation of stock. The importance of this subject has been frequently urged by those best acquainted with it; and not long ago, in an article on the crops of the present year, we briefly adverted to the matter and cursorily enough, almost in the same words made use of in the President's address.

To us it appears unaccountable, that although the great 'World's Exhibition' at London is to take place next year, no further action has yet been taken by the Provincial Association, than merely to assert that Canada should be properly represented on that occasion. We submit that something more tangible should have been done than merely to pass a paltry resolution, embodied in a score of words, without taking any steps practically to carry out the objects which it professed to advance. Some scheme might have been proposed to secure a proper representation of Canadian products at London; or at least a committee could have been appointed to take charge of the matter, and confer with the minister of agriculture on the best means of accomplishing that object. But nothing of the kind has been done. The other British provinces have left us far behind. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have not been so dilatory. In these places the necessary preliminary arrangements have not been neglected, and we see no reason why Canada should be the sole exception in British America. It is true that the Legislature, during its last session declined, on account of scarcity of money, to make a sufficient appropriation in the estimates of the year for this purpose. But an address from the Association, urging upon Government the importance of reconsidering the question, and yet granting the money would not be without its due weight. Or if this course were thought inadvisable, selections could have been made from among the articles exhibited at the Provincial Show, to be transmitted to London through the commissioners already appointed by Government. The oversight has doubtless arisen more from the hurry and bustle attending the winding up of the business of the year, than from any want of appreciation of the importance of the subject. We trust, however, that something may yet be done to induce the Legislature to grant the funds necessary to ensure a creditable display of our products at the Great Exhibition.

RICHMOND HILL FAIR.—On Wednesday last we had one of the best and largest fairs ever held on Richmond Hill. There was a large number of Cattle, Sheep and Lambs on the ground. The prices realized were good, and very few cattle was left unsold. The principal buyers were Messrs. Dingle, Nightingale, and others from Toronto, and the local butchers.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

SIR,—I have been amused at the unceasing efforts of the Markham Economist, including 'Autlers,' 'Banjo' and 'Snarleyyov,' to have each a fling at Mr. Barker, Secretary of the East Riding of York Agricultural Society. For weeks these parties have been uneasy; and last, though not least, is the sily article of last week from Unionville. This same article was written in the office of the Economist, and 'Bones' is the veritable author—'Autlers' and 'Snarleyyov' approving. I happened last week to be in the village of Markham at the 'Franklin House,' on Tuesday, when up drove Bill the Beckmiks, very pompous as usual. Bill was evidently charged with some overwhelming matter, as he could only stay a moment to shake hands all round. Bill can't write, but he can spell; he uses 's' in cider, 'a' in press, 'b' in pumps, and 'u' in stone—a critic, by jove. Bill at once made his way to the Economist office, and there unburthened his mind. Bill had been told there was a grievous and unaccountable error in the Prize List, in the forthcoming Fall Show at Unionville on the 9th instant. Bouquets, 2nd prize, \$1; 3rd prize, 25cts. Awful, ain't it!

Well, mistakes will happen. If I were Secretary of E. R. Y. A. S., I would dispose of these miserable curs, thus: I should place Bill at the west end of the tent, on the one hand a cider press (sa)—on the other a Boquet, which Bill spells and calls 'Buket' (b) and let Bill call out at the top of his voice, behold a 'sides prass' and a 'buket,' 2nd prize, a 1; 3rd, 25cts. Prodigious! Yah, yah!

Pete, of the Bones, I would place at the entrance with Banjo in hand, playing the beautiful air, 'Oh! carry me back to ole Virginia, carry me ober dar,' crying at the same time, 'Do come and see de 'barley oatmeal,'—by gumbo it's nice and pretty.' John Snarleyyov, foreman, I would dispose of on the north side, placing under his charge 'Autlers,' and let him call out with his cracked voice from his lantern jaws, 'here is de baste wid de horns; do come and see. No charge, gemman; come dis way—no charge.' On the south side I would set Sammy, as without Sammy the whole would be incomplete; but with Sammy, his digits at his nasal organ. O what a tableaux! The courteous and gentlemanly Secretary of the M. A. S. might be advantageously posted on a rail outside, to answer questions. Thus would all these worthies be usefully, profitably and honorably employed, and in their fitting spheres. If that course be followed the directors will reap a rich harvest. Oh for a Cruickshanks to delineate the inimitable beauties of the quintette. And there also will be found

'BARLEY FLOUR AND BANJO.' Headford, Oct. 3, 1861.

P.S.—Since writing the above I hear that Snarleyyov has said he will give a prize for the best assortment of cooking apples, nobody to have the run of Joe Keesor's orchard but himself. His uncle has to be on the ground with a large supply of apples, selling at a copper apiece, of which rumor says Snarleyyov is a large and almost sole proprietor.

B. F. B.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

From the London Post.

At the present time the position of Canada, as regards prosperity, contentment, and loyalty, is such that the appointment of a Governor-General would be a matter comparatively of trifling importance if the interests of the Province were alone concerned. But unfortunately, the state of affairs in the neighboring republics requires that the authority of the Imperial Government should be exercised with a strong and vigorous hand, and that questions of international policy should not be left to the decision of any local legislature or provincial administration. The office of Governor-General of Canada is, in fact, a Viceroyship. The Governor-General is supposed, in virtue of his commission, to control the administration of all the subordinate Governors of the North American Provinces. He has to govern more than three millions of subjects, and he has not only to attend to their domestic welfare, but also to assert the rights and dignity of the mother country. The nobleman who has been selected to succeed Sir Edmund Head has had large experience of public and official life. He has been a useful and industrious member of the House of Commons, he has held the office of a Lord of the Treasury, and he has had the benefit of the professional training of a lawyer. Viscount Monck, however, must remember that he is about to assume an office which will require higher qualifications than those of balancing the claims of the political parties which in Canada, as elsewhere, are bidding for power. No one in this country much cares whether the 'Clear Brits' are in office; or whether Mr. Brown or Mr. Cartier head the Provincial Administration. The most impor-

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE STEAMER ZIMMERMAN.

Yesterday morning, just before the steamer Zimmerman left her dock for Niagara, a fatal accident occurred to a fireman named Maloney, who with another were engaged in oiling the machinery. Preparatory to putting the engine in motion the engineer called out to the men, and they replied "all right." A few minutes afterwards they left the engine-room, when Maloney in attempting to pass under the crank was struck violently on the breast and thigh and knocked down. On being removed he was found to be severely injured, and although Dr. Campbell of this city used his utmost exertions to restore him the unfortunate man died on board about an hour after the accident. The deceased resided at Niagara, where an inquest was held in the afternoon. Evidence to the above effect was given and the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."—Globe.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, a short time after the close of the poll in Hungenford, a man by the name of Wathi, while riding along the road near Tweed, met with another man named Vance—both were on horseback, and riding at a fast rate, when they unfortunately came into collision, the horses kicking each other's shoulder. So violent was the concussion that both horses instantly fell, and died a short time after. Upon examination it was found that the back bone of one of the horses was broken, and the other horses injured inwardly. Fortunately neither of the men were injured.—Belleville Intelligencer.

SPECULATION IN SUGAR.—Under the new tariff some splendid speculations in sugar have been made. Two months ago a firm in Boston, the Bullfinch, sold one thousand hogsheads of refining sugar for four and three-eighths cents, and the same sugar to-day is selling at seven and a half cents, making a difference of over \$30,000. Another firm bought an invoice 12,000 bags Manila sugar in bond, which cost, duty paid, say five cents and a quarter. This has just been sold at seven cents and a quarter, making a difference of some \$30,000.

TRIAL OF JAMES BROWN.—THE HOGAN MURDER.

The trial of James Brown for the murder of Mr. Hogan has been again postponed till Friday, owing to the absence of one of the Crown witnesses from the city. Ex-Constable Gribben arrived in town yesterday from New York. He has been brought here to give evidence by the Crown Counsel. It will be remembered that Ellen McGillich stated in her evidence at the trial of Sherrick and Ward that Gribben came up to her on the bridge about a couple of hours after the murder, and spoke to her about the blood on her face, caused by the blow she received from Ward. Gribben states that he recollects meeting McGillich on the bridge, and that she had blood on her face; but he says also that he thinks that it must have been on the 6th or 7th December, as he was on the beat near the Don Bridge on the nights referred to. He also says that a woman named Maria Doyle came up while he was speaking to McGillich. This is the first time Doyle's name has been mentioned in connection with the case. Gribben was on Court-street beat on the 1st December, and on Stanley-street beat on the 2nd December, 1859. A number of witnesses will be called for the defence by Mr. Doyle, counsel for the prisoner.—Globe.

THE RANKIN JANICERS.—We observe Col. Rankin, M.P.P., for Essex is determined in his intention to raise a regiment of Lanciers for the Northern Army. We observe by the papers that he has raised quite a body of men already. It is to be hoped steps will be taken to compel this American patriot to abdicate his position as a Member of the Canadian Parliament, and thus give him a chance to swear allegiance to the country he intends fighting for.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—As the 9.35 a.m. Great Western train for Hamilton was passing the first crossing beyond Oakville, it came into collision with a horse and buggy. In the buggy was an aged couple; Mr. Isaac Van Norman and his wife. Mrs. Van Norman was severely injured about the left shoulder, and her right hand is very badly cut. Mr. Van Norman escaped with a slight scratch upon the face. The buggy was smashed to pieces, but the horse was unhurt.—Globe.

THE CHAUDIERE GOLD REGION.—A gentleman who returned to this city yesterday morning after a "prospecting" tour of three weeks in the vicinity of the Chaudiere, reports that quite a number of persons are engaged in the task of seeking for veins of the precious metal. Our informant saw a gentleman of practical experience who stated that he had found gold-bearing quartz in considerable quantities; but we are not aware that any fresh discoveries of the precious metal itself have been made lately. The question of whether gold can be found in sufficient quantities to remunerate miners must, however, be solved before long.—Quebec Chronicle.

Last week about one hundred and fifty colored men left Toronto and neighbourhood en route to New York, to embark for Hayti. Amongst the number was John Stokes, whose sonorous voice was so well known to the citizens generally.—Globe.

Auction Sales.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, &c., and the property of Mr. John Taylor, Lot 26, 4th Concession of Vaughan, at 11 o'clock a.m. Henry Smelson, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15.—Executors' Peremptory Sale of Implements, Grain, Furniture, &c., the property of the late Chas. MacLean, Lot 15, 5th Concession of Markham, at 1 o'clock p.m. J. Gormley, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.—Important Sale of superior Farm Stock and Implements, the property of Mr. Edward Sanderson, Lot 17, 4th Concession of Markham, at 10 o'clock, a.m. James Gormley, Auctioneer.

DEATHS.

At Thornhill, on the 24th September, in great peace, Ruth, the beloved wife of Rev. Horace Dean, aged 58 years.

At Thornhill, on Sept. 30th, Elizabeth Alice, youngest daughter of Mr. Jonah Purkiss, aged 2 years and 8 months.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives. THE Advertiser, having been restored 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.

Facies wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

New Advertisements.

SABBA'U' SCHOOL. TEA MEETING FOR THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST SABBA'U' SCHOOL, CHAPEL, Lot No. 28, 4th Concession of Vaughan, on Friday, October 11, 1861.

Several Ministers are expected to address the audience, accompanied with RECITATIONS, &c. for children. All parties interested in Sabbath Schools are cordially invited to attend.

Tickets, 25 cents; Children, half price.—Children belonging to the School, free. N. B.—Several BALLOONS are to ascend on the occasion. Vaughan, Oct. 4, 1861. 119-11.

Remainings RICHMOND HILL Post Office OCTOBER 1, 1861.

Ambler, Wm. Metcalf, Robert. Bernard, H. G. Moore, Robert. Brilling, George. McMurphy, Mrs. Bouson, Mrs. James. McCree, James. Cober, Peter. [2] McGeerney, Timothy. Cummer, Mrs. Mary A. McCleary, Edward. Campbell, Mrs. T. McLean, Loughlin. Collett, Martin. Patterson, Bro. [2]. Callers, Reuben. Ross, Mr. Mark. Dickson, G. P. Redjahn, Robert. Doyle, Miss Mary. Simpson, James [3]. Shaw, W. J. Simpson, Junior, James. Hartley, Mr. [2] Stong, Peter. Hoyle, John. Stinson, G. Hebert, Denis. Smith Joseph. Harrison, John. Sheppard, James. Hall, James. Tannison, Arthur. Jones, John. Fletcher. Thomson, John. Kinch, William. Tuckson, John. Lintfoot, John. Vandenberg, Miss M. Langstaff, John. Whalen, Daniel.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 28. Capt. Walter, of Col. Marshall's regiment, who was at Lexington, arrived this morning, having left there on Tuesday at noon. He saw no rebel troops between Lexington and Sedalia, and says the main body of Price's was there when he departed, and believes they intend to take a meeting and meet our troops there, as the vicinity is well calculated, from its stream and deep miry banks without bridges, to impede an advancing enemy.

All the Federal officers have been released on parole except Col. Mullanig, who refused to give his parole for private reasons. Gen. Price has probably about 35,000 men, and the rebels on Thursday confidently expected that Gen. Hardee, with a force of 8,000 or 9,000 men, and Ben. McCollough, with 10,000 men, were within two or three days march of Lexington. They have no faith in Ben. McCollough as a General, but think he is very effective with a small body of men.

10,000 rebels were sent across the Missouri river from Lexington, on Thursday, with the avowed intention of attacking Gen. Lane.

The seal of the State of Missouri in the public records are in the hands of the rebels. Our troops had no cartridges, no shot, no grape, and no shell left at the time of the surrender of Lexington, and had lost from 200 to 300 kegs of powder.

The rebels are casting all kinds of balls at the Lexington foundry, which they are running day and night. The rebels are greatly encouraged by their victory, and declare that St. Louis will soon be in their possession.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. The conduct of the Federal troops to-day, while occupying the grounds recently vacated by the rebels, resulted in burning of property to the amount of from \$30,000 to \$40,000, including houses and their contents, which were untenanted, no distinction being made as to the political character of their owners. These wanton acts will doubtless undergo investigation by the military authorities, as they were strongly condemned by Gen. McClellan, who went over to the Virginia side at an early hour to-day, visiting the various localities recently vacated by rebels.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2. The following extract is from the Savannah Republican of Sept. 17:—"A soldier who came up from Fort Pulaski reports that an engagement between Lincoln's fleet at the Fort at Port Royal commenced on Monday afternoon, and continued through the whole of yesterday. The firing was distinctly heard at Fort Pulaski."

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, October 4. Flour.—Superfine sold at from \$4.50, to \$5; Fancy \$4.60 to \$4.75; Extra \$5.15 to \$5.25; Double Extra, \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Butter.—Fresh from wagon 12c to 14c per doz. Potatoes.—Fresh in fair supply at from 18c to 20c per lb. Fall Wheat.—200 bushels was the extent of the supply which sold at the following prices. The prices paid for the best samples were from \$1.10 to \$1.14 per bushel.

Spring Wheat.—1,300 bushels in market, which sold at from \$0.90 to \$0.95 per bushel. Barley.—sold at from 45 to 50c. Peas.—2700 bushels went off at 40 and 45c per bushel. Oats.—at 27 and 28c per bushel. Hay.—sold from \$10 to \$14 per ton. Straw \$7 to \$9 per ton.

Apples.—Common varieties \$2 and \$2.50 per barrel. Butter grades \$2 and \$3 barrel. Eggs.—Fresh from wagon 12c to 14c per doz. Potatoes.—Vary in price from 20 to 25c. Lambs.—scarce at \$1.75 to \$2.00 each. Calves.—are in good supply at \$3 to \$5 each. Beef-Hides.—\$3.50 per 100 lbs. Sheepskins from \$0.50 to \$0.60 each. Calfskins 50c per lb. Tallow, \$7 per 100 lbs. Timothy Seed—\$2.80 a \$3 per bushel. Clover Seed—\$4.75 per bushel.

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The seal of the State of Missouri in the public records are in the hands of the rebels. Our troops had no cartridges, no shot, no grape, and no shell left at the time of the surrender of Lexington, and had lost from 200 to 300 kegs of powder.

The rebels are casting all kinds of balls at the Lexington foundry, which they are running day and night. The rebels are greatly encouraged by their victory, and declare that St. Louis will soon be in their possession.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. The conduct of the Federal troops to-day, while occupying the grounds recently vacated by the rebels, resulted in burning of property to the amount of from \$30,000 to \$40,000, including houses and their contents, which were untenanted, no distinction being made as to the political character of their owners. These wanton acts will doubtless undergo investigation by the military authorities, as they were strongly condemned by Gen. McClellan, who went over to the Virginia side at an early hour to-day, visiting the various localities recently vacated by rebels.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2. The following extract is from the Savannah Republican of Sept. 17:—"A soldier who came up from Fort Pulaski reports that an engagement between Lincoln's fleet at the Fort at Port Royal commenced on Monday afternoon, and continued through the whole of yesterday. The firing was distinctly heard at Fort Pulaski."