THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

JULY 1.—There has been a desperate engagement at Gettysburg. Governor Curtin of Philadelphia, at a meeting of the citizens, said that if Meade was unsuccessful they would have to rely on themselves, and called for 7,800 men, which call was heartily reponded to amid cries of give us McClellan.

JULY 2.—Gen. Lee demanded the surrender of Carlisle, which being refused, he immediately bombarded and shelled the town, fired the barracks, gas works, and lumber yards.

JULY 3. Lee is at a gap in South Mountain.

JULY 4 AND 5.—Governor Curtin received a despatch that 20,000 Confederates and over 100 cannon were taken.—Surgeon General Hammond gives information of 1,200 rebels wounded in his hands. The Confederates holds a position in the mountains near Cashtown and are fortifying.

JULY 6.—Reports say that a regiment of Federal cavalry, under command of Kilpatrick, intercepted a train of Confederate waggons at Griegerstown, and captured 900 prisoners 130 waggons, and two guns. Meade's army is reported at Griegerstown.

JULY 7.—News from Vicksburg announces its fall. On Saturday morning last, Gen. Pemberton sent a flag of truce, offering to surrender if allowed to march his men out; this being refused, he surrendered unconditionally. The men in the entire garrison have become prisoners of war.

Lee is succeeding in effecting his retreat, and the Federal army is making every exertion to cripple him completely One decisive blow now would end the war; the north has the game entirely in their hands, it only remains to be seen whether they can avail themselves of this rare opportunity.

JULY 8.—McClellan is likely to be again installed in a position, responsible as his abilities are worthy.

Lee is at the Potomac, like Sir John Moore, at Corunna—making the best of his necessitous retreat. The Federals talk of annihilating the rebels, but Lee is an able general and, though he has suffered and is likely to suffer severely, yet we scarce think the Northern army capable of doing all it proposes.

At the fall of Vicksburg between 20-000 and 30,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the Federals.

On the 7th, an enthusastic procession, headed with bands playing spirited music, proceeded to the Executive mansion in Washington, to which President Lincoln addressed a few remarks.

Secretary Stanton proposed three cheers for General Meade, three for General Grant, and three for General Halleck, and nine for the Union, which were enthusiastically given.

GREAT BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG.

Northward from Gettysburg run roads to Harrisburg and southward from it run three good roads, the principal and best of which is the Baltimore turnpike. For any movement towards its own border therefore, the possession of these roads which run to the south was necessary to the Southern army, and these roads once in our possession the position of the Southern army became critical; for should Lee attempt to retire by any other roads than these, we should have a shorter line to any point on his route, and could consequently hit him wherever we might choose; while if he should fight us without these roads and win, he would win but little more than a way to get out, and if decisively beaten his defeat would be very disastrous.

DISPOSITION OF MEADE'S ARMY.

General Meade, therefore, began from the first to mass his forces in such a manner as would enable him to hold these roads to the best advantage. South of the town the country is generally hilly; but there are three hills that deserve particular mention, as they form the points on which our line is drawn—Cemetery hill in the southern edge of the town; a nameless hill half a mile to the east of Cemetery hill, and Sugar Loaf hill, directly south of Cemetery hill, and about two miles distant from it. Between Cemetery hill and Sugar Loaf hill the country is open and level, and our men in that position faced directly west from Cemetery hill to the nameless one; we faced to the north, and between the latter and Sugar Loaf hill you looked to the south-east.—Our position was there a somewhat irregular triangle, and its peculiarity was that, practically, it had no flanks; for in case of necessity the line could have swept around so that the extreme right and left would meet on the turnpike. Our line from Cemetery hill to the right was on a rocky ridge, very thickly wooded; and here, during the early part of the day, some defences were constructed under the direction of Generals Williams and Geary, of the twelfth corps, which was posted at this place. Though many of those who helped to construct these defences thought that they would, like countless others, amount to very little when the fight came, they proved eventually to be of the utmost value.

Gen. Steinwehr occupied Cemetery hill, which commands the town, while the fight ranged on Wednesday, and at the close of that day's battle the remnants of the first and eleventh corps were posted there and a little down the line to the right and left, and there they remained on Thursday at the commencement of the second battle. On the open country to our left lay the second and third corps, and the fifth was so massed as to fill the third line. The sixth was put near to the fifth when it came up.

FEDERAL BATTERIES.

On Cemetery hill we had several batteries, and, indeed, every point that could possibly command a fire was crowned with a battery; for, in addition to the guns regularly attached to the corps, we had up the reserve artillery. Throughout the wide extent of the fields enclosed within our lines ambulances and ammunition trand were parked everywhere, and it proves that they were all under fire, for the field of fire of the rebel guns opposite our right met that of the rebel guns opposite our left in this enclosed space, and shells exploded everywhere, and roundshot hustled through the air in every direction.

THE BATTLE.

At 3½ o'clock, Gen. Meade had received sufficient assurance to justify him in the belief that the rebels were concentrating their forces on our left flank, which all felt to be secure under the protection of the invincible 3rd corps. Our line was immediately strengthened on that flank, Gen. Sickles' corps being sent to the support, and several batteries from the reserve being brought out and placed in position

At about 4½ o'clock, p.m, the enemy sent his first compliments by a salvo of artillery, his first shells falling uncomfortably near Gen. Meade's headquarters. From this hour forth to 8½ o'clock, occurred by all odds the most sanguinary engagements yet chronicled in the annals of the war, considering its short duration. The artillery attack which was made by the enemy on the left and centre was rapidly followed by the advance of his infantry.—The third corps received the attack with great coolness. The rebels at once made for our flank, and kept moving heavy columns in that direction. This necessitated support, which was quickly given by the fifth corps. The division of Gen. Barnes being sent to the right, and that of Gen. Ayres, regulars, to the left, with Gen. Crawford in reserve.

The battle now became perfectly fearful. The armies engaged each other at very short range, and for three long hours the war of musketry was incessant. I have heard more noise, louder crashes, in other battles but I never saw or heard of such desperate tenacious fighting as took place on this flank. The enemy would often bring up suddenly a heavy column of men, and force our line back, only to be in turn forced back by our own line of glittering steel. Our gallant columns covered themselves with glory over and over again. They fought a superior force in numbers. The dispositions of the enemy were very rapid, for look where you would on that field a body of rebels would be advancing. Our dispositions were equally rapid, and the enemy found more than their equal in such gallant veterans as Sickles and Birney and Humphreys. At half past six Gen. Sickles was struck in the right leg by a piece of shell, and borne from the field. The injury was so great that amputation became necessary, and it was performed successfully—the limb being taken off below the knee

The struggle grew hotter and hotter.—The second corps was called on for aid, and though its own position was strongly threatened, yet the first division, formerly Gen. Hancock's, flung themselves into the fight with desperation, and after a long and obstinate conflict the enemy slowly and sullenly gave way. In this last charge the brigade of Gen Caldwell, second corps, and that of Colonel Switzer, from the fifth corps, won great honors. The charges made by our men deserve mention, but want of time forbids. The rebels made frequent attempts to capture our artillery, and at one time had Watson's battery in their possession, but it was retaken in a furious charge by Birney's division.

The battle lasted till fully 8½ o'clock when the enemy fell back to his old position, and left our veterans the ensanguined victors of that field. Our pickets were thrown out, and our lines covered most of the field, including a great number of the enemy's dead and wounded

I visited some portions of the line by moonlight and can bear personal witness to the terrible ferocity of the battle. In front of some of our brigades, who had good protection from stone walls or fences the rebel dead lay piled in lines like winnows of hay. In front of Gen. Webb's—the Philadelphia brigade—they lay so thick as to literally cover the ground.—Not far from here was found the body of Gen. Barksdale, that once haughty and violent rebel, who craved as a dying boon a cup of water and a stretcher from an ambulance boy. He is literally cut to pieces with wounds, and must die.

A great and magnificent feature of this fight is the splendid use of artillery.—Though our line of battle was only a mile and a half long, yet almost every battery belonging to the army of the Potomac was more or less engaged. Every one of the reserve batteries was brought into action, the positions for use being numerous.—The enemy also used artilery largely, but not to near so great an extent as we did From this they suffered immensely, and specially on the left, where canister was largely used. I believe we lost no artillery, unless it was two or three disabled pieces, though it was very wonderful we did not.

ACCIDENT TO MRS LINCOLN.—We regret to learn that a painful accident occurred to Mrs. Lincoln yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, near the Mount Pleasant Hospital. It appears that Mrs. L. was passing across the lot near the hospital, in her carriage, when the driver's seat became detached from the carriage in some way, precipitating the driver to the ground. At this the spirited horses became frightened, and dashed off at the top of their speed. Mrs. L. was alone in the carriage at the time, but, observing the great danger she was in, quietly and quickly sprang from her carriage, her presence of mind and courage not deserting her for a single instant. Although the horses were running at full speed at the time, Mrs L fortunately received no more serious injuries from the fall than several severe bruises, which stunned her for a moment. The most severe of these wounds is upon the back part of her head; but we are glad to learn it is not at all dangerous.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Bishop Colenzo is a native of Penzance, Cornwell. His father was a respectable saddler of the above town, whose means did not permit him to give his son a college education. Several wealthy Church people, seeing great promise in the youth, took upon themselves the charge of his education.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, June 8, '63

MOVING NORTH

	Mail.	Express.
Leave Toronto.....	6 40 a.m.	3 40 p.m.
Thornhill.....	7 29 a.m.	4 21 p.m.
Richmond Hill....	7 42 a.m.	4 33 p.m.
King.....	7 55 a.m.	4 46 p.m.
Aurora.....	8 15 a.m.	5 08 p.m.
Newmarket.....	8 29 a.m.	5 21 p.m.
Holland Landing..	8 43 a.m.	5 32 p.m.
Bradford.....	8 55 a.m.	5 43 p.m.
MOVING SOUTH		
Leave Collingwood.....	3 40 p.m	6 00 a.m.
Bradford.....	7 08 p.m.	8 55 a.m.
Holland Landing..	7 20 p.m.	9 08 a.m.
Newmarket.....	7 32 p.m.	9 21 a.m.
Aurora.....	7 43 p.m.	9 33 a.m.
King.....	8 02 p.m.	9 52 a.m.
Richmond Hill....	8 13 p.m.	10 04 a.m.
Thornhill.....	8 23 p.m.	10 14 a.m.
Arrive at Toronto.....	9 00 p.m.	10 55 "

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 Aurora 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
" Hereford, " " 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. FEEFY, *Postmaster*

New Advertisements.

Waggon for Sale—Mr. Falconbridge
Farm for Sale—Mr. Lawder
Mill Property for Sale—Duggan & Burns
Equescurriculum—L. B. Leat

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JULY 10, 1863

Republican versus Monarchial Government.

In our last issue we concluded by comparing American Republicanism with English Monarchism.—The subject is one of much interest, and a little enquiry may lead us to observe incidents in the history of either nation, which may be of the utmost importance in guiding Canada in her future career. There is no doubt whatever that British feeling is in favour of Republican Governments; but as a nation there are few things they detest more than the supremacy of mob, preferring any kind of despotism to this. But a republic lives by mobs, and the man in a nation who can control a mob becomes tantamount to a king, aye if he so wills a tyrant, he fears no law, he scruples at no measure; for as the 'yell of Death at the gate of hell,' so is the vehemency of the rage of a mob which may be guided by crafty men to suit their own designs. Thus a Sylla to gain ascendancy over Marius, expended the wealth and spoil of hard-fought fields to feast the citizens of Rome, and surrounded by soldiers, bought with the blood of their own countrymen, he massacred the Romans who supported the equally ambitious and tyrannical Marius. In like manner a Cæsar bid defiance to the decree of the Triumvirate, boldly crossed the Rubicon, entered Rome, making Pompey fly before him. In this way the Roman Republic was kept in a perpetual disturbance by the uncontrolled, and we may add, uncontrolable ambition of individual men. Rome, however, though a most notable, is by no means the only instance of a republic suffering from the depraved love of power by unscrupulous men. In the middle ages the republics of Pisa, Venice and Florence, all fell as they prospered and increased in wealth, which in its turn produced a licentious, luxurious society, unqualified to endure the fatigues of war, and so indolent in mind as to leave the affairs of state a matter of mere speculation to the intriguing In our own century we have seen France rent asunder by attempts to establish Republicanism. The streets of Paris have run with the blood of her citizens, shed by the cruel Robespiere and the notorious demagogue, Marat. In the hands of such adventurers as Napoleon, revolutions are turned to suit their own ends; and thus while the first Napoleon fought for the people, i.e. to say for Republicanism, he at the same time steadily kept his own aims in view, and thus taking advantage of the chequered irresponsible power of the land, he paved the way for his own exaltation, till Cæsar-like at the head of a numerous, devoted army, he was beyond the control of the consulate. And such, too, was nearly the consummation, saved only by discord amongst themselves—of the English Republic or Commonwealth, as it was called; for there is no doubt Cromwell refused the crown less from principle than fear. Unlike a Cæsar or Napoleon, *his* soldiers had become dissaffected, and the opportunity was lost—never to return.

The conclusion which it is unavoidable but to come to then is this: that experience testifies that all republics have an inherent weakness about them which is obnoxious to their permanent prosperity. 'New besoms sweep clean,' and young republics are invariably attended with extraordinary success, but like the rapid growth of the ephemeral rush, it is only to decay as speedily. In point of fact it would seem a republic can only exist under external oppression; for if left alone for a while corruption certainly creeps in, and the jealousy of statesmen lest any individual should arise to higher power than another, combined with the unlimited desire of every one to be uppermost, effectually destroys every republic. If ever there was a nation likely to succeed possessing this form of government, that nation is America. It as built upon the Anglo-Saxon element, and they knew the value of liberty, for they had fought their way from the Divine right of kings or despotism, to freedom. Their 'Magna Charta' stands to this day as the basis on which is reared the wonder and admiration of all nations—the English Constitution. But the founders of the American Republic are no more. Washington is gone, and such is the ketrogeneous character of the Americans that he has nearly passed away from their memory.—Another cause of the failure of the United States is the want of a national feeling; or if this does exist, it is almost entirely counteracted by the great influx of emigrants who cannot just at once espouse a cause that may cost them their lives. Certain it is, however, that the American Republic has failed, account for it as you may, and what is more, we predict that should the two contending powers subside into separate governments on this principle they will eventually both fail, though rival jealousy may promote extraordinary exertions to maintain each his constitution intact. Republics are, no doubt, the most consistent form of government, but unfortunately like many other schemes, it is too Utopian. Man is too weak, too fond of power, and only too anxious to tyrannize over others that he may show his power. Get men all of one mind and of an equal standard in intellect, then you may successfully rear a Republic; but till then a limited monarchy will suit mankind infinitely better than any other. And for Canada there is nothing that will do more to help its prosperity than the acquisition of one of our gracious Queen's sons to fill our throne.

The Polish Question.

The transition through which Europe is passing is likely to be attended with bloodshed. The success of the Italian Revolution has led the Poles to make a resolute stand against the tyranny of Russia, and so far with great credit to their well known reputation for warlike achievements. Against the whole power of the great Czar of all the Russias a small but united band has stood the shock of legions, beaten them, and driven them headlong from the field. Such bravery claims the support of civilized Europe and by the latest news it seems likely to get it.

A triple alliance consisting of France, Austria, and Great Britain, has couched a despatch to Russia memorising six articles, as follows:

"1. A general and complete amnesty.

2. A national representation on the principle of that established by Alexander I., in virtue and in execution of the treaty of Vienna. The Austrian government took a modified view of this; but Her Majesty's government was of opinion that, to satisfy the just expectations of the Poles, the representation should be established on the footing of the charter of Alexander I.

3 The Poles alone should be appointed to public offices, as Poles alone were likely to command confidence.

4. That perfect liberty of conscience shall be granted, and that due protection be accorded to the religion of the Poles.

5. That the Polish language shall be used in all public transactions and in the education of the people.

6. That a regular system of recruiting shall be established to prevent a recurrence of the proceedings which led to the present insurrection."

In order to destroy the alliance it is probable Russia will accept the proposals of Austria and reject those of France and Great Britain.

The Poles have fought several battles with varying results.

The Perth County Herald

Is the *nomme de plume* of a newspaper recently started in Stratford. From what we have seen we can recommend it as sound in opinion, and unequivocal in argument; it will be of great use to its neighbourhood, as it contains a general summary of the world's news, with every incident of local interest. In fine, it is just what a country newspaper ought to be.

Drunkenness, which is called the besetting sin of the age, is more peculiarly the besetting one.

Vaughan Council.

THE Council met at the Town Hall on Monday, 6th July.

All the members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Communications were submitted from the Canada Company on the subject of Emigration, and from the Lancassire Relief Fund Committee in Toronto, relative to further contributions.

Also from Messrs. Duggan & Burns, Solicitors, Toronto, relative to the Mill Dam constructed on the side-line between lots 45 and 46, in the 1st concession.

Mr. Howland moved, seconded by Mr. Jeffery, that the Clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to forward to David Boyle a copy of a communication from Messrs Duggan & Burns, with reference to the alleged obstruction which backs water on lot 46, in the 1st con. of Vaughan, and to request him to state at once the course he intends to pursue in the matter.—Carried

By-laws 146, 147, 148, 149 and 150 were then passed regulating statute labor, poundkeeper's duties and fees, taxing dogs defining lawful fences, and providing for the destruction of noxious weeds.

Mr. Howland moved, seconded by Mr. Jeffery, that the Clerk be and he is hereby authorized to have printed in pamphlet form 500 copies of the following By laws, viz.: 146 to 150 both inclusive, and that 50 copies be forwarded to each Councillor, and the balance be distributed by the Clerk.—Carried.

Application having been made for relief to be granted to Thomas Baker and Mrs. McCubben,

Mr. Howland moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to Henry Akam the sum of $15, to be expended by him for the benefit of Thomas Baker, of Pine Grove; also to pay to John Johnston the sum of $15, to be expended by him for the benefit of Mrs. McCubben.—Carried.

An offer having been made to the Council to relieve them of the burden of a deserted child, which has been supported at the expense of the township for the last three years,

Mr. Jeffery moved, seconded by Mr. Howland, that the Treasurer be authorized to offer to Jas. Kele the sum of $40, to take the absolute and sole charge of the deserted child at present under his care upon his undertaking to relieve the Council from all further liability to the support of the said child; and should he decline doing so, to accept the offer to the same effect made by Mr. Thomas Breen, yeoman, of York Township.—Carried

The following accounts were then presented, and the Treasurer authorized to pay the same:—

J. A. Franks.....		$ 1 50
In Ward No. 1—Henry White.....		126 60
	Daniel Raeman.....	65 00
	Hiram White.....	17 82
	Peter Rupert.....	21 00
	Edward Seager.....	22 26
	John Holland.....	11 50
	Jacob Rupert.....	5 03
In Ward No 2—Wm. Rupert.....		12 00
	Robt. Raymond.....	30 00
	Wm. Cabbs	20 05
In Ward No. 3—Parker Rourke		30 00
	David Witherspoon..	24 00
	Henry Akam.....	19 96
	Irwin Earles.....	30 00
In Ward No. 4—John Johnson.		1 50
	J. G. Jewitt.....	17 80
In Ward No. 5—Wm. Taylor.....		15 20
	Michael Raeman.....	40 04
	Jas. Burgess.....	16 00
	John Chovrs.....	8 00
	Geo. Longhouse.....	16 00
To Hugh Watson, for support of certain poor people		4 00
" John Readman, for support of Wm. Readman, (destitute)..		16 00
" Jas Matthewson, for support of Mary Lynch, (destitute).....		10 00

The Council then adjourned to the 1st Monday in August, to meet at 2 P.M.

Below is the Prize List of the junior. or Mr. Bannister's department of the Grammar School in this village.

FIRST DIVISION.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—1st prize, Wm. Warren; 2nd do. A. Pogue; 3rd do. J. H. Sanderson.

GRAMMAR.—1st prize, S. J. Vanderburgh; 2nd do. J. H. Wright; 3rd do. J. McMillan.

ARITHMETIC (1st Class).—1st prize, Wm. Warren; 2nd do. J. H. Sanderson.

ARITHMETIC (2nd Class).—1st prize, A Pogue; 2nd do. W. Ledgerwood; 3rd do. W. J. Law.

SPELLING AND ETYMOLOGY.—1st prize, M. J Howison; 2nd do, S. J. Vanderburgh; 3rd do, C. Sheppard.

GEOGRAPHY.—1st prize, A. Pogue; 2nd do J. H. Wright; 3rd do W. Sandison.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION (Boys).—1st prize, W J. Law and J. J. Kinmore, (equal); 2nd do. D. Boyle; 3rd do. W. L. W.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION (Girls).—1st prize, E Bernard; 2nd do. M J. Hewison.

SECOND DIVISION.

SPELLING (1st Class)—1st prize, L. R. Bernard; 2nd do. E. Raymond; 3rd do. F. Crawford.

SPELLING (2nd Class).—1st prize, R. A. Smith; 2nd do. M. Vanderburgh; 3rd do. C. Warren.

GRAMMAR.—1st prize, J. McElderry, 2nd do. M. J. Kendrick; 3rd do, M. A. Hopkins.

GEOGRAPHY.—1st prize, E. S. Barnard; 2nd do. H. B. Keller; 3rd do D. W. Bridgford

READING (1st Class)—1st prize, R. L. Barnard; 2nd do. H. B. Keller; 3rd do J. A. Strong.

READING (2nd Class).—1st prize, E. Appleton; 2nd do R. P. Marsh; 3rd do. W. J Dickson.

ARITHMETIC—1st prize, H. B. Keller; 2nd do, A. J. Raymond; 3rd do R. L. Barnard.

GOOD CONDUCT AND INDUSTRY (Boys.)—1st prize, C. E. Sheppard; 2nd do, Jas. Jenkins; 3rd do, W. J. Coghlan.

GOOD CONDUCT AND INDUSTRY (Girls)—1st prize, C. E Terry, 2nd do. A. J. Raymond; 3rd do. E. A. Coghlan.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR GOOD CONDUCT—1st prize, J. Hutchinson; 2nd do. R. Giver.

At Sheffield, a meeting has carried unanimously resolutions expressive of sympathy with the widow of 'Stonewall' Jackson

The success of the paper collars in London has induced many ingenious devices on other articles of dress. Perhaps the most extraordinary of these is a paper Dundreary necktie, which may be had for 2d, and with imitation gold pin, 4d.

IRISH MODESTY.—An Irish piper, who now and then indulged in a glass too much, was accosted by a gentleman with—'Pat what makes your face so red?' 'Please yer honor,' said Pat. 'I always blush when I spake to gintlemen.'

Mirror of Fashions.

We beg to draw the attention of our lady readers to Mme. Demorest's Quarterly Mirror of Fashions and Journal du Grand Monde for the summer ending in August. It consists of,

1st. A large plate of 9 figures in various positions, showing the style and elegance of the fashions.

2nd. A series of cuts showing the new Princess Alexandra Bodice—a really beautiful design.

3 d. A large colored plate exhibiting the different colours which best harmonize together, and at the same time as adapted to the latest fashions.

4th. Four sheets of letter press describing the whole paraphernalia of a lady's dress, Novelty in ladies veils, Summer Toilettes, Description of Colored plate, Fashionable Summer bonnets, illustrated by 23 cuts, amongst others the Burnside riding hat, the Sailor hat, the Beatrice, Infant hat, Alexandra hat, and Misses Marie Stuart hat. Other numerous cuts illustrate these pages such as the Fifth Avenue walking dress, which sets off the lady's figure to great advantage. Pictorial representations of gold link jewelery, emeralds and diamonds hair jewelery, &c., followed by illustrations of juvenile and infant's dresses.

5th. A large sheet of thirteen designs in braidwork and embroidery.

This journal, like Mme. Demorest's establishment, is a mammoth emporium of fashions, where every kind of information can be had.

Subscribers names taken at the 'Herald' Book Store, through which any of Mme. Demorest's advantages can be obtained without the inconvenience of sending for such large amounts of material as is required to procure the goods direct.

Presbyterian Sunday School Pic-Nic.

(Communicated.)

Few are too young or too old too sober, or too sedate as to be unable to join in the innocent mirth of social glee of a Pic nic party; and perhaps there is no other means as effectual in promoting kind sympathy and co-operative unity amongst the different denominations of Christians Much that the ancients knew is unknown in our day; much that we know they were ignorant of. But we are inclined to think that the patient Job was not unacquainted with 'pic-nics;' in whatever else, we think we are wiser than the earnest patriarchs. In this they were beforehand with us; for what were the 'days of feasting' in the first chapter of Job, but pic nics? And the miracle of our Saviour, when he fed 5,000 men with five loaves and two fishes may, with all reverence, be called a holy pic nic. We would direct the attention of the scholars to such biblical incidents, full of sterling interest, and highly conducive in assisting them to gain an intimate acquaintance with the bible—the book for all.

We will now give a brief account of the proceedings of last Thursday—the pic-nic day. About 10 o'clock, the children collected in the church, and sung a few of their hymns till about 11 o'clock The threatening clouds which had been darkening the sky cleared gradually away, and the children in due order, form by form, left the church and took their seats in the buggies, so kindly supplied by the teachers and friends of the school.—When all were safely in their seats the order was given to start, and the long string of conveyances were soon in a line trotting down Yonge Street on their way to Cook's bush, where all arrived in safety about noon; when the industrious ladies immediately set about preparations to supply the demands of a large family with whetted appetites. Tables were soon spread with the bounties a zealous staff of indefatigable workers had supplied. Ample justice was done to the 'good things,' and afterwards the young people resumed their sports. What with balls, carpet balls, swings, &c., there was amusement for all, and all heartily joined in helping one another, becoming 'drawers of water' with all cheerfulness.—About 2 o'clock the children were congregated together Amos Wright, Esq., M.P.P., was unanimously called to the chair. The children were then called upon to sing a hymn and they sung the Temperance Song 'For all of human kind; after which the Rev. Mr. Strauss, of Brown's Corners, rose to address the children in a humorous and pleasant speech; he was followed by some appropriate remarks from the Rev James Dick.

The scholars went again to their games till about 5 30 p.m.; they were again collected and sung some of their beautiful hymns, when they were again addressed

A vote of thanks, with much applause, was then given to those who had contributed to the day's entertainment, and to Mr Wright for his kindness in filling the chair; which was followed by the singing of the National Anthem, then a doxology; after which the Rev. James Dick pronounced the benediction, and thus brought the Pic nic to a close.

We are happy to be able to state that through the kindness of Providence all returned home in safety without a single accident occurring to any. There was only one thing which Mr. Dick has to regret—that there should have been any one amongst them so unprincipled as to *steal* a bag of sweet meats—the gift of Mrs. Hall to the children; but which by the fickness of somebody's fingers never reached them.

It is with much pleasure we return thanks to those kind friends of other denominations who favoured us with their presence and their aid.

The Prince of Wales has not yet inherited his Royal mother's good fortune in the matter of fine weather, but is, on the contrary, almost singularly unfortunate, for there has been scarcely one of the great ceremonies in which he has taken part, either in this country or in America, which has not been more or less marred by inclement weather.—*Times.*

The Twelfth.

As the Twelfth this year falls on Sunday, the Orangemen will celebrate their 'glorious anniversary' on Monday, the 13th. Preparations have been made for a spirited celebration of the day in this city. Orangemen from the country, who propose to take part in it, are requested to join their city brethren in the Queen's Park, where the grand procession will be organized at 11 a.m., under the direction of Mr. John Carr, the Grand Marshal for the day, in the following order: The Royal Standard, the Grand Marshal; a brass band; the County Master and members of North Simcoe; do, South Simcoe; do. Perth; do., Lincoln; do. Welland; do., Ontario; do, Wentworth; do., Peel; do, North York; do. East York; do, West York; do., Toronto; Provincial Grand Officers; Grand Officers of British America; the M. W. the Grand Master, supported right and left by two Past Grand Masters. Bands of music, in attendance with the County Lodges, will be placed in connexion with those Lodges, as the Marshals shall direct. The whole body will move from the Queen's Park at twelve o'clock, proceeding along the Eastern Avenue to Yonge Street; thence to Queen Street; thence to the Don Bridge; thence along King Street to the Crystal Palace Half an hour will be allowed for refreshments, which will be served in the large building north of the Palace. After refreshments, there will be a grand commemoration of the anniversary in the Crystal Palace. The Great Hall will be occupied by the members of the Order, the East and West end galleries by the Bands of music, the north centre gallery by the speakers and singers, and the remaining galleries by the Ladies and other visitors, including the children of the Protestant Orphans' Home, who will occupy the gallery immediately in rear of the Provincial Grand Master. The Grand Master will preside, having his place in the north gallery; and in front of him in the south gallery, will preside the Provincial Grand Master. On the entrance of the Grand Master, the Band will strike up 'the Protestant Boys.' Addresses will be delivered by the Grand Master, Darcy Boulton, County Master of Simcoe; Rev. Dr. Lett, Grand Chaplain; and Rev. Mr. Hill, of Markham. The proceedings will be interspersed with airs, performed by the bands, and various pieces suitable to the occasion, to be sung by the choir. The county brethren are requested to dress, like the Toronto brethren, in black hat and coat, and white pants.—*Globe.*

Out of the Pan into the Fire.

It is characteristic of the Yankees that once learned a trade they push it ahead tremenduously; so now that they have learned the art of war, it would seem they are about to open a wholesale establishment, as may be seen from their advertisement, which we consider very polite; and we hope their customers will take the hint and have a large stock of goods laid by for immediate use. From the New York *Herald*:—

"We think the time approaches when he (Lincoln) may speedily secure the restoration of the Union by the simple revocation or modification of his military edict abolishing slavery in the rebellious States In anticipation of peace between our loyal and rebellious States, under the common banner of the Union, the question recurs, what shall we then do with our immense warlike establishment of full a million of veteran soldiers, and a navy of five hundred fighting ships? We answer that this army and navy can be profitably employed in the good work of removing Louis Napoleon's imperial establishment from Mexico, and to a settlement with England for her perfidious conduct towards this country since the outbreak of this rebellion and for thirty years before it With the overthrow of the spurious despotism of Jeff Davis, the Monroe doctrine of European non-intervention in the affairs of this continent will loom up in the foreground, and it will become the mission and duty of the United States to make it the law of North America, excepting the possessions of Russia"

And in another article on European intervention the *Herald* says:—

"In six months, at the farthest this unhappy rebellion will be brought to a close. We shall then have an account to settle with the governments that have either outraged us by a recognition of what they call 'the belligerent rights' of the rebels, or by the active sympathy and aid which they have afforded them. Let France and England beware how they swell up this catalogue of wrongs By the time specified we shall have unemployed a veteran army of close upon a million of the finest troops in the world, with whom we shall be in a position not only to drive the French out of Mexico and to annex Canada, but, by the aid of our powerful army, even to return the compliment of intervention in European affairs Are the two governments which profess such a purely humanitarian interest in our concerns prepared for such a turn of the card? If not, they would do well to drop the hypocritical tone of commiseration in which they continue to speak of our troubles, and abandon all further idea of profiting by the misfortunes which they have so eagerly striven to aggravate."

CONFEDERATE STATES PURCHASING PAPER AND BOOKS.—The export season has been active, and there is still a fair encourgement open for exporters.—There are some words current to the effect that the Confederate States have pledged themselves that only British paper and books will be allowed into their States, and that no dealings will be had with the 'detestable Yankee' in these articles. In confirmation of this, it is said that an accredited agent is on his way here who will make the proper arrangements for carrying out this plan.—*Macniven & Cameron's Paper Trade Review.*