THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

From the London Daily News-

utterly deteated. At Magenta the victory was in some respect due to the incompetency of Gyulia-at Solfernio the Austrian army fought nobly under the eye of Francis Joseph himself, but was unable to resist the overwhelming provess of the We have before observed that the would test the courage and enof the rank and file in either host,
Such was the battle of Solferino. The this battle would test the courage and en-durance of the rank and file in either host, and the event proves that our prediction was not erroneous. It is abundantly clear that the Austrians were thoroughly prepared, for they themselves began the attack; and it is equally clear that an attack; and it is equally even that an army which continued the struggle from 4 o'clock in the morning, until 8 o'clock in army which continued the straggle from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to clock in the norming, until \$\frac{1}{2}\$ o'clock in the evening has not only been well handled, but has fought with determined courage. So confident was Austria in her military position, that only a few hours before the battle began her emissaries solicited the neutral weeks to abstain from licited the neutral powers to abstain from interfering with the progress of the campaign. And no doubt the enormous preparation which they had made, and the unquestioned ability of their military officers, to a certain degree justified this confidence. But the physical superiority of the Alhes, and the spirlt of enthusiasin which a just cause alone can inspire, outwerghed every advantage. The grand details—even the plan of the battle—are still unknown. But thus much is clear: the Austrians themselves recrossed the river Mincio, choose their own ground, and advanced to the attack. They must therefore have been confident of success, and they certanly fought with persevering courage. Their line of battle occupied fifteen miles. They must therefore have had an enor mous army. But their losses, they them-seives say, "were extraordinarily heavy," -at the close of the day they remed behind the Mincio, and the French Emperor slept in the very room which the Austrian Emperor had occupied the same morning. Assuredly it is difficult to imague a greater defeat or a more impor-tant victory. The vitality of Austria is prorerbial; but, after Magenta and Solterino, the return of the Austrian Emperor to Milan, or his continued presence on the south side of the Isonzo—the true boundary between Italy and Germany -ought to be considered hopeless. If the Allies consent to treat for peace, it must be on this basis—that the Austrians at once retire beyond that natural limit. Had the super-subtle Metternich lived a few weeks longer, he might perhaps have begun to suspect that Italy is something

unore than "a geographical expression."

Imperiect as the accounts of the battle of Softerino still are, it would be idle to clique, without the power of aiding to attempt any detailed description of the en-gagement. But its general features and the principles which determined the Austrians to deliver it are not hard to conjecture. The serious danger to which the Affied Army must have been exposed in attempting to cross the Mincio between those who form a very large proportion of Peschera and Mantua—a distance of 20 miles, in the face of a hostile army exceeding 200,000 men—has been already pointed out. It was probable, therefore, that the French Emperor would wait un-til the army about to be landed near Venice and the torces of Prince Napoleon had come up so as to threaten the rear and left flank of the Austrian army. In the meantime, it was the obvious duty of the Allies to wait patiently until their flank attack was organized and on the point of being executed. If the Austrians stood fast on the left of the Mincio until this attack was developed, they would be exposed to a double assault; if they did not stand fast, but retreated to Verona, they would demoralize their army and sacrifice would demoralize their army and sacrined the whole of Venetia—perhaps even cause the surrender of the whole army, which might be blocked up in Verona by the blocking up of the Northern road to Trent and the eastern road to Vicenza. In short, if the Austrians were to fight at all, it were better that they should find the force it were better that they should fight before the Albes had received their reinforce-ment of 40,000 men from the side of Venice, and as many more from Tuscany. But as the French Emperor declined to assume the initiative until the fresh army was ready to co-operate with him, the only course for the Austrians was to begin the attack. Francis Joseph might entertain reasonable hopes that by collecting together every soldier within reach he might defeat the French and Sardinians in his The same writer front; but he might well doubt whether he could sustain the onset of that army when aided by 80,000 additional troops. operating on his rear. With all possible despatch, therefore, he collected reinforcements. This being done, he crossed the Mincro on Thursday, the 23rd, at for places, and advanced to a position between that river and the Chiese. His line extended in an oblique and southwesterly direction. His right wing was at Pozzolengo, about Inree miles southwest of Beschiera and the Largo di Grada, and occupied Solferino and Cavriano, still further to the southwest. His cootes to the south-west. His centre crossed the great road between Mente-chiaro and Coito, whilst the left wing under Wimpflen, occupied Castel Goffredo, and approached the river Chiese This oblique line, running from the north-east to the south-west, occupied the ground between the Tincio and the Chiese ground between the Tincio and the Chiese which has for years served as the Champ de Mars for the Austrian armies. The Austrian officers, therefore, knew every inch of the field on which they fought. Opposite the Austrian right wing were the Sardinians, the rest of the line was occupied by the French. All Thursday

pulsed: but at the same time it appears that the centre was forced, for the Austrian telegram says "that order in that quarter could not be restored." Besides this, it is clear that the French made a great flank attack on the Austrian left wing. In the meantine the main body The second great battle against the Austrian power in Italy has been fought, and a second time the Austrians have been the Mincro. In short, the Austrian center of the Mincro. In short, the Austrian center of the Mincro. tre was pierced and his left was overwhelmed. The battle of Solferino was won and the retreat was ordered. What the losses may be neither the French nor the Austrian accounts indicate, but the Turin telegram declares that the Allies

head quarters of the Austran Emperor are at Villalranca, on the railway between Mantua and Verona; those of the French Emperor are at Cavriano. Neither the pursuit of the victorious army nor the retreat of the defeated army has been very great, but after so great an action the re-sults are scarcely yet a certained or

THE "CANADA'S" NEWS.

From the Globe

The Canada brings no more accounts quiescent, probably preparing for another crossed the Mincio, and have commenced the investment of Peschiera. Mantua, it | flanks of the right wing, advanced and rewould appear, has not yet been threatened, pulsed the Sardinian troops opposed to it, Possibly it may be disregarded if Pesdriven from the field.

Mr. Cobden has declined to accept the is abundantly evident that the new ministry will have little more of the confidence several most brilliant attacks. of the liberal party than its predecssors. It may live to pass the Representation bill; but with dissensions within, an active opposition without, and a possible defection of its liberal supporters, a speedy break-up The growing strength of the middle class is | ing a violent storm. making itself felt. They are beginning to demand their share in the government of the country, and the ruling classes find it hard to yield their supremacy. There will be manifold struggles before the result is finally worked out, but the end is not difficult to forsee. Mr. Cobden could not accept the scat grudgingly offered, he could not desert his class and his party to become the instrument of the old Whig carry out his own ideas, but some time or other, he and his friends will be able to dictate the terms upon which they will those who form a very large proportion of their party they will cease to be leaders of the Reformers.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ÆTNA.

New York, June 13.

Th Cunard Steamship Actna, from Liverpool on the 2nd inst., arrived this morning.

At Paris it is believed in some quarters

that the French loss at Solferino amounted to 16,000 or 18,000.

The Patric says that Napoleon had ar epaulette shot away.

General Dien is reported dead.

The Austrians had seven or eight Genrals, and very many superior officers wounded. General Geschke was killed. Some French infantry regiments wer

The same writer says, the Italian regi-

In the neighborhood of Trieste a whole battallion raised a cry in favor of Victor Emmanuel.

A vessel on the coast, under the Ameri can flag, had been detected taking deserters on board after dark.

The people of Aidan had made threatening manifestations against the Jesuits whom public rumor accuse of keeping up a scoret correspondence with Austria.

The municipal of Vienna have offered to maintain peace in order, as it was necessary to despatch the garrison of Vienna to the scat of war.

marching into Piedmont, via Nice and Mount Venis. Mount Venis.

lengo, Solferino and Cavriano. The left wing marched on the 24th to Guidizzol and Castlegoffreddo, and repulsed the advancing enemy on all sides.

The Imperial army continues its advance towards the Chiese. The enemy who had also assumed the defensive with his whole force, pushed forward such large bodies of troops that there was a general engagement of the two armies at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 24th. The right wing which was formed of the second army under Count Schlick, maintained possession of the place which it had originally occupied in the first line of battle until 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the first army the left wing under Count Winiffer, continually gained ground in the direction of the Chinese.

Towards three o'clock the enemy made a vehement attack on Solferno, and after several hours hard fighting obtained possession of the place which had been herocally defended by the 5th corps d armee.

An attack was then made on Carriara, which place was courageously defended of battles. The Austrian army, still by the 1st and 6th corps d'armee, but under the command of the Emperor, is was eventually left in possession of the enemy. While the struggle for Solferino gigantic effort against the allies who have and Carrariara was going on the 8th corps d'armee which was on the outer but this advantage did not enable the Imchiera is taken, until the Austrians are perial army to recover their possessions in the lost centre. The 30th and 9th corps, which were supported by the 11th corps, seat in the Cabinet offered to him, and it were engaged on the left wing, and the reserve cavairy attached to this wing made

> Unusually heavy losses, and the fact that the left wing of the 1st army was un able to make progress on the right flank of the enemy who directed his main force in the encounter against a place called Volta, led to the retreat of the Imperial army. It began late in the evening dur-

#### NOTICE.

TAVING, on the 19th instant, disposed of my interest in the "York Herald," to ALEXANDER SCOTT. All parties indelted to the concern are requested th pay then accounts to him or his ordor.

M. McLEOD. Richmond Hill, May 26, 1859.

# Che York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JULY 15, '59.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As will be seen, the charge on As will be seen, the conservation is to be 64 cents per mortan rold in advance. We have, however, made arrangements by which our subscribers at the following post-offices will get their papers regularly, free of charge, by calling at the undermentioned

Thornhill -- Edward Crown's, Friday.

Maple—J. P. Rupert's, Friday. Aurora—Dr. C. Lloyd's, Satur-

day.
Oak Ridges—R. Rutledge, blacksmith, opposite the Post-office, Saturday. M. Teely, Postmaster, Richmond

Hill, has kindly made arrangements, so that our paper may be obtained at his store as formerly.

To those subscribers who live at other Post-offices, we guarantee to except those who get their papers at the above named places—we make this liberal offer, when you pay your subscription we will then allow you for the postage.

## ORANGE PROCESSION.

To recall the past is in one sense we are aware an absolute impossibility. Once gone, gone forever, but not so the memory of the deeds done during the past.— They live many of them, not only in poetry and song, but they also have a practical bearing upon the present and the future. Every nation under heaven has had its Every the seat of war.

Enormous masses of French soldiers are phases in its history, which it Napoleon was in perfect health. His other. France has had its Napoleon; Scotland its Wallace and its head-quarters were at Vellegio, where Prince Napoleon was expected on the 30th.

Burns; Ireland has its great O. as Carlyle says; and the Loyal Orangemen of Canada celebrate occupied by the French. All Thursday was spent in preparations, and arranging the order of battle. But on Friday, about 10 o'clock in the morning, the action began. In the afternoon, according to the Austrian account, (for the French telegrams give no details) a concentrated atlack by the Alics was made on the village.

The Austrian official report says the last of the Boyne. It is not necessary on the state why they thus celebrate on the 12th of July, the Battle of the Boyne. It is not necessary on the state why they thus celebrate on the 12th of July, the Battle of the Boyne. It is not necessary over the Last was the whole of the Boyne and surpassed by none.

Austrian account, (for the French telegrams give no details) a concentrated atlack by the Alics was made on the village.

The Austrian official report says the third struggle, for he delivered us the same day at 8 A.M.

right wing of the army occupied Posezo- from the thraldom of a narrowminded and bigoted king, and gave to us the liberty we now

The Markham District Orange oppressively hot. About 11 A.M. the was erected for the speakers, &c.

The Rev. G. S. J. Hill was appointed chairman, and called upon W. Button, Esq., County Master, to move the first resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Dunham.— Both the mover and seconder very ably spoke in favor of the following resolution, which was carried unanimously.

"That the recent proscription of members of the Orange body by the corporation of the City of Toronto from serving in the city po-lice force, is a tyrannical act, founded on bigoted, intolerant, and ignorant motives, as may be per-ceived from the fact that the members of other secret societies --such as the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars and others, are employed in the police force, the ban being laid only on Osangemen."

Mr. B. Bowman moved, seconded by Mr. Wales, the next resolution, which read thus: "That the principles of the Orange Institution are founded upon religious morality and Constitutional loyalty; that they are such as have always found favor with the pure laws of the British Constitution, and have been despised only by the ignorant, the disloyal, and untrue."

The next resolution was very ably moved by Mr. G. Feely, se conded by Col. Bridgford. It ran thus: "That the secret signs and passwords of the Loyal Orange Institution are merely used to test the good standing of members, and to prevent the intrusion of

by Mr. J. Bowman, seconded by Mr. F. Button, "that the Orange Institution was founded upon a basis of the widest comprehension, Bible, his Queen, and the British

Constitution,' The above resolutions were atl carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was then passed to the Rev. S. Johnson, for his able sermon. The Rev. gentleman on coming forward was enthusiastieally applauded, and addressed the audience at some length.-Votes of thanks were also passed to the chairman, the bands, the County Master, and others, after as to be incapable of forming a line of battle.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times writing on the 28th says: "some days must elapse before the complete returns of the losses of the Austrians on the 24th could be received"

The Vienna correspondent of the Times with the same terms. We doubt not that all will see the advantage we thus hold out to them.

## ORANGE DEMONSTRATION

might be seen preparations making for spending a joyous day in this village, to commemorate the Battle of the Boyne, and we are bound to say that never on any previous occasion was there such a gala day—there being four splendid Brass Bands present. It was really a noble sight to see so many bearing the insignia of firm attachment to our religion and our Queen. The Rev. Mr. Goldsmith preached a very eloquent sermon on the auspicious occasion, after which the company sat down to enjoy a rich repast, provided to feast the body, and then another feast alike rich and good for the mind. Everything passed off quietly and well. We certainly think that the gala day at Aurora was equalled by few, and surpassed by none.

tion, by means of lectures, essays, afternoon some fellow entered the Fountier of Yorkville, who was walking in the bar tender, abstracted \$15 from the bar tender, abstracted \$15 from the till. Constable Greaves is on the same day at 8 a.m.

A Cabasat A Ca remains to be done, is to find out

SOIR EE AT RINGWOOD.

Our temperance friends determined, despite the hard times,

#### MOWERS AND REAPERS.

#### MAGISTRATES' COURT.

SATURDAY, July 9, 1859.

Before R. Marsh, and Dr. Dunимв, Esq's., J. P's.´

can in \$7 damages and costs. Mr. W. Duncan appealed from the decision.

## SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

meet at Size's hotel, Unionville, on Saturday next the 16th inst.

## Correspondence.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

elevate the character of teachers,

whether or no school supervision is embraced in the meaning of the clause,-the cause of education,and whether it is of sufficient imto have their soirces, and imposing portance to repay attention to its public manner my entire

when the company departed, evidently well pleased with the entire proceedings.

In gol each other's views, and all cutting each year with it from the operations of the department be conducted more effectively and grain, without one shilling cost, more harmoniously." The Hon. except natural wear and tear, and P. J. O. Chauveau, Chief Superin- it is now apparently in as good or-

tendent of Education in Lower Ca- der as when I first got it. We beg respectfully to call the nada, in his report for 1857, says: attention of farmers to a commuication from R. Marsh, Esq., as tors, however imperfect, that we given elsewhere, speaking in high terms of the Mowing Machine, macrease which has every year taken nufactured by the Messrs. Patterplace in the assessments; and by
son & Brother of Richmond Hill. glancing over the reports of my
We believe that this is the first
season that their mowers have been
that that increase became considerthat that increase became considerthat that increase became considerthat the increase became considerthat that increase became considerthat the increase beca used, although last season they able, dating only from the same pemanufactured a trial one, which riod as the establishment of the of-gave universal satisfaction every fice of inspectors." The Rev. E. cuss further the controverted statements. gave universal satisfaction every fice of inspectors." The Rev. E. cuss influent the controvertee statements, time it was either exhibited or Ryerson, D.D., Chief Superintendents, However gratifying to personal vanity the continuance of this controversy may and proves conclusively, that like Elementary Instruction for Upper their reaper it is No. A 1 of its Canada, in 1846, says: There is be interested. My former communica-Before R. Marsh, and Dr. Dun-of this class of agents is a matter of the greatest importance; they W. Duncan was brought up on should make themselves theoreti-who were present on the occasion judge

TO GOOD TEMPLARS AND I think this part of the system of worthy the Worthy Patriacch may be, public instruction is by no means appreciated in this Province in pro-The last resolution was moved by Mr. J. Bowman, seconded by Mr. F. Button, "that the Orange Institution was founded upon a basis of the widest comprehension, including every one who loves his Bible, his Queen, and the British governments who have established pointed School Inspectors—you hear' as often as he pleased when refind them in the United States, porting speakers opposed to Geo. Brown. France, Belgium, Prussia and Ire-

inspection of schools."

Yours, &c.,

ROBBERY IN A SALOON,-Yesterday

MEMOR

The Markham Council will state systems of education have apland; and although England has

### properly no system of Public Instruction, yet it devotes the sum of £40,000 sterling annually for the

complish more good by taking up school," are appointed to fill the subjects which come more properly within its province." We find in School Superintendent. the circular issued by the Associa- 1 may some time in the future Schools, and other riends of educa- space, and the attention of your tion, in the County of York, the fol- readers, in noting the superiority lowing: "This association shall be of County Superintendents over denominated the County of York Township ones. Teachers' Association; to consist of teachers and other friends of education, the object of which shall be Whitchurch, July 6, 1859. to derive mutual improvement, to and to advance the cause of educa-

Sir,-I consider it a duty that I owe to the farming community of this neighbourhood, to express in a Lodges met on Tucsday last at Thornbill. The day was fine, but oppressively hot. About 11 A.M. the numbers, power and influence.—

working in the working; also, whether School purchased from Messrs. Patterson & Brother, Farming Implement Maoppressively hot. About 11 a.m. the Victoria Square, No. 644, accompanied by the Richmond Hill Lodge, No. 778, and a splendid Brass Band, led by W. Trudgeon, Esq., arrived at the Swan Hotel. They were speedily followed by the other lodges, accompanied by the Brown's Corners and Markham village Brass Bands. The various toldges, headed by the bands, then formed themselves into procession, and marched through Thornhill, mand thence to the English Church, where an cloquent sermon was order near the place appointed for fire would exceed my powers, in-

> Yours, truly, ROBERT MARSH. Richmond Hill, July 13, 1859.

meation, which appeared in your last The Rev. E. cuss further the controverted statements. no class of officers in the whole ma- tion fully answered my purpose, and I chinery of elementary instruction still adhere to all contained in it. As it on whom so much depends for its is evident that 'Z' does not appreciate efficient and successful working, the old adage, 'know thyselt,' or at least as upon the Local Superintendents that he does not profit by it, I think it, as upon the total superinselection that he were not pront by 1.3. The proper selection best to withhold much that I might say. a charge of causing the death of a pig belonging to Mr. Conley.—
The witnesses called, swore to the fact, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff, immercing W. Duncan appealed from the W. Duncan appealed from the very branch taught in the schools, and the best modes of teaching, as well as with the whole subject of school organization and management. Where there is incompletely the constitution of the particular properties are so plaint, as the bas shown them to be. Their constitutions of the control of the constitution of the public will bear me out in all my statements. I am sorry that the Worthy Patriarch's principles are so plaint, as the bas shown them to be. Their constitutions of the constitution of the public will bear me out in all my statements. I am sorry that the Worthy can be provided that the public will bear me out in all my statements. I am sorry that the Worthy can be provided that the public will bear me out in all my statements. I am sorry that the Worthy can be provided that the public will bear me out in all my statements. I am sorry that the Worthy can be provided that the public will bear me out in all my statements. I am sorry that the Worthy can be provided that the public will bear me out in all my statements. I am sorry that the Worthy can be provided that the public will bear me out in all my statements. I am sorry that the Worthy can be provided the public will bear me out in all my statements. I am sorry that the worthy can be provided the public will be a cally and the public will be a cally and the public will bear me out in all my statements. I am sorry that the worthy can be public will be a cally and the best modes of the public will be a cally and the public will be a cally and the public will be a cally and the cally and the public will be a cally and the can be a cally and the cally a elasticity is clearly demonstrated in the competency or negligence here, elasticity is clearly demonstrated in the there is weakness in the very part extraordinary note addressed to the yet his opinion is not, in virtue of his office, entitled to more weight than that of in the oapacity of reporter for some minusterial print, as he might then put down thear hear' as often as he pleased when re-

> Yours respectfully, A SON OF TEMPERANCE, AND GOOD TEMPLAR. Markham, July 13, 1859.

From the foregoing extracts, it will easily be seen what amount of importance educationists of ac-A FEARFUL PERFORMANCE.-On of importance educationists of acknowledged experience and abil-standing on the lower part of the rope ity, and governments renowned for their efficient systems of Public Iastruction—place on thorough school theatre in the third tier, an elevation of the truction of forty for a struction of the truction of t If the opinion of these fifty leet, at an angle of forty-four derate style, and the entire proceedings passed off in the most quiet
and orderly manner, nothing whatever occurring to interrupt the
day's delights.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION

We will allow.

Introduct the opinion of these individuals be correct, then, so far from the association having left its opinions expressed by correspondents through our columns.

If the opinion of these individuals be correct, then, so far from the association having left its opinion be difficult for an institution, whose design is the advancement of education, to have selected a confidently on the rope, as though he had of clucation, to have selected a confidently on the rope, as though he had of clucation, to have selected a confidently on the rope, as though he had of clucation, to have selected a confidently on the rope, as though he had of clucation, to have selected a confidently on the rope, as though the had of clucation, to have selected a confidently on the rope, as though the had of clucation, to have selected a confidently on the rope, as though the had of clucation, to have selected a confidently on the rope, as though the had of clucation. DRANGE DEMONSTRATION AT AURORA.

Bright and early on Tucsday might be seen preparations making for spending a joyous day in this village, to commemorate the Battle of the Boyne, and we are bound to say that never on any previous occasion was there such a gala day—there being four splendid Brass Bands present. It was really a noble sight to see so many bearing the insignia of firm an engine. We have seen him scorching from head to toot, when he had apparently more nerve than on this occasion. tion to the Teachers of Common occupy some of your valuable feat, wonderful as it was, was perfectly performed, and it is more extract from the fact that, while M. Blondin weighs but one hunderd and thirty pounds, the weight of the man he carried hunderd and sixty-five. We think this a greater performance than crossing the chasm of the Niagara.—Buffalo Republic

SUNSTROKE.—Two or three cases of sunstroke occurred yesterday. But none of them were very serious. Mr. McBirnie of Yorkville, who was walking in the