

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

HALIFAX, Aug. 7. The steamer Europa has arrived from Liverpool 27th, via Queenstown 28th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th, Sir C. Wood made some financial explanations relative to India, and asked a discretionary power to borrow £5,000,000 for railway purposes.

The House of Lords, on the 26th, insisted upon their amendment to the Bankruptcy Bill opposing the appointment of a Chief Justice in Bankruptcy, but they retreated from their other amendments.

A Cabinet Council was held at Osborne on the 26th, at which the contemplated Ministerial changes were accomplished.

The Times says that Mr. Layard succeeds Lord Wodehouse as Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The mystery attending the extraordinary and fatal encounter between Major Murray and Mr. Roberts, in London, was solved at the coroner's inquest.

At an influential meeting of the merchants of London, they protested against the increase of rates for fire insurance.

The Times, in a leader on the Galway line, says the contract is still abortive, though the political concern has weathered all the tempests in which the property and credit of the company has been shipwrecked.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers were busily discussing Lord Russell's speech against the annexation of the Island of Sardinia to France.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that it was rumored that there was a notion of tempting England with the bait of Sicily for her concurrence at the annexation of Sardinia.

The Emperor was expected to proceed from Vichy direct to the Chateau camp. A treaty of commerce between France and the German Zollverein is to be signed immediately.

In October the Nord of Brussels is to be published at Paris as the organ of the Franco-Russian alliance. The Bourse opened firm, but closed rather heavy.

ITALY.

The protest by the Italian people against the French occupation of Rome, was receiving a vast number of signatures throughout Italy. A Central Daubron Committee had been discovered at Naples.

Prince Monteleone had been arrested. It was rumored that the Duke of Popoli and others of high rank are compromised. A Bourbon Committee presided over by Monteleone signore Ciampi had also been discovered at Posipppo.

SWITZERLAND.

Dr. Fattar, Vice President, and for several years President of Switzerland, died on the 24th. The National Council agreed to the resolution of the Council of State in favour of the construction of military roads over the Alps.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden had gone to Gottenburg. It is believed he will afterwards visit London and Paris.

TURKEY.

The Sultan continued to effect reforms. The Levant Herald has been suspended two months in consequence of a complaint from the French Embassy.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., Digby, Athya & Co., report weather unfavourable for crops.

The India and China mails had been telegraphed. The natives were returning to Hong Kong, and trade was being resumed.

The money market was easier. Choice bills, from 5 to 5 1/2. The ship Boreas, from Melbourne with £2,000 fine gold, long overdue, had arrived.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, April 22, '61. Table listing routes and times for Northern Railway of Canada.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, AUG. 9, 1861.

Passing Round the Hat!

"Fly the sorrows of a poor old man, Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door, Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span, Oh, give relief! and Heaven will bless your store."

For some time back we have been aware that a whisper was going the rounds that the prostrate Grit chieftain's finances were in a desperate condition, and if something was not speedily done to relieve him he would sink beneath the accumulated burthen of debt and disappointments.

At the time when the present Emperor of the French, by a clever coup d'etat attained to power, nothing was talked of but French invasion and French aggrandisement, and fears of danger from that quarter were not without foundation.

But the national spirit rose to the occasion, and very soon volunteer companies were formed throughout every county of England and Scotland, who by steady drill and constant practice, soon became so formidable that invaders might think twice before venturing within range of their death-dealing 'Enfilades.'

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could not understand what Mr. Baldwin had done for Canada, we certainly think it would puzzle him to show wherein the country is benefited by George Brown's services, and for which the hat is now passing round.

Our National Defences.

The arrival at Quebec of the steamship Great Eastern, laden with British soldiers, and bringing two batteries of the famous Armstrong guns, has had the effect of directing no small share of public attention to the very important subject of our national defences.

While the American press is so violently affected with anglophobia, and while not, merely the mob, but also many of these, to whom is assigned the direction of public affairs, exhibit symptoms of the same disease, it becomes a matter of absolute necessity that the maxim which has so long ruled in the policy of England, should be applied to this country also.

To preserve peace to be always prepared for war, is a principle laid down by some of England's wisest statesmen; and to the salutary effect which its observance has produced, may be ascribed, in a great measure, the freedom from foreign invasion, which she has enjoyed for so many centuries.

In proof of the wisdom of this policy, we need only refer to events of comparatively recent date. At the time when the present Emperor of the French, by a clever coup d'etat attained to power, nothing was talked of but French invasion and French aggrandisement, and fears of danger from that quarter were not without foundation.

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miles With Armstrong guns in the citadel, it would be impossible for vessels to pass up the St. Lawrence without permission.

Though we advocate the policy of being prepared for war, we disdain the least desire to see anything but friendly feelings between the two nations. We coincide with the sentiment of the toast which Punch attributes to the Scotchman, who in reference to Louis Napoleon said: 'May waur ne'er be atween us.'

Meeting of the Ratepayers of School Section No. 4.

A MEETING of the Ratepayers of this Section having been called by hand-bill, took place on Wednesday evening last.

The chairman, after introducing the subject in a few words, called upon Mr. A. Law to state to the meeting what he knew of the calling of the meeting.

Mr. Law stated that the Trustees of the section had commenced to build the addition to the School-house, and that contrary to the first understanding of the ratepayers it (the new addition) did not run in a line with the ends of the Grammar School, which would have been an advantage for many reasons, among which are: the beauty and uniformity of the building, the probable necessity of enlarging the Common School to the north, when the side wall could have been taken down and rebuilt in a line with the Grammar School and the new addition.

At present, by reason of the plan of the new building, this could never be done; the present improvement (?) being 8 feet short on the north side, and 8 feet projecting on the south. What he (Mr. Law) wished to draw attention to was, that he believed a majority of the Trustees had always considered that the new building was to be in a line with the gables of the Grammar School, and that the 'wool had been drawn over their eyes' by the eccentric notions of the architect, so as to meet his peculiar views; and he would like to hear Mr. Barnard give his views—(Mr. B.) being a member of the building committee.

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Some others made a few remarks, but nothing definite was come to.

The whole affair proved that Dr. Duncumb had, in his usual hazy manner, carried things his own way, and that it would have been more profitable to have employed a proper party to draft the plans and specifications in a proper manner—thus saving a few extras, in the shape of some new ideas of the doctor's during the time the building was going on. In fact, we think if anybody ought to pay for the alteration, it ought to be the parties who made the mistake.

SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED STOCK.

A very successful sale of choice stock came off at Wylie's, the residence of George Scott, Esq., Scarborough, on Thursday the 1st inst. The stock consisted of Durham, Galloway, and Ayrshire cattle, and Cotswoold and Leicester sheep. The number was not large, but very excellent in quality. They were all imported this spring by Mr. Simon Bastie, of Markham, who is a young man of enterprising spirit, and an excellent judge of thorough-bred stock. This is his third importation, and we are glad to observe that the prices on the present occasion are so satisfactory.

The farmers were in the midst of their harvest, but the attendance, notwithstanding, was very good. The buyers were chiefly breeders who wished to introduce new blood into their flocks. The following were the actual sales:—

Table listing various stock items and their prices, including Durham Bull, Ayrshire Cow, and other breeds.

The sale was very spirited, no one apparently thinking \$100 too much for a good sheep. Mr. Snell, of Chingagoose, carried off the choice specimens, but he was followed up so closely by the Messrs. Miller, Metcalf, (whom we are glad to see has entered the list as a stock breeder) and others, that he was compelled to pay a good price for them.

We understand the prices were such as to pay Mr. Bastie handsomely for his risk and trouble. As thorough-bred stock, and especially sheep, are found to introduce new blood frequently, much skill, however, is needed to make the proper selection, and we trust Mr. Bastie, having proved himself a good judge, will continue to make similar importations.

EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES, &c.

From the Leader. The Toronto Mechanics' Institute, and the Toronto Electrical Division Society, have united to hold a Grand Exhibition in the New Hall of the Institute, commencing on Monday the 7th of October next, one week after the closing of the Provincial Exhibition in London, and to be continued open every day, from 10 a.m., to 10 p.m., for two weeks.

The rooms to be devoted to the purpose will be the Music Hall, in size 76 feet 6 inches by 54 feet 3 inches; the Lecture Room, 51 feet by 42 feet; and a suite of five other smaller rooms.

The total amount of prizes offered is nearly \$1,000, with the option on the part of the holders of 1st prizes to accept a handsome diploma instead of money; and as the prizes will be open for competition to all the Province, we have no doubt but there will be a good show.

The Mechanics' Institute will also hold a Bazaar in connection with the exhibition, and solicit donations of articles for that purpose, the benefits arising from which, as well as their share of the profits accruing from the Exhibition, will be devoted to the purchase of a suitable Organ for their Music Hall. The Secretary, Mr. Edwards, will furnish prize lists and Rules and Regulations to any parties applying for them.

The following is the classification of the prize list:— ARTS AND MANUFACTURES. Class I. Cabinet Ware and other Wood Manufactures. II. Fine and Decorative Arts. III. Furs and Wearing Apparel. IV. Ladies' Work. V. Machinery and Manufactures in general. VI. Miscellaneous. VII. Musical Instruments. VIII. Paper, Printing and Bookbinding. IX. Saddlers' and Trunk Makers' Work. X. Shoe and Boot Makers' Work. XI. Woollen, Flax, and Cotton Goods.

HORTICULTURAL. XII. Fruits. XIII. Plants and Flowers. XIV. Vegetables. AGRICULTURAL. XV. Dairy Produce. XVI. Grains. XVII. Roots.

The U.S. gun boat Flag arrived at Fort Mifflin this morning with 36 rebel prisoners, taken from a rebel war vessel, formerly the revenue cutter Aiken, seized at Charleston last winter. The Aiken fired at the St. Lawrence off Charleston probably mistaking her for a merchant vessel, when the St. Lawrence returned a broadside, sinking the Aiken. Five of her crew were lost, and the rest rescued and placed on board the Flag.

EFFECTS OF DRINKING ICE WATER.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Leonard, for many years conductor on the Great Western Railway, which took place at Toronto, yesterday morning. Deceased was in excellent health within a few hours of the sad occurrence, which it was thought was brought about by drinking too freely of iced water. The deceased was about thirty years of age, and was highly respected by all who knew him.—London Prototype 6th.

HISTORY OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The history of Beauregard is said to be as follows:—His grandfather, Pierre Tontout, emigrated from Batisseau, Lower Canada, to New Orleans, where he was tolerably successful. His son acquired considerable property, and became influential among the French. As a reward for his political services, his son obtained, through the Member of Congress, a cadetship at West Point; his name stands on the books as Pierre G. Tontout. Mean time his father purchased a property near New Orleans, which he called Beauregard, and when Pierre obtained a commission in the U. S. Army, he had his name entered Pierre Tontout de Beauregard;—it being more aristocratic than the name of the humble farmer of Batisseau. He has not dropped the other names, but is known by the name of Beauregard. He was appointed by Floyd as Superintendent of West Point, but we believe his appointment was not confirmed. He was one of the Commissioners sent by the U. S. Government to examine the fortifications of Europe and the condition of the Crimean Army. If we are not mistaken, he was present at one or two battles in the Crimea. Beauregard is about 45 years of age, of commanding appearance, tall and well proportioned. He is the most skillful engineer the Southerners have, and possesses many qualities to fit him for his post as General; nevertheless he has his match in McClelland, lately in command of the Western Va. district, and now to take command of the central division. The latter is the superior of the Southern General in talent and energy, and though younger, has had more experience.

Never had the United States more need of a man for the hour, since '76, than at this moment. A man with the entire confidence of the army, and with the prestige of success, would do much towards ending the fratricidal war.—Montreal Witness.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ANOTHER SPITED FIGHT.

Springfield, Mo., Aug. 2. A battle occurred to day at Dug Spring 19 miles south of this place, between the federal forces under Gen. Lyon and the rebel troops under Gen. McCullough, in which eight of the former were killed and thirty wounded, and forty of the latter killed and forty-four wounded. Gen. Lyon took eight stand of arms and fifteen horses and waggons.

A troop of the United States cavalry, 270 strong, made a charge upon a body of rebel infantry, said to have been 4,000 strong, cutting their way through and routing them, with a loss of five men. The charge was a most gallant and terrible one, several of the rebels being found with their heads cloven entirely through.

The enemy retired during the night, and Gen. Lyon took possession of the field. Another battle was monacultarily expected, the enemy being in large force west of Springfield. Particulars as soon as possible. (Second Dispatch.)

On Thursday news reached here that the enemy were advancing on us in three columns, with a force of some 20,000. Gen. Lyon immediately set out to meet them with the 2nd and 3rd Mo. regiments from here, also the 4th and 2nd Kansas, and 1st Iowa regiments, two or three companies of regular infantry, and two or three companies of regular cavalry from camp McClelland, about 12 miles west of here. Gen. Lyon encamped that evening on Tyeel Creek, and on Friday advanced to Dug Spring, about 19 miles south-west of Springfield, when he obtained intelligence of the enemy.

The fight took place between 4 and 6 o'clock p.m. A party of 270 of Gen. Lyon's cavalry, as previously reported, were crossing the ridge of high land partially enclosed on the east by a valley, and when descending the hill they came upon a large force of the enemy's infantry, variously estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000. Being unable to retreat, they charged and cut their way through, with the loss of only five men. The lieutenant commanding the cavalry was killed after killing eight of the enemy. Meantime the enemy appeared in large numbers moving along the valley, but they were put to flight by our artillery. Our infantry was not engaged. The rebels retreated southward to a place called McCullough's store, on the Fayetteville Road.

The number of rebels found dead on the field amounted to 40 and some 44 wounded were picked up. Gen. Lyon is said to be strongly entrenched in close proximity to the enemy, and another battle expected.

It is said that there is a body of some 5,000 men 30 miles west of us, who are coming in to attack the town during Gen. Lyon's absence.

We have here two companies of the 3rd regiment of Missouri volunteers, and about 700 or 800 Home Guards from the surrounding counties, and two pieces of artillery. While I write two companies of Home Guards have just gone out to reconnoitre for the enemy from the west. Philadelphia, Aug. 7.

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HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTENING.—During the thunder storm of last Thursday night the lightning struck the residence of Dr. Gwynne, near the Provincial Asylum in this city, entirely destroying a chimney on the outside, and materially injuring the house. Inside the building the doors and ceilings were shattered. In eight rooms of the house the presence of the fluid was traced by the damage it caused. Astonishing to say, none of the family were injured, though the electric fluid passed through all the rooms where the inmates were sleeping. While in a room where little or no injury was perceptible, a favorite black watch dog was found dead; a portion of the floor or which he was lying was blackened. The lightning seems to have been attracted by the eavepipes and water pipes, and by them was conducted to the water tanks at the corner of the building, otherwise the consequence might have been serious.—Leader.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN GARAFAXA.—A FATHER KILLED BY HIS SON.—One of the most horrible murders we have been called upon to chronicle for some time took place in the township of Garafaxa a few days since. The following are the particulars so far as we can learn:—A man named Gamble, who is in the habit of drinking whiskey to excess, which makes him the dread of all with whom he comes in contact, having been absent from home for some time, returned on the day of the murder, much intoxicated, and endeavored to force his parent to drink with him. This his father steadfastly refused to do; whereupon the heedless son dragged him out of the house by the hair, jumping upon his breast and abdomen until life was extinct; and after satisfying himself that the father was dead cleared off into the woods. Up to the present time it has been impossible to capture him, although there are from twelve to fourteen men after him. It was also rumored in this village yesterday that the son stabbed his father with a pitchfork before he left, in order to make sure work of his death.—Elora Observer.

BEAR KILLED.—There appears to be enough game in the Township of Peel to occupy the attention of half a dozen hunters. One day last week a large bear deliberately trotted into a field, killed a sheep, ate its fill, and walked away unconcernedly as if he still roamed in the forest where the track of the white man was untraced. His bearings returned in the evening and commenced devouring the remainder of the mutton, when a ball from the quacking rifle of Mr. Eyr struck him, breaking the front leg; although crippled, he made his escape into the woods. Next morning he was brought to the ground by a rifle ball striking him on the back, and breaking it. We learn he was a monster, and would, had he been fat, have weighed from 4 to 500 lbs. Deer are numerous in the same township, and so tame as to enter the fields of grain, close to houses, in the evening. There are wolves roaming about also, and their deeds of darning are without a parallel.—Elora Observer.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.—The Pilot is permitted to make the following extract from a London letter, dated July 20th, regarding a gentleman formerly resident in Montreal:—Mr. John M. Grant, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railroad in Canada, but now Secretary of the Company in London, does not forget the land where he passed a number of years. Mr. Grant, through the immigration department of the Grand Trunk, is doing a great deal to disseminate information among the emigrants which the colony possesses over the United States, to the old country settler. I believe I am right in attributing this article to the pen of Mr. Grant—whose exertions on behalf of Canada are, assure you, unceasing. The Grand Trunk Company have also circulated, since their delivery, some four years ago, some ten thousand copies of Mr. Rolle Campbell's lectures on Canada, which were delivered at Greenock, Scotland.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal and melancholy accident occurred at Dundas on Sunday morning last. The facts as we have learned from them are as follows:—About ten o'clock on the morning of Sunday last, a farmer residing on the Brook Road, of the name of Ray, accompanied by his wife, son, daughter, and father-in-law, was driving to church, and had reached where the railway bridge crosses the road at the village of Dundas, when the noise of a freight train crossing startled the horses. The animals went off at full speed, and overturned the wagon, throwing the whole party violently on the ground. The father-in-law, an old pensioner named Campbell, was so severely injured that he died the same evening. Ray escaped with slight injuries, but his wife had one of her legs broken at the ankle, and his daughter had also a limb broken. The accident caused a great sensation in Dundas, and much sympathy is expressed for the unfortunate sufferers.—Hamilton Spectator.

THE DIRECT TAX BILL IN THE HOUSES.—The Direct Tax bill has passed both the House of Commons and the House of Lords. It contains a duty of four cents per pound on coffee, three cents on cocoa, two cents on sugar, two cents on chicory, two cents on ground chicory, fifteen cents on tea, and one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon on brandy. On other liquors and wines ten cents per gallon and valorem is added, and on imported and distilled liquors fifty cents. Ten per cent additional duty is levied on silk goods. A tax of three per cent on incomes of eight hundred dollars and upwards is levied, and five per cent is levied from persons residing abroad who draw money from their property in the United States.

The Montreal Pilot says:—"We learn that a demand is to be made to the United States Government by several residents of this city, for the dismissal from the United States army, of their being subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and not being of age. Among them is R. C. Graven, eighteen years of age, who was present with his regiment (the Seventy-ninth Highlanders) at the battle of Bull's Run, who along with the Sixty-ninth (Irish Regiment) bore the brunt of the battle.

DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE.—One of the engine drivers, named Ralph Sheppard, belonging to the Great Western Railway, while attending to his duties in the engine yard at the depot to-day, (Saturday) received a sun-stroke, which, we regret to say, terminated fatally about twenty minutes after the occurrence.—Hamilton Times.