

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

July 30.—Little Crow has been completely discomfited, and with his reduced followers he has fled beyond the Missouri to Yellow Stone.

The draft has been put in force in ward 1, 6, and 11, in Philadelphia without molestation. 148 rebel officers have been sent from Fort Hudson to New Orleans.

Texas amounting to between 5000 and 6000, have passed through Matamoros to escape the conscription, or its alternative hanging. Texas, it is said, would be loyal if the rebels were driven out.

Two large river steamers were looted at Fort Hudson, and immediately taken possession of by the Federals.

185 wounded men arrived in New York to-day, from Beaufort, where eight hospitals had been erected. Gen. Gilmore has erected a battery of heavy siege guns about 1,000 yards from Fort Wagner.

Sumter and Fort Johnson kept up an incessant fire on the Federals. Brigadier General Strong died this morning from wounds received from Fort Wagner.

The Confederates are reported to have burnt the remains of Col. Shaw "along with his niggers."

The rebels were attacked at Paris, Ky., and were repulsed. They are expected to attempt to destroy the bridges here.

Morgan's men continue to be brought into Columbus; 1,300 have already been captured. Morgan is to be removed there and confined in the penitentiary.

The Federals lost 1,517 men at the last attack on Fort Wagner. The rebels buried 650 of them. The colored officers of the 54th Massachusetts have been treated by the Confederates with "unmeasured abuse," and the negroes sold as slaves.

The Federals complain loudly of the barbarous treatment their wounded have received from the Southerners, declaring that the rebel surgeons seize every opportunity to amputate, and for the slightest gun shot wounds.

July 31.—Unimportant movements from the seat of war at Cairo and Paris, Ky.

In Mississippi there is a strong peace party who say they would give half their income to liquidate the public debt, if the present difficulties could be adjusted on a fair, just, and honorable basis.

The slaves have been mostly removed from the Mississippi to the Alabama and Georgian States. The 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th, and 26th Maine regiments time have expired, and are returning home; they have all been engaged at Fort Hudson and Vicksburg.

Gen. Banks army will also be thinned by the return of nine months men immediately. Gen. Metzler is reported to have captured 3000 rebels at Donaldsonville.

Gen. Grant has perfected a system of mounted patrols, between Vicksburg and New Orleans, which, with the gunboats, afford ample protection to vessels.

It is reported in Washington that Lee is moving nearer the south bank of the Rappahannock. Grant is preparing to march on Mobile, where he calculates to see the stars and stripes floating by the 15th of August.

At Harrisburg arrangements are being made to purchase a part of the battle-field at Gettysburg, where the desperate attack was made on the centre of the Federals, in order to make it a cemetery for the remains of those who fell there.

The rebels have destroyed 20 immense storehouses at Aquia Creek.

By order of the Provost Marshall the draft was to be completed in New York last Monday.

August 1.—14 Tartar guns and mortars are now in position on Morris Island, but Fort Wagner has been abandoned from further attempts to take it in the meantime.

An indemnity of 1000 bales of cotton has been imposed upon the residents of Yazoo city, for the loss of the De Kalb gunboat by the Torpedoes, because they did not warn Admiral Porter of their existence and whereabouts.

The Raleigh, N. C. Standard denounces Jeff. Davis as a man in whom no confidence can be placed, and his attempts to establish a Southern Confederacy it predicts a failure.

The Richmond Inquirer in reply, calls upon Jeff. Davis to suppress it, to which the Standard sends a rejoinder of defiance declaring if the President uses physical force, he will be met with the same, and a revolution in the state will be the result.

August 2.—Mende is expected to make an important movement immediately; some of his cavalry have crossed the Rappahannock.

Lee is massed near Culpepper, where a severe fight took place between the Federal cavalry and the Confederates. The loss on both sides was considerable.

At Stanford, Ky., the Confederates burnt 60 waggon loads with forage. 350 raiders of the Confederates have been captured near the Cumberland river.

Reports reach Vicksburg that Colonel Richardson has issued the Confederate conscription law with the following instructions: If a man absents himself from home to avoid this order, burn his house and all his property except such as may be useful to this command; if the man refuses to report, shoot him; if the man takes refuge in his house and offers resistance, set the house on fire and guard it so that he may not get out. (There are strong probabilities that this order exists only in the imagination of some lying Federal reporter.)

August 3.—About 12 days ago a party was arrested at Breasville, en route for Richmond, with important documents addressed to Jeff. Davis, as President of the Confederate States; among which were accurate maps of all the fortifications and defences of Washington, a description and character of the works, number of guns and strength of the garrisons; also that "the rolls" would be forwarded by a different channel. It is not known what "the rolls" are, here alluded to. The documents have been filed in the war department and the matter is under investigation.

It is reported that a detachment of troops and the people greatly alarmed; they daily expect to see a Yankee cheese box

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in sight flanked by a land force. A letter received in New York, dated July 29, says: "I went yesterday to Block Island, which is between James and Morris Island, and distant from the former about 1000 yards, and climbed the tallest tree and saw that the rebels were erecting a line of batteries and building rifle pits almost the entire distance from Fort Johnson to Secessionville along the river. I could also see into Charleston—it is the nearest view I have yet had of it. Our brave boys will take a nearer view and astonish the rebels."

By last accounts from Weldon, N.C., the Federals were retreating below Jacksonville, destroying bridges as they went.

August 4.—Lee is ascertained to be posted between Rapidan Station and Orange Court House, while his depot of supplies is at Gordonsville.

Official accounts state the wounded of Union men in the three days battle at Gettysburg at 14,000.

A collision occurred between the Copperheads and Union men at South England, Kenok County, on Saturday. 50 shots were fired. Tally, the leader of the Copperheads, was killed, and two others died of their wounds. The Sheriff has gone to Devonport for military assistance; he says the insurgents are hourly increasing and claim to be 4,000 strong in the county.

Washington is alarmed, though 15 miles from the scene.

The army of the Potomac rests from its labours. Peace, for the nonce at least, descends on this warlike host, and their lines have fallen in pleasant places by cool waters, and in comfortable quarters. But though the grant of the north slumbers and sleeps, the agile South is still active.

In Louisiana Gen. D. Taylor, engaged Banks and defeated him, capturing 6,000 prisoners; at Fort Jackson the Federals have met with a repulse, which has set them back upon Plymouth. The bridge over the river Far has been rebuilt and freight passing on the line as usual.

FRONT MEMPHIS.—Col. Hatch is reported to have driven Richardson's guerrillas, 1,000 strong, into Mississippi.

August 5.—Preparations still at Charleston; nothing decisive likely to occur for some time.

At Columbus, Ohio, great excitement prevails owing to some invalid soldiers having pulled down a flag on which the names of Valandigham and Pugh were conspicuous. The copperheads are crying vengeance on the perpetrators. All the soldiers in the city have been arrested and put in the guard house. In the evening the copperheads after promenade through the streets, presented the owner with a new flag which is being up. Further trouble is feared.

In Washington the animosity to Britain is finding in the press an open channel for publicity. It is rumored that in the event of a war, they anticipate converting their steam marine into privateers, and drive the commerce of Britain from the ocean.

War, they say, is not desirable even with England; but war is not the greatest of evils. The course of England during the trying period of our domestic troubles has alienated every loyal American; and a nation of spirit cannot submit to injustice, insolence, and outrage. Six young men have been arrested in Havana for having pamphlets against the Jesuits, and Hugo's "Les Miserables" in their possession.

Another blockade runner has been captured, laden with cotton.

The draft in Wards 1, 2, and 3, in Buffalo, took place to-day. J. H. Meech, manager of the Metropolitan Theatre, and with whom arrangements to build a theatre in Toronto, was drafted; also Lyman G. Dwight and other 4 Telegraph operatives, formerly of the Toronto office.

POLISH INSURGENTS ON A RAILWAY.—Not long since before the Government had adopted the plan of sending exiles with the train, it was stopped by the insurgents, about fifty of whom availed themselves of it. As it approached the station, the engineer perceived that the authorities had got some suspicion of its contents, and that the platform was lined with troops.

There was still time to allow its occupants to creep out of the doors on the opposite side, and hide themselves in the luggage-van. This operation was barely accomplished before the train slowly entered the station. No suspicious passengers were found in the carriages, and the officer was at a non-plus, when it occurred to search the luggage-van. No sooner did the engineer hear the order given than he quickly attached the van to the engine, and detaching the rest of the train, steamed down to get water, taking the luggage-van with him as if by mistake. After watering the engine he was obliged to come back to the station; and as they had been all the time in sight of the troops, no opportunity had been afforded to the insurgents to escape. Their situation was becoming critical as they entered the station; but to the astonishment of every one, the guard again re-attached the empty train, and off it went at full speed. No sooner did the train arrive at a town which lay from the station, than the van was opened, the insurgents jumped out, and the train once more entered the station amid a general volley of abuse, the guard accusing the engineer of stupidity, the engineer laying the fault on the guard, and all secretly armed, indulging, for the benefit of the Russians, in the lowest mutual recrimination. "From Cracow to Warsaw," in Blackwood's Magazine for July.

On Saturday night last, a soldier of the Royal Canadian Rifles, while on duty in London, deliberately shot himself through the head. On Sunday an inquest was held by Dr. Charles Moore on the body of the unfortunate man, and a verdict returned to the effect that the deceased committed suicide while suffering from temporary insanity.—Leader.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, June 8, '63

Table with columns for Mail and Express, listing routes between Toronto, Hamilton, and other stations with departure and arrival times.

Richmond Hill Post-office Mail Arrangements.

Table detailing mail routes from Richmond Hill to Toronto, Hamilton, and other locations, including morning and evening services.

New Advertisements.

List of letters in post office, The Good Samaritan, W. S. Pollock, Cow Lost.—Alex. McKenzie

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, AUG. 7, 1863.

The Aberration of Party Spirit.

It is well known how difficult it is to get a prejudiced person to believe a fact, however notorious it may be, if it is at variance or derogatory to the party he supports. If you do succeed in getting him to acknowledge the fact, he is certain to veil it with such a number of excuses as in itself extenuates his side from blame; in fact to the party politician his side only is upright to the utter exclusion of one iota of good principle—faith, or integrity on the other side; and to such an extent is this carried, that men who, in business affairs, would simply knock a man down if he dared to make similar allegations, cannot see that the very extreme course to which it has been carried in politics is in itself a guarantee that it is completely false—a monstrous absurdity that if one half was but true the accused party would not get the support of one honest man a single day. Now, the Clear Grits must admit this much, that the Moderate—the true Reformers—the Conservatives have, as adherents, a large number of most respectable, well to do, intelligent, sober and industrious men—in whom in other affairs they have the most perfect confidence. Now is it reasonable to suppose that amongst so many they could all alike be deceived? You see them adhering to their cause with a determination and energy which betokens success; but it is not so much because they think themselves anything unusually wise, but simply because they have reason to say the (so-called) Reformers are decidedly wrong. There is a great chasm between the decidedly wrong and the unmistakably right; and all that the Conservatives claim is an attempt to draw the Reformers out of this—they see them some future day making shipwreck. Now, to say the very least of it, this moderation is a claim on the patriotic to give the Conservative opinions a patient hearing, and let all, we say, try every statement by the standard of truth, and if it does not harmonize therewith it is a lie, and as such we will expose it.—But if it agrees, then it's a noble truth, and as such, is contrary to something else; (for truth is only known by the existence of its opposite falsehood)—that something else is contained in the Grit party, which by consequence becomes the falsehood, and a disgrace to its fatherhood. For instance, the Cartier-Macdonald administration has been all along saddled with the debt of the Grand Trunk Railway. Now we expect nobody will believe us when it is shown, that instead of \$35,000,000 which the province was legally entitled to pay for the railway, it paid only \$9,200,000, thus effecting a saving to the country of \$25,800,000. But this is really so, and the Globe itself cannot deny it. It is acknowledged by everybody—it is understood by every one to be the natural course, when a man has demeaned himself by doing an action shameful, disgraceful, or unpopular, to hide himself, to draw himself as much as possible away from the gaze and the mind of the public. The very opposite course is pursued, though by the man who has conscientiously done his best, who has fearlessly maintained and argued his opinions before the people, and who, conscious of his integrity, has even invited the eyes of the community to inspect his statements, and invited investigation alike of friend or foe. Such an individual in our day is indeed a rara avis, but happily not extinct altogether from the

land; and the undoubted demeanor of Hon. Mr. Cartier, and his colleague, Hon. Mr. J. A. Macdonald at Welland, may very justly entitle them to be placed in the same rank with John Knox, 'who never feared the face of man.' We have at no time attempted to disguise our colors, and when we are about to review the review of M. Cartier & Co. in the Globe, it is not simply because that paper is antagonistic to the principle we uphold, but just an effort to expose its mean bullying and its cowardly manner of equivocation and dissemination by which it endeavours to thwart the attention of Canadians from the manly, pity, free and open public statements of the above gentlemen.

The Globe begins by suggesting to its readers the question it supposes they will ask, 'Why did he go there?' Now the real working man, when a calamity has befallen him, does not stand and enquire how it was caused, but proceeds on the instant to counteract the destroying agent with all his might. The Douglass did not parley with Garrison, but in his amazement barely remarked what!

'Heard the lion in his den—the Douglass in his hall,' &c.; but instantly to work, 'Ho! warder, ho! portcullis up, draw bridges down,' &c.

And so would it be with any man who had hope for his cause, or even was aware of its honesty. But the Globe has neither; it is aware that the mystification by which it has blinded the people for so many years, is being rent asunder by the free outspoken voice of the press.

The Globe insinuates that Mr. Cartier acknowledges the national debt to be \$80,000,000, and on which U. Canadians have to pay 70 per cent. Now, in its own columns this part of the speech is reported, and what are the facts? The debt is only \$56,000,000; and the taxes—if by this is meant the interest—not more than a fractional part of 70 per cent. No doubt we have import or Custom House duties, but even there the Cartier-Macdonald government pursued a business-like policy highly conducive to the interests of the country, for the duties were imposed only on those articles that were considered luxuries, and on them only; while the agriculturist found his implements coming to his hand as cheap as they are to be had in Britain or America. Yet the Globe is not satisfied, but vilifies and calumniate these gentlemen as if they were thieves and robbers.

The Globe asks, deprecatingly, what Mr. Cartier 'expected by appearing at Welland?' Well, if it is anxious to know we can tell him. He wanted to find out if it was true that Upper Canadians were so completely led by the influence of the Globe that he, (a Conservative) would not get a patient hearing; and he found, much to his satisfaction, that Upper Canadians have an independent mind of their own, which they will permit no politician to deprive them of; and thus, in spite of the Globe, Mr. Cartier met with a warm, hospitable and hearty welcome.

The whole tone of the leader shows how dry the work has been to the writer. Unable to say anything in reason against Mr. Cartier & Co., it goes harping like any old wife over its imaginary grievances, and repeats its stale and weary-some cry of the Grand Trunk, and such like exhortations. But even taking for granted that the province paid as dearly for the track as the Globe says, would it not be reasonable to keep such an article in proper and effective repair, the more especially as it cost so much? Now the track is in a very bad condition just now, and we are inclined to believe the present Government is to blame for this; and if we can not get our wheat and other produce carried down to the various harbours for exportation, the cry of the sufferers will awaken the Globe to its senses. However, as we always try to prevent any excitement of the minds of the people by false rumor, we will patiently wait and see.

So long as the question as to the amount of our public debt, or to any asserted defalcation of public money, is to be argued and re-argued by positive assertion by the Globe, and distinct denial by the accused, so long the public cannot decide which is correct, or where the truth really lies; for at the very least, Mr. Cartier and Mr. J. A. Macdonald's word, before a public audience of both parties, is just as much to be relied on as Mr. Brown's. Certainly if anything might be argued from the very moderate manner in which these gentlemen acknowledge the state of the debt, it would give them credit for an approximation to truth not to be found in the Globe.

We acknowledge this debt to be one of the most singular we were ever acquainted with. It is distinctly alleged to exist, to be most grievous and burdensome; yet everybody is thriving, and nobody knows where the evil pinches him. This, to say the very least of it, could not be the case, if the debt was such as the Globe represents it. Now, why cannot the Globe be candid enough

to admit at once that the demonstration at Welland was a highly successful and pleasant reunion entered into with great zest by all present, and duly appreciated? Why is it, if Messrs. Cartier & Macdonald are the petty, weak and insignificant men the Globe would fain have its readers to believe—why how is it they give the Globe so much trouble? If we had the same opinion of anybody we should keep a dignified silence about them—the only effectual treatment of these so-called 'nobodys' and by silence, silence them. But this is not the object of the Globe, which looks for support through the excitement of the people.

In conclusion, we can only further say, that we would wish Mr. Macdonald and his colleague would pay King Division a visit, and explain to us, with his own lips, all about the national debt, the Grand Trunk, and other works of public interest. We are sure of this—they would be heartily welcomed and attentively listened to; and we would remind the Globe that one of the main duties in life in the old country, is contained in a proverb which Mr. Brown cannot fail to remember, is 'to his purpose—An honest man is the noblest work of God.'

Northern Railroad Pic Nic.

A beau ideal of a Pic Nic of mammoth dimensions is to take place, under the auspices of the employees of the Northern Railroad, at Aurora, on Saturday, the 16th inst. Every effort will be made to render it the most attractive, interesting and pleasant affair of this nature that has ever taken place in the neighborhood. The band of the 10th Royals from Toronto, the Aurora Sax-horn band, and a good Quadrille band are to be in attendance to enliven and cheer the spirits of the visitors, and to send the magic of Terpsichore to the light fantastic toe, also a variety of sports, for the athletic and robust, and games in which all may mingle. The picnic will take place in a nice and cool grove near the station, here a committee of the inhabitants of the village are busy making preparations. It is expected quite a multitude of people will be present and we sincerely wish them favourable weather. The invitation, we understand, extends to all who hear about it, and all who go will be sure of a hearty welcome.

Doubtless the Northern R. R. employees will not fail to observe the excellent accommodation the Aurora people have placed at their convenience—superior to anything on any previous occasion.

Vaughan Council.

The Vaughan Council met at the Town Hall on Monday, August 3rd, at 2 p.m. All the members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

By Law No. 151, authorizing the assessment of School Sections No. 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 21, for school purposes, was then passed.

A communication from David Boyle in reply to copies of letter and resolution of Council, was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Boyle addressed the Council, and after considerable discussion the Council declined to take any further steps at present, relative to the subject of Duggan & Burns' letter.

The following accounts were presented, and the Treasurer authorized to pay the same:—

Table listing financial accounts: In Ward No. 1—Peter Rupert, \$49 12; Wm. Rumble, 30 00; Sander, 8 00; Jas. Woods, 15 00; Charles Sheppard, 6 50; David Boyle, 12 00; Hubbard, 89 00; A. McEggar, 37 10; John Stevenson, 10 40; John Nelson, 8 00; J. A. Franks, 7 50.

The Council then adjourned to the first Monday in October, to meet at the Town Hall at 2 p.m.

The Picnic party, under the patronage of the young people of this neighborhood, on Wednesday last, was speedily broken up by the sudden and heavy fall of rain, which evidently cast a damper all around the proceedings. Many who were just on the way thither, though near places of shelter, were completely drenched before they could get under cover so unexpected and such the quantity of rain that fell.

The SPEAKERSHIP occupies the attention of every newspaper in Canada, and the pitiable Mr. Brown has drawn such a host of horsets about his ears as to make it scarce possible to avoid being stung; one snuffs, some jeer, and others scowl and scout at the idea inasmuch that if ever he is foolish enough to accept the office he will require to be, as we have seen children in the nursery, tied in to prevent a fall, as his seat will be anything but steady. It is needless, however painful it is for us to say so, to keep silence on this subject; Mr. Brown's political, at least parliamentary career is over; his frequent changes, his careless fecklessness has caused him to be shunned by his friends and disregarded by his enemies. As editor, of course he can do as he pleases; it is vastly otherwise when he nights on the ground where public opinion is the criterion which measures every one who enters, weighs them, and if found wanting they are ruthlessly thrown aside. If Mr. Brown has a spark of the dignity and pride of his countrymen yet remaining, he will retire before this other and final insult falls on him.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

BISHOP COLENSO has issued the third part of his work on the Pentateuch.

INTENDED DUKE between Lord Lucan and General Brotherton.

THE QUEEN has nominated Prince Alfred a Knight Companion of the Order of the Garter.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES is to have her bust taken by the eminent sculptor, Mr. Gibson.

A FROG imprisoned for about 2 years in an air tight box, was exposed to the light of day lately, in Sunderland, and was found quite lively.

A PRESENTATION TO THE PRINCESS of Wales of a handsome bracelet worth \$2,500, has been made by the ladies of Hampshire and Isle of Wight.

ANOTHER COLENSO is about to appear in France in the shape of Prof. Renan; his new book 'The Life of Christ,' having tendencies similar to the 'Pentateuch Examined.'

THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK it is now ascertained were preconcerted, a d were intended to spread to other large towns, for which purpose inflammatory telegrams were frequently despatched. The same spirit still predominates the rioters, but they are overawed at the strength of the government.

A BRUTAL MURDER was committed by a man of the name of Grant, on his wife in Dunfermline, Scotland. At the post mortem examination it was found the poor woman had been dreadfully mangled and bruised.

LORD PALMERSTON has voted \$55,000,000 for the construction of forts to defend Portsmouth harbour, and London city.

The meteor flag of England. 'Still yet terrible burn, Till danger's troubled night depart, And the star of peace return.'

The Japanese government has paid \$400,000 indemnity for the murder of Richardson, but refused to give up the murderers. Negotiations are still pending concerning the murderers, and from this cause foreign residents are apprehensive that a war is inevitable.

MANILLA, the capital of Lucon, an island in the China seas, has been visited by an earthquake which has left half of the city in ruins, damaged every house, and destroyed 2,000 lives. In 1645 this city was nearly destroyed by the same agency.

Mr. Gibbard's body has been found near Shebanawaning; there is no clue whatever to decide whether he met his death by violence or otherwise. All that is known is that he has been drowned, whether by his own rashness or by the diabolical aid of others cannot be affirmed, though suspicion keeps the eyes of justice open which will assuredly bring the murderers to their reward should investigation prove that Mr. Gibbard has been murdered.

THE PETERHOFF case has been decided and condemned. The New York press are all conjecturing what steps Britain will now take. It is well known that the British press unanimously regarded the vessel on a lawful voyage to a neutral port. Earl Russell admitted that the United States had a perfect right to capture the Peterhoff on suspicion, and take their chance of the risk, seeing that the mail was returned to the British Government, it is difficult even to guess what Britain will now do; for had the mail been searched it would have settled the point at once. But the Americans conceded so much, and the question now is, what the British Lion satisfied therewith!

The federal army has been pushing forward into the interior of the Confederate States on all sides—north, south, east and west. They seem to be unhindered by the Southerners, whether from 'strategical' reasons or inability we cannot say; but unless the spirit of the South is subdued, we fear the North is only hastening another blow, which will set them staggering backward on Washington. This much is certain, the South will not fight a pitched battle till it has its schemes properly matured; but if the North was to maintain a resolute progressive movement, the subjugation of the South might be certainly relied on. Such briefly, but truly, seems to be the desperate condition of the Confederates.

THE BRAIN OF MAN AND THE APE has often been attempted to identify as the same in kind, but different in degree. But Prof. Owen has settled the argument. There is no relation whatever between the two. The brain of man, even though he be an idiot, is more complete in its organization than the brain of inferior animals, it is more liable to injury, and more subject to experience want of proper development. There is no link whatever to connect man's brain with the brute's. An idiot's brain is distinctly different from that of the anthropoid apes and the difference is too wide to be bridged over by the skill of any creature yet discovered.

MAN'S ANTIQUITY is supposed by some geologists to be about 30,000 years beyond that of the historic age given to him. This is deduced in the following manner: The stratification composing the crust of the earth must have taken so much time in the formation; no definite time can be said by geologists to determine the exact limit required by any one stratification, but it is acknowledged by all that vast ages must have been, in the natural order of things, occupied in the drift period for instance, probably not less than 30,000 years. But in this supposed drift time, hatchets and spear and arrow heads have been discovered, and as this drift is a stratification prior to the alluvium on which we at present live, it is conjectured that this is evidence of man's existence 30,000 years previous to the historic period.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

HALFAX, July 3.

The S. S. Arabia, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., via Queenston 26th, arrived here this afternoon.

The City of Baltimore reached Liverpool on the 24th.

The Galaxy line goes into operation on the 19th of August. The Hibernian sails on that day for Boston, and the Adantic follows for New York on the 1st of September.

The Marine Insurance Company had reported the loss of £150,000 by the capture of the ship S. S. Hesperus.

The Captains of the ships Red Gauntlet and Hoyle had rescued Fatimou on board the ship Mariana from Montevideo.

The Shipping Gazette says the owners of the Alexandria have applied to the Board of Customs for the release of the vessel and compensation for her detention; but it is said that the application cannot be determined until the bill of lading is disposed of at the next term of the court.

An Anti-Southern Association was being formed at Manchester to counteract the influence and correct the misrepresentations of the Slave Trade's Confederacy and to employ all means against a recognition of the Confederate States.

The Army and Navy Gazette thinks that with Grant's army forced to co-operate with Rosecrans, there is no ground for speaking hopefully of the prospects of the Confederacy unless Lee is able to reverse his misfortunes by a great victory.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston made some explanations regarding the questions between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation. He said every effort would be made by England to keep the dispute within the limits of a diplomatic intercourse.

The Times' correspondent in the South says, it is the chief object of the Confederate States that Great Britain should henceforward have no fresh consuls in the Confederate States who derive their authority from Washington, and are forbidden as it were under protest to show respect or courtesy to the de facto authorities of the States.

The Paris Siele has received a second warning for recommending a pliblicite for Poland. Additional correspondence on the Polish question has been published in England.

Lord Napier, writing from St. Petersburg, July 12th, gives an account of an interview with Gortschakoff. Lord Napier represented to the Russian minister the views of the British residents are apprehensive that a war is inevitable.

A despatch from Count Kichberg, communicated to Earl Russell as late as the 24th of July, is given. It states that the Cabinet of Vienna had already declared at St. Petersburg that the concert established between the Three Powers constituted a connection between them, from which Austria could not disengage herself in order to negotiate separately with Russia.

Polish affairs were debated in both Houses of the English Parliament on the 24th ult., and general dissatisfaction was expressed at the Russian reply.

Lord Malmebury blamed the government for not pursuing the policy of non-intervention adopted towards America.

The London Times and Herald continue to write in an anti-war strain, and contend that the English and French interest are not identical.

The Times, in its city article, says that the general impression is that a war for Poland, instead of being for a principle in which all nations concur, would be simply the result of agitation. Any attempt to coerce Russia to give up territory, or even to grant concessions to insurgents in the Balkans, there is no similar attempt made on behalf of the Confederate States, which are actually represented by a responsible Executive and Legislature of two or three years standing, would, it is believed, appear to all solid and influential classes in England, so anomalous that it would be impossible for any Ministry long to survive such a policy.

The Empress has gone to Vichy. The house, on the 24th, opened firm and closed heavy, and the 25th 80c.

AUSTRIA.

The Lower House urgently recommends the petition of Langens for liberation.

TAVRIS, July 25.—According to the telegraphic advices received here from Copahagen, the Danish Government has no intention of requesting a foreign military occupation of Greece.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Cotton.—The Brokers' circular reports the sales of the week at 22,000 bales. The market has been buoyant and prices are 1d. to 1 1/2 higher for American, and 1d to 1 1/2 higher for other descriptions; the market closing to-day with an upward tendency. Broadcuts—Market firmer; Wakefield, Mack & Co., and others report firm and prices 1/2 to 3/4 higher; no stock; American Flour is quoted at 21s. 0d. 25s. Sugar is tending upward, and holders demand an advance, while Western and Southern is quoted at 11s to 11s. Corn steady, mixed 27s 3d. Provisions—Beef active, and 2s 6d to 2s 8d higher; no stock; bacon buoyant, and 6d to 2s higher; lard steady at 36s to 38s 6d; sugar steady; coffee dull and unchanged.

LONDON, July 25.—Baring's circular reports breadstuffs steady; sugar firmer; coffee still advancing, and 6d to 1s higher; tea steady; provisions firmer. It also reports the American securities inactive, except railroad stock and bonds, for which there is an active request.—They quote Illinois Central shares at 76 to 77; United States, 5s 6d.

Hullion in bank, decreased £19,000. Consols closed at 92 1/2 for money.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, July