Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO SAXON.

FATHER POINT, Nov. 6.

The Anglo-Saxon passed here at 12 30 this morning. She left Liverpool at 3 P.M., on the 25th, and Londondery on the afternoon of the 26th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, had taken leave of Queen Victoria and had been honored with a grand field day at Woolwich. As Lord Palmerston was at Windsor during the Duke's stay there, his mission is construed into a political one.

The Rev. Dr. Chever had been lecturing at Glasgow on slavery. He characterized the 'let alone' policy as futile.

FRANCE.

The French Admiral with two ships of the line and two frigates had arrived at Gaeta from Naples. He reported in Paris that his mission was to prevent the bombardment of Naples.

The *Constitutionel* had published a lengthy defence of the French policy in Italy, concluding with a declaration that an organized and powerful Italy is henceforth to be at interest to Europe.

The Paris Bourse on the 24th was flat and rather lower at 95f. 5c.

ITALY.

It is confirmed that the Royalists had evacuated Cajazzo and vicinity, and abandoned the line of the Volturno for that of the Garigliano.

The statement that the Garibaldians had entered Capua, however, still lacks confirmation, although it was expected the Royalists would soon evacuate that place.

NAPLES.

A despatch says that the Turro division had received orders to be ready to start by sea. Destination unknown.

The Hungarian legion forms part of it.

Victor Emmanuel has arrived at Venafio.

A Turin despatch reports that Baron Ricasoli had resigned. Another telegram asserts that he remained in office.

The Austrian forces in Italy are estimated at 100,000 men, under the command of Marshal Benedick.

The danger of a collision with the Piedmontese was regarded as very great.

It was stated that if there was an official annexation of Naples to Piedmont, there will be a levy of 100,000 men through out Italy, the design being to have the Italian army strong by spring.

Immediately on the landing of the British Legion at Naples, Major Styles was put under arrest, a sentinel being placed at his hotel door. The Major courted the fullest inquiry.

The reception of the British Legion at Naples was brilliant and kind. The National Guard was subscribing to present the British with a flag.

The King of Naples manifesto, to the sovereigns at Warsaw is published by the *Daily News*. The Warsaw meeting and the imperial party continued at Warsaw.

The Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Prussia would leave on the 26th. Nothing had transpired as to conference.

AUSTRIA.

The Imperial patent had been published constituting a statute on the organization of the Provincial Diet of Syria.

SYRIA.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes an article which is regarded as unfavorable to the evacuation of Syria by the French in the stipulated six months. The Porte is represented as not only incapable of protecting Christians but its army is accused as an accomplice in the outrages perpetrated.

It is asserted that several Ambassadors at Constantinople had demanded that turkey in Asia be visited by the Grand Vizier as well as Turkey in Europe.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds stationary and inanimate. Rumors were current of an impending Indian Loan. The demand for money was moderate, and the supply ample; but few transactions below the bank maximum which continues unchanged. Gold withdrawals from bank were unimportant.

Several additional extensive failures were reported a Rio Janerio.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

An Imperial Decree rises the price of tobacco in France 25 per cent.

It is announced that the Egyptian Government intend to carry a railway from Suez along the African shore of the Red Sea as far as a point which would be within a short steaming distance of Aden. The overland journey to India will be shorter by 5 days, and the danger of Red Sea navigation avoided. Passengers will escape the worst part of a voyage, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company will save the great cost entailed by necessity for a depot at Suez.

A Naples letter says that a Mr. Briggs, merchant of Manchester, has sent the Dictator a present of 400 knapsacks, complete, besides a considerable number of tents and other articles of military equipment. Mr. Briggs had, afterwards, the honor of breakfasting with Garibaldi.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

From the Cape of Good Hope the steamship Imperador has brought advices to Sep. 11th.

The steamer Dane, with August mails, out 36 days, had not arrived.

It is rumoured that the Kaffir Chief Sandili has consented to go to England on the express recommendation of Sir George Gray.

Prince Alfred had not returned to Cape Town from the frontier, but was expected daily.

CONDUCT OF PIEDMONTESE AT THE SIEGE OF ANCONA.

The London *Times* quotes an official document to show that a statement by Count DeQuatreborbe, of the bombardment of Ancona having been carried on after the flag of truce hae been held out, as a complete hallucination.

The entire French force in the Roman

The cargo has been washed ashore belonging to the steamers Moscow and Edinburg, and their fate is scarcely doubted.

In the affair of the 19th inst., the British Legion had seven wounded; three mortally, and one captain was killed on the spot. The names are not ascertained.

It was rumored that a matrimonial arrangement was on the tapis between a daughter of Garibaldi and a son of King Victor Emmanuel, and it is in consequence of the express wish of the King himself. States does not exceed 19,000 men.

It is thought the Board of Trade will institute an inquiry into the loss of the Arctic steamer in the Baltic, with a view of investigating the pernicious consequences of the defective loading.

THE GREAT POWERS IN ITALY —WITHDRAWAL OF THE RUSSIAN MINISTER FROM TURIN.

Russia has withdrawn her Minister and broken up her diplomatic establishment at Turin. Prince Gagarin, however, before quitting, communicated the following note to Count Cavour.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28, (Oct. 10.)

MON PRINCE,—Since the preliminaries of Villafranca put an end to the war in Italy, a series of acts contrary to right have been accomplished in the Peninsula and created there the abnormal situation of which we now see the extreme consequences developing themselves. The Imperial Government from the commencement of this situation, considered it a duty to call the attention of the Sardinian Government to the responsibility which it would take upon itself if it gave in to dangerous impulses (*dangereux trainemens*) We directed our friendly representation to it at the time when the revolution of Sicily began to receive from Piedmont that moral and material support from which alone that movement could have taken the proportions it attained. In our estimation the question exceeded the sphere of local complications. It directly touched upon the principles admitted as a rule of international relations and had a tendency to shake the very basis upon which rests the authority of established Governments. We accepted with deep regret the motives alleged by Count Cavour, which did not allow him to oppose more efficient obstacles to these intrigues (*menees*) and we took note of his disavowal of them. By this, its attitude, the Imperial Government feels convinced that it gave the Court of Turin a sincere pledge of its desire to keep up good relations with the said court; but it also thinks that it has given sufficient hints of the resolutions which would be forced upon His Majesty the Emperor on the day in which the Sardinian Government could allow itself to be influenced by those impulses which the feeling of the international duties had till then induced it to repudiate. I regret to say that these resolutions could now no longer be adjourned. The Sardinian Government directed its troops, in the midst of a profound peace, without any declaration of war, without any provocation, to cross the frontiers of the Roman States; it openly came to an understanding (a bargain or compact—*il a practise*) with the revolution established at Naples; it has sanctioned its acts by the presence of Piedmontese troops, and that of high Sardinian functionaries who were placed at the head of the insurgent forces without ceasing to be in the service of King Victor Emmanuel. Finally, it has just crowned this series of violations of right by announcing in the face of Europe, its intention to accept the annexation to the kingdom of Piedmont of territories belonging to sovereigns who are yet in their own States, and who there defend their authority against the violent attacks of the revolution. By these acts the Sardinian Government no longer allows us to consider it as a stranger to the movement which has upset the Peninsula. It is a question of those eternal laws without which no social order, no peace, no security, could exist in Europe.

His Imperial Majesty is compelled to put an end to the functions which you fulfil at the Court of Sardinia. It is the will of our august master, consequently, that upon seeing these instructions, you should ask for your passports, and instantly quit Turin, with all the *personnel* of the Legation.

You will inform Count Cavour of the motives of this supreme decision, and read to him the present despatch, leaving with him a copy of it.

Receive, mon Prince, &c..

GORTSCHAKOFF.

M. LE PRINCE GAGARIN, &c.

New Advertisements.

Horse and Waggon for Sale
Stray Heifer.—Newton Goodell
Auction Sale of Real Estate
Card.—Dr. Husband

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, NOV. 9, 1860.

New Combinations.

WHEN the Heir to the British throne was invited to visit our noble Province, it was thought that such a visit would contribute much towards enlightening the people of England as to our habits and untold resources, but it was never for one moment imagined that it would in any way tend towards breaking up or remodelling political parties; yet that the Prince's visit will have this effect seems extremely probable, for the Orangemen, feeling themselves aggrieved by the course adopted towards them by the Duke of Newcastle, appear determined, if possible, to upset the existing order of things. Some in their spite and rage even threaten us with annexation to the United States, though by their obligation they should be the most loyal of subjects; for supposing, (which we do not believe) that the Duke did unconstitutionally insult Orangemen, it is a parody on their loud blazoned loyalty to take such outrage merely because they were not allowed to walk as an association, more particularly when their chief (J. H. Cameron) was notified from the very commencement, that the Prince would not be allowed to recognize, in any manner, any party emblems or processions; and it became us, as a people, who invited royalty to be our guests, to respect its prejudices and principles, even if we did not approve of them.

Such is our opinion on "the Orange difficulty;" and now that our guests are departed, instead of bickering and throwing dirt in each others faces, our own interest should lead us to bury what had better never have occurred, and set to and strive to reap all the advantages we can from the increased knowledge that Britain and the world will have of our climate and really vast resources. Such, we say, is the course dictated to us by self-interest and prudence; but we fear from all we can learn that this our bounden duty will be disregarded, and that a few madmen and political rogues are determined, for their own personal advantage, to scatter wide the seeds of discord amongst us, and to arouse the demon of sectional, political and religious feuds, in order that in the general ruin they may come in for a share of the spoil. First and foremost amongst this class of unprincipled men we place the Hon. G. Brown; for ever since the Prince landed on our shores he has done his utmost to create the disunion that now exists. Every step that was taken by the Prince was criticized in the most violent spirit; not a procession could be formed, not a visit could be paid, not even a drive could be taken, but what the *Globe* construed as an insult by Catholic Lower Canadians to Upper Canada Protestantism; and although most of his sensation articles were proved to be false, yet he retracted not, his object evidently being to create an intense feeling of hostility against Lower Canada, in order that his absurd and ruinous disunion projects might receive an additional impulse; and as the result of this unprincipled agitation we get an Orange Bull, which threatens, on behalf of that body, a course of action which, if carried out by them, instead of hurting their enemies will wound themselves.

The most prominent actor in this Bull is Mr. D'Arcy Boulton, who only becomes a patriot because the Government of the day refused to buy him at the high figure which his self-esteem had set upon himself. Then J. H. Cameron is also chalking out a path for himself, and in many respects an abler or better political leader could not be wished for; yet we warn him that never can he become a political leader standing solely on an Orange pedestal, for late elections have proved beyond doubt that Orangemen do not walk to the polls *en masse*, and even if they did, they are not powerful enough of themselves, isolated and alone, to elect a Candidate; therefore for Orangemen to combine together and act as a distinct party, is the most suicidal course that could possibly be adopted; and above all, to make the late action of the Duke of Newcastle a pretext for such a course is a most ridiculous farce; for we have read attentively all the evidence that has been adduced, and for the life of us we cannot see how the Government can be either praised or blamed for anything done by the Duke.

In thus writing every one will give us credit for consistency, for our course has always been thoroughly independent, as we have never been thick and thin supporters of any party, but claim to write our conscientious convictions, for we have no objection to see new combinations or remodelling of parties. It may be very advantageous to do so but we do think that to make the Prince's visit and the Orange question a pretext for breaking up this or any ministry, is all nonsense, as there are other and more important issues before the country, such for instance as our present relations with the Lower Province, a Bankrupt Law and many other points, which successfully to unravel and place on a satisfactory basis, may require new men at the helm of affairs; but to turn out the ministry simply because the Duke would not walk under an Orange arch, is farcial in the extreme, and seriously to agitate such a question, is exceedingly puerile. If new combinations are to arise, and new parties to be formed, let them announce themselves as the exponents of some great principle, or advocate some sort of worthy policy. Let them grapple with the really great questions, the determining of which will affect this country for weal or woe. Let them show wherein the present ministry has been remiss, and wherein placing themselves at the helm would be advantageous. But let us not allow any man or set of men to slide into power by fomenting religious or political differences without cause. We want men of principle and honor to direct our affairs, not disappointed place-hunters or unprincipled demagogues.

TORONTO INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.—On Friday evening, the 2nd inst., a very large and influential meeting was held at the Mechanics Hall, Richmond Hill, to collect monies in aid of the funds of the above institution—Amos Wright, Esq., M.P.P., occupied the chair. Dr. Morris and the teacher, Mr. McMann, briefly addressed the meeting on behalf of the institute, and urged upon all present the duty of contributing towards its support, and also showed the necessity there was for government aid; and two deaf and dumb pupils exercised themselves very creditably on the Black Board, writing down all that they were requested to by the use of signs.—They wrote quickly, and their intelligently written answers to the various questions propounded to them elicited great admiration.—The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to co-operate with the Toronto Institution in raising funds, &c:—A nos Wright, Esq., M.P.P.; G. P. Dickson, Esq., R. Marsh, Esq., Mr. R. Arnold, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. H. Edwards, M. Teefy. Esq., Dr. Langstaff, J. K. Falconbridge, Esq., and the religious ministers in the place; and the sum of $30 and some odd cents was collected.

History of Canada.

WE are indebted to Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal, for Andrew Bell's translation of "F. X. Garneau's History of Canada;" there are three volumes, neatly bound, well printed, and on good paper; the enterprise of Mr. Lovell in so far as the mechanical part is in question, is deserving of great praise. We have read several chapters of the work, as also the "Editor's Preface," and consider it our duty, as journalists, to express our opinion fairly upon the merits of the work, as a translation. We find Mr. Bell states in his "preface" that "in a number of "places, some of his (Mr. Garneau's) sentences have been "abridged, in order to bring the "volumes within a reasonable compass, no less than *to make room for* "*illustrative matter;* which latter "is, for the most part, appended in "supplementary foot notes, or in "addition to the author's own "notes. In both these cases, an "initial B superadded, plainly "shows the amount of material for "which the translating editor "alone is responsible. It is to be "observed also, that a few passages "have been intercalated with the "authors textual matter; but in "nearly all such instances, bracket-"marks [ ] define, typographically, the limit of sentences for "which the editor needs to claim "indulgence. Readers acquainted "with M. Garneau's *Histoire*, and "who may happen to compare the "present translation of it, page by "page, with the original, will discern at sight the several retrenchments of its exuberances which "have been ventured upon, as "above indicated, in a good many "pages; not only so, but in a few "chapters some substitutionary "matter of a more exact or more "complete, or more succinct character, occupying the place of M. "Garneau's." We are of opinion that the public would prefer, as we ourselves would, a correct translation of the work as it came from the *author*, without "*retrenchment of the exuberances*" (?) or the "substitutionary matter" of the translator. It *may* be that the translator has improved M. Garneau's work by introducing it to the English reading public in the altered shape which he states, but we are not convinced of it, and therefore regret that Mr. Bell did not give the public an English translation of "Garneau's *Histoire du Canada*" complete.

Markham Council.

THE above Council met at Size's Hotel, Unionville, on Saturday the 3rd inst.—Members all present. The Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Mr. BUTTON, seconded by Mr. PINGLE, that the account of Mr. J. Mansfield, for printing the Township Accounts for the year 1859, amounting to $38, be paid.

YEAS.—Messrs. Button, Pingle and Marsh.

NAYS.—Bowman.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. BUTTON, seconded by Mr. PINGLE, that the Clergy Reserve Fund be apportioned to the Township of Markham, be divided amongst the School Sections and Union School Sections according to school attendance, or as other school monies are divided.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that the sum of 75cts. per week be paid to the order of Mr. John Doner, for the support of James Wellman, until further arrangements be made by this Council, commencing from the 1st of October, 1860.—Carried.

Mr. MARSH introduced a By-law to break up Union School Section No. 5, and to add the Markham portion of said section to School Section No. 4 of the Township.

Said By-law read a first, second and third time, and passed.

Mr. MARSH introduced a By-law to establish School Section No. 24 of the Township of Markham.

Said By-law read a first time.

Second reading deferred till next meeting.

Moved by Mr. MARSH, seconded by Mr. PINGLE, that the account of Mr. Alex. Scott for printing, be paid.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. BUTTON, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, that the Treasurer be, and is hereby instructed to pay the bill of Eccles & Carrol, arising out of the suit of Haacke *vs.* Marr, and that he pay the same upon the authority of this Municipality, the same being first taxed.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned till the third Saturday in December.

Vaughan Council.

THE Municipal Council of Vaughan met at the Town Hall on Monday, 5th November. The Reeve in the chair. All the members present.

The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The Clerk stated that in accordance with the directions of the Council, he had caused hand-bills to be printed offering a reward of $50 for the discovery and conviction of the persons deserting two infant children in the Township, and that the result had been the conviction and imprisonment of the woman who deserted the child left at the gate of the Clerk's residence.

The owner of the other child has not yet been discovered.

The REEVE laid before the Council a communication from Mr. J. Stoughton Dennis, who is surveying the side-lines of the Township, applying for a portion of his pay.

Mr. BRIDGFORD moved, seconded by Mr. JEFFERY, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorised to pay to Mr. J. S. Dennis, on account of the survey of the Township, the sum of $600.—Carried.

Information having been laid before the Council that there was reason to suppose that by offering a reward, the discovery might be made of the person who deserted a female infant child in November last, at the house of Mr. John Nelson, of Maple,

Mr. BROWN moved, seconded by Mr. JEFFERY, that the Clerk be, and he is hereby authorised to offer a reward of $20 to any person that will give him such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the parent or parents of a Female child left in the yard of Mr. John Nelson, Lot No. 20, in the 3rd Concession Vaughan, in November last.—Carried.

Mr. BRIDGFORD moved, seconded by Mr. ARNOLD, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorised to pay the following sums, viz:—

In Ward No. 1—	J. Rumble,	$68 00
" "	F. Ostler,	8 00
" " 2	George Arksey,	40 00
" "	Edward Shepherd,	15 00
" " 4	John Stevenson,	2 48
" " 5	George Ezard,	70 00
Alexander Scott, for printing, advertizing, &c.		8 25
	J. A. Franks,	4 00
	John Nelson,	15 00
	Thos. Hastings,	36 75

—Carried.

The Council then adjourned to the first Monday in November.

Correspondence.

We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents through our columns.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

DEAR SIR,—As I have had the glove thrown to me, I must pick it up; and prove your *fictitious* Cricketer of telling an untruth; in more than one instance in his spicy letter. In the first place, he charges me with sending a chalenge to the Aurora Eleven. I deny the charge; which I can prove by Mr. Holladay, as it was from his pen the challenge came, directed to me, and if he (Mr. Holladay) has my letter still, it will read thus: we accept the challenge on the terms you mentioned; he next charges me with having nothing to do with the Club, (only of officiousness) but I can say that I will refer the 'blower' to the Secretary of the Spartan Club, Maple, to ask that gentleman with whom he held the correspondence previous to our playing the the match with their club. But enough of this at present; I will now answer many who may ask the question: why did the Springhill Club not come out to play on Saturday, at Mr. Christison's? The reason is this, that on Friday morning I sent a letter to Mr. Christison that we could not get together until Monday, on account of some members of the club having to attend the Teachers Association, at Aurora. On that day he (Mr. Christison) sent the letter on to Aurora. So the Aurora club knew we would not be on the ground, but said they would telegraph for our club to come as they would be there. Now they say they sent the telegraph at 7 o'clock A.M.,—so far so good—but I never received that telegraph until just 1½ o'clock, P.M., so you will see how fine it was for to collect a club together, to pitch wickets at 10 o'clock, A.M. So now you know why the Springhill Club was not on the ground. Hoping this will be satisfactory to the gent whose signature is a Cricketer, but only as fictious as the rest of his letter.

Yours truly,

J. H. ROWE.

King, November 2nd, 1860.

BRIGADIER DUNN IN THE VOLTURNO FIGHT.

The following letter gives some particulars of the part played in the Battle of Volturno by Brigadier Dunn, in whom Canadians feel special interest:—

NAPLES, Oct. 5.

Half a mile from St. Angelo, on the road to Capua, which is flanked on both sides by a thick wood, and again on the right by the Volturno, a battery of two guns (12-pounders) had been constructed on the night of the 30th September, by the 3rd battalion of the brigade belonging to Brigadier Dunn, who had arrived with his column from Messina two days previously. This was, therefore, the extreme outpost of Garibaldi's army. The guns which had been brought up the mountain in rear of St. Angelo opened fire on the Neapolitans, who replied vigorously with shot and shell, and the Zouaves of Dunn's brigade, under Major Wyndham, were then extended along the banks of the river to annoy the enemy's artillerymen, and again reinforced by another battalion from the same brigade. From the right and left of the battery, on the road to Capua, the battalions protected the front, and thus only left one in reserve at the battery. At half-past four o'clock the Neapolitans marched out and attacked the whole of the line, concentrating most of their strength on St. Angelo, and attacking the outposts in force. For five hours Dunn and his brigade resisted their continued efforts, sending in vain for support, which was not at hand, retiring from tree to tree, and again charging forward with the bayonet, now and then the guns from the battery ploughing through the enemy as they endeavoured to concentrate. About 11 o'clock the battle was most sanguinary, continued fresh troops from Capua poured down shot, shell, and grape, and heavy platoon firing had covered the ground with dead and wounded. Dunn's aide-de-camp was killed, three majors wounded, and then the major of the 1st battalion fell dead. The colonel of artillery was shot through the head, the enemy having filled the wood with their Swiss rifles, picking off the officers on all sides. Dunn was then forming up his men to retire into the battery, when a shot struck him in the side, and he fell.—The enemy now attacked on all sides, and rushed into the battery, shot and killed all there, and burned the wounded. The chaplain, administering the last sacrament to a dying man, had his eyes cut out, and was then stabbed. Dunn had been luckily carried away by his men to the rear.

At this moment Garibaldi arrived with fresh troops, and the battery was again retaken. It was a complete victory all along the line, and the enemy retired with great loss. Dunn's little brigade alone lost 900 killed and wounded, with 32 officers.

I send you this as I was at St. Angelo, and you will doubtless have other particulars of the other part of the fight.

MAGISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES.

(From the Spectator.)

The County of Wentworth is in a fair way of obtaining a most unenviable notoriety, as regards its Magistracy, for only the other day a verdict of guilty was rendered against two Magistrates on an alleged charge of extorting fees in a case of felony, the person charged being allowed to go without trial, in consideration of his paying costs. This case is not so bad as it has been represented, as evidently, it was at worst an error of judgement merely, the Magistrates in question not having profited by the payment of the costs, as was alleged. But another case, and of the most glaring description, too, has just come to our knowledge, in which the parties appear to have acted an extraordinary part, and for which they will probably have their names struck from the Commission of the Peace. We have not the names of the erring Justices, but the facts, as stated to us are as follows:

At the June Quarter Sessions of the County of Wentworth, two men, named King and Dunham, were indicted for having deposited a piece of carrion in a well, in the village of Woodburne. Both were convicted, and Dunham was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs, or to remain in jail six months at hard abor, unless the fine and costs were sooner paid King was a man of means, and Dunham, a miserable creature, addicted to drinking, was induced to perpetrate the act on a promise made by King that if any one would do so, he would give a gallon of whisky to the party. After sentence was passed upon Dunham, the County Attorney moved the Court for judgement against King, but in compliance with the request of King's Counsel, sentence was deferred till the following day. When the motion for judgement was renewed, it was observed that, whereas only one magistrate had been present at the trial and assisted the Judge, on the day previous, five additional Justices who had not heard the trial, were seated alongside his Honor. The counsel for the prisoner having addressed the Court, and expressed the hope, that as it was a case not likely to happen again, the Court should take a merciful view and not inflict a heavy fine upon his client. The Judge stated to his associates, that in conjunction with Mr. Hall, the Magistrate who sat with him the day previous, he had made up his mind to inflict the same fine or punishment on King as had been inflicted upon Dunham, and he and Mr. Hall considered King *more* culpable than Dunham. His Honor was overruled, however, by the other Magistrates, and the sentence passed upon King was, that he should pay a fine of $50, or go to jail three months unless the fine was paid Being able, he paid the money on the spot, and thus escaped due punishment. The Judge immediately stated that the judgement was not his, and that he was supported in his opinion by one Magistrate on the Bench, Mr. Thomas Stock: but that the other gentlemen had outvoted them; that he thought if King got off so easily, Dunham should not suffer a severer punishment; therefore, he would represent the matter to His Excellency the Governor General, in order that Dunham's sentence might be altered to correspond with King's.

His Honor was as good as his word, and in detailing the circumstance it became necessary to set forth how it was that there was so much difference between the sentences. A favorable reply was received, and also a demand upon the Judge for the names of the Magistrates who had differed from him in his opinion, and that having been complied with, the Magistrates have been called upon by the Government, to show upon what grounds they based their decision. The result we have not learned, but presume it will end in the removal of the erring justices from the Commission. This action on the part of the Government is commendable, and the country will be gratified to learn that such conduct as we have shown on the part of four Magistrates of this county has not been allowed to pass without an inquiry.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6. Up to noon, in the down town wards, nearly as many votes were polled as all day last year No arrests for illegal voting have been made.

In consequence of anonymous letters threatening insurrection in Virginia Governon Letcher has ordered troops to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

The *Times* Washington correspondent says, at the special request of a number prominent citizens of Georgia, the Government has placed the arsenal of Agusta in possession of the fedral troops, and also, that the arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., is to be occupied by a company of cavalry.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The election is progressing quietly, and there will evidentaly be a small vote. There is every probability of a large Republican plurality on the ticket.

Peterson's *Detector* cautions the public to refuse five dollar bills on the Western Bank of Philedelphia. Over $5,000 in spurious bills have been recovered. The notes are well engraved and good imitations of the genuine.

BALTIMORE, Nov.—The election is proceding quietly, but a vote will be polled.

The Breckenridge and Bell-Ererett men are equally sanguine of carrying the City and State.

The Douglas men seem to be polling a large vote.

It is thought many Germans are voting for Lincoln.

THE PRINCE'S BRIDE.—Two or three day's ago the telegraph brought the information that a paper published in Saxe Coburg Gotha, announces the selection of the only daughter of the Grand Duke of Saxe Meiningen as the future wife of the Prince of Wales. The ducal house of Saxe Meiningen is a dynasty closely allied with that of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and the only daughter of the reigning Duke Bernard, is the Princess Augusta Louise Caroline Ida, born on the 6th of August, 1843, and therefore not quite two years younger than her prospective spouse. Her mother is a daughter of the late William III., Elector of Hesse Cassel. It is possible that the match has been arranged--subject, we hope, to the approval of Albert Edward himself—by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, during their recent visit to Germany.—*Globe.*

BOOK POST WITH ENGLAND.—There would appear to exist a misrepresentation on the part of the public as regards the postal regulations governing the transmission to England of Magazines, Pamphlets, and printed matter of like nature. Many seem to suppose that the rate on Magazines, Books, &c., posted in Canada and addressed to England is the same as though addressed to a destination in the Province, and they pre-pay them accordingly by stamps at one cent per ounce only. This, however, is a mistake. Printed publications other than newspapers are forwarded to England under what are termed 'Book Post' regulations. These regulations are controlled by the British Post-office. They apply not only to Canada, but to all the British Colonies. The postage rates laid down are as follow:—

7 cents on packets not exceeding 4 oz. in weight; 12½ cents on packets under ½ lb., and 12½ cents for each succeeding ½ lb.

The postage chargeable on a book packet *must be pre paid* by postage stamps, for if posted unpaid, it cannot be forwarded to the United Kingdom. Persons mailing packages for England, would do well to bear in mind these regulations.

The Owen Sound *Times* says:—Mr. William Spencer, of Amabel, called upon us on Wednesday, and exhibited a specimen of chalk found in the bed of "Shallow Lake" in Keppel. This lake is entirely dry in the summer; covers about 600 acres and is about three feet deep in water. A large creek falls into it from the north and a smaller one from the south. That at the north sinks into fissures in the rocks, and only floods over the bed of the lake apparently when the subterraneous outlet cannot carry off all the water. Mr. Spencer states that the chalk lies in a bed under every portion of the lake, about five feet in thickness; resting on a substratum of whitish clay. He thinks it has been entirely formed by deposits left by the waters of the lake, from the limestone held in solution.

William Holder was tried at Kingston last Saturday upon a charge of murdering his wife. It was proved that the deceased was a great drunkard, that she was intoxicated the night before her death, and that she had fallen down stairs, probably inflicting the wound upon her skull, from the effects of which she died. The husband is a man of good character, and was fully acquitted of the charge against him.

The Quebec *Chronicle* has received a statement of the Customs' recipts throughout Canada in October, and sans that while the recipts in the first ten months of 1859 were $3,912,296, those for the first ten months of 1860 have been $4,210,262—an insrease this year of $296,966.

The furniture of the Parliament House, taken out to make room for that used by the Prince and his suite, in now being removed to its old quarters, making the fifth move within a very few months.

There are now one hundred and fourteen prisoners in the Quebec gaol, sixty-two of whom are females and eight children.