

# Northern Railway of Canada.

**RICHMOND HILL TIME TABLE**  
MOVING NORTH.  
Mail Train..... 7 55 A. M.  
Through Mixed..... 8 59 ..  
Express..... 9 51 P. M.

MOVING SOUTH.  
Express..... 9 37 A. M.  
Mail..... 8 44 P. M.

## New Advertisements.

**Common School Teachers Examination.**  
Notice—The Estate of the late Geo. Dove, Infant School—Miss Hayward.  
Cheap and Good Vinegar—W. S. Pollock.  
Good Machine Oil—W. S. Pollock.  
Candy for August—At Scott's.  
Card—W. G. Castell.  
Pig Styrud—Henry Danton.  
Cranion—George Simpson.  
Cleaning sale of Dry Goods, &c.—R. Plond.  
Stora and Dowling to Let—G. A. Barnard.  
Harvest Tools—W. S. Pollock.  
Air-tight and Frost-proof Hoop—W. Macey.  
Twined Hats and Caps—W. S. Pollock.  
Cheap Photographs—A. M. Hood.  
Stayed or Stole—Daniel Glass.  
Julius Reed—Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Ed. Essager—\$10 Reward.  
Abraham Esq.—Lumbering.  
Notice—The Langstaff Estate.  
Card—R. H. Hall, Chemist and Druggist.  
P. Crosby—Dry Goods.  
J. Henderson—United implements.  
R. Seyers—Cheap Boots and Shoes.  
W. C. Adams—Photography.  
J. Penrose—Photography.  
E. Sanderson—Stamping Machine for sale.  
Wm. Harrison—Saddlery.  
Wm. Atkinson—Groceries and Provisions.  
W. S. Pollock—Baker.  
Geo. Simpson—Masonic Arms Hotel.

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**The York Herald, \$1.00 a year.**

## The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, AUG. 11, 1865.

We hope our friends will bestir themselves and assist in increasing our circulation. If each one would only get a single new subscriber, and send the two subscriptions it would help us amazingly. A paper is much needed, but it cannot be kept up without that liberal countenance and support, which, if properly conducted, it has fairly a right to expect. We will try to give a good, reliable paper. All we ask is a fair chance. Send on then the names and the cash. The effect will be magical.

### The Situation of Parties.

Never perhaps in the history of the country, has the position of political parties offered a spectacle so strange, as at present. Never we might add, has its political horizon been more murky, or the signs of the times given surer presage of approaching disturbance. For some time back, the barometer has been steadily falling; and even now, while we bask in a gleam of temporary sunshine, the thunder ominously mutters in the distance. The incongruous elements of the present combination, are naturally repellent. A trifle may disturb the equilibrium, and an embarrassing uncertainty hangs over everything in the world of politics. Old party lines have disappeared completely. Without change of principle one may belong almost anywhere, since bitter opponents have become most cordial colleagues. Vituperation and party warfare, are at a discount. Discourses of most rare and lofty virtues have been suddenly made in the most unexpected quarters. Intolerable grievances have become mere trifles. Extravagance, corruption, and political charlatanism, are but myths. Reform and Conservative principles at length cease to differ, and the dead calm of coalition settling upon us, reverses the course of nature.

A large and influential portion of the Reform press seems dissatisfied. Before the coalition, party lines were at least distinct and definite. The position of the Government and the Opposition was each well understood; while mutual vigilance, was a sort of guarantee of party and individual rectitude.

Since that time the "ins" have been too strong to be scrupulous, and the "outs" too powerless to be dangerous. The acerbity and strangeness of new alliances, the charm of vast and attractive projects, prophecies of a great and prosperous future, and loud protestations of honesty, virtue, and patriotism, have kept public apprehensions quiet. They can do so no longer. Disappointment in the realization of well-founded expectations, has engendered suspicion. A portion of the public disappointment is doubtless due to uncontrollable obstacles. Whether it will be rendered complete, by an utter abandonment of principles and purpose for the sweets of office, remains to be seen.

When a dead lock had occurred in the working of our political machinery, under circumstances familiar to most of our readers, and this coalition was entered into, as a last resort,—its gross immorality was defended only on the plea of present necessity and danger, and the desirability of bringing about a better state of things on a permanent basis.—Nothing was more plainly expressed and

understood, than in the event of the failure of the scheme of British American Confederation, resort was to be had to Federation of the two Canadas, as a solution of our difficulties.

That the coalition has labored earnestly to accomplish the former object, may not be denied. Still less is there a question as to its signal failure. It is impossible now. As far as the power of the Government to accomplish it is concerned, it may be impossible for a century. It is incumbent upon them therefore to take up the latter project of Canadian Federation. Good faith and political integrity alike demand this, and from this demand nothing can relieve them. If it is impossible, or if it is to be abandoned, the result is the same— their mission is ended and decency urges a dissolution.

The coming session will doubtless reveal the purpose and policy of the Government. We hope the attitude assumed by ministers will be such as cannot be mistaken, and that there will be no pitiful attempts to slirk the plain consequences of their position, or to prolong indefinitely, and with a mercurial purpose the consideration of questions upon which the country has long since rendered a verdict.

Canada has a stake in the policy of the present administration, such as is seldom invested—the integrity of her most eminent public men. Not the reputation of a party or an individual, but the best genius of the country, in both parties are on trial. Well may we watch the progress of events with a fearful interest.

The union of parties from which the coalition sprang offered a scene, scarce ever before witnessed on this Continent. In the hour of our Country's necessity her public men, buried the hatchet of strife, forgot all personal wrongs and antipathies, abandoned the principles of a lifetime, put themselves in the position of recreants and renegades, and united to secure a great public good. The declared motive was patriotism,—patriotism, which alone could redeem the act from the brand of political infamy.

If that patriotism should degenerate into "self," if it should turn out to be a mercenary greed for place and power,—public confidence must receive a shock from which it will take generations to recover, and the event fall upon us with the force of a national calamity.

Let us wait and hope, for the end is not yet.

### That Committee.

In a former article, if our usually retentive memory doth not mislead us, we remarked that to place the "Separation business" in the hands of a committee, and then to deny it support, was to give said business its final quietus—or words to that effect. We might have added that to place it in the hands of a committee, and neglect to stir them up occasionally, was to make enquiries some morning, and find it—just where we left it. This, however, does not apply. There can be no possible doubt but that our committee is making prodigious efforts for the furtherance of the project entrusted to them. None whatever. Of course the absence of any appearance of life and activity is somewhat strange; but still waters run deep. They don't run at all, sometimes. Diplomacy, diplomacy doubtless, is being exercised. It is not visible, it is true—how could it be? It is deep and quiet. It is complicated and entangled. It must entangle our enemies, and perhaps our committee. But then they'll get out—at least we hope so.

Reports and pamphlets, facts and figures, general agitation, and public meetings, are the usual methods. They, however, are common place, and what is worse, common sense proceedings. Every body can use them successfully. They are for ordinary individuals.

Our committee have a more effective plan in preparation. It is to keep quite quiet until—well never mind when. It's a masterly method anyway; and it saves a world of trouble to ourselves and our opponents.

Nevertheless, perhaps, we have possible reason to complain. It is barely possible of course, but it might be so. The good natured public like to know what their deputies are doing for them, and like to see a real progress, or some sign of, quite unreasonable on their part, but yet it is so. At our last conversation, it expressed a wish to know what our committee was doing. Information on that subject is certainly within its reach. If not, we will be satisfied with a conjecture. Let us have a report, gentlemen, and soon.

**ROPE WALKING IN BRANTFORD.**—Brantford, Aug. 2nd, 1865.—A large crowd, probably four thousand people, assembled here today from the surrounding country, to witness a boy walk a rope stretched from the market place to the Commercial Hotel, some sixty or seventy feet.

## Educational.

Feeling a deep interest in the success of our schools, in this village, we cannot avoid discussing briefly a few questions connected with their general well being.

Although we have an 'Union School,' the 'Union,' as far as we can discern, extends no further than that of the buildings and boards of Trustees. The Grammar and Common School still exist as distinct and separate, as if they were miles asunder. The funds of the one are not available for the support of the other, even though it fail for need of them. There is no regular method of promotion, from one to the other, either among pupils or teachers. In short, there is no identity of interest, and no real union beyond the name.

Hence, as might be expected, there has not been that cordial unanimity and harmony, at the Board, which a union should secure.

Not even among the pupils is the impression current that they belong to different departments of the same Institution. Consequently, invidious distinctions exist, and mutual, friendly intercourse is hindered. Worth and worthlessness find not their true level; and the order of merit is set aside, and the social distinctions of the outside world are reproduced in the school room.

If the schools are really united, what good reason is there for the separate existence of a 'Common' and a 'Grammar' School? In our humble judgment there is none! but on the other hand we can see much to the bitterness and contention which have disturbed the Board, to the existence of two classes of members, each zealous for the rights, dignities, and pretensions of his own institution. Until there is a reform in that respect, harmony is out of the question.

Why not have such an Union as would erase every remaining line of separation between the schools? Would it not be better if the names and distinctions of Common and Grammar Schools were abolished altogether? A perfect identity of character, purpose, and interest, might then be secured, by blending our two schools into one institution, having one principal, and comprising a classical and an English department. Such is the constitution of some of the most successful Union Schools in the province; and such we believe should be that of ours also. It is time that the terms Grammar School Teacher, Grammar School Trustee, and Common School Teacher and Common School Trustee were held and buried.

We claim no originality for the above views. They are entertained by many around us, whose learning and experience entitle them to consideration. If they awaken reflection, our object will be secured. At all events, we hope they will be received as they have been written, in a courteous and temperate spirit, looking only to the public good.

## The Vaughan Council.

The Council met at the Town Hall on Monday, August 7, 1865, at noon. All the Members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Reeve laid before the Council communications from the Reeve of Wilmot, relative to the proposed alterations in the Municipal and Assessment Acts.

Also from H. Green, of Montr'al, as to the Harvest prospects of this Township.

Also petition from J. W. Gamble, Esq., and others, recommending that assistance be granted to Wm. Gray, a destitute person.

Also a communication from Jas. Simpson, relative to an obstruction on the side-line between lots 50 and 51, in the 1st concession.

By-Law No. 175, assessing the underground School Sections for the current year, was then passed.

School Section No. 2.....	\$450
Do do No. 3.....	167
Do do No. 4.....	730
Do do No. 5.....	230
Do do No. 6.....	225
Do do No. 7.....	240
Do do No. 8.....	260
Do do No. 9.....	190
Do do No. 10.....	131
Do do No. 11.....	230
Do do No. 12.....	80
Do do No. 13.....	250
Do do No. 14.....	100
Do do No. 15.....	140
Do do No. 16.....	140
Do do No. 17.....	140
Do do No. 18.....	140
Do do No. 19.....	140
Do do No. 20.....	140

By-Law No. 176 raising the tax on Dogs was then passed.

Mr. Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Raeman, that the treasurer be, and is hereby authorized to pay the following accounts.

In ward No. 2—To Peter Paterson balance for Road Shovels.....	\$10-50
In ward No. 3—John Elliot.....	6-30
Stewart Blane.....	5-00
In ward No. 5—Thompson Porter.....	6-50
Wm. Graham.....	32-95

—Carried.

inform James McNair, Pathmaster, that certain obstructions are complained of, by James Simpson, on the road passing his farm, and to request that he, the Pathmaster, will see that the same are removed.—Carried.

With reference to a communication received from Michael Peterman, Mr. Webster moved, seconded by Mr. Graham, that the treasurer be authorised to pay him the amount of his costs (\$1-80) in the case of Peterman vs Murray.—Carried.

Dr. Langstaff moved, seconded by Mr. Graham, that \$8 be paid to Joseph Mathewson on behalf of Mary Lynch, destitute.—Carried.

Also to Henry Hornbrook, for Wm. Grey, destitute, the sum of \$5.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in Oct.

## TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)  
The English Elections are the all-absorbing theme, at the present time.—That Lord Palmston's administration has been sustained by the people is to a certain extent true. The people of England are justly proud of their great and able leader, and his name has been a tower of strength to his party; but to say, that he will be stronger in the new House, is to make a very great error.—The election has been the most remarkable, that has occurred for many years. To a great extent, they have been, a sort of triangular duel, between the followers of the Earl of Derby, Lord Palmerston and John Bright. That many conservatives have been replaced by liberals is quite true, and that many Whigs have been replaced by advanced liberals, is a fact that cannot be denied. Your advanced Liberal has as little love for a Whig as he has for a Tory, and whenever they had the opportunity of defeating a Whig, they did not hesitate to put up their man, as was the case in Edinburgh, where Mr. McLaren, a brother-in-law of John Bright, takes the seat of Mr. Adam Black. The same game was played at Bury, against Mr. Peel, a member of the administration, who has been replaced by a Radical. The Radicals, or advanced Liberals, will support Lord Palmerston, just so long as they can obtain from the gallant Premier's administration, greater privileges than Earl Derby will be willing to grant. Without exception, John Bright comes back from the country with a greater following, than he ever had before. The gentlemen below the gang-way, will be a power in the House of Commons, and will be powerful enough to dictate terms to any administration, during the next Parliament,—and in ability they will be a most influential body. John Bright, John Stuart Mill, Tom Hughes, Sir Charles Bright, Mr. McLaren, and others of that school, will make themselves felt on the legislation of the next few years. Already I observe signs of the bids, which will be made for their support. Earl Russell, "finality John" as he has been styled, has re-issued his work on the Government of England, with a very important addition in favor of extending the franchise; while Mr. Gladstone, now released from the trammels of Oxford, declared in Manchester he was "an un-muzzled man."

The defeat of Gladstone at Oxford, and his triumphant election for South Lancashire, after a canvass of only two days, has completely overshadowed every thing else in interest. For the London Times to the most obscure journal, has its name afforded headings for leading editorials, speeches, &c. The whole English nation appear to have bowed for a time to this extraordinary man of genius, this wonderful financier. How great are the changes since his father, an honest Scotch lad, wended his way from Leith to Liverpool! I doubt if in the highest flights of Scotch lads fancy, he could have pictured to himself so bright a future. His son the Chancelor of the Exchequer of England, and his grandson, a member of the British House of Commons.

Have we an Annexation party and who are the annexationists? Let me answer. All or nearly all agents and employes of the American Express Company; superintendent and operators of the Montreal Telegraph, and persons of American birth, resident in Canada,—with some honourable exceptions. To this we may add many members of our old families, who have been accustomed to live at the public expense; but who, under the new order of things, like Oshello "find their occupation gone," and probably a few of our men of business, who have not been successful in life, in consequence of the restrictions upon trade and the too long absence of an efficient bankrupt law. Of course these men are not without influence, especially the two bonanzas to which I have alluded,—possessing as they do a network of communication from one end of the Province to the other, and employing none but Americans, upon whom they can place the most implicit reliance, and if they were bold enough to proclaim their predilections, they might cause considerable trouble; but fortunately for us, they only work in secret, not possessing the moral courage to publicly avow their views, fearing the honest indignation of the loyal people of Canada. Of the em-

ployes of the Express and Telegraph Co's, there can be no possible doubt, none but Americans are employed. They do not forget Washington's "but none but Americans on guard." Should however there be an exception, you will find that it is in favor of persons of American ideas and aspirations. These men are busily engaged, Wood and Potter like, in sapping the foundations of Monarchy in this country, and endeavoring on every possible occasion, to infuse Republican ideas into the minds of our people. They generally draw comparisons so odious to our country and our loyalty to the Throne and Government of Great Britain, and it behoves us to meet this annexation movement squarely,—to be forewarned is forearmed. I trust that some steps will be taken, ere long, to organize a Canadian Express Co., and that due encouragement will be given to the new Telegraph Co., lately formed in Hamilton. We certainly ought not to give encouragement to traitors.

At the close of the spring season, when the Merchants and Produce Dealers had paid out all their American silver at par to the farmers, we had a silver excitement. We rang the changes daily on the "Silver Nuisance." The daily papers teemed with editorials and letters for and against. Merchants talked of their first principles. Some held out for time, but they were sneered at as "Mechanics;" finally the influence of the Board of Trade prevailed, and all fell into the arrangement,—although many looked upon the movement as a gross swindle! I regret to say the latter parties were right. I read an advertisement inserted in the papers, by one of the leaders in the "discount" agitation, "that as several of the Merchants have broken the agreement, silver will be taken at par." Of course, some of the Merchants would break the arrangement at the proper time. How very naughty of them to do so! The silver nuisance is a nuisance no longer. Wheat buying has commenced again,—farmers are coming to our markets. The time to swindle them again has arrived. How convenient to have "some" merchant to break through the bargain so that we can pay away silver at par, which we received at four, six and ten per cent discount. I do not believe that out-side of Toronto, a body of merchants and buyers can be found, who would be guilty of such contemptible meanness. Shake-speare must have had them in his eye when he wrote these words:—

"O, dishonest wretch!  
Will't thou be made a man of my vice!  
O fie, fie, fie!  
Thy sins not accidental, but a trade."

A movement is on foot among the Mechanics and working classes, to agitate for a reduction of the present hours of labor,—from ten to eight hours. The working men of England and in many parts of the United States, have been very successful in obtaining from their employers this great boon, and the working men of Canada can see no good reason for dobaring them from the same privilege.

The Annual Rifle Tournament of the 7th Military District, will be held at Hamilton, on the 14th instant. A large number of valuable prizes will be offered. The B. O. K. Rifle men sent a challenge to Mr. Charles Shepherd, our crack shot, which was accepted, and his acceptance their valor appears to have vanished, as they declined to meet him, giving several trifling reasons for not doing so.

The Police investigations have come to conclusion, and the trial has resulted in a general white-washing of McDo's character by the commissioners. Indeed the conduct of Mr. Boomer was more like that of an interested party, than an impartial judge. His gross interruption of Mr. McBride, the City Solicitor, when about to address the Court, causing that officer to throw up the case in disgust, meets with general condemnation. The decision gives universal dissatisfaction to the respectable portion of the community. Even the *Globe* and *Leader* forget their differences and unite in condemning the Commissioners. Our only hope is in the Government, and it is hoped they will issue a commission to inquire into the management of the Police in all the Cities in Canada. We cannot submit to a repetition of such scenes as have disgraced the administration of justice in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton.

I trust they will not continue their enquiries to the Police, but that our whole Municipal system will receive a general over-hauling. I read in a New York paper that a memorial had been presented to Governor Felton, of New York, asking the removal of the Corporation, on the charges of malfeasance in office and corrupt practices, subversive of law, order, individual ho est, and public morality.

If our Government could be induced to perform such a *Comp. de droit* as petitioned for by the inhabitants of New York, upon many of the corrupt rascals in Canada, there would be general rejoicing.—Should the Government issue a commission as proposed, there will be a great flutter among the uncommen scoundrels of our City Halls. It is not merely the fact of being over taxed and grossly plundered, that distresses us; but that our cities should be ruled by a class so base, dishonest, selfish, vulgar and boorish.

LEINAD.

**SHRINKING REPROOF.**—It being reported that Lady Caroline Lamb had, in a moment of passion, knocked down one of her pages with a stool, the poet Moore, to whom this was told by Lord Strafford, observed, "Oh! nothing is more natural for a literary lady than to double down a page." "I would rather replied his lordship," advise Lady Caroline to turn over a new leaf."

The iron-chimney Pallis has gone to sea on a cruise. Her Majesty's steam frigates Terrible and Spynax, and the Great Eastern steamships forming the Atlantic Telegraph squadron, have been fitted with the new patent flashing signal apparatus.

## Provincial Parliament

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.  
QUEBEC, Aug. 8, 1865.

This day at 3 p.m., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Buildings. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that house being present, His Excellency was pleased to read the opening of the eighth Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following speech from the throne.

**Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.**  
**Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:**  
I am, in conformity with the announcement which I made to you at the end of the last session of Parliament, a deputation from the Canadian ministry proceeded to London, to confer with Her Majesty's government on questions of importance to the Province. I have now called you together at the earliest convenient moment after the return of the deputation, in order that you may receive the report of their mission, and complete the important business which at the conclusion of the last session, was left unfinished. I have directed that the correspondence referring to the mission to England shall be communicated to you for your consideration. The happy termination of the civil war which has for the last four years prevailed in the United States of America, shall to exercise a beneficial influence in the commercial and industrial interests of the Province, and we may trust that the re-establishment of peace will lead to a constantly increasing development of friendly relations between our people and the citizens of the Great Republic.

The circumstances which rendered it necessary to place a portion of the volunteer militia of the Province on permanent duty having ceased to exist, the force has been reduced, and I have to express my feeling of satisfaction at the readiness with which the men responded to the call of duty, and the general good conduct which they exhibited during the period of their service.

**Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:**  
I have directed that the estimates for the current year and the statement of the expenditure which has been incurred, chargeable against the vote of credit of last session, shall be laid before you. You will find, with reference to both, that economy has been combined with due regard to efficiency.

**Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen:**  
I have not failed to transmit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to Her Majesty, the addresses to which you agreed during the last session, in favor of a federal union of the Colonies of British North America. I have directed that the reply of the Secretary of State shall be communicated to you; and I trust that the mature examination of the project will, ere long, induce the legislatures of other provinces to concur with you in giving their sanction to a measure which has been adopted a great feature of Imperial policy, and has been twice noticed with approbation in Her Majesty's speeches from the throne. His Excellency having retired, it was resolved, on motion of the Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL, that His Excellency's speech be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The SPEAKER announced that he had given leave of absence to Rev. Dr. Adamson, chaplain of the Council, on account of delicate health, and the Rev. Mr. Haugman would officiate in his place during the session.

The House adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 8, 1865.

The Speaker having taken the chair at three o'clock, the Gentleman of the Law of the Black Rod appeared at the bar, and informed the House that His Excellency desired their attendance in the chamber of the Legislative Council. The Speaker proceeded by the Sergeant-at-Arms bearing the mace, and followed by the members of the Assembly, then proceeded to the Council Chamber, where His Excellency delivered the speech from the throne, as given in the proceedings of the Council.

The Assembly having returned to their own chamber.

Mr. JOHN A. MACDONALD introduced a bill relating to the administration of oaths of office.

A resolution prohibiting any one from printing the proceedings of the House without the sanction of the Speaker, and other formal resolutions, always proposed at the opening of a session, were then moved and agreed to.

Mr. J. A. MACDONALD moved that the Speech be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr. A. DORIOS asked when the government would give explanation respecting the change that had recently taken place in the Ministry, and when the correspondence on confederation and defence would be submitted. He thought it important and proper that these papers should be laid before the House before the discussion of the Address, for it was a proper time to enter upon the discussion if any members desired, and it was announced in the Speech that the papers would be submitted at the earliest moment.

Mr. JOHN A. MACDONALD said that with regard to the explanations touching the re-constitution of the government, they would be given immediately after the address was moved and seconded. With regard to the correspondence referred to, it would not be convenient or proper but rather contrary to the practice adopted in England to submit it till the Address was disposed of.

Mr. A. DORIOS was aware that it was not usual to submit correspondence before the Address was voted, except on special occasions. It had been done, however, in 1859 and 1860. When the correspondence on the seat of government question was submitted and also on other occasions which he could not now particularly specify. His object in asking for the correspondence was to elicit whether it was the intention of the government to take any action on these subjects, because if no such action was to be taken, there would be no occasion for the House to consider or discuss them, except when the Address was before it. It would be a great convenience, and he did not think it would be improper to bring the papers down at once.

Mr. JOHN A. MACDONALD said the cases mentioned by his hon. friend were exceptional ones. The government would bring down the papers at the earliest possible period, and they were not called upon now to announce their policy, further than as was indicated in the Speech from the Throne. The sooner the House got through the business left over from the last session, and that dedicated in the speech to be disposed of, the sooner would be the Address, and it would be unusual and improper to bring down the papers now.

The House then adjourned.

## Destructive Fire in Toronto,

A BOY PERISHED IN THE FLAMES

A few minutes past eleven o'clock last night one of the most destructive fires with which this city has been visited since the burning of the Rossin House broke out in a row of seven three-story brick buildings situated on the west side of Bay Street, south of Wellington Street; and notwithstanding that vigorous efforts were made to stay the progress of the flames the Grand Trunk freight office and three adjoining residences were totally consumed before the fire was checked.

Various conflicting rumors are afloat as to the exact place where the fire originated. One statement is made to the effect that the fire commenced in a wooden shed or stable in the rear of the Grand Trunk office on the corner of Bay and Wellington streets, and another report has it that the flames were first seen breaking out of the stables in the rear of the Rochester hotel, the third premises from the Grand Trunk, and kept by Mr. Hanlan. This, however, seems plain—the flames spread so exceedingly fast, after they first broke out, that those whose houses stood in danger of being destroyed, were too much frightened to pay much attention to this point.

As soon as the alarm was given by the fire bells, the engines were brought and conveyed to the scene of the conflagration as rapidly as possible by the fire brigade, but it seems there was some delay in procuring water; at least so it is stated. By the time the steamer began to work the flames had gained immense headway, and at one time threatened the destruction of the whole row. Desperate efforts were made by the spectators to save the property from the burning buildings, but in the hurry and confusion which prevailed, much valuable property was unnecessarily broken and destroyed. Earthen, glass and Chinaware were thrown out of the windows in baskets full, and pianos and other furniture were just as roughly handled. As soon as intelligence was conveyed to the barracks at the parliament buildings and Old Fort, about six companies of the 47th regiment, in charge of Colonel Villiers, were brought to the place of the fire as soon as possible, having a small, but useful, hand engine with them. When they arrived they were received with loud cheers by a large number of spectators, who would prefer cheering at any time to working at a fire, either in removing property for safe keeping, or putting their shoulders to the "brakes" of the engine. To the credit of the 47th men, be it said, they worked like men who were in earnest. When they arrived they were engaged in saving his own family that he forgot all about the lad in the garrat until he was late to be of any avail. The lad it said to be a very heavy sleeper; and as he was scarcely any possibility of his waking up it is feared he has lost his life.

Several acts of daring were performed by the firemen and civilians. A woman, who appeared at a window in the Grand Trunk office, was rescued and carried down the ladder by a fireman.

The most of the telegraphic instruments were got out of the Grand Trunk office, but the books, despatch sheets and other documents were consumed. All the effects of Mr. J. Stephenson, in one of the rooms in the third story were also destroyed. The following is a list of the suffering parties:—The Grand Trunk (freight office) not insured; Dr. Adams, insured in the Royal for \$1800; Mr. Hanlan insured in the Western England for \$1600; and Capt. McMaster, insured for about \$1400 in a Company the name of which was not ascertained. (The fire was still burning when we went to press this morning.—*Leader*.)

## Arrival of the "Cuba."

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 9.

The Royal mail steamship Cuba arrived off here at half-past eight this morning, bringing dates of the 29th and 30th ult.

## THE ATLANTIC CABLE

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30, via QUEENSTOWN.—Seven hundred miles of the Atlantic cable paid out; one hundred and fifty reeled in, when installation was lost. Cause unknown. Further particulars had not transpired.

The political news is unimportant. The steamship Cuba arrived up at 10 o'clock.

Gen. Breckenridge, ex rebel Secretary of War, arrived at Southampton, from the West Indies.

The "Great Eastern" had paid out 550 nautical miles of cable. On the afternoon of the 28th signals good.

The American government having placed an embargo on a cargo of cotton shipped from Havana, to Mr. Brioleau, confederate agent in Liverpool, the cable was carried in to the Court of Chancery. Vice Chancellor Wood gave his decision recognizing the claim of the United States Government to the cotton, but considering the existence of a certain agreement between the Government and their agent, which might be binding upon the United States as successors to the Confederate Government, he ordered that Brioleau be permitted to be receiver in the case, which would enable him to dispose of the cotton and pay all proper charges, he giving security for £20,000 sterling, the amount which would probably be found absolutely the property of the United States. The quantity of the cotton is about 1,500 bales.

"The Army and Navy Gazette" speaks upon the possibility of England being involved in the impending war in the La Platte.

Dr. Pritchard, the prisoner, was hung in Glasgow in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

The Paris Bourse is flat at 67 1/2.

A meeting between the Sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria and Saxonia at Salisburg, is spoken of.

The abatement of the cholera at Alexandria is confirmed. Mrs. Lansing, wife of an American missionary at Cairo, was among the victims.

Liverpool, July 29, Evening.—The cotton sales to-day are 5,000 bales, and market closing dull, with a downward tendency. Sales to speculators and exporters were 1,000 bales.