

Foreign News.

THE ITALIAN STATES.

From the Echo.

In the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, which are under the domination of Austria, there are upwards of five millions of people, who bear the intensest hatred to the usurper—the Emperor of Austria—and will gladly seize the present opportunity of casting off his yoke.

In Piedmont the greatest obstacles to the progress of liberty are the priests, who identify themselves with the Jesuits and Ultramontanists.—They, of course, hate the King and Count Cavour, and would most gladly see their days of power ended and substituted by a reign of the most appalling tyranny, which is always pleasing to Popery.

Arrival of the Hungarian.

CAPTURE OF AUSTRIAN MERCHANTMEN.

AN ENGLISH VESSEL OVERHAULED.

NEW YORK, May 30.

The Hungarian passed Further Point at ten o'clock last night.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Emperor Napoleon transferred his headquarters on the 14th to Alessandria, where he was received with enthusiasm, and the King of Sardinia went to meet him.

Prince Napoleon remained at Genoa to organize his corps d'armee.

The Austrians had withdrawn from Bobbio, and moved from Stradella towards Voghera.

No collision had taken place.

The weather continued rainy.

The English mail steamer bound for Trieste was overhauled by the boats of a French man-of-war.

The French army in Italy, on the 11th, amounted to 120,000 men.

The Austrians were estimated at 200,000.

The French squadron was capturing Austrian merchantmen.

The Austrians were concentrating with a view to fortify their lines of the Ticino and Po.

The Austrian government had asked for a Lombard Venetian loan of 75,000,000 in silver at 5 per cent.

The London Times special correspondent, dating from the Austrian headquarters, Morta, May 10th, affirms that the Piedmontese evinced great friendliness for the Austrians, who were supplying starrng peasants with food.

The French squadron had captured four Austrian merchant vessels.

Bulls' resignation is construed into a concession by Austria to Russia.

The English elections all but finished. Ministerial gain 23.

Rumors of a coalition between Lord Derby and Lord Palmerston.

The subscriptions to the new French loan reached over 2,300 millions of francs, nearly five times the amount asked.

Rome continued tranquil.

The Tuscan Consul at Ancona hauled down his flag, and the French and Sardinian Consuls threatened to demand their passports.

Austria continued fortifying.

The latest telegram reports a French squadron before Venice on the 16th.

The Emperor summoned to Genoa the French Ambassador at Rome.

Tunis, May 17.—The Austrians are threatening the Bridge of Stella.

The Emperor remains at Alessandria, busily engaged forming strategical plans.

Incessant rains prevent the troops from moving.

The Austrians have withdrawn from Voghera to Casteggio.

The Prussian Chambers closed with a remarkable speech from the Prince Regent, in which he declared that Prussia was determined to maintain a basis of European public right, the balance of power in Europe, and the national interests of Germany.

The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, under the iron rule of King Ferdinand, will likely side with Austria.

The people feel their degradation, and pray for the removal of their heartless oppressor, but with an army of 100,000 he can do as he pleases with them.

Fit ally for the Emperor of Austria is the King of the Two Sicilies. They are one in heart and character—renorseless tyrants.

Piedmont is the fountain from which freedom to the Italians will spring.

Within the last ten years, the rapid progress made towards internal Reform has been astonishing.

The people are patriotic and truly loyal, and well may they be under such a noble King as Victor Emanuel, who has lent a willing hand to foster civil and religious liberty.

Strange that he, the son of a tyrant, and reared amidst priestcraft should take freedom by the hand, and warmly expose her cause. Rather than be a party to tyranny, although a majority of the people favored it, he declared he would abdicate.

His praiseworthy efforts have been well seconded by Count Cavour, the first living statesman, whose name is fondly cherished by every Italian who seeks for liberty.

Not let us forget to mention General de la Marmora, who, in the day of England's need, led his brave Piedmontese troops to fight against the Russian foe; and their conduct in the field of battle proved them to be soldiers worthy of the name of heroes.

Surely England would never join cruel Austria in fighting against these her most dutiful allies.

change, and that [concessions to Russia, most probably at the expense of Turkey, will be the rule.

The Globe contradicts the statement that Lord Palmerston is likely to accept the offer of the Earl of Derby of leadership of the House of Commons, with four seats in the Cabinet.

The London Advertiser asserts that angry correspondence is going on between the French and English Governments, relative to the permission granted by the latter for Austrian vessels to take shelter under the guns of Malta.

The Times devotes an article to the subject of American postal steamers, and professes to show why this department of ocean navigation has fallen into the hands of England.

The war agitation continued to increase in Germany.

The Advertiser says that an amendment will be moved to the Queen's Speech, affirming the necessity of reform, if not introduced by the Government.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The Moniteur contains the following:

ALESSANDRIA, May 16th.—Rain has fallen incessantly during the last two days, but bad weather has not prevented our troops from taking the positions assigned them by the Emperor, whose headquarters still continue to be at Alessandria.

The Emperor remains at Alessandria, busied with his Generals in laying strategical plans.

The Paris Moniteur says, regarding the new loan, that it proves the solidity of the French financial system, and the wealth, power, and patriotism of France, and shows the intimate union of France with the Emperor, and the entire confidence of the nation in the strength and wisdom of the sovereign who presides over its destinies.

ITALY.

The following are Sardinian official bulletins:—

TURIN.—A body of our cavalry recently fell in with a detachment of Austrian hussars near Voghera, and took prisoners a wounded corporal and some privates.

The Austrian have withdrawn from Voghera to Casteggio.

TURIN, 17th.—Austrian workmen have been assembled on the right bank of the Po, and at the bridge of Stella, and other workmen have been collected between Brioni and Stradella.

TRIESTE, May 15.—A French squadron, consisting of two ships of the line and frigate have captured four Austrian merchant vessels.

It was the English merchant steamer Duoro, with the East India mails for Trieste, that was boarded by the boats of a French ship of the line.

A Belgian journal asserts that England is about to contract for 40,000 rifles, half to be made at Birmingham and the other half at Liege.

Prince Napoleon's division is to form the 3th corps of the army.

The Prince issued the order of the day, announcing his appointment. He tells the soldiers that some of them were his comrades at Alma and at Inkermann, and says that they are about delivering Italy for ever from its oppressors.

RUSSIA.

Le Nord announces that the Russian Government has given orders for five corps d'armee to be placed upon a war footing, with the whole of the artillery and cavalry belonging to each.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The Daily News' city article reports complete stagnation on Tuesday in the Stock Exchange, but funds remain firm; closing quotations 1-16 to 1-18 above Monday.

The impression prevails that raising the bank rate to 4 1/2 per cent was somewhat precipitate. The amount of money on offer was extremely large. First-class bills were readily negotiated at 4 to 4 1/4, and, in exceptional instances, at lower rates. No gold operations at the Bank on Tuesday. About half a million of Russian gold is expected to reach London shortly.

The Times' city article reports the movement of funds precisely as during the past week.

The arrivals of Australian and American gold during the last ten days amounts to £930,000, the greater part of which has already been taken for the continent, and the remainder will follow.

The total amount sent to India has been about £3,000,000. The Indian Council will not make any specie shipments to India.

COMMOTION IN HUNGARY.—It is said that arms have been sent to Hungary, and that the Hungarians abroad are indefatigable in their exertions to create a diversion in favour of the French by an insurrection in that part of the Austrian dominions. General Klapka is said to be now in Piedmont waiting for the most favourable moment to carry out the plans organized by the Hungarian committee.

TRIESTE NOT TO BE BOMBARDED.—The French government has renounced for the present the intention of sending troops to be landed at the Adriatic. They will not bombard Trieste, which is considered as belonging to the German territory, and covered by the protection of the Confederation. If the latter comes into a state of hostility, the fate of the city will be very much changed. But, then, how many things will also change.

Mr. Bigelow in a letter to the Post, says that some two hundred blows came arm-in-arm down the street from the depot, immediately after Napoleon's departure, singing the Marseillaise, which has been interdicted for some years; and on the 11th, an omnibus was stopped and two blows taken out by the police, without any explanation or apparent provocation. Liberty songs are also sold on Boulevards quite freely.

New Advertisements this Week.

Letters in Richmond Hill Post Office House to Rent—J. Ingram. Eave-Troughs, &c.—J. Langstaff. Notices—Dr. J. N. Reid.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 3, '59.

POST OFFICE.

MONEY ORDERS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

It is with much pleasure that we announce to our readers the extension of our Post-office Money Order system, whereby parties in Canada desirous of remitting money to their friends in England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, may send sums by a post-office order, from one shilling to five pounds sterling (in one order) payable at any Money Order Post-office in the United Kingdom,—at a trifling expense. Parties in the "old country" can, on the other hand, by applying at their nearest post-office, procure a Money Order payable at any Money Order Post-office in Canada. To persons transmitting money to, or receiving money from "Home," the arrangement will be very acceptable, on account of saving the expense of going to Toronto, as well as the loss of time, which, when added to the rates charged for Bank Drafts, causes the expense of sending five pounds sterling to Great Britain to amount to at least five times as much as they will require to pay for a Post-office Order for the same amount at their nearest Money Order Office in Canada.

MARKHAM COUNCIL.

The Council met at Size's Hotel, Unionville, at 10 A.M., on Saturday the 28th May—the Reeve in the chair.—Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Reeve stated that in compliance with the resolution of last meeting, he had addressed a letter to the President of the Markham and Elgin Plank Road Company, and had kept a copy, which he then read.

The Reeve also read a communication from the Warden of this county in reply to one addressed to him by himself (the Reeve) relating to the removal of obstructions on the Town-line, between Markham and Pickering, opposite lot 33.—The Reeve also read a communication from Jacob Grove, in which he (Jacob Grove) objects to be forced back to old School Section, No. 16.

Also, a note from the Clerk of Pickering, enclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the Council of Pickering on the 7th inst., relating to an appropriation of £40 on townline, between Markham and Pickering.

Moved by Mr. BUTTON, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that the sum of \$40 be granted to improve the Townline, between Markham and Pickering; and that Messrs. L. Kester, D. Neighswander, J. Tran, and J. Boyd, be commissioners to expend the same—the Municipality of Pickering having appropriated a like sum, to be expended on the same line. Yeas—Mr. Bowman and Mr. Button. Nays—Mr. Fenwick. Carried by the Reeve.

Moved by Mr. BOWMAN, seconded by Mr. BUTTON, that the sum of \$40, as a special grant be appropriated, to be expended on the Townline, between Markham and York, at the Don Hill, at the foot of the 2nd and 3rd con. of Markham, on condition that the Municipality of the Township of York expend a like sum on the same line; and that Messrs. Fish and Mr. Wilson be commissioners to act in conjunction with the commissioners that may be appointed by the York Municipality, to expend the same. Yeas—Mr. Button and Mr. Bowman. Nays—Mr. Fenwick. Carried by vote of the Reeve.

The second reading of the By-law to revive old School Section No. 16, of this township came up, when the following resolution was submitted.

Moved by Mr. BUTTON, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that the By-law to revive old School Section No. 16, be laid on the table. Carried.

The following gentlemen appeared before the Council, and protested against being forced back into old Section No. 16, if revived by By-law of this township—Messrs. R. Armstrong, J. Graham, Christian Hoover, and J. Williamson.

Moved by Mr. BOWMAN, seconded by Mr. BUTTON, that the Clerk be authorized and required to notify Mr. Shields to remove his fence, and other property from the road allowance, between lot No. 10 and 11, in the 3rd concession, on or before the first day of October next. Carried.

Moved by Mr. FENWICK, seconded by Mr. BUTTON, that the Clerk

notify Mr. N. Sheppard, on lot 14, in the 3rd concession, to remove the nuisance caused by his mill race on the road allowance, in rear of said lot, by properly and safely covering the same, so as to meet the public convenience for travelling thereon. Carried.

Moved by Mr. FENWICK, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that the Clerk be instructed to procure 200 blank orders for commissioners and others expending money in improving the highways of this township. Carried.

Moved by Mr. BUTTON, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that the Clerk be authorized to give the necessary notices to all parties interested, of the intention of this Council to pass a By-law to break up Union School, No. 17, township of Markham and Whitechurch.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned to meet again on the third Saturday in June.

RICHMOND HILL FAIR.

There was a good show of cattle, sheep, &c., and some very good sales were effected,—indeed we have rarely seen a fair in this village where there was so much competition. The prices had a decided tendency upwards.—Among the more prominent buyers were Mr. Nightingale, Mr. Dove, Mr. W. Sanderson, Mr. John Palmer, and Mr. Ratcliff.

SOREE.—The Sons of Temperance of Rising Star Division, No. 176, intend holding their 19th anniversary at Victoria Square on Thursday, the 9th inst. There is to be a procession, and a grand banquet, after which addresses are expected to be given by J. Hartman, Esq., M.P.P., D. Reesor, Esq., Town Reeve, Dr. Friell and others. The Buttonville Brass Band has also been engaged.—Tickets, 25 cents. Juveniles half-price.

The Council of the United Counties of York and Peel will meet on Monday, June 6, 1859.

Correspondence.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Communication of a purely personal character, and having no bearing on the general interests of the community, will be published in this paper. Communications, however, on all interesting subjects will be thankfully received and willingly inserted. To insure attention, Correspondents must send their names and write in a legible hand. Let each communication be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Sir.—That the inhabitants of Richmond Hill may know what is going on by the grand trio, I beg to state I have three letters from a law firm in Toronto, threatening a suit, without I ask pardon. However, I have enclosed the three letters, and my answer, so that my neighbors can form their own opinions of the conduct of the parties.

"TORONTO, May 27, 1859.

Sir.—We have been instructed by Mr. Malcolm Macleod to write you relative to a scandalous libel against him, written by you (as we are informed) and published in a placard, signed "Nuncibono," and dated May, 1859. Of the very offensive and libellous character of this document you are no doubt well aware; and that you have rendered yourself liable to an action by its publication. Before taking this step against you however, we desire, on behalf of Mr. Macleod, to give you an opportunity to retract, and apologise for what you have done. Should you not at once do this in as full and public a manner as you published the libel, an action will be commenced against you by Mr. Macleod, for the wrong you have done him, and your contumacy will but increase the damages against you.

"Yours, &c.,

"PATERSON & HARRISON,"

"JOHN DUNCUMB, Esq., Richmond Hill.

"RICHMOND HILL, May 30, 1859.

GENTLEMEN.—In answer to your letter of the 27th inst., asking for an apology &c to Malcolm Macleod, I feel obliged to you for the offer. Mr. Mac. is a dirty, impudent fellow, and I ask no favor from him. Before you proceed any further in this alarming affair, just read the leader in the York Herald of May the 6th last, addressed to Dr. Walworth and his friend Dr. Duncumb, J.P. If any placard could parallel that specimen of blackguardism, I am not a judge of the affair. Mr. Mac. threw the first stone; his lordship led him into the mire, and it is I who ought to have an apology! I require no apology for a paper war. If Mr. Mac. requires any further correspondence,

"Yours, &c.,

"PATERSON & HARRISON,

"Attornies, &c.,

"JOHN DUNCUMB, Esq.,

"Richmond Hill."

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"Yours, &c.,

"PATERSON & HARRISON,

"Attornies, &c.,

"JOHN DUNCUMB, Esq.,

"Richmond Hill."

I am ready, and not by proxy. "Yours respectfully,

"JOHN DUNCUMB."

"TORONTO, May 27, 1859.

Sir.—We have been instructed by G. P. Dickson, Esq., to write you relative to a scandalous libel directed against him, and some other gentlemen (as you yourself admitted) and published by you in a placard, signed "Nuncibono," and dated May, 1859. Of the very offensive and libellous character of this production you are no doubt well aware; and that you have thereby rendered yourself liable to an action for damages. Thinking, however, that you may perhaps by this time feel some shame for the wrong you have done to the worthy and respected gentlemen whom you sought to injure by your placard, we desire, on behalf of Mr. Dickson, before commencing proceedings against you, to give you an opportunity to retract and apologise for what you have done.—Should you not do this at once, in as full and public a manner as that which you took in publishing the libel, we are instructed to commence an action against you, by Mr. Dickson without delay, and your contumacy will but increase the damages against you. Requesting your immediate attention to this, we are,

"Yours, &c.,

"PATERSON & HARRISON."

"JOHN DUNCUMB, Esq., Richmond Hill.

"RICHMOND HILL, May 30, 1859.

"TO MESSRS. PATERSON & HARRISON, TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN.—Your letter, asking an apology to G. P. Dickson, Esq. I have had no correspondence with him, being too circumspect to have anything to do with any man of a sandy character.

"Yours, &c.,

"JOHN DUNCUMB."

"TORONTO, May 27, 1859.

Sir.—We have been instructed by Col. William Crookshank to write you relative to a disgraceful and scandalous libel written by you (as we are informed) and directed against him and some other gentlemen, as you yourself admitted. The libel is contained and published in the placard, signed "Nuncibono," and dated May, 1859. Of the very offensive and libellous character of this production, you were no doubt well aware when you wrote it, as also that you thereby rendered yourself liable to an action for damages.—Thinking, however, that you may perhaps by this time feel some shame for the wrong you have done to the worthy and respected gentlemen whom you sought to injure by your placard, we desire, on behalf of Col. Crookshank, before commencing proceedings against you, to give you an opportunity to retract and apologise for what you have done. Should you not do this at once, in as full and public a manner as that which you adopted in publishing the libel, an action will be commenced against you without delay, by Col. Crookshank, and your contumacy will but increase the damages against you.

"Yours, &c.,

"PATERSON & HARRISON."

"JOHN DUNCUMB, Esq., Richmond Hill.

"RICHMOND HILL, May 30, 1859.

"TO MESSRS. PATERSON & HARRISON, TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN.—Is it the heroic Col. William Crookshank, of the Markham Militia, which your letter asks me to apologise to. I would not if he had straight shanks! I have done him no wrong. I know little of his acquaintance, and have not power to take his character away. Would to God I had.

"Yours, &c.,

"JOHN DUNCUMB."

"TORONTO, May 27, 1859.

Eugenie is said to have given great cause of uneasiness by her behaviour at the Council a few days ago. She broke forth into an opinion of her own, which astonished them all. She declared the war to be unjust and wicked, expressed her conviction that it never could come to a prosperous end; and, in the midst of sobs and exclamations, betraying, by sundry appeals and passionate entreaties immediately to cease the strife to cease, that all these ideas had been lodged in her beautiful head by no less a personage than the Archbishop of Paris, went off into a fit of mild, most hysterics, and sinking back in her chair, covered her face with her handkerchief, and spoke no more.—Globe.

The last fair at Ninpo Nvrogod had passed off well. One-tenth more goods were brought than in 1857, and no more than one-fourteenth remained unsold. The total value amounted to ninety-five millions of roubles, of which sixty-nine millions were in Russia produce, ten millions European and colonial, and the remainder came from Persia, China, and other parts of Asia.

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

According to previous announcement we have attended our Magistrates' Courts during this week. There has been two trials and one investigation; the former two were disposed of respectively before Col. Bridgeford, J.P., and Dr. Duncumb, J.P., as do not possess any public interest, we think it unnecessary to report them.

EFFIGY BURNING.

Tuesday, May 31.

Before G. P. Dickson, Esq., J.P. assisted by T. Cook, Esq., Hillary Clarkson, Esq., William Devlin, Esq., Amos Wright, Esq., and Col. Bridgeford, J.P.'s. Wm. Pollock, Martin Nelson, George Dawson, and Robert Warren, were brought up on the following charge—"for aiding and abetting in a riot and tumult against the peace of the neighborhood, and endangering the life of Malcolm Macleod, by carrying through the village an Effigy purporting to be that of the said Macleod."

WITNESSES.

Mr. WHEELER said that the above parties formed part of the procession that evening and assisted in carrying the Effigy, Torches and finding the Materials. There were no threats of violence. He had no fear of any personal danger to Mr. Macleod. The procession walked in an orderly manner up the street. No violence was intended against any one. The quotations on the Effigy were

"MALCOLM'S CHARACTER OF HIMSELF."

"I had I power I should pour the sweet milk of concord into his bowl! Upon the universal peace, beclouded All unity on earth."

—SHAKESPEARE.

"Oh what a tangled web we weave, When first we practice to deceive."

—VIVE YORK HERALD.

Mr. J. ARNOLD stated that he was at his own house at the time. Mrs. Macleod was there. She appeared somewhat anxious for the safety of her husband, and he went for the purpose of finding him. He had previously heard a rumor that an Effigy was to be burned, and that such Effigy was intended to represent Mr. Macleod. He saw Martin Nelson carrying the Effigy.

REV. S. JOHNSON stated that he was taking a walk when he saw the Effigy coming accompanied by the Brass Band. They played the Rogue's March. He also saw Mr. Macleod, and advised him to go home. There was no hissing nor excitement worth naming during the time.

DR. DUNCUMB, J.P. stated that he knew nothing about the affair. He did not see anything of it. He heard some old women state that such a thing was to take place, but did not believe it. Did not think the lads had ingenuity enough to get up such a thing. Did not know who it was intended to represent, but supposed it was Lord Elgin or some other great man. Was not consulted upon the legality of Effigy burning, either before or since it was burned.

MR. WM. TURNBULL stated that he is master of the Brass Band which played. Was employed to play on the Queen's Birthday. Had heard that Mr. Macleod was to be burned in Effigy. Could not say who told him. Wm. Pollock engaged the Band to play during a torch-light procession. Had no idea that the Effigy was to accompany it. Did not play the Rogue's March, although he was called upon by many in the crowd to do so.

ROBERT MARSH, Esq. J.P. stated that he saw the Effigy on the night in question. Had previously heard that an Effigy was to be burned. Had not heard for whom it was intended, but was of opinion that it was intended for Mr. Macleod, indeed, he thought that it was a meddling good likeness of that gentleman. There was no riot or tumult; neither did he think that he was called upon to stop the procession; it seemed to him that there was not any appearance of riot or tumult whatever.

WM. TRENCH, jun., saw the torch-light procession, and also the Effigy; was not asked by any one to take part in it; never intended doing so; saw Mr. Macleod during the procession; no insult was offered to him. There was no noise or hissing near Mr. Gaby's.

G. A. BARNARD was standing by his own house when he heard the band playing; went out and met the procession; saw the Effigy; heard that it was intended to represent Mr. Macleod; had heard previously that it was intended to burn Mr. Macleod in Effigy, could not say by whom. He had also heard very great dissatisfaction expressed by many with Mr. Macleod's conduct, as being a meddling brawler, two-faced and ungentlemanly; thinks that such was the general opinion in the village.

WILLIAM LINFOT stated that he knew nothing of the affair; did not see it; was on the fair ground at the time; asked Mr. Wheeler why he did not let him know if Wheeler said you ought to have known it as the band was playing; he heard Wheeler say that there was some good fun at the time they had burned the Effigy.