

United States News.

The American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

The President will to-morrow promulgate his proclamation extending the blockade of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina for the same reasons as heretofore declared by him for blockading other Southern ports.

Capt. Strangham will direct the general blockade movements.

The Northern troops continue unobstructedly to arrive both by the river and railroad.

An order will be issued to-morrow to prevent the soldiers from wearing side arms except on duty.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

The President has issued the following proclamation:—

Whereas, for reasons assigned in my proclamation of the 19th inst., the blockade of ports of the seceding States was established, and whereas public property has been seized, collections of revenue obstructed, and duly commissioned officers, while executing orders, have been arrested, held as prisoners, or impeded in their official duties, without due legal process by persons claiming to act under the authorities of Virginia and North Carolina, an efficient blockade of the ports of those States will also be established.—Signed, Abraham Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

Some excitement has been produced in diplomatic circles growing out of the proclamation of the President, directing a blockade of the Southern ports. It appears that a blockade, to be respected by foreign powers must not only be effective, but that due notice must be given of such intention to their representatives.

With Brazil and all the South American Governments, a notice of ninety days is required under treaty, but this has not been given by our government hence consignments of coffee and other natural productions designed for southern ports, are delayed in their transportation to that portion of the country.

The merchants not being satisfied with the effects of an immediate blockade, it has, therefore, become necessary that specific inquiries be made of the Federal Government in relation to this subject, so that treaty rights and privileges be not damaged.

The foreign ministers will insist that the stipulations shall be respected and observed, otherwise naval forces will be despatched hither, as a means of foreign protection.

The delay of the question is apparent, and from what is known, may involve serious consequences at all events, produce trouble now as well as in the future.

Among the letters recently received at the Post Office Department was one from a South Carolina Postmaster, countermanding an order for stamps, and refusing to make returns, saying he will attend to his business, when the Postmaster General shall reach Washington.

Members of Virginia give as their opinion that the ordinance of Secession will be confirmed by over 100,000 majority.

ALBANY, April 29.

There was a desperate row at the Adams House, at one of the depots for the volunteers, between twelve and one o'clock today.

The men have been complaining of the food furnished for some time, and today an officer of one company knocked down a waiter.

A general row followed; chairs, tables, dishes and windows were all smashed to pieces.

One of the Delaware House waiters was thrown from a window and his leg badly broken.

Pistols were fired, knives drawn, and several men were badly cut.

The row seemed nothing more than a drunken fray, and the men were engaged indiscriminately.

The Governor repaired to the scene, and the police were called out before the disgraceful scene could be quieted.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

A rumour having been started that a battery had been thrown up by Virginia on the heights at the White House, below Fort Washington, on the Potomac River, an actual examination was yesterday made of the ground there, and for a mile or two all around, and nothing of this kind was anywhere discovered.

NEW YORK, April 29.

It is stated that a grocer has arrived here from Charleston, who was impressed into the service of the Confederate army, and escaped by concealing himself on a vessel.

He reports that at the bombardment of Fort Sumpter at least 1,000 rebels were killed; 400 were killed in Monterey, and 300 by Anderson's first discharge.

The following is published:—To Major Robert Anderson, late Commander of Fort Sumpter, I am directed by the President to communicate to you, and through you to the officers and men under your command at Forts Monroe and Sumpter, the appreciation of the Government of your and their judicious and gallant conduct there, and tender you and them the thanks of the Government.

A Presbyterian clergyman who left Eastern Miss, near Mobile, last Monday, arrived here today, coming by the way of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

He reports a hundred and fifty passengers coming north, starting from the Gulf States, and sacrificing through tickets to avoid coming through Baltimore or Washington believing both cities under martial law.

He saw troops at every station destined for the North, and heard it crowded that their mission was to attack Washington.

NEW YORK, April 29.

Col. Ellsworth's five Zouaves left this afternoon. They were escorted to the Baltic by the fire department.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA" AND "BREMEN."

NEW YORK, April 29.

The Bremen brings London advices of the 17th. The Arago and Vega arrived out on the 14th, and the Canada on the 15th.

Mr. Gladstone introduced the budget into the House of Commons on the 15th showing a surplus of £1,920,000 sterling.

He proposed using it thus:—reducing on 1d. on income tax; the repeal of the paper duty, which amounts to a million and a-half pounds, leaving a surplus of four hundred thousand pounds.

The tea and sugar duties are to be continued.

The Arabia arrived at Halifax this afternoon.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—Market is dull with but little inquiry, and prices weak.

In the British House of Commons, the Government announced without official information the alleged Annexation of St. Domingo to Spain.

The Italian question in general, in the House of Lords, was debated; the French occupation of Rome was deplored, and the prospect of a war with Austria and Italy deprecated by all the speakers.

In the House of Commons, Lord J. Russell stated that all the Foreign Ministers, except the American, left Jeddah to be protected by ships of war, in consequence of intimidation having been used towards them, which the Japanese Government has not endeavoured to check.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says, that Russia informed France that in consequence of events in Warsaw, it will be impossible to join France in any measures for the settlement of the Eastern question.

The alleged reason is, that Russia regards France as an accomplice in the Polish disturbance.

A report is going the rounds in England that President Lincoln is dead.

There have been several heavy failures.

Garibaldi took his seat in the Italian Parliament; business was temporarily suspended by applause.

The action of the Ministry in disbanding the southern army, and the measures taken for its reorganization were debated.

Garibaldi made a speech so violent, that it excited a tumult in the Chamber.

He made offensive allusion to the Ministry, against which Count Cavour protested.

The President of the Chamber put on his hat, and the sitting was suspended with brief intervals.

Garibaldi, on resuming, spoke with more moderation. He defended his comrades in arms, and said that the formation of three divisions of volunteers, as decreed, was not sufficient for national armament.

Bixio made a conciliatory speech. Count Cavour said he accepted the words of conciliation.

Garibaldi explained several facts alluded to by Count Cavour, and expressed his belief that Count Cavour loved Italy.

He designated the French army as an enemy to Italy because it occupied Rome.

On the 19th Garibaldi again received loud applause in the Chamber.

The excitement on the previous day had subsided, and words of concord had passed between Count Cavour and Bixio, which was applauded by all.

Garibaldi expressed himself satisfied.

There was an attempt at reaction, and the troops from Calabria were despatched.

The town of Vossna has been delivered from the Bourbonnais.

A most unjustifiable attack was made on the steamer Westmoreland, a New Orleans packet, at Napoleon, Arkansas, on Thursday night.

It appears from the statement of the Captain that he rounded to at the place, for the purpose of taking in freight.

Soon as the boat was tied up, the clerk went ashore. In a moment he returned and said the wharf master informed him that the mob was going to take the boat.

This information was immediately followed by a volley from the guns and pistols of a crowd of fifty or sixty persons.

The boat was crowded with passengers, many of whom were ladies. A passenger named Henry Hammer, of Memphis, was shot through the heart and died instantly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF Letters remaining in Richmond Hill P.O. Queen's Birth-Day Festivities—Public Meeting—Grand Celebration—Boyd & Bro.—Apponice Water—C. Taggart.

Masonic Lecture—J. Ingram.

Shirts—W. S. Pollock.

Municipality of Vaughan.

Card—Dr. J. Bowman.

Card—Dr. Hostetter.

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THE YORK HERALD.

RICHMOND HILL, MAY 3, 1861.

To OAK RIDGES SUBSCRIBERS.—We beg to intimate to those who were in the habit of getting their papers from Mr. Christon, that on account of his removal, they will in future get their papers at the same place, we having appointed Mr. Suttle our agent, who is authorized to receive money, job work &c. for us, and to grant receipts.

The Progress of the War, and how it Affects Us.

The commercial and industrial crisis, which is the result of the present political condition of the United States has had the effect of causing a great number of Canadians, who had abandoned their native country, to seek their fortune in the neighboring Republic, to return to Canada.

Few transient residents among the Americans feel a sufficient interest in the question at issue between the North and South, to be willing to volunteer to fight their battles, or to become involved in their quarrels; and as all kinds of industrial pursuits are effectually checked by the disturbed state of the country, these people will naturally endeavor to make good their exit as soon as possible.

Hence we find that large numbers are coming across the lines, and taking up their abode among us.

It is stated in Le Canadien that 200 Canadians arrived at St. Hyacinthe on last Saturday, from the United States.

The city of Toronto, too, is receiving considerable additions to its population; and empty houses are not now so plentiful as during the past winter.

Native Americans, as well as Canadians, are constantly arriving; they are those, too, who belong to the more peaceable and well disposed portions of the community, and who will form quite a valuable acquisition to the country.

Additional particulars reach us daily of the extensive preparations that are being made for the approaching struggle.

The city of Washington forms the main point of attack and defence; towards it each of the contending parties is concentrating its chief strength; and here in all probability the first serious engagement will take place.

The possession of the capital by the Southern leaders would render the position of the confederate States very formidable, and obtain for them a recognition among foreign nations which nothing else could secure.

The time, however, has evidently passed when this could be accomplished without serious difficulty.

Troops have been pouring in for several weeks, and it is said that the city now contains not less than 20,000 men.

Provisions are extremely high and difficult to procure; the secessionists having, striven by every means in their power, to intercept supplies.

Every exertion, however, will doubtless be made to prevent any serious inconvenience for want of food.

The Southern party already begins to exhibit unmistakable evidence, either that they have been deceived in their estimate of Northern pluck, or they find themselves unequal to the task of throwing off the authority of the Federal Government and achieving their independence.

The spirit of enthusiasm which they displayed at the outset is beginning to cool down, and the loud and threatening language of a few months ago is giving place to an earnest desire for a cessation of hostilities.

Frothy declamation and the stern realities of war are found to be widely different. Every event of importance has gone against them.

The burning of Gosport navy-yard involving a loss of \$30,000,000 worth of shipping, &c., the seizures of immense quantities of arms intended for the South, and the fact that the government loan, which was reported to have been entirely successful, has only reached the sum of \$12,000,000

Geo. Anderson, Ebenezer Grant, Robert Ferris, H. Edwards.

It was moved by Mr. Ebenezer Grant, (not a member) seconded by Mr. John Newberry, that Robert Marsh, Esq., be president of the society for the ensuing year.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. John Newberry, seconded by Mr. Pearce, that Mr. Peter Patterson be first Vice-President for the ensuing year.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. H. Jennings, seconded by Mr. Myers, that Mr. Edw. Sanderson be second Vice-President for the ensuing year.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. G. Simson, seconded by Mr. G. J. F. Pearce, that Mr. Geo. Barnard be Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.—Carried.

The Secretary & Treasurer read the financial report of the society for the past year, which was received and adopted.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. A. Law, that the Spring Show do take place at Mr. Gaby's this year. Yeas—11. Nays—4.—Carried.

It was moved in amendment, that the Spring Show do take place at Mr. Geo. Simson's ground for this year. Yeas—6. Nays—12.—Lost.

It was moved by Mr. Barnard, seconded by Mr. Gaby, that the show-day be on Thursday, May 23rd 1861.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Barnard, seconded by Mr. Robert Marsh, that any person or persons procuring fifteen subscribers or more of \$1 or over each, be constituted an honorary member of the society.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Barnard, seconded by Mr. Newberry, that no person be admitted on the Committee of Management but members of the society for the past two years, as also all members in arrear of subscription for over one year, be written off.—Carried.

The Premium List in Committee of the Whole was amended and revised.

It was moved by Mr. John Newberry, seconded by Mr. Myers, that a committee meeting do take place on the first Wednesday in May at Mr. Nicholas's.—Carried.

A vote of thanks was passed for the zeal and efficiency in conducting to the general interest of the society; to the President, (Mr. G. P. DeKoson); to the Vice-President, (Mr. Jennings) for past services; to the Secretary & Treasurer, (Mr. G. Barnard) for the past year.—Carried—by a few of the members at the conclusion of the meeting.

G. A. BARNARD, Sec'y & Treasurer.

Aurora and its Vicinity.

SINCE our last issue a public meeting has been held in Aurora to make arrangements for the celebration of the Queen's Birth-day in a suitable manner. There will be a grand display of fireworks, Gymnastics, Military Review, Torch-light Procession, &c; altogether Aurora will, on that day, beat anything north of Toronto; beyond this nothing of moment has occurred. We are, however, glad to see that this ambitious village is rapidly going ahead.

Mr. Graham, of the Wellington Hotel, near the station, has at great expense fitted up his place, and made it one of the very best hotels north of Toronto. In it the public have every convenience that can be desired at reasonable rates; it is really a credit to the village. There is a good business being driven just now in this enterprising village.

The Messrs. Machel, Fiel & Co. are through all day. Mr. Leppar has a superior assortment, especially of Millinery. Mr. Boyd has returned from Montreal, where, as the advertisement states, he has purchased largely, and is determined to sell cheap. We would direct the particular attention of our readers to Mr. Boyd's advertisement, as they will find superior articles therein named, selling at less than Toronto prices. Mr. Todd has, we also see, returned, and announced that he will sell at unprecedented low prices. Mr. Moore has announced that he has purchased a large and varied stock of goods, which having paid cash for, he can defy competition. Then there is Mr. Mosley, who has considerably enlarged his stock; and Mr. C. Doan, of the Post Office, is now in the market buying his Spring goods; so that if competition is the life of trade, Aurora just now has plenty. We must confess that we are glad to see so many new stores opening; it shows that there is returning prosperity. But we forgot to mention that a few months since our friend Mr. Holladay completed building one of the finest houses in the place; and to admirers of old English roast beef, we would say friend Holladay sells as good meat as ever was eaten, and the result is, that he is the monarch of all he surveys, having no rival, and no need to fear any amount of competition.

Yonge St. Agricultural Society.

At an annual meeting of the Yonge Street Agricultural Society, held at Mr. Robert Raymond's Hotel, April 11th, 1860, at 3 o'clock, a.m., it was moved by Robert Marsh, seconded by Mr. Pearce, that Col. Bridgford do take the chair.—Carried.

MEMBERS PRESENT.—Messrs. Col. Bridgford, Robert Marsh, J. P. F. G. Pearce, Edward Sheppard, Thos. Atkinson, Jas. McNear, Samuel Sanderson, H. W. Peck, Edward Sanderson, Joseph Gaby, William Oatby, John Newberry, Jno. Grieve, Jas. Lawder, W. H. Myers, Robt. Raymond, Geo. Simson, A. Law, John Linford, G. A. Barnard, Thos. Martin.

NON-MEMBERS PRESENT.—Messrs.

A False Rumour Nailed!

THE FIFTH BATTALION OF YORK MILITIA.

We are glad to be able to state that the Fifth Battalion of York will not take part in the contest between the North and South on the other side of the line, 45°. The Fifth will reserve its zeal, and keep its powder dry to defend our firesides and altars against Wators—such as the member for Oxford, (Mr. McDougall, &c.) should they attempt to embroil our country in a quarrel with our neighbors.

Provincial Parliament.

So at last a vote has been taken on the question of Representation by Population, resulting in the rejection thereof by a majority of 17 only; nine Upper Canadians voting nay. Since this vote there has been nothing exciting or of much interest done. It is supposed that Parliament will break up within a fortnight. George Brown has not yet made his appearance in the house, being still sick; and therefore there has been no enquiry into the loan affair; that much, at least, his sickness has prevented. We hope our friends are on the alert, as an election may occur sooner than is generally imagined.

THE HOGAN MURDER CASE.—

So Jane Ward and Sherick have "gone naph't of justice," an alibi was set up to prove that Sherick was elsewhere; and as Sherick's evidence was not substantiated, the prisoners charged with the crime of murder were acquitted. We think the jury did their duty, for it is better that ten guilty persons should escape the punishment due to their crimes, than have one who is innocent. Thus, although we strongly opine that at least Jane Ward is guilty, we think that, according to the evidence, the jury could not have done other than acquit them. Brown was not tried, and will not be till next Assizes, when something additional may turn up; for that Hogan was murdered does not admit of a doubt.

RICHMOND HILL FAIR.—

This usual monthly Fair was held at the Masonic Arms Hotel on Wednesday, the 1st inst. There were some good cattle on the ground (the four belonging to Mr. J. McNear, of this place, being fine beasts) as also calves, sheep and pigs. There were also several buyers on the ground; several sales were effected, but owing to the downward tendency of prices at Toronto market, cheap for cash was the order of the day.

SUDDEN DEATH.—

On Monday last, the 29th ult., a boy, eight years of age, son of Mr. Mackay, 4th concession of Whitechurch, died from the effects of having been allured into the distillery belonging to his father by other lads, on Monday evening, and drinking to excess their pure malt whiskey.—Com.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

We have at length received a copy of the Bankruptcy Bill introduced by Mr. Attorney General Macdonald. It is very lengthy, and contains 370 clauses. The following is a synopsis of the several clauses:—

Sections 1 to 6 provide for the establishment of three Bankruptcy districts, the Eastern, Central, and Western, the Courts to be held at Kingston, Toronto and London respectively.

The Judges hold office during good behavior, subject to removal upon an address of both Houses of Parliament; one of the said Judges to be known as the Chief Judge.

7 to 11 provide for a Court of Appeal in Bankruptcy, to sit at Toronto.

12 and 13 relate to the jurisdiction by the Judges and provide for the appointment by the Governor of a barrister to act during the temporary absence of any of the Judges.