Northern Railway of Canada.

RICHMOND HILL TIME TABLE

MOVING NORTH.

Mail Train	7 55 A. M.
Through Mixed	8 59 "
Express	5 01 P. M.

MOVING SOUTH.

Express	9 37 A. M.
Mail	8 04 P. M.

New Advertisements.

Credit Sale—Estate of the late W. Sanderson.
Pennsylvania Coal Oil—W. S Pollock.
Note Found—Appiy at this Office.
Butter Wanted —Wm. Atkinson
Teas that are Teas.—Wm. Atkinson
Glad News.—Dr. Bryan
More Valuable than Gold.—Dr. Bryan
To Ladies—Dr. Bryon
Cheap Single Harness.—Wm. Herrison
Eave Troughs, &c.—John Langstaff
Butter Wanted—W. S. Pollock
Victoria College—Medical Faculty
New Shirts—W S Pollock
Card—Dr. James Langstaff
T.! T!! T!!!—W. S. Pollock
Deacon's Family Medicines.— G. A. Barnard
That Prime Mess Pork—Wm. Atkinson
Card—Charles Suddaby.
Notice—The Estate of the late Geo. Dove.
Cheap and Good Vinegar—W S Pollock.
Good Machine Oils—W. S. Pollock.
Card—W. G Castell
Store and Dwelling to Let—G. A. Barnard.
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. Siver—Cheap Boots and Shoes.
W. C. Adams—Dentist.
Godey for October—At Scott's

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The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, OCT. 27, 1865.

North Wentworth.

In these times of political quiet a stirring election contest, becomes a central point of interest. It is partially owing to this fact, and partially to the novelty of the issues raised, that the struggle in North Wentworth, has for the last few weeks attracted such general attention. Yet never did an election contest present a stanger spectacle. Each candidate of an opposing party, and yet both profess'dly supporters of the same government. Mr. Brown who is a staunch conservative, has been warden of the county for some years, and contested the last election with the late member Mr. Notman. Mr. McMonies, one of the most prominent men in the county, belongs to the reform party, which has generally returned the member.

On Mr. Brown's offering himself as a candidate he was opposed by the *Globe*, which demanded a reform nominee, on the plea, that the time the coalition was formed, an agreement was made by the contracting parties, that in case of a vacancy occurring in any constituency, the same should be filled by a member of the same party that last held it. Hence Mr. McMonies was brought out to succeed Mr. Notman; and now there seems to be every prospect of as bitter a party contest as ever excited the riding.

As regards the agreement said to have been made when the coalition was formed, we hold that it deserves not the slightest consideration. To urge it upon the electors, as affecting their liberty of choice, is the most absurd and unauthorized dictation. Such an agreement, if it has any significance, simply shows what a strong undercurrent of suspicion flowed under the surface of apparent mutual confidence. If, as was declared, the fires of party spirit were quenched in the compact then entered into, why such an anxiety to preserve the relative strength of factions which the attitude of their leaders had reconciled or disarmed? Why, but because there was not sufficient faith (and how could there be?) in either colleagues or object, and a refuge must be prepared against the final disruption. Moreover, such an agreement as above referred to could bind none but the contracting parties who were privy to it. That the mutual engagements of politicians should bind constituencies is a doctrine unheard of, and if the present powers that be imagine that it will be entertained for a moment, they sadly mistake the spirit and temper of both parties.

We are glad, however, to hear that the reform party are in earnest in support of their candidate. This is not a time when either party may sacrifice its interests to the other. The existence of the present government depends solely on the consent of the Maratime Provinces to the scheme of confederation. However desirable this may be, it is not likely to be obtained next session. They must either then fall back upon a federal union of the Canadas, which in its present crude state, we venture to say will not be found acceptable, or dissolve. Such an event, and it is not an improbable one, will find us just where we started eighteen months ago, as regards the political situation. In finances, in political integrity, and in prospects of a speedy solution of our difficulties, it will find us much worse.

Between the two candidates there is little personal choice. One is a conservative and supports a government neither reform nor conservative. The other is a reformer and supports a government neither conservative nor reform. The former endorses its policy in part, and in part opposes. The latter will give his undivided influence towards its support. In the event of a dissolution the former becomes an ally of J. A. & Co.; the latter, of those who, for the last half century, have professed to struggle for the maintainance of our rights, and the lessening of our burdens. With such an issue every true friend of Canada will know how to deal.

Fenianism.

Oct. 21.—"The *Herald's* Philadelphia despatch says of the Fenian Congress that important changes in the constitution of the order are contemplated, the nomenclature of the office of Head Centre is to be changed to that of President, an official who will be assisted by bureaux in charge of the departments of finance, war and general management. The bonds and address of the new Irish republic will be issued within the coming week."

"There's for you!" as Terry Finnegan would say. An Irish Republic forsooth, and the bonds and addresses to be issued next week. Add to this a bureaux of *war* and *finance*, to be sure. Was anything more preposterous ever submitted to a forbearing public? A few hair-brained agitators, either fools or knaves, make a bungling attempt at insurrection in Ireland, and are crushed out in a week by a few policemen and lo their sympathising friends, seeing everything lost on the "ould sod," set up an "Irish Republic" in America, and gravely announce the issue of bonds and the establishment of a war department. 'Tis sublime—nay more 'tis supremely ridiculous. Of a truth these bonds will go up in the market—up higheg than a kite. Gold will be *nowhere* emphatically.

What the above announcement of the most sapient Head Centre may mean we know not, and we doubt if it does, but we suspect that the money feature is a grand swindle, and the war feature (Heaven help poor England) a grand farce, to make it take the better. Well may we ask what next?

With respect to the nature and objects of Irish Fenianism, the investigation now proceeding in Dublin affords some interesting particulars. The design of the late movement, as appeared from the evidence, was to subvert th Government and establish an independent Republic. There is also said to be evidence to show that the design partook not of a mere revolutionary character, but involved the doctrines of Socialism in their most pernicious and wicked phase, including a redistribution of property, and an indiscriminate massacre of the upper classes; that money to the amount of several thousand pounds was remitted from America to aid in the purchase of munitions; that pike-heads in large quantities were manufactured, and that revolvers and other deadly weapons were found in abundance in the possession of those arrested.

It this be true, and there seems no reason to doubt it,—it is enough.—Schemes of outrage, murder and robbery—planned by rowdies and renegades, devised in ignorance, folly and fanaticism,—unredeemed by a single lofty purpose or the faintest gleam of statesmanship or true patriotism, these are the staples of Fenianism in 1865. Poor Ireland!—save her from her friends, and above all from the Republic.

Mechanics' Institute.

A Public meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institute, will be held in the Temperance Hall on Friday evening of next week, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of electing the officers and managing committee for the ensuing year, and adopting the Constitution and By-laws proposed by the committee. A full attendance of all who have joined, or who wish to join the Institute, is earnestly requested.

Vaughan Township Fall Fair.

The Fair held at Burwick, on Wednesday the 25th inst., in connection with the Vaughan Agricultural Society, passed off pleasantly. There were about 650 entries made. The attendance was large, there being more than 5,000 people on the ground. As we did not receive the report of the Exhibition until it was too late for this weeks issue, we shall give a full account in our next.

We have been presented by Dr. John Hostetter, with a very large beet, weighing 22½ lbs., and a carrot weighing 6½ lbs., which, in our estimation, are as large, if not larger, than any that have been exhibited at any of the Fairs during the past month. He also sent us a sample of onions—we are sorry there were not more of them—which in size speak well of the doctor as a farmer. Doctor, receive our thanks, and may your shadow never grow less.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MILLIONS FOR DEFENCES.

"I deny the doctrine that a nation increases its power, and is better prepared for carrying on war, because it always maintains a large war establishment in time of peace."—RICHARD COBDEN.

Such were the words of the great apostle of Free Trade, uttered in 1862, when the people of England were unduly clamoring for the expenditure of millions of British gold, on armaments and fortifications, to resist the supposed invasion of Louis Napoleon and his legions. As we have many admirers and followers of the untitled statesman in Canada, I think it would be beneficial to this country, if they were to take a lesson from his wise utterances, on other subjects than Free Trade. Here are we a young and by no means wealthy country, preparing to spend millions of dollars in the defence of Canada, and are at this moment actually spending thousands in the erection of earth works, drill militia, and instructing men in the duties necessary to make them officers capable of leading an army, an army that I verily believe will never exist in our day and generation. And, strange as it may appear, none are more clamorous for this expenditure than those who profess to belong to the same school of political economists, as did the lamented Cobden. Would it not be better for Canada to expend her spare dollars in improving and opening up the country, thereby inducing emigrants to come to Canada, to assist us in clearing the unbroken forests, and in extending light and civilization into the great North West. How can a small community, such as we are, afford to sink so many millions, that ought to be employed in encouraging and aiding our manufactures? How can we resist an invasion of an overpowering enemy, if we waste our energies and expend our capital in time of peace? It cannot be done, and the sooner we look at the matter in its proper light the better. I maintain that nations are not different from individuals. If an individual expends his capital in such a way that it will never yield him any return for his investment, he is ruined,—and I insist that the same rule ought to apply to nations, or a collection of individuals. If we must expend millions of borrowed money, which English capitalists insist on lending us, let it be in something more useful than unsightly fortifications; something that will yield a return, and not only benefit ourselves but posterity. Enlarge our Canals, improve our Roads, aid Manufactures, and encourage trade in every legitimate manner, and few will be found to complain; but to spend borrowed money in a manner that will be lost forever, is worse than madness, and will not satisfy those whose taxes will be required to pay the interest on the money thus expended.—The man who will not aid in the defence of his country is a traitor, say these fighting oracles. Very true. But the man who will urge his country to waste its capital in time of peace, and invite war, where disaster and ruin are sure to be the result, is not only a *traitor*, but a *fool* and a *madman* as well.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS OF CRIME.

The alarming increase of crime, in all parts of Canada, is a very serious matter, and well disposed and orderly people are becoming uneasy. It is impossible to conceal from ourselves the unpleasant fact, that we are degenerating in manners and morals with fearful rapidity, and are in fact tending to a rude state of society unworthy of a civilized people.—From the frequency of the crimes committed, and the few that are arrested and brought to justice, we must infer that there is a greater disposition to shelter criminals than to aid in their capture.—Or, we are, like some nations in Europe, down to a recent period, rather inclined to take no notice of such things, because it is the province of the Police to look after such matters. This deplorable state of things is very alarming, and is no doubt the effect of the rotten state of morality, and the desire of the people to get rich in a hurry, no matter by what means, which has prevailed during the last few years. People have become so accustomed to the corruption cry, that they are not to be disturbed by the cry of "stop thief" until they find their own doors broken open and houses robbed.—The astounding revelations at Hamilton have not had time to be banished from our minds, when the intelligence reaches us that Detective Armstrong unearthed

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS NEAR BELLEVILLE.

The Government having learned from a Mr. Howie, formerly of Hamilton, but now a paper manufacturer near Belleville, that he had been asked to aid in circulating bogus money, detailed Armstrong to take charge of the matter, and ably has he done the business entrusted to him.—Armstrong placed himself in communication with Mr. Howie, by whom he was introduced to the "gang" as being all right. Having obtained all the required information, he arrested the lot and succeeded in capturing dies, presses and all the "fixings" required for the manufacturing business. The evidence adduced at the preliminary investigation, which took place at Belleville, went to show that a number of men of standing and respectability in their several localities, had been engaged in the nefarious business for a number of years. Some of the men arrested were magistrates, grand jurymen, and administrators of the law, and within the last few days the painful announcement is made of the arrest of

A GANG OF GENTLEMAN BURGLARS IN LONDON.

Several robberies having been committed in London, safes blown open with gunpowder, and the contents stolen, naturally put the police on the alert, but their enquires were fruitless. Some few days ago information was conveyed to Mr. Glockmeyer, a gentleman of wealth, that an attempt would be made to rob his dwelling on a certain evening. His informant, a Mr. Talbot, had been detailed by the intended burglars, to ascertain how much money was in the house and where kept. On the evening selected, the Chief of Police and some men took possession of the house, and awaited events. They were soon rewarded for their patience, for in a short time they heard the door being out open, and the burglar enter. He was immediately secured, and on a light being brought, they found they had captured a young man, named William Kerr, of Hamilton, son of a former mayor of that city and related to several leading familes. The rest of the gang were soon secured, Hanck Schram, the leader, Willy Wilson, Lawless, &c., every one of whom are connected with the best families in and around London, a Member of Parliament, a Judge of a Superior Court, and a prominent government official are represented in this gang of young scoundrels. This is indeed a sad state of things, a very severe infliction to their families, who are deserving of sympathy.

A SAFE BLOWN OPEN, $2000 STOLEN.

During the past week the store of Brown Brothers, Bookbinders, King Street east, was broken into, their safe blown open with gunpowder and $2000 stolen therefrom. Whoever committed the burglary was familiar with the place, and knew exactly where the money was kept. The money was the property of J. W. Miller & Co., Exchange Brokers, who placed it in the safe of Brown Bros. for safe keeping not having one of their own. Some people are rather dubious about the burglary, and are inclined to think that the door was broken from the inside.

TRAINED THIEVES.

When we read in Dickens' "Oliver Twist" of the training of thieves in London, we are inclined to dimiss the matter from our minds, with the conclusion that the statement cannot be true as it appears in a novel. Strange as it may appear I am assured by a government detective that thieves are regularly trained for their business in Canada, that few robberies are committed by the old and professional thief; but that young men are instructed in the manner of doing these things, and are detailed to carry out the plans of the knowing ones. That these professional rogues watch opportunities to worm themselves into the confidence of young men, get them into their power, and then compel them to commit these crimes. This will account for the fact, that so many young men in London, of respectable familes, have been caught in the act of committing a burglary. And it is not a very long time since a young man, of respectable parents was arrested for being on intimate terms with Brown, the noted English thief, now in Toronto jail. We must not suppose that this loose state of morality has come upon us all at once. It is too true that, especially in cities, there is not that healthy tone of morality which ought to exist, and the evil effect of this laxity spreads through all classes to a certain extent, until it ends in crimes of a deeper die.

STATE OF TRADE.

Business, in Toronto, has not been so brisk for many years. Produce has gone up to fabulous rates. Flour is bringing eight dollars per barrel, and everthing else in proportion. Everything eatible is caught up by buyers, and hurried over to the United States. I do not know what poor people will do this winter, should prices continue as at present. Farmers must be getting rich, if they ever were. The Railways are unable to move the quantity of freight offering while vessels are kept continually employed. This has been an excellent year for the mercantile marine, and the encouragement of this season has led shipowners to prepare for building more vessels during the coming winter.

FRANK FREEMAN.

York and Peel Fall Assizes.

(From the Daily Leader.)

TORONTO, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1865.

The court met this morning at half-past nine o'clock; the Hon. Mr. Justice Adam Wilson presiding.

RODGERS VS. MUNNS.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. D. McMichael and Mr. Lount; for the defendant, Mr. R. A. Harrison.

This action, the trial of which commenced on Tuesday afternoon, was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for slanderous language, maliciously spoken by the defendant regarding the plaintiff skill as a medical practitioner which, he alleges, had a prejudcial effect on his practice.

The declaration contained five counts, in which the slanderous language said to have been made use of was set forth in as many different forms, charging the defendant with circulating a report that the plaintiff had acted so unskillfully in his treatment to Mrs. Hodgins, during her accouchment, that she died.

A large number of witnesses were examined—eleven for the plaintiff and sixteen on the part of the defendant. The eleven for the plaintiff all spoke of the defendant having, on different times, and in different places, made use of the language charged in the declaration, and some of them added that owing to the report so set afloat regarding the plaintiff they declined employing Dr. Rogers when the services of a medical gentleman were required in their families.

The evidence for the defence went to show that the defendant only need words frequently made use of by the deceased during her illness, and that she had directed her friends and those around her not to employ Dr. Rogers should they require medical aid.

Verdict for the plaintiff 1s damages.

The court adjourned till eleven o'clock on Monday.

TUESDAY, Oct. 24th, 1865.

The court met this morning at ten o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Justice Adam Wilson presiding.

A sentence of six months imprisonment was passed on William Jones, who was convicted yesterday of obtaining money under false pretences.

THE QUEEN AGAINST GEORGE H. APPLEBY.

The indictment charged the prisoner with having given a mixture of cayenne pepper and chalk to Ann Morris, for the purpose of procuring abortion. The substance of the evidence of the prosecutrix was, that she was pregnant in June last, and so informed the prisoner, who, she said, was the child's father, and that he gave her a mixture, which, he said, was composed of cayenne pepper and chalk, which, he said would cause abortion without doing her any harm.

Mr. Harrison cross-questioned the witness very closely, she answering his questions good naturedly, frequently smiling, although the questions asked were put as much with a view of showing that the witness' ideas of morrality were not very exalted, as to test the truthfulness of her statement. The witness said that she was directed to divide the pepper (half-pound) into six parts, mix in water, and take a dose every night on going to bed, and that the chalk was to be taken through the day, in a little milk. The dose, she said, was not pleasant, as it was too hot and raised pain in her stomach. The chalk, she said, did her no harm, and she continued to take it for three or four days after she had ceased to take the pepper.

For the defence, several witnesses were called, who swore that the reputation of the prosecutrix was so bad that they would not believe her upon her oath.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box.—Council for the Crown Edward Blake, Q. C. Mr. R. A. Harrison defended the prisoner.

THE QUEEN AGAINST THOMAS SHANNON AND LEE.

The prisoners were jointly chaged with assaulting and obstructing Arthur Thompson, a county constable in the discharge of his duty while attempting the arrest of the prisoner Shannon.

Verdict guilty.

Counsel for the Crown, Edward Blake Q. C. The prisoners were defended by Mr. D. McMichael and Mr, T. H. Ince.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, 1865.

The court met this morning at half-past nine o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Justice Adam Wilson, presiding.

His Lordship having taken his seat on the bench announced to the gentlemen of the bar and the jury that the Court would be adjourned till one o'clock, p. m., as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice McLean. He regretted that the amount of unfinished business was so great, otherwise the Court would be adjourned for the day.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

THE QUEEN AGAINST T. SHANNON.

The charge against the defendant was that on the evening of the 12th inst, he assaulted Joseph Milligan, by presenting a loaded pistol at him.

Verdict, not guilty.

Counsel for the Crown, Edward Blake, Q. C., Mr. D. McMichael and Mr. T. H. Ince, defended the prisoner.

Thomas Shannon and Ralph Lee, convicted of obstructing a constable in the discharge of his duty, were sentenced to pay a fine of $2 each.

News by the Hibernian.

Important diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Adams, the American minister, and Earl Russel, is published in the London *Gazette* of the 11th inst.

The correspondence begins with a letter from Minister Adams, dated the 7th April last, in which he calls the attention of Earl Russel to the official reports respecting the ravages of the Shenandoah, and announces that for the damages caused by such cruisers his government cannot avoid entalling the responsibility upon Great Britan.

The reply of Earl Russel is dated May 4. He says that the duties of Great Britan towards the United States are not measured by the losses which the commerce of the latter may have sustained. The question is simply whether the Queen's government have faithfully and honorably preformed the duties which international law, and their own municipal laws imposed upon them.

The reply of Mr. Adams to this is dated May 4th. He says that the insurgents became belligerents on the ocean solely by reason of the facilities furnished in Her Majesty's ports for them to do so. He complains of the secret sympathy of Her Majesty's officers in the port of Liverpool, and contends that after the information which he supplied respecting the Alabama, it was by the flagrant negligence of Her Majesty's Board of Costoms that the vessel, admitted to be intended for war purposes, was suffered to depart from Liverpool.

An interval of three months elapsed between the above letter and Earl Russell's reply to it. In response Earl Russel proceeds to justify the course of Her Majesty's government in recognizing the belligerents and reasons are given why there was extreme difficulty in giving orders to exclude from British ports vessels of war partly fitted up in the United Kingdom. A very important point is referred to in the letter. Earl Russel notices a statement in a letter from Mr. Adams, in 1865, as to the government of Washington being ready to refer their disputes to arbitration. Earl Russell declines the offer and says it is a question in the first place whether the Queen's government have acted in good faith in maintaining their neutrality, and in the second place whether the law officers of the crown have correctly interpreted a British statue. Earl Russell continues:—'The Queen's government can refer neither of these questions to arbitration.' The words used by him are as follows:—'Her Majesty's government are the sole guardians of their own honor. They cannot admit they have acted with bad faith in maintaining the neutrality they professed. The law officers of the crown must be held to be better interpreters of a British statute than any foreign government can be presumed to be. *Her Majesty's government must therefore decline to make reparation and compensation for captures made by the Alabama, or to refer the question to any foreign state.* Her Majesty's government conceive that if they were to act otherwise, they would endanger the position of neutrals in all future wars. Her Majesty's government are, however, ready to consent to the appointment of a commission, to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war which the two powers shall agree to refer to the commissioners.'

The reply to Mr. Adams is dated the 18th of September, and is very serious in its tone. Mr. Adams considers that there is now no dispute as to the fact, that the recognition of the states as belligerents was such an act as was never done by one nation towards another in a state of amity. He charges the British government with having acted without knowledge, and upon mere presumption, in assuming that the evidence of the blockade of the Southern ports was important. The blockade he says, was the consequent not the cause, of the British policy. He thinks that the only excuse for the British government is that the United States conduct was precipitate. Mr. Adams appears to think that the proposal of Earl Russel to refer the questions in dispute to a commission will be accepted by the United States government.

The *Times* and the *Post* are silent on the correspondence.

The *Dails News* says that besides the magnitude of the questions affecting neutrals, the matters in dispute are closly connected with the maintainance of friendly relations between England and America.

The *Star*, in referring to the escape of the Alabama from England, remarks. 'There may perhaps be negligence without such gross culpability as to render us liable for all this damages which the escaped privateer perpetrated, but if our views of these questions should differ from those of the United States, they should insist as peremptorily upon their claims as we upon our denial of responsibility, what then? Are we to run the risk of rupture rather than consent to an arbitration.

THE FENIANS.

Arrests for Fenianism continued in Ireland. Thirteen persons were committed for trial at Cork on the 11th instant, and a number more have been committed in Dublin. It was reported that one of the Fenians would become an informer and reveal the entire secrets of the organization.

Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, Oct. 28.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, &c., on lot No. 34, rear of the 3rd Con. Markham, the property of Mr. John Stewart. Sale at 12 o'clock. Gormley & Ferris, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, Oct. 31.—Auction sale of Live Stock, Implements, &c., on Lot No. 31, 6th Con. Vaughan, the property of Mr. W. Constable. Sale at 11 o'clock. Henry Snelson, Auct'r.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.—Auction Sale of Live Stock on Richmond Hill, (at the Fair Ground.) Sale at 1 o'clock. Gormley & Ferris, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, Nov. 4.—Credit sale by Auction, of Stock and Implements, on Lot No. 18, 4th Con. Vaughan, the property of Mr. Henry Line. Sale at 11 o'clock. Gormley and Ferris, Auctioneers.

News in Brief.

A gentleman aged 85 committed suicide in Paris.

Mince pies made of onions are a New York dainty.

The Earl of Strathmore had his life insured for a million dollars.

What to expect at an hotel—Inn-attention.—*Punch.*

A Vienna miser has left two million francs to the Pope.

The Count Lagrange settled $1,000 a year on his jockey for winning the Derby.

The Small Pox is raging among the Negroes in Alabama.

The bully bull fighter in Spain, El Tuto, has been gored by a bull.

Jackson Haines will skate in Europe this winter for fame and shillings.

A man in London is in custody for starving his wife th death.

Mr. J. Stuart Mill's election expense, amounted to $12,500.

A couple are to be married in the Lake Michigan Tunnel at Chicago.

The latest lager ithm—how many Dutchmen carry their own Bier.

Quebec has a steam fire engine at last.

Oil has been struck at St. Mary's at a depth of 600 feet.

The oil fever is burning very violently in the vicinity of London.

The Belleville *Independent* has expired in belief that the town cannot support three papers.

Mr. Brown, a married man, of New Jersey, is dead. Mrs. Brown and an ounce of arsenic had something to do with the transaction.

The Duke of Grammont-Caderousse left a legacy of 100,000 francs to a well-known actress.

The Shah of Persia is thinking of an iron-clad navy, and has sent agents to Europe to study the naval system.

Governor Sharkey has been elected U. S. Senator to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Jefferson Davis, commencing March, 1863.

A report recently presented to the London Academy of Medicine states that since 'spiritualism' became in vogue cases of insanity are augmented 25 per cent.

A good library and reading-room instead of billiard tables and bar-room is suggested as a remedy for burglary in London.

Malignant diarrhœa is prevalent in some parts of the country, and several cases have occurred in Toronto.

"John A." was present at an inspection of the Kingston volunteers on Friday evening, and expressed himself pleased with the manner in which they acquitted themselves.

Mr. Charles R. McKenzie, a clerk in the money order branch of the post office department, fell down dead in a hotel at Ottawa on Sunday.

Four deserters from the 16th regiment at London were captured in the bush between Tienna and Port Burwell on Saturday, and returned, very much jaded and worn out, to London.

The Kingston *British American* has appeared on a small sheet as an evening journal under the name of the *Despatch*. It has lately been threatened with a "happy despatch," but seems to have put off the evil day.

Abd-el-Kader, the Arab emir, and Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, are expected as visitors to England from remote parts of the world by three Hindoo princes, the descendants of the celebrated Meer Jaffier, who assisted Lord Clive in the overthrow of Surajah Dowlah, the tyrant of Bengal and the fierce enemy of the English, and who afterwards became the successor of this ruler.

The census of New York city just completed gives a total of 722,569 against 813,669 in 1860, when it is believed the population was far overated.

A Corsican woman sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for killing her lover, on hearing the sentence, exclaimed, 'What consoles me is that he is rotting in the ground!'

The 'Captain' was asked by a lady the other evening if he loved oysters. 'My dear madam,' he replied, 'My love for oysters amounts to a few raw (furore.)—*Wash Repub.*

Baron Marochetti, the fashionable sculptor in London, has lately modelled a bronze statue of the late field marshal Viscount Combermere, which was inaugurated at Chester on the 30th September.

Major Amaden has been mentioned as a candidate for the Upper House next year in opposition to Hon. Mr. Christie, and says he will act in the way considered best for the interest of his party.

The St. John's *News* says a political crisis is impending in that province, as the government is divided in reference to the confederation scheme, while the opposition is firmlya nited.

Mr. De Walden, well known in Toronto as one of the founders of the Canadian *Punch*, has brought out a comedy entitled, 'Sam,' which is highly spoken of and draws large houses at the New York Broadway theatre.

In London, the other night, a man was going up stairs to bed, when he slipped and fell upon his wife, who was following him. They both rolled to the bottom, but while the man escaped with very slight injury, the woman was killed.

A serious accident occurred on the Railroad between Homesbury and Lancaster, on Saturday last. Four cars were thrown off the track, eight persons killed and two slightly injured. The cause of the accident was a broken rail.

Ex-Governor Allen, of Louisiana, is in straitened circumstances in Mexico, and his Southern friends are raising a subscription for him. He is now learning Spanish with a view of teaching school for a livelihood.

In August last a barn was burned by incendiaries at St. Scholastique in Lower Canada. Two persons happened to be asleep in the building at the time. One escaped, but the other was burnt to a cinder. The facts have only recently been published.

The London police have succeeded in arresting two horse-thieves who have been committing depredations in the surrounding country for some time past. They prove to be two Munceytown Indians of bad reputation.

A fact indicative of the prosperity of the country (by reason of the good harvest and high prices) is that no less a sum than one hundred and eighty thousand dollars has been paid during the past month into a Canadian institution, for the release of mortgages.

To prevent the frequency of 'breach of promise' cases in the English courts, a bill will soon be introduced into Parliament, enacting that a promise of marriage, to be held binding, so that the breach of it shall constitute a ground of action, must be given in writing, and attested by two competent witnesses.

Another scheme of Atlantic telegraph communication is brought before the public by a spanish engineer, one Senor Arturo De Manoartu. The route which he suggests is from Lisbon or Cadiz, through the Canary or Cape Verd Islands, St. Paul, to Cape St. Roque, Cayenne, and thence along the Carribean range of Key West, there to be merged into the American telegraph system.

A European correspondent of the New York *Herald* alleges that an arrangement was entered into between the Emperors Louis Napoleon and Maximilian at the time of the establishment of the Mexican empire, by which a pledge to sustain that establishment against its foes was made by the former potentate, and by which in return Maximilian stipulated, in case he should die without issue, that Mexico should become a French colony.

Two young men at Petite Cote, near Windsor—Abraham M. Jackson and Wm. H. Cressy—fearing burglars, took with them two loaded guns when they went to bed in the house of the latter on Friday last. A sister of Cressy, about eight years old, slept on a lounge in the parlor, and becoming restless during the night awakened Jackson, who thinking a robber was in the house fired and shot the child dead.

A special from Philadelphia says that there are about 500 delegates present at the National Convention of Fenians, which is sitting with closed doors. Additional delegates are constanly arriving. John O'Mahoney, head centre, is presiding. Rumors of most exciting orders are afloat. One is that a plan for a provisional government or Irish directory will be urged with authority to issue bonds, commission privateers, &c. Important private advices are said to have been received in cypher by the steamer at Father Point.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, the ex-Vice-President of the Confederate States left Washington in the early train on Saturday morning Oct. 21, for his home in Georgia. Mr. Stephens, while in this city, expressed his determination to use his best efforts to induce the people of the South to accept the conciliatory policy of President Johnson.

A melancholy affair occurred in British Guienna on the 19th of last month. A party of several gentlemen left Georgetown on the 10th of September to visit the penal settlement of the colony, and on their return, two boats carrying a number of the excursionists undertook to go over the falls in the Massauran river. One boat passed them in safety, but the other became unmanageable, and out of twenty-one persons on board, nine, including Captain Beresford the Governor's son-in-law were drowned.

The New York *World* has a despatch from Nashville, dated Oct. 21st, which says:—'A startling discovery has been made in this city, within the last few days. A large number of thieves have been depredating around the city, for some time past. All efforts to catch them have been unavailing until lately. It has been ascertained that there are five different caves under the city, which are occupied by thievee, burglars and counterfeiters. The McNary vault has been put under guard and men set to work to effect an enterance into the cave. As fast as the earth is removed fresh earth is thrown up from the inside of the cave. This is the same cave that Morril and his gang occupied when engaged in running off negroes and horses. One man swears to having thoroughly explored the entire cavern, from one end to the other. A guard has been stationed over the Ackpen and Harden tombs. The enterance to the cavern is at the foot of Summer street. The military are determined to find out the outlet to the cave. The enterance looks like a fissure in the rock. The discovery originated from the fact that quite a number of murders have been committed in the vicinity, which led to an investigation, disclosing the above facts.'