New Advertisements.

Counties of York and Peel.—I S Howard.
Examination of School Teachers.—John Jennings, P. D.
To Contractors.—Henry Crawick.
Chancery Sale.—Wm Legge.
Reduction of Prices—T. A. Hatton.
Tenders for Lumber and Timber.—A. Boultbee.
Tenders for Building.—A Boultbee.
White's Patented Soles.—C. D. Hill.
List of Letters.—Aurora.
List of Letters.—Newmarket.

Train Time—Newmarket.

MOVING SOUTH.	
Express Train - - - -	8,40 a.m.
Mail Train do., - - -	6,25 p.m.
MOVING NORTH.	
Mail Train - - - -	9,11 a.m
Express Train do., - - -	6,25 p.m.

The Newmarket Era.

Newmarket, Friday, August 9, 1861.

General Summary.

☞ Whitchurch Council meets at the Wellington Hotel, Aurora, on the 13th inst. Trustees of Schools throughout the Township should pay particular attention to the notice in another column.

☞ The *Leader* has backed down from his high Representation by Population pretentions, and now says "it did not say that the Government will introduce a measure to amend the Representation; for official intentions in that regard we are ignorant." It is rich, certainly, to hear the *Leader* boast of independence of the Ministry, to say the least.

☞ "Every Family Should Have One," is the heading of an advertisement to be found in another column, relating to Sewing Machines,—to which we would direct special attention. The low price at which the article is sold, places it within the reach of all. We are reliably informed that upwards of twenty of these machines are now in operation in Newmarket, among Shoemakers, Tailors and private families.

An Old Game Revived.

"The deposed Opposition leader is resolved, it seems, to devote his 'retirement' to the revival of the No-Popery cry. The Catholics have excited his ire beyond measure by combining to defeat him, and he is prepared in return to do his utmost to kindle afresh the sectarian antipathies upon which he formerly built his influence. For three years the Pope has lain on the shelf in the *Globe* office. High Protestant professions have slumbered soundly all the time. And the probability is, that had Mr. Brown succeeded in deluding the Catholic body into a continuance of their support to himself, we should have heard no more No-Popery roaring from that quarter. Experience, however, rendered further deception impossible. The Catholics like the Orangemen, lost faith in the pretenses of a man who alternately coaxed and bullied them; and the recent election terminated political affinities in that direction. The consequence might have been predicted. Mr. Brown had been civil towards the Catholics, not because the old leaven of intolerance had departed from him, but because expediency seemed to dictate terms of courtesy. The motive having vanished the action changed, and from day to day since the election, the reader of the *Globe* has been able to trace the working of the old tempter, and to discern the indications of an approaching explosion."—*From the Leader of the 25th ult.*

The above comes from the *Leader* of the 25th ult., and displays most conspicuously the deep hypocrisy of that journal. In 1858, priests, prelates, and laymen were denounced for supporting Mr. BROWN, with the bitterest enmity. And its twin brother,—the *Patriot*—issued at at the same office, urged the removal of those Orangemen who supported Mr. BROWN, from their lodges; but now, in the year of grace 1861, he endeavors to blend in sweet and holy union, the orange and green—be-slavers the Roman Catholics with the most fulsome praise, yet displaying such glaring inconsistencies as to reveal to the mere casualist, the deepest treachery and hypocrisy. Whatever the *Leader* may say with regard to the change of tune by Mr. BROWN, tells with ten times more force against itself; for who does not recollect its charge of Sunday conference between a Roman Catholic dignitary and Mr. BROWN, at the time of the double shuffle? Who is not conversant with its weekly tirades anent Mr. MCGEE, and the church that acknowledges him as an adherent? Faugh!—What is the use of "pot calling kettle blackey?" Those whom the *Leader* denounced as unworthy of the right of franchise, at the time "Tom Ferguson's lambs," as they were politely termed, displayed themselves in North Wellington, he now hugs sweetly to his bosom; nay more, he boasts now of an union, he then so strongly condemned in GEO. BROWN? And why? Simply because he is paid for denouncing those who oppose the corrupt practices of CARTIER-MACDONALD & Co. The York Roads *bonus* obligation must be met, and, to our mind, this is part of the price; no matter how humiliating, the work must be done, and the *Leader* man *has got to do it.*

Earl Russell.

From late English papers, we learn the great Whig champion and statesman took leave of his constituents and the House of Commons, on the 23rd ult., to take a seat among the Peers of the realm, in the Upper House, as Earl Russell.—The London correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, in speaking of the election consequent upon the retirement of Lord John, says:—

The Tory Lord Mayor of London, who aspires to take the seat rendered vacant by Lord John Russell, seems to be as resolved to win as though he were a young man of 35 instead of being, as he is, close upon 70. On the other hand the Whigs are straining every nerve to ensure the election of Mr. Western Wood, the son of Sir Mathew Wood, who for many years represented the city, and brother to Vice-Chancellor Wood Lord John Russell recommends him to the electors as a successor, and Mr. Cockburn heads the Tory ticket formed in his interest. But though this looks hopeful for him, and though London has for many years returned four Liberals and no Tories, it is very doubtful whether he will get the majority of votes, simply on the ground that the hesitates to pledge himself to vote for the entire abolition of Church rates. The *Nonconformist* strongly calls upon the Dissenting electors to decline to support him at the polls; and if they take the advice his doom is certain; and the more so becomes Lord Mayor Cabbil has made himself very popular in the city by his profuse expenditure while in the office, and a good many Whigs will hesitate to vote against him.

From the above, it is evident the agitation for the entire abolition of Church rates, has now assumed a magnitude that must tell with powerful effect at the next general election. The removal of Lord John Russell from the Lower House will have the tendency to alter the complexion of parties, to some extent; and the dissenting electors are strongly of the opinion it will hasten the accomplishment of their designs and strengthen them as a party.

The Wheat Crop.

Mr. J. W. COLLINS, Township Clerk of Whitchurch, has left us a number of heads of Wheat, gathered indiscriminately from his field,—an examination of which confirms the opinion we expressed last week, that some of our farmers will not realize half a crop. From the sample left us, we selected a head which shot and blossomed for forty-three kernels, but on examination we found it contained as follows:—

Plump grains,	4
Grains, partially devoured and shrunk	10
Weevil	41

Thinking the above extraordinary, we took up another head which looked as if it should contain 32 grains, and the following is the result:—

Grains, plump	4
" partially destroyed,	7
Weevil,	48

The above is Spring Wheat, and was sown during the first week in April last. The rapid manner in which the weevil has spread amongst us during the past two years, tells but two plainly that our farmers must turn their attention to something else beside growing wheat, for a few years. To add to the misfortune of some, their fall wheat is badly rusted. Taking all these things into consideration, we are confident, that off the same number of acres sown, not so much will be reaped this year as last. Of course we have heard of no one else's being as the above.

The root crops, however, promise well, and a large yield is anticipated. Would it not be well for the Agricultural Society to appoint an Investigating Committee, to make a careful examination of the extent of the weevil—time of sowing—kind of grain sown—whether late or early sown wheat is the most effected, and many other points of interest, and have them report at the Annual Fall Show, so that farmers might profit by the observations and suggestions that would be offered? The idea strikes us as being one calculated to be of real practical utility,—while the information thus obtained will save much valuable time and labor in individual experiments to obtain a desired result.

Kirby's Harvester.—A New Machine.

That labor-saving machines have materially contributed to facilitate farming operations, no one at this day will pretend to deny; the only question among so many rivals is to secure the best adapted to the particular purpose for which it is required. Labor-saving implements for Agricultural work, are altogether, as a whole, of modern growth; and every season energetic and inventive minds and busy hands are employed in supplying valuable improvements to those already in actual use. The latest introduced in this section among our farmers, is a combined Reaper and Mower, manufactured at Buffalo, N.Y., by the Buffalo Agricultural Machine Works. During the week, in company with others, we examined one of these machines on the farm of Moses Knight, Esq., and all who have seen it have pronounced it *the machine* for farmers. In the first place there is no side draft, consequently lessening, by perhaps one-third the power usually required to draw the machine; in fact, it appeared to be no harder work for the horses, although the grass was very wet and the rain falling, than to draw an empty market waggon. It is also so portable as to be taken from one field to another, or from one farm to another without difficulty. Secondly, being all iron, except the platform, pole, and seat, and the weight equally divided, so as to give strength and durability with the least weight of iron, it is not cumbersome or bulky; and, at the end of the season, with but very little trouble, may be stowed away in a very small compass. Thirdly, its independent action makes it surpass all other machines yet before the public. The finger-bar works up and down free of the driving-wheel, enabling it to go through dead furrows and ditches, among stones and over knolls, without inconvenience to the driver or injury to the machine. It can also be kept at work at any height varying from two to eighteen inches above the ground. The raker's position while reaping is perfectly natural, and he performs his work without wrenching or twisting the body. Another important point is, it cannot be clogged in wet grass. In this respect there is a valuable improvement attached to the guards, which enable the knives to clean themselves; and, as we before observed, having but one wheel, can run into a ditch, while the bar runs on the bank and cuts. No two-wheeled machine can do this. Jointed bars are objectionable on account of extra, and sometimes complicated and cumbrous fixings to hold it and its load. These objections are removed from the machine under consideration. Another important point is, the raker can deliver the grain free from the next swath; a whole field may therefore be cut before it is necessary to commence binding.

We have thus given our views briefly of this implement, known as "Kirby's Harvester;" but farmers generally should examine it for themselves. We are informed that one will be on exhibition next Fall, at the County Show; meanwhile it may be seen by calling on Dr. FORD, of Newmarket.

Newmarket Council.

A special meeting of the above Council was held on Monday afternoon last. All the members present.

Minutes of last Council meeting read.

The Reeve said they were not correct. Two resolutions submitted in committee of the whole and lost were entered which was not usual. He could not sign anything but the actual minutes of Council.

Mr. Smith could see no impropriety in having them remain there; but the Reeve did not like to see them.

Mr. Sutherland thought it was correct enough. It made no difference whether they stood upon the minutes or not.

The Clerk explained why he put them—because they were demanded in writing by the Chairman of the Committee of the whole.

Mr. Trent said, that when he acted in that capacity in future, he should have all resolutions in writing, particularly while he had to deal with men ready to question every act of the majority.

Mr. Smith moved seconded by Mr. Sutherland, that the minutes be confirmed.

Mr. Boultbee wanted to know of Mr. Sutherland, what was the usual course?

Mr. Sutherland said, he did not think it was usual to record said resolutions when lost in Committee.

Mr. Boultbee then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Trent, that said resolutions be erased.—Carried.

The minutes were then corrected and passed.

The Reeve then stated the object of the meeting, namely:, to consider By-laws in reference to erecting a Town Hall.

Mr. Sutherland asked, if he meant by that, that he would not go through the regular orders of the day?

The Reeve read the rule which stated special meetings should be called for a special purpose, which must be named in the notice. If the Council by an unanimous vote, suspended that rule, they might take up other matter.

Mr. Sutherland said he had a petition to present against the By-law.

A warm and somewhat noisy, not to say angry discussion followed. Finally a resolution was adopted allowing the petition to be introduced, and suspending the rule.

Mr. Sutherland then introduced the petition signed by, he said, 157 rate-payers; but on examination it was found to be a few less. The petition was then read, protesting against the Council acting so hastily, and desiring the By law to be submitted to the people.

The Council went into committee of the whole on the same—Mr. Trent in the chair.

Mr. Smith moved that the prayer of the petition is just and reasonable, and that this Council is prepared to submit the By-law to a vote of the people.

Dr Hunter said he believed many of the signatures were obtained through misrepresentation. One of the arguments was that the site was no where near the centre of the population. Now he had taken the trouble to ascertain from the Roll and otherwise, and found it to be as near as any site that could be selected.—There were about 116 or 118 families residing South, and about 120 North of the proposed site; and the resident voters upon the roll there were only some 8 or 10 in favor of the South; while in non-residents the North had a majority of one.

Mr. Sutherland said he was surprised to find that a majority of this Council were disposed to ignore the voice of so many rate-payers. The petition was got up and circulated in a few hours, and had the Council not been so hasty, many more might have been obtained.

At this stage of the proceedings we were obliged to leave, on account of other engagements. Suffice it to say. Messrs Smith and Sutherland opposed the By-laws at every stage, submitting resolution after resolution; while the other three members rejected them, and finally passed the By-laws

A very great deal of angry feeling was displayed—and remarks made not at all creditable to the Board.

We have not taken any sides in this Town Hall movement, as a party question; but believe a majority of the people are in favor of a Town Hall being erected on the plan laid down in the first petition. The only question of difference, is—the locality. As that is now fixed, and the Council has determined to go on with the work at once—we believe a large majority will sustain the action. We, however, do not approve of the Council going in the face of a petition, unless satisfied sufficient evidence of misrepresentation could be adduced to justify such action. Had the matter been left to a vote of the people, we think the result would not have been different. If the remarks of Dr. Hunter are correct, the fact of the strength of Northern votes—and the fact that all, or nearly so, to Mr. Bogart's store, would vote for the site selected, would be sure to have carried it. In any case, the announcement will have an important effect in future municipal elections. The voters north are nearly all mechanics, and they generally go pretty united to the polls.—This must alter the complexion of affairs in the future government of the village

Correspondence.

☞ We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

A Word on the Town Hall.

To the Editor of the Newmarket Era.

More than half the current year has expired, and some strange things have transpired in our midst, to which I would fain direct the attention of the thinking portion of your readers before another election confounds reflection with the turmoil of sudden action. It is always desirable that the people should view the action of those who seek to hold their delegated power, from a quiet stand point, whence the motives of that action may be calmly and carefully analysed.

Two matters have much engrossed the attention of the people of Newmarket, ever since the Act of Incorporation,—

First: The necessity of having a properly regulated *assessment*;

Secondly: The necessity of having a Town Hall.

I shall not advert in this letter to the course pursued by the clique of large land holders, who continued for years to burden the smaller rate-payers with a portion of their just share of taxation, but will proceed at once to consider the Town Hall question.

When a By-law was laid before the people a few weeks since, to provide for the erection of a Hall, the site selected did not please two or three gentlemen, whose names need not be mentioned—by their acts they are known.—These gentlemen actively set themselves to work to defeat the By-law, and by a copious diffusion of misrepresentation and assiduous log rolling, they succeeded; the chief argument against the scheme being its cost which was enormously exaggerated. What ever might be the real opinion of the people regarding the By-law, it appeared that all were desirous of having a Hall of some kind, and that with speed; for, within a few weeks a large petition was presented to the Council praying them to take immediate steps for the building of a Hall on a cheaper plan than that first suggested. The Council took action at once, so as to carry out the scheme this autumn. Then arose a most determined opposition, when it was seen that the site of the Hall would not be in the vicinity of the Old Mill or Lawn, nothing was left undone to compel the majority of the Council to submit to the minority. Personal abuse and threats of legal procedure were heaped unsparingly upon them. The third reading was fixed for Monday,—the minority refusing to facilitate the dispatch of the business by allowing the By-law to be read a third time on the Saturday. The reason of their refusal became apparent on the Monday, for, from earliest morn,—nay, 'tis said, even before the Sabbath had closed—might be seen some four individuals canvassing a position in the fiercest style. Of these four, two had declared themselves in favor of the plan on which the Council were acting, yet suffered themselves to be made the false tools of selfish and designing men. There is, perhaps, little to surprise us in this—the bulky Emeralder's course is ever erratic; he is only fitted for a tool and ever acts as such;—of the others, one was the head miller, and the other the bosom friend of the owner of the Old Mill and Lawn.

Now, Sir, a petition is a good means for making known the wants and wishes of the people, if it emanate voluntarily from them; but is it of any weight or importance if it be merely the scheme of two or three deeply interested men who procure signatures to it by every species of deceit and misrepresentation? It is now notorious in the Village, that scarce a tithe of those who signed, or who are represented to have signed that petition read it; that to some it was represented that the Council sought to depart altogether from the plan of the first petition, and intended to plunge the Village deeply in debt; to others, that the petition only prayed the Council to carry out the views of the first petition, with which it in no way clashed; again, that the petition was simply to have a meeting called, and have a little talk over the matter; but the most false and reckless assertion of all was, that the Council had spent all the funds of the present year and were going to *impose a special rate* to pay for the Hall, therefore, "sign the petition before it is too late." Those who signed the petition under these circumstances are now aware how they were practised upon, and do not thank its concoctors. How much more their eyes will open, when they know that these very men who pressed forward the petition, clamorous for the people's rights; actually tried to make this very petition a lever to effect what they called a *compromise*, namely: that if the Council was not willing to put the Hall by the Old Mill or on the Lawn, then put it—say between the English Church and R. Brodie's late residence. Where would the people have been if the compromise had been effected? But let us consider the real merits of the question; let us recollect that the only argument used by one of the opposing members is,—that the scheme is not sufficiently expensive. He has no objection to the locality; while the other opposes only the locality, but offered to withdraw all opposition if the Hall was erected between the Old Mill and the New Tannery. In fact, no valid argument has been adduced either against the locality or proposed building, but much captious opposition. While trying to destroy the present project, these selfish men suggest no better alternative. If such open exposure of selfishness and greed is allowed to escape the censure of all honest and fair men, we may as well succumb to the Old Mill clique at once, and accept the incubus for all time.

Yours respectfully,
RATE-PAYER.

Newmarket, Aug. 7th, 1861.

To the Editor of the Newmarket Era.

Mount Albert and Horse Racing.

SIR,—An article appeared in your issue of last week, relative to certain disgraceful scenes alleged to have been enacted in Mount Albert. The writer, indignant at the outrages which, in his opinion, have been committed in that place, represents our remarkably quiet neighborhood as a "sink of iniquity."—He; however, in his zeal to become a reformer of our morals, has not scrupled to distort facts, till eye witnesses would scarcely recognize them. Allow me, Sir, to give you the true version of the story, and rescue our village from the imputation of immorality:

A few Saturdays since, a party of young men, among whom there has been much rivalry in regard as to who was the fleetest runner, assembled for the purpose of deciding the matter. As is usual on such occasions a number of persons convened to witness the contest, and it rarely happens when so many are together, that the proceedings can be conducted without noise, nor was this an exception. High words passed between some of the party, but did not amount to anything more, and in about an hour the company quietly dispersed.

This, Sir, is the only foundation "L." had for his insolent letter of the 22nd inst. But the truth is, we have in our village a self elected Vigilance Committee, who have erected a standard of morality of their own, and all who do not come up to it must expect to receive the censure of these important personages: indeed, so rancorous do these individuals at times grow, that were their power equal to their will—

"They would pour the sweet milk of concord into hell;
Uproar the universal peace; confound
All unity on earth."

These persons will do well to scan themselves thoroughly, and ask the question: Are we above suspicion?

To the gentleman who has with so much spirit charged our village with being a "den of horseracers and gamblers," I would say, that if he has not sense enough to write properly, he ought not to expose his ignorance by such uncalled-for effusions. I would also add a bit of advice which may prove salutary, never to challenge public notice, before he has well considered whether he has an intellect which warrants him in wielding the quill.

Should the enterprising gentleman be inclined to answer this, it will set him at ease to know that no further notice will be taken of his hair-brained productions; and, as every animal has its peculiar note, cry, or howl, he will be allowed to howl to his heart's content.

VINDICATOR.

Mount Albert, July 27th, 1861.

To the Editor of the Newmarket Era.

SIR,—It has been truthfully remarked that Canada may well feel proud of her School System; yet, admirable as is that System, many of our schools are inefficient—the result of unqualified teachers being engaged by Trustees, who, for the sake of saving a few dollars, will engage men who have no interest in the profession, who make it a stepping stone to something else, or are too *lazy* to engage in manuel labor, and fancy they can make a living as teachers. An example of what may be done by a *teacher*, despite great difficulties, is to be found in our neighborhood. Mr. Lusk came here from the Normal School seven months ago; commenced in a school house as ill adapted for the purpose than you can well imagine. We had the pleasure of being present at his examination last Thursday, and were delighted and astonished (knowing the flimsy manner in which they had been taught in former years) at the progress and proficiency displayed by his pupils. The schools in this County are generally admitted to rank higher than those in any other County in the Province; but we guarantee few scholars in rural sections—even in this County, could excel Mr. Lusk's scholars in what *he* has taught them. There was no effort at display, no attempt to impose upon the visitors, none of that detestable *recitation* which is *always* bungled in such schools. Two teachers were present, took part in the examination, and expressed themselves well satisfied.

When the exercises of the school were ended, Mr. Hunt was appointed chairman, when it was moved by Mr. Thirsk, seconded by Mr. Cockerline, and resolved—That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Lusk for the efficient manner he has discharged his arduous duties since he came to this section, accompanied with the assurance that it has afforded us the greatest gratification to listen to the *rigid* and *thorough* examination which his pupils have undergone to-day, and in which they acquitted themselves creditably to their teacher and to themselves.

A vote of thanks was never better deserved by a teacher. We are only sorry more visitors were not present, but know it was unavoidable, in consequence of the farmers being so busy, and so much sickness prevailing in the neighborhood.

I am, dear sir,
Yours truly,
DOCEO.

Newland, Aug. 5, 1861.

Aurora Pic Nic.

To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR SIR—The young people of this Village have for some time been talking of holding a Pic Nic; but until Saturday, the 27th inst., all efforts proved fruitless. Although the afternoon had the appearance of rain, still the school was not to be daunted; they turned out in large numbers at the appointed time, at the house of Mrs. RANSON, where all were to meet to form a procession to march to the chosen grove, which was about three quarters of a mile west of the Village—on a rise of ground west of Mr. Irwin's large Mill Pond,—where swings were erected for the occasion. On our arrival at the grove, all went at amusement just as we did in olden times. When all had got tired of swinging, they set to work in right good earnest to spread their clothes and make ready for the feast. The Band now arrived; and tea was announced, and all rushed for the tables, which were well laden with good things provided by the ladies. After the eatables were demolished the dancing commenced, and was kept up until some one announced that it was near 10 o'clock and that each gent should select his lady and fall in rank, to be led by the band to the village, where they arrived in good time,—the procession stopped at Mr. Tom's dwelling, and the Band gave a tune. They then proceeded down to Mr. McLEOD's Hotel, where the thank's of the Ladies were tendered to the Band by the managing Director, and three hearty cheers were given. The crowd then dispersed—all well pleased with their afternoon's amusement.

By giving the above an insertion in your paper, you will oblige,

Your most Humble Serv't,
ONE OF THE PARTY.

Aurora, 29th July, 1861.

[We received another account of the foregoing Pic Nic, in time for last week; but as the author forgot or neglected to send his name, we omitted it.—ED. ERA.

Cricket at Medina.

To the Editor of the Newmarket Era.

DEAR SIR.—The following score of a game at Cricket, played on Saturday, July 27th, at Keswick, between Ten Snake Island Indians with Alfred Windham, Esq., as Captain, and Eleven of the Medina Club, you will oblige by inserting in the next issue of your paper. The Indians winning the toss for innings, commenced the game at 2 o'clock—which ended in their defeat by 13 runs and seven wickets to go down. Here is the score:—

INDIANS.

First Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Alfred Wyndham b Goode	37	c. Morton	21
Geo. Charles c Warner	14	c. Goode	3
John Caw b. Goode	3	b. do	1
Wm. Charles c. Warner	0	b. Warner	0
Jas. Charles l. Goode	4	b. do	0
Noah Snake l. b. w.	2	b. Goode	1
Peter Bird c. Willoughby	0	b. do	0
Thos. McCue b. Warner	0	c. Tillet	2
Wm. Ballard run out	0	b. Goode	4
A. Murray c. Tillet	0	b. Warner	0
Geo. McCue not out	0	not out.	1
	60		36
		Byes	4

Making a total both Innings of 120.

MEDINA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
James Tillet c Wyndham	0		
Alfred Mann c. Murray	5	c. Murray	18
Joshua Willoughby l. b. w.	2		
John Willoughby b. Case	20	b. Murray	0
John Treblar do	0		
Jas. Sprague b. Murray	1		
Elisha Mann not out	1	b. do	9
Cephas Goode b. Wyndham	6		
John Warner	19	b. Wyndham	0
Sheppard Morton b. Murray	9		
Ira Thompson do	0		
Byes 15—Wides 2	17	Byes 3—Wides 6	
	80		33

Making a total, in both innings of 113.

Yours respectfully,
CEPHAS GOODE.

Medina, Aug. 1st, 1861.

☞ The London *Observer*, of Sunday 21st July, says:—"Lord John Russell will retain in his earldom the name of Russell. He has not the slightest notion of giving up public life. Sir G. Lewis will take the war office. Mr. Cardwell will have the Chancellorship of Lancaster. Mr. Fortescue will be secretary for Ireland, and Lord Hartington will fill Mr. Fortescue's office. It is understood Lord Palmerston will represent the Foreign department in the House of Commons."

Foreign & Colonial.

Arrival of the Fulton.

ST. JOHN NFLD., August 2.

The steamship *Fulton* from Havre on the 23rd via Southampton on the 24th July, arrived at Cape Race at 4 o'clock this p. m.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on 22nd July.

Lord John Russell goes into the House of Lords as Earl of Russell.

Lord Herbert will resign, on account of illness, the Secretaryship of War.

Mr. Lever had again denied the charges against him in the House of Commons, and had moved for a select committee to inquire into them.

The motion was negatived without a division.

In the London discount market the minimum rate was 5½ per cent. Consols had advanced to 89¾ to 90 for money; 90 to 90¼ for account.

SPAIN.

The Chief of the Lago insurgents had been strangled.

POLAND.

Large crowds had assembled before the residence of the British Consul at Warsaw, and shouted "Long live Queen Victoria," and deposited bouquets showing their gratitude for British sympathy to Poland.

TURKEY.

Omar Pasha had landed at Ragusa with military honors, and proceeded to confer with Prince Mentiogu.

HUNGARY.

The union of Hungary with Transylvania is impracticable at present.

NAPLES.

Cialdini, the King's Lieutenant at Naples had ordered 15,000 volunteers for mobilization. He appeals to the Liberal party to assist in dispersing the reactionists.

The chief of the reactionists and several others at Monte Sylvano had been arrested.

The chief of the brigands of Montefalcone had been shot, and 506 brigands captured.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 4.

The Anglo-Saxon arrived off here at 3:30 this afternoon. She brings 171 passengers, and £3,000 in specie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary proceedings of the 24th ult. were unimportant.

A writ was issued in the House of Commons for the election of a new member for the city of London in place of Lord John Russell. An active canvass was going on in London between Lord Mayor Cabet, Conservative, and Mr. Weston Wood, Liberal.

A Privy Council was to be held on the 25th for arrangements for ministerial changes, which are expected to agree with published rumors.

Sir Robert Peel, it is stated, will be Secretary for Ireland.

The *Morning Post* asserts that Lord Palmerston will resume his old position of exponent of the foreign policy of the British Government in the House of Commons.

A public meeting having reference to the American Crisis was held in London on the 24th, at which Lord Shaftsbury presided. The object of the meeting was to present a testimonial to Dr. Cheever, of New York. The Dr. spoke strongly against the seceding States, advocating the abolition of Slavery as a duty incumbent on the Federal Government.

The shipping *Gazette* argues that the fate of the Collins steamer Pacific was solved by a memorandum found in a bottle picked up recently at the Hebrides, in which the writer, named Wm Graham, states that the ship was surrounded with icebergs, and was going down.

The monster iron plated frigate Black Prince had made a highly satisfactory trial trip on the Clyde.

Sir Gamby Melville, for many years secretary of the Indian Company, is dead.

FRANCE.

The Emperor was expected to return from Vichy in a day or two.

The Duke de Broglie had dropped the action commenced by him against the Prefect of Police. All copies of his pamphlets seized by the Police, had been returned.

ITALY.

A decree had been published fixing the terms of the National Loan in accordance with those already announced. The minimum price is not yet named.

A decree is also published establishing a great book of the public debt of Italy.

Neapolitan dispatches continue to team with accounts of brigandage, with pillage and murder on a great scale.

In the Consistory at Rome on the 23rd, the Pope announced short allocution in the Court, and declared himself grateful for the continued occupation of the French troops, but he was sensible of the abuse which the enemies of order have made, and will make of the painful act of France in recognizing the kingdom of Italy.

TURKEY.

Safoli Pasha, President of the Grand Council had been dismissed, and was succeeded by Faud Pasha. Ali Pasha had been definitely appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour 6d. lower. Wheat—tend my downwards with a decline on the inferior qualities; red 9s. to 11s.; white 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. Corn steady—mixed 28s. to 28s. 6d.; yellow 28s. 6d. to 29s.; white 31s.

American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

Prince Napoleon and suite, accompanied by the Secretary of State, to-day visited the camps on the right bank of the Potomac.

It is believed that the rebels have abandoned their intention of crossing the Potomac, and are vigorously concentrating their forces lower down establishing their line of defence between the east of Blue Ridge, at Manassas Junction, and the Lower Potomac.

It is certain that they are deploying in large numbers along the river, from Mount Vernon southward, and information is received of an increase in the number and strength of their batteries on the shore. The navigation may thus be threatened to such an extent as to render counteraction necessary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.

All the bills which passed both Houses were approved of by the President, who yielded a reluctant approval to that for the confiscation of property used for rebellious purposes.

Yesterday each House provided separately for an increase to the pay of volunteers and regular soldiers four dollars per month, but finally they united on a bill which will increase the pay to only two dollars per month.

Many members of both Houses leave to-day for their homes.

Senator Latham will not return to California during the recess.

(Special to the Post.)

The Treasury department has received advices of the most encouraging character in relation to the national loan.—There is no doubt but that the loan will be taken.

The nominations for Brigadier Generals have all been confirmed by the Senate.

It is undeniable that the rebels continue to receive supplies and arms from Maryland. A day or two since a wagon broke down near Millersville, in Arundel County, Md., about midway between Annapolis and the Junction, and on examination was found to contain arms. The inhabitants permitted it to proceed as soon as it had been repaired.

Every road leading to Southern Maryland is now closed and watched by our forces.

Prince Napoleon, accompanied by Mr. Seward, the French Minister, and others have gone to Mount Vernon in a Government steamer.

Gen. Butler has returned to Fortress Monroe, and it is now stated that no immediate change will be made in the command of the post, except that it is expected that Gen. Butler will return here before another advance moment.

An Elopement from the Metropolis.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 29.

On the 8th of July Mrs. Emma Amelia Scott, the wife of a rich merchant in New York city, eloped with a Mr. Newton St. John, one of the fast young men that abound in that metropolis. The husband and the parents of that lady were almost frantic at her disappearance, and a New York detective was dispatched in pursuit of the couple. A few days ago one of the officers arrived in this city and called for the Chief of Police. He stated that he had been over all the West where it was probable the parties would go, but finding no traces should return home. He left, however, the minatures of the lovers with Chief McDonoug, so that he might recognise and arrest them should they come to this city. Saturday the Chief received information that led him to suspect the couple were among the passengers on the steamer "Hawkeye State," just arrived from St. Paul, and detectives Welsh and Eagan were dispatched with the miniatures to find out.

At Barnum's Hotel they learned that a gentleman and lady answering to the description had taken rooms, with the intention of starting the next day for Chicago. On further inquiry they became convinced they had found the parties, and so reported at headquarters.—The Chief at once proceeded to Barnum's knocked at the door of the suspected room, and recognizing the person who opened it as the fascinating Mr. St. John, at once addressed him by that name.

The youth was at first disposed to deny his identity, but finding it useless, confessed to the family cognomen, and introduced the absconding wife to his unwelcome visitor. They were both at once taken into custody, and Newton spent the balance of the day in so romantic a place as the calaboose. When he came forth in the evening to more pleasant quarters his personal appearance, to say the least, was not as impressive as when stopping at Barnum's. Mrs. Scott, who is nineteen years of age, and remarkably interesting in appearance, was sent to a private house, where she will remain until her parents or some officers arrive from New York. The lady stated that when they left New York they took the cars at Jersey City and went to Philadelphia, stopping at the Cincinatti Hotel. From there they started for the West, going to Milwaukee and St. Paul, where they stayed six days. They there took passage for this city intending next to go to Chicago, where, their money being nearly gone, they would procure a livelihood as they best might.

Previous to starting on their journey, Mrs. Scott drew from a bank, where she had a deposit, the sum of $300. Only $31 of this is now left, Mr. St. John having the misfortune to be without funds when commencing the journey, and not having received any since. The truant wife had jewelry to the value of about fifteen hundred dollars and a great quantity of fine clothes in her trunks. These would probably have been sacrificed when the money was spent.

President Davis and his Privateers.

The New York *World* says:—

"The flag of truce sent to the President by Jeff. Davis in the early part of July turns out to have covered a message now published, concerning the pirates of the *Savannah*. After a long and circumlocutory introduction, Jeff. Davis comes to the gist of his message, which is as follows:—

"A just regard to humanity and to the honor of this Government now requires me to state explicitly that, painful as will be the necessity, this Government will deal out to the prisoners held by it the same treatment and the same fate as shall be experienced by those captured on the *Savannah*; and if driven to the terrible necessity of retaliation by your execution of any of the officers or crew of the *Savannah* that retaliation will be extended so far as shall be requisite to secure the abandonment of a practice unknown to the warfare of civilized man, and so barbarous as to disgrace the nation which shall be guilty of inaugurating it.

"With this view, and because it may not have reached you, I now renew the proposition made to the commander of the blockading squadron, to exchange for the prisoners taken on the *Savannah* an equal number of those now held by us, according to rank.

"If in the coming trial of these pirates, they shall be lawfully convicted of the crime they are plainly guilty, the appropriate sentence of the law will unquestionably be pronounced and executed upon them. Nor will Jeff. Davis' threats hinder the Government in its proper course for a single instant. To treat these men as prisoners of war, and not as pirates, grants at one dash all that the rebels must wage a successful war to establish. If Jeff. Davis dares to begin 'a barbarous practice unknown to civilized warfare,' the terrible consequences be upon his own head and the heads of those who are in rebellion with him, and so much the deeper be his and their damnation.

The Cobourg Dinner.

The Opposition dinner at Cobourg promises to be an important demonstration. The *Sun* says:—

"At a meeting of the committee held last night, it was resolved, that in consequence of the serious indisposition of Mr Cockburn, the dinner to our six members elect should be postponed till Wednesday, the 4th of September next. The committees in each of the constituencies are requested to use exertions in securing the sale of tickets, which will be forwarded to them, and in every other way to promote the success of the ovation. It is hoped that the time selected will be a favourable one to the farmers, of whom it is expected that a very large number will be able to attend. The price of tickets is fixed at $1. Six hundred can be accommodated in Victoria Hall, and we hope to see it filled."

Danger of a Rebellion in N. Carolina.

The intelligence from North Carolina is of a rather exciting nature. In addition to the general and growing popular discontent at the miserable mismanagement of affairs since the State was plunged into Secession, the most alarming apprehensions are indulged of a fearful and bloody outbreak of the slaves. For months this class of the population have been betraying great uneasiness, occasioned doubtless by the unusual, and to them rather inexplicable military movements about them, and which they not very strangely suppose in someway concerns themselves. There are numerous rumours to the effect that in some of the middle counties, servants have risen on their masters, and that whole families have been brutally butchered at midnight. To these reports, however, I am slow to give credence; I believe that are mostly the creation of imaginations always lively to the latent perils of a slave holding society, and now especially distempered by the aggravated dangers of the times. But "where there is so much smoke there must be some fire;" and it may turn out that the facts have not been exaggerated, and that North Carolina and perhaps the whole South, is on the eve of a most sanguinary and desolating servile insurrection. The white men of the endangered region, capable of bearing arms, with hardly any exception, are absent from their homes in the rebel service in Virginia, taking most of the available arms with them, and the women and children are thus left, by this infatuated desertion of the part of their natural protectors, utterly defenceless against brutalities and outrages which the heart shudders to imagine.

☞ It is estimated that sixty out of the eighty thousand three months troops, discharged from the United Army, will re enlist for the war.

☞ The Quebec *Chronicle* says that Mr Galt is still in Sherbrooke, detained there by his broken leg. He is able to sit up but cannot move from place to place.

☞ Between thirteen and fourteen thousand persons visited the *Great Eastern* since her arrival at Quebec. About one hundred cabin passengers have secured berths on board the great ship.

☞ A regiment of British volunteers is forming in New York. The New York *Herald* says: "Many applications have been received from Canada by British officers for commissions in the regiment."

☞ It is understood that the Provincial Government has agreed to surrender to the Imperial authorities, the barracks of St Johns, Chambly and Isle aux Noix, for the accommodation of troops about to be despatched from England.

NORTH WATERLOO.—Should Mr. Foley conclude to sit for the county of Perth, it is rumored that a requisition will be presented to Mr. Dorion to offer himself for North Waterloo.—*Kincardin Commonwealth.*

CHICOUTIMI.—The Quebec *Chronicle* says that on the 10th instant, Mr. Price was re-elected by acclamation for Chicoutimi. This is one of the two constituencies—Gaspe being the other—for which, on account of their remoteness, the period for returning the writs was extended beyond the 15th instant.

☞ The Quebec *Chronicle* says:—It has pleased His