

the sup to those who want it; though it is a sin that abounds, yet be you not guilty of it. It may take a trifle from your stores of gold, yet remember that the time is fast approaching for you, for all, when this same gold shall take to itself wings and fly away.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, — FIERCE FIGHTING.

(Abridged from the Toronto Daily.)

We gather from the *Times*' correspondent, that Stonewall Jackson, on Saturday afternoon, attacked Gen. Howard's 11th corps, with 40,000 men. The corps disgracefully abandoned their position behind their breastworks and rushed, panic-struck, towards headquarters. Hooker got immediately into saddle and ordered General Berry to throw his men into the breach, receive the enemy on your bayonets, and don't fire a shot—they can't see you. At the 'Double' they checked the enemy with the point of the bayonet, who retired behind the breastworks just taken from Howard's corps. The Federal batteries opened a tremendous fire which continued far into night. Gen. Pleasanton also checked a flying battery of a dozen pieces, drew up his little brigade of cavalry with drawn sabres to protect the guns, had them double shotted with canister and swept the enemy's position murderously. In this charge of the rebels, they took from the cowardly Dutchmen, as the *Times*' correspondent styles them, 12 pieces of cannon. The Germans fled past Hooker's headquarters in panic, many members of staff, with pistols and sabres, vainly endeavouring to stay their flight—Syke's regulars are picking them up.

What made this retreat most disastrous was the fact that Sickles had, by a branch road, pierced the enemy's centre, penetrated for a mile, cut them in twain, and secured the key to victory, when the turning of Howard's position obliged him to retreat, bringing off 400 rebel prisoners. Artillery combat continued till midnight, and the rebels were all the time under the severest fire.

Jackston, endeavouring to move westward, was pursued by Sickles, who captured the entire 23d Georgia regiment of 400, including officers. On the other hand, Schurz's division on being brought up to resist Jackson, gave way, thousands of the cowardly, throwing away their guns and streaming towards headquarters. Dyer's division followed suit, and Howard, unable to stand the tide, caused the recall of Sickles who had been vigorously at work.

To restore his communication, General Howard ordered an attack at 11 o'clock at night, which succeeded; recaptured a portion of their lost artillery, and drove the enemy nearly a mile back. All Friday night the 'Federal' slept on their arms; and early on Saturday morning renewed this most obstinate fight. A desperate hand to hand conflict ensued, and the carnage perfectly frightful. Officers say the dead and wounded rebels cover the ground in heaps, the rebels literally throwing themselves upon the muzzles of our guns.

The engagement lasted from 5.30 to 8.45 a.m., when, being out of ammunition, our forces fell back in good order to Chancellor House, where the contest was again maintained with great havoc to the enemy and considerable loss to ourselves.

The vicinity of Chancellor House was now the theatre of the fight, and Hooker maintained his headquarters there till 10 o'clock, when it was burned by a rebel shell. In the meantime Hooker has established a new line. Our forces were withdrawn to that front, and at 11.30 musketry ceased firing.

The engagement lasted six hours—the most terrific of the war. Our artillery literally slaughtered the enemy. Many of our batteries lost heavily, but the guns were all saved.

The enemy are now no longer in our rear, but directly in our front, between us and our forces in Fredericksburg. We occupy a fortified and entrenched position. The enemy has gained some, but at a sacrifice of fire out of seven divisions.

On Sunday afternoon the rebels made several attempts to force our lines, several of his batteries and regiments being actually destroyed in the attempts to carry our position near Chancellor House, where a large quantity of our artillery is massed. Our present position is impregnable.

The rebel General Lee has ordered that our lines must be broken at all hazards, but the rebels will only destroy themselves by their attack.

Our troops are perfectly cool and confident. The rebel General Lee is reported killed. Gen. Barry was killed while leading his brave men.

New York, May 5.—A letter from Falmouth, dated Sunday, 10 o'clock evening, states that Gen. Sedgwick attacked the heights of Fredericksburg and gallantly carried them by storm, capturing the 16th and 18th rebel Mississippi regiments, one company of the famous Washington artillery of New Orleans, and part of Alexander's battery, in all eight guns and over one thousand prisoners.

The storming force was Pratt's light division, aided by General Gibbon, who actually planted the stars and stripes over the rebel works before the latter had ceasing upon our charging column. Our loss is moderate.

Sedgwick afterwards engaged the rebels, drove them back, and at six p.m. on Sunday had advanced to the brick church four and a half miles on the plank road towards Chancellorsville. Here he had a severe engagement with Earl's rebel division, reinforced by Lee, but repulsed them, sending another batch of prisoners.

The enemy is now hemmed in between Hooker and Sedgwick, the advantage resting decidedly with us.

The *Herald's* account of the storming of the heights of Fredericksburg is very interesting. After crossing and occupying Fredericksburg, and considerable manoeuvring to obtain pontoons, the assault was made by the 3d and 8th divisions, under Newton, on the rebel centre, Gibbon on

the right and Howe on the left. Newton's attack was made up Mary's Hill, less than a mile from the main street of the city, at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. Newton's right column of attack comprised the 1st Penn. and 43rd New York, supported by the 1st Rhode Island and 82nd Penn. The left column of attack comprised the 9th Mass. and 36th New York, supported by the 44th New York, 6th Maine, and 5th Wisconsin. As soon as they entered the line of fire a terrible fusillade was opened by the rebels.

Col. Spear of the 61st Pennsylvania was hit. His regiment watered, but was rallied by Gen. Schaler, who carried them up to the top of the hill. The left column had about the same experience. Col. Johnson, of the 7th Massachusetts, being wounded, his regiment faltered, but was rallied by Col. Walsh of the 36th New York, and the glorious fellows went in once more and successfully. Col. Burnham, of the 6th Maine, claims that his regimental colors were the first on the hill. In this assault the following officers were killed: Col. Spear, Major Bassett, Major Faxon, and Major Haycock. Col. Johns was wounded. We captured 8 guns and 1,000 prisoners. Our loss was about 1,000 killed and wounded.

The *World's* correspondent says the battle was resumed on Monday, and was a most desperate affair. The rebels made a series of superhuman attacks on all points of our lines, but were repulsed with terrific slaughter. Our forces have destroyed the bridges in the rear of the rebels across the Mataponi, thus completely cutting off all retreat for them to Richmond.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Special despatches from Cairo say that the report that the Federals have occupied Grand Gulf, is premature. The rebels having planted batteries on the hill, repulsed our troops.

The Jackson *Appeal* of the 28th of April, says of Colonel Grierson's Federal raid, that besides tearing up the railroad, he has destroyed two bridges, each 150 feet long, seven culverts, burned 28 freight cars, blown up two locomotives, and burned the railroad depot and two commissary buildings at Newton. He also destroyed the telegraph line by destroying five miles of wire, and captured two trains.

New York, May 5.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has despatches purporting to be from Washington, yesterday, stating that a telegram from Lee to Richmond was intercepted, calling for reinforcements, and announcing his entire inability to hold out two days longer, unless they are sent.

Stoneman's cavalry, in the rebel rear, are said to have cut the Virginia Central road; also, the Fredericksburg and Richmond road, near Millford station, south-west of Chancellorsville, tearing up five miles of track, and capturing a rebel supply train—thus cutting off all rebel communication with Richmond.

New York, May 5.—The Washington *Republican*, in a postscript yesterday p.m., says our advances, up to noon to-day, are that the victory of Gen. Hooker's army is more complete than was at first supposed. All that the most sanguine could hope for has been realized.

We congratulate the army and country upon this most important success. There are facts connected with this movement which cannot be at present stated, but when it is completed they will develop themselves and be appreciated.

The *Bulletin* has issued an extra containing news from today's Washington papers. Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee is a prisoner in Washington.

There is a reported capture of over 5,000 prisoners.

(By Mail to New York.)

SUFFOLK, May 4.—At nine o'clock yesterday morning Gen. Peck sent a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery across the Nausumond river at Suffolk, to make a reconnaissance. They advanced cautiously up the old Petersburg Turnpike, and when two miles out encountered the enemy's rifle pits, which were thoroughly manned. The 59th New York and 13th New Hampshire regiments made a spirited and successful charge upon the rebel works, and carried them after a heavy resistance. The enemy retreated and fell back out of range, leaving their dead and some of the wounded on the field. During this time the drawbridge battery and our army gunboat, 'Smith Briggs,' were playing upon the enemy, doing good execution among the sharpshooters secreted in the woods.

In the afternoon our troops came upon a rebel masked battery, situated 2½ miles north of Suffolk, and at four o'clock Davis' Massachusetts battery, and the gunboat 'Briggs' commenced shelling out. After 30 minutes the rebels returned the fire, which was kept up on both sides until sunset, when the enemy's battery was silenced.

Col. Ringold, of the 103rd New York, was shot while leading his regiment in front, and died during the night.

The *Daily Telegraph* Lancashire Fund is closed. The total sum transmitted amounts to £6,302 10s. 5d.

A man has died suddenly in London from the habit of excessive smoking. His pipe still warm, lay on a table at the foot of which he had fallen dead.

The British steamer *Nicola*, from Nassau, captured by Federal cruisers off Wilmington, was insured in London at fifty guineas premium.

The Queen has sent £5 to the family of Richard Kay, who was killed at Manchester on the occasion of the marriage festivities of the Prince of Wales.

The *Morning Post* understands that the Queen's birthday will be kept on the 6th June, but there will not be a drawing-room, and the usual parade of the Guards will be dispensed with.

In commemoration of the arrival of the Princess of Wales, the channel in the Thames, known as the Shingles, is henceforth to be called the Alexandra Channel.

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 14 a.m.	4 58 p.m.
Richmond Hill.....	8 34 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 44 a.m.	6 35 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 25 p.m.	9 40 a.m.
Thornhill.....	7 40 p.m.	9 55 a.m.
Arrive at Toronto.....	8 30 p.m.	10 40 a.m.

Richmond Hill Post-office Mail Arrangements.

Mails to and from Richmond, Railway Station Toronto, Collingwood, Barrie, Markham, &c To Toronto, morning, closed at 7.00 a.m. " " evening, " " 6.30 p.m. " Collingwood, Barrie, &c. via rail way going north, closed at 6.45 a.m. " " And on Tuesdays and Fridays To Aurora, tp. of Markham, closed at 10.00 a.m. " " evening, " " 10.00 a.m. " " " " " " 10.00 a.m. " " " " " " 10.00 a.m. From Toronto, morning, delivered at 10.00 a.m. " " evening, " " 10.00 p.m. " Railway P.O. with mails from north, " " 8.00 p.m. May, 1862. M. TEEFY, Postmaster

New Advertisements.

New Spring Goods—W. S. Pollock.
To the Electors of Vaughan.
Strayed—Cyrus Fitchell.
Yonge St. Agricultural Society's Spring Show

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, MAY 8, 1863.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The Ministry is now on its trial. The Hon. John A. Macdonald moved a vote of non-confidence in a speech of two hours length, on Friday last. He reviewed the conduct of the members of the Administration on all the most important questions. He stigmatized their bad faith on the Intercolonial Railway negotiations, and quoted from the dispatch of the Colonial Secretary to show that the Home authorities came to the conclusion that the Canadian Government intended to render fruitless all attempts at negotiation. He showed their inconsistency and want of principle, remarking that the Hon. Mr. Sicutte had, in 1858, made an unanswerable speech against the Double Majority, while in 1862 he joined an Administration having that principle for its basis, and giving a deserved castigation to Mr. McDougall and the other Western members for their recency on Representation by Population. He pointed out their untrustworthiness in abandoning the Double Majority in the only case that had appeared which demanded its exercise—the Upper Canada Separate School Bill, which they now forced on the country against the wishes of a majority of its representatives. He remarked that the friends of the Administration themselves had passed a greater vote of censure on the Government than any which the Opposition could pass upon it, even if the motion which he then made was carried by a large majority.—The course of the Ministerial supporters on the School question, plainly showed that nobody placed any confidence in the Government, and that it was kept in power only from a fear lest the former Administration might re-enter office if it should chance to be defeated.

The whole country looks forward with anxiety to the vote which is about to be taken on this motion—the interest deepens as the debate progresses. The friends of both parties are equally sanguine of success, and whatever be the result one thing is morally certain; that is, that a general election is near at hand. The only thing which can save the Ministry from defeat at the present crisis, is the dread of a general election, which may possibly induce one or two members to absent themselves from the division lest they may hasten their own downfall along with that of the Administration. If the Ministry be supported, there is no likelihood of its being able to reach the close of the session without defeat; unless indeed, a reconstruction takes place, and a new Coalition be formed.—In no other way can a general election be put off for more than six months if the Ministry be defeated, as is most probable, seeing that it has, within the last week, lost two votes, Messrs. Kierskowski and Smith, while the Opposition has gained one, Mr. Painchaud, we may expect a general election immediately, for the supplies have not yet been granted.

We would urge our friends without further delay to call meetings in the various villages throughout the county in order to appoint township committees for the purpose of securing the election of fit and proper persons, of moderate and independent views to represent the County of York in the next Parliament. Want of proper organization was the cause of Mr. Milne's defeat

in East York last election, and we are confident that by taking proper measures this time, success will assuredly crown our efforts.—We are particularly anxious that this noble and intelligent constituency shall be represented by a gentleman who will not sit like a passive voting machine, and act continually at the dictation of some scheming demagogue. If you have the public interest at heart, use your influence to form a proper Association with committees extending to every school section in the Ridings Organize.

SCANDALOUS EXTRA-VAGANCE OR CORRUPTION

Is the *Globe* asleep? Why unmindful of its former course, does it allow jobbery and corruption to pass unrebuked? How different from what it was in the days gone by, when it uttered no uncertain sound, but exposed with characteristic vehemence the misdeeds of selfish, corrupt or incompetent Ministers! The following transaction deserves its attention:

From the *Quebec Chronicle* we learn that Mr. Galt, from his seat in the House last week, revealed an affair which places the Ministry in a very unenviable position, whether we look upon it as the result of corruption or imbecility. We have no alternative but to accept the position which this plainly indicates, and to believe that they are either knaves or fools: their friends will no doubt accept the latter as the more creditable to them, though impartial men may judge otherwise of such political weathercocks and weedy adulators.

Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., the proprietors of the Montreal line of Ocean Steamships, made an offer to the late Government binding themselves to carry the mails for a certain sum. Will it be credited that the present administration, though perfectly aware of this offer, agreed to give the Company a sum amounting to £44,000 a year more than they had themselves asked. The Ministry is thus paying away this large sum needlessly, while it is devoting all its attention to retrenchment in small matters. How many unfortunate clerks will have to be dismissed in order to effect an annual saving of £44,000!

While Ministers could not deny that they were aware of the offer made by the Company at the time they made their arrangements, it was truly despicable for them to fall back on a quibble for the purpose of giving the statement an apparent denial. Their excuse, for so it really is—resolves itself into the following assertions:—First, they were not aware that the Company had made an official offer of performing the Mail Service for the amount referred to. Second, they were not officially aware that such an offer had been made.

We have formed a very different opinion of the men who now govern us from those who imagine that they are such a set of block-heads, as to give away to Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co. the large sum of £44,000 without receiving an equivalent for it; but whether any of that money will be devoted to improve the prospects of Messrs. McDougall, Foley and McGee, we cannot now determine. Suffice it to say, that they have much need of a share of it, and let us hope, if it does come in their way, that they will use it with discretion, for bankrupts and spendthrifts are not often safe guides in economy and retrenchment.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, AND A PROTEST AGAINST THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, TOGETHER WITH THREE LETTERS IN REFERENCE TO THE GREAT AMERICAN QUESTION, 'PEACE OR WAR.'
TORONTO: W. C. CHEWITT, & CO.

The above is the elaborate title of a very small pamphlet; and Mr. Henry Wentworth Monk is as superficial in his remarks on this all important subject as his article is brief. There can be no doubt, however, that the postulates on which he bases his proposition are in exact accordance with truth. For instance, Slavery holds the same relation to this war, as the trunk of a tree does to its branches. The war may have sprung from other sources but it was slavery which gave birth to this source. This is so obvious to every one that we may at once put the finale to it—*Quod erat demonstrandum.*

It is sheer folly to expect (we never, and never will, hope for) the subjugation of the South by the North; and whether Mr. Monk be right as to the proper data to found a peace; certain it is that the quicker this is looked for and found by the American people the better it will be for themselves and the whole world, and the sooner will the world acknowledge their restored sanity.

In justice to Mr. Henry Wentworth Monk, without further comment, we lay before our readers his proposals consisting of "Three strong inducements

the North have to lead them to agree to do their share towards compensating the South, should they on their part agree to free their slaves.

The first is, that it is, but just that they (the North) should bear their part of the expense, as they have already reaped their share of the profits.

The second is that, as a matter of finance or commercial policy, it would be needless expensive to agree to pay their share towards compensating the South for the immediate loss of their slave property, than it would be to force the South to free their slaves, or even to submit to the Union again, by force of arms.

The third is that, slavery once eradicated, the great barrier between North and South is broken down; and however much separated we may be for the present, our commercial and social interest and advantage will most certainly ultimately lead us willingly and cordially to unite again.

Disastrous and Destructive Fire.

On Friday, May 1st, about noon, a calamitous fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Wm. Trench, Blacksmith, Elgin Mills. It appears that the chimney leading from the cook-stove was on a level with the slope of the roof and it is conjectured that a spark had fallen on the shingles, which rapidly increased to a flame, spreading stealthily over the dry shingles till it was beyond the power of man to restrain it. Within an hour the house was razed to the ground, so swift did the devouring element work its work of destruction. Men with strong arms and willing hands were present, and though they could and did save the greater part of the furniture, yet for want of the proper machinery they could do nothing to extinguish the fire.—It was most aggravating to see the good house fall to utter (and as regards the duty of the citizens of Richmond Hill, we may say *wanton*) destruction; when every one present well recollected with what success their efforts to get a Fire Engine in the neighborhood had been responded to. There are few things more trying to a man's temper than to find that actually occurs which as a probability he foresaw and did all in his power to prevent, and yet to find himself quite powerless in the hands of a community without one philanthropic motive inducing them to co-operate together for the good of themselves as individuals, and for the good of society collectively. Involuntarily, and with or without his desires, every man is a member of society and amenable to all the duties and liabilities of such a fraternity; there is no possibility of flinching; there is no exemption, no exception; high and low, rich and poor, all are culpable when there is blame, and all share in the praise where there is merit. The man who shrinks, neglects, or delays, objects to do his duty and forfeits all claims to his franchise. In conclusion, we earnestly hope such a state of things will not continue long and that before many weeks have elapsed we will find active measures being taken to procure a Fire Engine and organize a Fire Brigade.

Mr. Trench's house was insured. We regret, also, to learn that Mrs. Alexander Aikin, had stored her furniture &c. in Mr. Trench's house, and which was all consumed.

Honesty is the Best Policy.

Every country and nation under the sun has its own peculiar annoyances to disturb it; events ebb and flow, here a plague, there a war; here a fire, there a deluge; here starvation, there a famine; these are misfortunes all beyond the control of human beings; but the worst disease, the greatest plague, has not a tinge of the provoking, tantalizing feeling that is attached to *quackery* and *imposture*. However much we dislike the duty, we feel bound to perform it. We have then to intimate to our readers that a course of systematic deception is at present at work in Richmond Hill, and the parties have declared their intention of "Shaving the Canadians of \$1,000."—They profess to be Clairvoyant Physicians, but we have received a letter from Affon, Chenango, Co., N. Y., this morning, which causes us to question the authenticity of their diploma, and the integrity of their motives.

We would feel obliged for more light on the subject from the party who has done the needful. He may rely on our confidence.

Aurora Council.

The 14th meeting of the Aurora Council was held at Arnold's Hotel, on Friday, May 1. All members present. Minutes read and approved.

Petition signed by J. P. Irwin and 57 others, praying the Council if they laid down any new sidewalks, to commence at the Railroad and lay to the Post Office.

Tenders for material for sidewalks were then opened and read from the following persons, viz:—William Wilson, Benjamin Parson, Alexander McKeelnie, and John D. Phillips.

R. Boyd moved, seconded by J. Holladay, that the Council do now go into Committee of the whole on tenders and sidewalks.—Carried.

The Council then went into Committee of the whole on tenders, &c.—J. Holladay, Chairman.

Committee rose and reported the following resolution as carried by them.

S. Ashton moved, seconded by R. Boyd that the tender of John D. Phillips, for material for sidewalks be accepted, as follows:—\$3.50 per M feet, each measure, for the 2 inch plank; \$7.37 per M feet, for the 4 inch plank; \$3 per hundred feet, for crossing timber.

R. Boyd moved, seconded by S. Ashton, that the Clerk be, and is hereby instructed to arrange with Mr. J. D. Phillips, to deliver the plank 12 or 18 feet long, instead of 14 or 21 feet long, at the rate of his tender.

S. Ashton moved, seconded by G. L. Stevenson, that the road and bridge Committee be, and is hereby instructed to repair the sidewalks east and west and all other Public roads within this incorporation before commencing the sidewalks.

R. Boyd moved, seconded by Geo. L. Stevenson, that the Committee on sidewalks commence laying sidewalk at the Railroad station and lay half way to the Post Office. Then commenced at Maclell Corners and lay each side of Yonge St. as far as the funds will allow running south.

The report was received, and on motion was adopted.

A petition was then read from George Davis, praying the Council for relief for William Atkinson, a destitute old man he had maintained for 17 weeks.

S. Ashton moved, seconded by James Holladay, that the Reeve, R. Boyd, and the mover be a Committee to ascertain in what manner Wm. Atkinson can best be disposed of, and report next meeting, and that the Treasurer be, and is hereby instructed to pay George Davis the sum of ten dollars in the meantime.—Carried.

R. Boyd moved, seconded by S. Ashton, that the overseer of streets and sidewalks cause the necessary repairs to be made on the streets for the safety of the public, and charge the expense incurred to this Corporation.—Carried.

S. Ashton moved, seconded by James Holladay, that the Road and Bridge Committee do procure 150 copies Blank Bills for tenders for work that may be done for this Corporation.—Carried.

G. L. Stevenson moved, seconded by S. Ashton, that John Wells be, and is hereby appointed collector for the current year.

R. Boyd moved, seconded by J. Holladay, in amendment, that Henry Harris be, and is hereby appointed collector.—Carried.

S. Ashton moved, seconded by James Holladay, that this Council do meet at Mrs. Bosanko's Hotel, as a Court of Revision to determine appeals, on Friday, the 15th May, at 1 o'clock, p.m.

J. Holladay moved, seconded by Seth Ashton, that the Clerk be and is hereby instructed to notify Mr. Lepper, to open out the street known as Tyler street, running west to Mill Race.—Carried.

S. Ashton moved, seconded by R. Boyd, that this Council do now adjourn to meet at Mrs. Bosanko's Hotel, on Friday May 15th, at 1 o'clock, p.m.

Markham Council.

The above Council met at Unionville on Saturday, the 25th ult.

Members all present.

By Mr. Barker from Elijah Miller and others, praying for aid for Alex. Youill, a pauper.

By Mr. Jas. Bowman from Robert Wiles and others, praying that a certificate to obtain license to keep a hotel at Thornhill, be granted to Thomas Lane.

By Mr. Marsh from William Gamble and others, praying to have the road established between lots 55 and 56, in the 1st concession.

By Mr. Button from David Lapp and others, praying that a certificate to obtain license to keep an inn at Sparta, be granted to Jacob Defoe.

herely required to pay to the order of the Secretary-Treasurer of School Section No. 18, the sum of \$3.80, being the balance of money levied by By-law in said School Section for the year 1862.

Mr. Marsh introduced a By-law to assess the Township of Markham in the sum of \$2000, for general purposes for 1863, and making a general appropriation of \$300 to each ward.

Which was passed by the Council.

Mr. Barker introduced a By-law to appoint Township Officers for 1863. Which was passed.

PANTRY VIEWERS.

Ward No. 1—Henry Sanders,
" " " " Michael Cross,
" " " " William Wood.

Ward No. 2—Richard Vandenberg,
" " " " John C. Barr,
" " " " Samuel Clifford.

Ward No. 3—William Robb,
" " " " Andrew Crosby,
" " " " Jacob Wastman.

Ward No. 4—George Bruce,
" " " " George Haacke,
" " " " Wm. Button.

Ward No. 5—Henry Marr,
" " " " John Pike,
" " " " John G. Bessor.

ROAD VIEWERS.

Ward No. 1—William Gohn,
" " " " James Spafford,
" " " " Wm. Meeklen.

Ward No. 2—Wm. D. Brown,
" " " " C. Van Nostrand,
" " " " A. Sizs,

Ward No. 3—A. Sizs,
" " " " William Hall,
" " " " Hamilton Galt.

Ward No. 4—H. S. Summerville,
" " " " A. Button,
" " " " Henry Wideman.

Ward No. 5—Hiram Yake,
" " " " Wm. Foster,
" " " " Jacob Dehon.

Ward No. 6—John D. Brown,
" " " " Benjamin Fish,
" " " " H. Lemon and Jno. 36, Wm. Spafford,
" " " " Drake.

Ward No. 7—John Canning,
" " " " Daniel Barker,
" " " " Archd. McKinnon.

Ward No. 8—Wm. Brickwell,
" " " " John Holinsky,
" " " " Wm. Warren, Nio-30, Jno. Williamson,
" " " " John Spafford, and J. D. Meeklen.

Ward No. 9—J. D. Meeklen,
" " " " J. D. Meeklen,
" " " " Wm. Wright,
" " " " Geo. T. McDonald.

Ward No. 10—Jno. D. McDonald,
" " " " James Hudson,
" " " " Ed. Ward Johnson, 45, Wm. Robinson,
" " " " J. D. Meeklen, Joseph Barry.

Ward No. 11—J. D. Meeklen,
" " " " J. D. Meeklen,
" " " " Daniel Quait,
" " " " Geo. Tendin," " " " Geo. Monkman, 49, Thos. Breas," " " " Geo. Baker, 50, A. T. Whaley," " " " Michael Hosa, 51, Geo. Tamm," " " " R. Cunningham, 52, James Reesor,
" " " " John Galloway, 53, Lavin Miller,
" " " " Wm. Lawson, 54, Alfred Miller,
" " " " Thos. Frisy, 55, David Wilson," " " " Coris' House, 56, Sinclair Holden," " " " J. H. McDonald, 57, David Whaley," " " " John Gibber, 58, Peter Reesor," " " " Robert Reid, 59, Wm. Forster,
" " " " Wm. Sizer, 60, David Tamm," " " " Wm. Lundy, 61, David Horner," " " " F. Hagginton, 62, Wm. J. Miller,
" " " " Thos. Spafford, 63, A. H. Milton," " " " Thos. Button, 64, David Lapp," " " " James Parton, 65, James Boyd,
" " " " Wm. Miliken, 66, Thos. Dodd,
" " " " James Eckardt, 67, John Gamble,
" " " " Fred. Eckardt, 68, Henry Harvey,
" " " " Daniel Johnson, 69, Thos. Slaw and
" " " " James Gilson, Richard Knill.

Mr. Jno. Bowman moved, seconded by Mr. Marsh, that the sum of \$50 be expended on the Town line, between Markham and Pickering, payable to the order of the Reeve, providing a like sum be granted by the corporation of Pickering.

The Council adjourned to the third Saturday in May next; there to meet as a Court of Revision.

The American War.

The peculiarity of this war is, that it is of a spasmodic and intermittent character. A short season of bloody activity is succeeded by a long season of inglorious repose. The army of Hooker has at last advanced across the Rappahannock, and a battle took place on Saturday. The result is not decided, and we may probably expect hot work in Virginia for the next two weeks.

ABOLITION K