

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20. The Lexington correspondent of the Commercial, gives the following account of Saturday's battle:—Gen. Zollicoffer learning that the Federal forces had appeared in his rear, marched out of his entrenchments at three o'clock on Saturday morning, and attacked Gen. Schofield's camp. The pickets were driven in at an early hour, and the attack was made before daylight. The battle is reported to have raged with great fury until three in the afternoon, when Zollicoffer having been killed, the whole force of rebels fled in confusion to the camp. The loss is not stated but it is thought to be heavy. The Baile Peyton was a son of the ex-member of Congress, from Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20. The recent fight took place on Sunday instead of Saturday morning. General Thomas on Sunday afternoon followed up the rebels to their entrenchments, sixteen miles from his own camp, and when about to attack them this morning he found their entrenchments deserted, the rebels having left all their cannon, quarter-master stores, tents, horses and waggons, which fell into our hands. The rebels, dispersing, had crossed the Cumberland in a steamboat and nine barges, at White Oak Creek, opposite their encampment at Mill Springs. Two hundred and seventy-five rebels were killed and wounded, including Gen. Zollicoffer, who was found on the field. The 10th Indiana lost 75 killed and wounded. Nothing further of the Federal loss has reached us. The river is rising three inches per hour, rapidly covering the levee and overflowing the cellars on the river banks.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21. The Commercial has a despatch from Louisville which says:—Despatches have been received at headquarters, announcing that the battle at Somerset did not take place on Saturday, but on Sunday morning, and that Gen. Thomas continued the pursuit of the rebels until night. Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them in the wildest confusion, like a flock of sheep, close up to their entrenchments on the north bank of the river. We laid all night in front of their entrenchments expecting to storm them in the morning, but with the aid of their boats and barges they managed to get across the river before daylight. They left behind them all their artillery, ammunition, horses and tents and eighty waggons loads of quarter-master's and medical stores, which fell into our hands.

FREDERICKTON, Md., Jan. 19. Private but unusually reliable advices from Hancock state that Gen. Jackson's retreat towards Manchester was a ruse, and that without retiring to the latter place, he returned with 12,000 men to Romney. It is also stated that Gen. Lander, following out his instructions, fell back only on Jackson's approach. There are rumours of a fight having occurred, but this is discredited by those who assume to be first informed. It is estimated that 300 refugee women, from Jefferson county, are in and around the county. Many of them left children at home, and are now striving to return to them, but a strict blockade is kept up by Colonels Geary, Leonard, and Links, commanding.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. The World's despatch says it is understood that a thorough reorganization of the War Department is rapidly progressing and that it will in a few days be finally up to the demand of the times. The Herald's despatch says that Capt. Mott, of Mott's battery, attached to Gen. Smith's division, in defiance of rank, darkness and mud, started out last evening on a reconnaissance towards Fairfax Court House, accompanied by Col. Lord and a detachment of dragoons. He returned a little after daylight. They scouted just about Hunter's Mills and around Peacock and Freedom Hills. Disgusted at coming across none of the enemy they pushed on to Fairfax Court House where they found a body of pickets. Capt. Mott threw up a signal light and gave the command to fire. This demonstration frightened the mounted pickets. Returning their fire, put spurs to their horses and sped away at their utmost speed. Our men did not pursue, and none were hit by the exchange of shots. Capt. Mott ascertained the fact that the confederate pickets had been removed considerably inside from where they were a short time ago.

A FIGHT IN KENTUCKY. The telegraph did not forward the following which we find in the New York Herald of Monday. From Kentucky we have no reliable news, except so far as that contained in a despatch to the St. Louis Democrat of the 17th can be so considered, which is to the effect that a large body of rebels, under Jeff Thompson, numbering six thousand, advanced upon a federal detachment of eight hundred troops under Colonel Mills, at a distance of about twenty-three miles from Ironton, and gave them battle. A desperate conflict is said to have ensued, resulting in the loss of many killed and wounded on both sides. The Union troops, overpowered by numbers, had, at latest accounts, fallen back a distance of eight miles, leaving a quantity of baggage in the hands of the enemy, and were still retreating towards Pilot Knob, where some alarm existed, and Colonel Carlin was making every preparation for the impending struggle at that point.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—It is stated on authority that previous to the closing of the coffin, which contains the mortal remains of the late lamented Prince Consort, a wreath of flowers affectionately made by the Princess Alice, and a miniature portrait of the Queen, were placed beside the corpse.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Table with columns: Mail, Express, Time Table takes effect Monday, Dec. 16, 1861. Includes routes like Toronto to Montreal, Ottawa, and other stations with departure and arrival times.

New Advertisements. W. M. Sabbath School Anniversary, Missionary Meetings, Soiree, Farm to Let—Joseph Noble, Stray—Nicholas Lyndott.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JAN. 24, 1862.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

While numerous complaints have at different times been heard throughout the country, in reference to the unsatisfactory working of our present municipal system, little or nothing has yet been done to remedy its defects. Few will hesitate to admit that a thorough reformation of its enactments would be attended with great advantage to the Province; but the chief difficulty is to hit upon the best plan, by which this may be accomplished. Since the existing law came into force, the power which it confers on municipal bodies to contract debts had been used in such a way that it has produced a vast amount of difficulty and embarrassment throughout the country. There is scarcely a city or town in Upper Canada that is not at the present time suffering from financial embarrassments, which may be traced to the facilities they have enjoyed for borrowing money. Numerous appeals will be made to Parliament for assistance, and no doubt it will in some shape or other be granted. Now we can see no valid reason, except that of mere expediency, why this should be done. But if a scheme of general relief should be adopted by Parliament, it will be comparatively fruitless, unless accompanied by some plan for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of a similar state of affairs in the future. What permanent advantage will be gained by assuming the debts of the municipalities, if the same facilities and temptations, again to run into debt, are allowed to remain? Indeed the effect would be to encourage a spirit of reckless speculation, and to aggravate the evil we would seek to remove. There are other matters in connection with the Municipal Act, that might with propriety be reconsidered. The qualification at present required of voters has been placed so low that the chief power is thrown into the hands of those who have the least interest in securing the enactments of wise measures. We admit there is the greatest difficulty in dealing with such an evil as this. That legislation which would aim at depriving the people of liberties once enjoyed, is not likely to render its authors popular. It is contrary to human nature, voluntarily to relinquish powers we already possess; and it would require a strong government indeed to undertake the formidable task. It might not, however, be found necessary to disfranchise any that now enjoy the privilege of voting. To meet the difficulty some system might be adopted by which voters would be arranged in classes, according to the amount of their assessment, somewhat similar to the old Roman classification of the people by centuries; the number of votes that any one elector would possess being limited to two or three. There may possibly be strong reasons brought against the principle here involved, but we think the suggestion is worthy of consideration. If Parliament should decide that the welfare of the country demands a liberal adjustment of the debts of embarrassed municipalities, let us have some guarantee that a similar drain on the public purse will not take place every second or third Parliament.

The present income tax requires amendment also. Although perfectly correct in principle, it bears far too heavily on the poor. The man whose earnings barely suffice to afford him a scanty support, should certainly not be required to pay a tax on his wages. It is undoubtedly a great hardship that the hard-earned 75 cents per day of the poor laborer should be made subject to taxation. During last Parliament the Hon. J. H. Cameron made a motion in the House to the effect that no income of less than \$1000 per annum should be taxed. He may have placed the amount too

high, but few will dispute that the present amount, \$200, is far too low. The Government opposed the measure on very reasonable grounds. The Attorney General West stated that the people appeared to be well satisfied with the law as it stood, for not a single petition had been presented against it. Of course it would be unwise to make a change when the people did not desire it. The same reply may be made to any proposition that may again be made for a similar purpose. If we desire to see any alteration in our municipal laws, we must take the trouble to make our wants known. If a few petitions were at once drawn up and laid before Parliament, attention would be directed to the subject in such a way as to elicit discussion, not only in the Legislature, but by the press.—Parliament will probably meet within a couple of months, and if anything is to be done in the matter, no time should be lost.

Markham Council.

The Municipal Council of Markham met at Size's Hotel, Unionville, on Monday, January 20th. Members present—Messrs. Burton, Barker, Bowman and Marsh. The Clerk having called the members to order, read the returns made by the Returning Officers of the Elections in the several Wards. The members elect having subscribed the usual declarations and qualifications of office, proceeded to organize themselves into a Council. Mr. Bowman moved, seconded by Mr. Marsh, that Mr. Patton be Reeve.—Carried. Mr. Marsh moved, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that Mr. A. Barker be Deputy Reeve.—Carried. Mr. Marsh moved, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that H. R. Corson, Esq., be, and is hereby appointed as Auditor of the Accounts of the Municipality for the year 1862.—Carried. The Reeve named Mr. Josiah Purkiss as Auditor. Mr. Bowman moved, seconded by Mr. Marsh, that Mr. William Milliken be, and is hereby appointed Assessor of the west-half of this Municipality for the present year.—Carried. Mr. Barker moved, seconded by Mr. Marsh, that Mr. Henry Marr be, and is hereby appointed Assessor for the west-half of the township for the current year.—Carried. Mr. Marsh moved, seconded by Mr. Barker, that the following gentlemen be, and are hereby appointed License Inspectors for this year:—

- Ward No. 1—William Silver. " 2 Thomas Martin. " 3 John Carter. " 4 Lamon Miller. " 5 James Trant.

A petition was presented by Mr. James Bowman from John Beatty and others praying for a grant of money to build a bridge at the German Mills. Mr. Bowman moved, seconded by Mr. Marsh, that the sum of \$200 be appropriated as a special grant for the purpose of building a bridge on lot No. 4, in the 3rd concession, at the German Mills; and that John Beatty, Abraham Foote, Christian Henriks, and Joseph Lundy be Commissioners to expend the same.—Carried. Mr. Marsh moved, seconded by Mr. Barker, that the sum of \$100 be appropriated for the purpose of building a bridge on the side-line, between lots 20 and 21, in the 3rd concession; and that George Monkman, J. C. Borr, John Eyer, and Edward Sanderson be Commissioners to expend the same.—Carried. Mr. Bowman moved, seconded by Mr. Barker, that the Council do now adjourn, to meet again on Saturday, the 22nd day of February next.—Carried.

Vaughan Council.

The Municipal Council of Vaughan met at the Town Hall on Monday, January 20th, at noon. All the members elect were present. The Clerk having called the members to order, read the returns made by the Returning Officers of the Elections in the several Wards. The members elect having subscribed the usual declarations and qualifications of office, proceeded to organize themselves into a Council by Mr. Brown moving, seconded by Mr. Cook, that Mr. R. J. Arnold be Reeve.—Carried. The Reeve then took the chair. Mr. Howland moved, seconded by Mr. Cook, that Mr. Alfred Jeffery be Deputy Reeve.—Carried. By-law No. 129, appointing Auditors, was then passed, Mr. John Nattrass being appointed on behalf of the Council. The Reeve nominated Mr. Matthew Teely as the second Auditor. By-law No. 130 for regulating the issue of Store and Tavern Licenses, and defining the duties of Inspectors, was then passed. By this By-law the Shop License Fee is raised to \$40, and the three

classes of Tavern Licenses are abolished, and a uniform Fee of \$40 imposed, on all Tavern Licenses from the date of the By-law. By-law No. 131 appointing Tavern Inspectors, was then passed. The following are the Inspectors for the different Wards:—

- Ward No. 1—Mr. Isaac Chapman. " 2 Daniel Lennie. " 3 Duncan McCollum. " 4 Amer C. Matthews. " 5 Jas Moody, senior.

Communications from Dr. Rees and Mr. David Boyle were laid before the Council, the former respecting certain arrears of non-resident taxes, and the latter calling upon the Council to instruct the Pathmaster to forbid the removal of certain Slabs forming portion of the Mill-dam on the side-line, between lots 45 and 46, in the 1st Concession.

Also, a communication from Mr. A. C. Matthews, notifying the Council of his intention to close a trespass road across Lot 25, in the 7th Concession, on the 1st of March next. Mr. Howland moved, seconded by Mr. Jeffery, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to distribute the Interest accruing from the Clergy Reserve fund, amongst the several School Sections and Union School Sections of this township, so soon as said interest is paid in the same manner as was done in 1861.—Carried. The Council then adjourned to the last Monday in February.

Whitchurch Council.

The above Council elect, viz:—Edward Wheeler, Esq., John Ironside, Esq., Messrs. Philip Macklem, Robert McCormack, and George Sylvester, met at Sangster's Hall, Stouffville, on Monday, the 20th, at noon. All of whom made and subscribed the Declarations and Qualifications of office—and took their seats. Clerk in the Chair.—When, on motion of Edward Wheeler, Esq., seconded by R. McCormack, Esq., John Ironside was elected Reeve, and made the necessary Declarations, and took his seat. On motion of Mr. McCormack, seconded by Mr. Macklem, Edward Wheeler, Esq., was elected Deputy Reeve, who was duly qualified as such.

On motion of Mr. Macklem, the Reeve left the chair for one hour.—Council resumed.—The Reeve presented and read a first time, a By-law to appropriate certain Township Offices, in blank.—Council in Committee.—Mr. Macklem in the Chair.—The By-law read and seconded.—The Reeve appointing Arnold Haight as an Auditor.—The Council approved and appointed William Leaney as the other.—John R. Brown, Inspector of Licences, Edward Reynolds, Assessor.—Committee rose and reported the By-law as amended.—Report adopted.—Said By-law was read a third time and passed. A petition was presented, signed by Robert Boyd and thirteen others, asking for aid to support Julia Leonard, a Pauper at Aurora. Laid over to next meeting. Also an application for the office of Collector, by Adam Hastings, which was laid over to the time for appointing said officer.

Council approved of the sureties accepted by the Clerk for Mr. Leaney, and Machell, Field & Co., for shop license. Council adjourned to meet at the Wellington Hotel, Aurora, on Tuesday, February 18, 1862, at 10 a.m.

Agricultural.

The annual meeting of the members of East York Agricultural Society took place at Marr's Hotel, Lot No. 1, 6th Concession Markham, on the 16th January, 1862, and resulted in the election of the following gentlemen as Office-bearers for the current year:— President—T. A. Milne. 1st Vice—J. P. Wheeler. 2nd Vice—George Miller. Secy. & Treasurer—A. Barker. Directors—Wm. Lea, John Malcolm, John Crawford, Adam Armstrong, Thomas Wilson, Wm. Milliken, Thomas Todd. Mr. Barker, the Secretary, was elected delegate to represent Electoral Division at the meeting to be held on the 30th January, 1862, in Toronto.

THE NEW JAIL BURNED.—On Sunday morning last about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the centre building of the new Toronto Jail. Great delays took place in bringing the fire engines, in consequence of the distance, and of ignorance of the direction of the fire. The fire has done its work effectually in the centre building and the loss is estimated at \$30,000, of which \$20,000 was insured. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

COUNTY COUNCIL.—The County Council met, under the provisions of the Statute, on the 4th Tuesday in January, 25th inst.

Auction Sales.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, &c., the property of Mr. Archibald Leitch, lot 31, 6th concession Vaughan. Sale at 12 o'clock. Henry Smelsor, Auctioneer.

SAURDAY, Feb. 1.—Auction Sale of Farm Stock, &c., the property of Mr. Joseph Corper, lot 14, rear of the 4th concession Vaughan. Sale at 12 o'clock. Henry Smelsor, Auctioneer.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents.

MR. REESOR, THE HONORABLE DAVID, M.L.C., L.C.C.!! ON THE RAMPAGE.

(To the Editor of the York Herald.) Sir,—For some time back the Economist, owned, edited and published by Mr. Reesor, the Hon. David, M.L.C., L.C.C., has been filled with rabid and slanderous abuse of Mr. Barker: to such an extent has this been carried, that people begin to wonder how it is that a decent person allows the Economist to enter their doors.—Others again ask why does Mr. Barker suffer all this. I think I can solve the latter question, and show why Mr. Barker should treat the whole with that silent contempt the miserable poltroon has earned, and dearly earned. It will be in the recollection of those who kept posted up on matters and things in general, that immediately after the close of the last General Election, Mr. Reesor, the Hon. David, M.L.C., L.C.C.!! through the Economist, published a most offensive and vulgar tirade against Mr. Barker:—false in every particular. That article was promptly replied to; and Mr. Reesor, the Hon. David, M.L.C., L.C.C., was branded liar, coward, cun. And a challenge was given by Mr. Barker for Mr. Reesor, the Hon. David, M.L.C., L.C.C., to meet him anywhere, and under any circumstance, Mr. Reesor, the Hon. David, M.L.C., L.C.C., shakey at the knees, weak across the loins, and his heart only a short distance removed from his seat of honor, declined the meeting, and the miserable wretch stands self-condemned liar, coward, cun!!

The late Municipal Elections brought poor cunly, the miserable snail, out of his shell; and amongst other things said and written, Mr. Reesor, the Hon. David, M.L.C., L.C.C., takes a stand on the presentation, and attempts a smile on the presentation of the Snuff-box to Mr. Barker by certain members of East York Agricultural Society, and is curious to know who the parties were. The curiosity may be laudable, or it may be impertinent, whether I won't pretend to say, but will cite a parallel case; and if Mr. Reesor, the Hon. David, M.L.C., L.C.C., unfold the one I guarantee to obtain full information of the other.

A short time ago (see) Some time ago Mr. Barker and Mr. Reesor, the Hon. David, M.L.C., L.C.C., on a PARALLEL. A short time ago (see) Some time ago Mr. Barker and Mr. Reesor, the Hon. David, M.L.C., L.C.C., on a PARALLEL. A short time ago (see) Some time ago Mr. Barker and Mr. Reesor, the Hon. David, M.L.C., L.C.C., on a PARALLEL.

There the parallel terminates. Mr. Barker may get into debt.—The sheriff may sell the box, and there would be an end of it; but I defy the face of clay to remove these ugly horns from the forehead of Mr. Reesor, the Hon. David, M.L.C., L.C.C.!!

The thing smells rank. Bah—who did it? Yours truly, SUBSCRIBER. Headford, Jan. 21, 1861.

YORK AND PEELE ASSIZES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18. The Court opened on Saturday at half past nine o'clock—Hon. Mr. Justice Burns presiding.

CAMERON AND CAMPION VS. STEVENSON. Counsel for Plaintiff, Mr. M. C. Cameron; for defendant, Mr. R. A. Harrison. This was an interpleader issue, brought to deter the validity of an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The assignment was made on the 27th August, 1861 by James Anson Brown, one of the firm of J. A. Brown & Co., professing to act for himself and on behalf of his partner, William Stevenson.

It was contended, on behalf of the defendant, that whether the assignment was bona fide or not, one partner, in law, has no power to make a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, and leave was granted to the defendants to take the opinion of the Court above on this point. The question as to whether the assignment was bona fide or not was left to the jury, and they gave it as their opinion that it was made in good faith. This was the only case tried on Saturday, and the Court adjourned at two o'clock till Monday morning at ten.

MONDAY, Jan. 20.

Before Hon. Mr. Justice Burns. LEE VS. WOODSIDE. Counsel for plaintiff Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C.; for defendant, Mr. R. A. Harrison. This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of \$3,300 which defendant had in his possession, and which the plaintiff claimed. The defendant acknowledged that he had the custody of the money, but stated that he held it as the assignee on the estate of Mr. D. K. Feehan, for the benefit of his creditors. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, for \$3,092, and leave granted to the defendant's counsel to take the opinion of the Court above on the points of law raised.

MONTGOMERY VS. PAER.

Counsel for plaintiff Mr. John Bell; for defendant, Mr. W. B. Sullivan. In this action the plaintiff sought to recover the principal and interest on a mortgage for \$280 from 1858. The counsel for defendant set up a plea of usury. Verdict for plaintiff—damages \$1,514.

ADDISON VS. BURRELL.

Counsel for plaintiff, Mr. John Bell; for defendant, Mr. M. C. Cameron. The action was brought to try whether certain property seized under a landlord's warrant belonged to the defendant, or one William Nix. This is the third time it has come up for trial, and on each occasion the verdict has been in favour of the plaintiff.

THE HORSE RAILROAD AND THE SNOW.—We are disappointed by the action of the Horse Railroad Company. We thought that they had more enterprise and pluck than to permit themselves to be driven off the field by a few inches of snow. When the first fall took place, the Company tried to clear the track by the use of saws. The first result was the melting of a portion of the snow, leaving a bank at each side, perilous to be encountered by anything less robust than a wood sleigh. The second was to create a mixture of salt and snow some inches deep, very difficult and disagreeable to wade through, and it is said, prejudicial to health. Much mischief was done, but no good. The track was not cleared, the cars were stopped, and the street railroad has been entirely in abeyance for some days. We have not yet learned whether it is intended to place sleighs on the routes instead of cars, but are quite certain that it ought to be done. In Montreal the Railway Company has had sleighs running for some time, and so successful are they, that an opposition has been started. During some winters in Toronto, it is possible that sleighs might not be needed, but it is impossible to calculate on such an event. It is nearly certain that there will be sleighing in Toronto now for a full month, and many winters we have it two and three months. The citizens will not endure during this time the principal streets being cut up by deep furrows, dangerous to horses and vehicles. A well built sleigh will carry nearly as many passengers as a car with the same number of horses; and taking into account the cost of clearing the snow from the track, we believe the Company will profit by using runners. We hope to see the Company's sleighs on Yonge and Queen-streets in a few days. —Globe.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—A WIFE ACCIDENTALLY SHOT DEAD BY HER HUSBAND.—A correspondent informs us that on the forenoon of Saturday last, at their residence, on the Varne and Bayfield gravel road, in the township of Stanley, a dreadful calamity suddenly befel the family of Mr. Joseph Calloway, an old and respected resident, resulting in the violent death of his daughter-in-law, a smart active woman of about thirty years of age, and the mother of five children, the youngest of whom is only about one year old. It appears that her husband, on hearing that a deer was feeding in his fallow, hastily took his rifle from its usual place, and was rushing with it out of the house, when his sleeve or some other part of his clothing got entangled by the door handle—causing the hammer to descend, when the rifle instantly went off, discharging the ball and part of the ramrod into the breast of his unfortunate wife. The ball having penetrated the heart, she instantly dropped dead, while a stream of blood gushed from the wound over the floor. The husband is of course inconsolable. The event as a fearful warning to every one holding firearms, to use the greatest care. —Globe.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR CANADA.

The steamer Adriatic, with about 72 officers and 1,300 non-commissioned officers and privates of the Grenadier Guards; and the Parana, with about 1,000 men and officers of the Scots Fusilier Guards and the Eighteenth Royal Engineers, left Southampton Docks at about two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and anchored in the river. Both vessels were to sail for their destination early on Friday morning.

DESPATCH OF SIXTY TONS OF BALL CARTRIDGE TO CANADA.

On Sunday evening sixty tons of rifle ball cartridges, which were conveyed by twenty-five of Messrs. Pickford's vans from the Arsenal, Woolwich, were despatched by train from the Eastern Square terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, for Liverpool, for shipment to Canada. This immense weight of destructive material comprises 21,184,000 cartridges.

NEW IRON FRIGATES.—The Shipping Gazette says that four new iron-clad first-class steam frigates are to be built, with all possible despatch. They are to be steam rams as well as steam frigates. The projecting stem under water is to be twenty feet in advance of the stem above water line. Their armament will consist of 36 Armstrong 100-pounders on gun-deck, and 21 on spar-deck, with two pivot guns at bow and stern to throw 200 pound shot. As compared with the Warrior they will be 80 feet longer, and only 18 inches broader.

FRENCH SNOW-BOOTS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

In consequence of the British Government not being immediately provided with a sufficient stock of snow-boots, in the event of an emergency, application was made to the Emperor of the French, who at once expressed his willingness to supply the want, and on receiving a reply that 2,000 were required, that number were transmitted by order of his Majesty without a moment's delay. —Morning Post.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP HAS BEEN ENGAGED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO BE MADE AVAILABLE, WITH ALL POSSIBLE DESPATCH, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONVEYING TROOPS TO CANADA, AND IT IS HIGHLY PROBABLE THAT BRISTOL WILL BE THE PORT SELECTED FOR HER DEPARTURE.

COURT JOURNAL.

SUICIDE IN WHITBY.—William White, Esq., of the 7th Concession West Whitby, a respectable farmer, and Councillor elect, committed suicide on Saturday last, by hanging himself in an outbuilding. When discovered life was extinct. The act is supposed to have been induced by embarrassed circumstances.—Globe.

The California journals, in giving an account of the late disastrous floods which they have been visited state that the Chinese have been very great sufferers. No less than forty-five Chinamen were carried away in their cabins at Oregon Bar, in Placer county. The Chinese hongs in San Francisco have since received letters from the interior of the state to the effect that during the late freshet near one thousand Chinamen were washed off from Long Bar and vicinity on the Yuba, and drowned. It appears that the poor fellows remained in their cabins on the bar, as they had done during previous floods, until their raging waters rose about them and rendered escape impossible.

The mail steamer Suzzonia which arrived at New York, on Thursday, from Hamburg, did not touch as usual at Southampton to receive mails and passengers. The reason, it is stated, was that the Suzzonia had on board about 2,000 tons of arms and army goods, with two complete parks of artillery, consisting of sixteen heavy rifled cannon, and that it was understood, in case the answer of the United States Government to the English despatch on the Trent affair should not be satisfactory to Great Britain, the Suzzonia, in stopping at Coives to receive the mails, might not be allowed to proceed with these arms goods.

GOLD IN NEW ZEALAND.—The rush to the New Zealand gold fields is described in letters from Australia as something quite tremendous. Every kind of vessels that could be obtained at the Australian ports had been taken up for the conveyance of eager adventurers anxious to be early at the new fields. The diggings had only been open for three months when the mail left, and in that period about 27,000 ounces had been found. Six thousand people had already found their way to the diggings, a number which would very soon be multiplied by a very handsome figure.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.—On Saturday, the 21st December, Major Graham, the Registrar-General, attended at Windsor Castle for the purpose of superintending the civil registration of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, previous to the funeral. The death was recorded in the register book of the Windsor district by Mr. Towers, the registrar of births and deaths, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales signing the entry as informant 'present at death'. The fatal disease was recorded: "Typhoid fever; duration, 21 days," as certified in writing by the physicians who had been in attendance on the deceased.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN QUESTION.—We have reason to believe that, up to the time of his death the Prince Consort raised his voice energetically against the haste with which England is rushing into a war with the United States—an event which he denounced as subversive of her interests, dangerous to the rest sources of her power, and certain to be advantageous only to the despotic Powers of Europe. Whether this view was right or wrong, such, we believe, was the faith in which the Prince Consort died. —London Critic.

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THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP HAS BEEN ENGAGED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO BE MADE AVAILABLE, WITH ALL POSSIBLE DESPATCH, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONVEYING TROOPS TO CANADA, AND IT IS HIGHLY PROBABLE THAT BRISTOL WILL BE THE PORT SELECTED FOR HER DEPARTURE.

COURT JOURNAL.

SUICIDE IN WHITBY.—William White, Esq., of the 7th Concession West Whitby, a respectable farmer, and Councillor elect, committed suicide on Saturday last, by hanging himself in an outbuilding. When discovered life was extinct. The act is supposed to have been induced by embarrassed circumstances.—Globe.