

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'PERSIA.'

New York, July 16.  
The steamer *Persia* from Liverpool, 5th instant, via Queenstown, 6th instant, arrived at her dock at noon to-day.

The New York correspondence of the *Times*, after pointing out the difficulties of the present position of the Union forces, contends that the capture of Richmond will make no difference but merely transfer war further south. The truth is an armistice, and then a settlement of this deadly quarrel by peaceful separation, is the only solution of the difficulty.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that although it has always maintained the power of the North to take the principle military points in the South, there has been no time since Bull Run when their position and ability looked more precarious. It thinks the battle of Richmond will determine the fate of the campaign in Virginia, but will not stop the war. In the meantime, there is no chance for the smallest intervention or officious good offices.

The *Times* had given a place to a letter of Mr. Potter, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in which he urges the Government to grapple with the cotton question in India, and on the following day another correspondent contended that Government interference would be prejudicial.

It is stated that the military staff in Canada would soon be what it was before the Trent affair.

There were contradictory statements as to the French policy in Mexico, and vague rumors of a possible diplomatic arrangement.

Admiral Graviere embarked on the 3rd of July on the iron plated frigate *Nemesis*. General Forney does not go till September.

The recognition of Italy by Russia had been telegraphed to Turin.

Portugal had demanded of the King of Italy the Princess Pia in marriage. The Grand Duke Constantine was shot at as he was leaving the theatre at Warsaw, and it is reported was slightly wounded. The assassin was arrested.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTON.

The *Daily News* says that the Americans in London met on the 4th of July to celebrate the day, but no account of the proceedings is given.

The same journal editorially denounces in sarcastic terms the mischievous malignity of the *Times* for its Pharisaical and ill timed lecture to America in her hour of trouble.

The *Morning Star* has also a denunciation of the *Times* for its outrage on American sensibilities, on the most sacred of all days to the American people. It hopes that Americans will treat the insolence of the writer with disdain, and says the writer is not more the enemy of their country than the disgrace of his own.

The *Morning Herald* urges that the prosecution of the war and the celebration of the 4th of July, constitute as glaring a case as was ever alleged against a civilized nation, and that if professions meant anything in America, the mere reading of the Declaration of Independence should suffice to condemn the invasion of the Confederate States, as utterly inexcusable in principle and enormous in policy.

The *Epoca* of Madrid says that the Spanish Government has received most satisfactory communications from its representative at Washington, as to the favorable effect produced upon the United States by the disinterested policy which Spain has adopted with regard to Mexico.

The present relations of the Cabinet of Madrid and Washington are most cordial. The *Monitor* contains a decree directing that the sugar and molasses imported into France from England and Belgium, shall be subject to a certain reduction in duties.

The King of Sweden is to visit Copenhagen at the end of July, and the city will give a splendid banquet in honor of the King of Denmark and Sweden.

**THE DISTRESS IN PRESTON.**—The increase of the distress in Preston has not yet reached its climax. The increase last week over the previous week of persons relieved was 386—the relative numbers being 11,196 and 10,800. In the week of June 1861, corresponding with last week, the numbers relieved were 2570, or 86 1/3 less than this year. From the statement of the chairman, it appears that one person in every four in the township of Preston is in receipt either of parish relief or relief from a charitable committee. In the union he said, there were between 9000 and 10,000 receiving parochial relief, and nearly 20,000 dependent either upon the Guardians or the Relief Committee for a bare subsistence.—*Manchester Examiner*.

**MR. TRAIN FINED £500.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Mr. Train was fined \$500 for a nuisance, in not having removed the tramway at Kennington. Mr. Train said he could not pay the fine, and protested, as a foreigner, that he had been sentenced without trial.

**JONATHAN'S PROGRAMME, OR A BIT OF FRAG.**—"Tell yer what it is, Louis—if you come meddlin' with any of your meddiation sarnce, soon as ever I've whipped the rebels, and wa'd into Canada, and chaw'd up John Bull, dar'd if I don't put that young uno (Le Comte de Paris) in your location!" (See New York papers)—*Punch*.

It is stated that one of the largest patent medicine manufacturers in the United States is preparing to establish a branch manufactory in Montreal, to escape the heavy taxation upon his business under the Federal Tax Bill. Under its operations he would have to pay income tax, specific tax on his manufactures, on his paper, on drugs, &c., &c.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, June 24, '62.

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..... 9:18 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.	
MONTPELIER	
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. 9:34 a.m.	
Thornhill..... 8:15 p.m. 9:45 a.m.	
Arrive at Toronto..... 9:00 p.m. 10:25 a.m.	

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, "..... 8:30 a.m.

" Collingwood, Barrie, &c. via Rail, way going north, closed at..... 6:45 a.m.

And on Tuesdays and Fridays

To Almia, 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.

Eye Water—W. H. Feck  
Card—Maxon's Arms Hotel  
Card—Maple Hotel  
Notice—Dr. S. Dallenbaugh

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JULY 18, 1862

MEDIATION.

THE cry for mediation in the American war is not the cry of one nation jealous of the power of another and rejoicing in its perplexities and probable decay. It is the cry of humanity against the cruelty of unnecessary and unavailing bloodshed; it is the protest of christianity against fratricidal slaughter; it is the demand of civilized nations that their interests and happiness shall not be sacrificed to gratify the ambition or pride of a government, aiming at sovereign authority, but unable to subdue its rebel subjects. Never was intervention—peaceful intervention, of course—but peaceful intervention carried to its widest limits, more necessary than in the case of the present American war. The great industrial populations of the former nations of the world are overwhelmed with distress and fast increasing ruin, by the consequences of the war. This alone, although it may have a selfish feature in it, is a most just motive for mediation. It is the principle which makes self-preservation the first law. Nations are justified in combining and using their influences and powers to protect themselves against any evil—against pestilence—against foreign aggression upon their territories or their rights and liberties—against war of every kind that endangers the public safety, or the happiness of mankind, or those great interests on which the prosperity of a people depends.

But we maintain that a still higher principle commands the duty of intervention. A noble republic, founded and built up by a great and civilized people—kindred to ourselves in blood and language and religion, is desolating its lands with civil war and terrible slaughter, and madly hurrying itself into hopeless ruin, blinded by passion and a false view of its interests and duty. We admit the right of every government to put down rebellion in its dominions, if that can be done without disturbing the peace or injuring the interests of the world. This right has been fully recognized and scrupulously acted upon by England and France, although the relations between the Southern and Northern States are widely different from those of subjects and rulers, and resemble, both in the diverse condition and interests of the belligerent parties, and the principle on which their institutions and their union are founded, those of free and sovereign states. But the North has failed in all the conditions which entitle a people or a government to dominion. Slavery, condemned by the principles of the constitution and the spirit of Northern institutions, was one of the causes of the war; yet the North had not the moral power to discourage nor the political energy to destroy slavery. Its authority—its right to rule the South has been resisted, and it has not, after ample time and opportunity—with brave men and abundant resources at its command, been able to subdue that resistance. In the very outbreak of this rebellion, which triumph and success have exalted into a revolution, the power claiming the right of sovereignty over what it termed its rebel subjects—suffered an overwhelming

and ignominious defeat by those subjects; and now again, after many months of conflict, slaughter and political and military blundering, their finest army—their ablest generals have been signally frustrated, and defeated, and compelled to retreat, with a frightful sacrifice of life, before those same rebel subjects.

In the face of such evidence, we maintain that mediation on the part of the great European powers is a sacred duty. There is in the history of nations a period when defence or resistance becomes madness, and when men, blinded by the passion for conquest or triumph, invite their ruin. The people of the North are fast approaching this catastrophe. Their public debt will, before long, exceed that of any of the old European monarchies; bloodshed will fill their cities with woe and desolation; their institutions must succumb to a military dictatorship, or be shattered to pieces by civil war; and for the mere object of sustaining a political theory, the great principle of popular government and the brightest hopes of freedom be sacrificed or indefinitely postponed.

These are the causes that justify mediation—not alone the prosperity of the commercial and industrial classes of Europe—but also the salvation of the republic, the permanency of its best institutions, and the lives and virtues of its citizens. No doubt it will end in the final recognition of the Southern States by the mediating powers. It is simply as their leading journals suggest—a question of time. But the divorce under the circumstances will be as advantageous as is inevitable. It will hasten the end of slavery—for slavery can only be maintained by extension. Confined to a limited territory; standing alone, undisguised in its hideous deformity and darkness; bearing all its own moral responsibilities before an enlightened civilization—it must then perish. It will remove all that responsibility—all the reproach and difficulties of slavery from the North. A nation of nobler aspect and purer spirit will rise and spread from ocean to ocean—wiser from its errors and disasters—taught by experience that liberty has it duties as well as its privileges; and that that is the best government which is able to enforce obedience to the laws which the people have the power to make.

We believe that these are the sentiments cherished in secret by tens of thousands of the best citizens—the most intelligent and patriotic people of the north. This terrible civil war—destitute of glory—has brought only mourning and poverty to them; and they would hail with gratitude the mediation which would bring them that peace they so much desire, but which the tyranny of public opinion forbids them to ask. We are equally satisfied that the government—to weak to resist the violence of democratic passions, hatred and ambition—would rejoice to have the plea of foreign intervention, to put an end to its perplexities, and to their disgrace and discomforts, which are undermining its authority more than rebellion. Whilst we feel assured that this is the only solution for American troubles, and the only way to bring to a close this useless and onerous war, we trust, for the future welfare of the Northern and Southern States; for the safety and prosperity of the rising nationalities of this great continent, and for the general interests of humanity, that it will be accepted in that generous spirit and good faith which alone can make it effective to accomplish its ends.

Loyal Orange Notice.

In consequence of the union of Lodge No. 1024, Cashel, and Lodge No. 644, Victoria Square, the officers of the above Lodges resigned their respective offices, and the following officers were duly elected:

Bro. S. Jennings, Worsh. Master,  
John Lloyd, Dept. Master,  
Thomas Bowman, Secretary,  
A. McKinnon, Treasurer,  
John Hamill, 1st Com.

Meeting of the above Lodge, No. 644, takes place at on the last Friday of each month, at Victoria Square.

THOMAS BOWMAN, Sec.  
July 12, 1862.

Canada Thistles.

A friend forwards the following information, perhaps some of our farmers may make use of it: "The 26th, 27th, and 28th of July, are the three days for killing Canada Thistles; the time when the sign is in the heart." He also informs us that several parties in Markham are charging \$10 for the secret.

The number of travellers by railway in the United Kingdom last year was 163,343,676.

The 'Twelfth' at Stouffville.

SATURDAY last being the anniversary of the 'Battle of the Boyne,' the Orangemen of Markham District celebrated the day at Stouffville. Early in the day the members of the different lodges were observed wending their way to the rendezvous, clad in their regalia—and with their colours flying.—Dinner was served by Mr. R. Knill in first rate style, which the brethren and visitors did ample justice to. About 2 o'clock the different lodges formed in procession, and marched, headed by bands of music—including the file and drum—through the principal streets in the village. At the head of the procession was the marshal of the day on a splendid white charger. At the head of each lodge a banner was carried, and after the standard bearer came the master carrying the warrant, with the chaplain, and the members of the lodge marching two and two. They marched to a field prepared for the occasion, where a platform had been erected, and from which the speakers were to address the assembly. The Deputy District Master, Mr. H. R. Wales, came forward on the platform and introduced the speakers, and said he was happy to congratulate the Orangemen of Markham District on the large muster they had made, and the orderly manner in which the proceedings of the day had been conducted, no hope that no act would be committed to mar the celebration or throw discredit on the order. He then called upon Brother J. A. Oves to address the assembly, who said—

Worshipful Sir, Ladies, Gentlemen and Brother Orangemen, I rejoice in this opportunity of standing before you on this the Glorious Anniversary day of our illustrious Order—a day commemorative of that glorious victory at the Boyne, which secured the rights of a freeman—established that noble constitution of which every British prouly boasts, because it is the basis of every constitutional government in the world. I rejoice, brethren, on this day I have an opportunity of meeting a larger number of my brethren than at any other time; and although a great many things have been said about Orangemen, yet a good story cannot be too often told; and using the words of the inspired apostle Peter, "will endeavor to stir you up into love by way of remembrance, though you know these things, and are established in them." But, brethren, I have also an opportunity of addressing a considerable number who are yet without the pale of our Association; and I will endeavor to answer a few of the objections which are most generally raised against our society. But, brethren, in order to answer those objections, I will, in the first place, notice the cause of Orangemen; second, its object; and third, the duties and obligations imposed upon us by being Orangemen.

In the first place, what was the cause or origin of Orangemen? I answer, persecution for conscience sake, and persecution which spared neither life nor property, which regarded neither sex nor age. As to the time of its origin, some say that it originated in England after the arrival of William III.; others say that it originated in Ireland after the battle of the Diamond; but I think that it first originated when man, by eating that forbidden fruit whose mortal taste brought death into our world, and all our woe" was expelled from the garden of Eden, and when there were but two male descendants of that single pair, the one brother persecuted and slew the other. This sad mark of human depravity has deluged our world with blood ever since the period above named down to the present day. It is that on the woman, manifesting itself in every age and nation, assuming various names, but having the same spirit. But some say we do not need Orangemen in Canada. It might be all very well in former times, but we live in peaceful times, and therefore we think it should not be continued. If the opponents of Protestantism had no part or lot in the country, we would not be under any necessity to keep up the Orange Order; but instead of that being the case, the opponents of our principles are filling every corner of Upper Canada as well as Lower Canada, with their institutions; and there cannot one session of the provincial parliament pass over without its time being squandered, and the money of the province expended in granting to that insatiable hierarchy some new corporation or endowment. But, brethren, if Orangemen should only petition for a just right, it is booted down with mangled bones and scars. Further, brethren, popery, as a system, is as deadly an enemy to civil and religious liberty as it ever has been. It has shown no remorse or compensation for the horrid murders and tortures which it inflicted upon its defenceless victims. Now, brethren, these things being true beyond dispute, we require every man to be at his post of duty, because our enemies are subtle and vigilant. In the second place I will make a few observations on the end or object of Orangemen; and as Orangemen was caused by persecution, its end or object is to secure to every man civil and religious liberty. But some say we do not need Orangemen to secure our liberty. The government is able to do that, and we can turn the members of it, if they fail in doing so. I answer, the powerful government of Great Britain was unable to protect the Protestants of Ireland from the broad day robber of life and property, or the midnight assassin; but suppose the government to have the ability, be it to want the will; supposing the majority of the men composing the government to be hostile to your sentiments, do you think they would be ready

to help you, or would they not much rather employ the powers of government for your destruction. But, says another, the Orangemen are only few in comparison to those who are not. If it were true they are few, but they are a chosen few; they are the soldiers of Jehovah, Jesus, and under the leadership of the Great Captain of our salvation we go forth sure of success. Gideon had but 300 by whom he was to deliver Israel, and the 13 apprentice boys closed the gates of Derry in the face of the imperial army of James II.—Derry were kept shut until they were opened to receive that city the title of 'Maiden City,' and earning for its gallant defenders an honorable name—their heroic deeds will be handed down as an example of patriotism and devotion unparalleled in history to the latest posterity. Now, brethren, if the dark cloud of tyranny and persecution should again rise on our political horizon, and our civil and religious liberties be denied us, as they have been to our forefathers of yore, the things would fly, like the subtle fluid on us; they are ready, from one end of our island to another, and the sound of our unrepentable watchword, "No Surrender," would reverberate from one hundred thousand throats. We have hitherto maintained our loyalty amidst insults and provocations, because that book which tells us to fear God, tells us also to honor the King. But there is a limit to loyalty, even among Orangemen—the moment our civil magistrate discards the Protestant faith, that moment we are released from our obligation of loyalty—we are otherwise our forefathers in resisting James II., would have resisted Divine authority. We neither court the favor nor fear the frown of any government. We know that our association is constitutional, and therefore we fear not. Ever ready to defend our country in the hour of danger, we feel ashamed at the conduct of some, who will obtain power, deflected a ministry on a bill providing for the defence of our country; but if the government cannot buy arms for us, we can buy them for ourselves; and I hope we will be acquainted with their use before the hour of need arrives. D'Arcy McGeen will be worse off because few of his "more power to the Pope" will be able to give time or money to such a purpose; neither may some of them be very willing; but if they could be armed, and paid by the government, it might be advantageous if His Holiness should require their services in his part of her Majesty's dominions. In the training of our youth we wish to see religious knowledge imparted, without which all secular knowledge is an empty bubble. Our present system of education is very excellent providing the bible was more used in our schools.

The Rev. George Witt then addressed the assembly, and said that the previous speaker had so fully gone into the origin and objects of Orangemen, there remained very little for him to say. He would not utter a long speech upon them, as he could fully sympathize with them after their long march through the heat and dust of the day. For his own part, as he drove along through the dust, he could not help thinking what a very disagreeable thing it must be to be a Clear Girt. He felt the girth of the said in his eyes, and teeth, and face, and hair; in fact he was gut all over, but not in his heart or his principles. His criticism was only superficial, just enough to experience what a nuisance it was, but he was thankful he could easily get rid of it more easily than the real Clear Girt, who to procure relief had to look to Washington, while he had only to have recourse to a wash hand-kerchief. There was a large gathering of their Protestant friends before him, and he hoped they would not be disappointed with the result of the day's proceedings. He was aware that lately they had had a very imposing demonstration in Stouffville—one that was not in their power to imitate. For instance, they could not have any procession of *late Indians*, they did not know where to find them, or lift, and I think the facts that are now transpiring in the South, where the Northern army have possession, New Orleans, Norfolk, &c., fully sustains my assertion.

The rumour effect of paper money, is becoming every day more apparent. Gold and silver is going rapidly out of circulation, and being bought up by brokers, the former at 17 per cent and the latter at 10 per cent premium; and "speculators" are being used instead for change. When the London Times and Russell, "our correspondent," told the citizens of the United States, that they were embarking in a speculation that would in due time bring on a great financial crisis, they were twitted as being "alarmists," "false prophets," &c., and they were told that they knew nothing of the resources of the loyal north, but now their ideas are being realized. Every one is debating the best means of procuring a substitute for silver that is so fast disappearing.

Where must this end if the north persist in carrying on this war? The press here admit that McClellan's retreat has prolonged the war another year, and that it will cost another five hundred million dollars.

What if the North should happen to take Richmond? that will not end the war, and what will become of the boasted "Declaration of Independence." That is read at every street corner on the "fourth," that the government exists by the consent of the governed? If the north persist in carrying on this struggle, and have to keep the South down by force of arms, this government must eventually become a military despotism and not a republic.

The President has been visiting McClellan's army, and we may look for some startling facts as to how this campaign has been conducted, shortly.—there is some cause for getting rid of the Secretary of War some blame, McClellan, and some of the President. There is one thing sure, there is great mismanagement in some departments, and they are striving to make a scape goat of some one.

The declaration of Lord Palmerston, in

posed a practical illustration—to take up a collection—in the case of a poor man, who had met with an accident and wished to return to Ireland. Want of space forbids us giving an extended report of Mr. Dalton's speech.

The proceedings were wound up by giving three cheers for the Queen. A vote of thanks was also proposed and carried to Mr. Shaw for the use of the field, and other services rendered on the occasion.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, July 16, 1862.

The long looked for battle of Richmond, has at length been fought, and, like all the preceding actions which have taken place during the last twelve months, victory is claimed by the North.

For several days after this action was commenced, the New York papers were filled with all kinds of rumors. One day, reporting a decided victory for the Union forces, and the next, that a terrible disaster had befallen the "Young Napoleon," and his command. The government having the whole control of the telegraphs, nothing was allowed to pass over the wires, until they thought proper; and, then, only of such a nature, as to lead the masses to believe that nothing disastrous had happened on the Peninsula. New York looked gloomy. Not a flag was to be seen flying throughout the whole city, as on the occasion of the capture of Fort Duneidson, New Orleans, &c. Rumor followed rumor, and yet nothing of an official character could be obtained. This state of things lasted a week.

But, as Shakespeare says, "murder will out," and by degrees the facts, little by little, leaked out. There is no doubt but that McClellan has met with a defeat, although the press are making it out one of the greatest "strategic movements" ever conceived, and by far surpassing anything ever attempted by Napoleon or Wellington. Really this is a great country.

If this was a premeditated movement of McClellan, to form a new base of operations on the James river instead of the Chickahominy where he had been entrenching his army for some months, and not a ruse, as the New York press would have us believe, then it cannot be denied out that General McClellan is unable to cope with Beauregard in planning a retreat,—that General Grant having evacuated Manassas and Yorktown nearly a fortnight before it was known to the Northern army; and Grant and his army, as we know before General Halleck discovered it, and, consequently, there was no loss of life, and of camp property very little; but in this retreat the loss is said to be on the Northern side ten thousand, and on the Southern side twice the number; but until General McClellan's official report is published, the newspaper reports and rumors are mere idle speculation. The sick and wounded are arriving every day by ship loads, and New York hospitals are full. It is rather strange that the Northern press still persists in circulating reports that the Southern army is demoralized and almost in a state of starvation,—when at the same time they have forced the Northern army, that has cost millions of dollars to put in the field, to seek protection under the guns of their fleet of gun boats—an army that everything that science could suggest and a lavish expenditure could procure to render defeat impossible,—and at this day the "Grand Army of the Potomac" is twenty miles from Richmond.

In an probability, it will be months before McClellan is in a position to advance on Richmond. The army, through deaths, wounded and sickness, being so reduced, the government have been compelled to make a call for another three hundred thousand men, and it is generally supposed a draft will have to be resorted to,—the "patriotism" having failed to keep time with the demands of the government.

In a former letter I mentioned that a people who could raise an army of three or four hundred thousand men, could have a very small amount of union sentiment left, and I think the facts that are now transpiring in the South, where the Northern army have possession, New Orleans, Norfolk, &c., fully sustains my assertion.

The ruinous effect of paper money, is becoming every day more apparent. Gold and silver is going rapidly out of circulation, and being bought up by brokers, the former at 17 per cent and the latter at 10 per cent premium; and "speculators" are being used instead for change. When the London Times and Russell, "our correspondent," told the citizens of the United States, that they were embarking in a speculation that would in due time bring on a great financial crisis, they were twitted as being "alarmists," "false prophets," &c., and they were told that they knew nothing of the resources of the loyal north, but now their ideas are being realized. Every one is debating the best means of procuring a substitute for silver that is so fast disappearing.

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The declaration of Lord Palmerston, in

the House of Commons, that "any interference whatever at present would only tend to aggravate the position of affairs," ought to convince the most fanatical Northern man that it would be better to try to extricate the country from the present miserable condition, than to be shivering, out there as to a future entirely of their own imagining.

IMPOSING UPON EMIGRANTS.

There are, no doubt, in this, as in every large city, many heartless individuals who live by imposing upon, or if not actually robbing, the poor traveller, and especially the poor and unprotected emigrant. These cornerants rely upon the inability of their victims to remain to prosecute them, and fatten upon the spoils they so mercilessly wring from them. A case of extreme hardship came under the notice of the police yesterday. A woman named Catherine Johnston and five young children arrived by railway from Montreal late on Saturday night, and were met at the station by a man named Francis Maton, tavern-keeper, York street, who induced her to go to his house by promising good accommodation for herself and family at reasonable prices. She remained with him till about five o'clock on Monday morning, when it was necessary that she should proceed west to her destination. On asking Maton the amount of her indebtedness he managed to ascertain from her that all the money she possessed was twenty-eight British shillings, amounting to \$67 1/2. This sum he demanded in payment for her lodging, although the accommodation was of the most miserable description. She and her family were compelled to sleep together on the bare floor, with nothing but a thin coverlet thrown over them, and the food with which they were supplied was of the coarsest kind. The poor woman was obliged to give him the last penny, and was then sent forth to get a crust where she might for her helpless children. Just before leaving the port in Scotland her husband and eldest son, a fine lad of eighteen, were accidentally drowned; and hence she and her family are now almost homeless in a strange country. On the railroad employees at the Union Station learning her story on Monday evening, they collected a sum of money sufficient to provide for the family for the night, and yesterday Mrs. Johnston appeared before the Police Magistrate and preferred a charge of extortion against Maton, founding it on the statement given above. If true, and there is no reason to doubt it, some means should be adopted for punishing the perpetrator of so heartless an act. Maton has been summoned to appear before the Magistrate to day.—*Leader*.

Want of room causes us to delay the report of a Cricket Match, in King; two communications are also left over,—one on the Cricket Match which lately came off at Cook's Gate, and the other giving a report of a Magistrates' Court case, at Cashel. They will appear in our next.

The Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows is said to number nearly 320,000.

The length of England, from Berwick to the Land's End, is 266 miles.

Many of the red-coated shoblacks in London streets are making a guinea a week and have from £15 to £20 in the bank.

The Prince of Wales has been named proprietor of the Austrian Hussars which formerly bore the name of Count Schlick. A deputation of this regiment will proceed to London to present the diploma of nomination to his Royal Highness.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.

Flour.—Superior sold at \$4 15, @ \$4 30; Family \$4 45 @ \$4 50; Extra \$4 70 @ \$4 75; Double Extra, \$5 00 @ \$5 50.

Pall Wheat—300 bushels was the extent of the supply which sold at the following prices. The prices paid for the best samples were \$3 85 @ \$3 90 per bush.

Spring Wheat—1,200 bushels in market, which sold at from \$2 85 @ \$3 20 per bush.

Barley.—sold at from 60 @ 63c.

Pears.—2700 bushels went off at 50 @ 55c per bush. (See also at 48 @ 50c per bush.)

Hay—sold from \$1 00 @ \$3 24 per ton, Straw \$1 10 @ \$1 50 per ton.

Apples \$2 @ \$4 per barrel.

Eggs.—Fresh from wagons 16 @ 15c per doz. Potatoes—Wagon price from 20 @ 30c.

Butter.—Fresh is in fair supply at from 10c @ 12 1/2 per lb.

Beef—\$4 @ \$5 50 per 100 lb. Calves \$3 @ \$5 each. Lambs \$1 @ \$2. Sheep \$3 @ \$4 00 each.

Tallow \$6 per 100 lb.

Timothy Seed—\$1 50 @ \$2 per bushel, Clover Seed—\$4 25 per bushel.

New Advertisements.

**Mason's Arms Hotel!**  
WEST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

ROBERT COX begs to inform his friends, that he has taken the above Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. W. STUBBS, where he hopes, by strict attention to the comforts and convenience of his guests, to merit an equal share of the patronage given to his predecessor.

Toronto, July 17, 1862. 130

Maple Hotel!

The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an HOTEL, in the Village of Maple, 4th Con. Vaughan, where he hopes, by attention to the comforts of the travelling community, to merit a share of their patronage and support. Good Stabling, &c.

JAMES WATSON,  
Maple, July 17, 1862. 130

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N.B. Patents for Inventions Secured.

Toronto, July 1, 1862. 186-6