

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

A STEAMER GONE AFTER THE ALABAMA.

CAPE RACE, Nov. 29. The Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Londonderry 21st, passed here this (Saturday) evening at 5 o'clock, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the associated press.

GREAT BRITAIN. The following was posted at Lloyd's on the 19th:

It is reported that a steamer has left Liverpool with a view of capturing or destroying vessels sailing under the Federal flag, and that another will shortly follow.

The London Times of the 20th November in its city article says: the report that Mr. Seward has addressed our Government in a tone of displeasure at the assistance alleged to have been given to the Alabama in British ports, created for a time some little uneasiness on the Stock Exchange, many persons believing that our minister should put himself in such a position as that which Mr. Seward occupies on this question, unless it were in a desperate hope of finding a cause of external quarrel at any cost, in order to avert impending events at home.

The London Times notices Cassius M. Clay's and George Francis Train's controversy at the Academy of Music, N. Y. London Money Market for to day (evening). Consols for money, 93 1/2.

London Money Market for to day (evening). Consols for money, 93 1/2. American Stocks steady, Illinois Central, 42 to 43 discount; Erie, 42 to 43. Decrease in bullion in the Bank of England for the week, £225,000.

LATEST BY LONDONDERRY. Nov. 21, 1862.—By telegraph from Liverpool, the leading papers reiterate the argument that the Federal Government has no grounds for complaint in the case of the Alabama.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. The market is steady but quiet, with the exception of corn, which is still advancing.

LONDON MARKETS. WHEAT—dull but steady; Red and White 9s 9d; Red Southern 9s to 10s; White Southern, 10s 6d to 11s.

LIVERPOOL. Friday Evening, November 21.—Breadstuffs steady. Corn firm; Mixed 30s. Provisions inactive.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'CHINA.' CAPE RACE, Dec. 1.

The China, Capt. Cook, from Liverpool on the evening of the 22nd, and Queenstown on the 23rd, passed Cape Race at four o'clock, on Monday forenoon. She has 87 passengers for New York, where she will be due on Thursday night.

The United States sloop of war, 'Saratoga,' arrived at Lisbon on the 17th November.

The steamship 'Bavaria,' which was ashore off Altona beach, got off on the 18th, and proceeded to Hamburg.

The London Times says it is the first effect of the election on Mr. Lincoln.

The Army and Navy Gazette regards the removal as the defiance of the Government to the Democrats, and the humiliation of Mr. Lincoln.

The text of the Russian note refusing the French proposition for mediation, fully bears out the telegraphic summary.

The Liverpool Post explains that the '290' recently launched is not for the Confederates, but for the China trade.

The sale of sundry fast-coasting steamers for the purpose of running the blockade is reported.

A steamer, name unknown, recently left the Mersey with 600 tons of arms, &c., for the Confederates.

The London Times and Post reply to Secretary Seward's reflections on the case of the 'Alabama,' and emphatically deny that there are grounds for the Federals to complain in the matter, where they have reaped the great benefits.

Garibaldi, in a letter to Wm. Coraell Jewett, pledges himself strongly in favour of the North as an opponent of slavery.

The Times estimates the total Exhibition receipts at £300,000.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Gen. Halleck, the commander-in-chief, in his report to the Secretary of War states, that he started on the 24th July to visit the army of the Potomac, to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing, and if not, to form some plan of uniting the armies of Pope and McClellan, who was of the opinion that it would require 50,000 additional men to go on.

Gen. Halleck's arrival home he received a despatch saying, that at least 35,000 would be required. The report states that such reinforcements could not be sent without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenceless, and an order for the withdrawal of the army of the Potomac was issued Aug. 3.

A previous order having been given for the removal of the sick and transports in vast numbers, but a protest was received from Gen. McClellan on the 5th, and that the order was not put in force for eleven days, on the 15th.

On the 1st orders were issued to Gen. Burnside to embark at Newport News for Aquia Creek, and he arrived there promptly on the night of the 3rd. A review of the movements before Washington is made. He says that a part of the army of the Potomac was ordered forward from Alexandria, and that Gen. Cox was ordered to come by rail via Washington from Western Virginia, with the main portion of his force.

On the 27th of Gen. Porter, to be at Bristow Station next morning, he says for some unexplained reason Gen. Porter did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battle of the 28th and 29th, in which Gen. Pope gained some ground, although the battle was not decisive.

Of the reinforcements from Alexandria, embracing at length the whole peninsula army, it is said some of the corps moved with becoming activity, but the delays of others were neither creditable nor excusable.

The soldiers actually engaged in these battles fought with great bravery, but many thousand straggled away from their commands, and it is said not a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy, so as to be paroled as prisoners of war. It is added: "Had the army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier the Confederates could have been easily defeated and perhaps destroyed."

The losses at South Mountain and Antietam were 1,742 killed, 8,066 wounded and 913 missing; making a total of 10,721. The report states that the army rested on the north bank of the Potomac, near Sharp'sburg from the 17th of September to the 25th of October, and says that the long inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe and during the most favorable season for rapid marches and a vigorous campaign, was a matter of great disappointment and regret.

Gen. Halleck states that he telegraphed to Gen. McClellan on October 6th to cross the river. Gen. McClellan disapproved the plan of crossing south of the Blue Ridge, but proposed to cross at Harper's Ferry and move on Winchester, but did not cross until October 26th and then at Berlin, the passage occupying till November 3rd.

During this period Gen. McClellan stopped communicating with the Commander-in-Chief. Addressing the President on the 5th his removal was ordered.

ANOTHER STEAMER FOR THE CONFEDERATES. The Liverpool Journal of Commerce of the 11th inst., says:—

In about a fortnight there will be launched from the yard of Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co., one of the latest and most beautiful steamers that has as yet been built at this port.

The plates of this vessel are made of steel, and are only one-third-sixth of an inch in thickness. She will be about 250 tons burthen, twelve feet deep, thirty feet beam, and 220 feet long.

She will be supplied with oscillating engines, built by the firm of Messrs. Lawrence & Co., and it is expected from the peculiarity of her build and the power of her engines that she will be able to steam upwards of twenty knots an hour.

Vessels of this description have of late been in demand for a peculiar trade.

STORAGE OF A POWDER VESSEL FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES. The Liverpool Journal of Commerce of November 10th, has received information that the British steamer Antona, taking ammunition on board at Cork, has been stopped by order of the British Government, on the ground that the supplies of powder, &c., were intended for the Southern Confederacy.

The same journal has reason to believe that despatches have been received, remonstrating with the British Government, for allowing on previous occasions, privateers, and vessels laden with ammunition, &c., to be built and fitted out in British ports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Nothing is known here confirming the report that Gen. Burnside has been relieved of the command of the army of the Potomac.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Brig. Gen. Sykes and Butterfield to be Maj. Gen., and sixteen Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Massachusetts, has accepted the colonelcy of the 1st South Carolina regiment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A special despatch is as follows:—

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 30.—The Confederates still continue to fortify vigorously on their second line. It is now believed that they have thrown their infantry force further to their rear, where their camp forces are not so visible, instead of evacuating the position, as spoken of in my despatch of yesterday.

It is believed in our official quarters that the Confederate force above Fredericksburg is within call, near enough to concentrate against us when we cross the river, and is from 100,000 to 125,000 strong. No supplies of vegetables have yet been distributed, though they were promised several days ago. Some regi-

ments have been without vegetables of any kind for weeks. The bilious diseases and symptoms of scurvy grow worse.

A special despatch to the Herald, dated Fairfax, Dec. 1, says the expedition under Gen. Stahl was undoubtedly one of the most brilliant and successful affairs of the war, both in its conception and execution. Its principal object was to ascertain the whereabouts of Stonewall Jackson, and what forces were on the right. This and more was accomplished.

Stonewall Jackson, with both the Generals Hill, passed through Newmarket last Wednesday on his way South. It is presumed that he has gone to intercept Gen. Cox's advances.

31 of the prisoners captured by Gen. Stahl were brought here to-night to be forwarded to Washington. They state that Major White, the leader of White's cavalry, was twice wounded in the skirmish at Berryville.

The New York World says that Gen. Burnside has been relieved, of his command, and Gen. Hooker appointed in his stead.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 3.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, parts of two companies, numbering in all 60 men, belonging to the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of a Captain Wilson, who were stationed at King George Court House, were attacked by 300 rebels who crossed the Rappahannock in small boats, at a point some distance this side of the Court House, thus getting between this command and the main body of the cavalry.

Forty of the 60 escaped, and there is reason to believe that more of them will yet return. Captain Wilson is among the missing. How many we had killed and wounded is not known. The enemy left three dead. Citizens living in King George County who had applied to guards to protect their property were known to be among the attacking party; they doubtless gave the information which led to the attack.

Deserters from the rebel army continue to arrive daily. They represent their army as being very destitute, particularly in clothing. No salt meat has been issued since they left Maryland.

our most sanguine expectations.—Its readers are not confined to the county of York, but extend to the north, east, and west. It is not the mouth-piece of any political aspirant willing to make his own personal advancement paramount to all other considerations.

In its public questions are treated on their own merits, without reference to mere party prejudices. We would not propose a good measure merely because it originated with an opponent, nor would we consider it right to advocate a bad one on the ground that it was proposed by our friends.

If a reform is needed, we do not think it necessary to wait for the opinions of any set of men, or to refrain from comment until other journals had passed judgment on its merits. Of course under our representative system of government, differences of opinion must necessarily exist on all great political questions.

The constitution of the human mind renders this inevitable. It is quite natural that politicians should divide themselves into two great classes, the one in favor of constant change and innovation, the other disposed to cling to whatever is ancient; the one advocating novelties, the other anxious to preserve what they already possess.

Whig and Tory, Reformer and Conservative, respectively have long designated these two parties. But it is rather between both than with the extremes of either, that the wisest legislation will be found to originate.

As Lord Macaulay has very wisely said, "the best specimens of both will be found not far from the common frontier." In our humble capacity we have endeavored, as far as possible, to pursue this medium course; and we have reason to believe that such a policy meets with the approbation of a large majority of the intelligent people of these counties.

In the way of entertaining literature, the Herald has not been behind its contemporaries. Our first page contains, each week, an interesting story, either original or selected from the productions of the best writers of the day.

This department is, in general, eagerly read, and together with the 'harmonious' column, affords amusing and instructive reading for the family circle. Valuable domestic receipts, and useful hints on gardening and agriculture, are supplied from the most reliable sources.

It is our intention, if possible, to render this paper still more worthy of the patronage it has received.—We propose to introduce several important improvements, and to add some fonts of new type to our office. This will of course involve a considerable outlay, and can only be done on certain conditions.

Although our subscription list is large, the amount due is likewise great, and unless paid up, it will be impossible to carry out these proposed changes. In printing, as in every other business, money is indispensable. The annual subscription is very small, and but a trifle to each individual, but the entire aggregate is quite considerable, and the want of it is a serious inconvenience to us.

To our friends we would say, in conclusion, the matter is in your own hands; if your bills are promptly paid up you shall in return receive a share of the benefit. Without the cash we cannot possibly advance—with it new life and vigour will be infused into every department of our business.

Eclipse of the Moon. There will be a total eclipse of the moon, to-morrow morning, Saturday, Dec. 6, or rather half an hour after midnight, when that luminary is at its greatest altitude, and will continue about three hours. It will be visible in Canada and the United States.

At the time of the greatest obscuration, the moon's disc will assume a dark bronze appearance. We would remind the youthful portion of our readers, that a lunar eclipse is produced by the intervention of the earth between the sun and the moon. The earth throws a circular shadow on the moon, and this fact is generally cited as one proof of the roundness of our planet.

If the weather be clear the phenomenon will be worth witnessing, and those who take an interest in such matters, will doubtless feel amply repaid for the loss of a few hours' sleep, especially as there will not be another eclipse visible in this country for several years to come.

WARD NO. 2, VAUGHAN.—The friends of Mr. William Cook, Councilor for the above Ward, will be pleased to learn that he has consented to stand again for re-election. We have no doubt this decision will be received with pleasure by many; he has done much for the Ward, and we think it would be hard to get a better.

By referring to the time-table of the running of the trains on the Northern Railroad, it will be seen that it has been altered for the winter months.

Richmond Hill Post-office Mail Arrangements. Mails to and from Richmond, Railway Station Toronto, Collingwood, Barrie, Markham, &c. To Toronto, morning, closed at 7.30 a.m. To Toronto, evening, 6.30 a.m. To Collingwood, Barrie, &c. via Toronto, going north, closed at 6.45 a.m. And on Tuesdays and Fridays To Almiras, tp. of Markham, closed at 10.00 a.m. To Cashel, " " 10.00 a.m. To Gormley, " " 10.00 a.m. To Headford, " " 10.00 a.m. To Victoria Square, " " 10.00 a.m. From Toronto, morning, delivered at 10.00 a.m. evening, 8.00 p.m. Railway P.O. with mails from north, 8.00 p.m. May, 1862. M. TEEFY, Postmaster.

New Advertisements. Important Notice.—J. K. Falconbridge. The Scientific American. Christmas Gifts, at the 'Herald' Book Store, Dailies for 1863, at the 'Herald' Book Store. Commercial College, Toronto.—1 Bates

The York Herald. RICHMOND HILL, DEC. 5, 1862. A FEW WORDS TO OUR READERS. This week the York Herald enters upon the fifth year of its publication, under the present management. During the past four years we have had numerous obstacles to contend against. These, we are happy to say, have been in a great measure surmounted, and must ere long entirely disappear before the force of industry, energy, and perseverance. These qualities are indispensable to success in any undertaking, but they are peculiarly so in conducting a newspaper. In first assuming the undertaking we confess we had some misgivings in reference to its pecuniary prospects; and not without sufficient reason. Others had given it a trial, and their experience was not such as to inspire confidence. There were many, too, who held that in order to be successful, a country journal must become the organ of some local politician, whose wealth and influence could ensure its patronage. But feeling convinced that a paper in the Conservative interest, untrifled by such mere sectional interests, ought to succeed in a wealthy and intelligent community, where the adherents of that party are so numerously represented, we were encouraged to proceed; and we certainly have not been disappointed. The Herald has already acquired a circulation far exceeding

Vaughan Council.

The Council met at the Town Hall on Monday, December 1st, 1862.

All the members present. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved of.

Mr. Cook laid before the Council a petition he had received from Mr. J. R. Arnold and 34 others at Richmond Hill, praying that relief might be extended to a destitute and sick man named Alexander Aikins, living at Elgin Mills.

Mr. Howland moved, seconded by Mr. Cook, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to the Rev. James Dick the sum of \$10 for the benefit of Alex. Aikins, of Elgin Mills, in answer to the petition of J. R. Arnold, Esq., and 34 others, praying that relief may be extended to the said Aikins.—Carried.

Mr. Jeffery moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to John Readman the sum of \$8, to be applied to the support of his aged father (Wm. Readman) who is in destitute circumstances.—Carried.

The following accounts were laid before the Council, and were approved of:—

Mr. Brown, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to John Readman the sum of \$8, to be applied to the support of his aged father (Wm. Readman) who is in destitute circumstances.—Carried.

By-law No. 133 appointing Returning Officers to hold the ensuing Elections for Councilors for 1863, was then passed.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

Toronto as a Seat of Learning. In Europe, the possession of a University is considered to celebrate a city. If Toronto were to be judged in importance by its educational institutions, it would rank among the foremost communities in the world.

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Correspondence.

Markham Temperance Union. (To the Editor of the York Herald.)

Sir,—Believing that you are a friend to the Temperance cause, I send you a short history of 'The Markham Temperance Union.'

The 'Union' is an independent order, there being no secret signs or pass words. It was organized about two years ago with about fourteen members. At the present time we have upwards of sixty members of good standing. I must say that the 'Union' is doing a great deal of good. It is rapidly checking the stream of intemperance.

The 'Union' meets every Thursday evening. The general routine of business is concluded, there is a dialogue spoken by some of the members. The last dialogue that was spoken was entitled 'The Moderate Drinker.' It was very interesting, and as a natural consequence, brought the house down.

It is the intention of the members of the 'Union' to hold a tea meeting in the Town Hall, Markham Village, on the 30th December. There are several dialogues in preparation for the occasion, one of which is entitled 'Pat Sweeney; or a peep at the Working of the Maine Liquor Law.' This dialogue requires thirty two speakers, and takes two hours for recitation.

Hoping that you will give the above an insertion in your widely circulated and valuable paper, I remain, yours with great respect, COLD WATER MAN.

Markham, Dec. 3, 1862.

Sir Archibald Wilson has been paid £11,000 for Delhi prize-money. Two private houses at Wigan were blown into ruins on Wednesday by the explosion of gas.

Letters from Calcutta give encouraging accounts of the progress of Indian cotton cultivation. Garibaldi's friends in London expect that 'the General' will visit England early in March.

A considerable sum has been gathered in Dublin to buy snuffalags for the London Irish. Fresh excavations are to be commenced at Nunech, under the direction of the English Consul.

311,000 persons, at the fewest, are now dependent on the aid of others in the distressed districts in Lancashire. From the census returns of last year it appears that the population of the United Kingdom numbers 29,000,000 persons.

Nearly 9,000 Italian priests, whose respectability is vouchsafed for by Father Passaglia, have addressed the Pope praying him to resign the temporal power.

James Lillywhite, the cricketer, has lately undergone the operation of having an eye removed. He has been blind of the organ for twenty five years.

The capital employed in the manufacture of cotton in Russia, exceeds £30,000,000 sterling. The machinery is all imported from England.

A railroad has just been constructed in New Zealand, which rises 2,800 feet in 14 miles. (its entire length); or at the rate of 200 feet per mile.

Good Advice.—At a meeting of the Marylebone Council, a speaker advised Mr. G. F. Train, if he ever thought of paying us another visit, to 'soap his nose and put on an exceedingly thick pair of breeches.'

At Montreal (says a local paper) last week, the Sixteenth Regiment marched twice through Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets, the band playing, and ten of the best singers from each company keeping up a vocal accompaniment.

Postage stamps appeared first in England on the 10th of January, 1840, and in that country alone, were they used during the nine succeeding years. They were introduced into France, January 1st, 1849, and into Germany in 1850.

A Mr. J. T. Kirby, who some years ago was accused of being connected with the robbery of the U. Canada Bank in Toronto, and who subsequently held the office of deputy sheriff in Brant, is now a prisoner in the South, on suspicion of being a Northern spy.

The Governor Generalship of India.—The Star says: 'It is reported on very good authority that Lord Elgin is about to return to England; not being able to stand the climate of India, and that the Duke of Argyll is to succeed him.

Better Late than Never.—On Thursday afternoon, the Marriage of Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., took place at St. Mary's Church, Islington. Sir James was never before married, is in his seventy-first year, having been born in 1792.

The Confederates.—The Southern agents, who at the beginning of the war, were buying arms in London to the full extent of their resources, now say to the gunsmiths: 'We don't want to buy any more arms. We take more than we want.'

Illness of the Duke of Newcastle.—The Duke of Newcastle has been suddenly seized, at Nottingham, with a severe attack of bronchitis. On Friday night after his physician had seen him, it was deemed necessary to apprise the Duke's relations of his condition.

The British Consul at Charleston reports that the quantity of cotton now remaining in the Southern States of America is 3,950,000 bales, including the crop of 1862 not yet picked, which he estimates at not more than 1,500,000 bales. Of the crop of 1861, about one million bales have been destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the Federal invaders.

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