

## Northern Railway of Canada.

### RICHMOND HILL TIME TABLE

Mail Train	7 55 A. M.
Through Mixed	8 59 " "
Express	9 51 P. M.
MOVING SOUTH.	
Express	9 37 A. M.
Mail	8 14 P. M.

### New Advertisements.

T. T. T. T. T. - W. S. Pollock  
 Notice—John Morley  
 Deacon's Family Medicines—G. A. Barwood  
 That Prime Mass Pork—Wm. Atkinson  
 Card—Charles Suddaby.  
 Notice—The Estate of the late Geo. Dove,  
 Chaps and Good Vinegar—W. S. Pollock.  
 Good Machine Oil—W. S. Pollock.  
 Godley for September—A. L. Scott's  
 Card—W. G. Castell  
 Store and Dwelling to Let—G. A. Barnard,  
 Harvest Tools—W. S. Pollock  
 Air-tight and Frost-proof Door—W. Macey  
 Tweed Coats and Pants—W. S. Pollock  
 Cheap Photographs—A. M. Hood  
 Joshua Reed—Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,  
 Abraham Ever—Lumbering.  
 Notice—The Langstaff Estate,  
 Card—R. H. Hall, Chemist and Druggist.  
 R. Severs—Cheap Boots and Shoes.  
 W. C. Adams—Dentist.  
 J. Fenrose—Photographs.  
 E. Staudson—Stamping Machine for sale.  
 Wm. Harrison—Saddlery.  
 Wm. Atkinson—Groceries and Provisions.  
 W. S. Pollock—Baker.  
 Geo. Simpson—Masonic Arms Hotel.

### SUBSCRIBE FOR

The York Herald, \$1.00 a year,

## The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, AUG. 25, 1865.

### Parliamentary.

Our synopsis of Parliamentary proceedings last week was continued up to Wednesday. On Thursday, the Legislative Council passed several bills, none deserving of special notice. Sir N. Belleau announced that it was not the intention of the government to introduce this session any measure affecting the currency.

In the Legislative Assembly, after the introduction of several bills, Mr. J. A. McDonald, in reply to Mr. McGivern, stated the intention of the Government to ask leave from Parliament to appoint a commission to enquire into the various irregularities of the Police Force of Upper and Lower Canada. Such a commission it seems cannot be appointed under the existing law, the Police being under the control of the Municipalities. The scandalous proceedings at the Quebec and Hamilton investigations, and the almost worthless character of that at Toronto, shows the necessity of taking the affair out of the hands of the local tribunals, which are generally either incapable or corrupt. Nothing but a searching and fearless enquiry will restore public confidence, and in performing this the government will merit the thanks of the country.

An address was moved by Mr. Blanchet, for a copy of the general Militia order, calling out the three administrative battalions to replace those called out in December, 1864. It appears that the term of service was to be three months, and most of those who left situations, made arrangements with their substitutes accordingly. They were, however, recalled at the end of two months, and were consequently a month without pay or employment. It was alleged that the recall was a violation of faith on the part of the Government, and that they should make up the loss the men had sustained.

An interesting debate followed, during the course of which Mr. J. A. McDonald stated, that if on investigation it should appear that any injustice had been done the volunteers, it would be promptly redressed.

On Mr. Galt's moving that the house do resolve itself into committee of supply, Mr. Halton, in a speech of considerable length and force, moved in amendment "That it be resolved that the renewal of the treaty of Reciprocity with the United States, is regarded by the people of this Province as an object of the utmost importance, and in order to secure that object, as well as to augment the trade and advance the general prosperity of the country, it is expedient that the work of enlarging the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals should not be postponed, but should be prosecuted at the earliest possible period, in preference to any other work involving considerable expense."

This certainly was one of the most important motions of the session, and one of the most difficult to deal with. It advocated a policy known to be favorably entertained by a majority both of the house and the cabinet, and yet seemed to solicit a want of confidence, though the mover deputed putting it forward with such an intention.

The alarm of the Government was at once evident in their bellicose attitude. An attempt was made to crush it down on the plea of irregularity; but the speaker nevertheless declared it in order.

Mr. J. A. McDonald denounced Mr. Halton's conduct as mean and unpatriotic, and accused him of attempting a clever dodge to embarrass the government, and make political capital. Mr. Galt denied the expediency of the course proposed, and put forth the plea of want of funds. Mr. Cartier followed up with a personal attack, and Mr. Brown defended his own position, ridiculed the motion as a pitiful attempt to seduce the friends of the government from their allegiance, denied the intention to spend money without the consent of Parliament and dictatorially declared that every friend of the Ministry must vote against the amendment. After some further discussion, it was lost on a division of 78 to 20.

### PUBLIC MEETING!

#### Removal of the County Business.

The long looked for meeting, on the County Business separation, was held in Van Nostrand's Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 30th ult. The subject of removal was freely discussed, and all present felt the necessity of the business of the County being transacted in a more central locality than it is at present. We were pleased to notice that some of the most prominent men of Aurora, among whom were Mr. Lepper, Reeve, Dr. Hilliary and Mr. Ashton, joined heart and hand in the Separation Question, if said separation was from the city of Toronto, and not the division of the county into two distinct counties. We are happy to learn that the enlightened residents of Aurora and surrounding country see the folly of separating the county into two sections. Why the northern part of the county should wish to be separated we cannot see. They at the present time grumble at the taxes they have to pay, which we confess are very heavy; but, if they were to separate the county and had to erect new county buildings, at an expense of say \$20,000, where would their taxes be then. Instead of having to pay 45¢ per head, it would undoubtedly be one fourth more. After the meeting had been called to order, it was moved by Mr. R. Flood, seconded by Mr. Broughton, that Mr. A. C. Lawrence be chairman of the meeting.—carried. It was then moved by Dr. Hostetter, seconded by Mr. Warren, that Mr. Porter do act as secretary for the evening. After a few remarks had been passed by the chairman, explaining the cause of the present meeting, it was moved and seconded that the report of the committee, appointed at the last public meeting, be read. Dr. Hostetter then read the following report:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—  
 The Committee, appointed at the last Public Meeting to examine and report on the necessity of removing the County Seat, beg leave to report as follows:—That they have taken into consideration all the statistics within their reach, and have come to the conclusion that it would be a great advantage to the Rate-payers of the County, if the County buildings were removed to a more central part of the County.

Your Committee would draw your attention to the fact that the County buildings and property in the City of Toronto are worth about \$160,000, and if disposed for a sum near their value the amount would be quite sufficient to purchase land and erect the necessary Buildings, and would then leave a large amount in the hands of the County Treasurer, which, consequently would lessen the taxes that are now enormously high. In proof of which we will refer you to the cost of the Buildings now in course of erection in the County of Peel, a sum not exceeding \$25,000; and to the Counties of Halton and Lambton as to how the incidental expenses of this County would be materially reduced. The County of Halton is composed of seven townships, and has a population of 22,734.—the taxes to be raised for County purposes this year amount to \$5,002.07, or 22 cents per head. The County of Lambton, composed of eleven townships, has a population of 24,916 and raises by taxation \$5,000, or 20 cents per head. The County of York, composed of ten townships, has a population of 59,094, and HAS TO RAISE BY TAXATION, FOR COUNTY PURPOSES THIS YEAR, TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE DOLLARS AND THIRTY-SIX CENTS! or FORTY-FIVE AND A HALF CENTS PER HEAD! Consequently, the rate-payers of the County of York are taxed more than double per head, compared with the rate-payers in the Counties before mentioned.

The Committee feel that there would be a great saving in maintaining the County prisoners in a more central part of the County, on account of the cheapness of fuel and provisions. Also the salaries of the officials might be very much reduced, as it would not cost them so much to live in the country as in the city. In case the removal took place, the number of officials would be reduced, (i. e.) the Jailor would not require so many under officers, nor the Sheriff require so many Clerks or Bailiffs.

Your Committee are also of opinion that the management of the judiciary affairs of the several Courts would be far less expensive if held in a more central place, from the following facts:—First, the Courts would be of far shorter duration, on account of the many cases foreign to the County, the venue of which are now laid in the County courts, and these, in the case of removal, would of course be tried in the City courts. There would be a great saving to those persons who have to attend the Courts as Jurymen: they would not be detained one-third of the time that they are at present. It would be a saving to the County as the payment of Jurors would be far less. Likewise a saving

to the witnesses, who are often detained for weeks waiting for the trial to come off.

The Committee, after taking into consideration the above facts, deem it their duty to suggest to this meeting, the propriety of taking proper steps to lay before the County Council the advantages to be derived by carrying out the removal of the County seat to a more central part of the County.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A. C. LAWRENCE, Chairman.  
 J. HOSTETTER, Sec. of Com.

The above report we think sufficient to convince the most skeptical, that there are some underhand transactions, which should be at once looked into. But so long as the business of this county is transacted out of its bounds, the why and whereof will be hard to get at.

Mr. Porter made some stirring remarks about the facts contained in the report. He could not see why York could not carry on its business (in proportion to inhabitants and wealth) as cheap as Halton and Lambton. The mere fact of the two aforesaid counties only paying 22 c. and 20 c. per head, was sufficient to convince any sound thinking man that there was a link loose in the business transactions of this county, when it takes 45¢ per head to carry on business matters connected with York.

How it was that the largest, and one of the oldest counties in Upper Canada, was not capable of supporting a county town in their midst, but should take their business to Toronto, where the inhabitants of York have no facilities of gaining any information as to how the affairs of the county stand, puzzled him not a little. It would also be an advantage to the young men of the county—they would have a chance of pushing themselves into a higher and more responsible position, and would in time become valuable men to the community.

Moved by Dr. J. Hostetter, seconded by Mr. A. Law, and

Resolved—That the following Gentlemen be appointed to draft a Petition to the County Council of this County, for the purpose of having the County Business done in a more central place in the County, and also to obtain and circulate said petition for the signatures of the rate-payers of this County:—Messrs. A. Scott, Warren, Law, Dr. Hostetter, and J. M. Lawrence, Richmond Hill; Messrs. Lepper, Hilliary, and Ashton, Aurora.

After the above resolution had been carried, Dr. Hilliary, of Aurora, stated that he was glad to see the present movement, as he considered it would be to the advantage of the county to transact their business in a more central place. He wished to see the county seat removed from Toronto, and would use whatever influence he possessed to procure so desirable an end. As far as he and his friends were concerned, they were willing to leave the choice of the spot to the rate-payers. Let us get it decided that it shall be removed from Toronto and then the majority of the inhabitants can say where the county town shall be located.

Mr. Lepper, Reeve of Aurora, drew the attention of the meeting to one very important item which had been overlooked by the committee. "That the sum of ten cent per mile to and from Toronto is charged by the councillors for mileage." This is not a large amount but it could be greatly decreased if the business of the county was transacted in a more central place, as the councillors from Georgina, and the most northern townships, would only have to travel about half the distance.

Great credit is due Dr. Hostetter for his perseverance and untiring efforts to glean all the information he possibly could to enlighten the public as to the expenses and overcharges that the county at present labors under.

The following is a copy of the petition drafted by the committee to be submitted to the public for their signatures. For the information of those interested, we would state that we shall have one of the requisitions in our office, where all who feel an interest in the movement can affix their signatures.

To the Warden and Councillors of the County of York:

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, rate-payers of the County of York, humbly petition your Honorable body to take the necessary steps for having the business of the County removed from the city of Toronto to a more central place or locality, to be decided by the rate-payers, and we, your humble petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

### Auction Sales.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.—Sale of Effects belonging to the estate of the late Mr. George Dove, on Simpson's fair ground, Richmond Hill, J. Duquamb, Esq., Administrator.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the sale of Mr. Macey's, to come off on Thursday next, at the Half-way house, Richmond Hill, where he will offer for sale Township Rights of his Patent Airtight Door. This will be a good chance for speculators.

On account of press of matter we are unable to insert several communications which have been received. They will be attended to next week. We would here state that we cannot publish letters bearing upon personalities such as the one received from X.

### Written for the Herald.

#### Uncle Sam's Invitation.

Will you come into the Union, says our cunning 'Uncle Sam,'  
 Will you come and taste a little of our 're construction' jam;  
 Will you come and 'spouse' the doctrine of the wily old Monroe,  
 And we'll drive Dutch Maximilian clean out of Mexico.

Don't you know the British Lion is fast getting very old,  
 And you can't have Reciprocity, and stay out in the cold;  
 You'll become a child of Jonathan, who rules between the oceans,  
 And you'll help us pay our war debt, and buy our Yankee Notions.

Now you see our import tariff plagues the old world 'bout enough,  
 And makes us pay 'jest' double for our manufactured stuff;  
 So if you'd like to share the joke, and sing out 'bout 'th' expense,  
 You have just to pack your baggage, and stride 'cross the fence.

You'll learn the clever Yankee trick, of whipping all creation,  
 In humbugging, and talking large, in rowdies and taxation;  
 Your sound old British money is too slow to suit the times,  
 So we'll trade with you for 'greenbacks,' and depreciated dimes.

Now can't you see it, cousins, you're too honest there by half,  
 Your conservatism hinders you, from worshipping the calf;  
 We'll govern you by largess—We'll create a shoddy power,  
 And change your quiet cities, into Babylons like ours.

Old foggy like you still revere, life, liberty, and old laws,  
 We'll teach the Democratic trick of valuing them as straws;  
 Of governing 'republics,' with despotic Lilliputians,  
 And driving military 'cabs' through civil constitutions.

We're laboring for your good, you know, 'we're rounselly kin',  
 So don't be too 'particular,' if we 'have an axe to grind';  
 Just think how much we sacrifice to give the 'Blacks' their rights,  
 What matter if we plundered them from twice as many whites!

Our character has never changed, we'd do as much for you,  
 We always give and never take—You know how far 'tis true;  
 You can't but profit by the scheme we're planning for your sake,  
 You'll profit, don't you see it—by the dollars that we make.

We'll protect you, (to enjoy you) when our friends 'bout us,  
 As 'we'll never leave you, while a single 'red' you've left;  
 And so little will we change you, when you've left King George's Flag,  
 Though you can't but like our bargain, we'll go bail you'll never brag.

Then come into our Union, Coz, you will—say, 'we'll go along,'  
 So spend a few millions more on Rail-roads and Canals;  
 You'll be better worth the plucking—you'll be comely, you'll be fair,  
 And if you make a foolish spec—Why that's your own affair.

### Union Sabbath School Pic-Nic.

One of the largest assemblages of the kind that ever took place in this part of the country, came off on Messrs. Patterson's grounds, at Patterson, on Thursday, 24th ult. The idea of an "Union Pic-Nic" originated, we believe, with the Pich'd Hill W. M. School, but the credit of hearty co-operation, must certainly be awarded to all the others, and especially to that of Patterson, to the energy and prudent foresight of whose officials, much of the convenience and completeness of the general arrangements is due.

Various estimates of the number present—ranging from ten to fifteen hundred, have been made. We are inclined to think, however, that about twelve hundred would be nearer the truth. And when we take into consideration that the Church of England Schools had their annual Pic-nic at Thornhill, on the same day, the presence of such a number must be taken as an unmistakable evidence of the success and popularity of the movement.

About 10 o'clock, a. m., according to arrangement, the teachers and pupils of five schools, viz; Buttonville, W. M., Thornhill, W. M., Patterson, W. M., Richmond Hill, W. M., and Richmond Hill, Pres., together with a large course of their friends and the general public, assembled at the Wesleyan Methodist Church in this place. Having formed in procession, under the direction of the energetic marshals, Mr. Sheppard, of Richmond Hill, and Mr. Conger of Patterson, they proceeded, headed by the Aurora brass band. The weather was most auspicious, clear and sunny, with just sufficient breeze to keep the colors stirring. As the procession moved off, the sight was most animated. There were about fifty vehicles in all, many of which bore flags or banners, and had the heads of their horses decorated with evergreens or streamers. Among the banners displayed, those of the Richmond Hill W. M. and Patterson Schools evinced great taste and elegance. The mottoes on the former, were "God is our Guide and our Strength," "Welcome Friends, and Union for Ever," Patterson's banner was inscribed with the appropriate motto, "Feed my Lambs." Those upon the others we did not learn.

When the company reached the ground, there were already some two or three hundred persons awaiting them. The children, of whom there were nearly five hundred alone, soon had the swings and boat in requisition, and their example was quickly followed by many children of larger growth.

After about an hours delay the tables were loaded with various delicacies, and cleaned by the 'juveniles' with a rapidity that suggests proximate perfection in the gustatory art. Five times, we believe, was this 'spreading operation' performed for the benefit of whoever, adult or infantile, wished 'to partake' or 'imbibe' and each time with a very similar result. We cannot omit complimenting the various contributors to the tables. Seldom have we seen a display more rich or plentiful; and as to the waters, the fact of their being principally ladies, indicates how politely and efficiently their department was attended to.

We were glad to observe the prevalence of a general good and kind social feeling, and a hearty devotion to the pleasant task of mutual amusement. The four or five swings on the ground were liberally patronised. Base ball, foot ball, cricket, &c., had their assiduous devotees, and all the while the Band (for which we are indebted to our Patterson friends) discoursed sweet strains, ministering not a little to the general liveliness.

All this was as it should be. It is the object of such parties to smooth the angularities of social intercourse, dispel the clouds which care settles upon the spirits, and leave a thousand pleasant recollections to cheer us during our periods of weary labor.

About five p.m. the greater part of those present having gathered round the platform, an unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Messrs. Pattersons for the use of the grounds, and for their great courtesy and kindness in ministering to the wants of the assemblage. Mr. Williams responded on behalf of Mr. Patterson who was absent. God save the Queen and the usual rounds of cheers closed the proceedings on the ground, all having got out of the woods, the marshals again organised the procession, which was now longer than ever. More than eighty waggons and carriages loaded to their utmost capacity, were soon en route for the Hill. We counted more than 20 flags and banners, and noticed that the line of vehicles extended fully three-quarters of a mile. It is no doubt a subject of sincere congratulation to the committee, that everything passed off without accident or disturbance. We cannot conclude without complementing our young friends on their general good behavior, so creditably alike to themselves and their teachers. This fact, and the great success of the late Pic-nic, which it has given us so much pleasure to record, will we hope, bring about a worthy successor, as often as the season returns.

### TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)  
 "Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice." OTHELLO V. 3.

We are sadly in need of some one just now to speak truthfully of the Ottawa Germans. We were congratulating ourselves, that we had heard the last of this disgraceful quarrel between the German Lutheran Church and the so styled German Benevolent Society. Day after day some new tidings reach us, until we are completely puzzled to know the true condition of these people. If the statement of the Rev. Mr. Gerudt is true, and from what I have seen of the testimony in his favor, I believe it to be so, then the conduct of the German Society is infamous. Still there are two sides to every question, and there seems to be two sides to this quarrel. A few days ago a letter appeared in the *Globe* from S. G. Lynn, Reeve of Algona, fully corroborating all that has been said in reference to their destitute condition. No sooner does the letter appear than Judge Johnson, of Penabroke, writes to say that he does not know of the starving people alluded to, and doubts the truth of the story. So here we have a conflict of authorities, and it is hard to tell who is right. Mr. Lynn's statement will have great weight with us in Toronto, as he formerly resided in this city, and always bore an excellent character for honor and truthfulness. I may add, that after all the quarrel is really about the \$300, collected for the sufferers by the Grand Trunk accident. One portion of the German Society wish that money expended now, while the majority are fully determined to keep it in their coffers. So, between them, we are favored with a fight under the guise of charity. We must not hastily condemn our Teutonic brethren. Men are like monkeys in some respects, and especially so in imitating others; and the Germans are following the example of the Lancashire Relief Committee. It will be remembered that near the close of their labors, something like \$500 remained in hand.

This money was, with the consent of the Lord Mayor of London, invested in the debentures and handed over to the St. George's Society of Toronto, in trust for—God knows who—and styled the 'Phipp's fund.' Why it should be named after a gentleman that had not done any more than many others to assist the operatives of Lancashire, and what right the St. George's Society, any more than the St. Andrew's or St. Patrick's Society as all classes contributed, had to the money, many are at a loss to understand. When money is collected for one purpose and applied to another, it is generally called, in court linguage, collecting money under—gentle reader, you can fill up the blank. Be that as it may, the Lancashire fund transactions gave the Germans a precedent, and as a live yankee would say, "history repeats itself."

Some few evenings ago, two guardians of the peace, whose duties require them to pass the silent hours of night among the lanes and alleys of Colborne Street, were startled from their senses by the appearance of a veritable ghost, leaning against the establishment of R. Walker & sons. Thinking it was some midnight marauder, they advanced to seize him, when lo! it vanished into empty air; returning to the point from whence they started, there they beheld his ghostly pas before. Summoning all their courage, as did Marcellus and Bernardo in the days of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, they again advanced upon it and saluted it thus:—

"What art thou, that usurp'st this time of night,  
 ••••• by heaven I charge thee speak;"  
 but it would not, I presume his ghostship did not carry a pocket edition of Shakespeare, so we are sadly vexed in reference to this ghost. Some think "This bodys some strange eruption to our state," and thus doth the spirit of the immortal *Tithe* walk the night, to warn us of our dangers. "Angels and ministers of grace, defend us."

The arrest of H. B. Jenkins, for embezzling the funds of the Phoenix Bank, New York, to the extent of \$300,000, and his subsequent death by his own hand, leads me to make a few remarks on fast young men. Jenkins is but the type of a class which abound in Toronto, and all other large cities. This class of young men can be seen in Toronto, on King Street, any day between four and six o'clock; they dress in the highest style of fashion, white hat, black coat and peg-tops; around their hats they wear clouds, which is emblematic of the absence of brain; they talk a kind of jargon, which is neither English, French or Spanish; the wearth to them is warm, and to be sure the world is a bazaar. These gentry have the run of the houses of our first families, because they are convenient to flirt and dance with Miss McMimsy; they keep fast horses and valuable dogs, and generally are the style and manners of gentlemen; they will submit to any degradation to be recognised by the ton; they have a perfect contempt for a mechanic, although it would be a puzzle to know their origin, and would as soon salute a working man as a "nigger," and as they despise all who work, of course they look upon work as a "bore." Tailors and Shoemakers were only sent to this world for their especial benefit and convenience, to be cheated at their will and pleasure. As these puppies have salaries ranging from \$300 to \$800 a year, and spend nearer \$2,000, of course they must either cheat their tailors and shoemakers, or rob their employers. I will do them the justice to say that they will not resort to the latter method, so long as tradesman will consent to keep them in style, but they must and will live. We would naturally suppose that this class would be held in detestation by respectable men and sensible ladies. That's just where we err. Men of wealth and position encourage them, and the ladies doat upon the "dear ducks." Now and then a crash comes, as was the case with McKee of Toronto, not long since, a deficiency occurs, and a young "blood" disappears, but still we do nothing to alter the rotten state of society. When society will learn to snub the *parvenu* and encourage the worthy as did our grand fathers, we may hope to change for the better; but at present we delight to encourage sham and honor pretension. The puppy with an empty skull, but a good coat, is a gentleman, while the young man, whose sterling principles keep him to the honest homespun, rather than run into debt, is voted *vulgar*. Let plain farmers and honest men, who wish to see their sons grow men of honor, keep them from cities, where they will learn to "live without using their souls; to substitute etiquette for virtue—decorum for purity—manners for morals; to effect a shame for the works of their creator; and expend all their rapture upon the works of their tailors and shoemakers."

Mr. Swinyard, Manager of the G. W. Railway, left for England, on Friday last. Previous to his departure, he entertained the leading employees of the Company, and a select circle of friends, at the dining-room at Hamilton Station.

The New Connection Sabbath School held their Annual Pic-Nic, in the Government grounds, on Saturday last.

Lord Drogheda and lady passed over the G. W. R. on Friday. The Official Car was placed at their disposal. When any of the nobility or leading men of England pass over our Railways, they are generally carried on the "dead head" ticket, and in the official car. No wonder that the stockholders complain of the want of dividends.

Fifteen hundred persons were present at the usual weekly performance of the Band of the 47th, in the Gardens, on Thursday week. Ten cents is charged for admission.

Lt. Richardson and sixty-two men and boys of H. M. ship *Duncan*, arrived in this city and at once proceeded to the falls.

A Rowing Club has been formed in this city, Capt W. McMaster, of the Naval Brigade, is president.

A boy, named Wood, walks a rope 300-foot long, three times a week, at the Yorkville pleasure grounds.

A Fenian sisterhood is being organized in this city.

The long vacation is over and the law machinery is in running order again.

Two females died of cholera morbus in this city last week.

John McDonald, Member for the west end, Toronto, has gone into opposition to the Government. He is strong with the Methodist body.

The first of the Mechanics' Institute series of Re-unions, was held in the Music Hall, on Monday evening, Mr. John J. Withrow, Chairman of the Re-union Lecture Committee, presided, and Mr. J. D. Humphreys acted as Musical Conductor. The proceedings were commenced by the band of the 47th playing some appropriate airs. After which Mr. H. Murray Scott, Mons. Pernet, and Mr. F. Boswell, favored the audience with Mr. Boswell is an excellent Comic Singer and never fails to receive a warm greeting; he sang "Polly Perkins," the "Great Eastern," "My Grandfather's Barn Yard," and a "Horrible Tale," but the gem of the evening was a Duett by Miss Clayton and Mr. Humphreys, "I've Wandered in Dreams." This young lady is improving so rapidly that she may now be classed among our very best amateurs. Miss S. Clayton made her first appearance before an audience, and was well received. About 800 were present.

### Arrival of the Africa.

#### NEWS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

HULL, Aug. 30.—The steamship *Africa* from Liverpool on the 19th, via Queenstown on the 21st, arrived here this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The political news by this arrival is unimportant.

Nothing has been determined in regard to the Atlantic cable. Future proceedings were to be resolved upon on the 21st inst.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New York, arrived off Crook Haven at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and reached Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the same night.

Capt. Anderson, of the *Great Eastern*, in a letter says it will require ten months to provide proper gear for fitting the cable, and to make the necessary repairs of the *Great Eastern*. He suggested that the new cable should be made and laid in May next, and the old one be then picked up and repaired. He has every confidence in the future success of the cable, but thinks it useless to renew the attempt to lay it during the winter months.

The Suez canal was opened on the 17th inst., and a vessel laden with coal passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

VERY LATEST.  
 LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.—Cotton sales yesterday, Saturday, 12,000 bales; market was firmer but prices unchanged.

Breadstuffs market is dull and nominal. The weather has been favourable for the crops.

Provisions firm. Produce steady.  
 The *Scotia* arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

Moorings had been laid down for the *Great Eastern* at Sheerness. The inference was drawn that she would not go out again this season.

The Times says the experience of the expedition is full of encouragement for the future. The only discouraging circumstance is the apparent inability of electricians to discover serious faults in the cable before it is paid over the side of the ship. The delay of another year will not be thrown away. It enables them to devise better tests of the excellence of the cable before it is submerged, though, whether they do so or not, we must believe the possibility of an Atlantic telegraph established and looked forward to day as certain, even if distant, when England and America will throbb with one pulse of life.

The Daily News special correspondent says it is more than probable that the *Great Eastern* will be despatched to fish up the severed cable as soon as she can be refitted with ropes and grapnel. No formal decision can be taken until the meeting of the various boards in the west, but it is certain the expedition will re-start at once. The prospect of the Atlantic cable was the prominent topic, and the success of the *Great Eastern*, in laying the cable had a favourable effect on the shares, notwithstanding the great difficulties of the enterprise. Failure emanated altogether from accident, which may be called provoking from their littleness. Explanation is required why the hauling apparatus was defective, but the experience gained may enable them to redeem their error and accomplish the work.

The Daily News censures those who were responsible for not having on hand a sufficient quantity of hauling tackles, but says though the facts warrant disappointment, they do not cause dismay, but on the contrary, point to ultimate success, and assuming that the three companies interested can make the necessary arrangements at once, it is now not impossible that attempt at telegraphic communication with America may be commenced before autumn has passed.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—The charge of forgery brought by Mr. Allan McLean against Mr. E. C. Jones, was held before the Police Magistrate yesterday. The alleged forgery consisted of an I. O. U. for £100, written on the fly sheet of a cheque for that amount, given by Mr. Jones to Mr. McLean some years ago. The due-bill had the name of Mr. McLean appended to it; and Mr. McLean produced it against him, in an arbitration now going on. This signature, it was alleged, was forged. It does not appear for what purpose the cheque was given. The case was disposed of on a side issue. Mr. McLean, who was in the box, being asked whether he had not said he would withdraw the charge of forgery if Mr. Jones would withdraw the demand he made on account of the cheque, replied in the affirmative. Mr. Jones, for the defence, submitted that it was not necessary to proceed any further with the case; and the Police Magistrate dismissed it.—*Leader*.

A new breech-loading rifle, very superior, it is said, to the Prussian, is to be introduced in the French army.