

How Advertisements. New Goods—Thomas Nixon. Cattle Show—J. R. Stinson. New Green Tea, Sarsaparilla, &c.—D. Crawford. Books & Books—Thomas Nixon. Steam Mill—Geo. Gregory.

Train Times—Newmarket. To connect on Monday September 20th. Morning South, 8.42 A.M. Mail Train, 6.38 P.M. Morning North, 9.10 A.M. Express Train, 6.00 P.M.

The Newmarket Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Sept. 20th, 1861. General Summary.

We understand the Newmarket Fire Brigade propose holding a grand demonstration on Thursday next, the twenty-ninth inst. The Bradford and Holland Landings Corporation and the City of Hamilton have been invited to take part in the day's proceedings. The Newmarket Brigade are offering the ladies of the village to assist in carrying their Engines and H. & L. Wagons.

For cheap groceries command us to Dagald Crawford, Toronto; the way he is cutting down the high priced tea, is the astonishment of all. See his advertisement elsewhere to-day. The prize list of the North Gwillimbury and Georgian Ag. Society Fall Show will be found in our advertising columns to-day. We are glad to learn the Society is now in a prosperous condition.

Pine Orchard Lodge of Good Templars hold their Annual Pic Nic to-morrow, in the beautiful grove between the 4th and 5th Cos. We understand the Newmarket Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Mr. Thos. Nixon is now offering great bargains to those who wish to replenish their libraries with valuable and choice works of literature, as will be seen by reference to his advertisement elsewhere.—In dry goods and groceries he is determined to beat. Give him a call and price his stock.

Seeing so many serious accounts of barns being struck by lightning, reminds one of the necessity of insuring; and of all the Companies we know of, none, perhaps, present greater inducements than the Farmers' Mutual—its rates being low and none but farmers can insure in it. Mr. Geo. C. Spafford is the travelling agent for the County of York, and the success he is meeting with, is the best evidence of the favor with which the Company is being received by the people.

Just as we anticipated there is likely to be trouble about the village finding accommodations for the Fall Show. Money will be squandered in the erection of a temporary building that might have gone, as clear profit, towards a Town Hall. "The Times," "his pity," "his pity," "his pity." Sectionalism and selfishness appears the predominant principle. For two years in succession the Show has been held in the south end of the place; we hope some kind of fair play will be shown this year to other parts of the village.

There appears to be no question but Viscount Moxey will be the new Governor General of Canada. With the departure of Sir Edmund, we think nearly all parties agree in hoping it will be the end of the chapter with the Head family, as Governors for Canada. His career has been anything but brilliant one—not to be compared the same day with his predecessor. Whether Viscount Moxey will foster the schemes of Ministerial tricksters remains to be seen.

ed as well as the interests of the Province generally; loudly call for an immediate and sweeping Municipal Reform, both to limit the borrowing powers and to reduce the powers of taxation granted by the Parliament to Municipal Corporations—and to rescue from their present helpless position such of them as have involved themselves in an undue railway expenditure which has overwhelmed them.

With the first part of the foregoing extract, we have no fault to find—believing that a limit to the borrowing powers of Corporations would be an advantage; but if he means by rescuing Municipalities, such as the City of Hamilton, from their present helpless position, "to have the Province to assume their liabilities," the County of York, we are persuaded would beg to be excused. These defaulting Corporations borrowed the money on speculation; and if they have calculated without their host, it affords no argument why the more prudent should now be called upon to assist them.

That Mr. Buchanan argues in favor of repudiation, is clear; and that he is determined to make a bold stroke to relieve the borough he represents from paying the "joint debt" due the Government by the "ambitious city," and saddling it upon the Province, is equally evident. He says:—

That the boon asked for will only cost the Province \$100,000 per annum additional for 4 cents each of the population being 5 per cent on two millions of dollars, the portion of the Municipal Debentures in the hands of the public—the Province being already bound for all the rest, viz: the seven millions of dollars borrowed from the Municipal Loan Fund—the bearing of their share also of this latter burden, giving said Municipalities the strongest claim for immediate relief.

That while it is absurd to suppose that the municipalities that borrowed from the Municipal Loan Fund can ever pay this indebtedness (any more than the municipalities who borrowed the Two Millions of Dollars from the public can pay theirs) these 38 municipalities being at once discharged from their obligations, as well as the ten Municipalities whose debentures are in the hands of the public, would conduce greatly to the prosperity of the Province, and more especially of our great Provincial interest, the farming community, as has been explained above.

How slipshodly Mr. Buchanan talks about the Province assuming this large amount—only cost the Province \$100,000 per annum additional, "he says.—Already our indirect revenues fail to meet the yearly demands upon the public chest: our Provincial debt is yearly on the increase; but Mr. Buchanan thinks the addition of several millions of dollars, "only!" a trifle.

Let us reverse the picture, and see the result. Would the City of Hamilton do without the advantages of the Great Western Railroad for all the liabilities incurred in consequence of its construction? We are persuaded she would not. Well, then, having received compensation, why seek to repudiate a just and equitable claim? Why ask the farmers of the County of York to pay for building up a trade in Hamilton for the benefit of her merchants and artisans? It is all very well for Mr. Buchanan to say, they are unable to meet their engagements; but if their Corporation was worked more economically—if they would dispense with luxuries and be satisfied with necessities, for a few years, Hamilton need not be always tagging at the heels of the Government, seeking abolition. The farmers of North York have as much to pay for the Grand Trunk as they care to assume, without paying for the reckless extravagance of the borough represented by Mr. Isaac Buchanan.

If to wait a period, would be a means of enabling defaulting municipalities to recover—just the same as a creditor would wait upon a debtor—perhaps there could be no valid objection urged; but when they talk of repudiation, on behalf of the people of North York we must enter our protest.

The Band Pic-Nic. We inadvertently omitted to mention in our last issue, the very excellent Pic-Nic given by the Newmarket Brass Band, on the Saturday previous. It was certainly one of the most successful social gatherings ever given in the locality by any organization: there being from 700 to 800 present.

joined in the merry dance. This kind of amusement was kept up with spirit until the sun was hid behind the Western hills, when the company separated, delighted with the day's enjoyment. A more happy crowd it would be hard to again get together. Bony lads and lasses not having a taste for "tripping the light fantastic toe," entered right heartily into the enjoyment was provided for all.

Prizes Awarded. Honor to whom honor is due, is an old saying; and if ever gentlemen earned well-merited distinction, those to whom the Newmarket Mechanics' Prizes were awarded, should receive a medal of praise. It will be recalled by most of our readers, that in the spring of this year, a few of the merchants and business men of this place offered two prizes—the first \$6; the second \$4, to the individuals disposing of the largest quantity of the 1861 Memberships to the County Society. The result has more than realized the expectations of the donors: for, as a consequence, the Society numbers more than 500 this year than at any time since its organization; the fact, that a prize was to be awarded served as a stimulus to greater exertion, not that a money consideration was the moving principle—but the fact of its being a prize. We hope the officers of the society will not overlook this matter in future years.

The following gentlemen obtained prizes: 1st prize, F. Smith, \$6.—Tickets sold 87 and do. John Bree, \$4.—Do. do. 47. Mr. P. Physter stood next on the list, was only some three or four behind.—These gentlemen, besides obtaining the prize money, dressed well at the hands of every friend of the society.

Holland Landing Council. [The Clerk of the above village, Mr. Kennedy, has kindly forwarded us the following minutes of last Council meeting.] SEP. 9, 1861. Council met; all the members present except Mr. Parsons. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. A communication was received and read from Mr. J. T. Stokes, clerk of East Gwillimbury.

Also, from Wm. Tyrrell, Esq., Reeve of York Township, accepting the appointment of arbitrator on behalf of this Corporation.

Also from Mr. McDonald, relating to Hay Scales. Mr. Wilson presented a petition from Jason Jerome, asking to be relieved from the office of Pound-keeper.

Foreign & Colonial. Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon. FARTHER-POINT, Sep. 13. The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and London early on the 6th.

The Nova-Scotian reached London early, and the Edinburgh Queenstown, on the evening of the 4th.

Political news unimportant. M. Chevalier, the distinguished French trader, in the course of a speech at Montpelier, in which he held up France as the champion of social and political progress, remarked that amongst those who evinced

hatred and distrust of the Emperor were some members of the British Government, some of whom had been lately made barons and lords, and were making a most emphatic response.

It is reported, that Austria and Spain had addressed a collective note, expressing their intention, in the event of the French troops being withdrawn from Rome, to each place some regiments at the disposal of the Papal Government.

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Arrival of the Kangaroo. St. Johns, Nfld, Sep. 14. The Kangaroo, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown the 5th, arrived off Cape Race this afternoon.

Political news unimportant. It is reported that spies in the employ of the Government at Washington, were on board of all the transatlantic steamers.

France. The following French diplomatic changes have been announced.—The Duc de Gramont is changed from Rome to Vienna; The Marquis Dohetto from Constantinople to Rome; and the Marquis Moutier goes to Constantinople.

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American Revolution. Southern dates of the 16th inst. have come to hand. The army of Gen. Johnston and Beauregard, lately known under the title of the Army of the Potomac, has been divided into two corps, the first commanded by Gen. Beauregard, and the second by Gen. Johnston.

The Richmond papers are full of doleful descriptions of sickness in the army of the Potomac. The rebel camps farthest advanced towards the Union lines are regularly visited by detachments from the centre of the army.

Gen. Beauregard allows no visitors whatever to visit the corps between Manassas and the Potomac. Gen. Sidney Johnson will be assigned supreme command of military operations on the Mississippi Valley.

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day the left Patterson's horse and being dismounted, in connection with the medical evidence, leads inevitably to the conclusion that the immediate cause of death was peritonitis, arising from a cold taken after convalescence.

The Tribune of this morning, makes the following statement:—We cannot so improperly in announcing the preparations for two important movements against the Southern cause, as rapidly going forward, so that the expeditions will be ready to set sail within a few weeks.

Major Berrett, of this city, proposes to resign the Mayoralty. NEW YORK, Sept. 16. The Tribune of this morning contains a severe article on the President's letter to Gen. Fremont, saying it takes away the penalty of rebellion, and leaves the war a mere scheme for mutual assassination.

On the 2nd instant, 600 rebels under General Rains, approached Fort Scott, seized 80 mules belonging to the Government, killing the moustiers. A messenger was despatched to Montgomery who had 500 men. He pursued Rains 11 miles, killing several of his men, coming upon the main body of the enemy, a battle commenced, the rebels having five cannon and Montgomery one howitzer only. The fight lasted two hours, when Montgomery slowly retreated, keeping up a running fight until night. The enemy's force was estimated by prisoners at from 2,000 to 3,000.

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standing upright among them, and bearing the name "Barton." It was his heroic feat. In another place a shaft of cedar marks the spot where General Bay fell.

The carrying out of Fremont's proclamation. The St. Louis correspondents of the N. Y. Tribune says:—The cases of several alleged abolitionists, now in the rebel army, are undergoing investigation before the military commission in session at the Arsenal. Their representatives are attempting, in each case, to prove that these gentlemen have taken up arms for Dixie, and own the slaves, but that they are the property of their wives, or, as Beauregard says, "some other friend of the family."

Lord Monck's Appointment as Governor General of Canada. [From the London Globe, August 23.] We understand that Viscount Monck is likely to succeed Sir Edmund Walker as Governor General of Canada.

Coldness Between England and Sweden. The most extraordinary rumors regarding the reception of the King of Sweden at the English court were current when the King left England. His Swedish Majesty was treated with a marked coldness, and Lord Palmerston was even rude in his behavior at a dinner given in honor of the royal visitors.

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