

Our New York Letter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, 1861.

Eight months ago we believed, on the faith of what we were told, that the North possessed the power to have crushed out the rebellion long before the winter set in.

The resources of the Southern States, ever since this secession egg was first hatched, have been far too much underrated by the press and people of the North.

It is said there are now about six hundred thousand men mustered into the service of the United States, the greater portion being in camp in and around Washington.

The two naval victories the North have obtained—Hatteras Inlet and Port Royal—I don't think amount in importance to what was first thought.

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service. There are various means resorted to to keep up the excitement but the most miserable one is, the manner the Irish portion of the community are played upon by circulating reports of their Colonel.

On Monday next the Congress meet, when we may expect to learn something respecting the future doings of the Cabinet on this trouble now so seriously affecting the country.

The press have been discussing the legality of the arrest of Slidel and Mason on a British steamer by the American war frigate, with a considerable amount of ingenuity during the past week.

That it is only a question of time with regard to the North conquering the South, is an admitted fact; but if the North do place an army, say of one hundred thousand men in the Southern States, which they must.

The idea is very general that compromise will have to be resorted to yet, before peace can be restored in the country; but I think it can hardly be looked for while the present party are in power.

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be his descent German, French, or English, or any mixture of all three, is welcome to come and sit by our fireside and warm himself with us at it.

"Canada West is a lover of America and American institutions." And if certain things which he enumerates are not attended to; he asserts, "she will be part and parcel of a great Northern Confederacy."

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, Sept. 2, '61.

Table with columns for 'MOVING NORTH' and 'MOVING SOUTH' listing train routes and times between Toronto, Collingwood, Bradford, Holland Landing, Newmarket, Aurora, and Richmond Hill.

Table with columns for 'New Advertisements' listing various notices and advertisements.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, DEC. 6, 1861.

A FALSE ALARM.

A CERTAIN individual, signing himself Thomas Fenton, and hailing from Chatham, C.W., writes a letter in last Saturday's Leader on 'Our National Defences,' in which in an authoritative and somewhat pompous style, he makes statements, which, if true, would lead to the conclusion that the people of Canada are in such a fearfully disaffected state towards the mother country, and so strongly in love with Americans and American institutions, that they are ready to seize on the first favorable opportunity that presents itself to sever their present allegiance, and annex themselves to that peaceful and happy family of states that lie on our southern border.

Mr. Fenton deprecates the 'present apathy and culpable indifference' which he affirms is everywhere manifest in respect to our national defences; and gravely asserts that 'a few years in its present state will render Canada an easy prey to the premeditated designs of any enemy who might with sufficient dexterity, military skill, and concentrated forces, choose to advance against it.'

of Markham, we believe he will be a useful man,—and one who will not consent to an injustice, knowingly, or parade a borrowed plume! verbum sap.

The Vaughan Council met at the Town Hall, Monday, Dec. 2, 1861.—The Reeve in the Chair.—All the Members present.

Our Township Elections.

In less than a month, the election of Township Councillors will come off, and we feel it to be a part of our duty to preface the approach of so important a duty by a few remarks, with a view to preparing those who exercise the elective franchise in Municipal matters;—in doing so we would remind our readers that we are on the eve of stirring events, and it behoves every citizen of our happy country to watch with a jealous eye the encroachments that are being made on our rights as Britons;—we are not among those who desire to make a parade of our loyalty and devotion to the privileges secured to us by British Institutions;—but from experience and close observation of the current of passing events, we are forced to entertain the conviction that the time of trial is fast approaching, and may be far less distant than many quid nuncs would be willing to acknowledge;—the result of our approaching Municipal Election may have a greater influence on our future than some may suppose,—we call upon our readers, therefore, to give the subject their most serious consideration, and hold themselves in readiness to discharge the important duty with that dignity and independence, becoming an intelligent and free people,—who pride themselves in their allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain, and who are not willing to echo a favourable response to the wild democratic delusions now fast passing away, and which in future history must be only as a finger post to remind us of the instability of all human institutions, not even excepting the once "Model Republic."

Mr. Fenton says: 'Until the proper opportunity arrives I will cease to write any more on the above all-important subject.'

Correspondence.

To the Ratepayers of Richmond Hill and Vicinity.

Auction Sales.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock and Utensils, the property of Mr. Jas. Stontenburgh, on lot No. 25, 4th Concession Markham. Sale at 10 o'clock. J. Gormley, Auctioneer.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.

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Vaughan Council.

THE Vaughan Council met at the Town Hall, Monday, Dec. 2, 1861.—The Reeve in the Chair.—All the Members present.

The Clerk laid before the Council two communications; the one from Dr. Rees, of Toronto, owner of certain portions of lot No. 21, in 3rd con, complaining of the high rate of taxation his land was subjected to, and praying for relief.

The matter of Dr. Rees' letter was postponed for the consideration of a future Council.

Mr. Howland moved, seconded by Mr. Jeffrey, that the Treasurer be authorized to purchase the three City of Toronto Debentures offered by F. P. Stowe, said Debentures consisting of two of \$1,000 each, and one for \$400, all due in 1870.—Carried.

Sundry accounts were submitted to the Council, and upon motion of Mr. Howland, seconded by Mr. Jeffrey, the Treasurer was authorized to pay the following:—

Table listing financial accounts and payments, including Ward No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and various individuals like Wm. Summerville, S. Whitaker, Thos. Chapman, Isaac Murray, John Elliot, A. G. Matthews, A. McGee, E. Downs, and Nixon Robinson.

Mr. Thomas Chapman having laid before the Council the case of Mrs. McCubber, a poor widow, who has great difficulty in maintaining a daughter who is in a perfectly helpless condition, and prayed the Council for assistance.

Mr. Howland moved, seconded by Mr. Jeffrey, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to Thos. Chapman, to be handed to Mrs. Cubber, the sum of \$10 for the relief of the said woman.—Carried.

Mr. Howland moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to Thos. Musson, Esq. the sum of \$21 32, being amount of taxes paid by him to the Sheriff of these Counties on 60 acres of land, being No. 9, in 8th con., returned by the late Clerk as non-resident in the year 1851.—Carried.

The Clerk having stated to the Council that the agitation caused by the late sale of lands for taxes, had given him a great deal of extra work to do, in consequence of the numerous calls made on him by parties interested, and the extensive and troublesome searches he had been called upon to make, he therefore prayed the Council to grant him some remuneration for this.

Mr. Jeffrey moved, seconded by Mr. Howland, that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the Clerk \$20 for extra services rendered, caused by the late advertised sales of lands for taxes.—Carried.

Mr. James McGee served the Council with a notice to the following effect:

Please take notice that twelve months hence, I intend fencing in my property at the Steam Mill, situated on part of lot 33, th 4th con., township of Vaughan.

This matter was postponed for the consideration of a future Council.

Mr. Howland moved, seconded by Mr. Jeffrey, that the Clerk be authorized to have 250 copies of the Minutes of the proceedings of this Council for the present year, printed in the same form as last year, and that 50 copies be distributed to each Councillor.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

"A Horse! A Horse! My Kingdom for a Horse!"

Such was Richard of Gloucester's agonized cry on Bosworth field. In his last dire extremity, his army routed, wounded and in the power of his enemies, he in vain sought aid to bear him from the scene of danger and disaster. A Horse! might have saved him and changed his fortune and the destiny of his kingdom.

So intimate have ever been the relations between mankind and the horse, so dependent are we upon the animal for aid in our daily enterprises, that we hail with gratification all information tending to enhance his value, comfort and well-being. We therefore take pleasure in noticing a new

and valuable work recently published, and advertised in another column, by John E. Potter, 617 Sanson St., Philadelphia, entitled "The Horse and his Diseases," by Robert Jennings, V. S., Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia.

This is no "one-horse" book, but "a whole team" as regards the amount and value of its contents.—It is evidently written with considerable care, and is certainly one of the most complete and satisfactory works on the subject we have yet met with.

In a style admirable for its simplicity, it treats of the history and varieties of the horse, gives clear and distinct information as to his breeding, management and uses, describes some one Hundred and Fifty Diseases to which he is subject, and gives the most simple and efficient remedies for their cure. In addition to which we find a full exposition of Carey's Method of Subduing and training horses, which, we opine, is alone worth the price of the volume.

It contains 384 pages, well printed and fully illustrated with nearly one Hundred engravings. Everybody interested in horses should have it in their possession. The Publisher will forward it to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price.

Ruttan's Patent Air Warmer.

LAST week, in the notice of our School Improvements, we referred to the Hon. H. Ruttan's Air Warmer, and at the same time intimated that we would take further notice of it in this week's issue;—our idea for waiting was to give it a fair trial, and to enable us to form an opinion such as we would feel justified in expressing freely, in order that our readers might have reliable information in regard to the important subject of heating and ventilation,—a subject of the most vital importance, and one which the Patentee, Mr. Ruttan, has devoted great attention to for many years, and has now succeeded in bringing to perfection a machine such as we have in our School. It answers the most sanguine expectations of the School Trustees, in heating the school, and the whole arrangement is well calculated to give a perfect system of ventilation, thereby providing for the health and comfort of the children. We have much pleasure in recommending Mr. Ruttan's 'Combined' Air Warmer for the use of schools and churches, and feel certain that all who give them a fair trial will be convinced of the very great advantage to be derived by their adoption.

The annual Public Meeting of the Richmond Hill Branch Bible Society, will be held in the Presbyterian Church, in this village, on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., when S. B. Johnson, the agent of the Upper Canada Bible Society, will be present; several Ministers will also. It is hoped that all the friends and members of the society will attend.

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spect the books and accounts in connection with both departments, when, sad to relate, Common School funds to a large amount had been received and paid by Grammar School Trustees, which had never passed through the hands of the Treasurer, and consequently were not entered in his books; and, moreover, pupils had been attending the school—some for two and three quarters of this and last year, and had not paid their fees. Again, at a former meeting on the engagement of a female Teacher, the desire of the majority of the Common School Trustees was thwarted, and they had the audacity to vote down the salary we should pay to a school teacher in our own department; and to add insult to injury, said if we had anything more to pay, it should be given to the Grammar School Teacher. Such treatment has been the case for years, and will continue so long as the Board is so constituted.—We are decidedly in favor of majorities ruling, but let us be put on a par in numbers with the Grammar School Trustees. Such unparalleled work ought not, must not go on. The ratepayers may save themselves the annual trouble of electing Trustees, who, it is plain, can have no power to forward their interest or wishes. The Grammar School funds will not be sufficient this year to pay their teacher, and it will be requisite to draw upon the funds of the Common School, as they have not the power to raise a tax to uphold it. It would be decidedly more advantageous to the interest of the neighborhood that we sever the connection, and let the decaying Grammar School rest upon its own foundation, or founder on its imbecility. It is too much to require the ratepayers to prop it up and mar the usefulness of the Common School, which, were it otherwise, with its present competent teachers, would grow and flourish to their evident satisfaction. Let the ratepayers be allowed permission to attend our convened meeting, and they would see where the corruption lies, and give credit where it is due, and to those parties who assiduously advocate their interest and the School Section.

We remain, gentlemen, Yours, truly and respectfully,

G. A. BARNARD, } Com. School J. DUNCUMB, M.D. J.P. } Trustees

A CONFIDENCE GAME—A COUNTRY HOTEL-KEEPER VICTIMIZED.

About two weeks ago a German "bearded like the Pard," paid a visit to the flourishing village of Newmarket, took up his quarters at the principal hotel, and informed the landlord that he was in quest of another Toston against whom he held a note for \$250. He made inquiries all around the village, but could find no trace of his debtor, and gave up the search under the impression that he had left for parts unknown. To his evident surprise, however, the man whom he was in search of presented himself at the dinner table of the hotel on the following day. After dinner the creditor presented his note, but he was immediately told there were no funds on hand to meet it. It then came out that the creditor in making inquiries had called upon the station master and learned from him that there were three hogheads of brandy and one of gin consigned to the man who owed him that money. He therefore demanded that the bill of landing or invoice of the liquor be assigned to him, which was reluctantly complied with. Having got possession of the liquor he next called upon "mine host" and related the whole transaction to him, at the same time telling him that he was in great want of money. He proposed to place the liquor in the cellar of the hotel if the keeper would advance him \$250, about one-third, as he said, of its legitimate value, and he would return and redeem it on the 22nd of last month. To this proposal "mine host" reluctantly consented and paid over the cash. The 22nd arrived but not the man, and it was hoped that the morrow would bring him to redeem his promise. Days passed and the hotel keeper began to fear he had been duped, but still he considered he had value for his money in the cellar. A change, however, "came o'er the spirit of his dream" when the liquor was tested by an experienced merchant from Toronto, on Saturday, who declared it to be "100 proof." The poor hotel-keeper has doubtless seen the last of the German and his two hundred and fifty dollars. The transaction was a deeply laid scheme to obtain money under false pretences.—Globe.

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