New Advertisements.

North York Electoral Agricultural Society.—A. Stephens.
Whitchurch Ag. Society.—John Siddons.
Glorious News—Wm Thompson.
Grocery Wanted.—A. Ferguson.
Now is the time to buy.—R. Boyd & Bro.
Servant Girl Wanted.—Newmarket Era.
Apprentice Wanted.—Newmarket Era.
Card.—W. Leadbetter.

Train Time—Newmarket.
To commence on Monday September 2nd.

MOVING SOUTH.
Express Train - - - - 6.42 a.m
Mail Train do., - - - 6,26 p.m.

MOVING NORTH.
Mail Train - - - - 9.10 a.m
Express Train do., - - - 6.00 p.m.

The Newmarket Era.

Newmarket, Friday, August 30, 1861.

General Summary.

☞ Sharon illumination and feast, in connection with the Children of Peace, will take place one week from to-day and to-morrow. The announcement will be found in our advertising columns.

☞ As some few corrections have been made in the figures of the advertisement announcing the sale of Lands for Taxes, we would advise all concerned to again examine the list carefully. The sheet presented to-day has been carefully revised with the list in the Sheriff's office.

☞ A letter of recent date from Virginia warns the tobacco chewers of the North against its use, as the Southerners are poisoning it to kill off "Northern abolitionists."—They appear to be profiting by the lesson taught them in China when the Celestials poisoned their tea.

☞ The *Leader* announces that Mr. WATKIN, representative of the English Directors of the Grand Trunk, and Mr. WARD, of Boston Mass, have been appointed to the Canadian Board of Directors in the places, respectfully, of Mr. T. G. RIDOUT and Hon. PETER MCGILL, deceased.

☞ We direct special attention to the advertisements, calling meetings of Directors of both the County and Whitchurch Township Agricultural Societies. By reference to the latter, it will be seen that parties desirous of making entries to compete for Root Crops, should do so on or before the 14th proximo.

☞ The Union Sabbath School, 3rd Con. of Whitchurch, hold a Tea-Party on Saturday, Sept. 7th. After refreshments are served, a number of dialogues and other selections, will be received—pieces sung, and addresses delivered, appropriate to the occasion. Tea will be served at one o'clock, p. m.

☞ A hearing of the injunction, case in reference to the Town Hall, takes place on Tuesday next. During yesterday, we understand a certificate was signed by a majority of the resident rate-payers, disclaiming any sympathy with the action at law, and approving of the course pursued by the Council. This virtually proves what we before stated, that a majority of the village was in favour of a Hall.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that during the fearful storm which passed over this section of country on Tuesday evening last, the barn of Mr. ROBERT TRAVIS, of the 3rd Con. of Whitchurch, was struck by lightning and burned.—He succeeded we understand in getting out his horses and also a Threshing Machine; but a quantity of Wheat, Barley and nearly all his crop of hay, was consumed.

Rifle Association.—By a report which appeared in the *Globe* of Wednesday last, we learn a meeting of the 5th Military District Rifle Association was held on Tuesday, in the Court House. During the proceedings, LIEUT-COL. JARVIS informed the meeting that applications had been made for the formation of Rifle Companies in Newmarket, Aurora and Bradford.—We have since learned that A. BOULTBEE, Esq. has been in correspondence with the proper authorities, and received assurances of the most favourable character in reply.

Another Advance Required.

"The Sherbrooke *Gazette* of the 3rd inst., remarks:—'The Hon. Mr. Galt, we are happy to say, has so far recovered from his lameness, as to enable him to leave town for the seat of Government. He departed on Thursday morning in the Prince of Wales Car, a special train having been sent for him.'"

When we copied the foregoing paragraph, some time ago, as a simple matter of news gossip, its deep significance did not strike us—the import of the second clause, indicating the intimate connection subsisting between the Government and Grand Trunk, was lost sight of in the announcement that the Hon. Finance Minister had "so far recovered" as to assume the duties of his department. But just look at it again: "a special train" is sent to convey Mr. GALT to the seat of Government, and nothing short of the "Prince of Wales Car" will do the Hon. gentleman. These *Special trains* cannot be run without cost to some one; and the question is—who pays? Does Mr. GALT pay the expenses of these special arrangements? Not a bit of it; and as moving straws upon the water indicate the current, so these "little" intimations furnish the key to unlock the secrets of Grand Trunk mismanagement and Government sympathy and connection. It is said, that if any member of the Administration desires to travel over the line a *special* must always be in readiness; and if the Company have ever been so obliging, is it any wonder, notwithstanding all that has been advanced, they should again be knocking at the door of the Treasury Department for another *advance* of seven and a half millions of dollars? So long as the connection exists, just so long the company will be required to maintain "specials" for Government Gentry to pander to their pride and vanity,—and just so long demand after demand will continue to be made, to meet such reckless and extravagant mismanagement.

It is now publicly announced, that the Company have sent a representative to Canada (Mr. WATKIN,) with instructions to urge for a new advance of seven and a half millions of dollars. He has lately been elected a Director in the Canadian Board,—and these "special trains," "Prince's Cars," &c., &c., furnish, we fear, but too conclusive evidence of the success of his mission, in so far as the Government is concerned. Should the MORRISONS, ROBINSONS, CRAWFORDS, and FERGUSONS of the House be induced, for a mess of pottage, to look with pitying eyes, upon their scheme, no doubt the advance will be made, and a new mortgage given to the London Bankers upon the farms of our Canadian yeomanry; but if otherwise, and the people's representatives honestly do their duty, Mr. WATKIN and the Grand Trunk will seek relief in vain, while the connection between the Government and the Company will forever be severed, and the country gradually rise above the grievous burdens under which she now labors. Haste, happy day!

King Council.

Aug. 27 1861.

The above Council met this day at Hulse's Hotel, Lloydtown Road. All the members present—the Reeve, J. P Wells Esq, in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

The Reeve then stated, that agreeably to instructions given at the late special meeting, the Committee appointed to invest the Reserve Moneys in City Debentures, proceeded to Toronto and visited the Chamberlain. After some little trouble, they succeeded in purchasing Debentures to the value of $4,600—due in four years—interest, payable half half yearly. With regard to the business before them to-day, the principal thing was the levying of rates for school purposes and other general expenses of the Municipality, and appointing Collectors for the current year.

The Reeve and other members of Council then presented a number of petitions from Trustees of School Sections.

Moved by Mr Thompson, seconded by Mr Davis, that the Council do now resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the petitions presented; also for the purpose of levying an Assessment to meet the contingent expenses of the corporation for the current year.—Carried.

Mr Davis in the chair.

In committee a By Law was drafted providing for levying an assessment upon School Sections, in accordance with the prayer of petitions above referred to.—The following amounts were filled in the By Law:—

School	Section	No. 1	the sum of	$200
do	do	2	U. with W. pro. of	750
do	do	3	the sum of	110
do	do	4	do	200
do	do	5	do	400
do	do	7	do	300
do	do	9	do	500
do	do	10	do	200
do	do	11	do	280
do	do	12	do	210
do	do	13	do	[illegible]
do	do	14	do	450
do	do	15	do	22[illegible]
do	do	16	do	23[illegible]
do	do	18	do	180
do	do	21	do	180
do	do	22	do	180
do	do	23	do	550

The Committee also adopted a By-Law providing for levying rates for Township purposes in blank:—

Mr Moore moved, the blank be filled with $1200.

Mr Wells considered that amount would scarcely meet all the demands against the Council. It was Mr Moore's idea that before the money would be required, over and above $1200, we would be obtaining funds from the sale of lands for taxes; but this would not be at their disposal until after the next meeting of the County Council. He would move an amendment to fill the blank with $1400—this would then be between $300 and $400 less than last year.

Mr Moore agreed with the remarks of the Reeve, as to the desirability of meeting promptly all demands against the Corporation; but their whole estimates for the year would only be $1400 and it was not likely these drafts would be made until after next January. Then, when they considered the assessment for school purposes were high, and the crops light, he thought they had better put off claims not pressing, if presented, and assess for the lesser amount.

Mr Webb said, that for all the difference it would make, they had better assess for $200 more, and meet all demands.

Mr Thompson thought not, and would vote for $1200.

On the motion being put the amendment for $1400 was declared lost, and the original motion adopted.

The committee then rose, and the Council passed both By-Laws through their final readings.

On motion the Reeve then left the chair for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Business resumed. All the Council present.

Mr. Moore presented an account from Mr. R. Lodge, constable, for the sum of $4.75cts., for service rendered.

Mr. Webb moved, seconded by Mr. Davis, That the above account be paid.—Carried.

Mr. Thompson asked leave to introduce a By-law to divide the Township into two divisions, for the purpose of collecting, and to appoint collectors.

The Council then went into Committee of the whole on the same; Mr. Moore in the chair.

The blanks in the By-law for the names of the collectors were filled with—for the southern division, John Philips of the 9th line; and for the northern division, Mr. Joseph Lynn.

The Committee then rose, and the By-law was read a third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Webb, That when this Council adjourns it do stand adjourned till the 13th of Nov'r, then to meet at Mr. Lawrence's Hotel, Laskey.—Carried.

Mr. Davis moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that Mr. Hilburn be heard at the bar of Council. Mr. Hilburn said last year he was path-master, and he was compelled to take action against a man for obstructing the highway. He done so on the advice of the Deputy Reeve of last year. The action was carried to Toronto and they failed to sustain the conviction. As a consequence, costs had been incurred; he had no objection to lose his time, but as the road was a public one, he did not feel it right for him to lose the costs. The question turned upon whether this was a public highway. It runs upon private land at a juncture where the public road allowance is impossible. After the Council had consulted over the matter a little, it was concluded that they had better let it rest until the case was settled.

Mr Moore moved "That the Reeve be, and he is hereby authorized to make such arrangements as will secure half-yearly the interest of the moneys still in the hands the late Treasurer, and in the event of his being unable to make those arrangements, to take legal proceedings against the said Joseph Wood, for the collection of the principal." He moved this resolution from a deep sense of his obligation to the public whom he served, and not from any private motive. Mr. Wood was equitably and honourably entitled to make this good. He had had ample time to recover since the difficulty of 1857, and to indulge longer would be misplaced sympathy. If interest was paid yearly upon the amount in his hands, the taxes to schools would be lighter. He knew the argument that Mr. Wood was acting for the best when he met this loss; but he was responsible for that act. The money was either owing to the Council, or it was not. Besides, Mr. Wood had stated that unless he could collect this sum he was not legally bound to pay. The money had been drawn from the Bank of Upper Canada, and placed in the hands of a private shaving institution. During the time Mr. Wood had these funds in Mr. Brett's Bank, he treated it as a running account, and, instead of there being $8,000 at the time of the failure, there was only $2,000. He was not actuated by any but the kindliest feelings; but he was determined to do his duty. It would only take about one-third of his yearly salary—a sacrifice he felt it was Mr. Wood a duty to make.

Mr. Wood said that with respect to the charge of receiving twelve per cent for the use of the Township funds: The Trustees of Aurora had applied, being in embarrassed circumstances, for a loan of these funds. He told Mr. Irwin that he could not loan these funds; but if the Reeve or Council had no objection, he would let him have it. Mr. Philips told him to do so—only $100, or, perhaps, $300. On this, when the money was paid, he told them that he did not charge interest; and Mr. Irwin said "we would have to pay it to some one," and gave it to him.

Mr. Moore said he did not make a charge, he only made a statement of what he had heard. If Mr. Wood would fall in with the spirit of the resolution, he had no desire to press it.

Mr. Wood said the Council knew his position, and they might act as they thought proper.

The resolution was not seconded, and finally dropped.

Mr. Davis moved, seconded by Mr. Moore, That the Inspector be authorized to employ legal proceedings against Mr. Wooten, in case he appeals against the decision of the Magistrates.—Carried.

After some further desultory conversation in reference to the question started by Mr. Moore about the Reserve money, who said all the resolution asked was just and equitable.

Mr. Wood replied by intimating that he was not prepared to make any acknowledgement, and thereby run the risk of being pushed in case of the election of an adverse Council. Besides, every action he took, the Council of that day approved; and if he had only said "give me your views in writing" instead of taking them verbally, the members of that Council would then be liable and not him. He wanted to know if the matter had been placed in that position, if this Council would have been so ready to force the payment?

Mr. Moore replied—they could *suppose* for any length: he wanted to know if Mr. Wood did not admit the justice of the claim, and if so, all he asked was the appropriation of about one-third of his salary.

After some farther conversation, the subject dropped, and the Council adjourned.

Northern R. Road Pic Nic.

The employees of the above Railroad hold their annual Pic Nic, in the grove adjoining the village of Newmarket, on Saturday next,—a train having been generously placed at their disposal by the obliging Superintendent. The Committee have secured the service of BEAVEN'S full brass and quadrille band, for the occasion.

The Train will leave Toronto at 8 o'clock, a. m., and arrive at Newmarket about ten. A train will also come from the North.

We are sorry notice was not received of their intention a day or two sooner, in order that arrangements might have been made for a hearty welcome. As it is we hope the villagers will give them a fitting reception.

Death of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie.

The Toronto papers of yesterday announce the demise of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, who breathed his last about half-past eight on Wednesday evening. Notwithstanding his faults, he has accomplished much for his adopted country: while his love of purity in the administration of affairs his zeal for economical government and his desire to advance the best interests of the people of Canada, will endear his memory to thousands. Mr. Mackenzie was in the 67th year of his age.

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Newmarket Era.

SIR—In a late number of your valuable issue, dated the 9th inst., I notice a reply to the article which I directed to you concerning horse-racing &c., at Mount Albert.

I feel it to be a waste of time and paper to notice so false and absurd a communication as that of your correspondent's. But for fear my silence may be misconstrued, I will take the liberty, with your permission, to refer to his *futile* "effusions."

The "Vindicator" is certainly a true philosopher, inasmuch as he has taken great pains to pave, very smoothly, his way before him, by giving your readers to understand "that no further notice will be taken" by him of what shall be said in the future. He undoubtedly had his reasons; he well knew that the cobweb in which he has taken refuge would be riddled to atoms, and that for "folks who live in glass houses to throw stones is dangerous in the extreme." Just listen—"This, sir, is the only foundation 'L.' had for his insolent letter of the 22nd inst; (2nd inst. I suppose.) What is the only foundation? Why, "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." If the Mount Albert "Vindicator," thinks he can so far dupe your readers as to convince them that a test of the fleetness "of a party of young men," was all that drew the attention of "L" he is laboring under a serious error. I beg leave to inform him that the men, as renowned for truthfulness and veracity as himself who were eye-witnesses to the "outrage" of which he speaks, are not minus, but are ready to bear witness to the validity of my statements regarding horse-racing.

I wish to call your attention to the grammatical construction of the quotation from "Vindicator" commencing "A few Saturdays since &c.;" not because I claim superiority in prose composition nor in selecting poetical phrases applicable to my subject, for he has frankly reminded me that I lack the ability to warrant me in claiming public notice through the medium of the press, but because the author of that sentence has assumed the vocation of a critic, and very cutely, as he doubtless thinks, advertised himself as a competent judge of literature.

But by glancing over his letter again I notice another phase—"rescue our village from the imputation of immorality." "Vindicator" and his coadjutors are no more "our village" than a dog's *tail* is a *dog*. I ask, did I assert that our village is unmoral? No, sir, I think not; I only expressed my *fears* that the obscenity of a party of horse racers and gamblers, would so far render the place obnoxious, as to forbid the approach of all who did not wish to be smitten by the contagion.

Enough—If I have but shown to the public that I have not so far "distorted facts," as he represents, I have accomplished the chief object I had in view in the outset.

In conclusion allow me to relieve the mind of "Vindicator," from all uneasiness with regard to the "self-elected Vigilance Committee," by stating that the sole and only author of these letters is

Your humble servant,
L.

Mount Albert, Aug. 19, '61.

For the Newmarket Era

Another Letter from Toronto.

The power of 161 in Toronto, and of 25 in Montreal: a few more things on the late elections.—The School Interest in danger.—Meddling Priests and Priestly Interests have always injured Canada.—Are we to Improve, or is corrupt Government to continue?

MR. EDITOR,—The subjects named at the head of this article are of the greatest importance to Canada, and I insert them not so much for the purpose of discussing as to draw public attention to them. The *Leader* says that the result of the election of Toronto, is a proof of the change of public opinion in Canada West against the opposition: and the famous 191 voters against Brown in Toronto, have sealed the political destiny of a great party. Now let any rational man just walk through the back streets of Toronto; visit Stanley, Berkley, Lower Duchess, Pine, Power and other streets in Eastern Toronto, and he will soon see what powers rule the *squalid dirty voters*; you there meet in shoals—whiskey, corporation promises of work and the whisperings of priests, or the bullying of leaders in Orange Lodges, together with open bribes—these control many scores of such voters, and would make up twice 191. The 191 poor creatures who turned the election in favor of Crawford probably know and care as little about the politics of Canada, as the inhabitants of Timbuctoo. They are movable heroes of the spade, ready to fight, to vote, or do whatever momentary impulses and interests dictate. The 25 who voted down Dorion in Montreal, are samples of a class of the same stuff. What a farce must politics be! 1216 *ignorant Irish laborers*—$30 tenants—are to be considered as the proof of any changes in public opinion. Come to the streets of Toronto, and you will see 200 of them working on the railroad. The wonder is that there are so few of such poor creatures to outweigh intelligence. If great county constituencies had voted down these two useful and talented men in a fair political fight, the case might be different. There simply bribery corruption, ignorance and *Irish national prejudice* put down these two men. In all Lower Canada Dorion has not an equal for sterling love of the popular cause, for honorable political conduct; nor is there a single measure of any popular merit either for moral effect or lasting popular good, that has not been strongly advocated by Brown, and the Opposition, for ten years past, yet, we find the laboring classes selling such friends for a "mess of pottage."

The country is greatly deceived in the action of the people in some counties. Reformers had a right to expect Norfolk to elect a Reformer, so Peel and North Wellington and North Ontario, with proper management, should have done the same. The men elected in there, are, however very respectable Conservatives, and by no means tools of the Ministry—except Dr. Clarke. Should Scoble unseat McBeth and the two Camerons and old Wm. Ryerson and Walsh prove independents, the Ministry will have a worse time in 1862 than in 1860. As it is, there is a majority against them. Now, it is evident that several counties were lost for want of organization and care on the part of Reformers. In Peel, hundreds did not vote for Aikens from sheer neglect. The fate of the present Ministry is sealed unless they swallow their lately professed principles and take up those of the Reformers. In such case they may prolong their day to a season. *Could any other Ministry be formed?* Certainly, it due care be observed. There are doubtless a majority of Reformers elected in Canada West, if we count Cockburn, Rankin, Jackson Hooper, and the member for Victoria;—these, with the independents, might surely be induced to support a Ministry to whom the Opposition proper, would have full confidence. The obstacle in their way to get be J. H. Cameron, who would neither support J. A. McDonald nor yet a pure Reform Cabinet; he might somewhat influence such men as Rykert, Walsh and M. C. Cameron. I suppose a Cabinet formed of such men in Upper Canada as Mowatt Adam Wilson, McDougall, Foley, and J. S. McDonald—if he would change his views on the question of Representation by Population. J. S. McDonald has unquestionably forfeited much of the respect and confidence of western Reformers by his conduct during last session. Yet the Ottawa region has a right to one leading minister in the Cabinet, and there is no one so fit as J. S. McDonald among Reformers in that region. Suppose J. S. McDonald to be Attorney-General; Walbridge, Solicitor-General; Wilson, Provincial Secretary; McDougall, President of the Bureau of Agriculture; Foley, Post Master General; Mowatt, over the Crown Lands. This Cabinet would control a large majority of the Upper Canada members. Then, as for Lower Canada, it seems to me that Sicotte, Loranger, Drummond and Dorion (who should find a place) would easily control either a majority, or a large number of the Lower Canada members. There is no doubt, if Mr. Brown would enter public life, that he should be made Inspector General. Of the Lower C. Ministry, suppose Sicotte to be Inspector General; Drummond, Attorney General; Loranger, Solicitor General; Dorion, Receiver General and President of the Council; and Mr. Holton (if he could find a constituency,) should be President of the Board of Works.—Holton could be elected for North Waterloo. Now, is there a doubt that with such names as these, a majority would be found in Parliament, from both sections willing to carry on the Government? Would not Rykert, Cockburn, Jackson, Walsh, Ryerson, M. C. Cameron and Hooper support such men in the west? I think they would. There could be no comparison between them and the present Ministry. The question is, could they meet the expectation of Upper Canada on the Representation question, and combat successfully the prejudices of Lower Canada? If J. S. McDonald will yield on the question, probably sixty-two members of Upper Canada would vote for a full measure of Representation by Population. In Lower Canada if the Ministry would support it, they could certainly carry a majority for it, in a modified form at least.

It is evident that an attack will be made next session, on our Provincial University and Common School system. J. H. Cameron, in Upper Canada, will lead on the attack. The public should be fully forewarned and informed of the schemes of wily priests. It is unquestionably the case that Methodist priests, under Ryerson's lead, stopped the progress of Reform in Canada in 1834, and were indirectly the cause of the Rebellion. Ryerson again tried hard to defeat Responsible Government in Metcalf's time, and to put down Baldwin. He will now be instrumental—if he can sufficiently lead the Methodist body, as he has conference to it—in breaking up the Upper Canada University, established for the use of all the people. J. H. Cameron will aid him with his powerful talents. Then J. H. Cameron will try to obtain Separate Schools for the Church of England, and here our Common School System will receive a deadly blow. The Roman Catholic party will aid him in this and Egerton Ryerson will perhaps yield *for a quid pro quo. The country should be on its guard!*

We, as a wise people, should now try to purge our Government of all Jobbers and all Trading Politicians; divorce ourselves from railroad and priestly influences cut down our expenditures, improve our back settlements, encourage emigration by free grants, assist agricultural enterprize and domestic manufactures. If we enter upon a SCHOOL WAR, pull down our University and Common Schools, and make politicians of Methodist and Roman Catholic priests all over Canada and tinker at the Grand Trunk Railway—there will be no end of our troubles. We must avoid such pests as meddling priests or politicians in their par. We want to encourage Canada to breathe politically in health—leave her to open her resources. The war of Priests should close with the Clergy Reserve war, now at rest.

A TORONTO REFORMER.

Toronto, Aug 22 '61.

To the Editor of the Newmarket Era.

SIR,—If the Corporation should beat McMaster in the suits he has brought against it in Chancery and the Queen's Bench, who will have the costs to pay?

INQUIRER.

Newmarket, Aug. 28, '61.

[*Note.*—If the corporation win the suits the Village will only have to pay a portion of the costs, which will be large enough, if our idea of Chancery be correct. Of course if Mr. McMaster wins, the Village will have all the costs to pay as well as the damages of those who have contracted to erect the Hall.—ED. ERA.]

Foreign & Colonial.

Arrival of the Hibernian.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 26.

The *Hibernian* arrived at 2.40 p.m.—She has 64 cabin and 142 steerage passengers, and £25,150 in specie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At a meeting of the Galway Company, the Directors' report was adopted and it was resolved to issue stock increasing the nominal capital from £500,000 to one million sterling.

Archduke Maximilian is on a visit to Southampton relative to the projected Austrian steam line. He made a speech in which he promised closer sympathies, politically and commercially, between England and Austria.

Mr. Roebuck also made a speech extolling the constitutional efforts of the Emperor of Austria.

The marriage contract between Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, was signed at Osborne on the 14th.

FRANCE.

A vague report of growing coolness between France and Austria, is current, bearing ominous resemblance to that which preceded the late war.

The *Moniteur* officially confirms the appointment of M. Rendoth, minister to Italy.

Raw lead has been admitted free into France, provided the articles manufactured from it are exported.

The *Moniteur* announces that on account of the national *fete*, the Emperor has either remitted or commuted the punishment of 1,236 prisoners.

The dissolution of the Diet was regarded almost as certain; the Cabinet Council demanded it, and also that the Imperial manifesto be addressed to the different people of the Austrian empire.

POLAND.

An important popular demonstration took place at Lublin, on the 12th.

The military commander, by energetic action, suppressed the conflict without any more serious consequence than that a number of persons were wounded.

ITALY.

It is reported that Gen. Della Rovere will enter the Cabinet as Minister of War.

Cardinal Andro, President of the Congregation of the Index Expurgatorius, had resigned.

PRUSSIA.

The *Independence Belge* says that the first act of the new Prussian Ministry will be the recognition of the kingdom of Italy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor received the address of the Hungarian Diet on the 14th instant. He replied by a short speech, and in general terms.

TURKEY.

Omar Pasha has been ordered to act against Montenegro.

The fall of the Minister of Finance was expected.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail has been received. News generally anticipated.

The *Times'* correspondent at Hong Kong says the United States ship *Hartford*, bearing the flag of Flag officer Stribling, is in that harbor. Having returned from the north that officer lately organized an expedition up the river Yangtze, and made an arrangement with the Nankin rebels for the protection of American property. As he combines diplomatic with naval functions, since the departure of Ward, his direct intercourse with Tea Ping has attracted some attention.

The British minister had to some extent relaxed the proposition to visit Pekin.

The Imperialists and rebels continued to struggle with varying success.

The first teas brought down from Han Kow have reached Shanghae. Rates for new teas at Foochow continued extreme, and the relative inferiority of the present to the previous crop is confirmed.

The total decrease in exports of tea to American will be over 5,000,000 lbs. this year.

Calcutta letters say that the cotton question is the great topic of the day, and every effort was being made to encourage its increased production. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has recommended the establishment of Government factories for buying, cleaning, &c., on Chittagong hills, but the Governor General preferred leaving such a matter to private enterprise, aided by land grants.

The resolution of the British Government relative to privateers, is expected to materially remove the objections to shipping by American vessels.

Melbourne advices unimportant.

The Legislature has been dissolved in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

The yield of gold shewed a slight falling off, although the shipments for the half year is about equal as at the same time last year.

Gentlemen reached England furnished with funds to send out eleven cricketers to play in Australia.

The Bank of England, on the 15th. reduced the minimum rate of interest from 5 to 4½.

The King of Sweden had arrived on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The special agents of the Cotton Supply Association had reached Egypt, and were to have an interview with the Viceroy on the subject of cotton cultivation.

The harvest in England is making great progress; rain, however, was again falling when the steamer left.

Another controversy has sprung up between France and Switzerland relative to the arrest of a French subject on disputed territory.

The harvest in France is progressing satisfactorily, but the wheat crop will be deficient.

The London *Globe* denies by authority the statement that Admiral Milne has reported the blockade of the Southern ports ineffective. It says no general report on the subject had been officially received.

The London *Times* shows the enormous financial difficulties which the Washington Government will have to encounter. The *Times* publishes another letter from Mr. Russell, generally discouraging for the North.

It is reported that the mixed Italian and French garrison will soon occupy Rome.

Ricasoli in a diplomatic circular expresses the belief that Europe will soon be persuaded of Italy's right to the possession of the Italian territory.

The Paris Neapolitan reaction is diminishing.

The relations between Austria and Hungary and daily more alarming.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Aug 15.—The weather is warm, and on the whole favourable for the harvest. Flour transactions unimportant. Western canal 24s a 24s 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore 25s a 25s 6d. Wheat in very restricted demand; white and mixed 12s 9d a 13s 6d; red 9s 6d a 11s 9d. Corn—business small; white 32s a 35s; yellow 30s 6d a 31s; mixed 30s a 31s. Ashes—pots 30s 6d a 31s. Sugar and molasses nothing doing. Consols 90¾ a 90⅞.

THE STEAMER *ÆTNA* SAFE.

RIVER DU LOUP, Aug. 26.

The ship *Powerful* arrived this p.m. and reports that the steamer *Ætna* broke her shaft in mid-ocean on the 7th inst., and put back to Queenstown under sail.

American Revolution.

CINCINNATI, August 22

A skirmish took place at Hawk's Nest in the Kanawha Valley, eight miles beyond Gauley on the 20th inst. The rebels who were 4,000 strong, advanced to where the 11th Ohio had erected a barricade, and were driven back with a loss of 50 killed and a considerable number wounded and taken prisoners.

Our loss amounted to none killed, two slightly wounded and one missing.

Our forces captured quite a number of horses and equipments.

Another report by the steamer, from Kanawha, to-night says O. Jennings Wise was taken prisoner, but it is doubtful.

NEW YORK, August 23.

The *North Star* brings $1,176,000 in specie. On her outward passage she discovered the British steamer *Driver* ashore on Meragoane reef, and offered to tow her off, but it was found she had bilged.—Nearly everything had been taken out of her and the crew were on shore.

Mosquera had taken Bogota and routed the Government forces, and proclaimed himself provisional President of New Granada.

Gen. Esprna Harda, Paris and various officials were taken prisoners.

President Calvo and Cabinet fled.

WASHINGTON August 23

It is rumored that the New York *Daily News* and *Day Book* are to be suppressed immediately by order of the government.

It is intimated that the government will no longer allow Kentucky to occupy a neutral position.

Baltimore papers have agreed to comply with the request of Gen. Dix, to refrain from publishing news which will aid the enemy. Of the 300 wounded soldiers in the hospital here, there is now one case of injury by a bayonet thrust.

The State Department have issued the following explanatory notice:—The regulation of the department on the 19th inst on the subject of passports, was principally intended to check the communication of disloyal persons with Europe. Consequently passports will not be required by ordinary travellers on the lines of railroads from the United States which enter the British possessions. If however on any special case the transit of a person should be objected to by the agent of this government on the border, the agent will cause such person to be detained until communication can be had by the department in regard to the case.

(Signed) W. H. SEWARD.

(Special to the Evening Post)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

It is stated, on good authority, that the Federal force in Western Virginia is sufficient to sustain the policy of the Government in that quarter.

A detachment of Federal cavalry and infantry yesterday explored the road towards Leesburg, Va., for a distance of eight miles and captured two or three secessionists.

Senator Johnston declares he will not return to Tennessee unless he accompanies a Union army.

At a meeting of the Police Board held last night, Mayor Berrett was expelled by a unanimous vote.

NEW YORK, Aug 24.

The *Post* says that Marshal Murray has not yet received orders from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the suppression of the journals in this city, which afford aid and comfort to the enemy. They are expected to arrive this afternoon; but whether they will be executed in time to suppress the Monday editions of any of the incendiary sheets is not certain.

DANBURY, CT., Aug. 24.

At the raising of a peace flag at New Fairfield, to-day, about 400 persons were present.

The attempt to run up the Stars and Stripes was successfully resisted and resulted in a fight. Two peace men Wildman and Gorham, were seriously wounded—one thought fatally.

Shovels, pick axes, clubs and stones were freely used but no fire arms.

There were about 70 Unionists present. The peace flag is flying. Great excitement.

(Special to Commercial)

WASHINGTON, Aug 24.

The Attorney General has declared that Major Berrett must take the oath of allegiance. This will put his contumacy to the test.

Two or three secessionists were captured yesterday on the Leesburg road.

Senator Andrew Johnson expects to head an army when he returns to Tennessee.

The administration will do its utmost to sustain the Union cause in that State.

The rumour that Gen. Banks had entered Winchester is false. He is not in Virginia.

NEW YORK, Aug 24.

The following has been promulgated from Washington. If carried out it will act as a virtual suppression of the newspapers, viz:—

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
"August 22.

"The Post Master General directs that from and after the receipt of this letter none of the newspapers published in New York city, which were lately presented by the Grand Jury as dangerous for their disloyalty, shall be forwarded in the mails.

"I am respectfully,
"Your ob'dt servant,
"(Signed) T. B. TROTT,
"Chief Clerk."

"To the Postmaster of New York city.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.

Mayor Berrett of Washington passed through this city as a prisoner this morning. He is en route for Fort Lafayette.

The arrest of Mayor Berrett and his removal hence produced some sensation but no surprise, that military measure having previously been expected. It is not for the reason merely that he refused the oath of loyalty as an ex-officer and member of the Board of Police authorized by Congress, but on other grounds good and sufficient to the Government for this proceeding. A guard has been temporarily placed over his house where his family still remain.

(Tribune's Correspondence)

WASHINGTON Aug 25

The Government is considering the necessity of organizing a National Detective Police Force. New York, St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities were represented in the conference. The plan is to have agents distributed through the country, forming a net work of surveillance. The detective force in Washington is largely increased by recruits from New York and Philadelphia.

A woman from Beauregard's head quarters was arrested to-day while passing through our lines into Alexandria.—An Irishwoman searched her and found some twenty letters addressed to and implicating prominent citizens in Washington and Alexandria.

Mrs. Senator Gwin's trunk, ordered to go on to West Point by express, was examined, and in it were found plans of the fortifications at the Chain Bridge and on the other side of the Potomac traced on paper by some clerk in the War Department.

(Times' Correspondence)

Yesterday Mrs. Philips, wife of Phillips, a well-known counsellor of this city was arrested at her residence, charged with holding treasonable communication with rebels. It is said that when arrested Mrs. Philips attempted to swallow a portion of a letter she was writing to a rebel.

Orders were sent from here causing the arrest of Mrs. Gwin, now at West Point. Her arrest was probably effected yesterday.

An officer who came from Banks' column yesterday says the Maryland side is filled with refugees from London county, Virginia, who are keeping out of the way of the rebels now engaged in impressing the men and surrounding the county.

Authentic intelligence received from Manassas states that immediately after the battle of Bull Run, the rebel authorities made extraordinary exertions to bring forward troops resulting in the transportation of large forces from Tennessee to Virginia, which had been held at home for defensive operations on the Mississippi.

The cotton States had also forwarded large numbers—all that could be spared from home, and Beauregard has now a larger force than at any previous time. However great is the necessity for him to commence an onward movement to prevent his army from dissolution, yet no fears are expressed that he will venture an attack on our lines.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 25.

The following proclamation has been issued:

The power of the civil authorities being insufficient to protect the lives and property of citizens of the Sate, I, Hamilton R. Gamble, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby call into the active service of the State 42,000 of the militia of the State, assigning 6,000 as the quota for each military district, which is the same as a Congressional district. The force thus called into service will be as far as possible a volunteer force, and will consist of 10,000 cavalry and 32,000 infantry. If the number volunteering should exceed this requisition, the excess will be held as a reserve corps. If there should be a deficiency, it may become necessary to resort to a draft. The Adjutant-General will issue to the Division Inspectors of the several military districts the orders necessary to carry this requisition into effect. The force called out will be for six months, unless peace in the State shall be sooner restored. Arms will be furnished as rapidly as they can be had.

Given under my hand, &c.
(Signed), H. R. GAMBLE.

Jefferson City, Aug. 24, '61.

An Artful Dodger.

(From the London Daily News.)

The Court of Probate and Divorce was occupied on Friday with the petition of Miss Tucker, or St. Hilaire. The respondent was stated to be an Irishman of the name of Tucker, but had passed by many aliases. Besides the name by which he was married to the petitioner he had passed as Dr. Tucker, as the "Marquis de St. Hilaire," as "Alessandro, Count of Borromo" as the son of the Duke of Borromo, and as a "Count of the Holy Roman empire in the Pontificial degree."—On the 30th of October, 1842 he married the petitioner at Chelsea, and lived with her four years. He then deserted her and went to Sheffield, where he obtained some notoriety as a political exile, and once stood as a candidate for the town council. He got largely into debt, and in 1847 he eloped with a young lady named Froggatt to Gretna Green where he married her according to the law of Scotland. He cohabited with her till 1851. Then he appeared at Belfast as a lecturer on Mesmerism; and he obtained some subscriptions for a mesmeric hospital there, but he ran away with the money. Then he went about lecturing with a panorama of Switzerland. In this capacity he formed a connection with a Miss Murry, to whom he stated that he was on the medical staff of St George's Hospital; whereas the only thing that he had ever had to do with that establishment, was that he had once been an out patient for a wound which he had received in his leg in a duel on the continent. Miss Murray had £200 or £300, which he spent, and then he deserted her. Next he went about victimizing the keepers of hotels, with whom he left carpet bags full of brickbats and other rubbish, by way of payment for their accounts. Then he turned up at Killarney, in the character of a persecuted convert from Popery. The Protestant clergymen introduced him to a respectable academy as a teacher of French and he lost no time in wooing another lady. He told her he could not be married to her in the usual way because he was a count of the Empire; but he went through some sort of ceremony with her and cohabited with her for a time. Then he succeeded in extracting a considerable sum of money from her friends; and leaving her, he came to London. Here he formed another adulterous connection, and obtained a livelihood by getting up sham reports of secret correspondences which he said had been laid between Italian noblemen and friends in Italy. Those he sold to various newspapers in London, but the fraud being discovered the police were sent after him, and they arrested him at Reading Theatre, where he was lecturing on electro biology, the charge being one of obtaining money under false pretenses. He was afterwards convicted of bigamy, and sentenced to four years penal servitude.

Mr Patchett appeared for the petitioner, and the Court made a decree nisi for the bigamy with Miss Froggatt.

The Provincial Exhibition.

The annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, is to be held in the City of London, on Tuesday the 24th of Sept'r next, and three following days. The payment of $1 constitutes a membership for one year. All entries must be made on printed forms which may be obtained of the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies or of Mechanics' Institutes, to be filled and sent to the office of the Secretary, at Toronto, on or before Saturday, Aug. 31st after which no entries can be taken, except in horticultural and ladies' departments and foreign classes. The usual fees of admission are to be charged. The Treasurer will be prepared to pay the premiums on Saturday the 28th, at 9 a.m., and parties who shall have prizes awarded them are particularly requested to apply for them before leaving London. Arrangements are to be made with railroad and steamboat companies for carrying articles, stock and passengers at reduced rates. The Hon. Adam Ferguson has offered through the Board of Agriculture, a very handsome premium for the best grade heifer, the produce of a Durham bull from a cow of any breed, not more than one remove from thorough breed. The premium is in the shape of a silver cup, which is intended to be presented annually. Two silver medals are also offered by the same gentleman, for poultry. For the best stallion for general purposes, the prize presented by his His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales of $50 will be awarded. The following prizes are offered for Instrumental Banks:—For the best Canadian Amateur Band, consisting of not less than eight performers, $100; 2nd do., $75; 3rd do $50. Each band will be required to execute the National Anthem, Rule Britannia, a quick step, waltz, song, polka, set of quadrilles, and a medley or operatic piece. Bands intending to compete will communicate their intention to do so to the Secretary at Toronto at least one week before the exhibition.

THE EXHITITION BUILDING.

The *Free Press* says:—On Monday forenoon, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the large bronze ball which surmounts the dome of the Exhibition Building, was raised to its position, and in a few minutes after there was thrown to the winds a beautiful Union Jack; and the edifice then assumed something like a finished appearance. The work so far as the local committee is concerned, is now all but completed, and will be ready in time to hand over to the Association to be fitted up for the reception of the articles for exhibition.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the citizens of Toronto was held in the St. Lawrence Hall, to discuss the practicability of constructing a canal to unite the waters of Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario. Considerable interest was manifested in the enterprise, and a Committee, consisting of J B Robinson, M. P. P., John Crawford, M. P. P., J. P. Howland, M. P. P., A. Morrison, M. P. P., Mr. Capreol, Rowland Burr, and Kivas, Tulley, was appointed to obtain such information and data to lay before the public with a view to the organization of a Company to carry the project into effect, and to seek aid from the Imperial and Canadian Governments.