

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "VANDERBILT."

NEW YORK, November 18.

The steamship Vanderbilt from Southampton, on the 7th arrived at noon.

Admiral Napier is dead.

Must beat Paddock in five rounds lasting ten minutes. No knock down blows.

The Piedmontese, under Victor Emmanuel, gained a brilliant victory on the 3rd, on the Garigliano. They attacked them in front with troops flanked by the fleet, and dispersed the Bourbon army.

The tents, waggons and stores were left in Victor Emmanuel's possession, with 1,000 prisoners.

General Lomazee pursued the enemy afterwards, and occupied Mola and positions commanding Gaeta.

Victor Emmanuel was expected at Naples.

Garibaldi was at Naples.

Anarchy reigned at Viterbo.

The voting on annexation commenced at Perugia.

The inhabitants of Viterbo hastened to vote notwithstanding the French occupation and Papal gendarmes.

It is reported that the conclusion of the treaty of commerce between England and Austria is unobtainable.

A large body of troops remaining outside the fortress at Gaeta have sent a proposal of surrender to the Piedmontese.

A letter telegraph from Siam says:—It is reported that negotiations are going on smoothly at Yon-ban.

Mr. Clappert's piano factory, in London, was burnt; 20 persons were injured.

A telegraph cable, to connect Singapore and Hongkong, is about to leave England; length, 1,500 miles.

Fresh troops left Turin for Naples.

The corn crop in Italy was deficient.

The demand was full in London for money, no pressure.

There is some doubt whether the Bank will raise the rate of interest.

A telegram from Hong Kong, Sept. 17th, reports teas unchanged and silks declining.

The *Atena* arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday. Illinois Central and Erie shares have advanced.

THE SARDINIANS VICTORIOUS AT THE BATTLE OF GARIGLIANO.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. Le Fevre, from Havre on Wednesday, the 7th inst., and Southampton on the following morning at five o'clock, arrived at New York, on Sunday at half-past one p. m., bringing 298 passengers and a very valuable cargo.

On the passenger list we observe the following:—Commodore Stockton, U.S.N., and family; Richard Ten Broeck Esq., and family; Signora Lotti de la Santa, the distinguished prima donna, and Signor Emilio Pancani, primo alto, accompanied by ten other artists of great celebrity on their way to fulfill an operatic engagement at Havana.

The Prince of Wales had not arrived out on the day the *Vanderbilt* sailed.

The London *Times* of the 13th inst. says:—

Dispatches from China to the English government, announce that the most perfect harmony exists between the allied forces in Choo-choo.

Paragraphs have lately made the round of the newspapers, both in England and abroad, on the subject of a supposed engagement between the Princess Alice and Prince Louis, of Hesse Darmstadt; but these announcements are pronounced premature.

Queen Christina, of Spain, has embarked at Marseilles for Civita Vecchia, on her way to Rome.

About 300 members of the Pope's Irish brigade arrived in Dublin on Saturday, the 9th inst., by a special train from Cork.

The recent financial distrust at St. Petersburg seems to have partially subsided, and the existing demand for Russia produce, combined with the results of the harvest in that country, is likely to have a powerful effect in restoring confidence. The currency and banking arrangements of the government, however, still call urgently for strong remedies, and the public works needed throughout the empire, remain hopelessly at a stand from this cause.

The stock of the Grand Trunk of Canada railway experienced a further fall of 1 per cent in London on the 6th inst., and it is consequently surmised that any private advices that may have been brought by the Africa are again of discouraging character.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent says:—

The great commercial news of the week is the announcement in Paris *Moniteur* that the government will carry into effect, from the 1st, the convention annexed to the commercial treaty, and that the French government had relinquished the right of postponing the reduction of the duties on worked metals, machinery, &c., to the 31st of December next, and of postponing the reduction of the duties on refined sugars, to October 1, 1851.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be favorable. The high price of sugar in Paris has somewhat paralyzed the trade.

ITALY.

The *Schleswig* says:—There exists, we have reason to believe, some grounds for suspecting that the French Emperor is wavering in his Italian policy, and has given orders to General Goyon, to interfere, probably only in the last extremity, in favor of the King or the ex King of Naples. One motive to which this alleged change of feeling is ascribed is the sort of reaction in French popular feeling arising from the overthrow of Lamoriciere, which is regarded, apparently, as a sort of national misfortune.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Daily News* says:—It is remarked that,

according to the recent news from Venice the Austrians have suddenly ceased to send troops and ammunition towards the Lombard frontier.

The *London Morning Herald* says:—The Piedmontese codes (in other words the Code Napoleon) have just been promulgated in the Marches.

NAPLES, Nov. 3, 1860.

The Piedmontese army, under the command of King Victor Emmanuel, has gained a brilliant victory on the other side of the Garigliano. The Bourbon army, attacked in front with troops flanked by the fleet, and in flank by the fleet, dispersed, leaving in our hands tents, waggons, stores, and a very large number of prisoners. General Somazee pursued the enemy, and afterwards occupied Mola and positions commanding Gaeta.

King Victor Emmanuel enters Naples to-day.

The number of prisoners taken at Capua was 11,000.

TURIN, Nov. 4, 1860.

Yesterday our troops commanded by Victor Emmanuel, attacked and dispersed the Bourbon army beyond the Garigliano. Tents, waggons and an immense number of prisoners were left in our possession. General Somazee has occupied Mola di Gaeta and other positions about the city.

The following despatch is anterior to the battle:—

NAPLES, Nov. 3, 1860.

A part of the division of General Somazee has crossed the Garigliano. The whole army will cross to-morrow. Bridges are being thrown over the river.

Another despatch says:—A part of the division of Gen. Somazee has crossed the Garigliano and taken the iron bridge, at the same time making one hundred prisoners.

A bridge of boats has been thrown across the mouth of the Garigliano. Another bridge is being constructed beyond the iron bridge. The whole army will cross the river to-morrow.

The royalists have fallen back upon Gaeta. Throughout their march they were much embarrassed by the fire of the Sardinian fleet.

The Government offers a reward of \$300 for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the murder of William John Holmes, of the city of Montreal, on the 17th August last.

The first number of the *Mesilla Times*, published in Arizona Territory, has just been received. It says that great excitement prevails there on account of the discovery of very rich gold mines in the vicinity of Pina Alto. Lumps worth \$10 to \$20 were being dug up in any quantity. Parties were realizing from \$4,000 to \$5,000 daily. Judge Neal is en route to Washington with official dispatches from Governor Owens, about the mines.

The *Rosa*, of Quebec, is taking in at Montreal a cargo of produce for Liverpool. She is the last sea-going vessel remaining in the harbour.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, NOV. 23, 1860

European Politics.

We believe that whether for good or ill, the heroic Garibaldi has settled the question in the affirmative, that there shall be a united Italy, as the Kingdom of Naples is now under the sway of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia. We need not say that such a consummation fills us with joy. The youthful, but tyrannical Bourbon, has been driven from a throne he so unworthily filled. France has looked on with a disinterested and puzzled eye; as Napoleon "laid the egg of Italian liberty, and Garibaldi has hatched it," and already has the progeny ascended its parent. The people have risen in their might, and hoary headed tyranny has crumbled to the dust. Francis Joseph has been too much troubled with an empty exchequer; and Hungarian disquiets to offer any check to the onward march of liberty. Thus far, all has fared well for the heroic General and his King. The people also have conducted themselves beyond all praise; they have gladly accepted liberty, and have not let it degenerate into licentiousness. We hope they will continue to act with that moderation, which has hitherto so much distinguished them.

The Pope we believe is still at Rome, and kept there solely by French bayonets: it is an ignoble position for "the Vice Regent of Jesus" to occupy, and is a practical illustration of the incompatibility of amalgamating the spiritual with the temporal. "My kingdom is not of this world," said the founder of the Christian religion, yet its professed exponent seeks to retain by Foreign-legions, his temporal sway. Surely this is a pitiable spectacle! "The fleshpots of Egypt" are evidently very dear to this "Father of the faithful." But although the revolution has been thus far successful, still there are ominous clouds. Austria is making wondrous efforts to get a coalition against Sardinia. The attitude of Russia and Prussia is threatening; whilst Napoleon, by his maneuvers, is puzzling every one, as to what he will do next—whether an Enigma, and at any moment may, by a sudden freak, plunge Europe into a general war. Indeed,

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Our Municipal Councils.

This time has again arrived, when we think it incumbent upon us to remind our readers that in about six weeks they will have to choose "fit and proper persons" to serve them in their various Municipalities, and we do hope that every elector will see it his duty to do his best to elect that man who will intelligently and honestly serve him; for there is no denying the fact that too often our municipal affairs are sadly neglected and mismanaged, the result of which is that our money is misspent, and we are taxed higher than there is any occasion for. We hear on all sides great grumbling, when the Collector makes us unbutton our pockets, and hand over to him rather a large share of something more than loose change; and yet we see everywhere an alarming indifference as to township affairs; for the very men who shout themselves hoarse at a general election of M.P.'s, are careless on a subject that actually more intimately concerns them. They seem to forget that "Jerusalem is kept clean by every man sweeping his own doorway." They eternally wonder where the money goes, and devoutly believe that Councilmen in general, and their own representatives in particular, are most unconscionable scamps; but although for everlastingly grumbling, they never make a foot or make an effort to elect a man who has a conscience, and who will take care that their monies are well expended.

One-half the people will read a paper through, but pass over without a glance the doings of the Township Fathers. They wax warm at the misdeeds of some of our M.P.'s, in sweet oblivion of the fact that most of these gentry took their first lessons in bleeding us, at our Council Boards, and that we shall never get honest men up stairs till our Corporation kitchens are thoroughly cleansed; for we unhesitatingly affirm that we think it is quite as necessary to elect intelligent honest Councilmen as it is to elect Senators; and for want of such men our money is spent recklessly and wastefully, and we are too often subjected to ruinous law suits and expensive and useless surveys. For instance in Markham we have had Haack's everlasting school section, and the litigation consequent on hasty and timid legislation, and the affair seems as far off a settlement as ever. It has cost the Township already several hundred dollars, and now hangs on the balance like Mahomet's coffin, betwixt heaven and earth. Before a certain election it was promised to give them their old section back again—Mr. Marsh, last Council, introducing a By-law to that effect, the consideration of which was postponed. Such a course is, to our mind, excessively childish, as the question has been before the Council for the past three years, and either yea or nay ought long ago to have been said.

Turn we to Vaughan and a worse scene meets our gaze. We have spent \$2,000 in the most reckless manner; for first of all we legislated hastily, and then our Councilmen, instead of giving the work consequent thereon by tender, paid an enormous sum to a favored individual; and now when too late, as "the piper has to be paid for his whistle," every one admits that it was a disgraceful piece of business. One thing we, however, sincerely hope, and that is, that it may teach the good people in Vaughan to look out better in the future, as this is not the only case where money has been wasted, or our interests neglected. We suppose that other townships are, or have been in a somewhat similar plight. Now we ask, is it not high time that there was a change? We think it is. In Wards No. 1 and 2 of Vaughan the people are already stirring. In Ward No. 1, unless Mr. R. J. Arnold clears his skirt, Mr. Page will run him out. In Ward No. 2, the gallant Colonel, who has so long represented them, has announced that he does not intend running again. Two gentlemen have been brought out by their various friends, and we believe, intend to run. The one, W. Devlin, Esq., a gentleman of admitted ability, experience and honesty; he will doubtless command a large support. The other is a gentleman equally well known and respected—it is Mr. Edward Shepherd—but as we intend recurring to this topic again at an early date, we will say nothing further in this week's paper.

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We think that the sum and substance of J. A.'s remarks are, that the Duke of Newcastle was an obstinate fellow, who was bent upon having his own way, and did not come here to receive any advice, either from Ministers or Opposition, and pretty plainly intimated that no party, either in power or out of power, had any right whatever to interfere with him, as he was responsible only to the Imperial Government for what he did, and this we conceive to be the true state of the case; for the Canadian Ministry had neither the will nor the power to interfere with the Duke's arrangements, and therefore to either praise or blame them for the Princes not landing at Kingston or anywhere else, is supremely ridiculous; and we are only surprised to find that any intelligent set of men should take such a suicidal course as it seems the Orangemen are bent on taking—not but that they have a right as a society, or as men, to support or withhold support from any party they choose, but still we are surprised that a sense of their own interest and safety does not show them that though in conjunction with others, they may in certain localities be powerful, yet as a body they are the very reverse of being formidable. That they are angry at the Duke does not surprise us; but because he can afford to laugh at their censure, it does not follow that blame is necessarily attached to our Provincial Government. Indeed our own opinion is, that had our Ministry had the power, Orangemen would have been officially recognised; but they had not the power in their hands at all, and under all the circumstances, we think it was quite as well they had not.

But not content with passing a vote of censure on the Ministry, the Orangemen are going to lay their grievances at the foot of the throne. This may be all right enough, but it is just possible that the remedy may be worse than the disease; for every article that we have read from English papers applaud the conduct of the Duke, and denounce that of "the Kingston rowdies." Therefore it is not at all likely that any redress will be given to Orangemen from British Statesmen. To our mind the only wise course for Orangemen, and every Canadian to pursue, is to "let bygones be bygones," to forget all that was unpleasant in the Prince's visit, and remember only that the Heir to the throne of an Empire on which the sun never sets has visited us, and seen for himself that we have the elements in us of rising to no distant day to be a great people; that he was followed by hundreds of enterprising, thinking subjects and countrymen, who by means of the press will tell the world of our endless forests, [that only want the strong right arm to be made fruitful fields], and of our sea-like lakes. In fine, our aim should be to prevent any evil, and to reap all the good we can from an event which forms an epoch in our history, and may, if wisely directed, be a source to us of untold good in the future.

Dinner to Hon. J. A. Macdonald

The Toronto dinner in honor of the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, came off in the St. Lawrence Hall on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst. There were nearly 600 persons present.—The Hon. W. B. Robinson presided. The dinner was served by Mr. Gregor of the Fountain Restaurant. Amongst those who were present were—Right Hon. John A. Macdonald, M.P.P.; Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, M.L.C.; Hon. J. C. Morrison, Hon. Sidney Smith, M.P.P.; Hon. G. W. Allan, M.L.C.; M. R. Vankoughnet, Esq., W. Proudfoot, Esq., Samuel Platt, Esq. On the left of the Chairman were seated Hon. John Ross, M.L.C.; Hon. W.

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Turn we to Vaughan and a worse scene meets our gaze. We have spent \$2,000 in the most reckless manner; for first of all we legislated hastily, and then our Councilmen, instead of giving the work consequent thereon by tender, paid an enormous sum to a favored individual; and now when too late, as "the piper has to be paid for his whistle," every one admits that it was a disgraceful piece of business. One thing we, however, sincerely hope, and that is, that it may teach the good people in Vaughan to look out better in the future, as this is not the only case where money has been wasted, or our interests neglected. We suppose that other townships are, or have been in a somewhat similar plight. Now we ask, is it not high time that there was a change? We think it is. In Wards No. 1 and 2 of Vaughan the people are already stirring. In Ward No. 1, unless Mr. R. J. Arnold clears his skirt, Mr. Page will run him out. In Ward No. 2, the gallant Colonel, who has so long represented them, has announced that he does not intend running again. Two gentlemen have been brought out by their various friends, and we believe, intend to run. The one, W. Devlin, Esq., a gentleman of admitted ability, experience and honesty; he will doubtless command a large support. The other is a gentleman equally well known and respected—it is Mr. Edward Shepherd—but as we intend recurring to this topic again at an early date, we will say nothing further in this week's paper.

Ministerial Explanations.

A good dinner is an excellent thing in its way, but like everything else in this world, it is liable to abuse; and just now public dining is becoming quite the fashionable way of asking questions and receiving replies. If we want to know J. A.'s or J. B.'s opinions, we must forsooth get up a dinner before anything satisfactory can be elicited. Thus we see Geo. Brown invited to a series of dinners, in order that his friends may learn how far office is yet from him, and John A. must needs be asked to dine,—that the country may learn how long he will continue to hold office, and also to prove that Ministers are as hungry, and can be invited to as many dinners as the Opposition—now we must confess these sort of policy-pumping dinners are not exactly to our taste; but we suppose as they are all the rage, we must make the best use we can of them, and content ourselves with analysing the after-dinner speeches of our M.P.'s; and as the Hon. J. A. Macdonald was lately feasted at Hamilton, we might just as well see what he has said for himself and the Ministry relative to the late Orange difficulty.

Our Municipal Councils.

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