THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

HEADQUARTERS, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 11, 3 p.m.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, the pontoon train in charge of the 17th and 50th N. Y. Engineers, and under command of Gen. Woodbury, proceeded to the river bank, when an attempt was made to throw three bridges across the river, one at the point where the railroad bridge formerly crossed, and two more opposite the city, but nearer Falmouth.

A dull haze so obscured the movement that, for a time, it was not discovered by the rebel picket. The pontooners had succeeded in partially constructing the bridges, when the rebels suddenly opened a very brisk and deadly fire of musketry from along the banks of the river and the windows of the houses, compelling a cessation of the work. Some of our men were shot midway in the stream, and falling overboard from the boats, floated down the river.

Returning to the cover of the surrounding hills the men were again formed, and about 6 o'clock the attempt to bridge the river was renewed, but the rebels had now been thoroughly aroused to a sense of what was going forward, and with reinforcements of sharpshooters swarmed on the opposite banks and houses. Nothing daunted by the hot fire which they poured in at the reappearance of our troops, the pontooners went gallantly to work, but in vain. A storm of bullets enveloped them. The air was alive with the red messengers of death. Planks and boats were riddled by every volley.

Once more they were compelled to withdraw, and they fell back to the cover of the ridge of hills running parallel with the river. As it was evident that the rebels were determined to use the houses of the city for a defence, contrary to an implied agreement in the correspondence which recently passed by flag of truce, orders were given to our artillerymen to open fire upon the city. Accordingly, Benjamin's, Edward's Muhlenburg's, and other batteries of the 9th corps, together the batteries of the corps to the right and left of the city, commenced an almost simultaneous bombardment. The fog was so dense that it was impossible to see but a short distance beyond the edge of the river. The houses, however, in which the rebel sharpshooters had ensconsced themselves, were plainly visible, and to them the fire was for a time particularly directed. The effect was their partial demolition in a short time. After the first fire, they became untenable by the rebel riflemen, who retreated to the rear of the town, where they took shelter behind the as yet unharmed buildings. By 7 o'clock the bombardment had become general, and from that time until 1 o'clock the roar of artillery was incessant, while the shot and shell fell fast and thick into the doomed city.

From the vicinity of the Lacy House, a brick building overlooking the centre of the city, the batteries of the 9th raked the streets with shell, sharpnel, and grape. Though the fog still continued to obscure in a measure the results of these discharged, yet the walls could be heard crumbling and the timbers crashing. The rebels, with the greatest stubbornness, still kept within the city, and at times parties of them could be seen going from one point to another on the double quick. The carnage cannot be but fearful amongst them.

It was somewhat singular that the rebel batteries did not return the fire of our guns. Up to the present time they have not opened in response.

About ten o'clock the engineers were formed for a third attempt to construct the bridge. The 8th Connecticut, under Mat. Ward, was lying at this time near the river bank in support of one of our batteries. After the previous ineffectual attempt on the part of the engineers to cross, a party of 80 men of the regiment under Capt. Marsh, volunteered to assist in this new endeavour to finish the bridge, and once more the column with this reinforcement started down the river under the direction of Captain Woodbury.

They seized the planks, and carried out some dozen to the end of the string of boats, placed a part of them, and were compelled to retire under a very galling fire from the rebel sharpshooters, who were ensconced securely in rifle pits, below the range of the artillery, and within 15 or 20 feet of the river edge.

Two of the 8th were wounded in this attempt, and the engineers suffered severely.

The movement being thus interrupted, the whole party were ordered back to their original position.

At 11 o'clock it was discovered that one of the houses was on fire. The flames, which commenced in a westerly part of the city, soon spread, and Fredericksburg is now enveloped in fire and smoke.

An enfilading fire has been opened upon the rebel-rifle pits on the river. It has been successful so far in driving the sharpshooters from the vicinity of the railroad depot.

The engineers are now constructing the bridges across the river. In this work they have been earnestly and gallantly supported by the 25th New York, Col. Fairchild. The rebels still maintain their ground opposite the upper bridges.

The cavalry are now passing Gen. Sumner's headquarters *en route* to make a charge across the river at one of the fords.

Reports from the left state that Franklin's wing has crossed the river below us where their passage was covered by the gunboats.

AQUIA CREEK, Midnight, Dec. 11.—Intelligence from the front to-night states that our forces have crossed the river, and are now in possession of Fredericksburg.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, VA., Dec. 16, 1-45 p.m.—During last night the army of the Potomac evacuated their position on the opposite side of the river. The movement was a perilous one, but was conducted with safety. The artillery was the first to cross the river, and last of the infantry brought up the rear shortly after daylight.

The enemy never discovered the movement until it was to late to do us any damage.

As soon as the last man had got safely across the river the pontoon bridges were removed, thus cutting off all communication between the two shores.

Our wounded are all safe and on this side of the river.

There was a heavy wind all last night, accompanied with considerable rain, which assisted us in our (skedaddling) movements and prevented the Confederates learning our intentions—or following us in our hasty retreat.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, Dec. 1, '62

MOVING NORTH

	Mail.	Express.
Leave Toronto.....	7 20 a.m.	4 10 p.m.
Thornhill.....	8 10 a.m.	4 56 p.m.
Richmond Hill....	8 24 a.m.	5 10 p.m.
King.....	8 38 a.m.	5 24 p.m.
Aurora.....	9 00 a.m.	5 45 p.m.
Newmarket.....	9 15 a.m.	6 00 p.m.
Holland Landing..	9 30 a.m.	6 15 p.m.
Bradford.....	9 42 a.m.	6 25 p.m.

MOVING SOUTH

Leave Collingwood.....	2 30 p.m.	5 30 a.m.
Bradford.....	5 55 p.m.	8 18 a.m.
Holland Landing..	6 15 p.m.	8 32 a.m.
Newmarket.....	6 30 p.m.	8 45 a.m.
Aurora.....	6 45 p.m.	9 00 a.m.
King.....	7 15 p.m.	9 25 a.m.
Richmond Hill....	7 28 p.m.	9 40 a.m.
Thornhill.....	7 40 p.m.	9 55 a.m.
Arrive at Toronto.....	8 30 p.m.	10 40 "

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 Rdm way 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.

Important Credit Sale—John Brunskill.
Employment—A. T. Parsons.
Christmas Fruit—R. H. Hall.
Bazaar at Maple,
Lost,—J. Stoutenburgh,

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, DEC. 19, 1862

THORNHILL POST OFFICE.

SOME people profess to be greatly astonished at the recent Post-office appointment at Thornhill. They regard it as a most extraordinary circumstance that the Postmaster General, in a matter of this nature, should take upon him to act in direct opposition to the plainly expressed wishes of the people. But we freely confess that we can see no particular cause for surprise.—The whole transaction merely furnishes an additional proof that the members of the present administration have resolved to carry out the dangerous system of bestowing official patronage, which they introduced on assumming the reins of power. It is quite natural that the party in office should favour their friends, when this can be done consistently with efficiency in the various departments. But when neither efficiency nor popularity are taken into consideration, and political partizanship is made the *sine qua non* n candidates for office, the most serious evils must inevitably be the result. If party considerations are to constitute the sole test in such cases, where are the incentives to a faithful and honest discharge of public duties?—If the incapable or unscrupulous, because they happen to favor the party in power, have more chance of preferment than the most competent and honest, who may think differently on politics, can it be expected that public morality will advance, or efficiency be secured? In appointing a Postmaster to a village office, one would naturally expect that the earnest recommendation of the inhabitants would have some weight. We understand that the people of Thornhill were unanimously of opinion that Mr. Brunskill, both from long experience and natural adaptability, would be decidedly the 'right man in the right place.' He had discharged the duties of the office as deputy for ten or twelve years, was thoroughly acquainted with all its details, and had given entire satisfaction. A petition setting forth these facts, and asking for his appointment, was numerously signed in the neighborhood, by men of all shades of politics, and transmitted to Quebec. But instead of granting the prayer of the petition, he not only disregards it altogether, but actually appoints one of these very petitioners to the situation.—This person is said to be altogether unacquainted with the duties he has been appointed to discharge, his only recommendation being the fact that he is a government supporter.

Now this query very naturally presents itself to the public. Did the new incumbent really desire the appointment, and was he pushing his own individual claims at the time that he put his name to the petition in favor of Mr. Brunskill? We hope this was not the case.—It can scarcely be credited that any person of respectablity would be guilty of such an act of duplicity. If it was true, however, the fact is very strong presumptive evidence that he is quite unfit for any position of trust and responsibility. If not, then upon the head of the Postmaster General alone must rest the odium of rejecting a well tried, efficient, and popular public servant, although highly recommended by the community, and appointing another in his place, who, to all appearances, did not desire it, simply because the latter happened to be a political partizan.

THE WAR NEWS.

The battle that took place on Saturday last, on the south side of the Rappahannock, must, we presume, be regarded as the great and decisive engagement, which has been predicted for some months past.—The result, however, has proven somewhat different from what was anticipated. Instead of tending to crush out the rebellion, the effect will be to encourage the people of the South to persevere in their struggle for independence. Gen. Burnside's army succeeded in crossing the Rappahannock on Thursday and Friday. The soldiers appear to have shown a great amount of courage in accomplishing the movement. On Saturday a general engagement took place, in which the Federals were defeated, and forced to retreat. Neither party attempted to renew hostilities on Sunday or Monday; but on Monday night and Tuesday morning the Northern troops accomplished a "masterly retreat" across the river to their old position. Thus the second grand attempt to carry out the favourite scheme of "on to Richmond," has ended in disaster. The extent of the loss sustained on the part of the North is not accurately known; but in one division alone (Franklin's) the loss in killed, wounded and missing is set down at 5,932.

The New York *Herald* of Monday last contains the following paragraph, which, in view of subsequent events, is somewhat amusing.—"With a decisive victory at Fredericksburg, his (Burnside's) way is at once opened to Richmond by forced marches, and we presume that his greatest fear is, that Lee, as usual with the Confederates, when they discover signs of positive danger, may slip off in the night." Burnside may possibly have entertained such a fear, if so, it is probably quite removed by this time. The "slipping off" has been all on the other side, and the "forced marches" have been in the opposite direction. It is quite likely that this will terminate active military operations in the vicinity of the Potomac for the present season.

Auction Sales.

MONDAY, Dec. 22.—Credit Sale of Books, Household Furniture, &c., the property of the late Rev. E. H. Dewar, Rector of Thornhill, at the parsonage there. Sale at 10. a.m., sharp. H. Miller, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, Dec. 29.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c., on lot No. 11, 3rd Con, Vaughan, the property of Mr. Henry Reid.—Sale at 12 o'clock. H. Smelser, Auctioneer.

Goods Lost.

As Mr James Stoutenburgh, merchant, Victoria Square, was returning home from Toronto with a load of goods, he found, when he arrived at Richmond Hill, that a valuable bale was missing. The property consisted of dry goods, amounting in value to nearly $80. See advertisement in another column.

American Silver.

THE Merchants in Toronto have decided to accept the American quarter for 24 cents, owing to the large amount of it in circulation.

THE OFFICER THAT BREAKS THE LOADED CAMEL'S BACK.—One of the examiners of the Statistical Society of London came to a house in Marlebone, in which there was one remarkable room.—It was occupied, not by one family, but by five. A separate family ate, drank, and slept in each of the four corners of this room, a fifth occupied its centre. 'How can you exist?' said the visitor to a poor woman whom he found in the room, 'how can you possibly exist?' 'Oh, indeed, your honor,' she replied, 'we did very well until the gentleman in the middle took a lodger.'

COTTON IN INDIA.—It is stated that Bombay has already been enriched to the extent of nearly £4,000,000 by the advance in the price of cotton, one Parsee alone having cleared £800,000 by his speculations in that article, while other firms have done nearly the same.

Conservative Association of Upper Canada.

At a preliminary meeting held at O'Neil's hotel, Adelaide street, on the 5th inst., John Cameron, Esq., in the chair, after much discussion, in which several gentlemen participated, a series of resolutions were submitted, having for their object the formation of a Conservative Association for Toronto, with branch associations in the several Electoral Divisions throughout the Upper Province. It was on motion of Mr. Ald. Carr, seconded by Thomas Armstrong, Esq.,

Resolved, That said resolutions be referred, to a select committee of seven members to revise and amend the same, and to suggest such further improvements as they may deem advisable; that such committee consist of the Hon J. Hillyard Cameron, Robert A. Harrison, John Cameron, Geo R. Gowan, John Duggan, D. A. Read, and S. H. Strong, Esqrs., and that they be requested to report to an adjourned meeting to be held on Thursday evening next the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, p.m., at O'Neil's hotel.

An adjourned meeting was held at the place and time mentioned in the foregoing resolution, George Percival Ridout, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was largely and influentially attended. The following resolutions were adopted;—

Moved by Col. R. L. Denison, seconded by Robt. A. Harrison, Esq., and

Resolved, That in the present crisis in the public affairs of this Province, it is desirable to form a nucleus in this city, around which all loyal men may rally and unite, such nucleus to be the commencement for founding a more extensive and more general organization, so soon as the loyal inhabitants of the chief towns and country districts of Upper Canada may signify their approval by meetings similar to the present in their object.

Moved by John Blevens, Esq., seconded by J. R. Mouatjoy, Esq, and

Resolved, That the present organization shall consist of an unlimited number of members, to be chosen by election (five negatives to exclude) and that every loyal subject of her Majesty resident in Upper Canada, be eligible to become a member, upon the payment of an annual subscription of not less than twenty-five cents.

Moved by D. B. Read, Esq, seconded by Jas. Farrell, Esq, and

Resolved, That the association be called "The Conservative association of Upper Canada."

Moved by Mr. Ald. Carr, seconded by John Watkins, Esq, and

Resolved, That every Electoral Division in the Upper Province be entitled to form a branch association, and that every such branch association be entitled to send delegates or representatives to sit and vote in the parent association in proportion to every ten contributing members upon its roll.

Moved by Samuel C. Ridout, Esq., seconded by S. G. Wilson, Esq., and

Resolved, That the officers of the Society (to be elected annually by a majority of the members then present) shall be chosen on the second Wednesday in January in every year, to hold office for one year, commencing on the day of such election; and that such officers so to be chosen, shall consist of a President, Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Committee of five members, of which Committee the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members.

Moved by Geo. L. Allen, Esq., seconded by E. E. W. Hurd, Esq, and

Resolved, That the objects of the Society shall be the following:—

1st. Loyalty to the Empire of Britain, and to the unity and integrity of that Empire, both Imperial and Colonial,

2nd. To secure to this Province, so far as may be in the power of this Society, protection against foreign aggression,

3rd. To secure and to perpetuate to all the inhabitants of Canada West, equality of rights, religious and civil.

4th. To indicate a distinct line of policy, to be adopted and publicly avowed, embracing the political tenets of the Conservative party, and that such policy should embrace amongst other acts of statesmanship, a thorough revision of the revenue and financial state of the country, to the end that the annual expenditure may in no instance exceed the annual income, except in case of war or some other unforeseen necessity.

5th. To submit the whole Municipal and School systems to such legislative investigation and revision as may consolidate and simplify their legal provisions, and render their working more economical, uniform, and equitable.

6th. To oppose class legislation and executive proscription on the one hand; and, on the other, to promote executive and legislative action so as to secure to Upper Canada such a re-adjustment of the Parliamentary representation as may be consistent with the stability of our colonial institutions, and as may be demanded by the wealth, the intelligence, and the numbers of the people of Upper Canada.

7th. To render such assistance to the loyal militia of the Province as might cause that patriotic body to be not less a source of honest pride to its members, than one of confidence and security to the homes and the liberties of the whole people of the Province, should either be threatened by foreign foe or domestic traitor.

8th. To submit the whole legal system of the country to a full and complete legislative inquiry, with a view to the greater simplicity of the laws, the reduction of law costs, and to the more economical administration of public justice generally.

9th. To afford greater facilities than at present exist by law, for the polling of voters in the larger and more populous municipalities, and for recording the whole votes of the people in one day, and simultaneously throughout the entire Province.

10th. To inaugurate an improved system of emigration, by whom the public domain now in a forest state, may be speedily reclaimed, and the wealth, strength, and security of the Province enhanced by the settlement and labour of an augmented and augmenting population.

11th. To subject the law of debtor and creditor to immediate legislative action, with a view to secure to the honest debtor immunity from legal punishment for misfortune, and to secure to the *bona fide* creditors redress against the fraudulent and dishonest debtor.

The meeting then terminated with votes of thanks to the Chairman and to the Committee.

THOMAS McLEAN,
Secretary.

The next meeting will be held on the second Wednesday in January next, 1863.

A fire took place in the refinery of the Hamilton Coal Oil Company yesterday morning about two o'clock. The still was destroyed, but the damage was light.

The Hon. Malcolm Cameron passed through London on Tuesday, *en route* from British Columbia to his home in Sarnia.

SHOPLIFTING EXTRAORDINARY.

The police are busily engaged in investigating a case of shoplifting on a wholesale scale, in which a lady moving in the better circles of Toronto society is implicated. We would not have referred to the matter until the arrest of the person in question had been regularly made, had not the case for the past two days been one of public notoriety. It is well known that the ladies are ever on the look out for bargaing, especially in dry goods, and are willing to purchase even when the articles do not come through the regular channels of trade. A silk dress or a fine victorine, worth $20 in the stores, and offered for $10 or $12 by a friend or acquaintance, moving in the same sphere of society, who tells a plausible story, is certain to procure a purchaser. With these preliminary remarks, it may be stated that for the past two or three years a number of the ladies of Toronto have been in the habit of purchasing silks, mousseline de laines, merinoes, winseys, furs, head-dresses, and other goods belonging to the female wardrobe, at greatly reduced prices. The person they have been purchased from stated that she received them from a female friend who had come to Toronto to commence business, but had given up all thought of it owing to the decease of her husband, and the goods were being disposed of at private sale for behalf of the widow. The story was believed. No one appears to have suspected that anything was wrong, although the sales have been going on for the time alluded to above. One lady bought no fewer than seven silk dresses, and there are few houses in the west end where there have not been purchases, more or less. A young woman called at a furrier's store on King Street, three days ago, with a handsome victorine wishing some alterations to be made on it. The proprietor of the establishment thought that he had seen it before, and requested one of the assistants to look at the article. He did so, and at once declared that it had been purloined from the establishment. The young woman was closely questioned, and admitted that she had purchased the victorine from Mrs. ——— for $8; it is worth $30 by retail. The police were notified of the transaction, and Sergt. Maj McDowell and Detective Crowe were detailed to investigate the case. They proceeded to the house of the person who sold the fur; she told them the story about the female from the old country who had lost her husband. They took possession of a quantity of dry goods found in the house, and procured data that led them to visit a large number of the best houses in the city, where silk and other dresses by the dozen, and other articles of female apparel were handed over to them, which had been purchased from the suspected person. The two officers, although long in the police service, were perfectly astonished at the quantity of goods brought to light. As mentioned above, the suspected person is very respectably connected, and she persists that her story is true, and states that the woman will be at her house this evening, when all will be explained satisfactorily. For good and sufficient reasons no arrest has yet been made.

THE CASE OF WHOLESALE SHOPLIFTING.—Mr. John Salt, Furrier, King street, filed an information before the Police authorities, charging Mrs George Shaw with stealing a victorine worth $30 from his premises. This is the lady who is supposed to be guilty of wholesale shoplifting. On Mr. Salt's information, a warrant was issued and Mrs. Shaw was taken in charge yesterday by Detective Crowe. She has, however, been admitted to bail, and it is said the case will come up for investigation before the Police Magistrate on Friday. Merchants and others who suppose they have missed goods, will do well to call at the police office for the purpose of identifying the articles now in the hands of the police. It is said that Mr. John Hillyard Cameron has been retained to defend Mrs. Shaw.—*Globe of Thursday.*

A BALL GIVEN BY THIEVES.—A Philadelphia paper records the following:—This a wicked world! The sentiment is old, but good. Some of the avowed wicked mortals, in the form of thieves, assembled at a ball, on Tuesday night last, at Sanson street Hall. A Thieves' Ball!! Four hundred persons were in attendance. There was no redeeming feature to the ball. The men who whirled the women in the mazy dance would pick your pocket at the street corner. The women would entice you into a gambling house. Flashy jewelry was plenty, smiles were as cheap as brass earrings—white and golden beads glittered in the head dresses of painted participants. Mirth ruled the hour—such mirth as guilt can feel when it drowns reflection in a momentary pleasure. The faces that peered into the glasses, were representatives of those in the 'Rogues' Gallery' at the Central Station. And these men and these women call themselves 'Farmers' Sons and Mercers' Daughters!' Honor, they say, exists among thieves, and the proceeds of the ball were understood to be for the benefit of a professional hero who had committed a robbery in Baltimore. What exemplary generosity! What an admirable gathering for the Quaker city in the year 1862!

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS.—A few days ago a paragraph was published, taken from a Boston paper, reporting the seizure at Troy of a quantity of guns on their way to Montreal. The *Herald's* Quebec correspondent gives the following explanation of the affair:—"It is stated among persons likely to know the fact, that the arms recently stopped in the United States on their way to Montreal were of Belgian manufacture, originally imported on account of the Federal Government; but which had been rejected as inefficient. They had fallen into the hands of persons who, it is said, had consigned them to an agent of the Confederate Government, for shipment to the South via Halifax."

MEXICO—CATHOLIC CLERGY SUPPORTING THE FRENCH.

The last news from Mexico received through private channels indicates a disposition on the part of the clergy to co-operate with the French in their expedition against that country. A Catholic clergyman is said to have in his possession a letter from Vera Cruz, informing him that five Mexican prelates—the Archbishops of Guanaxuato, Merida, San Luis, Guadalajara, and Mexico had written a letter of welcome to Gen. Forey, offering him the support of the whole Mexican clergy against Juarez. This letter also says that the priests, who exercise a controlling influence upon the great mass of the natives, had been instructed to prepare them for the reception of the French, and that they were at work fulfilling their task with zeal and devotion.

This announcement is said to have imparted a great deal of confidence to the Commander-in-Chief of the French army, and has caused him, to some extent, to modify his former plans. Thus, instead of hurrying forward his march upon Mexico, he had decided to postpone his departure to the end of January, so as to give time to his allies to effectuate the adhesion promised in his favour by the letters of these Archbishops.

It is also stated that the project announced by the authorities of Mexico of flooding that city on the approach of the French has excited a great deal of indignation among the real estate owners and merchants, who have entered a protest against such a resolution.

The transportation service being yet incomplete, and the surrounding country destitute, on account of the guerilla warfare which followed the repulse of the French from Puebla, General Forey experiences some difficulty in providing his army with the necessary supplies of food and clothing. It was, however, thought that the provisions hourly expected from New York would put an end to this state of things.

The report of the burning of the national bridge between Orizaba and Jalapa, by which the French garrison of this last city would have been cut off from its line of communication, is not confirmed. The only news which has the character or trustworthiness, is that relating to the inefficiency of transports and to the want of forage. The horses of the French cavalry were at the latest dates living on green corn and sugar-cane, a kind of diet not calculated to prepare them for the arduous march they are expected to perform.

The legal agents of 'old Mr. Fleming,' feeling that the commutation of the sentence of death on Jessie McLachlan indicates a doubt in the mind of the Home Secretary as to her guilt, and warrants the inference that in his judgements Fleming may be guilty, wrote to Sir George Grey, asking him to say that he did not mean such an inference to be drawn from his decision. In reply, Sir George declined to express any opinion on the point. Fleming's agents then wrote, applying for another investigation, to enable Mr. Fleming to adduce evidence to test the truth of any statements which may have been made at the late enquiry tending to criminate him. Sir George replies that the law of Scotland does not permit a witness in a criminal trial—and Mr. Fleming gave evidence on the trial of McLachlan—to be afterwards subjected to a prosecution in respect of the matter of such trial. He states, however, that he was satisfied by the result of the late investigation by a special commissioner, that the whole facts of the case had not been submitted to the jury who had convicted McLachlan; but, after all, 'the result of the inquiry was far from removing all uncertainty, nor could it be justly held to fix a share of the guilt on any other person especially when such person was not represented at the inquiry.'

FEDERAL ENLISTMENTS IN IRELAND.—The Irish papers state that enlistments for the Federal army are taking place in Tipperary and neighboring districts. The recruits are engaged as laborers, and the bounty, which is very high, is paid as wages. But the enlistment is not fairly viewed by the journals which represent the Irish party. One of these, alluding to probable proximate events, says:—"The dust of Irish gallant hearts will be making the grass grow in Virginia, while Ireland's opportunity may come from another quarter, and find Ireland too weak to avail herself of it. We protest against any enlistments in this country for either of the American parties, so long as America is not at war with some foreign power that is also a foe to Ireland; and we warn our countrymen by their love of Ireland, and their love of honor, against giving any countenance or support to the recruiting agents who are now going about this country." Of course every advantage is fair in love or in war, but when the British authorities attempted during the struggle in the Crimea to recruit in the United States, they were "pulled up" pretty shabbly by the Federal government

ANOTHER MURDER AT MONTREAL.—Some 8 or 9 days ago, a man named Brais, was struck, knocked down and kicked by a person of the name of Poitras, at Montreal. On Tuesday afternoon, Brais made a dying declaration in the presence of C. J. Coursoul, Esq. J.S.P., Captain Lamothe, and Dr. Boyer; and died the same evening from inflammation, supposed to have been accelerated by the injuries he received. The police are after Poitras, who has hitherto managed to evade them.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* says the abolitionists of the north predicted, that, in consequence of the rebellion the slaves would everywhere rise, but, on the contrary, they have fallen fifty or a hundred per cent.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ELECTION LAW.—The County Council of Kent has adopted a petition to the Governor General urging the necessity of having two polling places in each township at elections for members of Parliament, with a central polling-place for each electoral division; and suggesting further that where the electors number six hundred, for every additional three hundred a third polling place be provided, and that the hours of voting in the day be nine, commencing at eight and ending at five o'clock, when one day would be sufficient to poll every vote. These amendments, it is claimed, would save unnecesary expense and prevent corruption and bribery.

A telegraphic despatch, dated on the 8th of December, at nine o'clock A. M., from Titusville, states that 400,000 gallons of petroleum oil were lost by the ice cutting through the boats on the river on their way to Pittsburg.

WOMAN'S POLITICS.—Club gossips say old Fould was ruled out of the French Cabinet by the Empress, who has always hated him because he interfered with her unlimited supply of pin money. He even remonstrated against her 'pawning' the crown diamonds to replenish her exchequer.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 18, 1862.

Flour.—Superfine sold at from $4 30 @ $4 35; Fancy $4 35 @ $4 40; Extra $4 40 @ $4 50; Double Extra, $4 45 @ $4 45.

Fall Wheat,—300 bushels was the extent of the supply which sold at the following prices. The prices paid for the best samples were from $0 85 @ $0 92, or bshl.

Spring Wheat——— bshls in market, which sold at from $0 70 @ $0 81 per bshl.

Barley.—sold at from 85 @ 86c.

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

Oats.—at 40c @ 42 per bshl.

Hay—is from $10 @ $20 per ton, Straw $8 @ $12 per ton.

Apples 65c and $1 00 per barrel.

Eggs,—Fresh from wagons 18c @ 20c per doz.

Potatoes—Vary in price from 50 to 60c.

Butter.—Fresh is in fair supply at from 13c @ 15 per lb.

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

HEALTH FOR SOLDIERS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has been used by the sick soldiers in our army; it has saved the lives of hundreds that were rapidly sinking under the regular official treatment. If this remedy was freely dispensed among the troops, under the direction of the Government, not one in a hundred would be obliged to go to the hospital as sick. Its use will prevent sickness, however exposed to fatigue, climate, and the disease breeding exhalations from the swamps, marshes, rice fields, and no man lands of the marshous South.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has been used with marked success, both as a Preventive and as a Curative of the malignant Yellow, Typhoid, Bilious Fevers, Fluxes, Cholerias, &c., of the South. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is peculiarly adapted for the Military Medicine Chests. With this Remedy the soldier can visit all climates, and undergo the most severe fatigues and exposures with safety. In South America, where Malarious Diseases prevail, in a more indignant form than in the United States, it has proved a positive preventive, and an infallible Curative of all Fevers, Fluxes, Bilious Diseases, Acute Chronic, Rheumatic Affections, &c. As an evidence of its importance as an Army Medicine, we refer to the following authority.

CAMP SCOTT, June 26, 1862.

Messrs Radway & Co.:

At your request, I give my opinion of your 'RELIEF.' Although opposed to empirical preparations, I used in the hospital a considerable quantity, and with very satisfactory results, especially in Rheumatic Pains. Since the formula for it has been communicated to me, I am not surprised at its beneficial results. It supplies the place of many elaborate formula of the United States Pharmacopœia, which are not readily compounded in military services.

Yours &c.,
W. H. TINGLEY,
Surgeon and Medical Director Excelsior Brigade

From Gen'l Jose Vilamil, Commander in Chief of the Army of Equador, South America.

Messrs. Radway & Co.:

I have used your READY RELIEF, for the Asthma, which complaint I had been afflicted with for twenty years. The first night I used it I felt relieved, and enjoyed the first sound sleep for many years. I have since introduced it into the army. In the Military Hospital at Quito, it was very successful. I next used it as a preventive, on marches and when encamped in malarious districts, it saved my army from much sickness.

JOSE VILAMIL,
Gen'l Commanding Army of Equador.

Those who have friends in the army should send them a package of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF; it will protect them against sickness, and will save many lives.—Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per bottle.

New Advertisements.

LOST,

BETWEEN Palmer's Hotel, Yonge Street, and Richmond Hill, on Wednesday evening last, the 17th instant,

A BALE OF GOODS!

Done up in a Coarse Linen Wrapper, marked "J S." The bale contains an assortment of Cloths and other Goods usually sold in a country Store. Whoever will return the same to the Subscriber, or to Palmer's Hotel, Yonge St., or to the *Herald* office, Richmond Hill, will be handsomely rewarded.

JAMES STOUTENBURGH.

Victoria Square, Dec. 18, 1862. 211-3

BAZAAR!

A BAZAAR will be held in the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MAPLE, on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

30TH AND 31ST DECEMBER.

The Ladies of St. Andrew's Church, Maple, intend to hold a Bazaar of useful and Fancy Articles on the above mentioned days; in the said village of Maple, for the purpose of paying off the debt of the Church lately erected in that place.

The Bazaar will open on the first day, (Tuesday the 30th) at 11 A.M., and will close at 8 P.M.; on the second day open at 10 A.M. The remaining articles undisposed of will be sold at Auction, between the hours of 5 and 7.

On Wednesday evening the public will be entertained by ADDRESSES from several Rev'd. gentlemen, commencing at 7 P.M.

Refreshments will be provided.

Tickets of admission on each day can be obtained at the door, and of Messrs Noble and Dick, and J. P. Rupert.

MRS. A. McNEIL, *President.*
MISS MARY HOPKIRK, *Secretary.*

Maple, Dec. 18, 1862. 211-2i