

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'AFRICA'

HALIFAX, June 11. The steamship Africa from Liverpool 31st, via Queenstown, arrived off this harbour this morning, and towed up to port in consequence of damage to her rudder off Cape Race. Her dates are two days later than those already received. She has 64 passengers but no specie.

It is reported the steamship Australasian, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on 31st.

The French army at Rome was about to be reduced to a single division.

The English Conservative party had collected all their force for the purpose of upsetting Lord Palmerston on the retrenchment question.

The latest commercial intelligence is not yet received.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Africa left Liverpool at 10 a.m. on the 31st.

The Nova Scotian arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

The ship Suet arrived off Queenstown for Glasgow with a cargo of turpentine, having run the blockade off the coast of Georgia.

The British Government, at the request of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, had ordered two steamers to be got ready for the purpose of making a further survey on both sides of the Atlantic.

The United States consul at Paris has issued notice that no further applications can be received from foreign officers for commissions in the Federal army.

The Turks are reported to have gained a great victory over the Montenegrins.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 29th of May, Mr. Lindsay gave notice that he should call attention to the relation of England with the Federal and also the Confederate States of America, on the 27th June. Mr. Lindsay also moved for a return of the number of iron-clad vessels already built, and of those building, or in course of construction in England.

Lord Palmerston stated that the Government had no intention to interfere in Afghanistan, unless the Indian territory was threatened with invasion.

The London Times again indulges in a warning editorial on the financial crisis which sooner or later must, it argues, occur in America, a crisis which overtakes every nation and every individual who believes in the creation of wealth for any other service than honest perseverance and labour.

In another article, the Times reviews the question of fortifications, and says that the Commissioners see no reason in the events of the American civil war to modify the views they took last year relative to the fortifications at Spithead.

The Times, in reviewing the latest evidence on the subject, is disposed to concur in the judgment of the Commissioners, and thinks that their conclusions are justified.

elapsd I observed that the American steamer inflated up, and in a few moments the curling smoke gave notice of another gun,--this time a shotted one. The shell came whistling over our heads, in between the main mast and the smoke stack. I immediately stopped the engines and waited for her. It was at this time 20 minutes to 6 o'clock, Abaco lighthouse bearing about S.W., half S. distant, in the opinion of all on board, between seven and eight miles at most.

The captain continues, that after making inquiries the American officer sent a boat on board, and took his papers to show the other captain. He was then sent for.

Leaving the vessel in charge of Mr. Reed, my first officer, I went on board the American steamer, which I found to be the Mercedita, Captain Stillwagen. He received me in a gentlemanly manner, asking me if I were the only captain of the Bermuda, to which I replied 'Certainly.' He then wished to know how it was that we had so many military stores.

I told him I took my cargo in at Liverpool. 'Then said he, that vessel must be searched.' Detaining me on board, he despatched three boats, with officers and men armed to the teeth. They then took entire control, put two engineers down at the engines, and placed armed sentinels at every hatch and door. The Mercedita, while the search was progressing--and which was done so effectually, paying no respect to private papers, bills or anything else--steamed a-head and sung out to the officer in charge to follow, she steering directly off the land NE by E. This, it is evident, was done to get out of sight, and where they would not be likely to be disturbed, as they never even hauled down the English flag until three hours after they had taken charge of the vessel, and were about 30 miles from the land.

As a matter of course, when the captain informed me that he should have to seize the ship, which was before he had received any report from the officer who was sent to conduct the search, I told him to recollect that I protested against the act as an illegal one, and should claim the protection of the British flag, to which he replied, 'Oh, yes, certainly. I was sent out to look after you.'

Some of the officers subsequently informed me that they had a list comprising quite a number of British steamers that they were ordered to seize wherever they might catch them, and that if we had passed the Mercedita, two other steamers were cruising inside of the providence Channel and just around the port of Nassau, which would have been certain to take us; in fact that that harbour was well blockaded.

The captain adds:-- 'Yesterday (Sunday), being permitted to go on shore, I called on Mr. Kortright, Her Majesty's Consul. He requested me, as soon as we had given our depositions to the prize commissioners, to call at his office and note a protest, when he would communicate immediately with Lord Lyons.'

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, CAIRO, June 8. The flotilla consisting of five gunboats and eight rams, left Fort Wright at two o'clock on Thursday morning; finding no obstructions at Fort Randolph the flotilla passed on. The enemy's gunboats had in the meantime weighed anchor, and followed by several rams, moved slowly toward the Confederate fleet, when a shot from the Little Rebel, from a rifled gun at long range, fell within a short distance of the gunboat Cairo, which was in advance.

The Cairo replied with a broadside, and soon the engagement became general at long range. The rams ran in the meantime advanced, and the Confederate ram Beaugard being some distance in advance was singled out by the Federal rams Norwich and Queen of the West, each striving to be the first to strike the Confederate craft. The monarch succeeded in striking her midships, almost cutting her in two, causing her to fill and sink immediately, in the channel directly opposite the city. At this juncture the Little Rebel made a dart at the monarch, which by this time was in the midst of the Confederate fleet, but by a skillful movement of the pilot of the latter she dropped out of the way, and the blow intended for her struck the Confederate boat Gen. Price, taking away her wheel and making it necessary for her to run ashore, where she sent a shot which, unfortunately for the Confederates, struck their boat, the Gen. Lovell, rendering her unmanageable.

Immediately after she was run down by the Queen of the West, a broadside from the Benton took effect in the sides of the Jeff. Thompson, when she ran ashore, and soon after was in flames and burned to the water's edge. Four of the Confederate boats having now been disabled, the remainder of their fleet returned down the river, pursued by our boats, firing as they advanced, resulting in the capture of the Sumter, Bragg and Little Rebel, which had been abandoned by most of their crews. Capt. Montgomery, the Flag Officer, with most of the officers and men, succeeded in making their escape in the woods on the Arkansas shore.

The Federal ram Lancaster was struck by the Beaugard early in the engagement, and was slightly disabled. Col. Ellett, in command of the rams, was struck in the breast by a splinter and stunned temporarily, but soon recovered, and continued on deck through the action. This is the only casualty on our side.

Our rams were manned by sharpshooters, mostly from Illinois, who did good execution, picking off the enemy's gunners at every opportunity.

The Confederate loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is heavy, but is not yet fully ascertained.

WASHINGTON, June 10.--The following was received at the War Department this morning:--

CORINTH, June 9. To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:--

The enemy have fallen back to Tusilla, 50 miles from here by railroad, and nearly

70 miles by wagon road.

Gen. Pope estimates the rebel loss from casualties, prisoners and desertion at over 20,000, and Gen. Buell at between 20,000 and 30,000.

A person who was employed in the Confederate Commissary Department says that they had 120,000 men in Corinth, and that now they cannot muster much over 80,000.

Some of the fresh graves on the road have been opened, and found filled with arms.

Many of the prisoners of war beg not to be exchanged, saying that they purpose to allow themselves to be taken.

Beaugard himself retreated from Baldwin on Saturday afternoon to Okolona. (Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

The Seward-Lyons treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade is to day officially promulgated. It is to remain in full force for the term of ten years, instructions for the ships of the United States and British navies, and regulations for the mixed courts of justice, accompanying the publication.

WASHINGTON, June 8.--Private information received at one of the foreign legations at Washington state that rumors were current at Richmond, that letters had been received from England announcing the arrival, in a short time, of Count de Persigny, in the United States. It was also said that this voyage was undertaken at the instigation of the English cabinet, and that nothing would be done in reference to American affairs by either England or France, before the return of the French Minister.

Private letters from Baltimore state that Jeff. Davis had issued an address to the rebel army, in which he designates the battle of the Seven Pines as a glorious victory for the rebel army. He also tells them that they have made 8,000 prisoners, and a large quantity of provisions and ammunitions of war.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Despatches have been received at the War Department from Gen. Mitchell's division, Huntsville, Ala., June 6, stating that an expedition under Gen. Negley drove the Confederates, commanded by Gen. Adams, from Winchester, through Jasper, back to Chattanooga, and utterly defeated and routed them at that point. Baggage wagons, ammunition and supplies have fallen into our hands, and more important results may be expected to follow this movement.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, June 2, '62.

Table with columns for Mail, Express, and various routes like Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa.

Richmond Hill Post-office Mail Arrangements.

Table detailing mail routes and times for Richmond Hill, including connections to Toronto and other locations.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 13, 1862

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The great battle fought in the vicinity of Richmond on Saturday, May 31, and the following day, resulted in a much greater loss on the part of the Federals than at first stated in the official despatches of Gen. McClellan. He puts down the total in killed, wounded and missing, at 5,739, but later accounts make it something like 7000; and it is stated more recently still, that there are 8,000 Federal prisoners in Richmond at the present time. On the whole, there is no doubt that a great deal of courage and bravery was exhibited on both sides. The first attack was made by the Confederates, at one o'clock on Saturday, in the midst of a terrific thunderstorm. The advanced position of the Northern troops was occupied by Gen. Casey's division, composed, it is said, almost entirely of raw recruits, organized last winter. The inclemency of the weather rendered the probability of an attack so remote, that it took them completely by surprise, threw them into a panic, and produced a rapid and most inglorious retreat. In the words of the despatch, they gave way 'unaccountably and disunitedly.' Generals Heintzelman and Kearney soon came up to the rescue, followed by others from the rear. Attempts were made to stem the torrent of retreating soldiers, but with small result. Some simulated sickness, others pretended to be

wounded, while all made the most commendable efforts to get out of the reach of danger as fast as possible. This disgraceful rout was afterwards partially atoned for, by the courage shown by the other divisions, during the remainder of the day. The cowardice of Casey's division is explained, by the statement that this was their first engagement, that they were sadly deficient in their drill, and that Casey is one of the most incompetent officers in the army. If this was the case, it is astonishing that the most inexperienced troops should be placed in advanced positions, where the result of a battle would depend, to a great extent, on their firmness. There has been either a misrepresentation of the facts, or an absence of prudent foresight in the commander. The battle was renewed on Sunday morning, and the Confederates, after fighting desperately for some time, retired within the city. Last accounts announce 'all quiet before Richmond.'

A peculiar and interesting feature of this engagement, is the manner in which the commander availed himself of the art of ballooning, as a means of communication between himself and his generals. Professor Lowe, the celebrated aeronaut made an ascent from the Federal camp, in his balloon, immediately after the commencement of the battle, and remained at an elevation of about 2000 feet during its continuance; indicating by telegraphic signals the relative positions of the combatants, and the progress of the struggle. Hitherto balloons have been regarded chiefly as objects of amusement, kept for public exhibition, and holiday entertainment; but the Americans certainly deserve some credit for having rendered it practically useful as an auxiliary in conducting military operations.

At Corinth an attack was made on the 28th ult. by three columns of the Federals, on the out-works in the vicinity of the town. In this encounter about thirty were killed and wounded on each side. On the 29th a battery was taken, and extensive preparations were made for a general attack next day. During the night, however, the Confederates evacuated the place, taking with them as much of their stores and material as they could conveniently remove; and retreated along the R. Road in the direction of Mobile. Next morning Gen. Halleck entered and took possession of the town without opposition.

Accounts from Louisville of the 9th inst. state that Beaugard's army still continue their retreat along the Mobile R. Road, pursued by Gen. Halleck; and it was asserted that 20,000 of the soldiers of the former have deserted since they left Corinth. The town of Memphis, and Fort Pillow on the north side of it, were formally surrendered on the 6th inst. Memphis is on the Mississippi, in the south-west corner of Tennessee, and between 60 and 70 miles, nearly due west from Corinth, with which it is connected by railroad.

It is almost impossible to form a correct estimate of the resources of the Confederates, as our information on the subject is chiefly derived from northern authorities. Their constant retreating is, doubtless owing chiefly to their inability to compete with the vastly superior numbers which their enemies can bring into the field; but they may likewise entertain a hope that this system of warfare, will have the effect of wearing out the patience and exhausting the means of the North. United to these sources of encouragement, the possible interference of France and England for the purpose of restoring peace by an honorable compromise, is not yet lost sight of. However, the retreating policy they have hitherto followed, cannot continue much longer. Unless they are able to make a firm stand, and retrieve their recent losses by a few brilliant victories, their cause at the present time seems almost hopeless.

An Extraordinary Marriage.

On Tuesday last the inhabitants of Thornhill and neighborhood were in quite a commotion by the arrival of a strange marriage party. It appears that a colony of Gipseys had encamped near Palmer's Hotel, Yonge Street, and had made extensive arrangements to have a wedding on a grand scale. The marriage party started from the hotel about 11 o'clock, in their gipsy waggon and other vehicles, headed by a band of music playing lively airs, and proceeded to Thornhill Episcopal Church, where the Rev. E. H. Dewar made Henry and Mary one. The church was completely filled with spectators, drawn together by the grotesque appearance of the party. Immediately after the ceremony they proceeded down the street to Palmer's hotel, (not in the most decorous manner, but helter-skelter, and the music a good half hour behind) where extensive preparations had been made

'to carry on the wedding'. We understand it was carried out in a by-ordinary manner with feast and dance. We believe this family, whose name is Cooper, are formerly from Kent, England, and have been in the States nearly four years--lately they have been travelling in Canada, and have been in this neighborhood doing a large business in horse-trading and fortune-telling, and appear to have plenty of the needful--they having done everything connected with the above happy event in the most lavish and gentlemanly manner.

Prorogation of Parliament.

On Monday last His Excellency the Governor General prorogued the Provincial Parliament. Considering the shortness of the session, which has just closed, the amount of business done if we judge from the formidable list of bills to which the Royal assent was given on Monday, has been quite extraordinary. No less than ninety-eight new acts have been placed on the statute-book. Only a small proportion of these, however, are of a public character. The separate school bill introduced by Mr. Scott of Ottawa has failed, for the present; but it is to be hoped that the real friends of popular education, have had sufficient warning of the designs of the ultra Catholic party, on our public schools. Although they have not succeeded, their efforts will be again renewed; and it will require unremitting vigilance, and united action, on the part of those who are opposed to granting public money for the support of sectarian education, to defend our school system from the attacks of these, its most formidable and dangerous enemies.

The Magazines.

BLACKWOOD, for May, comes to hand as usual replete with choice reading; the contents include 'a visit to Rugby,' 'Sensation Novels,' 'Caxtonian, part 4, No. 6, on the management of Money,' 'The renewal of Life,' 'Chronicles of Carlingford--Salem Chapel,' as this story advances it becomes more interesting. 'The First Guid Day,' a poem by David Wingate, 'The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,' 'President Andrew Jackson.'

The Edinburgh Quarterly Review, for April, is also on our table, its contents are, as formerly, first-rate, embracing 'Jesse's Memoirs of Richard the Third,' 'Modern Domestic Service,' 'Cotton Culture in India,' and many other standard articles.

The London Quarterly, for April--is also to hand, and contains a number of very interesting articles. The Westminster Quarterly is also replete with admirable written articles.

The above Quarterlies and Blackwood's Magazine may be had of L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York, at the terms laid down in the advertisement in another column.

We would direct the attention of our readers to a story, written for this paper, which appears on our first page, styled 'A Romantic affair in Toronto.' We are positively assured by the writer, that the incidents which it relates actually occurred.

GREAT FIRE IN DRUMBO.

NEARLY THE WHOLE VILLAGE CONSUMED--OVER 700,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED--32 BUILDINGS BURNED. (From the Ayr Observer Extra.) Ayr, Friday Morning, June 6, 1862. Yesterday afternoon a most calamitous fire took place in the village of Drumbo, which nearly the whole village, with the exception of a few houses, was burnt to ashes. The fire, so far as can be ascertained at present, originated in the back part of the stables belonging to Mr. R. Robinson's Central Hotel, about half-past one o'clock, by, it is supposed, some person carelessly throwing away a cigar or lighted match in the stable. Thence it proceeded north and south to the Warner House and Robinson's hotel, and spread rapidly in both directions, until the whole of the east side of Wilmut street, as also Mr. R. S. Mann's store on Oxford street, opposite Mr. Robinson's hotel, was on fire. By this time the flames had fastened on the old Town Hall, the lower flat of which was occupied by Mr. Murray as a storehouse, and the upper flat as the Review printing office. On this side of the street the devouring element spread with equal rapidity, until within half an hour from the time the fire first broke out, the entire business part of the village was wrapped in a sheet of flames, and in two hours' time the whole was burnt to the ground. Two Fire Companies, one from Paris and the other from Brantford, came up on a special train, but were too late to stay the progress of the conflagration.

The Galt Reporter understands that no circus will visit that town this year. A meeting of the circus proprietors was held in New York some time last fall, at which it was decided to pass by Galt, and Hamilton, on account of the high license demanded.

COUNTIES COUNCIL.

From the City Dailies. Thursday, June 5.

The Council met on Thursday morning. It was moved by Mr. WELLS, seconded by Mr. WEBB, that the petition of Rowland Burr, Esq., for remuneration for building the school-house at Weston, be received.--Carried.

On motion of Mr. Ego, seconded by Mr. Hartly, that the Treasurer be authorized to pay out of the county funds of the township of Georgina, the full amount of non-resident taxes due upon lot No. 17, in the 1st concession of said township, up to the 31st day of December last, and further that the commissioners on county property be instructed to advertise said lot for sale, forthwith.

Mr. Button, seconded by Mr. Bowell, moved that the resolution be not adopted, but that it be amended by striking out all relative to the payment of taxes.--Carried.

The Council then went into Committee of the whole on the resolution, and adopted it.

The Committee rose and reported. The following report was then brought in:-- The Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges have had under their consideration a by-law passed by the Corporation of the township of Toronto, for the sale of certain road allowances to the Corporation of St. Peter's Church. Also, a by-law passed by the Corporation of the township of Toronto for the sale of a certain original road allowance to James and William McGath. Also, a petition from J. A. McGlashan, praying the Council not to confirm the aforesaid by-law. In regard to these by-laws the committee recommended a bill to be passed, confirming the sale of the road, as Mr. McGlashan has withdrawn his petition, and would offer no further opposition in the matter.

The report was adopted, and the bill read a first time.

The Committee on Finance handed in their report, recommending the payment of these amounts, viz:-- For general purposes, \$7,500; Common Schools, \$9,922, 50; payment of local Superintendent, \$1,123 50.

The Council went into committee of the whole, rose and reported the adoption of the report.

The Committee on Education handed in their report, recommending the appointment of Dr. J. W. Montgomery, as local Superintendent, in place of the Rev. D. Vennormen, resigned. The Committee have found the Treasurer's account correct. The Government appropriation to the schools being \$9,450, the Committee recommended the Council to pay an equal amount for similar purposes.

The report was received and adopted. The Warden read a telegram from Quebec, from Mr. Brevor, stating that the bills had received their third reading without amendment.

Friday, June 6. The Council met yesterday morning at half-past ten.

The finance bill was put through its several stages.

The Council went into committee of the whole on the question of making certain improvements about the Registry Office in Brantford.

A dispute arose regarding the expense of 25 cents each, for a couple of feet post, and was finally dropped.

It was decided to fence around the building, put shutters on the windows, plant the posts, and make other improvements.

The Committee then rose and reported. Mr. Ego moved the Council into committee of the whole on the propriety of petitioning the Governor General to withhold his consent to the Bill touching the claim of the Council against the city for keeping prisoners.

Mr. Graham moved the three months hoist.

Mr. Ego explained that he did not expect to succeed in keeping the Bill from being passed, but he desired to take the step he had in order to record his protest against the settlement.

Mr. Hallan as seconder of the motion, made a similar explanation.

Mr. Graham thought Mr. Ego had made out a very small case, for there was no doubt that the Bill before Parliament was of good service, and the Warden's mission had saved the Council \$5,000.

In answer to Mr. Mussen, the Warden explained that the character of the settlement was, \$5,500 in Debentures, with interest payable semi-annually.

The amendment carried. The Council then adjourned to visit the Asylum.

Saturday, June 7. The Council met at ten o'clock--the Warden in the chair.

ERECTION OF A GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT WESTON. The Council went into committee of the whole on a resolution instructing the Commissioners of County property to take the opinion of the County Solicitor, relative to Mr. Rowland Burr's claim against the County for the erection of the Grammar School at Weston. The resolution was carried and the committee rose and reported. After a short debate, the motion was adopted in Council.

THE PRISONERS IN THE GAOL. The Commissioners on County property and Gaol management presented their first report, which set forth that the Commissioners had visited the gaol on the previous occasions, that it was in a very orderly and cleanly condition. They recommended, however, that work should be provided for those prisoners sentenced to hard labour. The report was adopted.

A second report from the Commissioners of County property was then taken up. It made reference to the recent repairs executed on the Court House, and recommended the payment of sundry small accounts. The report was adopted.

After the disposal of some formal business, the proceedings terminated and the Council adjourned.

The St. Catharines Races come off on the 15th, 19th and 20th inst.

FEARFUL DEATH--CHILD KILLED

TO DEATH BY RATS.--A most awful and startling discovery was made the other day, on Beaubien street, in one of the niches with which that street swarms.

A man went down into one of them after his dog, which had run in there, and found his dog's appearance in answer to his master's call, but kept up a terrific barking, and the gentleman was horror-stricken, as thinking, lying on a dirty bed of straw, a female and infant, the former almost in a state of nudity, and in a beastly state of intoxication, while the little babe was horribly mangled, the lower parts of its legs, from the knee down, and half its back, having been gnawed off to the bone by rats. He called some neighbors to his assistance, who took the child and did all that they could to alleviate its sufferings, but it ceased to live in about half an hour.

Several attempts were made to arouse the drunken mother, but she would only open her eyes, look around with a vacant stare, and curse them for disturbing her. They rightly concluded to let her lie where she was, and upon her return to consciousness inform her of the horrible fate of her child, which was about five months old. She has been in the city but a short time, having, we are informed, but lately arrived from Rochester, N. Y.--This is the most terrible death, as regards surroundings and instruments employed, that has fallen our lot to record, and it is rendered ten-fold more so, by the brutelike condition of the mother.--Detroit Tribune.

TRYING ON A HOOP SKIRT.--A young man, of much modesty, who was left alone in charge of a dry goods store in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, during the dinner hour, received a visit from a very beautiful young lady who, after selecting several goods expressed a great desire to try on a hoop skirt. The bustling clerk was much embarrassed by the proposition, but as the lady insisted and appeared to be inclined to carry out her intention in the store, he begged her to walk into a private room at the back. This she did, taking the goods she had selected with her. The clerk, feeling great hesitation about having a lady in so delicate an operation, left her some fifteen minutes undisturbed, but, thinking at last that she must have had sufficient time to re-arrange her toilet, gently opened the door, and found the window open, and the handsome lady, the goods and the hoop skirt gone.

BIRTHS. At McMahon St. Toronto, on Friday the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. William Broughton, of a daughter.

At Richmond Hill, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. JOHN HARRISON, junr., of a son.

MARRIED. On Tuesday, the 10th inst.; by the Rev. Mr. Mulligan, at the residence of Mr. Stewart, 2nd Con. Vaughan, Mr. Robert Smith, of the township of Logan, to Miss Margaret Craik, of the township of Vaughan. The happy couple left this place on the morning of the 11th for their bush home.

MONTREAL PIRCE CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Flour, Superfine No. 2, Fancy, Extra, and other goods.

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