Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'PERSIA' AND 'GREAT EASTERN.'

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 27, 10 a.m.

The steamship 'Persia' is now passing this point, her advices are two days later than those already received.

The news relating to Garibaldi is very vague and contradictory. No collision is yet reported.

The fete day of Napoleon passed by without anything of political significance being uttered in his Imperial speech.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market had a downward tendency. Consols 93⅞ to to 93¼ for money. Flour has a downward tendency, with a slight decline, chiefly on inferior qualities. Wheat quiet, with a decline of 1d. to 2d per cental. Corn firm; 29s. 6d. to 29s. 9d. Beef dull. Pork heavy. Bacon active and advanced 1s. to 1s. 6d. Lard very firm. Tallow downward, at 47s. 6d. Sugar dull and declined 6d. Coffee and rice steady. Ashes active.

It is denied that the 'Tuscarora' left Kingstown under Government orders. It is rumored that she received a telegram from Liverpool, that the steamer '290' was in the channel, hence her departure. She was expected back at Kingstown.

The *Morning Post* regards drafting as an issue in which failure would be ruin, certain and definite.

The *Daily News* attacks Earl Russel's response to Mr. Seward as inconsistent with dignity and self respect. It argues that after Roebuck's insult to the Northerners, before the Prime Minister, at Sheffield, the less said about hostile demonstrations the better.

The Army and Navy *Gazette* regards the military prospects of the South as less hopeful, and thinks they should be making offensive demonstrations before the new Northern levies are raised.

The New York correspondence of the *Times* charges the North with loss of enthusiasm, and says that if signal humiliation befall McClellan and Pope, the independence of the South must be secured.

WARSAW, Aug. 16.—Yesterday evening, as the Marquis Wielopolski was driving out in an open carriage, a lithographic printer named Jean B. Joutza made a desperate attempt to stab him with a pionard. The weapon, however, struck the lining of the carriage. It was said the blade was poisoned.

Zurozinski, a man who attempted to assassinate the Grand Duke Constantine, has been condemned to be shot. The sentence has been submitted to the Emperor for approval.

NAPLES, August 16.—A demonstration took place here yesterday, at which cries were raised of 'long live Garibaldi.'—Many balconies were hung with flags. The Royal troops, on being called out, were received with cries of 'The army forever.' In the evening all was quiet.

NAPOLEON'S FETE.

The Emperor made no speech. He reviewed the National Guards on the 14th, the first time since the *coup d' etat*.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of seven and a quarter million francs.

The *Patrie* thinks, after the French occupy the city of Mexico Spain may propose to again place the Mexican question on the basis of the London Convention.

Statements relative to the Garibaldi movement continue vague and contradictory. He had quitted Castro Giovanni, and arrived at Plaza, with volunteers, it is asserted, not numbering more than 3,000.

Royal troops continued to advance.

Some politicians believe that, notwithstanding appearances, there is at the bottom a complete accord between Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel.

Ricasoli is said to favour Garibaldi's advance to Rome.

Austria was taking strong precautions in Venetia.

The Prussian Government was in difficulty with its military budget. The Military Commission of the Chambers rejected the vote for the expenses of the re-organization of the army.

VERY LATEST.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady, provisions inactive.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—Consols closed at 93 at 93½ for money. American stocks unchanged and steady.

The steamship *New York*, from New York, arrived on the 14th. The *Asia* from New York on the 16th.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London to Queenstown—Liverpool, Saturday, 16th Aug.—The *Great Eastern* sailed for New York this p.m., with a large number of passengers and a good cargo.

The London *Times* has an editorial combating and denying all Mr. Seward's promises in his last despatch to Mr. Adams, and dissenting from his conclusions. It reiterates its arguments against any interference, and proclaims that England is no obstacle in the way of peace. The true obstacle, it says, is to be found in those who stimulate the passions they ought to allay, and urge on with all their might the catastrophe which they clearly foresee and are yet able to prevent.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Emperor's fete was for the first time marred by unfavorable weather, heavy rains falling most of the time.

A French steam frigate from the squadron on the Atlantic coast, has arrived at Toulon. She reports that the officers of the squadron employed in watching Garibaldi's movements, are actively at work night and day, and that the docks of the vessels are cleared and held in readiness for action.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 15.—The steamer with the Calcutta mails to July 23, passed Jubal Island yesterday.

SHANGHAI, July 3.—The rebels remain quiet.

The American ship *Union Star* was blown up. Several lives were lost.

The American Minister has arrived at Japan.

PORT MORRIS, Aug. 27.—The *Great Eastern* has arrived at her anchorage at Flushing Bay, and her passengers are being sent to the city from Port Morris by the Harlem Railroad.

FURTHER BY THE "HIBERNIAN."

IMPORTANT DESPATCH OF EARL RUSSELL.

Father Point, Aug. 20.

By the steamship *Hibernian*, which passed this point this morning, we have received the following highly interesting letter, written by Earl Russell, in reply to a despatch from Mr. Seward:—

Earl Russell to Mr. Seward.

Foreign Office, London, July 28.

SIR,—I have left hitherto unanswered and unnoticed the despatch of Mr. Seward, which Mr. Adams delivered more than a month ago. I have done so, partly because the military events referred to in it were in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, far from being decisive, and partly because there was no proposal in it upon which Her Majesty's Government was called upon to come to any conclusion. Events subsequent to the date of Mr. Seward's letter have shown that Her Majesty's Government, in its opinion on the first of these points, was not mistaken. Victories have been gained, reverses followed, positions have been reached in the near neighbourhood of the capital of the Confederates, and these positions have been again abandoned. These events have been accompanied by great loss of life in battle and the hospitals, while such measures as the confiscation bill have passed both Houses of Congress, and with the proclamations of Gen. Butler, at New Orleans, bear evidence of the increasing bitterness of the strife. The approach of a servile war, so much insisted upon by Mr. Seward in his despatch, only forewarns us that another element of destruction may be added to loss of property and waste of industry, which already afflict the country, so lately prosperous and tranquil. Nor, on the other point to which I have adverted, have I anything new to say. From the moment that intelligence first reached this country that nine States, and several millions of inhabitants, of the great American Union, had seceded, and had made war on the Government of President Lincoln, down to the present time, Her Majesty's Government has pursued a friendly, open, and consistent course, they have been neutral between the two parties to the civil war. Neither the loss of the raw material of manufacture, so necessary to a great portion of our people, nor insults constantly heaped upon the British name in speeches and newspapers, nor a rigour beyond the usual practice of nations, with which the Queen's subjects, attempting to break loose from the block ading of the Southern ports, have been treated, have induced Her Majesty's Government to swerve one inch from impartial neutrility. At this moment they have nothing more at heart than to see that consummation which the President speaks of in his answers to the Governors of 18 States, namely, the bringing of this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. As to the course of opinion in this country, the President is aware that perfect freedom to comment upon all public events is in this country the invariable practice sanctioned by law, and approved by the universal sense of the nation.

I am, &c.,

RUSSELL.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

New York, August 26.

The Rappahannock correspondent of the *Tribune* says that the greatest crisis of this war occurred between Thursday morning and Saturday night. It is passed, and are safe; Washington is safe; our army is safe; the nation is safe;—for Pope's artillery is now guarding the line of the Rappahannock, and Fitzjohn Porter, with a very heavy force, joined Pope od Friday evening, and a host of Regiments have joined and are joining him now by way of Alexandria, and now look for the grand movements of the war within twenty days. Do not forget that Burnside has massed a large army at Fredericksburg, and Pope is nearly or quite as strong as Lee and Jackson, and McClellan is free from the net which held him in its meshes on the Peninsula. Some stir was caused in camp, and a thousand times more in Washington, I find by a sudden raid of 250 Guerrillas upon Catlettsville station under cover of the night.

The devoted band dashed in upon our small collection of men and wagons, and stampeding a lot of sutlers, servants and teamsters, burned seven wagons, ran off with a number of horses, and took about a hundred prisoners. The most serious part of the business is that they took General Pope's personal baggage and moneys, and all his official papers, correspondence, etc. which happened to be in one of the wagons which had been sent to the rear.

In the attack at Catlettsville station, twenty supply trains were destroyed, or their contents injured, by the Confederated. Many wagons were too wet to burn.

Washington, Aug. 26.

Passengers from Virginia to-day report that there was an engagement at Warrenton, Va., yesterday, in which our forces were successful, having driven the enemy out of the town. We were still holding it at the latest advices. The Confederate forces, who have been engaged in the recent fights, are mainly cavalry.

Cincinnati, Aug. 26.

A special despatch to the *Commercial* from the Chaplain of the 71st Ohio regiment, dated Fort Donelson, 25th instant, says that the Confederates under Col. Woodward, the same that took Clarksville, made an attack on the Fort, and were repulsed with the loss of 30 killed and wounded.

St Paul, August 26.

The latest news from New Ulm is to Saturday night. The village is mostly burned up.

An arrival from Crow Wing direct, brings intelligence that 'Hole in the Day,' the great Chippawa chief, had issued a proclamation that he would not be responsible for the conduct of the Indians after Tuesday, and warning the whites to leave the country before that time.

'Hole in the Day' sends a message to Commissioner Dale and Justice Cooper, to come up and make a treaty.

The Chippawa agent, Walker, against whom a complaint has been made by the Chippawas, is reported to have committed suicide in a state of insanity.

The Chippewa difficulty, following so close upon the Sioux raid, causes great alarm.

The Northern part of the State is making earnest application for military aid.

Despatches from Colonel Sibley on the 25th says that he had arrived at St. Peters on the 22nd, and had been actively engaged in affording all the aid possible to the beleagured village.

Major Fowler, with 500 mounted men, made a reconnoissance on the Fort Ridgely route on the previous morning, and returned to St. Peters at three o'clock on the morning of the 25th. He brings the bodies of some women killed within 20 miles of St. Peters, and reports the destruction of property beyond calculation.

The Indians attacked New Elm on Saturday. The fight continued till late in the evening. Nothing had been heard from there since.

Governor Sibley asks for a full regiment, to be at once sent up, armed and equipped, and thinks that still more will be needed before the Indians are subdued. He thinks they have 4,000 or 5,000 warriors to meet sooner or later.

Mr. L. A. Evans, Mayor of St. Cloud, writes to the Governor that a committee of reliable citizens, appointed to visit the scene of the recent reported murders, had just returned. They went as far as Paynesville, and found some two hundred persons in the vicinity of that place and Norway Lake murdered.

Paynesville petitions the governor to send a company to protect the lives and property in Stearns and Meeker. Many persons have been driven from their homes, leaving their crops but partially harvested.

Arrivals at this city from New Elm, reports the usual shocking scenes, too horrible to recount.

The St. Paul press of the 24th says, a careful consideration of the evidence accumulated so far, forces the conviction of the influence of white men at the bottom of the Indian massacres. For weeks past white men and missionaries have been among them. The fact that remote tribes, like the Yank Tonnas and Cut Heads, moving in concert with the Sioux, and that a large force attacked a fortified artillery post like Fort Ridgely, is an attack without precedent in Indian history, and that Indians butchering missionaries who have spent their lives among them, and who, in ordinary disturbances would possess great influence over them, all seem to indicate some directing intelligence superior to that of Indians, and we are forced to the conclusion that this outbreak is a part of a deliberately concerted plan, its purpose being to embarass and distract the general government, by alarming it for the safety of the frontier, and requiring the retention here of a large number of troops who might other wise be differently engaged.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 25.—The Greenad *Appeal* of the 21st says the British steamer *Racer* touched at Charleston on the 20th, leaving despatches for foreign consuls. She then sailed southward.

There is a fierce quarrel between Gen. Bragg and the Mobile and Vicksburg papers. A long correspondence between Bragg and the Editors is published.

Rumours from secession sources state that the gunboats had captured a steamer laden with 5,000 stand of arms near Milliken's Bend. The arms were destined for Hindman, at Little Rock.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The great demonstration this P.M. was an emphatic expression of the sentiments of our citizens with regard to the prosecution of the war. All places of business were closed at an early hour. The procession was nearly a mile in length, and was one of the finest things ever witnessed here.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—The Louisville *Journal* learns that 50 of Morgan's men went to Scottsville on Monday, made several arrests, carried off a large quantity of goods from several stores, leaving that P.M., and promising to return that night with the whole force.

There is great excitement at Glasgow.

Morgan is reported still at Hartstown with 2,000 men.

A correspondent at New York, referring to the excitement about drafting, and the eagerness to obtain exemption papers, says the most remarkable feature in the whole case is the large preponderance of Irish, and that amongst the working classes. Pat is getting enlightened on the war question, and is not so ready to spill his blood as in the outset; not even the elegant appeals of Thomas Francis Meagher, at the Cooper Institute, calling upon the ghosts of Brian Boru, and other long departed glories of "the first gem of the sea," can rouse their slumbering patriotism. The truth is, poor Pat has been so much humbugged by American politicians that, to use an elegant and popular phrase, "this game is played out."

One day last week, an adroit speculator, calculating on the fears as well as the curiosity, of those liable to military service, advertised in one of the Philadelphia papers that, in consideration of the sum of one dollar, sent to him by post at a certain given address he would directly communicate an *infallible* method by which each person receiving this valuable information could avoid the draft. As many as four hundred letters each enclosing a dollar, reached the ingenious advertiser within twelve hours. In every instance the conscientiously performed his promise, and, without delay or evasion, communicated how to evade the draft. The secret was communicated in the single word —"Enlist."

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 tp. &c

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

And on 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.

One Hundred Fat Hogs Wanted.—H. W. Cuff
Stoves,—Wm. Hodge
Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes.—Jas. Hall
Fresh Arrivals of Stationery—York Herald
Bookbinding.—York Herald.

Boy Wanted

AS an Apprentice to the Printing business. Apply at this office immediately.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, AUG. 29, 1862

THE NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL.

It appears that the present ministry have determined to initiate the dangerous and corrupt practice, copied no doubt from our republican neighbors, of changing public officials, with every change of government. Colonel Nasa has been removed from the post of Adjutant General, and Mr. Walker Powell appointed in his place. It is quite true that Col. Nash may not have been well adapted to discharge the duties of the office. But it is equally true, as is admitted by nearly all parties, that his successor is not, in any respect, more competent. It was probably considered a sufficient qualification on the part of the latter, that he was a political partisan; while Col. Nash had the misfortune to owe his appointment to the Cartier-McDonald administration. Had a fitting person been appointed to this high and important military position no objection could be urged; but when one incompetent man is substituted for another, merely on party grounds, the transaction is open to the severest censure. It is said, also, that certain post-masters, who were dismissed from office for illegal conduct, are now to be restored. It has been hitherto one of the boasts of our government, that we have avoided the extremes of patronage and favouritism, which prevails on the other side of the lake. When once appointed to a public office, a man is supposed to hold his situation during good behaviour; but let us introduce the American system of removing the entire staff of officials, with every change of administration, and there will be no end to the peculation and plunder in the public departments, to which it must give rise. Knowing that the period of their incumbency is limited, their chief object will be to enrich themselves as much as possible while they have the opportunity.

"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."

THE Markham *Economist* boasted the other day that the new ministry had discharged several government employees on the ground of economy, and by this means would effect a large saving to the country. But our contemporary forgot to mention that they have likewise created new offices for the benefit of their friends, the emoluments of which will probably more than counterbalance the saving that will result from the dismissals. The office of Custom Port Inspector for instance has been made, and Alderman Brunel of Toronto, appointed thereto, at a very handsome salary. What signifies the lopping off of a few petty clerkships in comparison with the enormous permanent drain on the provincial exchequer that will result from such appointments as this. Why attempt to deceive the people by asserting that the public expenditure is being reduced, when such in reality is not the case? Why not tell the whole truth? One story is very good till its counterpart is told. But by all means let us hear *both* sides.

A NEW VERSION OF AN OLD PROVERB.

In giving an account of the recent disasters of the Federal army in Virginia, the correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* wrote from head quarters on the 18th inst., as follows:—

"It is whispered that the whole army of Virginia are in retreat, and presently it begins to be added, that the whole army of Richmond is on the advance, and that the Confederates threaten to turn our left flank; in a word, are marching straight for Fredericksburg, for Washington, for the North, perhaps; but before any one of these places is reached, the hardest, fiercest, most determined and most desperate battles of the war are to be fought? *This army is not running away*, nor is Gen. Pope outgeneraled by Stonewall Jackson.—Threatened on the left by an army that counts its hundreds of thousands of miserable, but determined troops, Virginia retreats indeed; but it retreats to fight again. This seems very like a new version of the good old adage—'He that fights and runs away, shall live to fight another day.'"

Possibly Pope, like McClellan on a former occasion, was merely forming a 'new base.' Such petty attempts to conceal the truth and palliate the disasters of the Northern army, is simply childish. Such a course can only serve to keep the public in the dark for a few days, or weeks at most; and when the real facts are disclosed, the result must be anything but advantageous or creditable to the Union cause. Why not tell the truth honestly and manfully, and then appeal to the patriotism of the North, for fresh supplies of men, to assist in retrieving the losses that have been sustained? What a pity it is there is no Russel at the seat of war, to furnish reliable information.

Editorial Items.

The usual Monthly Fair will be held on Wednesday next.

The distress among the operatives in the cotton districts in England is increasing.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandria, of Denmark, is expected to take place next year; but no positive arrangements have yet been made.

On Saturday evening last, the extensive refinery works of the Hamilton Coal Oil Company were destroyed by fire. Four or five thousand gallons of oil were consumed.

The corporation of the city of Toronto have determined on asking the citizens to decide, by vote, whether or not their new jail shall be completed at the present time. The cost of finishing the building would be $20,000.

A NEW CAUSE OF DEATH.—In the metropolitan returns, last week, Embolism (from the Greek for 'a putting in' or 'plugging') was given as the cause of a death. A long tubular clot of blood, detached from some vein, filled the ventricle of the heart, stopped the circulation, and was fatal in six hours.

SCHOOL TEACHERS EXAMINATION.—On Wednesday and Thursday last, upwards of fifty School Teachers met at Richmond Hill, to renew their County certificates of qualification. Several young men attempted the ordeal for the first time.

Last week some American officers crossed the Niagara river to the Canada side, and arrested a man named Tom King, who had deserted from the United States army. The illegality of the act is not denied, and it is expected that our Government will demand his restoration.

Mr. WM. HOGGE announces this week the arrival of a stock of Stoves. He assures us that he can sell at prices that will defy competition. He has also a large assortment of general Hardware and Tinware at his establishment, which he will dispose of at a very low figure.

Dr. Livingstone, the renowned African traveller, has recently written a letter to the Rev. William Monk, of Cambridge, England, in which he gives an account of an attack made upon him by some of the natives. This is the first instance in which they have shewn a hostile feeling towards him.

We beg to direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. James Hall, of this village. He has received his fall and winter stock of Boots and Shoes—numbering over 1200 pairs. The stock has been selected by Mr. Hall personally; parties may therefore rely on getting a good article, and a large stock to choose from. Give him a call.

The latest arrivals bring the intelligence that the Garibaldi volunteers number 3000. One slight encounter took place between them and the Royal troops. Garibaldi occupied Rocca and Palmeta, and spoke as follows:—"The present state of affairs cannot continue. I go against the government because it will not let me go to Rome. I go against France because she defends the Pope. I will have Rome at any price. Rome or death. If I succeed so much the better. If not, I will destroy the Italy which I made myself."

Owing to disaffection among the troops in New York city, a considerable riot occurred on Saturday, the 24th inst. Their barracks were torn down, and a hotel gutted. A Sergeant-major of one of the regiments was killed; several officers were beaten, and many soldiers badly hurt. The disturbance is said to have been caused by the non-reception of the promised bounty.

TO PRESERVE POTATOES FROM ROT.—A correspondent at Rainham writes a letter to the *Leader* on this subject, in which he recommends, that as soon as the potatoe tops are observed to die, they should be cut close to the ground, and carefully removed from the hills. The fact of the tops withering betrays the presence of a poisonous bug, that bities the stalk, through which the poison is transmitted to the bulb. Hence the importance of removing the top before the root becomes affected. When the potatoes are taken out, they should be placed in some dry position, and covered with hay or straw, till the time arrives for putting them in the cellar. He thinks it would be still better to dig the potatoes immediately on the appearance of dryness in the stalks, believing it better to have them a little watery than to have none at all.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE 'KALOOLAH.'

The Kincardine *Commonwealth*, of the 21st, says:—

'We regret to learn that the splendid steamer 'Kaloolah,' which had become such a favourite along the coast, met with a serious accident at Southampton on Monday last, which it is feared has rendered her totally useless. In assisting to pull off a vessel, the hawser broke while the engine was on full power. The consequence was, that she made a fearful plunge forward, striking a large boulder in her course, which stove a hole into her hull and wheeled her round on to a sand bar where she now lies. Her spirited and deserving owners, on hearing of the accident, immediately put their new steamer, 'Bruce,' on the route. We understand that the 'Kaloolah' was sufficiently insured to cover the loss, which we trust is not so serious as represented.'

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of a number of gentlemen members of the Fifth District Rifle Association, was held in the Grand Jury Room of the Court House yesterday afternoon. There were present Col. Thomson, Lieutenant Col. Jarvis, Lieutenant Col. R. Denison, Colonel Burstall, Captain Croft, Captain Heward, Ensign Scott, Lieut. McGillavery, T. A. McLean, Esq., and others. The meeting was called for the purpose of furthering arrangements for their annual meeting match. On motion, Col. Thomson was requested to take the chair, and T. A. McLean, Esq., to act as Secretary. On motion, it was resolved that the Association should continue to be known as the 5th Military District Rifle Association, without reference to the Provincial Association, of which it was formerly a branch. It was then moved by Lieut. Colonel Jarvis, seconded by Lieut. Colonel Denison, and resolved, That it is desirable to have a Rifle match during the month of September next, at such time as may be agreed upon by this meeting, the match to be held in the Garrison Common, in the city of Toronto. It was moved by Capt. Croft, seconded by Capt. J. O. Heward, and resolved, That the proposed rifle match do commence on Saturday, 27th day of September next. It was moved by Lieutenant Col. Denison, seconded by Capt. J. O. Heward, and resolved, That Colonel Thomson, Lieutenant Colonel Jarvis, Lieut. Colonel Denison, Major Dennis, Capt. Croft, Captain J. O. Heward, Lieut. T. A. McLean and Ensign Hugh Scott, be a committee of management for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this meeting. On motion, the committee adjourned until Wednesday, 27th inst., the meeting to take place at the Grand Jury Room of the Court House, at three o'clock, p.m.—*Globe*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HAMILTON.—On Saturday evening, a dense cloud of smoke in the east indicated a large fire in that direction. The fire bell tolled out its warning notes, and the firemen gathered in numbers and made their way, as best they could, to the scene of the conflagration. On reaching the spot, it was found that the extensive refinery works of the Hamilton Coal Oil Company, were in flames and that the fire had obtained the mastery.—The efforts of the firemen were of course ineffectual, considering that the building was entirely of wood, and that four or five thousand gallons of coal oil were stored in it. How the fire originated, or the estimated loss, we were unable to learn, but it is a great misfortune for a Company which has given employment to a large number of workmen. We hope they will soon be able to resume operations.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

SUFFOCATED IN FLOUR.—A death from suffocation recently occurred in the London City Flour Mills similar to that which occurred a few days since at Rochester. A man was carried through a shoot from a flour bin with an immense mass of flour, and the first that was known of the accident his lifeless body was dug out of the pile on the lower floor.

ACCIDENT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.—This steamship struck a rock off the Brandy Pots on her way up to Quebec on Saturday. The weather was foggy and the tide low when the vessel struck; and after grinding for about two hours on the rocks, the rising tide took her off, but the pumps had to be kept going vigorously till she reached Quebec. It is said that this accident will not hinder her from sailing on her appointed day.—*Leader*.

DEERFOOT made his appearance at Cheltenham last week, and a sporting tradesman of that place having said something to offend his feelings, the Indian seized him by the whiskers, lifted him from the ground, and shook him like a dog, finishing up with a hearty kick. It is understood legal proceedings will be taken against Deerfoot.

MR. LAING'S INDIAN FINANCE.—Mr. Laing has published a minute on Indian Finance, with reference to the alleged mistakes in the budget of India. It is spoken of as a most conclusive reply to Sir Chas. Wood's charges against him. Mr. Laing says he found India with a deficit of £6,000,000, he leaves it with a surplus. The annual expenditure was quite or nearly £50,000,000; it has been reduced to £33,454,000. He leaves India with a balance of £17,783,978.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.—The confidential and amiable understanding which exists between her Majesty and the Prince of Wales is a source of much consolation to the Queen. The dutiful attention of the Prince (whom her Majesty constantly consults on all important matters connected with the State) is most marked, and it will be a gratification to the Queen's loyal subjects to hear that her Majesty has this comfort in her bereavement.—*Court Journal*.

'What are you driving at, now?' asked we of a friend the other day, whom we met on Fulton Street.

'Well, I have just completed a hard four years' job,' said he, shaking us by the hand.

'How is that?'

'Why, I got married last night. I've worked hard for it for four years, Jack.

An eminent and witty prelate was once asked if he did not think such a one followed his conscience.

'Yes,' said his grace, 'I think he follows it like a man does a horse in a gig—he drives it fast.'

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, August 28, 1862.

Flour.—Superfine sold at from $4 15 @ $4 20; Fancy $4 35 @ $4 40; Extra $4 40 @ $4 50; Double Extra, $4 70 @ $4 75.

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 95 @ $1 01 per bshl.

Spring Wheat——bshls in market, which sold at from $0 80 @ $0 86 per bshl.

Barley.—sold at from 54 @ 57c.

Peas,——bshls went off at 50 @ 55c per bshl.

Oats—at 25 @ 26c per bshl.

Hay—is from $12 @ $13 per ton. Straw $15 @ $11 per ton.

Apples 50c per bush and $1 50 per barrel.

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

Potatoes—Vary in price from 30 to 40cts.

Butter.—Fresh is in fair supply at from 15c @ 16 per lb.

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

Tallow, 6c per 100 lb.

Sheep—$1 @ $3 50.

Lambs—$1 75 @ $2.

Calves—$3 @ $5.

Wool—30c @ 36c per lb.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

Akin & Kirkpatrick's Report, Aug 26, 1862.

Flour—per bbl of 196 lbs.	
Fancy.....	$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 bbl of 200 lbs.....	4 00 to 4 25
Rye Flour—per bbl 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 15 to 1 18
Pease—per 66 lbs.....	0 72 to 0 80
Barley—per 50 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

BIRTH.

At Richmond Hill, on Sabbath, the 24th instant, the wife of Mr. James B. Barness tailor, of a daughter.

DIED.

READ—On Monday, the 25th August, at his residence in the township of Markham, Mr. Thomas Read, aged 56 years, formerly of Nottingham, England.

DR. S. DELLENBAUGH,

THE Original German Physician, of Buffalo, will be in the following places in the months of August and September 1862:

Collingwood, Montgomery's Hotel, August 25th and 26th,
Newmarket, North American, 27th & 28th.
Maple, Maple Hotel, 29th.
Toronto, old Revere, now Queen's 30th August and 1st September.
Hamilton, American Hotel, 2nd September.

Where he can be consulted on all forms of lingering diseases.

Consultation free. Charges only for medicines

August 19, 1862. 195-2

Buy at Home!

FLEMING & BUCKLAND'S

GARDEN SEEDS.

THESE SEEDS may be rely upon as being genuine, having been selected with great care by the above firm,—Seedsmen to the Provincial Agricultural Association—and which are sold much cheaper than those imported. For Sale at the

'HERALD' BOOK, STORE,

Richmond Hill, April 1862. 176

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Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Mortgage, from 3 to 5 years. Apply to Mr. A. WEBBER, Patent Office, Bank British North America Buildings, Toronto, C.W.

N.B. Patents for Inventions secured,

Toronto, July 1, 1862. 188-6