Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NOVA-SCOTIAN."

PORTLAND, March 25.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* from Liverpool, 13th instant, via Londonderry on the 14th instant, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning. The dates per the *Nova-Scotian* are two days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Kangaroo* and *Teutiona* from New York, arrived out on the 13th instant.

The political news is unimportant.

London, March 14.—The Paris *Patrie* asserts that a member of the English Cabinet recently declared to a deputation from the manufacturing districts, that according to information from Washington, an amicable separation between the North and the South would take place about June, and the basis of the treaty would be as follows:—

"Missouri, Kentuckey, and Tennessee are to return to the Union. The two Republics are to have no laid customs line. Search for slaves is to be prohibited in all the States. Slavery is to disappear within thirty years.

Paris, March 14.—M. Thouvenel has sent a note to M. Ratazzi, denouncing the dangers created by the Italian Providemento Association.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased during the month 61,000,000 francs.

Jules Farre, in the Corps Legislatif, denounced the Mexican expedition, but the paragraph favouring it in the address to the Emperor was adopted.

Liverpool, March 14.—The *Sumter* still remained at Gibaraltar on the 7th inst.

The London *Times* publishes an article against any revision of the maritime law. It argues that if England gives up the right to capture merchant ships, she will surrender the only arm that has gained her all she has; and deprived her of all she has gained.

The London *Times* thinks that the victories recently gained by the Federals will lead to a separation, and peace between the Northern and Southern States.

FRANCE.

The ordinary expenses of the year are estimated by the Government at 1,729-000,000f., and the recipts are estimated at nearely 16,000,000f. in excess of this.

The Paris bourse was heavy and drooping. The rentes being quoted at 69f 90c.

It was rumoured that the English Government had notified the French Government of the sudden departure from London of three men who were implicated in the Orsini plot, and that these men were suspected of harboring designs against the life of the Emperor. The French police were on the look out for the men.

ITALY.

The majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies have resolved to support the new Ministry. The details of the first sitting of the General Providemento Assembly at Genoa, had been published.

Garibaldi was most enthusastically received in his speech, and applauded.

The holy idea of a Central Committee of the Providemento—the idea of forming one society from all the liberal Italian societies, would receive the approval of all the representatives of those societies. He was strongly in favour of such a union, in order to form, and to express it in a word the Roman fasces. (The assembly here rose to their feet and loudly applauded the sentiment.)

Garibaldi, when the applause subdued, resumed his remarks. He said he hoped the Italians would also hold out their hands to all the enslaved nation of the earth.

The Government had warned the Providemento Committee of Genoa to resume a certain tone—otherwise they would be compelled to disolve the Association.

GREECE.

All ports on the coast of Greece, in the Gulf of Angolis, have been placed under a strict blockade, in consequence of the insurrection in Nauplia.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has declined to accept the resignation of the Ministry and disolve the Chamber of Deputies.

SPAIN.

The Confederate Commissioner Rost had arrived in Madrid, but Government refused to receive him.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

London, 14th.—The *Times* city article says the funds opened yesterday at an improvement of ⅛. There was a temporary relapse, maintained at the close. Business in American stocks was restricted, pending another arrival.

A meeting of the majority of the deputies of the Prussian Chambers has been held, and they decided by a vote of 92 to 4 to support the ministry.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Flour is still declining in tone. Wheat heavy at Tuesday's decline. Corn still declining, and again 6d. a 1s. lower. Provisions quiet but steady.

LONDON, March 14.—Consols for money at 93⅞ a 93⅞. American securities firm. Bullion in the Bank increased to £353 000.

LORD PALMERSTON AND CANADIAN EMIGRATION.—We learn with much pleasure that Lord Palmerston, with his characteristic generosity in the management of his Irish estate, has given instructions to his agents to find out those of his tenantry desirous of emigrating to Canada, and afford them not only the means of going, but also to provide them with the necessary tools, &c., to enable them immediately on their reaching their new home to commence work. It is unnecessary to say that many have availed themselves of this noble offer, and that many more are arranging to follow. Every information regarding Canada is now in great demand in Ireland, and the Labours of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, who are so sedulously supplying it gratuitously, are worthy of all praise.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, Dec. 16, '61

MOVING NORTH

	Mail.	Express.
Leave Toronto.....	7 20 a.m.	4 10 p.m.
Thornhill.....	8 10 a.m.	4 56 p.m.
Richmond Hill....	8 24 a.m.	5 10 p.m.
King.....	8 38 a.m.	5 24 p.m.
Aurora.....	9 00 a.m.	5 45 p.m.
Newmarket.....	9 15 a.m.	6 00 p.m.
Holland Landing..	9 30 a.m.	6 15 p.m.
Bradford.....	9 42 a.m.	6 25 p.m.

MOVING SOUTH

Leave Collingwood.....	2 30 p.m.	5 30 a.m.
Bradford.....	5 55 p.m.	8 18 a.m.
Holland Landing..	6 15 p.m.	8 32 a.m.
Newmarket.....	6 30 p.m.	8 45 a.m.
Aurora.....	6 45 p.m.	9 00 a.m.
King.....	7 15 p.m.	9 25 a.m.
Richmond Hill....	7 28 p.m.	9 41 a.m.
Thornhill.....	7 43 p.m.	9 55 a.m.
Arrive at Toronto.....	8 30 p.m.	10 40 "

MAILS

FROM

Richmond Hill P.O to Railway station.

Morning mail for Toronto closed at..7.00 a.m.
Railway Post Office going north.....7.00 a.m.
Evening mail for Toronto closed at..5.30 p.m.

New Advertisements.

Infant School—Mrs Smith
Threshing Machine for Sale—J. Amoss
Dissolution of Partnership—Southard, Boynton & Co
Notice—Yonge St. Agricultural Society
General Blacksmith—John Smith
Public Extinction—Grammar School

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, MAR. 28. 1862.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

THE popularity of the Ministry was fully tested in the election of the Speaker of the House of Assembly on Thursday. Mr. Turcotte, the government nominee, was elected by the respectable majority of fifteen. The position of parties as shewn by this vote, is much more satisfactory, according to the principles hitherto laid down by the Opposition than that which they held during last parliament. In Upper Canada, Ministers have received an increased support. It requires only another vote from among the western members to give them a majority in both sections of the province. The members of the Opposition appear to be disunited, jealous of one another, and withal exceedingly anxious to prevent their light from being placed under a bushel. Every man would fain be a leader. The manner in which they exhibited their disike to serve in a subordinate position, reminds us very much of the volunteer movement in a certain town in the Northern States; in which out of several hundreds of applicants for enrollment, some half-dozen only would serve in any other capacity than as officers. There were several candidates for the leadership of the Upper Canada Opposition, and Mr. Foley has been the lucky man; but it remains to be seen whether the other aspirants to the same position will quietly submit to the dictation of their more fortunate rival. Indeed, there is already ample evidence of insubordination in the ranks.—They have caused considerable delay to the business of the country by their inability, or to agree upon a decided course, respecting the resolutions they shall propose, in reply to the speech from the throne. As a final resort, it appears they have resolved to move a general non-confidence resolution, as the most likely to secure an united vote. The Clear-grit bobbies have been entirely discarded by the Opposition as a body. They must indeed be in a pitiable predicament when they could not afford to venture a trial of strength on the question of Representation by Population.

BROWN *versus* BEATY.

WE understand that it is the intention of the plaintiff in the above case to enter his suit in the County instead of city Court of Assize; imagining, no doubt, that Clear-grit sympathies are more strongly developed in the rural districts than among his own fellow-citizens. It has also been asserted that Mr. Brown hopes by this move to avail himself of the prejudices supposed to exist among farmers against Mr. Beaty, on account of his connection with the York Roads. But we can assure our needy contemporary, that if he places any reliance on such extraneous influences, he will find, perhaps to his cost, that he has committed a grave error. The intelligent farmers of York and Peel are not the men to allow considerations of this nature to have any weight in their decisions as jurymen. If the matter be left to their adjudication, a just and impartial decision may be expected, without any reference either to personal or party predilections. There is, however, a feeling pretty generally expressed, that Mr. Brown should be the last man in the country to enter an action for libel. The columns of the *Globe*, for the last dozen years, have actually teemed with the most unscrupulous attacks, both on the private and public character of our best statesmen. It has originated slanders sufficiently numerous to afford matter for a thousand libel-suits. Since the establishment of the *Leader*, Mr. Beaty's private character has frequently been the subject of attack; yet he has never sought redress in the law courts; very wisely appealing to public opinion for a refutation of the charges brought against him. And the rapidity with which the *Leader* has increased in popularity, proves that the shafts of the Clear Grit leader have fallen wide of their mark.

There is one circumstance which has transpired in connection with this case, which throws some light on the motives that have given it origin. Mr. Brown made application to the Court for leave to amend his claim for damages by making the sum £5,000 instead of £1,000. The application was refused, the judge stating at the same time, that if Mr. Brown wished to inflict greater punishment on the proprietor of the *Leader*, his proper course would be to enter a criminal action; but such a proceeding, holding out no prospect of pecuniary advantage to the prosecutor, was not to be thought of; the object being evidently, not so much to aid public morality, as to realize cash. Probably the liberal advances of Edmonstone, Allan & Co. are nearly exhausted, and a few thousands from the well filled purse of Mr. Beaty would be very acceptable, and serve to infuse new energies into the *Globe*. We think Mr. Brown will be obliged to make a virtue of necessity, and console himself with the *scrapings* of his friends who have displayed such a wonderful degree of energy and perseverance in the begging enterprise. What if sacriligious inroads should be made into the offerings of the faithful, in order to defray the expenses of the present litigation, instead of making Mr. Beaty an unwilling contributor to the Grit testimonial! We admit that it must be very galling to Mr. Brown to ponder over the fact that he has been hurled by the thunders of the *Leader*, from a seat in Parliament, just at the time when he thought the spoils of office almost within his grasp. We think the conductors of the *Leader* are entitled to the thanks of the community for thus contributing to the public good, and we sincerely trust that they may still be successful in their efforts to keep unprincipled schemers as far as possible from the public chest.

Plans of Village Lots.

A SHORT time ago, the sheriff of the United Counties of York and Peel advertised a sale of Lands for taxes;—it caused quite a commotion among owners of vacant village lots, and a very great difficulty presented itself in arriving at the exact proportion of taxes to be paid. The want of a proper record of village lots, is a source of great inconvenience and trouble,—and is in direct violation of the law, the observance of which the Municipal Council of each Township, in which plans of village lots have been laid out, (but not registered as the law directs) being the properly authorized authority in such case, should see that all such plans are registered,—by which means it would enable those interested to ascertain the numbers and names of owners of every vacant lot;—and in addition to this, it would afford a security to parties buying, and facilitate the transfer of such lots. As matters are at present, a plot of ground is surveyed into village lots,—'a plan' is spoken of as being in existence, but not registered—in such case, the parties who buy are taking a leap in the dark.

The law, in regard to the Registration of plans of Village Lots, is clear and explicit, and we now direct public attention to it for the benefit of 'all whom it may concern,'—hoping that our Township Councils will make enquiry and enforce compliance with the statute in this important matter.

The following extracts from the consolidated statutes of Upper Canada, chap. 93, apply to our case:

"The original owner or owners of the lands forming the site of any Town or Village in Upper Canada, mentioned in the four last preceding sections of this Act, or the agent or agents, heirs or other legal representatives of the original owner or owners of any such Town or Village, or any original division thereof, shall, (if not already done) provide and deposit in the Registry Office of the County wherein such Town or Village is situate, a fair and correct plan or map of such Town or Village, or original division thereof, on a scale of not less than one inch to every four chains, and shall lay down thereon all roads, streets, lots and commons within the same, with the courses and width thereof respectively, and the width and length of all lots, and the courses of all division-lines between the respective lots within the same, together with such information as will show the lots, concessions, tracts or blocks of land of the Township wherein such Town or Village is situate.

"If the owner or owners of any such Town or Village, or any original division thereof, or their agents, heir, or other legal representatives, refuse or neglect to make or cause to be made the plan or map of such Town or Village, or original division thereof, and deposit the same in the Registry Office of the County wherein the same is situate, within one year from and after the time of surveying and laying out the same, he or they shall forfeit and pay for such refusal or neglect, the sum of ten dollars, and a like sum for every year thereafter until such plan or map be made and deposited in the Registry Office of the County wherein the Town or Village is situate.

"The several Penalties or Forfeitures mentioned in the preceding sections of this Act, may be recovered upon information and complaint before any three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County in which the lands lie, and shall be levied by warrant signed by any two of the Justices, who have heard the complaint, directed to the Sheriff of the County commanding him, the said Sheriff, to make of the Goods and Chattles of the person of persons convicted on such information and complaint in his County, the amount of such Penalties or Forfeitures, and the costs of such conviction, and to return the said warrant, and to pay the moneys thereon made to the Treasurer of the County, on a day to be therein named, being not less than one month from the date of such warrant, and the said moneys shall be appropriated in like manner as the Assessment levied for the general use of such County.

"And whereas there are many unincorporated Villages in Upper Canada of which no plan or map has been deposited pursuant to law in the Registry Office of the County within which the same are respectively situate, in consequence of the several original owners of the lands comprising the said Villages either not having jointly laid out and surveyed the same, or because some of the original owners left no legal representatives: Therefore, in each and every case in Upper Canada where an unincorporated Village comprises different parcels of land, owned at the original division thereof by two or more persons, and the same was not jointly surveyed and laid out into a village plot, and where in such case no entire plan or map of the said Village has been deposited with the Registrar of the County within which the same is situate, the Municipality of the Township within which the said Village is situate, shall immediately cause a plan or map of such Village to be made on the scale required by law, and to be deposited in the Registry Office of the County within which the said Village is situate; and the expense attending the getting up of the map and depositing it as aforesaid shall be paid out of the general funds of the Municipality, or by a local tax upon the rate-payers of the Village."

The British Reviews for January, 1862.

REPUBLISHED by L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold Street, New York. Leonard Scott & Co.'s Reprints of Blackwood's Magazine and the British Reviews come regularly to our table from the attentive publishers. We have recently received Blackwood, the Westminster, the London Quarterly, the Edinburgh and North British Reviews for January, all of which have articles on the American war of decided interest to those who wish to be informed of the opinions of the leading English writers in the various circles which these magazines represent. The best talent in England is employed upon them, and although the circulation of some of them is actually less in Great Britain than in the United States, they are, to a certain extent, the organs of the advanced opinions within their several spheres of influence, corresponding in some degree with the gradations of American sentiment in religion, philosophy, and statesmanship. This fact accounts in some measure for the yearly increasing circulation of the British reprints in the United States, and the estimation in which they are held in enlightened and educated circles here. They likewise sound a depth of profound though comparatively unknown to our literature, and pursue abstract and practical investigations to a point seldom attempted by American critics and reviewers. This quality renders them the more valuable to us as a study which develops the radical diversity in the mental methods of John Bull and Brother Jonathan—a study which cannot be closely pursued without a modification to an extent of some of our rapid Yankee characteristics. There is no doubt that the imperceptible mingling of the two nationalities now going on is effecting a favorable result upon both, and nothing will tend to increase this ameliorating process like a free interchange of sentiment through the current literature of Great Britain and the United States. The republication and extensive circulation of the British Reviews in this country has to a great extent effected this object, and through their columns a mutual interest in the affairs of both countries has sprung up and ripened into important and healthy results. We commend Blackwood and the British Reviews to our readers.

New volumes of the four British Reviews, the Westminster, the North British, the London and the Edinburgh, and also Blackwood's Magazine, republished by L. Scott & Co., New York, commence with the January numbers, making the present a most favorable time to commence new subscriptions. The terms per annum for any one of the four Reviews are $3, and also the same for Blackwood. Any two of the number may be obtained for $5, and all together for $10. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par

Cricket.

At a meeting of the Aurora Cricket Club, held at McLeod's Hotel, on the 20th instant, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Messrs A. BOULTBEE, President,
R. KEELE, Vice-President,
J. HALLODAY, Treasurer,
J. JUPP, Field Captain,
J. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Managing Committee—Messrs David, Robinson and Gough.

The Club will resume their play on the ground used last year, as soon as the weather will permit. They have obtained an accession of strength to their old players; a prosperous campaign may be expected.

Military Drill.

WE are glad to observe that a number of the officers of the 4th and 5th battalions of York Militia, have set to work in earnest to qualify themselves for the duties of the positions to which they have been appointed. About twenty have regularly assembled at Richmond Hill for drill, twice a week, for nearly two months past, and are making very encouraging progress. They have been fortunate in securing the efficient instruction of Mr. L. H. Evans, Head Master of the Grammar School, whose long connection with the Rifle Corps of Trinity College, Toronto, has thoroughly fitted him for the proper performance of this service. We understand that they have nearly completed their course of lessons in facing and marching, and will soon commence the 'manual' and 'platoon' exercises with arms.—This is a movement in the right direction. The militia force, in all its departments, has hitherto been merely a dumb show; but if the officers of the different battalions make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the drill, they will be able at any moment when required, to perform the duties which their position requires of them.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

QUEBEC, March 21, 1862.

His Excellency the Governor-General at 3 o'clock this afternoon, proceeded in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and having taken his seat upon the Throne commanded the attendance of the Legislative Assembly. The members of that body preceded by their Speaker, the Hon. J. E. Turcotte, speedily appeared at the bar. The Hon. J. E. Turcotte informed His Excellency that the choice of the Assembly had fallen upon him to be their Speaker, and he prayed for the members the customary parliamentary privileges. After which, His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

Since this Legislature last met, Her Majesty and her subjects have suffered an irreparable loss in the death of the Prince Consort. It is not necessary for me to remind you that this illustrious Prince, though born, and in a great degree educated, in a foreign country, was truly British in thought, feeling, and action, while the spirit of universal benevolence by which he was animated, caused him to devote the great intellectual abilities with which nature had endowed him, and the stores of acquired information with which by his own industry he had filled his mind to the promotion of every well advised plan for the moral and material improvement of his fellow creatures of all nations and races. I am sure you worthily estimate the virtues which marked the character of the departed Prince, that you appreciate the great bereavement which our Sovereign has sustained, both in her public and her domestic relations, and that you will join with me in laying at the foot of the Throne the respectful expressions of our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Circumstances have occurred during the past autumn and winter, which gave an opportunity for exhibiting in a most striking and satisfactory manner, the sentiments of reciprocal attachment which exist between the inhabitants of this Province, of every race and creed, and their fellow subjects in the mother country.—The feeling of loyalty shown by her North American subjects, has been made a matter of special notice by Her Most Gracious Majesty in her Speech from the Throne, on the opening of the Imperial Parliament, and such a recognition cannot fail to be most grateful to you as the representative of the people of Canada.

I have to congratulate you on the blessing of an abundant harvest in the past year, and on the continuance of a satisfactory condition of our trade, notwithstanding the partical derangement to which it has been subjected by the effects of the civil war, now unhappily raging in the United States.

I have directed papers to be laid before you, showing the extension by the French Government to Canadian built ships, of the privileges in French ports already enjoyed by ships of British build. This will be advantageous to the ship building interest, and affords a fresh proof of the friendly feeling which underlies the alliance between England and France.

During the past recess a conference took place between the delegates representing the Government of this Province, and those of New Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, to consider the propriety of renewing the application of the Imperial Government, for assistance in constructing the railway which will unite the three Provinces. A joint delegation proceeded to England for the purpose of re-opening negotiations with Her Majesty's Government. No answer has yet been received. The final decision of the Imperial Government shall be communicated to you as soon as it shall reach me.

I have received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, an intimation that it is the intimation of Her Majesty's Government to introduce into the Imperial Parliament, in the present session, a bill for the abolition in this and other colonies similarly circumstanced, of the power of the Superior Courts in England to issue the writ *Habeas Corpus* into such colonies, in conformity with the representations made by my predecessor to the Imperial Government.

I would ask your careful consideration for a measure, which will be submitted to you, for the purpose of securing a proper administration of Bankrupt Estates in Upper Canada; and also for one having for its object the establishment of well-regulated gaols and local Penitentaries throughout to Province.

I have directed papers to be laid before you, which show that the Imperial Government entertains no objection to the establishment of a system of free commercial intercourse between the different Provinces of British North America, if the Governments and Legislatures of those Provinces can agree as to the basis upon which such an arrangement shall be carried into effect.

I have seen fit, during the recess, to issue a Commission to consider the present condition of the Militia Force of the Province, and the propriety of amending its organization and improving its efficiency. The report of that Commission shall be laid before you, and I would bespeak for the recommendations it contains, and the Bill which will be necessary in order to carry those recommendations into effect, your most careful and favorable consideration.

Other measures of public usefulness will also be submitted for your consideration.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

The accounts for the year which has just closed shall be forthwith laid before you, and will, I trust, be found satisfactory. I have to ask from you the supplies necessary for carrying on the service of Her Most Gracious Majesty for the current year, and I have directed that the estimates shall be framed with all the economy consistent with a due regard to efficiency.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the good will and kindness which have been shown to myself on the occasion of my assuming the Government of this colony.

The Constitution has committed to your hands the guardianship of the interests of this great province. I commend to your earnest, impartial, and diligent care the several matters which may be brought before you, and I fervently pray Almighty God so to direct your Councils, that your acts may conduce to His glory, the honor of our Sovereign, and the prosperity and happiness of the people of Canada.

Auction Sales.

FRIDAY, March 28.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, &c., the property of Mr. Louis Czerwinski, lot No. 5, rear of the 4th con. Whitchurch.—Sale at 1 p.m. J. Gormley, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, March 29.—Auction Sale of Farm Stock, &c., the property of Mr. Wm. Craddock, on lot No. 28, 4th Con. Vaughan. Sale at 11 a.m. H. Smelser, Auction'r.

TUESDAY, April 1—Auction Sale of Furniture, &c., the property of Joseph Gaby, Half-way house, Richmond Hill. Sale at 11 a.m. J. Gormley, Auctioneer.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE LAST NIGHT.—About a quarter past eleven o'clock while a number of lads were passing along Queen street they discovered a quantity of smoke issuing from the cellar window. No time was lost in giving the alarm at the Gay street station, and in a few minutes the Rotary steam fire engine was on the ground, with steam up and ready for work. The water was soon turned on, and the engine commenced work, but while the firemen were getting the branch in at the cellar window a loud explosion took place, a barrel of oil had exloded, taking fire, and the flames suddenly burst through the window preventing the entrance of the branch men. A powerful stream of water was however poured in at the window. The Chief Engineer was under the impression that the fire had got under when a second, third and fourth explosion occurred, and the flames burst forth anew and communicated with the store above by the stairway and easing taking fire. The branch was brought round in rear of the store and the work was short and decisive' for in a very few minutes, the fire was completely extinguished. Such was the force of the stream of water from the engine that it forced out the windows and shutters in the front store. Very few persons were present as the bells rang Nos 3, 4, and 5 Wards; and the flames were confined inside the premises Besides the goods destroyed by fire and damaged by water, Messrs. Booth had a large quantity of glassware and lamps destroyed by the hasty removal. They are insured in the 'Liverpool and London' for $2 800, but it is doubtful if this amount will cover the loss. The origin of the fire is unknown; and it is stated that no light had been used in the cellar last evening.—*Globe of Wednesday.*

It is reported that France has urgently called on Spain at once to put an end to the misunderstanding between the Spanish and French commanders at Vera Cruz.

It is asserted that the Greek insurrection is gaining ground. The Government called out 30,000 men to complete the army.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, March 27, 1862.

Flour.—Superfine sold at from $4 20 @ $4 25; Fancy $4 45 @ $4 50; Extra $4 65 @ $4 75; Double Extra, $5 15 @ $5 35.

Fall Wheat.—3,00 bshls was the extent of the supply which sold at the following prices. The prices paid for the best samples were from $1 02 @ $1 05 per bshl.

Spring Wheat—1,300 bshls in market, which sold at from $0 87 @ $0 89 per bshl.

Barley.—sold at from 72 @ 75c.

Peas.—2700 bshls went off at 48 @ 50c per bshl.

Oats.—at 39 @ 40c per bshl.

Hay—is from $12 @ $16 per ton, Straw $8 @ $10 per ton.

Apples $2 @ $4 per barrel.

Eggs.—Fresh from wagons 18c @ 20c pe. doz.

Potatoes—Vary in price from 60 @ 75c.

Butter—Fresh is in fair supply at from 17c @ 20 per lb.

Beef—$4 @ $5 00 per 100 lb. Calves $3 @ $6 each. Lambs $2 @ $3. Sheep $4 00 @ $5 00 each.

Tallow, $6 per 100 lb

Timothy Seed—$1 50 @ $2½ per bushel,

Clover Seed—$1 25 per bushel.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICE—Will commence at Dr. Duncomb's Hall on Sunday, April 6, 1862, at half-past 2 o'clock, p.m. A collection will be taken for incidental expenses. The services will continue to be held regularly every Sunday at the above hour.

MARRIED.

At the bride's residence, on the 13th March, by the Rev. D. Ross, WILLIAM DINWOODIE, Esq., of Essa, to MARGARET, second daughter of Arthur McNeil, Esq. of Vaughan.

By the Rev. James Dick, Richmond Hill, on the 24th March, Mr. WILLIAM GLOVER to Miss JANET HISLOP, both of Vaughan.

DEATHS.

At Headford, on the 26th March, inst., Anna Sophia Riky, eldest daughter of Mrs. Susan Riky, Headford Post Office, Township of Markham, C.W., aged 16 years.

At Bond's Lake Hotel, Oak Ridges, on Sabbath, the 23rd instant, JASPER HENRY WOOTEN, aged 23 years.

At Richmond Hill, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., EMMA JANE, daughter of George Aikey, Esq, aged 5 years 6 months.

New Advertisments.

Infant School!

MRS. JOHN SMITH begs to intimate to the Parents and Guardians of Children in the neighborhood of Richmond Hill, that she intends to open, on TUESDAY, APRIL 1st,

An Infant School,

When she will be happy to receive under her charge any child between the ages of 4 and 12 years. The usual branches taught, with Plain Sewing, Nitting and Fancy Needle Work.

For terms, &c. apply at the residence near Raymond's Hotel.

Richmond Hill, March 27, '62. 174

For Sale,

CHEAP or Cash or approved Credit, A Ten horse power THRESHING MACHINE with Cleaner: also a Span of TEAM HORSES, good to work. Apply to

JOHN AMOSS,
Lot 11, 2nd Con. Markham.

March 27, 1862. 174

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership hitherto carried on under the name and title of SOUTHARD, BOYNTON & Co., Fanning Mill Makers, Richmond Hill, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All the Liabilities of the said firm will be paid by Wm. V. Southard, Newmarket.

WM. V. SOUTHARD,
O. C. BOYNTON,
G. L. BOYNTON,

March 18, 1862. 174-4

The above business will in future be carried on by G. L. Boynton, at the factory near Raymond's Hotel.

Richmond Hill, March 27, 1862. 174-4

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the YONGE-ST. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at Mr. RICH'D NICHOLS' HOTEL, Richmond Hill, on TUESDAY, April 8, at three o'clock, p.m.

G. A. BARMARD, Sec. & Treas

Richmond Hill, March 28, 1862. 174-2

JOHN SMITH,

Late from Yorkshire, England,)

General Blacksmith,

BEGS to intimate to the Farmers and others in the neighborhood, that he has leased for a term of years the Blacksmith's Shop, owned and lately occupied by Mr. S. Sanderson, nearly opposite the post office, Richmond Hill, where he intends to carry on the Blacksmithing business in all its branches, and he hopes, by attention and punctuality—combined with his "old Country" experience, to merit a share of their support.

Richmond Hill, March 27, 1862. 174 tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to GEORGE SIMSON, either by Note or Account, will please call and settle the same before the 15th APRIL next, and save expenses, if nothing else. Any persons having claims against the aforesaid will please send in their Accounts.

MASONIC ARMS HOTEL,
Richmond Hill, March 18, 1862. 173-2.

AUCTION SALE

I HAVE received instructions from Mr. JOSEPH GABY, to Sell by Public Auction, a quantity of his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

ON

Tuesday, the 1st of April, 1862,

AT THE

Half-way House, Richmond Hill

Consisting of 1 Horse, 9 years old, 1 Horse aged; 1 Colt, 5 years old; 1 Colt, 3 years old; 1 Yearling Colt, 3 Cutters, 2 Buggies, 1 Sleigh, 1 Spring Waggon, 1 set of Single Harness, nearly new, 1 Sulky, &c.

The FURNITURE consists of 12 Cane-bottomed Chairs, nearly new, a Sofa, Bar-room, Dining-room, Sitting-room, and Bed-room Furniture, Beds and Bedsteads, Parlour Stoves and Stove Pipes, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS:—$6, and under, Cash; over that amount 7 months' credit by furnishing approved joint notes.

Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock, a.m.

J. GORMLEY, *Auctioneer.*

Richmond Hill, March 20, 1861. 173.

Letters

Remaining in RICHMOND HILL Post Office MARCH 1, 1862.

Ansley, Thomas	Large, Wm
Billinger, Jonathan	Morden, Jacob
Bridgman, Norah (2)	Martin, Mr.
Benson, David	Mehanny, Miss
Bridgman, Matilda	Mitchell, George
Crittenden, Alexander	Millichamp, Henry
Cameron, Donald	McPherson, John
Collins, Mary Jane	McLaws, Rev.
Cooper, William	McLean, James
Cober, Peter (2)	Magill, Ann Jane
Davis, Mary A.	McNaughton, Wm.
Donald, Mary	McBride, John
Espy, Joseph	Oliver, Jesse
Fox, Edward (2)	Pogue, Emily
Grant, George (10)	Phillips, Samuel
Gordon, James	Richens, Elijah
Gilbertson, George	Richens, Robert
Harrison, Sarah	Ross, Joseph
Hill, Lawrence (2)	Ramsay, Mr.
Hislop, John	Simpson, James (8)
Hiese, John	Smith, William
Hutchin, Jane	Scott, James
Hutchison, Wm	Trench, Wm.
Haffy, Barney (2)	Tennison, Arthur
Jamieson, Mr. (2)	Whalen, Samuel
Jefferson, Wm.	Weed, J. D.
Langstaff, John (2)	Williams, William
Lowe, Rev.	

M. TEEFY, P.M.