ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

QUEBEC, May 17th, 1858.

The *North American*, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 6th instant passed "Brandy-Pots," at five this morning.

The *India Daily News* says, that the Oude campaign has failed. Sir Colin Campbell's conquest was only an empty city, and that the final battle ground will be Rohilcund, and that nothing farther will be attempted yet, owing to the hot weather.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Lord Ellenborough said he considered it expedient to lay any documents on the table, giving an account of the Cawnpore massacre, as it would only be calculated to revive animosities. He also advocated perfect neutrality by the Government in religious affairs in India.

In the House of Commons a long debate took place on the financial affairs of the country.

The bill imposing a stamp on cheques was read a second time.

Mr. Disraeli's second resolution on India, declaring it expedient that the Government be confined to a Secretary of State, with power to perform all duties heretofore carried out by the India Company, was debated, and finally carried by a vote of 251 to 100.

Mr. Disraeli announced, incidentally, that the Bank of England had accomodated the Government with two millions, at three and a quarter per cent, for redemption of Exchequer Bills, but that the Government had only availed itself, as yet, of one million.

On the 4th nothing important in the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck gave notice that he would soon call attention to the Suez Canal.

Gen. Peel announced that no more militia regiments were to be disbanded.

Mr. Gladstone moved an address to the Queen, praying that in the future organization of the Danubian Principalities just weight be given to the wishes of the people of Wallachia and Moldavia, in other words: that the House of Commons should endorse the Union of the Principalities. He urged his views at length, when a general debate ensued, involving the whole question of the Principalities.

Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli and others opposed the motion, as a dictation to the Conference, which meets at Paris, on the 10th of May, and fettering the action of the British Plenipotentiary.

Lord John Russel supported the motion, but it was rejected by 178 majority.

Mr. Fitzgerald announced that Sardinia cordially acquiesced in the suggestions of England in the *Cagliari* affair, and that harmony was consequently established between Sardinia and England.

The *Daily News* asserts, if Lord Derby meets with a factious opposition, he will dissolve Parliament.

The camp at the Curragh in Kildare was to be increased. Upwards of 7,000 troops were already in camp.

A collision occurred in St. George's Channel between a coasting steamer, the *Buzzard*, and the bark *Wm. Campbell*. Both vessels were sunk, and 20 or 30 lives lost. The schooner *George*, bound from Liverpool for the Niger expedition, also foundered in the channel, and seven of her crew were drowned.

It was rumored that the Government will soon proclaim a national day of thanksgiving for the successes in India.

FRANCE.

General Epinasse recommended the Emperor to sanction the removal of all Prefects, Sub-Prefects, Secretaries, Generals, and Councillors of Prefecture, who have attained certain ages calculated to impair administrative powers.

The circulation of the *Independence Belge* has been interdicted in France for one month.

M. DeChasseron, son-in-law of Prince Murat, is appointed French Charge d'Affairs in China, vice M. De Bourboulon.

The Budget for 1859 has been adopted in the Legislative body by 256 votes against 3.

Trade in Paris exhibited a slight improvement. Flour rather higher. Wheat firm. Grain crops are looking favourable, and vines are promising well. Wine and brandies are dull and slightly lower.

The Chamber Desmises en Accusation at Dijon, have decided on sending before the Correctional Police Court of Chalons thirty five persons implicated in recent disturbances in that place.

Bourse firmer and 3 per cents, closed on Tuesday at 64 to 65.

ITALY.

A note has been presented to the Neapolitan Government demanding indemnity for imprisonment of the two English engineers The indemnity is said amounts to 100,000 francs, and the King appeared inclined to negotiate.

Armaments continued in the Neapolitan arsenal.

Another despatch says that the indemnity demanded is 400,000 francs.

Danish, French, English, and Russian Envoys at Frankfort, requested the Diet to take the Danish proposals into re-consideration, so as bring the difference between Denmark and the Diet to an amicable termination.

The Commission on Duchies had made its report to the Diet.

RUSSIA.

Ice was floating down the Neva.

An imperial ukase imposed a duty of 5 copecs per rouble on all articles of European export and import, export sugar.

Letters report serious risings among the serfs in some localities, and the interposition of the military was called to restore order.

INDIA.

In the news taken out by the *Persia*, it was said Col. Wiliman's force was cut up at Azimghur. An explanation shows that this was a telegraphic blunder on the words "SHUT UP."

Bombay letters add little of interest to the telegraphic accounts.

Sir Colin Campbell remained at Lucknow, but would probably move shortly on to Sundola, and then into Rohilcund.

English grand arms had been redistributed with a view to future operations in he field.

Nana Sahib, reinforced by Barielly Khan, proposed to attack the English. The British experienced a reverse in the vicinity of Allahabad.

AUSTRALIA

The steamer *Emeu*, the arrival of which at Suez from Australia was announced by the *Persia*, had two hundred and five thousand pounds in gold freight. At Melbourne, on the 17th March, trade was depressed, although it had been slightly better.

The weather having been stormy, several vessels put back into Liverpool leaky; amongst them the Minnesota, for Montreal. The Minnesota was totally dismasted.

Stocks.—Exchange Consols for money, 97½ ⅜ ditto for accounts, 97½ ⅜; Three per Cent., 96¾ ⅜.

THE "NORTH AMERICAN'S" MAILS.

The mails by the *North American* arrived last night The only news of interest is from India, the Bombay mails having arrived two days before the sailing of the steamer. We copy from the *Daily News* correspondent:—

BOMBAY, April 9.

The month of March has passed; we are on the eve of the great heats, and we have still a vast amount of territory to recover from the insurgents. The capture of Lucknow, by depriving the enemy of a rallying point, has scattered the rebels—not only over Oude and Rohilcund, whither it was expected they would fly—but southwards into the districts of Ghoiruckpore, Azimghur, and Juanpore, so that we have now on our hands on the eastern shore of the Ganges valley a considerable number of rebels to deal with, and in the last named district very few troops to meet them. We had hoped that by the judicious distribution of the forces under Franks, Jung Bahadoor, and Rowcroft at various points, the bands led by Modumdee Hossein, amounting to several thousands in number, would be thrown back to the Goomtee and forced to join the Lucknow rebels in their flight northwards. Franks' victory at Sultanpore seemed to have attained that object. But the rebels, instead of falling back on Lucknow, retired eastward on Belwa and Fyzabad, crossed the Gogra near Rowcroft's position, and engaged that officer. The usual result was produced as far as the engagement is considered. The rebels were beaten at Amora with great loss, Colonel Rowcroft with only one thousand dispersed an army of 15,000. But, after the action the insurgent masses seperated; a part remained at Belwa entrenchments, whilst the remainder, by a movement to the westward, down the course of the Gogra, threw themselves across at Tanda, and penetrated in the Ghorruckpore and Azimghur districts, where they were rallied by Koor Sing, the old arch traitor of Shadabad. Elated with the possession of so fine a force, Koor Sing resolved on a march towards Benares, by way of Azimghur, and on the 23rd his vanguard was within twenty miles of that place.

The garrison of Azimghur—a wing of Her Majesty's 37th, under Colonel Milman, and a wing of the 4th Madras cavalry—hearing of the approach of a body of insurgents went out to meet them, and came to action near Atrowba. The victory was complete, but was dearly paid for. Col. Milman had committed the same mistake a general Windham, at Cawnpore. Had he been content to wait for the enemy in the entrenchment gaol of Azimghur he would have been safe. There were ample means of defence there. The gaol was surrounded by thick walls and a deep ditch; provisions could have been brought in, and preparations made for a stout resistance. Colonel Milman, after his victory, retired slowly hearing doubtless of the advance of a superior force. But the enemy came down upon him in overwhelming numbers. He lost his camp, and had to hurry into Azimghur, and made hasty preparations for defence. Koor Sing hastened to attack, and on the 24th had completely surrounded our force and opened batteries on the entrenchments. No time had been lost in the meanwhile in sending news of the disaster to Benares, and the news arrived late on the evening of the 26th. Fifty dragoons were immediately sent out in bullock carts, drawn by coolies, towards the scene of action. Telegraphic messages were forwarded to Allahabad, and from thence to the Commander-in-Chief at Lucknow A wing of the 13th and the depot of the 2nd Bays left Allahabad by forced marches on the 27th for the scene of the disaster, by way of Benares. The Commander-in-Chief, on his part, took decisive and rapid measures. On the 38th Sir Edward Lugard, with the 34th, 84th, and 20th regiments, the Military Train, some native cavalry and artillery, marched rapidly towards Azimghur. There can be no doubt of the final result, Koor Sing will be beaten, but great anxiety is felt in the meanwhile for the garrison of the beleaguered entrenchment, as well as for the fifty dragoons sent out in the strange conveyances I have have described.

Nor is this the only unfavourable intelligence that reaches us from this part of the country. A letter from Benares of the 27th ult., says:—

"I have another reverse to chronicle. Two companies of her Majesty's 54th with Madras cavalry and 100 Sikhs, and two guns, I believe, went out with the magistrate, at a place near Suraon, between Allahabad and Gobeegunge. As usual, our information was most wretched, and which always will be the case under the present system. The force came up suddenly to a spot surrounded by a jungle. A large body of rebels were comfortably settled therein, and opened on us with six guns. After sustaing the fire for an hour, we were obliged to retreat with the loss of the officer in command of the Madras cavalry, and very many others, killed and wounded. Just fancy six guns under the nose of the magistrate, and he altogether ignorant of the fact. This occurred the day before yesterday.

Simultaneously with the departure of Sir E. Lugard's force towards Azimghur, Sir Colin Campbell had completed his arrangements for leaving a garrison in Lucknow and marching against Rohilcund. The greatest activity has been visible in the erection of barracks and the formation of magazines for provisions and ammunition. The *corps d'armee* which remains at Lucknow will therefore be well off. It will consist of the 23rd, 38th, 53rd, 90th, 97th, 1st Madras Fusilliers, 2nd Dragoons, Lahore Light Horse, and a powerful Artillery under the command of Sir Hope Grant. The rest of the army forming a flying column under Brigadier General Walpole, and commanded by Sir Colin Campbell in person, will go to Rohilcund in the following strength:—The 42nd, 75th, 93rd, 2nd and 3rd Punjaub Infantry, 7th Hussars, 9th Lancers, two regiments of Native Cavalry, four troops of Horse Artillery, two field batteries and siege train, Naval and Engineer Brigades.

Sir James Outram goes to Calcutta and is succeeded as Chief Commissioner of Oude by Mr. Montgomery, lately judicial commissioner in the Punjaub, and the same active and admirable officer whose energy did so much for us during the crisis at Lahore and the siege of Delhi.

Our news by post from Oude goes to the 30th of March. By the 19th all organized resistance had ceased, but such a vast area of houses could not be held by our troops without great inconvenience, and the inhabitants were invited to return and ransom the rest of the town; nests of rebels, however, still existed. One of these was attacked on the 21st by the 4th Punjaub Infantry, who suffered severely in their attempts to capture a gun in a narrow street, Major Wilde the commandant, and Capt Hood the second in command, being severely wounded. The position was subsequently forced by the 93rd, who killed 140 of the enemy and captured 3 guns. The same evening two young officers, Cape and Thackwell, straying into the town beyond our pickets, were murdered. On the 23rd a force under Gen. Grant, proceeded on a three days' expedition to disperse some rebels in the neighborhood towards Seetapore, 15 guns were captured and 200 men slain. One officer, Macdonnell, of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, was killed in this affair. On the 24th the Grand Army began to break up, the Goorkhas marching towards Fyzabad, and the siege of Lucknow may be considered to have terminated. Our total loss was about 70 officers and 1,100 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy it is impossible to compute, but it could not have been less than 4,000 killed. In comparing this siege with that of Delhi, two great difficulties present themselves. One the contrast between the small besieging force of Delhi barely 9,000 strong, worn out with three months of incessant and hazardous combats, and the splendid force of 30,000 men before Lucknow, flushed by a long series of victories, under their able leaders. The other, the difference between the powerful artillery and ordnance stores, drawn by the rebels from the Delhi magazine, and the miserable collection of guns and mortars and bad ammunition they mustered at Lucknow.

From Rohilcund we learn that Nana Sahib was at Bareilly on the 24th, having had an interview with Fuzul Hug, near Nynee Tal.

P.S.—The latest news from Benares, of the 30th March, says that the rebels at Azimghur were pressing Colonel Milman very hard—one gun especially causing him serious annoyance. A sortie was made unsuccessfully to take the gun, and Captain Bedford, of the 37th, was killed. On the 29th 100 men of the 97th and 20th Foot and 100 Madras Rifles were sent on from Benares. The 13th Foot from Allahabad have proceeded *via* Ghazeepore.

LETTER FROM INDIA.

A young corporal in the 93rd Highlanders, belonging to Montrose, says the *Standard*, writes to his friends here:—

CAMP CAWNPORE, Feb. 8, 1858.

DEAR,——,—Here I am in this place for the third time, safe and sound, thank God for his goodness. The first time we went to relieve our countrymen and countrywomen in Lucknow. When we returned we fought a battle, and put out the Budmashes and Gwalior Contingent, and are now preparing to put the finishing touch on Lucknow. We have plenty of troops with us, and I hope God will lead us on to victory. Last time our doings there were a perfect miracle. I saw none there unless our own regiment, the 93rd, and a regiment of Sikhs, engaged against thousands. You may guess what was doing when I tell you that our regiment was fighting in three different places—I was at two in an hour, Circundrabad and the Shah-Rujeff. The Circundra, Shah-Rujeff, the Barracks, and the Mess House, were all taken in one day, and in the space of six hours. The Circundra is a large bungalow; it was crowned, but after the sailors made two or three holes with their large guns, we carried the place by storm, and woe to the mutineers, three regiments of them all perished; one of the three was a regiment of Sikhs which had mutinied; they wore the same dress as our Sikhs. We spared not a man of them. We had them hand to hand, and side to side, and our cry was "Kill every black-face." Many of our brave comrades fell beside them. For the space of half an hour it was awful.—The yelling "Salem," "the British cheer," the clashing of the swords and our bayonets together, with the flashes of musketry, told me that death was very busy at work beside me. The captain of our Light Company was shot on the spot; his company revenged his death. Our Serjeant-Major was the first one that went in, and he had nearly one hundred to contend with. At length the Sepoy "Salem" was drowned by the "hurrahs" of our men, and then I knew that the work was nearly over. It was an awful sight to see the black wretches in the jaws of death. The Shah-Rujeff and the Mess-House were similar scenes of slaughter—I shall never forget the picture. I wish that I may come off as easily as I did when last there. I got my ammunition pouch carried away, and a scar on the leg with an arrow. By the time you get this, if it be God's will, Lucknow will be in our possession, and the last of their strongholds driven to the ground. I wish myself that India may once more enjoy the blessings of peace, and that it may be founded on a surer foundation, that shall not be shaken for generations to come. Our nation knows the consequence if India should not be ours. It is now that our rulers should consider how well to lay the basis of an empire in which Britain's future glory and wealth is concerned. The duty required to be done by your brethren-in-arms is done so far as to keep up our name and credit as of yore. When Scotland unsheathes her sword she does her duty before she returns it.

A Highlander's bed is composed of the ground to lie on, the sky to cover him, his feather bonnet for his pillow, and the wind to wrap up his bare legs and make him comfortable. I count it a noble calling to be here at present. Our regiment has had as much work as any in the country for the short space we have been here, and wherever Sir Colin is we are too; he is a man who seeks his pleasure in the battle-field. He exclaimed at Lucknow, when he saw one of our wounded carried out of the Circundia, "Poor fellow! every man of your regiment is worth his weight in gold to me this day," and wiped the tears from his iron face. He has a great notion of us, and said to the 90th at Lucknow, when they would not advance into the Shab-Nujeff, "Look at a Highlander's face and he will make you feel ashamed;" at the same time we advanced, stormed and took the Nujeff to the delight of Sir Colin. The 93rd will win glory to Scotland, or return not again.

All the Bungalows of our countrymen are pulled down here—they met a horrible doom. One place I saw was covered with blood, children's clothes, and little shoes; at the bottom of the garden was the well into which numbers jumped to save themselves from a worse death; but this of the scene is now no more—a nice part monument has been built by a draft of the 32nd Regiment, whose women and children were killed here. The barracks are still standing, where Col. Wheeler and a few men, with a large number of helpless women and children, kept out 15,000 for fifteen days.

*** Mr. W. R. ROBERTSON, of Toronto, is authorised to collect and receive monies on behalf of this office.

New Advertisemets this Week.

Auction Sale of Crockery, Glass, &c—William E. Eastty.

British Tribune.

RICHMOND HILL, MAY 21, 1858.

REESOR'S DEAR CHARMER.

"Let the galled jade wince," and well it may, as blow after blow falls upon its back, as the just reward of its stupid obstinacy. Some animals (which here shall be nameless) are proverbial for their crooked pranks and vicious propensities, so much so that we oftimes compare a particular class of the *genus homo* to these quadrupeds as expressive of disgust and contempt.

We are sorry for public morality, when editors of public journals descend so low as to merit the application to themselves of such ignoble comparisons. Of course we indicate no one, but we will recommend the Denizens of Markham to read the gross calumnies and untruths of the *Economist*, and judge for themselves. For the information of our readers we will give some of them.

The *Economist* of April 29th says:

"Now the same Mr. Button is in the Council, and Mr. Bowman is in the Council also; and Mr. Bowman has a part of the Road allowance fenced in, and refuses either to give it up or pay for it. Mr. Button would not allow Capt. Armstrong to retain any part of the Road allowance, because it was at the side of his (Button's) farm But he and Trudgeon are willing to allow Bowman to keep the Road allowance—and why? Is it because the law has been changed? No. Is it because Mr. Bowman is a better man than Capt. Armstrong? They will not pretend to say so; and if he were, it should make no difference, The reason is plain Mr. Bowman formed the bridge by which Trudgeon and Button stepped into the County Council, and, of course, they must 'praise the bridge that carries them safely over.'"

To which, in the following week, May 7th, we replied thus:—

"We repeat what we stated at the last meeting of the Council, as well as to Mr. Reesor on a former occasion, that we were anxious for the dispute to be settled,—that no individual had a legal right to occupy the road allowance,—and that we considered it to be the duty of the Council to attend to it immediately, and that if Mr. Bowman did occupy the road allowance, he should be compelled to give it up or pay for it. We deny also that Mr. Bowman formed the bridge by which we stepped into the County Council. 'Tis true Mr. Bowman did second the resolution, but that resolution was supported by Messrs. Pingle and Button, as well as by Mr. Bowman, so that independant of Mr. Bowman's vote we would have been in the very same position in the Council we now are."

Again, in the same issue he says:—

One of their Collectors, it would appear from a communication we published from the Treasurer last week, still holds in his hands more than $1000, of the taxes of last year. The School Teachers, especially, want their money, but none is to be had, although five months have passed since the Collector should have paid in the money; but this precious trio of Councillors must be served, and the model Collector, being an important plank in the bridge by which at least one of the Councillors gained his election, must be allowed to use the people's hard earned taxes five months after it should have been paid into the hands of the Treasurer.

To which we gave this unanswerable reply:—

Now the editor of the *Economist* is well aware that we had nothing to do with the appointment of the collectors, for there were no collectors appointed for the year 1858; and the collectors of which he speaks were appointed to their office before we were elected to the Council, and received their appointment without any objections from Mr. Reesor; and if either of those collectors hold in their hand at the present time over $1000, (which money should have been paid to the treasurer some months ago.) Mr. Reesor knowing such was the case, why, we ask, did he not inform the public of such neglect of duty before now?—The collector to whom he refers, we understand, is a resident of the village in which Mr. Reesor himself resides, and why! we ask again, does he suffer such acts of injustice to be perpetrated immediately before his eyes? Why did he not inform the Council of it at its last meeting, and have the conduct of the collector investigated at once.

The candid reader will at once perceive that we totally denied the *Economist's* assertions. We will now present our intelligent readers with the base manner he endeavors to sneak out of his false and slanderous assertions. May 13 he says:

We stated some time ago that Mr. Bowman, a member of the Township Council, had a part of a public highway enclosed, and that Messrs. Trudgeon and Button, on account of reciprocal services in the Council, were willing to allow said road to remain in his possession, while other parties were being prosecuted for having their fences in the highway. Mr. Trudgeon is determined to be up to time on this question; contrary to the evident calculations of Messrs. Bowman and Button, he has promised that he will not sustain Mr. Bowman in holding the road. He says he did not vote for his being collector—which is very true, for the simple reason that he has not had a chance. The collectors for this year have not yet been appointed.

Every one will at once perceive that he is self-convicted of falsehood—such disingenious and paltry replies speak for themselves; they require no comment. But so unabashed is his forehead, that he thinks he is entitled to honor for publishing such gross slanders.—He says:—

Since our exposure of the *Tribune's* abominable doctrine of "praising the bridge that carries him safely over," and the rotten planks to which he was trusting, he begins to see his position, and promises to throw out some of the bad timber. This is good so far as it goes, if he will stick to his promise.

Really, Mr. Reesor, we did think you had more sense in your head than to insult the public with such bare-faced effrontery. You write slanders, and then beg your readers to applaud you; and not only that, you have the impudence to state that we will never meet you in debate upon public grounds. Which is certainly true, if you mean by it that we will never use your weapons to fight by. We promise you that when we are lost to shame we'll use them, but not till then.

We next notice his remarks on the position we have assumed on the Separate School question.—We will give a quotation from our first article on this question, and also the remarks we made when the Thornhill Petition was presented. These were our only remarks on this occasion:—

Mr. Trudgeon stated that the petition went to show that they were entitled to it.

The following week we stated thus:

"The question to be decided is: are the Petitioners legally entitled to what they request? If the demand of the petitioners is in accordance with the provisions of the School Act, then, of course, our duty to the petitioners is clearly defined; but if it is not legal, the question must be settled on other grounds. In the meantime, let us look at this, and every other question, on the broad principles of Equity and Justice."

To which Reesor replied, by asserting that we were only smirking, and wished to get a little praise from the *Mirror*. To which we again replied:—

"Our motive for writing the article in question, was simply to bring the subject fairly before the public, so that they might understand the question, as we believe that important results are involved, and we endeavored to put it fairly and impartially before the public. We wrote it, not to court any one's favor, and we also beg to assure all whom it may concern, that we fear no one's frown, not even when it comes from the *Globe's* most obedient servant, he editor of the Markham *Economist*."

The *Economist* rejoins, not by endeavoring to prove us dishonest, but simply reiterates his old charge:

"He says his motives in giving his variety of opinions on Separate Schools were very pure. He only wanted to give *both sides of the question;* and even now he has not made up his mind which side he will take—his friends say because he does not yet feel certain which side will be the strongest."

Our reply reads thus to this vile insinuation:

"We stated in our journal a few week's since, that it was our intention to lay both sides of the question before our readers.—We have done so, and feel satisfied that in doing so we have only discharged our duty as journalists, and we can assure the *Economist* that when the proper time arrives for casting our vote upon this important question, we shall do so conscientiously, and without being influenced by the *assiduous smiles* of him or his Tutor."

It will be seen that up to that period the *Economist* does not charge us with supporting Separate Schools. He confines himself to imputing to us dishonest and unworthy motives. He never enlightened the public with one syllable as to his own intentions. He attacked us so that he might thereby feel the public pulse, and which ever way he found that beating, he would be found acting accordingly.

What a paragon of virtue Mr. Reesor is. But now for a change. Having completed his soundings, how bold he is.—He says, April 22nd:—

"He will hand over the Clergy Reserve Fund to Separate Schools, if, by that means, he can secure at his ward election more Catholic than he is likely to lose of Protestant votes."

Then came the Council meeting, and he found that we carried out our honest convictions regardless of our popularity. We believe that we were elected to administer fair and impartial justice to all, and although we are equally opposed with Mr. Reesor to Separate Schools, we did not chose to perpetrate an act of injustice. We begged of Mr. Reesor to explain why he took the course he did; he, however, uncourteously refused. We stated then that if he would show us why they were not entitled to have their petition granted, we would vote for his resolution. We gave Dr. Ryerson's opinion on the subject, but this would-be lawyer treated the opinion with contempt, declining, however, to give one single reason why that eminent authority should be set at defiance. Yet, in the face of all this, so utterly regardless is Mr. Reesor of veracity, that he again states in his paper of May 6th:—

"That Mr. Trudgeon should have voted in favor of giving the Clergy Reserve Fund to the support of Separate Schools, in the very face of the law, is really too bad."

A greater untruth than this it is scarcely possible to conceive.—Which statement of the *Economist* we denied the next day in the following terms:—

"We believe the Separate School system to be unjust in theory, and *unfair* in *practice*, and happy should we be to use our influence towards repealing the law that sustains them. We have always held these views, and fearlessly asserted them; and it is only the mean act of a cowardly enemy's slander to fasten such a reproach upon us in order to advance his own fast ebbing popularity."

We fearlessly assert that no one, unless lost to shame, could have again, without a shadow of proof, reiterated the same untruthful charges.

Neither the quotations he has given of our speech in Council, (which was a *bona fide* one,) nor that of our articles will bear the construction he strives to put upon them. They only show that we were anxious to do justice, which was the purpose for which we were elected. He again quotes the *Mirror's* praise, which we subjoin with our reply thereto, given a few weeks since:—

The Toronto *Mirror* quoted largely from Mr. Trudgeon's paper, and then patted him on the back, in the following style:—

"The *talented* editor of the Richmond Hill *Gazette* has the following remarks in his last issue. They speak well both for his head and his heart."

The *Mirror* then proceeds to give the remarks we have quoted above, and continues his compliments, well spiced with a *little blarney*, as follows:—

"Since one of the *ablest* men in the Riding (meaning the *Gazette* editor) has thus fearlessly expressed his opinion, we cannot think any further opposition will be offered to the Markham Separate School Trustees."

We replied again:—

"We did not court the praises of the *Mirror*, any more than we cared for the frowns of the "Economist." We think it will be long ere the *Mirror*, or any one else, will praise the *Economist* for justice or fairness."

Our readers will discover, from the quotations we have given from the *Economist*, the mean and contemptible spirit which has actuated Mr. Reesor in all his discussions with us.—This week he has given quotations, which by no law of honesty or fairness, will support the remarks he has made upon them.—We supported our position by an eminent authority, which even he cannot gainsay. Our vote, he says, is an insult, and proves that we uphold Separate Schools.—Our vote does no such thing—and any school-boy of common sense knows—that a vote which enforces law does not commit a person to the approval of the law itself. A law may be unjust, and yet it may be the duty of a Council to give effect to that law while it is law. Mr. Reesor, where is your logic, or your common sense? We suppose it is gone a hunting in "Dred Scott's" dismal swamp, or gone crazy at the thought of possibly being an M.P.P., instead of him whom you style "a blunt edged tool." If it is, we beg of you not to let the chimeras of future greatness take away what little sense you've got. But perhaps we wrong you. It is simply the fumes of tobacco and whiskey that makes you muddle-headed. If so, send at once for Mr. Davidson. Yea, do anything that will raise your intellect and heart from its present degraded and low condition. Learn to speak the truth, and before you throw stones at your neighbor's windows, take care and not live in a glass house yourself.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

On Tuesday the 18th inst., a Lecture was given in the Grammar School, Richmond Hill, by the Rev. Mr. Dick. Subject—The dangers of young men. G. P. Dixon, Esq., presided. There was a large and attentive audience.

The Rev. gentleman commenced by stating that he should confine himself to the dangers of young men, and not take up their duties as previously announced, as he found it would be impossible to do justice to both in an evening lecture. He would, however, give a lecture on the duties of young men at his earliest convenience.

The first danger to which young men were exposed were from loose and immoral companions. Young men are unsuspecting, eager for pleasure, giddy, and gay. Hence the great danger of evil associates. One of the bitterest curses of the Greeks was—"May you live in bad company." It often led to the use of profane language, which was both senseless and vulgar, and debasing in its tendency. No young man, possessed of any feelings of self-respect, would demean himself by swearing. It was exceedingly sinful. Swear not at all was the express command of the Saviour. Licentiousness was another danger to which young men were exposed, the evils of which were strongly and eloquently exposed by the lecturer.

The second danger to which young men were exposed was, their proneness to form rash, crude, and imperfect notions concerning religion and morality, which was to be in some measure attributed to the imperfect and limited knowledge and experience possessed by young men. The ignorance and conceit of our youth were then exposed concerning the character of God and Jesus Christ. Atheism, unitariasm, and universalism, were great errors to which young men were often exposed, as many highly gifted and intellectual men had advanced many plausible and specious theories in support of each of these isms.

The third danger was Infidelity, in which he included all disbelief of revealed religion. Avowed atheism was not common now, nor brutalising socialism. Infidelity, in these days was disguised, more specious, and hence more dangerous. It was found floating through the clubs debating societies, and light literature of the day. It came in the disguise of charity, and freedom of thought. It was given to young men in homeopathic doses. It taught that man was irresponsible for his belief, the superexcellence of natural religion, made sweeping assertions in order to beguile young men—gave no arguments in support of its assertions; was a mere system of objections. It sought to undermine the very foundations of society.

The lecturer then traced out many of the rich blessings the bible had given to society. It abolished infanticide. Wife murder, gave noble institutions to support the lunatic, the blind, the deaf, the prostitute, the destitute, and the poor. The above is but a very short and imperfect outline of the lecture, our limited space preventing us from extending it. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed, and suitably acknowledged by the lecturer. The thanks of the meeting were also voted to the chairman, and also to the Rev. J. Boyd for his kindness in arranging and getting up such a course of useful and instructing lectures.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF RICHMOND HILL.

At the conclusion of the Rev. Mr. Dick's lecture, on the motion of Mr. Sanderson, seconded by Mr. Falconbridge, the following gentlemen were appointed as officers and Committee of the above association for the ensuing year:—

President—Amos Wright, Esq., M.P.P.; Vice-President, G. P. Dixon, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. Mr. Dick; Treasurer, J. Arnold, Esq.; Librarian, Rev. J. Boyd.

Committee—Col. Crookshank, Mr. G. McPhillips, Mr. A. Law, Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. R. Marsh, Mr. H. Edwards, Mr. P. Crosby, Dr. Langstaff.

☞ We have received from Mr. Wm. H. Orr, of Oshawa, a copy of "Pitman's Manual of Phonography," a work designed to afford complete instruction in Phonetic Short-Hand Writing. It contains about 100 pages, and a portion of it is interleaved with engraved pages of phonographic characters, illustrative of the printed instructions on the opposite pages. From the full, yet simple and plain manner in which the instructions are given, and the ample engraved illustrations, we should judge there would be little difficulty experienced in mastering the system.—Unintelligible as the characters at first appear, we are assured by those who have learned the art of writing Phonography that its simplicity and naturalness is such as to render its acquisition much easier than the uninitiated would imagine. The latter portion of the book contains a progressive series of writing lessons, commencing with single consonants, and ending with verbatim reporting. The Manual also contains an essay on "The Advantages of Short-Hand," and a select list of the publications of the American Phonetic Association.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

We are given to understand that arrangements are being made to celebrate the Queen's Birth-day, in this village, in a suitable manner. A superior Brass Band has been engaged. The full arrangements have not yet been made.

☞ It will be seen by reference to our new Advertisements, that Mr. Eastty intends holding one of his well-known Crockery sales in Richmond Hill, on Tuesday next. This is his first trip to these parts—and we have no doubt that the inhabitants of the neighborhood will lay hold of the opportunity of buying Staffordshire Crockery and China at auction prices.

RICHMOND HILL SPRING FAIR.

We beg respectfully to remind our numerous readers that the Annual Spring Show and fair will be held on Wednesday next in this village. We expect there will be some first-class horses and cattle exhibited. The Committee have spared no pains or labor to insure a first rate fair. Therefore, we hope that one and all of our readers will make it their business to be at the fair. We think that an incalculable amount of good is done by these annual exhibitions. They serve to keep alive and encourage lively competition amongst us, which is proved by the fact that each year we see decided indications of improvement in every branch of agriculture and stock-breeding. Therefore, our advice is to one and all attend.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The political news of this week is very meagre and unimportant.—The spirits of our M.P.P's. seem to be something like the weather, dull and heavy. The measures discussed are not of the exciting nature to call forth any extraordinary display of oratorical power or debating ability. The only event that seems to be talked about by Mr. Brown, is the return of Mr. McDougall for North Oxford, which is paraded with great bombast and exultation by the Clear Grit chief and his followers. The fate of the Ministry, according to them, is sealed, and very soon they will have to go by the wall, and North Oxford has done it all—but we would advise our readers not to be too credulous in this respect.—We rather think that the wish of Mr. Brown and his party is, in this instance, (as in many others) "the father to the thought."

Their prophecies are worth about as much as those predictions, which are made annually by certain people, namely, that next year the world will most assuredly come to an end. But, nevertheless, the world still stands, and for what, we can see to the contrary, is likely to do so at least for a few years longer. Still, these prophets have one consolation, that is that if every year they prophecy the world's dissolution, they will evidently be right when it is dissolved. We really think that the Clear Grit's must have taken lessons from these prophets, so that when happily the Government is dissolved, they may be able to turn round and say: "There, did we not tell you that the Ministry could not possibly hold out much longer." It is by these means they strive to get the credit of being very wise and far-seeing politicians—their hope is that the people will forget their being so often wrong, when it is found that for once they are right, as some time or other, of course, they cannot fail to be.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, May 17th.

Hon. Mr. PATTON presented a petition from the Toronto Board of Trade praying for aid to the amount of £50,000. Also, a petition from Messrs. MOFFATT & Co. to the same effect.

Hon. Col. PRINCE gave notice that on Friday next he should inquire whether the Ministry intended to introduce any measure on the subject of the Hudson's Bay Territory.

Hon. Col. PRINCE introduced a bill to amend the law for the admission of English Solicitor's and Attorneys to practice in the Canadian Courts of Law and Equity.

The bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON brought up, from the Committee, a report on the bill for the amendment of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, and the act to prevent Accidents on Railways.

The report was adopted.

TUESDAY, May 18th.

Three petitions were presented praying that a bill might be passed to prevent Sabbath desecration.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS moved for a statement of all Bonds and Debentures, in which special funds amounting to $2,445,501 and 91cts. are invested.

Hon. Mr. ROSS stated that the Government would furnish the information asked for.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS enquired of the Receiver General if any clerk in the Receiver General's Office had at any time been concerned in the purchase or sale of Provincial Debentures, or Municipal or other bonds.

Hon. Mr. ROSS replied that no wrong had been done to the public, nor any gains made by the officers in his department.