COUNTIES COUNCIL.

From the Globe.

Tuesday, June 3.

The Council for the United Counties of York and Peel commenced its sittings yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber, Court House, Adelaide street—the Warden (J. P. Wheeler, Esq.) presiding.

Mr. R. Moore, in the absence of Mr. Elliot, at present in England, officiated as Clerk, and called the roll. The following members of the Council answered to their names:—Messieurs Allen, Arnold, Blain, Barnhart, Button, Barker, Crawford, Ego, Graham, Hughes, Hanna, Holborn, Hartley, Ironside, Musson, Parker, Perdu, Rowell, Tyrrell, Vance, Wheeler (Whitchurch), Wells, Wallis, Webb, Wilson, and Walker.

The Warden rose and said that, through the goodness of Providence, they had been permitted to meet again to transact the business and discharge the duties devolving upon them as members of the Council. The business to be transacted at the present session would be of the ordinary character, and he trusted that they would be able to get through with the business during the present week. He had to inform the Council that since last session he had forwarded the Address of condolence to Her Majesty, passed at the last meeting. He had received a reply, acknowledging the receipt of the Address, from the Secretary to the Governor General, and one also from the Colonial Secretary, to the effect that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to receive the Address. He had also to intimate to the Council that he had forwarded the several petitions adopted at last session to the various members representing the Counties in Parliament—a portion to each—with a request that they would present them to the three branches of the Legislature. He was not in a position to state what progress had been made in regard to them, but he observed that a bill to define township lines had been introduced into the House of Assembly. According to the intructions of the Council, he had requested the County Solicitor to draw up a bill to enable the Counties to get a settlement with the City of Toronto relative to the charge for the maintenance of City prisoners. He proceeded to Quebec, according to instructions, and placed the bill in the hands of Mr. Amos Wright, M.P.P., he being the only member representing the Counties in Parliament who was not connected with the City of Toronto. That bill was introduced and read a first time. Mr. Wright was subsequently confined to his room through sickness, and he (the Warden) waited on Mr. Howland, who gave him every assistance and procured the printing of the bill, as Mr. Wright was too unwell to attend to it personally. He (the Warden) next called on Mr. Adam Wilson, in reference to the bill, and asked him to support it when it came up for a second reading, but he found Mr. Wilson opposed to the measure, and he was told by Mr. Wilson that the Counties had no claim against the city. Mr. Wilson also told him that Mr. Tyrrell, one of the arbitrators, had informed him that the Counties in the arbitration had got $5,000 more than they were entitled to. He (the Warden) had also seen Hon. J. H. Cameron, and Mr. Cameron said he understood Mr. Tyrrell had stated the Counties had got $5,000 too much. He next saw Mr. Crawford and Mr. Robinson, and both had told him that the bill was likely to be lost, and they doubted if it would be passed in its present shape by the Private Bills Committee. They asked him if he would settle the claims for $4,000, but this he declined. He saw a very large number of the members belonging to both sides of the House, and he found that those gentlemen who then occupied the Opposition benches, were favourable to the passage of the bill. After a good deal of conversation with members, and being assured that the bill would be lost, Mr. Crawford, on behalf of the city, made an offer of $5,000 to settle the claim. Hon. Mr. Mowat, Hon. Mr. Foley, Mr. Howland, and Mr. Wright, advised that the matter should be left to be settled by three members—Messrs. Wilson, Crawford and Wright; but to this he would not consent, as there were two members connected with the city against one belonging to the counties. Being assured that it would be impossible to pass the bill, and as he was offered an additional $500 to settle the claim, he took the advice of gentlemen favourable to the passage of the bill, and accepted the offer made by the deputation sent down to Quebec on behalf of the city of Toronto. In doing so he felt that he was doing the best he could do for the interests of the counties. Another bill was prepared, and this was signed by Ald. Carr, Ald. Strachan, and Ald. Smith, on behalf of the city of Toronto, and by himself on behalf of the Counties. He perceived from the papers that the bill had passed the Lower House, and had got a second reading in the Upper House. In justice to Mr. Tyrrell he had to say that he (Mr. Tyrrell) had denied that he had ever made any statement to Mr. Adam Wilson that the Counties had got $5,000 more than they were entitled to. The Warden then laid on the table certain documents he had received during the recess, and then went on to say that since the last meeting it had pleased Providence to take away one of their officers—he referred to the late Richard Dempsy, Esq., County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. He (the Warden) was certain that every member of the Council would agree with him in saying that at all times and in all seasons they had found Mr. Dempsey kind and courteous in his demeanour, and always ready and willing to give advice to them as Magistrates or members of the Counties Council, relative to the discharge of the public duties. He felt certain that they would join with him in tendering their sympathy to the widow and family in their sad bereavement. The Warden concluded by stating that he thought, as no successor had been appointed, that the Council might, if they considered it proper, take the matter up and recommend a successor. He would, however, leave the Council to take what steps they considered proper in the matter.

Mr. Wells said he would like to hear the Reeve of York (Mr. Tyrrell) make some explanations relative to the statement made by Mr. Wilson to the Warden.

Mr. Tyrrell said he had only to remark that the statement was a willful falsehood on the part of Mr. Wilson, as he had never said that the Counties Council had got $5,000, $1,000 or even $500 more than they were entitled to. He then went on to state that the claim of the Council amounted to $16,000, and was for the maintenance of city prisoners during 1857 and eleven months of 1858, and that Mr. Wilson had in presence of Mr. Musson offered $10,000 to settle the claim, which was declined.

Mr. Button said Mr. Hyde told him that he was present along with Hon. Mr. Reesor when the offer was made by Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Hartley moved that the Council adjourn.

Mr. Blain objected to the adjournment. He contended that they ought to take the matter of the maintenance of the city prisoners up and discuss it fully this afternoon. He was ready to introduce a motion on the subject.

After a short discussion, Mr. Hartley's motion was carried, and the Council adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock.

Wednesday, June 4.

The Council met yesterday forenoon at ten o'clock—the Warden presiding.

THE MAINTENANCE OF CITY PRISONERS.

Mr. Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Button, that the Council resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, on the settlement of the claim of the counties against the city of Toronto for the keeping of the city prisoners.—Carried.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Walker in the chair.

Mr. Graham moved that notwithstanding the just claim made by the Corporation against the city of Toronto on the maintenance and keep of city poisoners for the year 1857 and part of 1858, has been materially reduced, nevertheless the Council are of opinion that the Warden, in closing up this matter while at Quebec, did not lose sight of the justice of our claim, and to save further delay and litigation, believe it to be the best possible arrangement that could be made under existing circumstances.

The Warden again explained at length his reasons for accepting the $5,500 in full of all demands for 1857–58.

Several members having given their views *pro* and *con* on the subject—

Mr. Tyrrell moved that the committee do rise.

The motion was carried, and the resolution thrown out.

NON-RESIDENT TAXES.

Mr. Ego gave notice that he will, on Thursday next, move the Council into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the propriety of instructing the treasurer to pay to the township of Georgina the non-resident taxes due upon lot No. 17 in the 4th concession of the township of Georgina, up to the 31st December last, said lot being county property.

CORPORATION OF AURORA.

Mr. Ironside moved, seconded by Mr. Hartley, that the petition of Mr. Mosley and others, in reference to the Corporation of Aurora, be submitted to the special committee appointed thereon to report at an early day.—Carried.

As there was considerable business to be brought before the various committee, the Council adjourned early in the afternoon till this morning at ten o'clock.

Thursday, June 5.

The Council met yesterday—the warden in the chair.

THE ESPLANADE.

Mr. Barker moved, seconded by Mr. Ironsides, that the Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the communication from the Clerk of the Corporation of Toronto, on the construction of the Esplanade on the good property, and the propriety of appointing an arbitration.

After a lengthened discussion,

Mr Wells moved that a special committee, composed of Messrs. Barker, Blain, Ego, Fyne and Musson, be appointed to report to the Council at its earliest convenience on the best steps to be taken in reference to filling in the Esplanade, and if necessary to take legal opinion on the same.

THE LATE MR. DEMPSEY.

Mr. Patton moved, seconded by Mr. Ego, that the Council on this the first occasion of its meeting since the death of the late Richard Dempsey, Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for the United Counties of York and Peel, cannot permit this opportunity to pass without expressing their deep regret for the loss of an officer, whose fidelity and ability in the discharge of the duties of Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, were only equalled by the urbanity and kindness evinced by him to all who came in contact with him.

Resolved,—That while expressing regret for the loss of Mr. Dempsey, we feel it only a duty to convey to his widow our feelings of condolence for her loss, in the untimely decease of a husband whose domestic qualities and kindness, combined with an amiable disposition, only embitter the sting she must feel for his loss.

The resolution was adopted without discussion.

The special committee appointed to examine petitions upon the matter, reported in favour of the incorporation of the village of Aurora. The report was adopted.

A by-law incorporating the village was then read a first, second and third time, and finally passed.

The Council then adjourned.

Curious Presentation.—Captain Wilson, the Captain of the Emilie St. Pierre, who recaptured his vessel so successfully from the Yankees, is to be presented with a testimonial of a novel nature. It consists of a set of razors in a neat case, and on the case is a plate bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain Wilson, of the ship Emilie St. Pierre, by Professor Carter, 26, Redeross Street, as a small token of esteem for the pluck he displayed in giving the Yankees such a *close shave* by the recapture of his ship—April 1862."

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table taken 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 40 a.m.
Thornhill.....	7 40 p.m.	9 55 a.m.
Arrive at Toronto.....	8 30 p.m.	10 40 "

Richmond Hill Post-office Mail Arrangements.

Mails to and from Richmond, Railway Station, Toronto, Collingwood, Barrie, Markham tp. &c

To Toronto, morning, closed at.....7 00 a.m.
" " evening, " .....6 30 p.m.
" Collingwood, Barrie, &c. via Railway going north, closed at.....6 45 a.m.

And on Tuesday's and Friday's

To Almira, tp. of Markham, closed at 10 00 a.m.
" Cashel, " " 10 00 a.m.
" Gormley, " " 10 00 a.m.
" Headford, " " 10 00 a.m.
" Victoria Square, " " 10 00 a.m.
From Toronto, morning, delivered at 10 00 a.m.
" " evening, " 8 00 p.m.
" Railway P.O. with mails from north, " 8 00 p.m.

May, 1862. M. TEEFY, *Postmaster*.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 6, 1862.

TACKING ABOUT.

It would be a difficult matter to decide with any approximation to certainty the present political position of the Toronto *Globe*. Since the accession to office of the McDonald-Sicotte administration, it has exhibited a strange peculiarity of temper; now blowing hot, then cold; at one time congratulating the country on the change that has taken place in the government, at another condemning in the most unqualified terms the new ministers for deserting the principles they had for years been advocating.—One day the course pursued by the Grits on the Representation question, is said, in the classical diction of the *Globe*, to be 'enough to sicken a horse;' Mr. McDougall receives a gentle castigation, and is reminded that his present conduct is entirely at variance with the resolutions of the Reform Convention of 1859, and with the opinions which he has himself repeatedly advocated through the columns of that paper. The next day its tone is greatly mollified, and it cites the favorable opinions of anonymous reformers as a reason for giving the new ministers a 'fair trial.' The Double-majority scheme which is brought forward as a substitute for Representation by Population, the *Globe* very properly condemns as 'impracticable and absurd.' It goes much further; for it states plainly that 'the policy of the new administration is an utter delusion.' The authority on which the assertion is made is of the highest order. Mr. Brown was, if we mistake not, at one time a strong advocate of the double-majority theory himself. He has doubtless studied out its ultimate bearings, looked into its practical working, and must be well qualified to give an opinion—His opinion on the other point also is, we think, deserving some degree of consideration. Few men are better fitted to form a correct estimate of the political integrity of his former colleagues. They have long been his bosom friends; they have for years advocated the same measures, and professed the same political creed. He is well acquainted with their weakness and faitings; he knows exactly what degree of reliance can be placed in their promises; he has had ample opportunity to become intimately acquainted with their system of tactics; and when he states that 'the policy of the new administration is an utter delusion' it seems unreasonable to deny the truth of the assertion. The *Globe* is probably right, but how long it will continue of the same mind it is hard to tell. If the policy of the present advisers of the Crown be good, why not give them a hearty support; but if they have deserted their principles, and deceived their party, as the *Globe* affirms, is it safe to entrust the government of the country in their hands? We must judge of their probable course in the future, by their acts in the past; and if they have already betrayed the confidence reposed in them, is there not good reason to suppose that they may do the same again?

Within the past few days the *Globe* has again manifested strong symptoms of ministerial leanings. People conjecture that some attractive influence is at work tending to soothe the lacerated feelings of the 'Editor-in-Chief.' But the report which reached the city on Wednesday, to the effect that Mr. Brown has been appointed Queen's printer, makes the matter plain enough.—If this be true, we need not expect to hear of any more opposition to the present administration from that quarter.

Mr. Wilson at Newmarket.

In the speech delivered by the new Solicitor General, before his constituents at Newmarket, last week, he is reported to have spoken as follows, in reference to the "double majority" question.

"It is possible there may be difficulty in working out our plan. But could any one suggest a scheme of government, in which there would be no difficulty! It will require forbearance to carry out this principle. It will require time to induce full and constant respect to be paid to it; FOR PERHAPS IT MAY NOT BE INVARIABLY OBSERVED."

Here is an indirect admission that it is not the intention of the present ministry to carry out their much lauded scheme. The darling hobby of the new Premier; the chief feature in the platform on which his colleagues accepted office, and which constituted the main difference between them and their predecessors is here tacitly admitted to be impracticable. It may do very well in theory; it may serve a good purpose as an election cry; but don't be alarmed there is no real intention of carrying it out. There is not the slightest danger that a resignation would necessarily follow an adverse vote from one section of the province, and the ominous warning, that this will be the case, is conveyed in the last clause of the above quotation.

Importation of French Merino Sheep.—A very superior flock of pure French Merino Sheep, came over on the steamer *Zimmerman* from the United States, yesterday afternoon. The flock is composed of ten rams, and was imported into Canada by Mr. John D. Patterson of Westfield, New York State, for the purpose of improving the breed of sheep in this country. The lot were all young sheep, but of very large size and covered with fine silky wool, between three and four inches in length. Mr. Patterson is one of the most extensive breeders of stock in the Union; and he imported the French Merino Ram from France, which gained the prize of 450 francs at the World's fair, held at Paris in 1855. Several of the sheep imported yesterday have already been purchased by some of the enterprising farmers in Vaughan and Markham. The others will be on view for several weeks at the Agricultural Implement establishment of Messrs. Patterson Brothers, Richmond Hill. While they were standing in front of the American Hotel yesterday, they were minutely inspected by a large number of citizens and many farmers, all of whom appeared struck with their large size and peculiar appearance, the animals being covered from the nose to the feet with long, compact and beautiful wool.—*Globe*.

West York Election.

The nomination for a representative in West York, in the Legislative Assembly, takes place on Thursday the 12th inst., at Weston, and the Polling day on Thursday the 19th inst., if there is any opposition to the New Minister of Finance.

Richmond Hill Fair.—The usual Monthly Fair was held on Wednesday last. As on former occasions it was well attended. The buyers were numerous, and good prices were realized for stock sold.

To Correspondents.—We have received a well-told funny story from 'E. P. R.,' Toronto. We regret it came too late for this week's issue, but will give it in our next.

An exchange paper says:—The sea traffic of Great Britain is almost unlimited. In 1860 that country had 20,000 vessels going to and fro in and out of her ports more than in 1855, five years previous.—Not fewer than 120,000 men and boys perilled their lives to give power and effect to this augmented mercantile fleet of 20,000 ships.

Diving at the Wharf.—This morning Mr. T. Fennel, of Nova Scotia, employed during the erection of the Victoria Bridge in diving, undertook, under agreement with the Harbor Commissioners, the difficult task of raising the barge sunk, at the opening of the navigation, in the basin at the foot of Jacques Cartier Square.—The vessel is laden with over 60,000 of brick, is lying on her beam ends, and has about twenty feet of water over her deck. The operation of raising the vessel is an interesting one. The diver is clad in an india rubber suit, with weights attached to his feet, shoulders and breast, and wearing a large helmet of metal, in which is fixed a long elastic pipe for the purpose of supplying air, pumped down by a machine enclosed in a chest. He then descends and fills a large iron bucket with brick, which is afterwards drawn up by a windlass.—The time of the diver below water is between ten and fifteen minutes. He represents that it is difficult to see at the bottom, on account of the muddy condition of the water. The time in which the vessel will be unloaded is estimated to be between 20 and 25 days.—*Montreal Witness*.

GREAT FIRE IN GALT.

From the Reporter Extra,

The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Galt took place on Saturday night, about half-past 8 o'clock. The property destroyed was the best in town, comprising six first-class stone stores, three stories high, out of the Granite Block on the south side of Main street. The stores were most complete, being considered fire proof, with rolling iron shutters to the front and every modern improvement.—They were built of the hombler hard-head stone, and were deservedly the admiration of all visitors to the town, indeed it has often been declared that they were the finest looking and most complete block of buildings in Canada West.

The alarm was given a few minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening, when cries of fire were raised from Messrs. Fleming & Robinson's Grocery. Scarce had the alarm been given, before a bright fund flame shot up high from behind the stores, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the doors between the stores and the storehouse were closed. The flames in a few moments had obtained complete mastery of the store-house, and even before Mr. Frier could close the windows of his dwelling house over the store, the flames were pouring in and had seized upon everything within their reach. Mr. Fleming's bookstore also fell an easy prey, the flames penetrating through the door and window.—From the store house it spread rapidly to the south to the premises of Mr. Buchanan, whose stables and kitchen were destroyed; but by the earnest exertions of the fire company the fire was prevented from reaching the main building. Meanwhile the fire had extended to the interior of Mr. Fleming's book-store and Mr. Frier's dry goods store, and the flames were rushing forth with fearful violence. Messrs. Fleming & Robinson's grocery establishment remained intact for some time, the storehouse having iron shutters; but at length the door of communication between the book store and grocery office proved its destruction, and in a short time the back part was wrapped in flames. The fire at this time presented a most fearful picture. The flames were rushing from the windows of Mr. Frier's and the book-store; and as they obtained a hold on the grocery establishment it became a perfect burid mass. The cellars were filled with liquors and other combustibles, and the flames were actually forced through the front windows fully half way across the street. While this was going on to the west, the flames were rapidly spreading to the east. Between Mr. Frier's store and Orchard's clothing establishment a good stone partition existed; but the fire was carried on by the back, and in almost a moment the store of Mr. Orchard, the drug store of Mr. R. S. Strong, and the boot and shoe store of Mr. William Kerr, were all in flames.—About this time the Preston Fire Company with their engine, arrived upon the spot, and were welcomed with a hearty cheer. They were immediately placed to the back of Mr. Kerr's burning building, to try and prevent the flames spreading by the back to the block of Mr. Robert Wallace, occupied by Mr. Polson as a dry goods store, by the *Reformer* Office, and one vacant store. At the western extremity stood Mr. John Miller's block, occupied by Mr. Prest as a boot and shoe store, and Mr. H. Job as a dry goods establishment. Both these gentlemen occupied the upper flats of their buildings as dwelling houses. The block itself was considered perfectly fire proof, and for a long time it stood untouched. At length, however, the burning liquors from Messrs. Fleming and Robinson's cellar penetrated through a drain that connected the cellars, setting fire to the floor, and at one time it seemed as if the building could not escape. Fire Company No. 1, however, was constantly at work at the back, and although Mr. Prest's portion of the building is scorched and burnt from cellar to roof, they finally succeeded in saving the block. Mr. Prest's stock was removed, of course, considerably damaged. Mr. Job did not remove his stock or household furniture, but it is considerably damaged from smoke. Mr. Wallace's building to the east was also finally saved, although the back buildings were, at one time, all on fire. Mr. Polson removed his goods, and the *Reformer* office was also pretty well cleaned.—Mr. Polson will, of course, loose considerable by removal, but we think the *Reformer* escaped well. The buildings burnt were all three stories in height, and mostly occupied in the upper flats by the families of merchants or others. Mr. Frier lost all his household furniture and clothing; Mr. Neilson saved nothing; and Mr. Kerr lost nearly all. The Messrs. Elmslie, clerks with Messrs. Fleming & Robinson, also lost everything, never having reached their room after the fire broke out. At one time it was feared that the fire could not be kept from crossing the street, but by great exertion it was, at length, prevented. The heat was most intense, and has scorched the buildings severely.

About one o'clock the fire was subdued. The front wall of Messrs. Fleming and Robinson's building fell about half-past eleven o'clock, fortunately without hurting any one. One person, Mr. James Little, tailor, had his arm broken by falling off a ladder, and several very narrow escapes took place, but fortunately no loss of life.

The loss by this fire cannot fall under $100,000. The buildings destroyed were owned—two by Messrs. Fleming and Robinson, two by Mr. Andrew Elliott; one by Kenneth Robertson, and one by R. S. Strong. Messrs. Fleming and Robinson are insured, but to what amount we do not learn. Mr. Orchard is also insured for $1,200. Mr. Neilson is uninsured.—Mr. Frier is insured. Mr. Strong is insured $2,000 on the building, and about half the value of his stock. Mr. Kerr is totally uninsured. Mr. Kenneth Robertson is also uninsured, his policy having expired a few days ago. We have not heard whether Mr. Elliott is insured.

"Julius, did you 'tend de last meetin' ob de Abolition Debatin' Society?" "Yes, sah." "Well, what was de first thing dat came up before de House?" "Why, it wor—a charcoal cart!"

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

New York, June 3.

The *Times'* correspondent speaking of the battle on Sunday says:—Terribly did the Confederates suffer in this as well as the previous day from the well directed fire of our artillery pilling the ground with the slain. Terribly also to them were the frequent charges of our solid columns, pressing them back step by step to the last point of endurance, when they broke and ran ingloriously, leaving behind them many of their men and officers, as well as private prisoners in our hands.

A Harper's Ferry special despatch, dated yesterday, says that Gen. Sigle succeeds Gen. Saxton as commandant of this post.

New York, June 3.

The Federal loss at the battle before Richmond was 3,000 instead of 300, as wrongly transmitted by the telegraph.

Our army has moved forward to Fair Oak, five miles from Richmond.

Jeff. Davis and Gov. Letcher were both at the late fight.

Head Quarters,
Monday, 9, p. m.

Gen. Hooker made a reconnoisance today on the Williamsburg Turnpike to within four miles of Richmond without meeting the enemy in the face. Their pickets kept in sight but retreated at his approach. Every one feels sanguine of the fall of the Confederate capital when our troops advance for an engagement. The fight of Saturday and Sunday seals the fate of that city. They threw the main body of the army composed of the best troops on our left wing, with a view of crushing it. They were defeated after two day's hard fighting, and force to retreat.

Fort Monroe, June 2.

Our loss in the two days' engagement before Richmond, in killed and wounded, will amount to about 3,000. A great number are missing, who will probably return, having strayed away. All the enemy's killed and most of their wounded fell into our hands. The country in which the battle was fought is swampy, with thick underbrush and most of the fighting was in the woods; owing to the nature of the ground very little artillery was used. Both the balloons were up nearly all day yesterday. All the troops left Richmond and marched out in the direction of the battle field.

The railroad has been of inestimable service, the cars running within a mile and a half of the battle field, bringing forward ammunition and supplies. The wounded were immediately put into the cars and sent to the White House.

Gen. McClellan arrived on the battle field on Saturday evening, where he has remained ever since, directing all the movements in person. His presence among the troops had a most splendid effect. Four separate charges with the bayonet were made during yesterday.

In one instance the enemy were driven a mile, during which 173 Confederates were killed with the bayonet alone.

Lieut. Washington, aid to Gen. Joe Johnston, was taken prisoner.

The enemy's dead left on the field amount to over 1,200

Gen. Howard was twice wounded in the arm.

Williamsport, June 2.

It is rumored, *via* Harper's Ferry, that Jackson was defeated yesterday at Winchester and was retreating towards Smokers Ferry.

It is also reported that Gen. Sigel takes command of the army at Harper's Ferry under Gen. Banks.

Halleck's Headquarters, June 4.

Gen. Pope, with 40,000 men, is 30 miles south of Florence, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stands of arms captured.—Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Col. Elliott had cut the railroad on his line of retreat, he became frantic and told his men to save themselves the best way they could. We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired and is running to-day.—Several more will be in running order in a few days. The result is all I could possibly desire.

The Great Friendly Societies.—The Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of Foresters have now published their "Directories" for the present year; and it appears from them that the increase of each society in the past two years has been considerable; thus:—

	Odd Fellows.		Foresters.	
	1860	1862	1860	1862
England	267,394	293,247	159,838	195,287
Wales	23,011	23,191	5,661	7,426
Scotland	3,277	3,779	825	1,036
Ireland	1,013	1,057	164	323
Abroad	10,566	13,871	2,088	3,861
	305,261	335,145	168,576	207,933

The number of Odd Fellows' Lodges is 3,429, showing an average of 97 members to each, and Foresters Courts 2,626, average 79 to each. The saved surplus capital of both societies is estimated at about £2,500,000, the Savings Bank holding upwards of £70,000, the remainder being invested in the public stocks.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says:—Mr. Mowat has been entrusted by the Government with a bill granting to the British authorities power to construct a line of telegraph, for military purposes, from some point in Lower Canada to Kingston in Upper Canada. It is understood that the line of communication will traverse the shore of the St. Lawrence, and will include the city of Ottawa. It will be entirely an Imperial work, undertaken for Imperial purposes, but indicating unmistakeably the thoughtful vigilance of the parent country in matters pertaining to the defence of this Province.

Arrival of Female Emigrants.—The Edinburgh Female Emigration Society, of which the Duke of Buccleuch is President, has been recently formed in the capital of Scotland for promoting and aiding the emigration of respectable single females out of employment in that city. Fifteen young persons from fifteen to twenty years of age, and of respectable character, are now on their passage from Edinburgh to Toronto under charge of a matron, for whom it is desired by the society speedily to procure situations in domestic service, to which many of them have been trained. They are expected to arrive about the end of this week.—*Globe*.

Departure of the Great Eastern.—The *Great Eastern* left New York for Liverpool on Saturday, with 450 passengers, and a full cargo of freight. She was obliged to wait at quarantine until Sunday morning for high water, having been detained by the crowded state of the north river. The vessel was visited by 3,000 persons daily while on exhibition in New York.

The Stone Fleet.—It is stated that the sunken stone fleet at Charleston have mostly broken up—whole sides of the ships have floated ashore. The steamer *planter*, recently ran out of Charleston, found 18 feet of water on the bar.

By the mistake of an apothecary, at Winchester, Ill., a quantity of antimonial wine was sold to the Methodists for communion. It was quarterly meeting day when it was taken, and the effect was frightful.

with what wonderful accuracy doesn Young Norval in the Scottish tragedy, id the account which he gives of his supposea parentage, indicate the character of r Yankee dealer! He describes his fathe as an individual "whose constant care was to increase his store."—*Punch*.

Don't he wish he may get Her?—The publisher of an Aberdeen contemporary advertises as follows: "wanted, a qualified midwife, who understands her business well, who will be prudent in her walk and conversation, and not given to gossip!"

when a worcester girl is kissed, she looks surprised, and says: "How could you?" To which the swain is sure to reply: "It will give me pleasure to show you," and proceeds to give her a duplicate.

An English paper displays it acquaintance with Canadian localities by saying,—"Toronto papers describe the execution of a man for the murder of *Mr. J. S. Hogan* at the *Don Suspension Bridge Niagara River!*"

MONTREAL PRICE CURRENT.

Ellis & Kirkpatrick's Report, June 2, 1862.

Flour—per bbl of 196 lbs.	
Fine	$3 75 to 3 90
Superfine No. 2	4 05 to 4 15
" " 1	4 20 to 4 30
Fancy	4 50 to 4 70
Extra	5 15 to 5 30
Superior Extra	5 75 to 6 00
Bags—112 lbs	2 35 to 2 40
Scotch and Black Sea Wheat	2 40 to 2 45
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs	3 75 to 4 00
Rye Flour—per bbl of 200 lbs.	2 50 to 3 00
Wheat—per 60 lbs U C Spring	0 99 to 0 98
U. C. Fall White	1 05 to 1 10
" " Red	1 15 to 1 18
Peas—per 66 lbs	0 73 to 0 78
Barley—per 50 lbs	0 65 to 0 70
Corn—per 56 lbs	0 45 to 0 47
Pork—per bbl of 200 lbs.	
Mess	12 25 to 12 50
Prime Mess	10 25 to 10 50
Prime	9 50 to 9 75
Butter—per lb Infer. & Ordn	0 09 to 0 11
Fair & Good	0 12 to 0 13
Fine and choice dairy	0 13 to 0 15
Lard—per lb	0 07½ to 0 08
Ashes—per 112 lbs.	
Pots	6 70 to 6 75
Pearls	6 70 to 6 85

TORONTO MARKETS.

Thursday, June 5, 1862.

Flour.—Superfine sold at from $4 15, @ $4 30; Fancy $4 45 @ $4 50; Extra $4 70 @ $4 75; Double Extra, $5 00 @ $5 50.

Fall Wheat.—300 bshls was the extent of the supply which sold at the following prices. The prices paid for the best samples were from $0 90 @ $1 00 per bshl.

Spring Wheat—1,300 bshls in market, which sold at from $0 80 @ $0 85 per bshl.

Barley.—sold at from 58 @ 60c.

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

Oats.—at 41 @ 41c per bshl.

Hay—is from $18 @ $19 per ton, Straw $14 @ $15 per ton.

Apples $2 @ $4 per barrel.

Eggs.—Fresh from wagons 8c @ 9c per doz.

Potatoes—Vary in price from 70 @ 75c.

Butter.—Fresh is in fair supply at from 15c @ 17 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—$4 25 per bushel.

New Advertisements.

Dr. S. N. PECK,

SURGEON DENTIST

WILL BE IN

Newmarket,	1st, 2nd and 3rd	of Each Month
Bradford,	4th	of Each Month;
Cookstown,	5th	of Each Month;
Bond Head,	6th	of Each Month;
Beeamsville,	7th	of Each Month;
King Station,	8th	of Each Month;
Stouffville,	23rd	of Each Month;
Markham Vill.	24th and 25th	of Each Month;
Brown's Corners,	4th Con. of Markham	26th do.;

When he will be prepared to attend to any Professional Calls, or make good any operation previously warranted.

Those who require Artificial Teeth can have a full upper set of best quality of Block Teeth, inserted on Vulcanized Rubber, for $8, usually charged $25 by other Dentists.

Teeth filled with Gold, Silver or White filling.

To remove misapprehension, he begs to announce that all work Warranted what it is Guaranteed to be, or no charge.

Teeth Extracted

with the least possible Pain.

Particular attention paid to the Regulation of CHILDREN'S TEETH.

N B.—Parties requiring Artificial Teeth are requested to Call and Examine Specimens.

Newmarket, May 29, 1862. 18 2-1 y