# Foreign News.

## ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

HALIFAX, June 24.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 14th and Queenstown on the 15th, arrived at 5 a.m.

The *Borussia* arrived out on the 12th, and the *Scotia* on the 13th.

Questions had been put in both Houses of Parliament relative to the rumours of mediation in America and Gen. Butler's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans.

Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston said the mediation rumours were unfounded.—No propositions on the subject had been made, and there were no present intentions of such a step. Gen. Butler's proclamation was denounced, and the hope expressed that the United States Government would disavow it.

The cotton market was buoyant, and prices ¼ at ⅜ higher.

Breadstuffs firmer and a trifle higher.—On Friday provisions were firmer.

Consols at 91¾ at 91¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £450,000.

Barings' circular says the disposition to sell American stock continues, and tends to depress prices. Illinois Central shares at 45½ at 44½ discount. Erie 33.

The *Great Eastern* is to sail on the 1st of July for New York.

The *Arabia* has 63 passengers, but no specie.

At the Friday Liverpool market flour was unchanged. Wheat 2d at 3d higher. Corn 6d. at 1s higher. Beef 2s 6d at 5s lower.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The steamer *Columbia* left Plymouth for Nassau, with warlike stores, which it is believed are for the Confederates.

Two other steamers, the *Merrimac* and *Sylph*, also arrived at Plymouth, it is believed intended for the same destination.

The brig *E. Fleming* from Charleston had reached Liverpool with a cargo of rosin and turpentine. She left Charleston in company with seven other vessels.

The *Times* regards the defeat of Banks as one of the most important successes of the Confederates, on account of the lesson it teaches the North, showing that efforts and sacrifices, greater than any that have gone before, must be made, if even a border State is to be won back to the Union.

Hopes of an early solution must be dispelled, and in the meantime increasing debts and mutual hatred tend to make a union more and more impracticable.

The *Daily News* treats the defeat of Banks as quite unimportant, and not in the slightest degree calculated to disconcert McClellan's plans. It was nothing more than a raid of Confederates.

The *Morning Post* denounces in bitterest terms Butler's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans, and thinks the Government is bound to recall and court-martial him, and says that such an act as this, if not promptly disavowed, would soon turn the scale finally and decisively in favour of the Confederate cause.

Parliament was not in session.

The Japanese Ambassadors had left England for Holland.

Visitors to the Great Exhibition (Whitsun week) were numbering about 60,000 per day.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th inst., Mr. Clay asked if the attention of the Government had been directed to the repeated interference of U. S. cruisers with British vessels in the *West* Indies, and particularly to the case of the steamer *Circassian*, captured in neutral waters while bound from St. Thomas to Havana and within 20 miles of port. Mr. Layard could not give an answer at present, the case being under the consideration of the Law officers of the Crown, with regard to the *Circassian*.

Sir G. Lewis stated that a 600 pounder Armstrong gun was being constructed and would shortly be experimented with.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on rumours of mediation, says:—'You will observe, according to the wording of the *Patrie's* note, nothing more is affirmed than that France has determined to ask England to join in mediation, and a proposal which, in the present state of public information as to the views of the British Government, it might be thought would be certainly refused. Another Paris correspondent speaks as if France was already assured of the co-operation of England in her schemes for intervention. He says that after two discussions in French Ministerial Councils, one of which was held yesterday, within a few hours after the Emperor's departure for Fontainebleau, mediation was resolved upon; that simultaneous propositions should be made by England and France at Richmond and Washington; and that in case of refusal, either by north or south, the two powers will impose peace upon the belligerents by force of arms. I believe the French Government is capable of purposing this project, but I cannot for a moment suppose it will be accepted by England.'

Paris papers state that the approaching visit of Persigny to London is exclusively political, and that he will submit to the English Cabinet the private views of the Emperor relative to arrangement for joint mediation in America.

### FRANCE.

The *Constitutionel* publishes the following article, signed by its chief editor: Nothing has been received confirmatory of the news the engagement before Mexico or before Puebla. Such an engagement before Mexico or Puebla would in no way change the ultimate result of the expedition. The honor of our flag is involved. Should reinforcements be necessary they will be sent. The object of France will be attained. We shall obtain reparation for past grievances, and avenge outraged justice and humanity. Our soldiers will return from Mexico as they did from China, with a fresh title to the gratitude and admiration of the country.

The Prince of Wales *en route* through Paris for England, visited the Emperor and Empress at Fontainebleau, on the 12th inst., breakfasted with them and returned to Paris.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower, and in receip of Mexican news.

### ITALY.

It was reported that the Papal Government had officially informed the French Government that it will listen to no propositions modifying the condition of its temporal power.

It is stated that Russia had announced its willingness to recognize the kingdom of Italy if the government will undertake to prohibit any organization of Polish refugees.

It was asserted that the legitimist chiefs were about to assemble at the residence of the Duchess of Parma, in Switzerland, under the Presidency of the Count De Chainford.

BELGIUM.—The King's health has again become unsatisfactory.

TURKEY.—Engagements between Derwish Pasha and the Montenegrins continue to be reported daily, and greatly in favour of the Turks.

LATEST FROM PARIS.—The '*Moniteur* says that the Emperor intends sending immediately considerable reinforcements to Mexico.

## Northern Railway of Canada.

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

MOVING NORTH

| | Mail. | Express. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Toronto..... | 7 20 a.m. | 4 10 p.m. |
| Thornhill..... | 8 05 a.m. | 5 00 p.m. |
| Richmond Hill.... | 8 19 a.m. | 5 12 p.m. |
| King..... | 8 30 a.m. | 5 24 p.m. |
| Aurora..... | 8 55 a.m. | 5 45 p.m. |
| Newmarket..... | 9 08 a.m. | 6 00 p.m. |
| Holland Landing.. | 9 20 a.m. | 6 15 p.m. |
| Bradford..... | 9 32 a.m. | 6 30 p.m. |

MOVING SOUTH

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Collingwood..... | 3 00 p.m | 6 30 a.m. |
| Bradford..... | 6 30 p.m. | 8 15 a.m. |
| Holland Landing.. | 6 45 p.m. | 8 28 a.m. |
| Newmarket..... | 7 00 p.m. | 8 40 a.m. |
| Aurora..... | 7 15 p.m. | 8 55 a.m. |
| King..... | 7 45 p.m. | 9 20 a.m. |
| Richmond Hill.... | 8 00 p.m. | 9 33 a.m. |
| Thornhill..... | 8 15 p.m. | 9 45 a.m. |
| Arrive at Toronto..... | 9 00 p.m. | 10 25 " |

## Richmond Hill Post-office Mail Arrangements.

MAILS to and from Richmond, Railway Station, Toronto, Collingwood, Barrie, Markham &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 Tuesdays and Fridays

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*.


## New Advertisements.

Teeth for $8—Dr. N. J. Peck
Money.—W. T. Boyd
Tenders Wanted.—John Amoss



# The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 27, 1862


## THE MIDLAND DIVISION.

THE selection of Mr. Gamble, as the Moderate-Conservative candidate, for the office of Legislative Councillor, appears to give general satisfaction throughout this division.—Even many of those who have hitherto been opposed to him in politics, are willing to admit the superiority of his claims, over those of his opponent. His undoubted energy and business talent; his thorough acquaintance with public affairs, and his intimate familiarity with parliamentary matters, eminently fit him for representing this wealthy and intelligent constituency with credit and satisfaction. But he possesses other claims on the electors of the Midland Division.—He is a local man; and it may be taken as a good and safe rule, that when a local man can be found, possessing the requisite talent and qualifications, he is to be preferred to one who resides at a distance.—Few will be disposed to dispute this. There are various considerations, that will readily present themselves to the mind, in favour of giving such the preference. His interests are necessarily identical with those of his constituents; and he is almost sure to be acquainted with their view and feelings, on all the great political topics of the day. There may, it is true, under certain circumstances, be cogent reasons for adopting an opposite course; but these are peculiar, and cannot possibly have any weight in the present instance. Although Mr. Gamble belongs to the Conservative party, yet he holds the most liberal views, on the most important questions before the country. He has never, we believe, been an advocate of extreme measures. He has never attached himself to that class of politicians, who are willing to abandon a wise policy because it is old, or adopt new theories, merely for the sake of novelty. This prudent medium between the violent extreme of party, is certainly the only safe course for the legislator.

It appears quite evident, from the systematic attempts that are now being made by the clergy of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, to destroy the efficiency of our public schools, that a vigorous effort will be put forth next session of Parliament, to accomplish this object. The subject is, apparently, about to assume a position in Canadian politics, in many respects similar to that held a few years ago by the Clergy Reserves. It will sooner or later become a question of life or death to our school system. It must come to this. There is no intermediate position possible. Our schools must either be non-sectarian, or they must cease to exist. The clergy of certain churches are seeking to restore, under a different name, that connection between church and state which our legislature, by secularizing the Clergy Reserves, years ago declared to be unwise and injurious. Shall they succeed, and shall we make a retrograde movement in the scale of human advancement, are the great questions now before the people.

Under these circumstances, it is of the first importance to secure a representative, who is sound on the school question. We do not know, certainly, the opinions of Mr. McMaster on this subject, but supposing them to be unobjectionable, would he be able to do more than record a silent vote. We do not mean to affirm that our representative should necessarily be a finished orator, or that he should be too fond of hearing himself speak on all occasions; but we certainly think he should possess the faculty of expressing his views when necessary in a clear and intelligible manner. And no man who has attained the age of three score years, without some practice in public speaking, can reasonably be expected afterwards to attain any degree of proficiency in the art.

We hope the electors will be on the alert, and make such arrangements as will secure the return of Mr. Gamble. We see no reason why the more moderate men of the Reform party may not consistently give him their vote. He will represent their views on some important questions; and after all, the mere idea of party is not of such great consequence, in the choice of members of the Upper House.—This branch of the legislature, from the very nature of its functions, must be to a certain extent of the conservative stamp; and the men best fitted to discharge its duties, are those whose *forte* lies, not in the advocacy of eutopian theories, but rather in preserving what experience and reason have shewn to be salutary and beneficial.

## The Stouffville Celebration.

WE, last week, noticed the announcement of a contemporary in reference to the forthcoming celebration at Stouffville. We were then, in common with others, disposed to doubt that the inhabitants of that village had selected the 3rd of July as the most fitting day on which to commemorate the early settlement of Canada. From their advertisement, however, we observe that such has been the case. They have decided, it appears, to commemorate the '3rd of July, 1607;' although we cannot tell for what reason, as no event of importance with respect to Canada, occurred during that year. In the year 1608 Champlain laid the foundation of the city of Quebec, the future capital of this country, and this is probably the event it is intended to celebrate. But if they regard this as the earliest settlement of Canada, we think, on a more careful examination, they will find themselves in error. The previous settlement, it is true, was not of so permanent a character, but this does not in any way affect the correctness of our conclusion. Roberval settled a colony at Cape Rouge, in the year 1541, having brought over 200 souls, men, women and children, from France, for that purpose. This was undoubtedly the first settlement of Canada. If there should be any difference of opinion, as to the propriety of designating it as such, the question may easily be set at rest, by a reference to any recent authority on the subject.

We stated, also, that we understood St. Lawrence's day had been appointed for the celebration. This statement was made on the authority of Mr. Sangster himself, who, some weeks since, intimated to a friend, that he would be unable to attend a certain meeting, which was appointed to take place at Hamilton, on the first week of August next, as he had engaged to deliver an address at Stouffville on the occasion of the celebration of St. Lawrence's day in commemoration of the discovery of Canada, he supposing of course that this would be the most suitable day. Possibly the fact that St. Lawrence's this year falls on Sunday may have had something to do with the present arrangement.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BRADFORD.—We regret to learn that a very destructive fire occurred in Bradford the night before last. Some fifteen or twenty houses, in the best part of the town, were consumed. The following are among the sufferers:—Playter Bros., merchants; David J. George, merchant; J. H. Duffil, stationer, &c; Bryan, shoe-store; Wallace, saddler.—*Globe of Thursday.*

## The 'Globe's' Opinion of the Grits.

THE members of the new ministry, while in opposition, were the most strenuous advocates of 'Representation by Population.' This measure, and nothing but this, would save the province. The country was going to ruin with the rapidity of a galloping consumption; and all through French domination, and the want of a representation of each section of the province according to numbers. No government, said they, should be supported that would not make this a cabinet question. But now we find that circumstances alter cases; and the fact of being *in* or *out* makes a wonderful difference in our views of political questions.

The *Globe* thus speaks of its old friends in a recent issue:

"It was said by some one, many years ago, your Clear Grit in office would be a wonderfudly tamed animal, from what he is in opposition! And so it seems likely to prove."

The *Globe* is right. The lions of the opposition are transformed into lambs on the treasury benches. Their old friends are scarce able to recognise them, so wonderful is the change. '*Coelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.*'—But crossing the floor of the House is capable of effecting a change, which a voyage to a foreign shore cannot produce. The effect of a change of country is nothing, compared with the strange metamorphosis produced by a sudden accession to the emoluments of office. The genuine Grit and the Chameleon must be near akin.

## St. John's Day in Markham.

ON Tuesday last the Brethren of the 'Richardson' and 'Markham Union' Lodges of F. & A. Masons met at Cashel for the purpose of celebrating the above-named festival, and installing the officers for the ensuing year, which ceremony was performed by R. W. Brother Wylie from Toronto. The officers and brethren of Vaughan Lodge were also present, with a beautiful banner. The Sharon band discoursed sweet music at intervals, which tended to enliven the happy scene. The usual forms and ceremonies being over, the brethren formed in procession, and proceeded to the Presbyterian Free Church, where an eloquent and excellent sermon was delivered by the Rev. G. S. J. Hill, Chaplain to the Lodges, from Ecclesiastics, 9th chap., verse 16th, 'Wisdom is better than strength;' after which the Rev. Bro. Norris (Wesleyan Minister) concluded with prayer; and the procession having reformed they returned to Bro. Summerfelt's to partake of a sumptuous dinner, which reflected great credit on the worthy host and hostess. After ample justice had been done to the feast, and the table cleared, the brethren re-assembled for the purpose of presenting P. M. Bro. Jas. Bowman with a beautiful Royal Arch Jewel; after which the brethren spent the evening in a social manner, enjoying 'the feast of reason and the flow of soul.' On the whole, it was one of the most respectable social gatherings ever witnessed in this section of the country. Truly may it be said, 'How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.'

## Cricket Match.

*(Communicated.)*

A CRICKET MATCH was played on Saturday last, near Thornhill, between the Mechanic's Club of that place, and the Union Club of Cook's Corners. Unfortunately the match was broken up when the Union men had nearly finished their second innings, by one of their players disputing the Umpire's decision, and refusing to go out when ordered to do so. The only reason that can be ascribed for this breach of honour, is, that having been bragging a few minutes before of how many runs he intended making, on being put out, was rather crestfallen, and took this very ungentlemanly mode of defending his proweress. The following is the score:—

UNION CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. Lelliott, bl by Brunskill..... | 6 |
| A. Fischelder, l b w, bl by Brunskill.. | 17 |
| W. Munshaw, bl by Brunskill..... | 4 |
| R. Lymburner, run out ..... | 1 |
| P. Doyle, ct by Saddaby, bl by Brunskill | 7 |
| W. Lelliott, bl by Brunskill..... | 7 |
| R. Arksey, bl by Brunskill..... | 5 |
| H. Aler, bl by Brunskill..... | 0 |
| N. Munshaw, ct by Arnold, bl by Millyard | 0 |
| J. Lymburner, not out ..... | 5 |
| T. Cook, bl by Brunskill..... | 3 |
| Byes ..... | 1 |
| Total ..... | 49 |

MECHANICS CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. McDougal, run out, ..... | 2 |
| A. Suddaby, ct by Cook, bl by Osler.. | 12 |
| W. McDougall, bl by J. Lymburner... | 2 |
| F. Bedinskill, bl by Lymburner, ..... | 0 |
| R. Simmons, bl by Munshaw, ..... | 0 |
| J. Boyles, bl by Munshaw ..... | 2 |
| Milyard, ct by Munshaw, b by Lymburner | 12 |
| J Reid, ct by Munshaw, bl by Lymburner | 0 |
| A. Campbell, l b w, bl by Lymburner, | 6 |
| R. J. Arnold, bl by Munshaw..... | 4 |
| T. Gentleman, not out..... | 2 |
| Leg Byes, ..... | 1 |
| Wides, ..... | 2 |
| Total ..... | 45 |

# Correspondence.

## Separate Schools.

(To the Editor of the York Herald.)

SIR,—During the last two or three days a number of persons have made enquiries of me respecting the action of the Church of England Synod, which met in Toronto last week, on those two important questions, Separate Schools, and University Education. It cannot be doubted that the deliberations of our Synod are year by year acquiring greater importance, and are exercising considerable influence on the course of legislation. Nor can it be a matter of surprise that this should be the case, when it is remembered that the Synod comprises not only all the clergy within the Diocese, but also Lay-Delegates, the chosen representatives of every congregation, and that among these are to be found many of the men who are the most eminent in Canada in their respective professions, and are distinguished for their talents, their acquirements, their social position and the influence which they exercise. The decisions of such a body cannot but have weight with the Legislature; and I would therefore beg your permission to state, for the information of your readers, what was the result of the debates upon the two important questions to which I have referred.

And first, as to the Separate School question, I have no intention of entering upon the merits of Separate Schools, but propose simply to state the facts. It is then a fact that a large proportion of the clergy of the Church of England, and a considerable number of the laity, are of opinion that systematic religious training ought to form a part of a national system of education, and that the alarming prevalence of vice among the young, and especially the want of reverence for all authority, divine and human, the profane language which shocks our ears wherever boys are assembled, the want of respect for superiors in age and station, and the disobedience to parents, which are so characteristic of the rising generation, are the natural and inevitable result of a system, which sharpens the wits and stimulates the intellect, but does not, through the influence of religion, develop the moral principle, and leaves the heart untouched This, I say, is the opinion entertained by a large number of the members of our church. Now it is unhappily the fact, that, owing to our religious divisions, and the multiplication of sects, no system of religious teaching could be devised which would be generally acceptable. Hence the non-religious character of our present system. Had this system been consistently carried out in Upper Canada, we might have been dissatisfied with it, but we should at all events have had no reason to complain of unfairness. But when we saw the privilege of giving a religious education to their children granted to the Roman Catholics — a minority as compared with the members of the Church of England—we conceived that we were entitled to claim for ourselves the same privilege as a right. And observe that we ask for no exclusive privilege; we have always contended that it shall be conceded to every religious denomination that chooses to accept it; in a word, that it shall be possible to educate religiously every child. The newspapers, and especially the *Globe*, have represented this demand as an attack upon the Common School system, and call upon the people not to allow that system to be destroyed in order to gratify sectarian prejudices.—Now I will venture to assert that the Common School system has no warmer friends, no more strenuous supporters, and none who have contributed more to the success of its working, than the clergy of the Church of England. In this very county a large number of the Local Superintendents and School Trustees are Church of England Clergymen, and certainly they are not the least efficient.—These men would not concur in any action which endangers the present system. On the contrary, it is because it is calculated to remove a most important defect in that system, to supply a most important want, and thereby to give to it strength and stability, that for the last ten years we have urged this demand. It is in the cities and towns that the present Common School system has proved a failure; it is there that, while it has at an enormous expense to the public provided an excellent education for the children of the tradesman and the well-to-do mechanic, it has utterly failed to reach that large class, the children of the poor, for whose especial benefit it was intended. Thousands of these are growing up in ignorance and vice, preparing themselves for every imaginable crime, and entailing a fearful inheritance of misery and woe upon the next generation. We ask the privilege of being enabled to reach this class, by means of religious training combined with secular instruction. We ask, and it is all we ask, that where, in cities and towns, any religious denomination shall, out of their own means, erect a school-house, and provide a teacher, they shall be entitled to a share of the government grant in proportion to the number of pupils. We desire that these schools shall form part of the general system, shall be subject to the same inspection and the same regulations, and that the teachers shall pass the same examinations as those of other schools. We believe, as I hear already said, that the principle of religious teaching is a sound one; and we hope that the day will come when it will be adopted throughout Canada. But we see that in the present state of the country, and probably for many years to come, the granting of Separate Schools to other denominations in the same way that Roman Catholics have them, would endanger the whole system now established, and we would carefully avoid anything that would endanger it. We believe, on the contrary, that in towns and cities, so far from endangering it would give great additional strength to the system.

A few more words upon the action of our Synod. Last year a Committee was appointed to endeavour to procure the necessary change in the School laws. On Wednesday last they brought up their Report, which stated that the Chief Superintendent had prepared a measure, which, but for the change of ministry, would have been introduced, and probably passed, at the last session of the Legislature; that this measure had been submitted by him to the Bishop of Toronto, and the members of the Committee, and that they were perfectly satisfied with it as granting all that was sought. At the same time resolutions were introduced recommending a continued appeal to the Legislature, and the appointment of a new committee to act in the matter. Mr. Hodgins, the Chief Superintendent's deputy, is a member of Synod, and as such, moved in amendment that the Synod has no desire to interfere with the existing school system, and that no action be taken. He tried to show that what we asked was different from that which Dr. Ryerson proposed to grant. But fortunately we had a copy of his proposed measure, and we are quite content to take that as it stands. The debate was very long and interesting; the speakers on both sides being chiefly lay-men. Upon a division being taken the resolutions were carried by a vote of forty-five to nine of the clergy, and twenty-nine to twelve parishes

I must defer the University question to next week, and am

Yours, &c.,
EDWARD H. DEWAR, M.A.,
*Rector of Thornhill.*

Thornhill, June, 26, 1862.

THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—A Havana paper claims that the French army is in no great danger. It says:—The French were not ignominiously repulsed and compelled to a hurried retreat, but remained two days before Puebla after their repulse from that city, without being troubled in the least by the Mexicans, who did not dare to attack them. They were consequently neither demoralized nor routed, and stood their ground manfully and courageously to the end. When Juarez, who had been strongly reinforced, dared to attack them after they had reached Orizaba, he was completely routed, and left 1,232 prisoners in the hands of the French. As to the retreat upon Orizaba it was not caused by the check the French had received before Puebla, which, with the help of Marquez, they could have easily carried, but because the French forces were not suffered to keep their communication open with Vera Cruz, an essential object in a war made in a foreign country, amidst a population whose sentiments are, to say the least, divided. Gen. Forencez had then to fall back on Orizaba, to avoid being surrounded and cut off, and the retreat of his 3 000 men was accomplished without the least impediment or disturbance. Since that he has been reinforced by two regiments who have just landed from France, and his forces at the present time are said to amount to 12 000 men. As he has received Mexican contingents estimated at 6 000 soldiers, he is expected to resume operations soon. It is even believed by some persons that he is on his way to Mexico.

THE STORY OF ONE REGIMENT.—When the Maine Eleventh passed through Broadway last November, and the 'Hallelujah Chorus' was chanted by eight hundred and fifty sturdy fellows, few persons who saw them could have anticipated that those tall lumbe men would, within a twelvemonth, be almost decimated. Arriving in Washington, they built those famous barracks which were visited by so many strangers; but in spite of the fine shelter the typhoid was soon busy in their ranks; when they went down with Casey's division they were only seven hundred and fifty strong; one eighth died of disease. While on the Peninsula they lived on hard biscuit and water for five weeks, owing to the inefficiency or rascality of some one, so that when they took up the double quick for Williamsburgh the men fell on the road and died from sheer exhaustion. At the battle of Fair Oaks they numbered fit, for duty, only one hundred and eighty. One half of this number were in action, and were nearly all killed and wounded.—*N.Y. Post.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HAMILTON.—On Sunday morning, about a quarter past 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building known as the Waddell Warehouse, east of the old Custom House, which rapidly spread to the adjoining building, known as Williamson's. The buildings entirely of wood, were, however, beyond the power of water to save, and they continued to burn until scarcely a vestige of them remained. The firemen took the engines into the bay, and did what they could, working up to the middle in water, to save the wharves, in which effort they were fortunately successful. The Waddell Warehouse was empty, with the exception of about 80 or 90 bushels of wheat. In the other, however, there stored 2,700 bushels of spring wheat, belonging to Mr. Samuel Stone, of Ancaster, which was uninsured. His loss is about $2,500. Mr. Williamson's is insured in the Provincial for $4,000; in the Royal for $1,600, and in an American owce for $1,000.—*Times, June 23.*

FIRE AT TULLAMORE.—We learn that yesterday morning, at three o'clock, a fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, broke out at Tullamore, in the township of Toronto, and in a short time reduced to ashes Mr. Mulligan's store and Post office, with the stables attached, and Mr. Nunn's inn, driving house, &c. Mr. Mulligan saved none of his goods, and papers in the Post-office were also destroyed. He was partially insured. Mr. Nunn had no insurance, but saved his furniture. Fortunately there was no wind, or the extent of the fire might have been much greater.—*Globe of Thursday.*

The expenses of the French expedition to Mexico are £12,000 daily. Yellow fever had committed great ravages.

CAPTAIN COLES.—The Admiralty have settled with Captain Coles as follows: The nation becomes the exclusive possessor of the invention in consideration of paying down £5,000, and granting to Captain Coles £100 for every copula brought into service for the next fourteen years.

The skull of Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, who died in the year 376 B.C., holds a place in the International Exhibition.

## MONTREAL PIRCE CURRENT.

*Akin & Kirkpatrick's Report, June 7, 1862.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour—per brl of 196 lbs. | |
| Fine..... | $4 00 to 4 15 |
| Superfine No. 2..... | 4 20 to 4 35 |
| " " 1..... | 4 45 to 4 50 |
| Fancy..... | 4 75 to 4 80 |
| Extra..... | 5 05 to 5 25 |
| Superior Extra..... | 5 75 to 6 00 |
| Bags—112 lbs..... | 2 37 to 2 40 |
| Scotch and Black Sea Wheat | 2 50 to 2 55 |
| Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs.... | 4 00 to 4 25 |
| Rye Flour—per brl of 200 lbs. | 2 50 to 3 00 |
| Wheat—per 60 lbs U C Spring | 0 93 to 0 94 |
| U. C. Fall White | 1 05 to 1 10 |
| " " Red.. | 1 13 to 1 18 |
| Pease—per 66 lbs..... | 0 72 to 0 80 |
| Barley—per 56 lbs..... | 0 65 to 0 70 |
| Corn—per 56 lbs..... | 0 46 to 0 50 |
| Pork—per bbl of 200 lbs. | |
| Mess..... | 12 00 to 12 25 |
| Prime Mess..... | 10 00 to 10 25 |
| Prime..... | 9 25 to 9 50 |
| Butter—per lb Infer. & Ordn | 0 09 to 0 10 |
| 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 85 to 6 90 |
| Pearls ..... | 6 90 to 6 95 |

## TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, June 26, 1862.

Flour.—Superfine sold at from $4 15, @ $4 20; 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 85 @ $1 00 per bshl.

Spring Wheat—1,300 bshls in market, which sold at from $0 78 @ $0 83 per bshl.

Barley.—sold at from 55 @ 60c.

Peas.—2700 bshls went off at 50 @ 52c per bshl.

Oats.—at 45 @ 48c per bshl.

Hay—is from $15 @ $20 per ton, Straw $9 @ $13 per ton.

Apples $2 @ $4 per barrel.

Eggs,—Fresh from wagons 10c @ 12c per doz.

Potatoes—Vary in price from 58 @ 65c.

Butter.—Fresh is in fair supply at from 10c @ 12 per lb.

Beef—$4 @ $6 00 per 100 lb. Calves $3 @ $5 each. Lambs $2 @ $3, Sheep $3 50 @ $4 00 each.

Tallow, $6 per 100 lb.

Timothy Seed—$1 50 @ $2¼ per bushel.

Clover Seed—$4 25 per bushel.

## MARRIED.

On the 20th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Dick, Rev. B. W. DAY, of Bluevale, County of Huron, to JANE, second daughter of Mr. John Foggin, of the township of Vaughan.

On the 19th instant, at St. Matthew's Church on the Plains, Flamboro' East, by the Rev. Richard Flood, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. G. D. MacKenzie and Dr. Green, Richard Flood, Esq., of Richmond Hill, C.W., to Grace Agnes, daughter of Henry Wyatt, Esq., Harberton Cottage, Flamboro' East.

## DIED,

At Newton, Yonge St., on Sabbath the 22d instant, Mr. Robert Weatherill, aged 63 years.


## New Advertisements.

# TEETH, TEETH!

**For Eight Dollars.**

# DR. N. J. PECK,

**Surgeon Dentist,**

HAS just imported some of the EIGHT DOLLAR Block Teeth, which he will insert for that sum if required, being the same kind as inserted by S. N. Peck, and made by the same man. He also keeps the best quality of Teeth, which he will insert on Gold, Silver, Platenum, or Vulcanized Rubber.

CHANGE OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Dr PECK will be at

Richmond Hill,.....1st day of each month
Maple,.....3rd day of each month
Kleinburg,.....5th day of each month
Claireville,.....6th day of each month
Aurora,.....the last day of each month

(Except when any of the above days come on Sabbath, when he will attend the day following)

When he will be happy to wait on any requiring his services in any branch of his profession, or make good any work previously warranted.

Teeth extracted for those not able to pay, free.

Aurora, June 20, 1862 168-1y

## MONEY! MONEY!

$4,000 TO INVEST, at 8 per cent, in sums of $400 and upwards, upon Farm Property. Only principals need apply,

WM. T. BOYD,
Barrister, &c.
King St. Toronto.

Toronto, June 6, 1862, 183-4

## TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for

**Cutting Down a Hill,**

Between lots No. 10 and 11, in the 2nd concession of the township of Markham. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the residence of Mr. John Amoss, lot 11, 2nd concession, up to SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m. at which time the tenders will be opened.

JOHN AMOSS, } Commissioners.
JAMES CLARKE, }

Markham, June 20, 1862. 187-1

JUST RECEIVED, another lot of

**Cheap Leghorn Hats!**

All Sizes, from 2s to 2s 6d each—worth 3s 9d each.

At W. S. POLLOCK'S;
[(Late G. A. Barnard's)

Richmond Hill, June 19, '62. 186