Newmarket Era

AND NORTH YORK GENERAL INTELLIGENCER AND ADVERTISER.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. X. NO. 24. NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1861. WHOLE NO. 492

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,

ARCHITECT &c., &c., SHARON, Canada West.
Sharon Jan. 25, 1856. tf-51

T. Bishop & Son,

BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons. Dealers in Lime, &c. &c.
Newmarket, May 7, 1857. tf-14

A. Boultbee,

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1860. tf-36

R. Moore,

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c. Office—in the New Court House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 5, 1859.

John R. Jones,

BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. 1y-23

North Richardson,

CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c.—Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand. Prospect St. Patents for Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855. tf-1

William B. Sullivan,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office—No. 2 Toronto-st., second door south of Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
November 4th, 1860. tf-38

James W. Severs,

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery Conveyancer, &c., Toronto, C.W. ☞ Office—Adelaide-st., opposite Court House.
August 2nd, 1860. tf-25

T. H. Bull,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office—Petche's Buildings, No. 26, North Side of Adelaide Street, East of Yonge Street.
Toronto, Oct. 11, 1860. 1y35

Dr. Pyne,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, respectfully informs the public, that he has removed to his new premises on Gotham St., opposite the Woollen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. tf-15

Dr Hackett,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., residence—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hill,) Newmarket. v6tf-26

Dr Hillary,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. residence—First Brick House North of Mr. Doan's, Aurora.
Aurora, Oct. 11, 1860. 1y35

Professional Notice.

DR. HUNTER begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Newmarket, and surrounding country, that he has resumed the practice of his profession in all its branches. Office at his residence, Timothy Street.—Consultation hours from 9 to 11 o'clock, A.M.
Newmarket, May 17, 1860. tf-14

Walter B. Geikie, M. D.,

LICENTIATE of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, and recently one of the Medical officers of the Toronto General hospital, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Dr. Rolph's Medical School, has returned to Aurora, and re-takes his former residence on Yonge street, where he may be consulted at all times, on the various branches of his profession.
Aurora, Dec 15, '59 tf-44

R. Ramsey, M.D.L.M. Edinburg,

GRADUATE (with honors) of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, C. W. *Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.*
☞ RESIDENCE—BROWNSVILLE. ☜
May 22nd, '61. tf-16

Hides! Hides! Hides!

THE Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH for hides.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Dec. 9th, 1859. tf-43

International
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON,

CAPITAL—Half-a-Million Sterling,
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1860. tf-41

John T. Stokes,

COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench for the Counties of York and Peel. Conveyancer, &c., Sharon, C. W.
June 3, 1858. tf-16

Wm. Mosley,

CONVEYANCER and Land Agent, Commission in the Queen's Bench. Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May 1855. tf-17

John Saxton,

WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order and Warranted.
Newmarket, Sep. 9, 1860. tf-32

Bible Depository.

BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thos. Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Railroad Hotel.
Newmarket, Mar. 26, 1860. tf-10

George B. Hutchcroft,

WAGON, Carriage and Sleigh Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All orders executed with Despatch.
Newmarket, Feb. 6, 1856. tf-v5n1

Dr. Bentley,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Newmarket. Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.
Feb 20, 1857. tf-3

Albion Hotel,
EAST MARKET SQUARE,
TORONTO,

J. SMITH, - - PROPRIETOR.
Toronto, December 19, 1860 1y45

Business Directory.

C. Mortimer,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Aurora. A fresh supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c. &c.
Aurora, March 16, '60. tf-5

RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEWMARKET.

MRS. J. FORSYTH, PROPRIETRESS.

Omnibus to and from Cars, Free.
Newmarket, March 27, 1861. tf-7

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
(LATE MAY'S OLD STAND.)
BY HENRY CROXON.
HOLLAND LANDING.

THESE premises have lately been thoroughly renovated and re-fitted for the accommodation of guests.
N. B.—Good Stabling and a careful hostler always in attendance.
Holland Landing, March 16, 1860. tf-5

"Marksman's Home,"
BY JAS. McCLURE,
HOLLAND LANDING.

THIS Hotel is now throughly fitted up for the accommodation of Guests, and attached to it is one of the best Public Rooms in the Village.

JAS. McCLURE,

Licensed Auctioneer!

For the United Counties of York and Peel.
☞ Charges Moderate. ☜
Holland Landing, March 22, 1860. *1y 6

H. Noble, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Sharon, C. W.
Feb. 23, '60. v3n2

T. H. Ince,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c. &c. N. B.—Money to loan in sums to suit borrowers. Office—York Chambers, opposite the Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
Feb. 20, '61. 1y2

S. W. Hallen,

CIVIL Engineer, and Provincial Land Surveyor. Office—Newmarket, County of York.
Jan'y 1st, '61. tf-47

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
AURORA!

GEO. L. GRAHAM—PROPRIETOR.

THIS Hotel is beautifully situated near the Aurora Station, and has recently been refitted for the accommodation of guests.
A careful Hostler always in Attendance!
Aurora, April 9, 1861. tf-9

Magistrate's Blanks

OF all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the *NEW ERA OFFICE.*
Newmarket, June 9, '56.

Geo. Wallace,

BARBER, Hairdresser, &c., begs respectfully to intimate that he has returned to Newmarket, and opened a Shop in the building formerly occupied by the *New Era* Printing Office, Corner of Mill and Main Streets, where he is prepared to wait upon all who may favor him with a call. Razors, Scissors, Knives, &c., ground and set on the shortest notice. All work warranted. A call respectfully solicited.
Newmarket, July 17, '61. tf-49

R. B. Joy,

BARBER, Hairdresser, &c., Main-St. Newmarket. Razors, Scissors, Knives, &c., ground and set on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, Nov. 15, '60. tf-40

Dr. D. E. Seymour,

HOMŒOPATHIC Physician. Office—West side Main-st, near the *New Era* building, Newmarket, C. W.
July 7, '59. tf-21

Benj. Pearson,

COMMISSIONER in the Queen's Bench, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Agent for the Provincial Insurance Company. Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, May 2, '61. tf-12

S. M. Jarvis,

BARRISTER and Solicitor in Chancery, Toronto-st., Toronto. Branch Office—Newmarket. Has removed his office from Main-st. to Ontario-st, Newmarket, where the business will be conducted as usual, by Mr. J. L. Campion.
Newmarket, April 4, '61. tf-61

Matthews & Maclean,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OLD CORN EXCHANGE,
FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

ADVANCES made on *FLOUR, GRAIN, HOGS, BUTTER,* or other produce, consigned to us, or to
David E. McLean & Co., Montreal.
Dec. 14, 1860. 1y-45.

E. D. Rogers,
JOINER & CARPENTER,

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred since commencing business in this place, would respectfully intimate that he is prepared to contract for the
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
of all descriptions—and furnish materials otherwise; as may be agreed upon. He keeps constantly on hand, a good supply of Sash and Doors. All orders executed in a neat and substantial manner and with dispatch.
Newmarket, Sept, 24, 1857, 1y34

Old Established Black Bull Inn,
NO. 266, QUEEN ST., TORONTO.

JOHN PURDY, - - PROPRIETOR.

J. P. WOULD particularly invite gentlemen and farmers visiting Toronto to give him a call, as he has saved no expense in refitting up the above establishment for the general comfort of his guests. Good stabling and every accommodation for horses.
☞ TERMS EXTREMELY MODERATE. ☜
Toronto, Jan'y 22, '61. tf-50

Wrapping Paper!

JUST RECEIVED, a good supply—from 20cts. a Ream upwards,—at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
March 1, 1861. tf-3

Business Directory.

SIMPSON and DUNSPAUGH,
No. 35, King-St. East, Toronto.

IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Oils, Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Spirits Turpentine, Patent Dryer, Zinc Paints, Artist's Materials. Essences, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c. &c. &c.
August 2nd, '60. tf-25

J. W. KEETCH,
Watch and Clock Maker,
FROM ENGLAND,

Begs respectfully to announce to the citizens of
NEWMARKET,
And surrounding country, that he has opened a shop, in the building adjoining Mr Hutchcroft's Wheelright Shop, where he hopes by strict attention to business, and
LOW CHARGES
To merit and receive a share of public patronage.
☞ Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, and all kinds of Fancy Articles carefully repaired and Warranted.
The best reference can be given on application.
Newmarket, Nov. 16, '60. tf-10

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast Stoves, Sugar Kettles, Machine Castings, and other articles usually required in his line of business. A number of Sugar Kettles, Stoves and Plows, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, Feb. 10, '60. tf-1

☞ Don't Forget to Visit the
UTILITARIAN
—AND—
FANCY STORE,
Main-street, Newmarket,

WHERE you will find nearly every thing you require for use, convenience and ornament.

WE CAN'T BE UNDERSOLD, THAT'S SO.
Our Stock consists of
Woollen Ware of all kinds, Baskets in great variety, Sieves, Kibbles, Hardware & Cutlery, Wall-Paper, Hearth-Rugs, Door-Mats, Brushes of all kinds, Combs in Great variety, Stationery, Medicines, Oils & Perfumery, Brimstone, Farina, Berlin Wool, Embroidery Beads and Floss with all the accompaniments, Tobacco and Pipes in great variety, Picture Books, Children's Cake, Toys, Sweets, Cakes, Fruits,
'Tis no use talking, you must come and see to believe, and buy to be profited.
JOHN GRAHAM.
Newmarket, May 22nd, 1861. tf-15

Dentistry!

DR. S. N. PECK,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will be in
NEWMARKET—the first three days of each month,
BRADFORD—the fourth of each month.
BOND HEAD—The 6th and 8th of May, July, September, November, January.
BROWNSVILLE—The 8th and 9th of the same months. When he will be most happy to wait upon those who require his services in any of the
BRANCHES of his PROFESSION,
On make good any operation previously warranted.
Dr. S. N. P., for the future intends to work cheaper than any other Dentist in the Province.
Teeth Inserted on Gold or Silver Plate or Vulcanized Rubber
Teeth Extracted with the least possible pain, and particular attention paid to the Regulation of Children's Teeth.
Newmarket, May 5th, '60. tf-12

DENTISTRY!

W. C. ADAMS, D. D. S.,
Surgeon Dentist, 99 King Street East, Toronto, C. W.

PARTICULAR attention given to the regulation of *Children's Teeth.* Consultation free, and all work warranted.
Dr. A. has turned his attention to the improvements of his profession in all its branches, and can supply the profession with Teeth, Gold, Vulcanized Apparatus, and Vulcanite Rubber, and the best Bone filling.
Mineral Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber, with Continuous Gums, which are warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Toronto, July 23, '60. tf-25

Teeth Extracted Without Pain,
BY THE USE ON ELECTRICITY,
BY DR. E. C. EDMONDS,
SURGEON DENTIST,

WHO will be at the *NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL* Newmarket, the 1st Tuesday of each Month.
SHARON—First Wednesday in each month.
BRADFORD—First Thursday in each month.
BROWNSVILLE—28th and 29th of each month.
Teeth Inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber.
All operations in his profession, performed in the most approved manner, and Warranted.
Residence:—AURORA, C. W.
E. C. EDMONDS.
Aurora, Nov. 4, '59. tf-38

V. R.
G. W. TAYLOR,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Member of the Royal College of V. S.,

RETURNING thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, begs to intimate that he is now prepared to treat all
DISEASES OF ANIMALS
At his own stables on the shortest notice, and can with confidence warrant a cure in all cases within the reach of medical skill and treatment.
Residence,—Near the Eagle Hotel.
☞ N. B.—No charge for Stabling.
Newmarket, July 3, 1861. tf-21

Poetry.

Every man has his Fault.

Take life as it is—'tis folly to sigh;
Or to seek for a treasure when seeking is vain.
If friendship's a light that goes speedily by,
Regretting its losses is but adding to pain:
Perfection's a thing rarely found upon earth;
We may cherish the hope—and our fancy exalt:
But though we meet many of honor as worth,
We find, before long, Every man has his fault.

If a word we require that will always be true,
We must learn where it is from the fairies or elves;
The errors of friendship are easy to view,
Not so easy the errors that lie in ourselves:
No:—perfection's a thing rarely found upon earth,
We may cherish the hope—and our fancy exalt;
But though we meet many of honorand worth,
We find, before long, Every man hath his fault.

Literature.

HUNTING THE ELEPHANT.

BY EMERSON BENNETT.

The largest and most powerful beast of modern times is the elephant. He is an animal to be easily tamed and domesticated, when he becomes very gentle, with very strong attachments, though liable to sudden moods or fits of passion, and especially resentment for any affront. His eyes are small, but quick and keen, his hearing very acute, and his sense of smell so refined and delicate, that in his wild state he can, without the aid of either eye or ear, detect the presence of a human being a quarter of a mile windward.

The elephants of South Africa generally move in herds and roam over vast tracts of forest, which they greatly disfigure, if not dispoil, by pulling down the trees with their trunks, and feeding upon the branches, leaves and roots. There are also some peculiar bulbs of which they are extremely fond; and having discovered the location of these by their exquisite sense of smell, they use their long tusks as plows, and thus turn up whole acres of ground in quest of them.

The elephant is a great feeder, and consumes the most of his time in eating, and sleeping a few hours in the middle of the night, sometimes lying down on his side, and sometimes standing on his feet. His resorts for gathering his food are generally from fifteen to twenty miles from a fountain of water, which, if the weather be warm and dry, he visits in the night, drinks his fill, sucks up large quantities of the liquid element to spout over his body, and then returns to the depths of the dark forest. In damp and cloudy weather he only needs to drink once in two or three days.

The elephant is not a clumsy animal as might naturally be supposed from his huge bulk, but moves lightly, and even with grace. Owing to the soft and spongy formation of his feet, his free, easy, swinging step is almost unaudible; but he has a mode of trumpeting forth his anger, the sound of which fairly seems to shake the forest around him. He is, as a general thing, peaceably disposed, and seldom attacks the hunter unless first assailed, but then he becomes terrible in his wrath. The natives of Africa are generally afraid to molest him, but they will often accompany the white hunter in large numbers, and hold a regular jubilee over one that is slain, upon whose carcass they will feast with the greatest delight. The animal, however, to use an expressive phrase, requires a great deal of killing, and instances are not rare in which he has escaped with more than twenty balls in him. He is generally hunted on horseback and with dogs, which latter serve to divert his attention while their master is sending his hardened balls to the vulnerable parts. His immense ivory tusks are what the speculative hunter seeks; for these—from six to eight feet in length, and jointly weighing from a hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds—are worth, in the European market, nearly as many dollars.

"I shall never forget my first elephant," said an old hunter who had spent many of the best years of his life in his favorite vocation, both on this and the Eastern continent. "It was in South Africa, whither I had gone to try my skill on all manner of wild game. I had been there many months, meeting with capital success, and gradually working my way into the interior, before I even got a sight of the colossal beast it was my ambition to attack.

"Early one morning, while preparing to break up my camp for a day's journey to the northward, some half a dozen natives suddenly appeared, and informed me, through my interpreter, that about five miles to the westward was a noted fountain, around which they had discovered the fresh *spoor* or tracks of a small herd of elephants, and if I was disposed to go in quest of them, they would serve me in the capacities of guides.

"Nothing could have pleased me better than this information, though I was fearful it might prove of little value, like much of that I had from time to time received from a similar source; for often had my hopes been raised by such reports, and an actual investigation had shown the *spoor* to be too old for an experienced hunter to follow, as the elephant, in changing his location, as he often does, might not stop short of a hundred miles.

"Being determined, however, to let no opportunity pass neglected, I mounted my favorite horse, and, with two after-riders leading another, and carrying my extra rifles, and preceded by my guides and other attendants holding my dogs in leash, I set off in high spirits.

"The day was warm and clear, the sun shining in glorious splendor, and crinkling beautifully among the gently waving leaves of the grand old forest through which we passed on our way to the fountain.

"On reaching the fountain, great was my delight in discovering, for once, the fresh tracks of some half-a-dozen bull elephants, together with those of the rhinoceros, giraffe and various other animals. The elephants, however, engrossed my whole attention; and as their *spoor* led off plainly from the water, we immediately followed on in quest of them.

"After pursuing our course for an hour, we came to some freshly broken trees, and a long narrow strip of freshly plowed earth, both showing that the animals had recently been at work here.—But the elephants themselves were not to be found; and in attempting to follow their tracks further, my men got confused and bewildered with some of older date, and finally announced the disagreeable fact that they would be compelled to quit the search.

"I am not what may be termed a profane man; but I think, if I ever needed special praying for, I did about that time. I had, for the last month, been in search of elephants, and my hopes of speedily finding them had been raised as often as every day; and now, with my very hand upon them, as I might say, I thought I discovered a very happy chance of going another month on the same fool's errand.

"Telling the interpreter, who announced the result to me, to go to a place which is supposed to be rather warm, and take his friends with him, I put spurs to my horse and dashed away, leaving the whole party staring after me in wonder.

"I rode for at least three miles before I thought of looking around me or drawing reign. And then I began to wonder what I was trying to do myself. On my way I had crossed a strip of open, bushy plain, that ran between two forests, with the dry bed of a periodical stream in the centre; and when I began to gather up my senses again, I found myself in a deep, dark wood, so full of thorny thickets as to compel me to turn in twenty different directions to avoid them, in twice that number of rods.

"It now occurred to me that I might get lost in this wild labyrinth; and I had already turned my horse to find my way out, when I heard the crash of a tree at no great distance, followed by a sound resembling the blast of a trumpet.

"If that was not an elephant, then my forest education thus far had been to little purpose; and wheeling my horse again, I rode quietly forward.

"A quarter of a mile brought me to the summit of a slight elevation, where my eyes were delighted with the view of a large bull elephant, less than a hundred rods distant, which was lazily feeding upon the limbs and branches of a tree that he had just pulled down with such a crash. Being to the leeward of him, he had not scented my approach; and now was the time to act, or perhaps lose him forever. I would have given much to have had my men and dogs with me; but it would cause a long delay to ride back for them; and with the recklessness which soon becomes part of the nature of a successful hunter, I determined to attack him alone, and trust the rest to that good fortune which had so far attended me through the most desperate adventures.

"Riding around so as to get a thick clump of trees between me and him, I approached slowly till within a hundred yards; and then aiming for a point near his left shoulder, I fired.

"The report of my rifle and the sting of the ball, both startled and angered him, and at the same moment my horse bounded forward into full view. Instead of turning to fly, as I had been led to expect, the huge animal, the instant he saw me, gave vent to a loud, wild trumpet blast, and bore down for me with all his speed, turning neither to the right nor left, and bending and snapping the smaller trees on his way as if they had been so many reeds.

"Dashing the spurs into my fleet horse, I ran before him, and soon perceived that I could easily keep my distance. This emboldened me; and the moment he gave up the chase I wheeled and gave him the contents of the other barrel. This led to another charge, resulting as the first; but when he again halted, with a second blast of rage, I felt not a little annoyed that my rifle was empty, and no other at hand.

"I proceeded to reload, however, with all the speed I could; but my horse, being unused to this kind of sport, became so restless, that I dismounted and finished the work while holding him by the bridle. The wounded elephant, meantime, much to my chagrin, made off at a long, sweeping trot, and by the time my piece was recharged he was out of sight.

"Remounting, I followed his broad trail for perhaps a quarter of a mile; when, as I approached a large thicket of thorns, he suddenly charged out upon me, with another terrific blast. My horse wheeled suddenly and might have escaped; but in his frightened haste he stumbled against a decaying log and went down, pitching me clean over his head. Before he could recover, the enraged elephant was upon him, and striking him a crushing blow with his trunk, that must have broken several of his ribs, he seized him around the neck, fairly raised him from the ground, and then dashed him down a lifeless mass.

"My situation was now precarious in the extreme; but I was so angry at the loss of my noble horse, that for the moment I thought less of my own safety than revenge. My fall had neither injured me nor my rifle; and getting upon my feet, I raised my piece and fired both barrels, aiming one for the centre of the forehead and the other for the left eye.

"Both took effect within a couple of inches of my design; but instead of killing the beast, as I had hoped and expected, they only served to enrage him; and with another trumpet blast that seemed to shake the earth, he charged down upon me.

"Luckily there was a large tree just behind me; and springing quickly around this, I barely saved myself from a blow that would have ended all my earthly sorrows. As the unwieldy monster wheeled to charge again, I darted away to another at no great distance, and saved myself in a similar manner.

"This mode of defence I was obliged to repeat some four or five times more; when, taking advantage a brief cessation of attack on the part of my huge enemy, I began to climb the nearest tree.

"I went up with nervous trembling, watching my enemy all the while; but every moment added to my security; and when I had gained a height beyond his reach, I felt like shouting for joy.—I had not fairly got to the first limb, when he quietly advanced to the foot of the tree, and, finding my rifle, which I had been obliged to leave behind me, he caught it up with his trunk, and with one blow broke it into a hundred pieces.

"My situation now was far from being enviable—alone in a great forest, with neither weapon nor horse, and an implacable enemy standing ready to kill me—and when I heard the shouting of men and the baying of dogs, as I did shortly after, it may easily be believed that I felt a sense of relief to which no language of mine can do justice. They had followed on after me, and now appeared at a very opportune moment.

"On hearing and seeing the approach of the natives, the wounded elephant, uttering another wild blast, set off to make his escape; but the dogs rushing forward soon brought him to bay; and hastily descending from my perch, I mounted another horse and followed, and soon gave him the contents of another rifle.

"From that time till I had sent more than twenty balls into him, it was a constant scene of firing, retreating and charging. But at last he stopped, with drooping head, swung his trunk up and down some three or four times, reeled and tottered, and finally fell over on his side with a loud moan and a crash.

"The victory was won, and I doubt if Napoleon ever felt more pride at gaining a great battle than I experienced that day over my dangerous but successful adventure with my first elephant."

Foreign & Colonial.

Mr. McDougall's Speech at the North Oxford Declaration.

Mr. McDougall addressed the electors. He said:—I return you my most hearty thanks for the noble zeal, the determined energy with which you have supported me and the cause I advocate, in the contest which has just closed.—Gentlemen, never can I forget the generous kindness, the unwavering confidence, the hearty and disinterested co-operation you have, one and all, extended to me on this occasion. I came among you nearly four years ago, a comparative stranger.—I was invited to be your standard-bearer in the great war we were then waging against corruption and sectional domination. I was opposed by a man of mark, singled out from the ranks of the enemy. For his electioneering prowess, he was backed up by all the influence of Government, and sustained by a well filled purse. His own party have admitted that he spent ten thousand dollars—not his money gentlemen—no one is so silly as to believe that—but yours—(cheers)—and he was defeated by a majority of 220. That ought to have been a warning to our eccentric friend from Hamilton. But in an evil hour he listened to the sweet voices of a little knot of politicians residing in this town, who have a keen scent and a strong appetite for rich candidates and free living at election times. (Laughter.) He came into the country with a great flourish of trumpets; he was ready to spend a fortune to keep me out; I was the most dangerous man of my party; I was disloyal, I was irreligious, I was fit for anything but to be your representative. The Ministerial press flooded the Riding with handbills, "Batteries," pamphlets and blue-books, villifying me and extolling my opponent; one reverend gentleman was brought up to preach against me, and others were secretly set to work to poison the minds of their co-religionists by slanders which could not be exposed until they had done their work; but gentlemen what is the result? You have just heard it from the Sheriff. It is satisfactory to me I assure you, and I hope it has convinced, if it has not satisfied my opponent, for 735, gentlemen, is a very good, a very unmistakeable majority. (Cheers and laughter.) A desperate effort was made to persuade you that because I pointed out the injustice and the danger of attempting to rule the people of Upper Canada through a French minority—because I pointed to the events of the past as a warning against tyranny and misgovernment—because I cited the conduct of Messrs. Galt & Rose in 1849 to show what loyal men—for who doubts their loyalty?—will do when they think they are oppressed, I am opposed to British institutions and in favor of annexation to the United States! But, gentlemen you did not believe that lie. (Cries of no! no!) You could not be gulled by such miserable clap trap. Your verdict is, as it ought to be, that he is the most loyal man, the best friend of British connection, the truest advocate of British principles, who endeavors to expose corruption in the Government, and secure for the people the full measure of their rights. (Cheers.) You have rightly judged that the disloyal men are those who have systematically violated every great principle that distinguishes the British constitution from the despotism and unstable democracies of the world. Take one illustration of my hostility to British practice and British principles. Observing that the Cartier Ministry paid little or no respect to the will of Parliament in the appropriation of the public money—that they not only spent thousands and millions without its authority, but often misapplied the money actually granted by Parliament, I examined the English statute book to see what provision was there made against such abuses of power. I found that every English Supply Bill contains what is called an "appropriation clause" which makes it a misdemeanor for any public officer to appropriate the public money otherwise than as Parliament has directed—a clause which constitutional writers have declared to be the "great safeguard, the vital point of the Bill."—I found that this clause is always carefully omitted from our Supply Bill, and I moved, seconded by Mr. Sicotte, to insert it. I copied the very words from the English statute, but, will you believe it gentlemen, my opponent, Mr. Buchanan, the man who "signed" for the American system in 1856, but who now opposes me because I am accused of "looking towards Washington," and Mr. Galt and Rose who signed the annexation manifesto in 1849, with the hero of St. Denis at their head, voted me down! They would not have the wholesome safeguard engrafted upon the Canadian Supply Bill. (Cheers.) And yet they are the loyal men, the admirers of British institutions, and I and those who voted with me, comprising a majority of the Representatives of Upper Canada, are rebels and annexationists!—(Cheers, and a voice, "£500 for Cartier's head.") Gentlemen, the history of the world proves that rebellions and revolutions are not the result of good government; and that those who labor to secure it, those who advocate economy of expenditure and honesty of administration, whereby the people are made contented and happy, are the true and the only loyal men. (Cheers.) This wretched clap trap cry about going to Washington may have done some harm where it was not promptly and properly answered—for a lie is often more difficult to deal with than the truth—but I point to my majority of 735, obtained without costing me a single dollar, beyond my personal expenses, to prove, that the "cry" has had no effect in North Oxford. As to the question of loyalty, gentlemen, we all know that it does not lie in the mouth of Mr. Cartier, or his Ministry as a whole, to say much on that head. And as to the Opposition in Parliament, I believe there is not a man amongst them who is not sincerely attached to the British Crown, and who does not believe our connection with England is a great benefit to us.—Our chief aim as a party has been, and is, to secure for the people those rights as British subjects, of which under the Cartier Ministry, they have been long deprived.

American Revolution.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The *Herald's* despatch from Washington on the 17th says, the order has been given for the several divisions to make the attack on the entrenched lines of the rebels at the same time, promptly, at one p.m. All the enemy's works in the neighborhood of Fairfax, and directly to centreville were attacked. There were in the whole column sixty-two regiments, about 55,000 men, and in the marching division an aggregate of 45,000.

The centre under Col. Hunter, left its bivouac about six miles from Fairfax Court House, at 10 o'clock this morning. The first barricade made of trees, felled and thrown across the road, delayed the head of the division only a few minutes.—This was encountered about three miles from the Court House. It was cautiously examined by the skirmishers, but no sign of a rebel force was discovered. The force soon cleared the road with their axes.

The Barricade was erected at the foot of Long Hill, the top of which was covered with a dense thicket, affording an excellent covert for sharp shooters. The second barricade was of a similar character, and was cleared in a similar manner, occupying but a few minutes as they marched. The third barricade was more formidable. It was at the entrance of a deep cut in the road commencing about half way up a steep hill, crowned on one side with thick woods and on the other by an open field. To pass this a road was made through the field enabling the army to pass around it. At this point there were stationed 2,000 rebel cavalry, who without waiting to ascertain the strength of the advancing force fled upon the first appearance of our skirmishers, firing at them one rifle shot, which did no harm. Here it was ascertained that about a half a mile ahead the rebels had a fortification erected and a battery planted, which was defended by a force of 2,000 men, and that the rebel force in and around Fairfax Court House guarding the different approaches, amounted to 10,000 or 15,000 men; the fortification was encountered about half a mile from the Court House. It consisted of a simple entrenchment extending about 400 yards each side of the road. It was pierced for eight guns. The fortification has been occupied for about three weeks by the 2nd and 3rd South Carolina regiments under Gen. M. L. Bonham. In approaching this point our skirmishers had a brush with those of the rebels, in which a corporal of the 2nd Rhode Island regiment received a flesh wound in the thigh, and a rebel officer was captured by Capt. Dyer.

The advance guard of Burnside's brigade reached the fortification in time to make one prisoner, a South Carolina officer, who surrendered to Major Lilson, paymaster of the 2nd Rhode Island regiment.

The inside of the fortification presented abundant evidence of the haste with which it had been abandoned by its late occupants.

As the head of the division was approaching the entrenchment sharp firing was heard on the left, which was afterwards ascertained to have been occasioned by a skirmish between the advance of Colonel Miles' division and the Alabamians, who were in position there about two miles from the Court House. From the inside of this fortification the village of Fairfax Court House was plainly in sight.

The rebel flag was still flying at the Court House when the advance of the division with the band of the 1st Rhode Island regiment, playing national airs, entered the village and was taken down by some of the 2nd Rhode Island regiment and handed to Gov. Sprague, who was with the brigade, and transmitted by him to Gen. McDowell as a legitimate trophy.

THE BOND STREET GHOST.—Accustomed as we are in Toronto to strange visitors, a ghost will be considered something of a rarity. If certain persons were to be believed, a veritable ghost has been seen flitting among the trees on Bond-street for two evenings past, and has created no small amount of consternation among the respectable denizens of that generally quiet locality. As may be imagined when the rumor relating to the nocturnal visitor became current, speculation became rife in regard to it. But it will scarcely be credited that several hundred persons visited Bond-street last evening to get a peep of his ghostship, and if many of them are to be believed, they were not disappointed. A number of individuals brought guns to the spot, but whether they loaded them with the "legitimate silver bullet" is not known, but they stood waiting to get a chance shot at the airy visitor. The crowd waited patiently at the place for several hours, and one or two of our "lynx-eyed gentlemen in blue" were eagerly on the watch to take his ghostship into custody, and bring him before the Cadi in the morning, if they were fortunate in catching it. Mr. "Spirit" is described by those who saw it last night as headless, about six feet in height and riding on a white horse. It is a pity to spoil such a charming ghost story, but it appears that some one has been amusing himself and frightening our citizens from their propriety by experimenting with a magic lantern.—*Globe.*

MR. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.—This gentleman is in print again; respectfully declining a request to address the citizens of Kingston, on the state of the Province; but administering to the requisitionists a sharp castigation, that is, such of them as plainly have Macdonald proclivities. Says D'Arcy:—

"I cannot understand—I tell you frankly—this double dealing folly—for policy it is not—prudence it is not—patriotism it is not! Do these gentlemen take me for a fool, who can rejoice at the restoration to power of a man whom I have honestly opposed, and mean to oppose to the very last? Do they suppose that I can be imposed upon by professions of an idle, if not treacherous friendship, which gives to every principle I hold, and they ought to hold, a mortal stab, while accompanying the blow, with a contradictory compliment? Tell these trimmers and double-dealers from me, that I recognize no communion with men who desert their principles in the hour of trial, and that I beg them to spare me in future the humiliation of their congratulations."

THE LATE LORD CHANCELLOR.—The *Times* of Monday, June 24, gives the following particulars with reference to the death of Lord Campbell:—"The public will sympathise with us in the deep regret with which we announce the sudden death of Lord Chancellor Campbell. He died yesterday morning. He had attended a Cabinet in the course of the day, and had entertained a party at dinner on Saturday evening with that keen and hospitable enjoyment of society which always distinguished him. He retired to rest in his accustomed health and spirits, and passed away without giving any alarm. Shortly before eight o'clock yesterday morning, his servant upon entering his bedroom found him seated in a chair motionless, with his head thrown back and blood oozing from his mouth.—Medical aid was immediately in attendance, but he had evidently been dead at least two hours. It is believed that the cause of death was the rupture of one of the great arteries in the region of the heart."

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES AT LONDON.—Three companies of this regiment, together with the staff officers and band, arrived in this city on Saturday last. One company comes from Montreal, and two from Kingston. On their arrival at the station, they formed into line, and marched to their quarters in the barracks, the band, at the same time, playing several airs. The following is the list of the commissioned officers accompanying the force:—Colonel Bradford; Major Moffat; Paymaster F. L. Barnard; Surgeon, Dr. Rambart; Captains H. B. Houson and F. G. Hibbard; Lieut. Armstrong, and three others; Quartermaster, A. Cook; Adjutant D. Miller; Ensigns E. R. Peachell and Meyers.

☞ Orders have been issued that none but native born Americans shall be entitled into the United States Navy. This is certainly an improvement on the old plan of kidnapping British sailors.