

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—The Memphis Appeal of the 12th, contains the following:—

AGUSTA, Ga., June 11. Fighting continues in the vicinity of Charleston. The papers from that city this morning contain the particulars of a sharp engagement on James Island, on Tuesday night, which continued until dark, the forces, consisting of three regiments, one battalion of infantry, and three batteries, under command of Gen. W. P. Smith. The enemy were under the protection of felled trees and gunboats, Col. Williams, of the 45th Georgia regiment, was mortally wounded. Our loss is estimated at from 30 to 65, principally Georgians. The loss of the enemy is thought to be larger.

The Confederates succeeded in driving the Yankees from the piece of woods they were trying to occupy. Col. Zanin, at Secessionville, kept up a fire on the enemy's boats and their land camp, and on Monday they disabled a Yankee propeller.

A Federal prisoner, taken on Monday, reports the enemy's force on James Island to be 16 regiments strong, and a few more were expected shortly.

It was reported at Charleston that the steamer Cecil, from that port to Nassau with a cargo of cotton, had been captured by the enemy.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Times' Port Royal correspondent, under date 12th, states that Brigadier General Wright landed at Seabrook Point, May 31st.—The Sixth Connecticut first landed, had a skirmish with rebels June 1st, drove them across the river and took possession of the bridge on the 1st and 2nd June.

WHITE HOUSE, Va., June 16.—Several guerrilla parties are hovering in the rear of our army. On Saturday and Sunday, a small party were prowling around the country on the opposite side of the Pamunkey, their object being to await an opportunity to destroy the shipping at this point.

Another party was at Charles City Court House on Saturday, and to-day it is reported to be in the neighbourhood of Williamsburg.

Ten of the most prominent citizens remaining on this side of the Chickahominy have been arrested. They undoubtedly gave the information upon which the rebels operated on our rear.

During the past few days the rebels made an attempt to drive in our pickets in front of Gen. Heintzelman, for the purpose of ascertaining our force and position.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—The following is from the Vicksburg News of the 12th.—We learn that the Confederates last week rescued the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad from the enemy, taking several officers and privates prisoners, and destroying all the bridges on the road. Two trains were taken near Brassier city, and all the Federals aboard captured. Our men then ran the train to Algiers, and on the way prevented the enemy getting out, but they soon repaired it.

Late New Orleans papers contain particulars of the hanging of a man named Mulford, condemned by the military commission for testing down the American flag on the 24th April.

Six released prisoners taken at Camp Jackson have been sentenced to be shot for violation of their parole.

The Vicksburg Whig of Thursday, condemns the opinion that the city must necessarily surrender, and says, having driven back the fleet from below, they only await an opportunity to destroy one from above.

A citizen of this city who has taken the oath of allegiance, has just returned from Grenada, Miss., and reports that a rebel army, 65,000 strong, has concentrated there, and that business was brisk and provisions plenty.

There is much alarm among the whites of Crittenden county, Ark., opposite this city, in consequence of the discovery of a design on the part of several hundreds of the negroes of that county to simultaneously run away and present themselves to the Federal Commander for protection. There are about 4,000 negroes in the county, and only a few hundred whites, some of whom are coming here, not deeming it safe to remain among the negroes.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Jackson Mississippi of June 4th has a letter from Port Gibson, dated on the 25th ult., which gives an account of an affair between Farragut's fleet and the rebels in that vicinity. On Monday, the 23rd, a battery of artillery at Grand Gulf opened fire on the Federal fleet descending the river from Vicksburg. The fleet passed on, but in a few hours the Hartford, Brooklyn, and three gun-boats, and two transports, returned to Grand Gulf.

As soon as they came within range, a fire was opened by them upon the town, with heavy shot and shell, without any notice of their purpose, and without allowing an opportunity for the removal of the inhabitants. Fortunately for them, the people of the town did not trust to the observation of the rules of civilized warfare by such an enemy, but abandoned their dwellings at the first sight of the approaching fleet, and found refuge behind the protection of a convenient hill. Shot and shell passed entirely through several of the most prominent private residences, and one shell, after descending through the large and elegant store of the Messrs. Buckingham, exploded beneath it, and blew a large portion of the building to atoms.

No resistance could of course be made. The vessels came on, and the Brooklyn and two others made fast to the wharves of Commodore Martin, and thence landed parties in boats, the town being nearly all covered from two to four feet deep with water. They remained in possession of the town, and until sunset, when they all withdrew to their ships, and there were hauled off and anchored in the river, and everything gave promise of a

quiet night. It should be noticed, however, that a party of the enemy seized four or five negro men and carried them off to one of their ships, a movement the object of which was afterwards made plain.

At night, Captain Hoskins very judiciously retired with his company two or three miles toward the interior, and a number of citizens volunteered to do picket duty for him on the roads leading out from Grand Gulf. This proved to be a very wise precaution, for after dark a party of ten or a dozen of our pickets discovered a force of the enemy, estimated at from three to four hundred, approaching them about a mile and a half from Grand Gulf. Their advance was suffered to come within about twenty yards, when they were fired upon.

They halted and returned fire, but advanced no further, alarmed, doubtless, by the firmness of the resistance they met, and, after some delay, they retired to the town. They carried back with them the corpse of the officer who commanded their advance, and who was spoken of by them as being the aid of Gen. Williams, who was in command of the troops on the transports, and also the bodies of two of their men, who were said to be mortally wounded. Nobody hurt on our side.

During the absence of this detachment, another body of troops occupied the town, and the whole place was the scene of indiscriminate pillage and destruction. The soldiers were given free license, and dwellings and stores were broken open and plundered. Everything thought valuable or useful was stolen, and what could not be carried off was wantonly torn up, broken and destroyed. Rarely has a town been more barbarously sacked, or a community more completely ruined.

Yesterday morning the troops were again taken on shipboard, and in a short time the whole fleet started off down the river, there being vengeance against every town from which a shot might be fired upon them. The troops on board the vessel were estimated at from two to three thousand.

\$1,000 SUBSCRIBED.

A correspondent sends the following to the Mississippiian:— I notice a reward of \$10,000, in your paper, for the head of Butler—the amount to be made up by subscription. I will give one thousand dollars of the amount.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BAVARIA."

The steamship Bavaria, from Southampton on the 4th, and the China from Liverpool and Queenston on the 8th inst., passed this point at 11 o'clock this morning.

General news contains no striking characteristics. The divisions of the French army left at Rome consists of three brigades, under Gen. Montebello.

The Prussian Ambassador has arrived at Paris.

The silk crop in France is represented as most satisfactory.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies were about to have the documents relative to Mexican affairs laid before them.

All the differences between Garibaldi and the Italians have been satisfactorily arranged, and he has proceeded to B I-ranage.

Prince Napoleon was well received at Naples.

The Montenegrins have been beaten by the Turks on the frontier and four villages burned.

The British Admiralty have granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the services of the ships and crews necessary for revising and extending the former surveys of the route. The cable is to be submerged. The route westward from the Irish coast for a distance of 500 miles will be sounded at distances of about a mile apart, the previous soundings having been about 30 miles asunder.

A good map of the bottom may in this manner be obtained and thus facilitate the operations of laying the cable.

Careful examinations will also be made of the Newfoundland coast, and the English Government have consented to send, free of cost, the ships necessary to attend as pilots and assistants generally to the ships from which the cable will be passed out.

Further negotiations are in progress the result of which will undoubtedly lead to the raising of the additional capital necessary to complete this noble enterprise, the want of which has been so seriously experienced in both England and America.

GERMANY.

The Hesse-Cassel Elector had accepted the resignation of the Ministry and the principal Ministerial functionaries.

LATEST.

The next advices from America are awaited with the greatest anxiety, owing to the probable news of a desperate battle being fought at Richmond or Corinth, or at both places.

The Times city article says that the belief in the possibility of an early settlement of the American difficulties, has been greatly diminished by the last intelligence.

The seizure of the steamer Lubuan having been declared illegal by the Prize Court, gives great satisfaction.

The House of Commons on the 3rd inst., divided on the motion against the Government for a reduction of the expenditures. The motion was negatived by 365 majority.

SUMMARY OF NEWS BY THE "CHINA."

The China has 68 passengers and 1,000 tons cargo for New York, where she will be due on Tuesday morning. She made the passage from Queenston to Cape Race in five days and 17 hours.

The Niagara arrived at Queenston on the 8th.

The E. Fleming had arrived at Liverpool from Charleston with a cargo of rosin and turpentine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Scully had given notice in the Commons of a motion in favour of establishing communication between Europe and America by steamers calling every alternate day at Cork, with telegraph communication off Cork Haven or Cape Clear, but postponed the motion in the hope of being able to lay additional facts before the House.

Both Houses had adjourned for a week in consequence of the Whitsunday holidays.

was legitimately chartered for the voyage from Bordeaux to Havana, and was within twenty miles of her destination when seized by the Federal cruisers. He says that her draught of water precluded her entrance to any Confederate port, hence it was impossible that she should run the blockade. The rates at Liverpool for steamers running the blockade were as low as 30 to 40 guineas. Some politicians recognize six months detention from seizure, which is equivalent to a total loss.

Agitation has commenced at East Lancashire to induce the Government to remove all duties from cotton goods exported to India; and thereby relieve the distress of the manufacturing district. A large district out-door meeting has been called to discuss the question.

The ship "Antonio" has sailed from Liverpool for New Orleans with salt, and others will soon follow.

Lord Brougham in an inaugural address before the Social Science Association, expatiated on the American question, pointing out the promise of democracy to the world, and the complaints the Federal Government for the new slave trade treaty, which he regards as the last blow to the traffic.

The Times editorially reproaches the Canada Parliament, for neglecting to provide for the defence of the country in defeating the Militia bill. It points out the question as a vital one for the independence of the Canadians, but quite secondary for England.

The Daily News condemns the attack of the Times as unjustifiable, and says no one has a right to charge the Canadians with neglecting the duty of providing for the defence of the country, simply because they had differed upon and rejected the Militia bill.

FRANCE. There was a rumour that Napoleon contemplated the permanent establishment of French influence in Mexico by means of a protectorate. The Empress Eugenie was expected to pay a private visit to England.

ITALY. The Italian Government had resolved to form two new brigades of infantry. The Italian Chambers were debating a question of confidence in the Ministry.

AUSTRIA. Austria continues to concentrate troops in Venetia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—The Paris Monitor this evening contains a ratification of the blockade of the Mexican ports of Tampico and Alvarado.

SPAIN. MADRID, June 6.—The publication of the official documents relative to affairs in Mexico, produced an impression little favourable to Gen. Urrea.

PARIS, June 5th.—The Constitutionnel publishes an article on American affairs, signed La Mayeux, showing the impossibility of the South being conquered, and maintaining that mediation alone will succeed in ending a war disastrous to the interests of humanity and Europe.

Northern Railway of Canada.

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

Table with columns: MOVING NORTH, Mail, Express, Leave Toronto, etc.

Richmond Hill Post-office Mail Arrangements.

Table with columns: Mails to and from Richmond, Railway Station, Toronto, Collingwood, Barrie, Markham, etc.

New Advertisements.

Howe Sewing Machines. Printed Machines—W. S. Pollock. Parson's—W. S. Pollock. To Contractors—A. Marsh. Lehigh Hairs—W. S. Pollock. Notice to Carpenters—W. S. Pollock. Examination—County Grammar School.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 20, 1862

Mr. Howland's Nomination.

An old French proverb says that 'when a man attains to power, he possesses all the virtues of an epithet; but when he falls into misfortune, he has all the vices of the Prodigal son.' As a general thing this may be taken as a pretty correct estimate of the ways of the world.

The career of that man must be such as cannot be easily defended, whose friends refuse to lend him a hearty support, in the time of his greatest prosperity.—When an individual, by a sudden stroke of good fortune, rises to a position of power or wealth, when he comes to possess influence, and the world smiles upon him, he is sure to be surrounded by a multitude of admirers, ever ready to echo his praises, and to speak approvingly of his conduct. All experience shews that this may be considered a general rule, to which there are but few exceptions. But when a person has friends before he arrives at a position of honour and influence, and they desert him or only give him an equivocal support afterwards, we may take it for granted that he has been guilty of something utterly indefensible.—Mr. Howland, however, appears to be in the latter position. He was the other day made a minister of the Crown, a post which he never

dreamed of occupying; yet the most prominent men of his own party hang aloof from him, they refuse to approve of his conduct, and they, in effect, accuse him of betraying the trust reposed in him. Mr. Dickson, who nominated the new finance minister at Weston last week, although finding no fault with him for deserting his principles, could go no farther than 'to indulge the hope that the new ministry, whatever their faults and their failings might be, would look more closely to the financial affairs of the country, than had been heretofore the case! But there is something highly characteristic in what follows.—He had been told that £1,000 had been freely offered to bring out an opposition candidate to Mr. Howland, in order that the management of the finances might not again pass into the hands of a Lower Canadian.' If Mr. Dickson is not an eloquent speaker, he has at least a vivid imagination, on which he appears to draw largely for his facts. No doubt his audience were curious to know the lucky individual that could afford 'to offer freely' £1,000, merely for the purpose of bringing out an opposition candidate; and it would have been equally interesting to learn the name of the Lower Canadian who has recently had charge of the finances of the country. He must certainly have counted largely on the credulity of those he was addressing.

The nomination was seconded by Mr. Tyrrell. This gentleman, in the whole course of his remarks, is unable to find a single circumstance to palliate the conduct of the new finance minister; and knowing that in seconding the nomination he was not acting consistent with the opinions he had openly expressed among his neighbors, he commences his speech by excusing himself for supporting Mr. Howland. 'He said he was satisfied there was no one present who felt more regret than he did, when he first saw the platform issued by the present reform ministry. He considered they had abandoned every single principle of reform, which the people of Upper Canada had demanded, and on which they felt more sensitive perhaps than on any other matter in the whole platform. When he saw that that principle was entirely abandoned by those men, what could he say but that they were like other men, that they were not infallible, and that they were glad to accept office like other men.' Mr. Tyrrell appears to have formed a pretty correct estimate of the political integrity of the new ministers. If this is the most favorable picture a friend can draw, what may be expected from their opponents? He has said as much to damage their standing as could have been alleged by their bitterest enemies. Perhaps he was keeping in view the good old maxim about sparing the rod and spoiling the child. He no doubt considered that a little wholesome admonition, in the presence of the electors, would under the circumstances, have a salutary effect. Yet after all this plain talking; after showing that Mr. Howland was quite unreliable, that he had deceived his constituents, that he had abandoned the first principle of reform, he nevertheless consents to second his nomination. He does not even condescend to inform the public as to what influences had been brought to bear, in order to change his opinions so suddenly.

Mr. Boulton, the next speaker, is equally plain. He declares that "he looks upon the 'double majority,' and 'joint authority' as a great absurdity."

Mr. Howland labors hard, in an exceedingly long speech, to prove that the late government had been guilty of all manner of corruption; that they were teaching all kinds of immorality to the people, that the country had been going to ruin for the last eight years. But on the all-important representation question, his explanations exhibit a degree of hardihood and total abnegation of principle, that is truly astonishing. It simply amounts to this. The Lower Canadians are opposed to representation by population, and that no government could possibly be formed, that would make it a cabinet question. This is precisely the reason that the Cartier-Macdonald administration did not take it up. The opposition, which so frequently urged this question upon them, and moved a vote of want of confidence because it was not mentioned in the speech from the throne, knew quite well that the same difficulties existed then, that exist now. Why then was the last government blamed for not doing, what is now admitted to be impossible?

We are sorry we have not space to do justice to the speech of the Hon. Mr. Reesor. It is really a gem in its way. It exhibits, in the clearest light, the strange system of political morality, by which that gentleman appears to be guided.—He is reported to have said, that "he could understand how it was

possible, and not inconsistent with honesty in the politician, that he should adopt certain measures of reform while in a government, without including perhaps some extreme measure." Then Mr. Reesor considers Representation by Population an extreme measure. A large majority of Upper Canadians are united on this question; the late opposition advocated it strongly; and many of the ministerial supporters were in its favour, yet still it is here characterized as an "extreme measure." But Mr. Reesor considers that a man may profess one set of principles in opposition, and another set in the government. Here is a principle laid down, which, if carried out and acted upon would put an end to all political morality, which would tend to destroy all confidence in public men. However it affords a glimpse at Mr. Reesor's political ethics, and is therefore worth remembering.

A National Holiday.

"A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Stouffville, was held in May, to take into consideration the propriety of celebrating, as a National Holiday, the 3rd of July next, it being the anniversary of the settlement of Canada." —Economist, June 12th.

So Canada was settled on the 3rd of July, was it? The Economist man must have been diving deeply into historical matters of late, to make such an interesting discovery. All the historians who have written accounts of the early settlements on this continent are therefore entirely in the wrong. Chronology has been quite at fault, the dates given by French, English and Canadian authorities are quite incorrect.—the erudite editor of the Economist must know all about it. The Hon. gentleman has been twice at Quebec, and is of course quite competent to decide any question, whether in history or politics.

And the inhabitants of Stouffville took into consideration to propriety of observing the 3rd of July as a national holiday. We are confident that the intelligent people of that village are not so fearfully ignorant, as to commit a blunder of this kind. They are certainly better acquainted with the history of their country; and it is impossible that Mr. Sangster, who, the Economist says, is to deliver the introductory address on the occasion, can have engaged himself to assist in celebrating the anniversary of the settlement of Canada on that day. We understood, some time ago, that the good people of Stouffville, had determined, this year to commemorate the anniversary of the discovery of Canada or rather of the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence: (which was made on the 10th of August, St. Lawrence day, 1535), and that they had invited their esteemed and talented friend Mr. Sangster, to deliver the inaugural address; but what this has to do with "a national holiday on the 3rd of July," we are unable to conjecture. Probably the fourth of July, and American independence were uppermost in the mind of the writer, when he penned this extraordinary piece of information. But before he again undertakes to speak of historical matters, and to state so positively the dates of important events, he would do well to consult the village schoolmaster; or, in his absence, one of the pupils will probably be able to set him right.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.

We have received the above Quarterly for May. It contains several able articles, including 'The Church of England—Responset,' 'Geological Changes in Scotland,' 'The Commemoration of 1862,' 'Early Poetry of England and Scotland,' 'Our Colonies,' &c. It is a reprint of the British Edition published by L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton st., New York—and may be had of the booksellers in Toronto.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

greatly improved recently by Mr. A. B. Howe, is advertised in our paper of to-day. Mr. Howe claims that this machine is now the most perfect before the public. Send to the office of the Howe Sewing Machines, No. 437 Broadway, New York, for a descriptive catalogue of styles and prices.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF BRITISH AMERICA.—The following officers have been elected for the current year:—M. W. Grand Master—Hon. J. H. Cameron, M. P., Toronto. Deputy Grand Master—Maxwell W. Strange, Esq., Calderwood, Kingston. Grand Chaplain—Rev. Stephen Lett, L. D., Knightsbridge, Ayr. Grand Treasurer—William Anderson, Esq., M. P., Ameliasburgh. Grand Secretary—Andrew Fleming, Esq., Toronto. Grand Deputy of Ceremonies—Brother White. Deputy Grand Chaplain—Rev. J. R. Gundy. Grand Tyler—Charles Smith, Esq., Hamilton.

EMIGRANTS.—Quite a large number German emigrants arrived here on Wednesday. Their destination we believe, was the Openage road. At the close of last week, upwards of four hundred had arrived in this section of the country since the commencement of the season.—Chronicle

THE GOLD FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(From the Scottish American Journal.)

Some months ago we devoted considerable time and space to the new auriferous region in British Columbia. The question was one well calculated to claim public attention, and we have reason to know that our articles on the subject awakened considerable interest both on this continent and in Europe. Since then many daring and adventurous young men have set out for British Columbia, in search of gold; and while there is not yet time to learn what success has attended them, we most heartily wish all their hopes may be fully realized.

More recently, the gold fields of Nova Scotia have attracted attention; and we believe those provincial regions are destined, at no distant day, to prove largely remunerative to the gold seeker who comes to his work with the proper conditions—a moderate capital and something like scientific appliances. The territorial extent of those regions is very considerable; and it is over a year since satisfactory evidence has been afforded that the precious metal abounds throughout those regions in large quantities. There is no doubt that Nova Scotian gold fields extend along the coast of the province fully two hundred and fifty miles. We, some months ago, indicated the localities where the efforts of the miners may be expected to be successful, but a recurrence to them may prove useful. They comprise Tangier, Lawrencetown, Isaac's Harbour, and the celebrated 'Ovens,' in Lunenburg. We understand that the number of claims taken up already is very large; at the Ovens they amount to sixty thousand. Up to the present it is stated that the 'Ovens,' Tangier, Sherbrooke, Wine Harbor, and Isaac's Harbor have proved the most remunerative, and to those points the largest numbers have been attracted. It is a hopeful sign that the usual result of successful diggings begun to appear in the form of a number of bustling towns which have started up in those localities.

It is a great sign of progress, and augurs well for the success of mining operations, that whereas, previously to this spring, mining was carried on by means of the most primitive machinery, of late a number of quartz crushers have been introduced. Fine quartz crushers will soon test the gold-bearing qualities to the full extent of Nova Scotia. At present it is not very easy to ascertain the products of the claims now being worked. It is said that the miners keep rather silent on this point—a good sign, we should be inclined to think. We have been informed by some correspondents from Halifax that there is no doubt that several persons, even in the infancy of the gold fields of Nova Scotia, have already been exceedingly fortunate. Having hit upon good claims, they are fast making fortunes.—Of course many persons are doomed to be disappointed; but even where this is the case, a voyage to these diggings does not involve very much risk. But extravagant expectations must not be indulged in.—Rich placers or alluvial diggings, as in the more celebrated regions of California and Australia, are not to be met with. It should not be forgotten that the gold is only to be found in Nova Scotia imbedded in quartzite or slate, and without quartz crusher it is useless to seek to extract it. An intelligent writer observes that from what daily comes under his observation that with a moderate capital and a fair share of scientifically-directed labor he believed that the gold fields of Nova Scotia would compare favorably in its resources of profit with those of any part of the world. He expresses the opinion that a rich harvest will be reaped by many persons during the present summer, and he strongly advises those inclined to seek their fortunes to try the gold fields of Nova Scotia, before starting for the distant shores of British Columbia. The mines of Nova Scotia are accessible to all—no expensive outfit of capital is necessary. Men can subsist at those regions for a few dollars a week. Good health, a little capital to live upon, and a quartz crusher are all that are needful.—Young men, try your chances at the Nova Scotia gold mines!

A Suggestion to the Ladies.—An Astorian firm are the holders of the jewel named the Star of the South; and the extraordinary price they set upon it is one million sterling. Could not a Ladies' Joint-Stock Star of the South Company (Limited) be got up, with some leading Duchess as chairman, to buy the big diamond, and wear it by turns, which should be determined by lot? Decoration, as Mr. Carlyle has somewhere said, is the first and often the last wish of the female heart; and the only way of realizing that fancy price set upon the Star of the South, seems to be the ones we have suggested.—Telegraph.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.—Preparations are commencing at Osborne for the approaching marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse. We believe the ceremony will take place about the 9th of June, though the state of the health of the King of the Belgians may have a considerable influence in determining the exact date as it is understood to be Her Majesty's wish that the King should, if possible represent the late Prince Consort on this occasion and give the royal bride away. We believe that Lady Victoria Scott, the daughter of the Duke and Duchess Buccleuch, and who is god-daughter to the Queen, is destined to the honor of being one of the bridesmaids to the Princess Alice.—Court Journal.

Three dwelling-houses in Barrie, occupied by Mr. W. Mann, Mr. Booth and Mr. McKenzie, belonging to Mr. Jonathan Lane, a stable belonging to Mr. King, and the armory of the volunteer company, were destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

Earl Canning, Earl Russell, the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Shaftsbury, and Earl Fitzwilliam, have been gazetted as knights of the Garter.

THE BANK OF CLIFTON.—The papers of the Western States report that thousands of dollars of the bills issued by this Bank have been put into circulation in the west, and it is said that they are regularly sold at from five to ten cents on the dollar.

On the afternoon of Friday, a young man arrived in Toronto from Chicago, with a large amount of it in his possession, and during the night he paid a visit to some of the 'flash' houses of the city. He was accompanied by a number of young men whom he had picked up on his travels, and they passed off about \$200 of the money. The police heard of the transaction on Saturday forenoon, but the man from Chicago had taken the precaution to leave by the morning train for New York. He succeeded in getting one individual to give him change for a \$20 bill. The detectives yesterday learned that he had made several purchases, but in no instance had he attempted to palm off 'Clifton Hank' bills on any of the Toronto merchants.—Globe.

POCKET-PICKING.—Yesterday forenoon while a Mrs. Lyman, who resides on Victoria street, was attending at a sale in front of Mr. Andrews' Auction Rooms, Adelaide street, she had her pocket picked of her purse containing \$30 in bills. When she discovered her loss she gave information to the police, who are on the look out for the thieves. There are at present several pick-pockets in the city, and it would be well for persons to watch their pockets, especially when going through crowds. The public markets in the morning are always a favourite resort of the light-fingered gentry.—Globe.

A colored man named Johnson, on a wagon of \$95, sawed eight cords of wood once through in nine hours and twenty-two minutes on Tuesday last. The feat was performed at the back of the Tecumseth, London.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, June 19, 1862.

Flour—Superfine sold at from \$4.15 to \$4.30; Fancy \$4.45 to \$4.50; Extra \$4.70 to \$4.75; Double Extra, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Fall Wheat—300 bushels was the extent of the supply, which sold at the following prices. The prices paid for the best samples were \$9.50 to \$11.00 per bushel. Spring Wheat—1,300 bushels in market, which sold at from \$9.80 to \$10.25 per bushel. Barley—sold at from 58 to 65c. Peas—2700 bushels went off at 48 to 50c per bushel. Oats—11 to 12 to 14c per bushel. Hay—sold at \$15 to \$20 per ton. Straw \$3 to \$3.50 per ton. Apples \$2 to \$4 per barrel. Eggs—Fresh from various farms 10c to 12c per doz. Potatoes—Various in price from 38 to 65c. Butter—Fresh in fair supply at from 10c to 12c per lb. Hops—\$4 to \$6.00 per 100 lb. Calves \$3 to \$3.50 each. Lambs \$3 to \$3.50. Sheep \$3 to \$4.00 each. Tallow, 8c per 100 lb. Timothy Seed—\$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel. Clover Seed—\$4.25 per bushel.

At Oak Ridge, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., Mr. Robert Rutledge, a native of Market Weighton, Yorkshire, England, aged 52 years.

New Advertisements.

RICHMOND HILL County Grammar School.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION!

THE Midsummer examination of this School will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 26th and 27th of June, in the following order:— HEAD MASTER'S DEPARTMENT, on Thursday, Commencing at 9 A. M. JUVENILE DEPARTMENT, (Miss Robinson's), on Friday, Commencing at 9 A. M. MR. BARNISTON'S DEPARTMENT, on Friday, Commencing at 1 P. M.

The distribution of the Prizes in the several Departments will take place at the close of their respective examinations. L. H. EVANS, B.A. Head Master, Richmond Hill, June 10, 1862. 185-1.

Important Notice to Carpenters.

JUST RECEIVED, a select assortment of PLANES! Which will be sold at less than half the price usually paid, consisting of MATCH, SASH, MOULDING, HOLLOW & ROUND, SNIP, BILL, SCRIBING and SIDE SNIP PLANES; also a few best SPIRIT LEVELS. An inspection is all that is requested to convince purchasers of their SUPERIORITY and CHEAPNESS. At W. M. S. POLLOCK'S, Richmond Hill, June 28, 1862. 185-2.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINES!

ESTABLISHED IN 1845—PERFECTED IN 1862. RECENT and important improvements having been put to this Machine, renders it now the most perfect before the public, and persons at a distance can order a Machine with a guarantee of its prompt and safe delivery, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction. No more breaking needles! No more missing stitches! No trouble in making any garment, however delicate or heavy, on the same Machine, either in cambrio, cloth or leather; and for dress makers, shirt makers, tailors, hat binders, shoe binders, or gaiter fitters, as well as for every variety of family sewing, they have no superior, and will be sold at a much less price than any other machine capable of doing the same range of work. Send for Descriptive Catalogue of styles and prices. A few respectable Agents will be dealt with liberally. Address the HOWE Sewing Machines, 437 Broadway, New York. New York, June 20, 1862. 186-1y.

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