

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'CITY OF BALTIMORE.'

St. John's, Nfld., June 27.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool 17th inst., was boarded off Cape Race on Friday evening. Her arrival is one day later than the Hecla's.

The Kangaroo arrived at Liverpool on the 15th, and the Great Eastern and Iberian on the 17th. Lord Palmerston, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, London, on the 15th inst., said that on all questions of peace or war, whether in the east or west, France and England were in perfect accord.

LONDON, June 18.—Mr. Mason, envoy of the Confederate States, has sent to the Times the correspondence with Mr. Conway, the American gentleman, who was introduced to the public at the London Tavern on Monday, the 12th inst., in which Mr. Conway proposes to the Confederates that if they will emancipate their slaves the North will stop the war.

LIVERPOOL, June 17, via Queenstown.—Breadstuffs market quiet and steady.—Wheat firmer and advanced 1d. per cent. Provision market dull.

LONDON, June 17.—Consols closed at 92 to 92½ for money. American stocks generally quiet and steady. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton sales of the two days 11,000 bales, of which 5,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet at unchanged price.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Wheat firm. Provisions steady. Consols for money 92 to 92½. Illinois Central shares 30 to 29 discount. Erie shares, 61½.

The International Financial Society has made arrangements for purchasing the property and rights of the Hudson Bay Company, by giving £300 for every £100 share. The total capital of the Company is £500,000, and the total amount of purchase will therefore be £1,500,000.

The Times' city article says: the favorable tendency of the English funds is checked by dullness on the Paris Bourse. The demand for discount at the bank yesterday was moderate.

In the Stock Exchange a sale for advances on Government securities was made at 3 to 3½ per cent. The market for foreign stocks yesterday shows an average decline of half per cent.

LATER BY THE CHINA.

SANDY HOOK, July 1. The 'China,' from Liverpool on the 20th ult., via Queenstown on the 21st ult., is now passing this point for New York, where she will arrive about 2.30 this afternoon. Her dates are two days later than those by the 'North American,' at Father Point.

The steamship 'Asia,' from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th June. LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Cotton sales today were 4,000 bales; market closes dull and unchanged. The breadstuffs market is flat, but more steady. The provision market is dull.

LONDON, June 20, Evening.—Consols closed at 92 9/16 for money. American Stocks.—Illinois shares at 29 to 28 discount; Erie shares at 59 to 60.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—The markets are all dull, awaiting the publication of the news by the 'Asia.' LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, June 21. Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 92½ for money. PARIS, June 20.—The Bourse opened today at 68½ 4/16.

NEW YORK, July 1. The 'China' arrived up at three o'clock. Paris papers announce that merchandise consigned to Mexican ports occupied by the French, will be subject to only half import duties.

It is reported that the Galway contract is at length signed. The steamer 'Southerner,' which attracted suspicion, and was searched at Hartlepool, in the belief that she is intended for a Southern cruiser, was loading at Liverpool for Nassau, and was vigilantly watched.

It is probable that the answer of Russia to the three powers will be eagerly canvassed, some rumours say it will be favourable to others the reverse. Russia continues her military operations.

LAVET VIA QUEENSTOWN. LONDON, June 21.—The ship 'Dover Castle,' from Melbourne, had arrived off the coast with 27,000 ounces of gold. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday evening.

An influential deputation had waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, requested the establishment of postal service between Australia and Panama. Warlike rumours, arising out of the Polish question, are again prevalent in Paris.

Several Russian papers fully anticipate war with France. Mr. Stidell, the envoy of the Confederate States, had a very long conference with the Emperor of the French. The Emperor sent for him and had a private tête à tête with him at breakfast, and did not part with him until the Council of Ministers assembled.

This interview has given strength to the rumour that a renewed offer of mediation in American affairs is likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla. Cwacow, June 20.—Wellenski, with 140 Polish insurgents, had cut their way through 600 Russians, by whom they were surrounded.

Boneza and his followers have had a skirmish with a cavalry force at Gorz.—The losses on both sides were trifling.—Boneza was surrounded. The Cossacks of the Don are discontented and intend to return to their own country with the large quantity of booty they have obtained by pillage.

Frankonski, having recovered from his wounds, has been executed by the Russians at Lublin. Wm. Rodzwell has been arrested at Lopol.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

New York, June 29.—The Herald's Washington despatch is as follows:—WASHINGTON, June 28, 10.20 P.M.—The following is from the Herald's special at Frederick to-day:—

Hooker was this morning relieved of his command. Gen. Meade succeeds him. Hooker was relieved at his own request. He left this afternoon for Baltimore.

It is reported that the rebels occupy York and Hanover Junction on the Northern Central Railroad. Everything is working well with us. A Headquarters Army of the Potomac despatch to the Herald, dated 28th, says: This morning Col. Hardie arrived by special train from Washington, as bearer of despatches relieving Gen. Hooker from the command, and appointing Major Gen. Meade his successor. Soon after, Hooker issued the following farewell address:—

In conformity with an order from the War Department, dated June 27th, I relinquish my command of the army of the Potomac. It is transferred to Major Gen. George Meade, a brave and accomplished officer, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of the army on many well-fought fields. Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as commander of the army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion. My sorrow at parting with the comrades of so many battles, is relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this army will never cease nor fall, and that it will yield to my successor as it has to me, a hearty and willing support. With the earnest prayer that the triumph of its arms may bring success worthy of it and the nation, I bid it farewell.

(Signed.) JOSEPH HOOKER. This was followed by an address from General Meade, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 28:—

By direction of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obedience to this order, an order totally unexpected and unlooked for, I have no promises or pledges to make. The country looks to the army to relieve her from the devastations and disgrace of hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo let us have in view constantly the magnitude of interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest. It is with great diffidence that I relieve, in command of this army, an eminent and accomplished soldier, whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements, but I rely upon the hearty support of my comrades in arms to assist me in discharging the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me.

(Signed.) GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General. ALARM IN WASHINGTON. The Washington correspondent of the Times writes on Sunday:—

On Friday, the floating population of Washington began to take to itself railroad tickets and vanish. There was a hurga last night among the patriots who fight the rebellion with contracts. To-day traders in sutler's supplies inquire for transportation by sea and rail, and packing boxes are in request. The owners of real estate, and those who are otherwise chained here by interests that can't be packed in a trunk, are critical, savage and gloomy on the subject of the defences of Washington, and avow the government is cursed for not having constructed a railroad to the deep waters of the Chesapeake below Annapolis, and so saved the communications of the capital from the possibility of a new blockade of the Potomac, and a cutting off of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio line.

On the other hand, the patient and self-possessed wait the development of Lee upon the South Mountain, and watch for the improvement or waste of our opportunity to crush the army that sustains the rebellion. BALTIMORE, June 30.—The American of this morning publishes the following paragraph:—

A portion of the 1st Delaware cavalry which was stationed at Westminster, 28 miles from the city, was attacked yesterday by rebel cavalry and a running fight ensued in which our cavalry were chased to within five miles of the city. But few of the detachments reported at headquarters.

LATER.—In the evening it was reported that a considerable force of rebel cavalry was advancing towards the city on the Klesterston road. The preconcerted signal was immediately given and the members of the Union Leagues promptly assembled at their different headquarters, received their arms and marched to the barricades. The promptness with which the call was answered was highly creditable both to their patriotism and courage.

The American also says:—We are gratified to be able to announce that the army of the Potomac is in rapid and successful motion, under its new commander. The character of this movement is such as will satisfy the country of the vigour, skill, and good judgment of the new commander. We feel, that we ought not to explain this grand movement in its present stage, but we assure our readers that it will give great satisfaction.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 2 p.m.—Intelligence has been received to-day that Gen. Lee and staff were at Carlisle last night. A Confederate force was seen this morning about 14 miles from Harrisburg, marching towards that city. They may come up to our forces some time this morning. An engagement is then expected to take place, although it may be postponed until the morning.

The telegraph wires are uninterrupted. The trains are running also, but slowly and cautiously to avoid surprise. OXFORD, Chester Co., Pa., June 30.—The excitement at this point is increasing. The people are moving away their goods.

Rebel scouts have been seen passing down the Susquehanna on the Hartford side, and they have been reported as far down as Peach Bottom. HARRISBURG, June 30, 1 p.m.—The city is now as quiet as though it were Sunday.

There is no excitement in the city.—The soldiers are all at their posts. Yesterday 400 cavalry belonging to Colonel Pierce's command, late Milroy's, had a fight with Imboden's cavalry at McConnellsburg, defeating them and driving them before them.

The rebel division of Gen. Early left for York this morning, taking the road to Carlisle. Gen. Lee is now concentrating his army in the valley between Shippensburg and Chambersburg, evidently anticipating an attack from the army of the Potomac.

Gen. Ewell's rebel corps is still in front of Harrisburg, and may commence the attack at any time. NEW YORK, June 27.—Admiral Foote issued the following farewell address:—

The Herald's New Orleans letter states that the enemy's loss is not more than one-fourth that of ours. Colonel Curry says Fort Hudson is one of the strongest places in the world. He describes the works as follows:—First, an abatis of felled trees for at least 100 yards, then ditches 40 feet wide, with four and six feet of water; and then a glacis of about twenty feet high, sloping gradually to the parapet, on which is a protection for sharpshooters; behind this say, 100 yards is another line of works, on which our heavy and field artillery are mounted. Our correspondent does not think it will be taken except by starving out the garrison.

One hundred and fifty of the Metropolitan cavalry have been captured by the enemy two miles from Bank's headquarters, without a gun being fired or a sabre drawn.

The steamers 'Anglo-American' and 'Sykes,' were captured by guerillas at Plaque Mines, the crews taken prisoners, and the boats destroyed.

There is no doubt that Magruder is in the Attapugas country, with 15,000 or 20,000 men, and that he has destroyed all property. We did not more. He is also fortifying at Franklin to defend that country, should Port Hudson fail.

SUMMARY OF AMERICAN NEWS.—'The Judicious Hooker' had judiciously 'hooked it.'

TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec, on Friday last, James Baker, a seaman of the 'Allan,' was placed at the bar to take his trial for feloniously killing John Sullivan, a fellow seaman, on the 19th ult. After a full hearing of the case, Mr. Stewart, Q.C., revived the evidence, contending that the prisoner had been the aggressor throughout; that Sullivan appeared to have been ill-treated by the crew, who encouraged the prisoner to fight Sullivan; and that after the prisoner had been struck, although sufficient time had been allowed him for his passion to cool, he went into the forecastle and provoked Sullivan until he struck him with his fist, upon which the prisoner deliberately drew his knife and stabbed the deceased, exclaiming at the same time, 'he has got it.' For these and other reasons developed by the evidence, and in the interest of the community at large, he claimed a conviction.—Hon. Mr. Justice Meredith charged the jury, telling them that, so far as the law was concerned, there was no doubt whatever that the charge was made out. The jurors were, of course, the judges of the facts; but if they believed the evidence, there could be no doubt as to the verdict which they should render. The jury retired, and came into the court after a deliberation of about half an hour, with a verdict of 'Guilty.'—Globe.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Table with columns: Time Table takes effect Monday, June 8, '63. MOVING NORTH. Leave Toronto, 6:40 a.m. 3:40 p.m. ... Arrive at Toronto, 9:20 p.m. 10:55 a.m.

Richmond Hill Post-Office Mail Arrangements.

Table with columns: Mails to and from Richmond, Railway Station Toronto, Collingwood, Barrie, Markham, &c. To Toronto, morning, closed at 7:00 a.m. ... May, 1862. M. TEEFY, Postmaster.

New Advertisements.

Note of Hand Lost. Strayed. List of Letters in P.O.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JULY 3, 1863.

Clearing the Land.

New opinions and sentiments are received with reluctance, and it takes a long time to cultivate the human mind so as to prepare it for the adoption of new or different principles. The press is to the mind what the cultivator is to the soil, and it is well known that the diligent farmer 'bread cast upon the waters returns after many days.' But he has to wait long, if the land is uncleared, and before one seed is sown the timber has to be felled and cleared off. If he confines his exertions to one spot it is obvious he will complete that more perfectly, and in less time than if he began a general clearing over all his estate. And so it is with the press. If each paper in the country was advocating any one opinion, no matter how widely they differed on other questions, the timber standing on the human mind and prejudicial to this opinion, would soon be removed, and the land ready, aye thirsting for the seed as for the showers that usher in the spring and cheer the thirsty ground.

Taking the hint from a remarkable and most important letter from Mr. McGee in the Leader of the 25th inst., we have considered it advisable to announce a series of articles on the subject of a 'NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO CANADA' but in the present we will confine ourselves strictly to our heading, and endeavour to clear the soil.

Milk is the most nourishing food for a child, but as it grows in strength its careful mother gradually leads it through a dangerous transition, from milk to a more substantial diet. And as with children so with states—when young and feeble they require but little statesmanship, but as they grow they throw away their childishness, and as soon as possible, frequently, prematurely assert their independence. Such will be found to be the case with every nation from the beginning of the world.

The Jews—a people of the most remote antiquity—sprung from Abraham, but tracing a direct lineal descent from the first created man, lived long and prospered under a republican government—at least that is the term used to denote a similar government of the present day; but from the peculiar relations, the Jews stood to their Creator, it was more properly called a Theocracy. They did not remain long, however, in this simple but effective legislation, but actuated by internal ambition and external show, they would not rest content but resolved to have a king, and then the elders gathered together and said unto Samuel make us a king to judge us like all nations. After some consideration, and with much reluctance Samuel gave them a king, and under Saul the Jewish nation was at one time in the extreme of happiness and flush of victory; at another in the extreme of misery and despair. Under the warlike and pious David the nation laid the foundation of prosperity, and an equitable judicature ruled over the entire land—Thus with a judicious policy and a resolute arm David, as king over Israel, was the instrument in the hands of Providence, which led to the exaltation of the Jews, and made of them a great and powerful nation—the terror of the Philistines and prize a worth the ambition of Sennacherib. The subsequent his-

tery of the Jews was good or bad, according to the disposition of the reigning king. And so it is to a large extent with all monarchies. As the king is, so is the people.—In modern times the power of the Sovereign has been greatly limited, and the vox populi or voice of the people, has risen correspondingly. And thus Great Britain exhibits a more striking and laudable loyalty and affection to a Sovereign than the annals of universal history can furnish a parallel; while the people are freer, enjoy more real and practical privileges than any republic ever extended to a nation. The difference between such a republic as exists in America, and a monarchy as is in England, may be thus summed up:—The one is ostensibly the freest country, with uncontrolled franchise, but without power to assert its own acts; and the other is a noble freedom, felt and appreciated by all, with a limited franchise so small as controls only the disreputable and improvident, and has full power to punish offences and preserve its subjects from danger—in one word, a verbal freedom in the one supported by paper power; a real freedom in the other, enforced by a legal power.

The Examination in the Grammar School. We had much pleasure in attending the examination in the Grammar School, on Thursday, the 25th ult., and though neither the number of scholars nor their general proficiency is what might be expected from such a populous and intelligent class of people residing in and about Richmond Hill, yet the examination was not without interest and even attraction. Amongst other questions put by the Rev. James Dick, a very important one bearing on the present delicate position of Separate Schools, showed most conspicuously how sad the results are when the reading of the Bible is neglected. A class was being examined in Ancient History which answered the simple questions put to them fairly enough, but Mr. Dick stated that the easiest, most practical, and most efficient way to study history was by comparing concurrent or contemporary events with one another, for example, he said, in what relation of time did Homer stand to Moses? This was a poser; they knew what little we can learn about Homer; but about Moses of whom we can acquire every information, they were quite at fault. In other Protestant countries this would be a great disgrace, in Canada we may well blush; but we might resolve now that the opportunity occurs to introduce the Bible, and parents might take more interest in the education of their children, and make it a point to see that they are instructed in Bible knowledge.

We desire to call special attention to W. Playter as a boy showing remarkable talents, which, if cultivated, may yet lead him up to eminence, and if led tempered with Scriptural knowledge, may make him both great and virtuous. He carried off four prizes. Miss L. Vanderburgh is a young lady of promise, understands her Latin well, and a beautiful singer, with a full, rich voice. She gained two prizes. H. Hall is an example of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties; but with all his hindrances he has managed to carry off three prizes.

In conclusion, we may say that we sincerely hope more interest will be taken in everything concerning the school, for it is a matter of the greatest importance to every parent that their children be properly educated and that education should consist of certain branches. Now that the Separate School Bill has passed, Protestants will be simply neglecting their duty if they do not open wider the door the Roman Catholics have been foolish enough to unlock. Providence overrules all things; there is no doubt that this has been done for our good, though unintentionally, by the Roman Catholics. Let us all take advantage of the opportunity and all united, press forward.

PRIZE LIST. GREEK—1st prize, John McConnell. LATIN—1st prize, W. Playter; 2nd do, L. Vanderburgh. FRENCH—1st prize, W. Playter; 2nd do, L. Vanderburgh. ENGLISH HISTORY—1st prize, W. Playter; 2nd do, W. H. Arksey. ENGLISH COMPOSITIONS—1st prize, H. Hall; 2nd do, G. McPhillips. ENGLISH HISTORY—1st prize, H. Hall; 2nd do, J. D. O'Brien. ANCIENT HISTORY—1st prize, H. Hall. GEOGRAPHY—1st prize, John McConnell; 2nd do, W. H. Arksey. GROMETRY—1st prize, W. Playter; 2nd do, G. McPhillips. GOOD CONDUCT—J. R. Teeffy.

In the junior department the examination was given on Friday.—Many of the parents of the pupils were there and took a lively interest in the advancement of the scholars. The exercises were given with precision, and the ready answers of the pupils gave evidence of their proficiency.

Through Mr. Bannister's absence we cannot publish the list of prizes in the other schools this week but we hope to be able to do so in our next.

Aurora Council.

The Council met at William Gramam's hotel, on Tuesday, June 23rd at 7.30 p.m. All the members present. Minutes read and approved. The time of the Council was then occupied in hearing explanation from J. W. Collins, Esq., Clerk to the Council of Whitechurch, in relation to the Clergy Reserve Fund, and other moneys as to the proportion allotted to the village of Aurora.

S. Ashton moved, seconded by J. Holladay, that Charles H. York, Clerk of the Municipality be appointed to confer and make arrangements with J. W. Collins, Esq., Clerk of Whitechurch, in reference to the Clergy Reserve Fund, and settle the same in behalf of this Municipality.—Carried.

R. Boyd moved, seconded by G. L. Stevenson, that James G. Abbott, Road Inspector, do collect the balance of Young Men's tax, according to Statute.—Carried.

S. Ashton moved, seconded by R. Boyd, that the Council do now adjourn to meet at Mrs. Bosanko's hotel, on Thursday, June 25th, at 7.30 p.m.—Carried.

The Council met at Mrs. Bosanko's hotel, on Thursday, June 25th, at 7.30 p.m. Present.—the Reeve, S. Ashton, J. Holladay and R. Boyd. Minutes read and approved.

S. Ashton moved, seconded by R. Boyd, that the Treasurer be and is hereby instructed to pay J. G. Abbott, Road and Sidewalk Inspector, the sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars and one cent, the amount due for road work and laying of the sidewalk.—Carried.

J. Holladay moved, seconded by S. Ashton, that the Clerk do notify S. T. Gurnett, Esq., to remove his privy standing on the Creek. If not removed in the space of three days from the time he is notified, to be dealt with according to law, as he has been notified to remove the same before.—Carried.

S. Ashton moved, seconded by J. Holladay, that the Clerk be and is hereby instructed to notify Mr. Beaty that if he does not put the bridge on Yonge Street, at the south end of the village in a thorough state of repair, this Council will commence proceedings against him forthwith.

R. Boyd moved, seconded by S. Ashton, that the committee on roads and sidewalks do purchase the balance of lumber necessary to complete the remainder of sidewalk of Mr. John Phillips at the same rate as per contract.—Carried.

R. Boyd moved, seconded by J. Holladay, that the Council do now adjourn to meet at Arnold's hotel, on Monday, July 6th, at 7.30 p.m.—Carried.

The Toronto Mechanics Institute.

The means by which a country is educated and civilized is by such Institutes as this. As it is impossible to learn with anything like precision the amount of good that has been done in this way, it is also impossible to over value them. There is one in every town of any pretensions, and all are combining their efforts to vindicate the ways of God to man, and raise him till his mind is developed, and he knows beyond a doubt.

That virtue only makes our bliss below, And all our knowledge, is ourselves to know' It is with much pleasure we observe the Toronto Institute is getting that generous support from the philanthropist which it deserves. Its progress is not rapid, but it improves and it is going forward. We sincerely hope those of society who wish for more cultivated minds and manners will extend their aid, and induce our young men to become members of this association which is the best connection a young man can have on going into town.

Circular. The following circular has been handed to us for publication, that the Officers may take the opportunity now afforded them to procure their uniforms at the Government prices:—

MILITIA DEPARTMENT. Adjutant General's Office, Quebec, June 1, 1863. SIR,—With reference to our Circular of the 30th March last, we have the honor to inform you that this Department has been provided by the Government with a supply of articles for the equipment of officers of the Militia, both Active and Seditary, which articles may be obtained upon the requisition of an officer at the following prices, viz:—

Table with columns: Blue Frock, \$13.50. Additional for each pair of silver Stars and Crowns, 1.50. Scarlet Tunic, 22.00. Additional for each pair of Gold Stars or Crowns, 1.00. Trowsers, Gilted Mixtures, 6.00. Shaws, with Ornaments and Silk Gilted Cover, 4.00. Sword, with Leather Scabbard, Gilt Mountings, and Chamois lined Bag, 15.00. Do. Steel Scabbard, do do, 11.00. Do. Brass Scabbard, do do, Field Officers, 11.00.

White Patent-leather Sword Belt, with Plate, 'Canada Militia,' 4.50. Gold Sword Knot, 2.40. Silk Sash, weighing 8 lbs, 7.80. Do. do, 10 lbs, 9.50. Forage Cap, 2.40. Badges for Forage Cap, 1.75.

THE EXTORTION CASE IN NEW YORK.

The New York Times of Thursday, in its law report, furnishes some additional particulars of the case, 'Louisa Cadwell vs. Rollin A. Goodenough and Edward H. Hawke,' now pending before the Superior Court of that city. The Times says:—

'In or about the month of June, 1862, the plaintiff being about obtaining a divorce from her husband, a Dr. Cadwell, of this city, left him and took up her abode at St. Nicholas hotel. It appears that while there she became acquainted with the defendant Goodenough and the late Richard K. Haight, a wealthy citizen of this city, who was also at that time stopping at the same hotel.—The defendant Goodenough soon after introduced her to the defendant Hawke, who, it seems, is a lawyer of this city, who commenced the contemplated action against her husband, and took from her \$75 on account of \$500, which was to be paid at the successful termination of the suit.

'The action was duly commenced, and at this time Goodenough was acting as a special friend and adviser to the plaintiff, but at the same time introduced Dr. Cadwell, the husband, to Mr. Edwin James, who was then retained to defend the action.

'The defendants then informed the plaintiff that the Doctor was about putting in his answer, to which he would charge her with adultery with Mr. Haight. Mr. Haight being informed of this, rather than have his name used publicly, commissioned defendants to make a settlement of the suit, and have it discontinued. He told Mrs. Cadwell that if she would discontinue he would settle \$10,000 upon her, and purchase and furnish her a house. The suit was accordingly discontinued.—While the negotiations and settlement were being made, the plaintiff met Mr. Haight at Hawke's office, and was prevented from speaking to him by Hawke, who at that time was receiving \$5,000 on account of the \$10,000, of which Hawke did not then let plaintiff know of.

'Some time after the death of Mr. Haight, she was then informed by his brother that the \$5,000 had been paid, she went to each of defendants, who denied having received a dollar of the money. It is now charged that on the 1st of July, 1862, defendant obtained from Mr. Haight five promissory notes of \$1,000 each, the payment of each being secured by the assignment of the lease of the Club House of Fifth avenue.

'These notes were passed out of the defendants hands and afterwards paid to the holder by the executors of Mr. Haight. Goodenough has been arrested, and is about putting in bail.'

STRANGE VENTURE.—Mr. Dréghald Walker, a prosperous farmer, residing in the plains of the Township of Albion, with some of his neighbors, were transacting some business on a dock at Clearville, Township of Oxford, on Thursday last, the 18th, when a sudden gust of wind blew off his worthless straw hat into the lake; he foolishly leapt over and swam after it; being seized with cramps, his friends threw a few planks to him, which of course he did not catch; he sank, and rose no more, until his corpse was found after diligent search.

FIRE IN ST. CATHERINES.—About half-past one o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in an unfinished frame house on Geneva street, opposite the Episcopal Church, the property of Mr. P. Maloney. The flames rapidly spread to Mr. Maloney's grocery store and residence—the house adjoining and both houses, together with most of Mr. Maloney's goods and furniture, and the carpenter's tools which were in the unfinished house, were entirely consumed. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. No insurance was effected, and Mr. Maloney estimates his loss at \$1,000.—Hamilton Times.

RUMORED FIGHT BETWEEN THE 'ALABAMA' and 'VANDEBILT.'—By the English steamer which arrived at St. Thomas, we learn that the 'Alabama' was at Santa Cruz. As soon as the news was spread at the above named port, the 'Vanderbilt,' which happened to be there, got steam up, and hurried off in pursuit of its enemy. As soon as it arrived there, a light must have taken place, for a loud cannonading was heard in the direction of Santa Cruz. When this cleared, people were awaiting with anxiety the return of the 'Vanderbilt,' to know the particulars of the fight, but when the steamer left she had not yet returned, on which account some persons concluded that she had been taken or sunk by her opponent, whilst others are of the opinion that it is the 'Alabama' which has been conquered. The truth of the matter will soon be known.

HAVOC AMONGST FISHING VESSELS BY THE 'TACONY.'—The pirate 'Tacony' is making havoc among the fishing vessels of Massachusetts. One schooner, arrived at Chatham on Tuesday, reports seeing the schooner 'Florence' off Chatham light with 150 prisoners put aboard by the 'Tacony.' The pirate had destroyed six schooners and three ships, all belonging to Gloucester. Two of the ships were the 'Sarotoga' and 'Paraguay.' On Wednesday, a schooner arrived at Newport, R.I., which had that day spoken the 'Western Light,' with a deck load of men put on board by the 'Tacony.' The captain reports that four other vessels had preceded him to New York loaded with men from the destroyed fishermen. He says the pirate had destroyed upward of a dozen sail of vessels on the 23rd and 24th, all fishermen, which he fell in with off Martha's Vineyard, taking everything of value from them, and then setting them on fire. There are also reports by way of Boston and New Bedford of similar destruction, but probably the same vessels are meant. It seems that the pirate made a raid upon a large fleet of fishing schooners off Chatham, Mass.