

Foreign News.

BY THE "NORWEGIAN" AND "SCOTIA."

THE LATE HURRICANE.

London, Oct. 25th, 1862.

Sunday night last was fearfully tempestuous, not only in London but all over England; and the destructive gales that then began are scarcely at rest yet.

Early in the afternoon the wind set in strongly from the south-west, and by 8 o'clock a furious storm was raging, accompanied all the time by a perfect deluge of rain.

The churches and chapels of the Metropolis were deserted to a greater extent, at the evening service, than has happened probably during the present generation.

Most of those who did venture out had ample reason to regret their boldness, for not a tenth part of them could have reached home with dry skins.

Umbrellas were useless, for they were no sooner opened than smashed, unless instantly closed again; and in many instances that I have heard of, strong men as well as women were thrown in the streets by the force of the wind, and even cars were overturned.

In the suburbs of London, and in the Parks, great trees were rent up by their roots, or snapped in twain, and a vast amount of damage was done to gardens and orchards.

In several cases heads and arms were broken by the falling of chimney pots and portions of buildings. This description of disaster, however, was more prevalent in some of the provincial towns, and even those a long way off the coast, where several large newly-built houses were dashed to pieces, and others were made to rock as if by the shock of an earthquake.

With such a condition of things in the heart of the country, it could not fail to be that the coast would be strewn with wrecks.

land, and are willing to undertake the contract upon the following conditions:— First—That we shall be paid each week our actual disbursements for labor and material.

Second—That when the cable is laid and in working order, we shall receive for our time, services and profit 20 per cent of the actual cost of the line in shares of the company, deliverable to us in twelve equal monthly instalments, at the end of each successive month whereat the cable shall be found in working order.

We are so confident that this enterprise can be successfully carried out, that we will make a cash subscription for a sum of £25,000 sterling, in the ordinary capital of the company, and pay the call on the same when made by the company.

THE "NOVA SCOTIA" OFF CAPE RACE.

The steamer "Nova Scotia," from Liverpool on the 30th, London-ry 31st was boarded this, Tuesday, morning.

Mr. Cobden has addressed his constituents at Rochdale. He regards the distress at Lancashire as a national question, and it public and private aid proved insufficient to relieve it, Parliament would have to make provision for it.

He then referred to the American war, and said it would be a waste of time for foreigners to attempt to influence the combatants. To interfere in the war or to recognize the South, would do more harm than good and fail to bring forward cotton.

As to how the contest was going to end, he confessed his inability to form any opinion; but if compelled to make a guess, he would not make the same guess that Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone did. He did not believe that the war should be brought to a termination, it would end in a separation of the North and South.

He thought those who professed so much for Italian unity ought to appreciate more the same union in America. Intervention by force would do more to strengthen the Federal Government than anything else, and the cost to England in six months would be more than sufficient to feed the distressed cotton operatives for years.

Mr. Cobden concluded by reproaching the Palmerston Government for its extravagance, and advocated retrenchment. The London Times has an editorial in regard to the action of the New York Chamber of Commerce, touching the operations of the Confederate steamer "Alabama," Capt. Semmes.

In another editorial, the Times expatiates on the difficulties attending the conscriptions in the Northern States.

upon the enemy. Had he moved his army to the south side of the Potomac he would have received his supplies almost as readily as by remaining inactive on the other side.

It is ascertained that the assignment of Gen. Burdette to the command of the army of the Potomac is without limitation, hence the reports that any general will take the position so recently held by Gen. McClellan, are not well founded.

There is nothing in the latest foreign intelligence to lead to an apprehension of trouble between the United States and foreign powers in connection with American affairs, unless it be from the persistent course of English merchants and speculators in fitting out privateers to prey upon American commerce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—General Schenck has been designated as the successor of Major Gen. Wool, and will probably be well enough to leave for his post within a day or two.

One of those brilliant affairs which shed lustre upon our volunteer cavalry, occurred on Sunday morning at Fredericksburg.—Capt. E. Dahlgren, of Gen. Sigel's staff, with a company of the 1st Indiana, and a small detachment of the 6th Ohio cavalry, dashed into Fredericksburg early in the morning, where they found 8 companies of Virginia cavalry, and without giving them time to form, Captain Dahlgren fell upon them with a company of his men, when a desperate hand to hand fight ensued, lasting for three hours, when the rebels were routed.

Captain Dahlgren lost only 1 killed and 3 missing. He returned safely on Sunday night, bringing 30 prisoners with their horses and accoutrements, and 2 waggon loads with army cloth.

Heavy firing was heard on Sunday at General Sigel's headquarters, in the direction of the Rappahannock, which led to the belief that Pleasanton and Stuart were at it again. At night there was a rumor that Pleasanton had driven the rebels off.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—I have news from Richmond up to the 6th. Gen. Lee arrived in Richmond about two weeks ago and has been there ever since. He has resumed his position as General Commanding in Chief, and acts as military adviser to the War Department.

General Joe Johnston succeeds Gen. Lee in the active command of the rebel armies north of Richmond, and now has his headquarters at Culpeper. Stonewall Jackson's corps has been increased to 50,000 men.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Table with columns for Mail, Express, and various routes like Toronto, Collingwood, Barrie, Markham, etc.

Richmond Hill Post-office Mail Arrangements.

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

New Advertisements.

Post Office Notice.—M. Teffy, The Canadian Almanac, Masonic.—A. Macbeth, Steam Engine for Sale.—A. Wright, Tenders Wanted.—Dr. Ducommun.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, NOV. 14, 1862.

KILFEDER'S SENTENCE.

If the question were asked, whether the security of life or of property, is of the greater importance, there could scarcely be a difference of opinion in reference to the answer.

All that a man hath will he give for his life, says the sacred writer, and the first and strongest promptings of our nature, verily the truth of the proverb. But in the administration of the law, in the case of the recent unfortunate homicide, in the township of Vaughan, this principle seems to have been completely reversed.

Here is the case of a young man, Kildeder, who picks a quarrel with another, named Hurd, in reference to a matter of trifling importance; the latter, but it remembered, bears the character,—according to the evidence—of being remarkably quiet and inoffensive.

While Hurd is in the act of devesting himself of his coat, that he may the better defend himself, his antagonist rushes upon him, and deals the fatal blow. Not satisfied, however, with taking this cowardly advantage, he brutally kicks his fallen victim, as if resolved to make sure work of him.

It is quite true, that Kildeder afterwards expressed regret for what he had done; and it is quite probable he may have been sincere. But his contrition simply amounts to this: he had committed a heinous crime and feared the consequences of his act.

us suppose he had gone to Hurd's stable by night, and ham-strung that fine horse of his, which was considered the best in the township. Kildeder is detected in the act, brought to justice, and the crime clearly proven against him.

In perusing the list of sentences passed upon the prisoners convicted at the recent sitting of the Assize Court, the most superficial reader must be struck with the glaring inconsistency. We find that the crime of Robbery is punished, in one instance with seven, and in another with six years' imprisonment.

Again three years in the same institution is inflicted, where no robbery had been committed, but merely for "Assault with intent to rob." Now it does appear most extraordinary, that "manslaughter," clearly proven and attended, as in this case, with circumstances of a sufficiently aggravating character, should in the scale of enormity, be placed below robbery.

Shall property be surrounded with all the safeguards that legislators can suggest, while human life is made a mere plaything, of less value in the eye of the law than your watch or your purse? The man who breaks open your house and carries off your money is punished with the greatest severity; but he who takes away your life may, judging from the case before us, expect to be treated with much greater clemency.

A man's property is made secure while that, without which, property is useless is treated as though of little consequence. We are not disposed to moralize unnecessarily on the "besetting sin of the age." We leave these subjects to those to whom they more especially belong.

But every peaceably disposed citizen must condemn the barbarous practice of fighting. Pugilistic encounters, we are aware, are not uncommon in some places; but none but the lowest grades of society take part in them. We understand that Mr. Eccles, in his argument for the defence, cited the case of professional boxers, who sometimes fight for hours without doing one another serious mischief.

But he might as well have stated that because persons are frequently stabbed or shot through, without being killed, the taking of life by these means was to a certain extent justifiable. Duellers may shoot at one another as long as they please, provided nobody be hurt, but if one succeed in killing his man, he is looked upon as a murderer.

It would be deemed no palliation that hundreds of duels had been fought without the infliction of a single death-wound. We think it scarcely possible that either the eloquence or the sophistry of a clever advocate could have influenced the decision of the Court in pronouncing sentence; nor do we think that the Hon. Judge Morrison could be influenced by improper motives.

THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

Our correspondent 'countryman' whose communication, in reference to the Lancashire Relief Fund, appeared in last week's issue, urges the necessity of requesting the Township Councils to take steps for the thorough canvass of their respective localities.

He considers that this course would be better calculated to accomplish the desired object, than that of making collections in the various places of worship. Our suggestion about Sunday collections was made merely in the absence of a more extended movement, but as the Lancashire Relief Committee of Toronto has already applied to the Township Reeves to take the matter in hand the necessity for such collections will be superseded.

The Councils of Vaughan and Markham have taken a step in the right direction, and we trust that others will not be long in following their example. The plan they have adopted, of appealing to the people, through the School Trustees, is a very good one; and it is to be hoped that these functionaries will respond promptly to the call, and make every exertion to collect as much as possible.

If this be done, we are confident that something handsome will be accomplished. If we have prospered in our undertakings; if we can enjoy comfort and plenty; we cannot better acknowledge the bounties of Providence, than by assisting those of our fellow-subjects, who require our aid.

As winter approaches let us reflect on the thousands of poor sufferers, destitute of food and clothing, who call to us for help; let us think of the famishing children crying to their parents for a morsel of bread to satisfy the cravings of hunger; let us imagine the heart-rending feelings of those parents, when obliged to refuse the touching appeals of their offspring, because there is nothing to give them; and few will refuse to contribute according to their means, when called upon by the collectors.

Disastrous Fire.

It is with regret we have to announce the total destruction of Mr. John Amos' Pail Factory, situated on the 2nd Con. Markham, by fire, on Tuesday night last. The origin of the fire we did not learn; everything was lost, including a quantity of new machinery. We hear there is little or no insurance.—Some three years ago Mr. Amos suffered in like manner by having his premises destroyed by fire, and now, when he had partially recovered his first loss, this second disaster makes it peculiarly unfortunate.

Unfortunate Accident.

On Saturday night last, as a party named Henderson, a watchmaker in this village, and Mr. R. Sivers were enjoying themselves in the Ma-onic Hotel, Sivers caught a hold of Henderson in order to take him up to the bar to have some liquor. In the gentle persuasive style of loving brothers—with his arm round Henderson's neck; some way or other Henderson fell and bent his leg under, and the consequence was his ankle was broken. The medical attendant, Dr. Hostetter, informs us that his patient is doing as well as can be expected. For ourselves, we hope it will be a warning both to Henderson and others, of the dangers of trifling with intoxicating liquors.

ERRATUM IN LAST WEEK'S ISSUE.

On page 2, column 5, for Lieut. L. H. Evans, (of the University Rifles), read Private L. H. Evans, (Trinity College Rifles).

From the Globe.

ADDRESS OF THE MAGISTRATES OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

At a meeting of the Magistrates of the United Counties of York and Peel, held this day in the Court House at Toronto, for the purpose of preparing and adopting an address to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on attaining his majority.

It was moved by Mr. Cochrane, seconded by Mr. Preston, and carried, that Colonel E. W. Thompson do take the chair. Moved by Mr. McMullen, seconded by Mr. Robert James, and carried, that Mr. Cochrane do act as Secretary.

A draft of an address being made and approved. It was moved by Col. R. L. Denison, seconded by Mr. Switzer, and carried, that the address be engrossed, signed by the Chairman and the Clerk of the Peace on behalf of the magistracy, and forwarded in due form for presentation.

Moved by Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Robert James, that the meeting do now adjourn. A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned. The magistrates present were:—Col. E. W. Thompson; Col. R. L. Denison; Messrs. De LaHaye, Cochrane, Robert James, Taylor, Lewis, G. P. Dickson, Mussen, Sleigh, Dow, A. C. Laurence, Switzer, McMullen, B. Bull, Evans, Armstrong, Strachan, Preston, Joseph Wright, Fiske, Duncan, Robert Cotton, and the Clerk of the Peace.

To His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, K. G., &c., &c., &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—We, her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the United Counties of York and Peel, in special session assembled, beg most respectfully to tender our sincere and heartfelt congratulations to your Royal Highness on the happy attainment of your majority, fervently hoping that this auspicious event may be the precursor of a long and prosperous career.

When amongst us, you won our personal esteem and respect, and we feel confident that, when under Divine Providence you may hereafter be called to the throne of your illustrious ancestors, the knowledge you then acquired from personal observation of the various resources of the British North American Provinces, will tend to their welfare and prosperity.

Scattered as we are through these United Counties—claiming a thorough knowledge of the feelings and wishes of the inhabitants—speaking in their behalf and for ourselves, we assure your Royal Highness of our devoted loyalty and dutiful attachment to the throne of our Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and of our sincere respect and affectionate regard of your Royal Highness personally. YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A Turf and Carrot match was held this year under the auspices of the York Township Agricultural Society; but, owing to the untowardness of the Spring, the crop was not so heavy nor the quantity of land sown so great as in former years.

STORY OF A COURTSHIP.—The London correspondent of a leading Parisian journal has a ridiculous tale about a young lady who served comestibles behind M. Valliard's counter at the Exhibition A. baronet, one day called for a bottle of champagne—drank it—left his purse behind. It contained a good deal of money and a season ticket. "Meess" returned it to him, but he retained only the ticket, and made her a present of the purse and its contents. The next day the baronet came for another bottle of champagne, and again left his purse; and he continued the same strange procedure for several months. At length came a day when he did not leave his purse; the young lady asked him why, and he thereupon made a proposal of marriage. She is now Lady ——. In this singular manner do English baronets make love.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—At the Elgin Assizes, now being held at St. Thomas, Mr. John Keach, the younger, got mulcted in \$1,500 damages, for breaking his word to Miss Martha Birdsall. At a public dinner to Dr. Hope in the town of Picton, as the Picton Times reports, there was no intoxicating liquor on the tables, all the toasts being drunk in cold water. GARDNER'S IMAGE.—In the church of the Redemption at Venice there is a bust of Paul Veronese, which strikingly resembles Garibaldi's features. The day after Aspromonte, this bust was found crowned with flowers, and since that day the people make pilgrimages to the church.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The following are some extracts from Gen. Halleck's letter:— To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.—In reply to the general interrogatories contained in your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to report on several occasions General McClellan has telegraphed me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these demands were immediately referred to heads of Bureaus, with orders to report. There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay in any Department or Bureau in issuing all the supplies asked for by Gen. McClellan or by the officers of the staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by railroad on account of the crowded condition of the railroad depots or of a want of a sufficient number of cars.

Third.—Soon after the battle of Antietam Gen. McClellan was urged to give me information of his intended movements in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington the reinforcements could be sent from this place. On the 14th of October, finding that he purposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive them south. I said to him "your army must move now while the roads are in good condition." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since that order was given. 4th.—In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army under Gen. McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Messrs. Ginn, Elliott & Co., the submarine telegraph contractors, have written a letter to Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of which the following is an extract:—

In reply to your enquiries, we beg to state that we are perfectly confident that a good and durable submarine cable can be laid direct from Ireland to Newfoundland, and are willing to undertake the contract upon the following conditions:— First—That we shall be paid each week our actual disbursements for labor and material.

Second—That when the cable is laid and in working order, we shall receive for our time, services and profit 20 per cent of the actual cost of the line in shares of the company, deliverable to us in twelve equal monthly instalments, at the end of each successive month whereat the cable shall be found in working order.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

The following is the intelligence received from Greece, previous to the announcement telegraphed to Queenstown before the "Scotia" sailed, that King Otho had abdicated:—

ATHENS, Oct. 14.—A conflict has taken place at Nauplia between the military and the citizens. Several persons were wounded. Disturbances have also occurred at Larna, and agitation prevails at Hydra and Spetzia. It is asserted that a conspiracy has been discovered in Arcadia and Messenia. Rumours are current that a change in the Ministry is about to take place.

ATHENS, Oct. 21.—A portion of Western Greece, comprising Missolonghi, Rion, Antirion, Myrpaceos, Patras, and Argos, has revolted. The Minister Chatzis has left for Calamata to meet their Majesty. Oct. 22.—The revolted towns have organized a Provisional Government at Patras, which maintains order. The King is absent. Athens, Syra, and Eastern Greece are tranquil. The Government has despatched troops to the scene of the insurrection. TRIESTE, Oct. 24.—According to intelligence received here from Athens, disturbances had broken out at Missolonghi in Acaonia, and at Elis in Messenia. The Customs, Treasury, and the prisons had been occupied by the military. The proclamation of a Provisional Government was expected. According to reliable intelligence received here from Greece, the Provisional Government formed by the insurgents at Patras is intended to replace the existing Government of the country. The leaders of the insurrection are stated to be about to summon a National Congress. Athens is still reported quiet.

ATHENS, Oct. 24.—The garrison of Voziza has revolted, and established a provisional Government under the presidency of Bulgarias. The names of the other members of the provisional Government are Zaines, Mungbinas, Mavromichalis, Diamantopoulos, Deligiorgis, Kalfouras, and Komondouras.

Auction Sales.

FRIDAY, NOV. 14.—Credit Sale of Timber, on lot 14, 5th Con. Vaughan, the property of Mr. Henry Dickhout. Sale at 1 o'clock, p.m.—H. Smelson, Auctioneer. TUESDAY, NOV. 18.—Credit Sale of Standing Beech and Maple Timber, on lot No. 25, rear of 2nd Con. Markham, the property of Mr. Abraham Eyer. Sale at 1 o'clock, p.m. J. Gormley, Auctioneer. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Mr. George Wright, on lot No. 33, 1st Con. Vaughan, near Thornhill. Sale at 12 o'clock. J. Gormley, Auctioneer. FRIDAY, NOV. 21.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c., on lot No. 19, 3rd Con. Markham, the property of Mr. James Gamble. Sale at 12 o'clock, noon. James Gormley, Auctioneer.

Lecture.

We are requested to announce that a lecture will be delivered in Dr. Langstaff's Hall on the evening of Thursday, the 20th inst., by Mr. Alex. McKinnon. Subject:—"Reflections on Slavery." Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock. Admission, 10 cents.

Vessel on Fire.

At Gibraltar, the Victoria Cross has been presented to Captain H. G. Browne, of the 100th (Royal Canadian) Regiment, for conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow. VESSEL ON FIRE.—We learn by special telegram on Saturday night, that the ship "Hindoo," with petroleum oil from Montreal, is ashore and on fire near Waterloo.—Montreal Herald.

Correspondence.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE REV. E. H. DEWAR, M.A., OF THORNHILL. (To the Editor of the York Herald.) SIR,—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 6th November, instant, Amos Wright, Esq., M.P.P., in the chair—the "Rev. James Dick moved, seconded by "Mr. G. A. Barnard, that the Board of Trustees of the Richmond Hill County Grammar School take this opportunity and means of recording their regard for the late Rev. E. H. Dewar, M.A., as a Trustee of this School, their respect for him as a gentleman, and their sympathy for his family."—Carried. Yours, &c., M. TEEFY, Sec'y. to the Board of Gr. Sch. Trus. Richmond Hill, Nov. 13, 1862.

Canoe Match.

1st Prize, James King, Toronto, 934 bushels to the acre. 2nd, Wm. Lee, 784 do, do. 3rd, John McCarter, 680 do, do.

Turf Match.

1st Prize, James King, 925 bushels to the acre. 2nd, Henry Smith, Yorkville, 845 do, do.