

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'AFRICA.'

HALIFAX, July 20.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool on the 11th, via Queenston on the 12th, arrived here at 5.30 this afternoon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Morning Post says that Mr. Lindsay is expected to favor the House of Commons, on the 13th, with a detailed account of his several interviews with the Emperor Napoleon, from a note book in which he noted down the substance of each conversation regarding America, when he returned from the Imperial closet.

The Post questions the infallibility of Mr. Lindsay as a reporter, and is anxious to know to what language the conference was carried on.

The Herald learns that Mr. Layard's contradiction, notwithstanding Roebuck's two principal allegations are substantially correct, and that one member of the Cabinet, at least, has been sounded on the question of recognition, and hints that the Foreign Secretary, whilst monopolizing all the responsibility, has very little control over the foreign policy.

The Daily News says: We are under the impression that the American war will soon be brought to a close, through a growing unpopularity at the North and the Confederate successes in the very neighbourhood of Washington.

The scrip of the Confederate loan on the 9th, rose to 1 1/2 premium, and on the 10th to 3 1/4 premium.

The Times city article argues that the premium on gold in New York must advance, not only on account of the dividends to be remitted to Europe, but from the cessation on the 30th of June, of the funding operation in the conversation of 3-20s into stock.

The London journals criticize the Scot's news.

The Times says we may expect in a week to hear of President Davis being in Washington, and in a review of the present military situation, finds ground for the conclusion. It says all have come to regard the loss of Washington as a great and critical contingency, almost a decision of the war itself, compelling overtures of peace from its unsuccessful defenders.

The Post remarks that Gen. Hooker, finding himself outgeneralled, endeavours to cast the odium on another, and condemns the army of the Potomac for its inactivity while the invaders were pouring in a continuous stream into the land, which patriotism, if not military duty, ought to incite it to defend.

The Federal Government is conscious, that unless the tide of invasion is stemmed by regular troops, it will never be stopped at all.

The same journal, in view of the possibility of Jefferson Davis overthrowing President Lincoln, says:—Should another Government address us from Washington it may be difficult, indeed impossible, to refuse to acknowledge it.

In the House of Commons on the 9th, Mr. Fortescue said the transfer of the interests in the Hudson's Bay Company to the new Company was not such as required the interference of the Government. All was perfectly legal, and no remonstrance has been received from Canada. Mr. Peel stated that the injury to the Malta and Alexandria in cable had been found in shallow water, 70 miles from Alexandria. He expected it would be repaired in about a month. Mr. Layard said the Government had no information upon the report that a further extension of ten days had been given the Japanese Government to reply to the English ultimatum.

Lord Palmerston moved for a second reading of the Fortification Bill.

After a considerable opposition the motion was agreed to.

Lord Palmerston argued that the American war furnished experience to justify proceeding with the fortifications.

In reply to some strictures by Mr. Cobden, he said that a General, although a good amateur diplomatist, was not likely to succeed as an amateur General. Amateur Generals had been tried in America to wear uniforms, and cockades in the hat were sufficient qualifications for the command of any army, but the result was, that instead of Richmond being taken in 90 days, they were now expecting the rebels at Washington.

On the 10th, Sir J. Ferguson urged that, considering the change which had recently taken place in the character of the American war, it was impolitic to resume discussion on the subject.

Lord Palmerston also requested Mr. Roebuck to drop the further discussion, as it was not desirable to resume it or for the Government to pledge itself as to future action.

Mr. Roebuck postponed his answer till the 13th, but thought a better answer than his would be heard before that day.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell said the Japanese entered deliberately into the treaty, and must be taught through civilized operations to respect strangers, if they did not respect themselves. If war took place, it would do good; if avoided, it would do more good.

FRANCE. The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of cash in hand of nearly 4,000,000.

Le Nord has reason to believe that Mr. Dayton did not declare that America would consider the recognition of the Confederate States as a casus belli.

St. Petersburg letters assert that Gortschakoff's reply to the notes of the three Powers will be very willing. It will only

make some reservations relative to the time and place of the conference.

DENMARK.

The Copenhagen Journal says, the probable cause of the reported meeting of the kings of Denmark and Sweden, is the prospect of serious difference between Germany and Denmark.

POLAND.

Encounters continue to be daily reported.

In two fights, near Konin, the Russians were driven into Prussian territory, and were reconducted to the frontier, with military honors, by the Prussian authorities.

Prince Gdansk Sapreha was arrested at Lemberg, on suspicion of having supported the late expedition to Volhynia.

It is stated that the Russians are reconstructing massive batteries at Bonarsund, which were dismantled by the Allies in the Crimean War. The Swedish cabinet intends to send a protest to the five powers.

Prosecutions of ladies for weaving mourning in Volhynia, were increasing. That portion of the Paris press which has most strongly advocated the cause of Poland, continues to urge the French Government to action.

PRUSSIA.

The editor of the Berlin National Zeitung has been condemned to four weeks' imprisonment and hard labor on the fortifications with flogging, for publishing an article from the London Times on Prussia.

GREECE.

Order was completely restored at Athens. The bank was saved. The garrison has been sent to the provinces.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—On the 10th inst., there was an average demand for discount, and the supply of money continued abundant.

Stocks were firm, and a favourable tendency became apparent on a partial publication of the Scotia's news, it being interpreted as favourable to peace.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Breadstuffs market generally very dull with a slight decline on all qualities. Corn quiet and steady.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and other circulars report flour dull and downward with a decline of 6d to 1s per bbl.; State 20s to 21s. Wheat very dull and declined 3d per cental; red Western 8s to 8s 1/4; red Southern 9s to 9s 2d; white Western 9s 6d to 10s; white Southern 10s to 10s 5d. Corn steady, mixed 26s 9d; white 28s 6d to 29s 6d. Provisions generally quiet and steady.

Bigland & Co. report beef firm, and small sales at last quotations. Pork dull. Bacon steady. Lard quiet and steady. Sugar flat. Coffee inactive.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs in active, but steady. Coffee inactive, at a decline of 6d, to 1s. Sugar heavier and quotations easier. Tea steady.

Money Market.—Consols closed on Friday at 92 1/2 to 93 for money. The returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in bullion for the week of £255,000. The market for American securities is dull and nominal. Ill. Central 29 to 28 1/2 discount; Erie 61 1/2 to 62.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

JULY 16.—The news from the seat of war unimportant.

Two men were wounded and another killed by the bursting of a cannon on the frigate Sabine, while practising.

Gen. Gilmore is reported to have captured nearly all Morris Island, off Charleston, many prisoners, siege guns and cannon. Five monitors and a gunboat were employed in shelling Wagner, on Morris Island, on the 12th.

One of the guns on the monitor Lehigh burst by the premature explosion of a shell during the attack on Fort Powhattan.

The steamship China, while sailing out into the Kentucky and sunk her. Crew all saved.

JULY 17.—Reports were current that Charleston had been captured, but not corroborated. Beauregard was said to have evacuated and burnt Charleston, but this also has not been authenticated.

FORT MONROE, July 16.—A member of Dudley's cavalry left Portsmouth on Tuesday morning on a visit to Suffolk. When a few miles from town, he secreted his horse and proceeded on foot. After waiting until dark, he obtained quarters at a friend's house. In the morning, he being in disguise, breakfasted with three rebel officers, and returned to Portsmouth that afternoon. He reports, on Sunday following, the evacuation of Suffolk by the Federal troops.

Three rebel soldiers visited Suffolk from motives of curiosity. From this time until Thursday, of last week, the place was visited only by officers and others having relatives in the town.

On Thursday Col. Griffin, of Georgia, with four companies of cavalry, of nearly 100 men each, came into Suffolk and took the building formerly occupied by Gen. Terry for his headquarters, and held possession of the town until Sunday last, when, from some unknown cause, they hastily departed. Immediately after our troops left Suffolk, the remaining militia raised the price of bonds to \$50, and everything else in proportion. The silence of death prevails there. No rebel flags are displayed, and the citizens have not been molested in any way.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Gen. Hurlbut's scouts report great excitement and commotion throughout Central Mississippi, caused by Sherman's movements. Cattle, horses, mules, and negroes were being hurried across the Tombigbee river at every ferry.

A large number of the latter were trying to make their way into our lines.

Col. Hatch, of the 2nd Iowa cavalry, in command of a force in pursuit of the rebel bands north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, encountered Forrest, Shilles and Newcomb, with 2,000 mounted men.

A fight commenced at the fork of Deer Creek, near Jackson, Tenn. Hatch gained possession of the place. Hatch was following them. Our loss was 13 killed and wounded. The rebel loss was 100 killed and wounded, and 50 to 100 prisoners. 125 good horses were captured.

RUSSIA. St. Petersburg letters assert that Gortschakoff's reply to the notes of the three Powers will be very willing. It will only

There is a report in circulation here of a fight at Helena yesterday, but it is not credited.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Col. Ruskle, with about 1,500 men, encountered Morgan's forces at Berlin, Jackson county, this afternoon. The enemy lost four killed. No loss on our side.

Morgan moved off in an easterly direction. It is supposed he is making his way to Pomroy, or for a ford below Bullington Island.

CAIRO, July 17.—Sixty rebel cavalry dashed into Hickman and robbed all the stores.

BOSTON, July 18.—On the morning of the 11th Canning's Point Battery, Morris Island, was attacked and taken; but a Pennsylvania regiment deserting the attacking party it was abandoned, and the rebels repossessed it. It was attacked again by the monitors and the wooden gunboat, throwing 200 pounder shot right into the works. Altogether there are fourteen vessels plying shot and shell round Morris Island and the Canning's Point Battery.

A rebel steamer laden with cotton has been captured.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—750 rebel prisoners had just arrived from the Potomac, including 28 officers.

20,000 first-class and 7000 second-class are enrolled for the draft.

JULY 19.—Lee is supposed to be making his best way to Culpeper and Gordonsville in speed. The Confederate General Price was moving from Arkansas towards the Mississippi, but has been prevented from carrying out his design by Rear Admiral Porter, who has made him retreat towards Alexandria.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Morgan has been overtaken near Pomeroy by Hobson and Judah. In this emergency he has divided his band into six squads, most of which have been captured.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—It is not true that Meade has been recalled. War news unimportant.

BUFFINGTON ISLAND, } Ohio River, July 19th. }

To Hon. Gulson Wells Sec'y of the Navy: After chasing Morgan nearly 500 miles, I at last met him in the river at this point, and engaged and drove him back, capturing 2 pieces of his artillery, and abandoned the rest to Gen. Judah. The enemy broke in confusion from the banks, and left their wagon trains, many horses, and small arms in my possession.

Since writing the above, I followed farther up the river, and met another portion of Morgan's force forcing 14 miles above. I shelled and drove most of them back. Our shells and shrapnel created great confusion in the rebel ranks, killing and wounding many.

(Signed) LEROY FITCH, Lieut. Com. July 22.—All is quiet on the Potomac. Rosecrans army is again in motion. An expedition of Col. Winder's mounted cavalry has just returned from Columbia and Centerville; it was out 6 days, and brought back 800 horses and mules, and 250 negroes. Eighty head of the stock and 40 of the negroes were taken from Gen. Lee's post. During the trip, skirmishing frequently occurred, resulting in killing 10 guerrillas, capturing 5 commission officers, and 50 privates. Col. Gen. (rebel) being too severely wounded, was paroled and left in a country house. Our loss 1 man killed. The constitutionality of the draft is to be tested before the Comm. Pleas Court on Monday next, in New York. Morgan is still at large. He passed through Nelsonville, Athens Co., on Wednesday Morning at 10 o'clock.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.—It is contended impossible to settle this question by diplomacy. The National Government has prohibited trains from running between Wersaw and St. Petersburg; and have appropriated 48,000 roubles from the Post Office Officials. Insurgent victories at Medelon and Drzerowo.

The Polish Minister Droun De Lhuys, has published an analysis of the impressions of the French Cabinet, and Prince Gortchakoff's (Russian Minister) note. He briefly shows that Russia admits the abnormal state of Poland; the just interest of European Powers in the quarrel, and their right to advising and counselling; the desirability of coming to an early understanding, and that explanations may be mutually beneficial, and to the general interests of Europe. After thus summing up the opinions of Europe, and their unanimous desire to see Poland free, he concludes by requesting Baron Gros and Le Duc de Gramont, to press these ideas on Earl Russell and Count Reclberg.

It seems probable that Russia will accept the terms dictated by the three Great Powers, but awaits the expression of opinion in the British Cabinet on Mr. Hennessy's motion.

England, under the wise policy of Palmerston, maintains her dominant position in this as in other critical questions which have embarrassed other governments for the last six years. Lord Palmerston says: "Her Majesty's Government has in this matter, pursued the standing policy of England, namely:—not to contract prospective engagements with regard to events which cannot be precisely foreseen." (Hear, hear.) We have entered into no engagements with any Foreign Power on this subject. We are perfectly free to act in regard to any event which may occur, in the manner which appears to be most expedient and consistent with the interests of our country. (Hear, hear.)

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. The Quebec Mercury, organ of the government at headquarters, gives the following quasi endorsement by quoting it without remark from an opposition journal, the Montreal Commercial Advertiser:—For our own part all we can say about it is, that it would be a downright robbery of the people's money to expend two or three millions of dollars in Toronto, for erecting buildings, and transporting the Government there, when the whole of the public buildings at Ottawa can be completed in 1863, and those for the public departments occupied fully six months previous to that time.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table taken effect Monday, June 8, '63. MOVING NORTH. Leave Toronto, 6:40 a.m. 9:40 p.m. ...

MOVING SOUTH. Leave Collingwood, 3:40 p.m. 6:00 a.m. ...

Richmond Hill Post-office Mail Arrangements.

MAILS TO AND FROM RICHMOND, RAILWAY STATION. To Toronto, morning, closed at 7:00 a.m. ...

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JULY 24, 1863.

Incorporation.

THERE has been a rumour circulating for the last few days of a proposal to incorporate the at-present village of Richmond Hill.

We hail the idea with unalloyed feelings of approval, thinking that it would be a most decided advantage to the inhabitants and surrounding district; that it would place within our power the ability to add many desirable facilities which at present we cannot obtain; and that those facilities would soon make Richmond Hill a snug little city, instead of a petty village; for when our distance from the city is taken into consideration, it must be obvious that there should be more opportunities in our village to deal with the farmers than it at present enjoys, and which cannot be got save by corporation, unless, indeed, individuals would combine amongst themselves and supply those necessities which will be required to keep the farmers here, save them the time and expense of going to the city, and yet sell them the necessary commodities of life at city prices.

Merchants can buy at import prices as well here as at Toronto, let them only be encouraged by a guarantee that the money which at present flows into Toronto to enrich the merchants there, but to impoverish those here, and Richmond Hill will shortly find the immense advantages to be derived from incorporation. We are firmly persuaded the measure is a good one, and would just take the opportunity to urge its consummation. Let no party interfere; let us work for ourselves, and not be influenced by a foolish-sidedness, which may indeed prevent, but never advances the interest of either party. The greatest victor has to mourn over some loss; and the victorious party politician has to regret the harm his country has sustained through his very contest. May we then see our citizens like wise men, lay aside all such baneful influences, and go heartily to work to effect this object of permanent and growing good.

The recent improvement in our sidewalks on both sides of our village add very much to the convenience of the inhabitants, and make it quite a pleasure to go out in an evening to enjoy a quiet walk in the gloaming. It is a question how much people of a certain age pay to defray the expenses entailed in the laying of these new sidewalks; but there is no question whatever as to who take advantage of them; but heigho, if the truth must be told, it is, after all, very pleasing to witness the improvement of the people.

In life's eye more. When brightly youth with vital ardour glows, gaily, but coquishly sauntering to and fro, weaving their silken nets to entrap the thoughtless and unwary. But the waifs are used for other and more useful purposes. In wet weather people can go to church without being bespattered all over with mud by the continual upsetting of the planks. We can go out in the dark without fear of breaking our necks; and, lastly, the farmers will observe our improvements, and doubtless will favour the stores and their keepers with more attention in proportion as they see progress and improvement in the useful and convenient, marking the spirit and enterprise of Richmond Hill.

John Farrell, of Oshawa, almost killed his wife with an axe while laboring under a fit of drunkenness on Saturday, the 21st ult. She was severely wounded in the head by the blow he had inflicted. The authorities locked J. up, to await trial at the Assizes.

Fire.

ABOUT half past 10 o'clock on Saturday night last the citizens of Richmond Hill were alarmed by the appearance of fire proceeding from the barn of Mr. John Palmer. The devouring flames swept with rapid destruction over the entire building in an incredibly short time; so swift indeed did the flames spread, that from the time the fire was first observed till the spot was reached, the barn was completely enveloped in one encircling sheet of flame. It was at once apparent that vain would effort be to save the building; so the spectators stood listlessly watching the burning mass consumed. Very speedily nothing was left standing but the beams of the frame work, which, after being partly burned, were driven inward by some of the young men—a dangerous prank as in falling some swung round and narrowly missed striking some of the persons. When the flaming beams fell a large sheet of flame and sparks rose up in the air, having a very fine effect. The destruction was total, not a vestige of this large barn was left standing. It was considered the best and largest barn for many miles round. It was insured, we believe, for \$400.

RICHMOND HILL.—It is with much pleasure we learn that R. Marsh, Esq., has arrived safely in England and is now enjoying the scenery and architectural relics of that fine old country. We are indebted to him for his kindness in sending us some newspapers, and we take this opportunity to return him our thanks. Mr. Nicholls, we are happy to say, has also improved in his health, and hopes are now entertained of a complete recovery. We sincerely hope they will find their health sufficiently repaired to justify them in returning home soon.

AN interesting game of cricket came off on Friday, July 17, between the Married and Single Men of Aurora club, which resulted in favor of the latter by 5 wickets to spare. The following is the score:—

MARRIED MEN—FIRST INNINGS. Gurnett, b Pearson, 0; Jupp, b Allen, 0; ...

SECOND INNINGS. Allen, c N. Pearson, b F. Pearson, 12; ...

SINGLE MEN—FIRST INNINGS. Bond, b Boulbee, 19; David, b David, 0; ...

SECOND INNINGS. Boulbee, not out, 8; David, b Boulbee, 0; ...

AN EMIGRATION SOCIETY has started for the express purpose of assisting the Paisley weavers. In the economical manner in which this society transacts business it is calculated that \$12,500 will convey 50 families or 150 adults to any part in Canada, with agricultural implements and food for twelve months.

MEDIATION is daily expected; all the leading papers in Paris are confident the Emperor means to recognise the South within a month's time.

THE REVOLUTION IN MADAGASCAR is reported to have been caused by the cupidity of the British. An exclusive right to work mines was obtained by Mr. Lambert, and the English offered \$10,000,000 for the concessions, which was refused; a French company was formed to which the British refused to ally themselves, and it is rumored they in revenge brought the Emperor to a premature and violent death. This is likely to create unpleasant remarks between the two powers.

General Garibaldi is godfather to 4,500 children, and 2,000 boys have received his name. He is honorary Burgess of 90 cities and towns, and honorary President of 120 societies. He has 21 swords of honour of which 11 have been sent from abroad. Since 1859, 3,000 addresses of devoteness have been sent to him.

Correspondence.

Sabbath School Festival.

To the Editor of the York Herald. DEAR SIR.—If "happy to meet and sorry to part again" are any of the characteristics of sincere affection, then the children and friends of the Sunday Schools of Aurora, Oak Ridges, and King made an ample display of it on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at their annual festival. Feeling confident that you are ever ready, and glad to give publicity to anything of this kind, together with a modest hope that it might be some means of inciting a spirit of imitation hitherto unthought of in many neighbouring districts, I would ask leave to say a few words upon the very happy proceedings above referred to. Some, if not most of your readers are aware that the Rev. J. H. McCallum has been appointed to this mission and has now laboured in it for upwards of two years with such untiringness of desire and unflinching energy, not only in his existing flock, for their spiritual comfort and advancement in religion, but also for the gathering in of the careless and negligent so that the attendance at the churches in which he ministers is now more uniform and much larger than usual.

When the fathers and mothers come to church the children are sure to find their way to the Sunday School, and principally thus I believe the number of the children has increased; and at their festivity last year at Springhill, a conditional promise was made that another should take place this year at Oak Ridges.

Accordingly around the church at that place, on Tuesday, there might have been seen a goodly number of "innocents" looking very well pleased and evidently picturing to themselves in their tiny imaginations the pleasures which awaited them; they were only afraid that the murky clouds which they were unwilling to look at, would prevent their little friends from King joining them, and thus destroy the full enjoyment of the day. The telling of the Church bell now announced the commencement of the service, in the course of which, however, the party from King arrived accompanied by their principal male and female teachers, Mr. Garden and Mrs. Sullivan, and other friends, filling the church to its utmost capacity with a congregation of little ones whom you would think, as most of them were in a strange place, would be in a perplexity, not knowing how to act; but such was not the case; the services which were going on, was not foreign to them, it was were quite familiar, and how comfortable were they when they felt "it was exactly like their own," thus enabling them to readily unite in the worship of their heavenly Father.

Such is surely a beautiful order of things!—an established order even level with the capacity of children.

And now after being addressed by the Rev. Mr. Osler, of Lloydtown, in his usual simple, earnest, and affectionate way, the line of march was formed and the procession moved towards a beautiful place which had been specially selected for the occasion where the good people of Oak Ridges, and many others, extended a hearty welcome to all. I need scarcely say that very little time elapsed before the young guests were seated at their much talked of 'tea'; and I do think that every one of those little ones was careful to show their full appreciation of the good things so nicely prepared for them by the kindness of their teachers and friends.

As soon as every little child was satisfied, and that did not occupy long, they betook themselves in the various ways of amusement provided for them, but principally to singing (and indeed there were not a few very fair sized children engaged at this); it did not, however, seem to mar the day's enjoyment whatever, and perhaps the suggestion that the meeting should take place next year before hay harvest in order that more grown up people could attend, recognized the help to be obtained by the increase of their attendance. With such like sport and pastimes in this manner were spent a couple of hours very pleasantly, and no one uttering the day so far gone until its unerring guide was seen so fast approaching the tree-top in the west. Before separating, however, and after all due honour was given to the Queen, cheers were proposed and heartily given for the founders of Oak Ridges church—Capt. McLeod and Mr. Karswell—for the clergyman who so kindly attended the festival, and for every child belonging to the Sunday Schools of King, Aurora, and Oak Ridges. The benediction being pronounced, leave was taken of each other to meet next year at Aurora, and hoping that the Herald may be there too, I am in the meantime,

Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

SPECTATOR.

Vaughan, July 22, 1863.

A HUMAN SKELETON has been found standing upright, dressed in the ship *Resala*, from Australia to London. It is supposed that it is the remains of some man unable to pay his passage, and who, having secreted himself, could not find his way to deck. Three dollars were found in his pockets. The flesh had all dried upon his bones; his clothes hanging quite loosely about him.

Emigration from the port of Liverpool has rapidly increased. Up to the end of May 26,705 more persons left the port than during the same period last year.

Since the first appearance of the Mormons (or Latter Day Saints) it is believed that no less than 10,000 persons have been induced to leave Wales for the Salt Lake.

They have what the papers call an excellent substitute for tea in Tioga County, Pa., so like real China that merchants mix it with their imported kinds, and have no fault found. It is used by itself without detection, and strangers who drink it have no suspicion that it is not the genuine Hong Kong.

TORONTO.

AN ACCIDENT AT THE OLD FORT occurred on Friday while placing a large siege gun on a carriage, which upset and severely injured three men. One got his arm broke, another his right leg severely bruised, and the third his chest crushed. It is doubtful if the last will recover; and it is probable the limbs of the other two will have to be amputated.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND has collected \$1,075 50, \$1000 to be remitted immediately to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

NAPOLEON, THE MONARCH OF THE WORLD.—The author of this remarkable book is continuing to give lectures on the "Millennium," "The final Overthrow of Antichrist," and other subjects of prophetic importance, to large audiences every evening.

THE RIFLE MATCH.—Prizes recently competed for are to be awarded on Tuesday evening the 28th inst., either at the Lawrence or Music Hall.

A BURN CASE of two men and four women have been caught robbing hen roosts in Richmond's bush. Where they were found there was a large quantity of fowls, several heads of fowls, and several bottles of whiskey.

THE DEAD BODY of the man who was found in the bay some time ago was exhumed in order that it might be identified, but it was too far decomposed. It is thought the body is that of Maclean, who lived with his wife in Crook-hank's lane, and who about the middle of May last quarrelled with two men with whom he had been drinking. They fought, and Maclean has never since been seen. His wife says he went "off in one of his tantrums," and says the boat taken from the dead body resembles in its work by her husband.

A FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT occurred in the bay on Tuesday last to a young man of the name of Doyle. It seems John Doyle and Charles East, while sailing in a skiff over to the Island were captured, but catching hold of a log they remained holding on for a short time. Doyle, seeing the boat drifting away, swam after it, which continued drifting; but which, when picked up ashore, no trace of Doyle was to be found. He was unmarried, and was the only support of his mother; and since it originated has been a member of the Naval Brigade, and was eventually picked up by a *Sherman* in a very exhausted condition.

RIOTS IN NEW YORK. July 16.—These may be said to have ceased and order once more restored; railroad tracks have been re-laid; telegraph lines repaired, while men and batteries have arrived and more are en route. Business has been resumed and the feeling of perfect security is again established.

The Treasury buildings, Custom House, and other public buildings are defended by cannon and strong guards of the 63rd regiment patrol around them.

Eleven valued at \$100,000 were destroyed at Brooklyn by the mob.

Some negro houses have been sacked and burned; great numbers of negroes are securely encamped in the Blyden fields, Harlem.

July 17.—Adequate force being used by the Government, the draft is being put in force. Morris Boyle has been arrested and locked up on a charge of fomenting of policemen and soldiers.

About 300 rioters were killed by the 7th regiment on the 15th.

In Philadelphia, Hartford, and Boston, the draft is being enforced in decency and with compliance.

At the call of John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, about 5,000 Irish rioters assembled to whom he made a lengthy address. He advised them to bear up under their supposed evils, for here, unlike Ireland, everything is in the hands of the people, and whether they occasionally make a blunder he was willing to submit to it, as such blunders can be removed every few years. He exhorted them to go quietly home, stop these riotous proceedings, and support the laws, which were not enacted against them because they were Irishmen and Catholics.

THE CROWD DISPERSED IN PEACE. July 18.—All the liquor stores in the vicinity of the arsenal are ordered to be closed for three days. Cannon still remain in that neighborhood, but it is not likely they will be required. After the drafting is completed it is conjectured 35,000 troops will be in force in New York. Twelve persons have been arrested for attempting to extort money from James B. Taylor, Gloucester street. Some lunatics have repeated a notice to Mr. Acton, to prepare to meet his God; unafraid he jocosely anticipates a rupture.

July 20.—The turbulence and commotion caused by the riots have at last settled down. Order reigns and justice will speedily overtake and avenged the murders which have been committed. July 30th of the 3,500 muskets carried away by the mob from the Union Steam Works have been recovered.

July 21.—There has been some slight disturbance on Staten Island, but it is uncertain whether it indicates a mob riot or simply a casual squabble.

BANISHED BY CANADA.—On Thursday, says the Lockport Union, three men named Thomas Kippitt, Hudson County and Jesse B. Harry, residents of the State of Missouri, arrived at Niagara Falls in a charge of Linn. Geo. A. Bennett, of St. Louis and were immediately conveyed across the river to Canada, and there left, without friends or money, pursuant to an order of Gen. Schofield, of St. Louis, banishing them