ARRIVAL OF THE "INDIAN."

Rivere du Loup, June 1.

The steamship *Indian* from Liverpool, on thd 19th ultimo, passed here this morning, at 3 o'clock. She brings 111 cabin and 190 steerage passengers.

News unimportant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 17th ultimo, Lord Malmesbury promised shortly to produce the correspondence with Austria, in regard to the telegraph between Russia and Alexanderia.

In the House of Commons on the same evening, the debate on the resolution censuring the Government for publication of the Indian despatch, was resumed. The speakers in favour of the resolution, included Sir C. Hood, Mr. Byng, Sir C Lewis and others, and those against it Mr. Roebuck, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Whiteside, &c. The Government supporters denounced the effort as a mere party scheme to drive out the present Ministry. On the 18th ult., proceedings in the Lords unimportant; in the Commons the debate upon the vote of censure was continued without eliciting anything of importance being confined to mere asking and answering questions. A committee was granted to enquire into the best means of manning the Navy. The House adjourned till Thursday; Wednesday being the Derby day.

Queen Victoria's birth day was celebrated in London on the 15th in the customary manner.

At the Queen's drawing-room Mrs. Dallas presented Miss Margaret Astor Ward of New York.

On the 17th ultimo, gold arrivals from Australia and the West Indies reached nearly £600,000 sterling.

Naylor, Vickers & Co., of Sheffield and New York, have resumed payment in full.

LONDON, TUESDAY EVENING.

The *Gazette* contains a General Order announcing that Her Majesty has promoted Colonel Sir William Mansfield to the rank of Major General in recognition of his valuable services as Chief of the Staff in India.

The meeting of the New Brunswick and Canada Land Co. was adjourned to the 31st inst.

The ship *Grand Duchess* of Boston, from New York for Liverpool, was totally destroyed by fire on the 11th May, in lat. 51, long. 46. Crew saved.

INDIA.

The Bombay *Times* accuses Gen. Roberts of having suffered the army of Kotah to escape, Koer Sengh having carried off two millions sterling in his retreat. This is thought to be exaggerated. The Rance of Jhansi had escaped, and was bringing back a large body of troops to besiege the English at Jhansi.

Later Indian news is telegraph from Malta, but dates are not given.

Sir Edward Lugard relieved Azaugghur on the 15th April, with but slight loss. He was pursuing the enemy.

General Grant had marched from Lucknow on Fyzabad.

Sir Colin Campbell has sent his staff to Cawnpore, and was to march to Futinghur, near which station Brigadier Seaton had defeated the rebels—killing and wounding 300.

Kotah fugitives were making for Calpee, where it was thought the rebels would make a stand.

A small Bombay force defeated the rebels in Maltporo Mountains; otherwise, all was quiet in that Presidency.

Prices in Bombay import market, generally lower.

Exchange, 21⅞ to 21¾.

CHINA.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times* says, Commissioner Read left Manilla for Shanghai on the 13th of March.

FRANCE.

Paris, Tuesday Morning.

The *Moniteur* says the much to-be-regretted fighting which has been the consequence of the entry of the Turkish troops into the territory of Grahovee has instigated the Government of the Emperor and of those powers who are acting in concert with him, to take new steps in the matter. The Government of His Majesty, the Sultan, has now listened to their advices, and on the 14th ultimo, transmitted to His Majesty's Commissioner and to the officer in command of the Turkish forces, the order to suspend hostilities. There is every reason to hope, therefore, that, thanks to the common effort of the Powers and to the disposition manifested by the Ottaman Government this affair will shortly be concluded in a peaceful manner.

A serious duel is reported to have occurred near Paris. M. De Pene, a well known literary man, had written articles giving offence to certain sub-lieutenants in the army. He was challenged by one of them, and on reaching the field, he found 43 officers arrayed against him; he disabled his first foe, when he was challenged by a second, who ran M. DePene through his body, causing his life to be despaired of. The affair created considerable sensation.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says very little hopes are entertained of the life of M. Depere. The circumstances of the duel continue to excite a painful feeling in Paris. The editor of the *Figaro* demanded an audience of the Emperor, but it was declined. He was referred to the Minister of Justice, and the result was the arrest of the lieutenant who wounded M. Depere.

The *Presse* says that accounts from the manufacturing districts are more favourable.

A grand review of the cavalry of Paris and Versailles was held yesterday in Paris, in honor of the Queen of Holland and the Prince of Wurtemburg.

Count Mignon, who has recently been liberated from prison, where he was incarcerated for a political offence, has been elected to the legislature for the Department of Haut Rhine, notwitstanding the active hostility of the Government.

The returns from the bank of France for April show an increase in bullion of over forty-one million francs in Paris, and over eighteen millions in country branches.

Commercial affairs in France continue dull and without material improvement.

Paris, Tuesday.—Three per cents closed at 95.65.

SARDINIA.

The *Times* Turin correspondent says the failure of Rignon & Co.'s silk house has caused the stoppage of Mancardie & Anguste Bros. Rignon's liabilities are estimated at three millions of francs. Silk market a shade better.

New Advertisemets this Week.

Letters remaining in Richmond Hill P. O. June 1st.
Information Wanted—Francis Forge.
Card—Dr. J. W. Griffith.

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

British Tribune.

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 4, 1858.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Those eccentric people, the Chinese, in the picture of the close of a year, give the representation of a fine hale man with two faces, the one looking backwards scanning the past, the other as eagerly looking forward into the dim future.—We think that the lesson to be learned from such a picture is highly important and instructive to every individual, or community of individuals. Few of our readers need to be reminded that the present number is the last one of the first year of our existence. Time rapidly flies, and we own that we were surprised to find ourselves so near the end of a twelve-month's labor. Very pleasantly, and we trust not unprofitably, has the time passed away to either our readers or ourselves.

When the idea first occurred to us to start a paper, we candidly admit that we little knew the difficulties inseparably connected with the successful accomplishment of such an arduous enterprise: Our country then seemed to be on the high road to boundless prosperity; our produce was fetching highly remunerative prices; there was a superabundance of work for all kinds of artizans, mechanics, and farm laborers; our merchants were thriving, like our farmers, beyond all precedent; a new territory was hopefully looming in the distance, offering larger and more extensive fields for the exercise of our skill and enterprise: Our fields promised a rich and an abundant harvest; we were at peace with all the world, and the position and prospects of the neighboring States looked equally bright and cheering as our own. Money was plentiful; "Peace and contentment were within our borders, and plenty in our midst."

Such were the bright auspices under which we commenced our labors, and even under these favorable circumstances we had numerous obstacles to surmount, which successfully to do required great fortitude and care: but anon, a cloud, at first no bigger than a man's hand, was seen to arise out of the neighboring States, which rapidly increased, until, like a perfect hurricane, it swept all before it—laying prostrate at one fell swoop the trade and commerce of the whole civilized world. Into the midst of this ruinous whirlpool our long credit system—our mad speculation, and other causes speedily hurried us—and the bright halo of prosperity was quickly dispelled, and we are now, as a Province, reaping the bitter fruits of our reckless and thoughtless expenditure in the days of our palmy prosperity. Other causes have doubtless contributed to this disastrous state of things,—such as the reckless and unprincipled conduct of many of our public men—our strong party prejudices,—our insane mammon worship,—and many other causes combined, have all had their share in involving us in the present crisis. The *Invisible* is also seen in the crisis urging us, undoubtedly, to remember that "Riches take to themselves wings and fly away," and therefore, teaching us not to set our heart upon them.

If our difficulties were great eer we issued our Journal, we need not inform our readers that they have been increased a thousand fold by a combination of the unfavorable circumstances to which we have referred. Many old newspapers have been swept into oblivion by this severe monetary cris, is through which we are now passing. Although we do not pretend to say that we have passed unscathed this scorching fire—(far from it)—yet justice and gratitude alike compel us to state that we feel proud of the generous support we have continually received from a wise and discerning public; for in spite of all these unfavorable influences our subscription list is rapidly increasing: which is the surest proof of the fact that the public appreciate the fearless exposition we have invariably given to our opinions on men and things. We have dealt honestly with every question we have discussed. Our motive has been, and ever will be, "fair and Impartial Justice to all, whether Friends or Foes."

Our politics have been, as they ever will be, those of steady progress. We desire to see the vast resources Canada possesses brought out. A strong and wise Government, who will rise superior to the trammels of party, and be equal to the exigencies of the times, is the great desideratum for which we have striven. Abuses, wherever existing, we have endeavored to correct. Such has been our course; and although we may have been sometimes mistaken, yet we can conscientiously affirm that the object we have always had at heart has been the public welfare: We have also always given the latest news of the day, more particularly anything in connection with the Townships of Markham and Vaughan, or our village of Richmond Hill in particular. This has been our course during the past year in general. But as we have a "local habitation, and a name," it would be ungenerous of us did we not remember that whilst we have great reason to be grateful to all our subscribers for their liberal patronage to us, we have especial reason to be grateful to the inhabitants of Richmond Hill and its vicinity.

We have been liberally supported by all classes of the community. The tradesmen, store-keepers, mechanics and farmers, have not only advertised and subscribed for our paper, but what is even better, they have used their influence in many ways for our advantage. We are pleased, also, to notice that Richmond Hill is daily increasing in importance. We really cut quite a *respectable figure* at the late Agricultural Exhibition, for many of the prizes were taken by our farmers, mechanics, &c. We have many enterprising men, merchants and farmers, in our midst.—Such as the Messrs. Patterson & Bros., Barnard, Falconbridge, Teefy, Crosby, Hall, J. Arnold, A. Wright, and many others. We have a Mechanics' Institute, and we also have, in prospective, Richmond Hill incorporated; and what is even better, in the course of a short period we shall be the County Town without the least shadow of a doubt; and last, but not least, we have a press, whose pleasure it will always be to add in every possible manner to the success of the village. We have also made great sacrifices for the public good, and also endeavored to herald every step Richmond Hill has made in advance of her neighbors. We shall also always be found ready to further the interests of the village to the best of our ability.

Having thus traced our steps during the past year, we respectfully glance at the opening future, and urge our claims for increased patronage at the hands of the public.

We have opened to us greatly increased facilities for making our Paper both interesting and useful. We receive the latest news from England direct. We have entered into arrangements for the regular transmission of several of the leading English, Scotch, Irish, and American papers, so that we shall always be in possession of the latest news of the day.

The commercial, and agricultural state and prospects, both of Europe and America, will be laid before the notice of our readers from time to time. The state of the markets will invariably be given, up to the latest moment of going to press. A summary of Parliament will be given weekly during the Session, with critiques on their acts, which will always be made fairly and impartially. Our pages will also be enlivened with selections from the thrilling letters of the "Times" correspondent, on the progress of the War in India; also, by numerous selections from the best authors, useful *receipts, articles on farming, gardening*, &c. &c. In a word, it will be our constant endeavor to make the paper a valuable and instructive paper to the farmer, mechanic, artizan, and merchant; and also, by the selection of numerous pithy sayings, and family receipts, we shall strive to render it a favorite in every family. Its tone will be eminently healthy to the morals of our youth, as we shall carefully avoid every thing that will in any way debase, and insert everything we can to elevate and ennoble the mind and soul of man.

We would respectfully urge upon our merchants, farmers, and others, the necessity of advertising. We feel we need not enter into any particulars on this subject; its numerous advantages must be apparent to every person, therefore we call upon all to advertise liberally. It is even a greater benefit to you than it to us. We have a large and increasing circulation throughout the various Townships, therefore it becomes incumbent upon all who seek to extend their business to *advertise largely*, if they wish to *prosper*.

We would respectfully remind our readers and the public, that we are prepared to do any kind of Job Work in the neatest possible style, with the greatest accuracy and dispatch, and at the lowest remunerative prices. We feel assured that in this department we cannot be surpassed. We can afford to *print Bills, Circulars, Cards*, &c. &c. fully as cheap, and even cheaper than can be done in Toronto. Therefore, we urge upon the public not to neglect to give us a call.

In conclusion, we thank the public generally for the liberal patronage we have received, and we beg of each subscriber to get others, and we will give a liberal discount for every *subscriber* who mails to us five additional subscribers. We shall endeavor to merit the patronage of our friends by showing ourselves the foe of *despotism* and *wrong wherever* it is *found*. But at the same time, we shall ever be found the *friend* of *freedom, progress, retrenchment*, and *reform* of every *abuse wherever existing*. With this determination we cheerfully enter upon the duties of another year.

THE VILLAGE OF THORNHILL.

There are many duties that appertain to the office of a journalist that causes him considerabe pain and anxiety. It is not, as many suppose, all sunshine to have the responsility of a newspaper; perhaps there are but few offices upon which, rightly considered, so much responsibility rest. To the press is committed the task of preserving and extending Civil and Religious Liberty; a free and unfettered press is the surest and safest guarrantee of a People's liberty. Far mightier is it than the most numerous and powerful army that ever existed, for an army is but the combination of physical force, whilst the press, on the contrary, is the result of the mind; hence the grand difference in the effect. A great standing army is the tyrant's necessity,—but a free and unfettered press is the necessity of a free and intelligent people. There never was, and there never will be, a free people where the press is gagged; where thought is denied its legitimate utterance.

It is the mind that makes the man. Every government then, who denies to the people the legitimate utterance of the soul, is despotic, and the people to all intents and purposes are slaves. Such is the power of the press, that the first act of the Despot is to gag and destroy its liberty. Do you ask why this is? We reply: That every Despot is perfectly aware that the moment he gives liberty to the printer, his despotic throne begins to crumble to its fall. It was with these views that we undertook to start a Newspaper; we felt that one was much needed on Yonge Street,—as this street is the centre of a large Agricultural district, daily becoming more populous and wealthy, as is abundantly proved by the immense traffic which has increased during the last few years with unsurpassing rapidity and is destined to increase still more rapidly in the future. Therefore, there was a imperative necessity, if we wished to keep pace with the requirements of the times we live in, to have a paper to give expression to the wants of this important section of the Province, and to enable us to acquire that social and political importance which our increasing numbers and wealth entitled us.

The present number, as the inhabitants of Thornhill will perceive, completes the first volume of this journal. We have met with many and unexpected obstacles. A vast amount of opposition from inscrupulous opponents have been encountered, which taken in connection with the hard times upon which we have fallen, has made it rather uphill work. Nevertheless, we have great pleasure in stating that our subscription list is steadily increasing, which we take as an earnest to our ultimate and complete success; indeed, our success thus far has been beyond our expectations, sanguine as they were.

To the inhabitants of Thornhill we feel peculiarly indebted for the generous support they have hitherto given us. We are exceedingly glad to bear our humble testimony to the fact that, through the public spirit and enterprise of such men as Messrs. Brunskill, Gallenough, McDougall, Cooper, and many others, the village is rapidly extending its limits and increasing its population. Being situated on the great highway to Toronto, it cannot fail to rise in importance. We shall be happy, at all times, to herald its progress, and assist, by every means, to contribute to its prosperity. While thanking them for their past support, we ask them to redouble their efforts for the future.—Let each strive to get new subscribers. Let the merchants continue to increase the number of their advertisements, and while they will thus benefit us, they will even, to a greater extent, benefit themselves. Advertising is emphatically the soul of business. We would respectfully urge that portion of the public to think over the numerous advantages they cannot fail to derive from advertising in a paper which is extensively circulated the length and breadth of Yonge street.

We would also call their attention to the fact that we are prepared to do any description of Job Work, as well, and as cheap, and even cheaper than they can get it done in Toronto.

We beg our subscribers to read attentively the new and advantageous openings we have made to increase the interest of our paper, which are described at length in another column.

There are several matters of importance just now agitating the Province, which will be discussed in a fair and impartial spirit. We still adhere to the principles enunciated by us in our Prospectus.—Steady and legitimate progress is our aim, which is as far removed from political tricksters and charlatans as midnight darkness is from the blaze of the noon-day sun.—Liberty, Justice and Equity, is our Motto which we intend practically to carry out on this the New Year.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The Markham Township Council met at Sizes' Hotel, Unionville, on Monday last, the Reeve in the chair. Members all present.—Minutes of previous meeting read and approved of.

The Reeve then presented a petition from JAMES, BOYD, J. TRANN, and others, praying for a grant of $200 for the erection of a bridge over the river Rough, between lots No. 5 and 6, in the 10th concession of Markham.

On motion of Mr. REESOR, seconded by Mr. TRUDGEON, the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and J. Boyd, J. Trann, and P. Lapp, were appointed Commissioners to expend the same.

The Reeve then presented a petition from S. R. WRIGHT and others, praying for aid to improve the Townline between Markham and Scarboro', at the foot of the 8th and 9th con. of Markham.

On motion of Mr. REESOR, seconded by Mr. BOWMAN, the sum of $180 was granted for the above purpose, and $20 more to be expended on the 10th concession, providing the adjoining Municipality grant two-thirds of the whole amount for the same purpose; and that W. Collinson, P. Milne, Geo. Trann, and R. Milroy, be appointed Commissioners to expend the same.

Mr. BOWMAN presented a petition from Dr. REID and others, praying that the Statute Labor in their road division be commuted, and such commutation money to be expended in the construction of a side-walk on the north side of Colborne street, in the village of Thornhill.

The Reeve referred Mr. Bowman to the By-law, the 13th clause of which gives the overseer power to commute the statute labor in his road division, and construct side-walks in any street without petitioning the Council.

Mr. BOWMAN then presented an application for the sum of $100 for the erection of a Bridge on the Townline, between Markham and York, at the foot of the 3rd. concession of Markham.

On motion of Mr. BOWMAN, seconded by Mr. REESOR, the sum of $100 was granted, providing the York Council would grant a like sum; and that W. Hood, and W. B. Wilson, be appointed on behalf of this municipality to expend the same.

On motion of Mr. BOWMAN, seconded by Mr. TRUDGEON, the sum of $40, as a special grant, was granted to Robt. Wilson, and D. Johnson, to be expended in front of lot No. 1, in the 4th concession of the Township of Markham.

On motion of Mr. REESOR, seconded by Mr. PINGLE, the sum of $100 was appropriated to each ward for the improvement of Roads and Bridges, to be expended by the Councilman of the Ward, or such person or persons as may be appointed.

On motion of Mr. TRUDGEON, seconded by Mr. PINGLE, the sum of 140 dollars was granted to W. Paget, W. Hosler, F. Boynton and Mr. Grainger, to be expended by them in the erection of a bridge, and cutting down the hill in front of lot No. 19, in the 5th concession of Markham.

On motion of Mr. REESOR, seconded by Mr. PINGLE, the sum of 100 dollars was granted to G. Eckardt and W. Stotts to be expended by them in the erection of a bridge across the River Rough between lots 10 & 12, in the 6th concession of this Township.

On motion of Mr. TRUDGEON, seconded by Mr PINGLE, the sum of $40 was granted to J. Gamble, J. Kester, and A. Lindsey, to be expended by them on the Townline between Markham and Pickering, provided the Pickering council do grant a like sum.

On motion of Mr PINGLE, seconded by Mr. REESOR, the sum of $40 was granted to N. Button, J. Hamilton, L. Conner and F. Pike, to be expended by them on the 9th con., north of lot 25.

On motion of Mr. BOWMAN, seconded by Mr. PINGLE, the sum of 50 dollars was granted to W. Cherry, J. Beaty and John Cameron, to be expended by them in cutting down the hill at the German Mills.

The council then adjourned until the last Saturday in June.

REESOR HAS A *HARD ROAD* TO TRAVEL.

On Monday last at a meeting of the Council, the *Economist* was again indicted for wilful falsehoods. Our readers will recollect that a short time ago, Reesor asserted that Button and Trudgeon were both willing for Bowman to occupy the road allowance. In our reply we stated that "we were *not* willing for Bowman to occupy the road, and that if Mr. Bowman did hold the road allowance he should be compelled to give it up or pay for it, and that the council ought to take immediate steps in the matter." During the discussion on Monday Mr. Reesor endeavored to substantiate some of his former assertions, but was defeated in every attempt. Mr. Bowman proved very clearly that the assertions made by Reesor through the *Economist* were malicious and false. Mr. Button also proved to a demonstration that the remarks made by the *Economist* relative to the removal of his (Mr. Button's) fence, were incorrect, and called down such a shower of disapprobation upon Reesor's devoted head as to cause him to be laughed at by every person present, yet he had not "sense enough to see it." We think the *Economist* will soon have to repair his *Bridge*, for it is becoming very rotten and his reputation equally so, if we are to judge from the number of communications that we daily receive from residents of his own village, and several of which have been from time to time crowded out of our columns. Our advice to Reesor is, bring your intimacy with *Tom Pepper* to a close, and let your journal hereafter be respected for truth in the place of falsehood and slander.

THE "ECONOMIST" IN A FIX.

It is impossible for a person to shelter long under the wings of a malicious falsehood without being discovered, and when once ferreted out he must abide by the consequence. This remark may be applied to the Editor of the *Economist*, whose journal is scarcely known by any other name than the Markham Rag; it has acquired this title in consequence of the slanderous falsehoods continually inserted in its columns, and, to a great extent, the Editor being their author. As a proof of our assertions we need only refer our readers to his slanderous remarks with regard to the Reeve of this township; who, he says, has been an aider and abetter with the collector in keeping 1000 dollars of the public money. The truth of this matter however was fairly ellicited at the council meeting on Monday last, at which time Mr. Reesor was very respectably whipped into his traces by W. Button Esq., who compelled him to admit the truth, and the public will now see that for the last six months this vilest of all slanderers has been treating them to falsehoods detestible and multiplied. Mr. Button very satisfactorily proved, that so far from being an aider and abetter in the charge, that he had even instructed the Treasurer some months ago to prosecute the Collectors bondsmen; and, when the Treasurer intimated his intentions to Mr. Reesor he advised him not to do so, of course we shall "stick a pin" there. ☞ We regret that our space will not allow us to give the discussion in full, but we intend to allude to it in a future number, should it be required. In the meantime, we would direct the attention of our readers to a letter which appears in another column, written by a respectable gentleman of Markham Village, and one who appears to have respect for truth, the letter alluded to will be found to expose a few more of Reesor's falsehoods, which he has inserted in his paper against the Loyal Orangemen of Markham.

RICHMOND HILL FAIR.

On Wednesday, the 2nd inst., the usual monthly Fair was held in this village. The show of cattle was rather small; indeed, scarcely equal to the demand, which was great, especially for cows. We observed Mr. Nightingale, and three other gentlemen from Toronto, engaged in buying. The prices, on the whole, had an upward tendency.—There were but very few sheep, which sold at from $6 to $8. Cows sold from $20 to $32. Mr. Lambert, Mr. Munshaw, Mr. McNear, Mr. Ambler, and Mr. Dove, were purchasers. There were also many others sold, subject to the variations given above.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at 9 a. m., a farmer by the name of John Brough, in the 4th Con. of Vaughan, Mapleville, took his gun and went out in front of his own house, and fired at a flock of pigeons which were casually passing over his land, in the doing of which the gun burst quite open, completely shattering the stock. His left hand and wrist were also shivered. Dr. Duncumb was immediately sent for, and found that there was a great loss of blood. The doctor at once amputated the arm. We are happy to add that there is every prospect of his ultimate recovery.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Friday last, the 28th of May, a fire broke out at 3, a. m., in a mill belonging to Mr. McKechnie, of Whitchurch. The mill was completely destroyed. The dwelling house, lumber and outhouses were all saved. Origin of the fire unknown. There was no insurance. The loss is estimated to exceed 3,000 dollars.

SCARBORO' COUNCIL

We are in receipt of the proceedings of the Scarboro' Council in pamphlet form, which were kindly forwarded to us by W. A. Norris, Esq., an energetic member of that Council, to whom we return our thanks.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

On account of the want of space, we are unavoidably compelled to omit several communications, which will appear in our next. We wish, however, our correspondents distinctly to remember that we never publish any communication, unless accompanied by the *real name* of the writer, although the name need not be given in every case.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.

The Concord Division, No. 227, intends having a grand demonstration in Wm. McDougall's beautiful Beech Grove, Lot No. 11, 5th Con. of Vaughan, on Friday the 11th inst. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. E. Carswell, of Oshawa, exhibitor of the Panorama of the bottle and by several other gentlemen.

RICHMOND HILL SPRING SHOW.

In consequence of their being an unprecedented demand for our paper of last week, containing a full account of the show, together with the prize list, we have republished it entire this week in order to afford those who could not get the extras required by them last week, an opportunity of doing so.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the British Tribune.

SIR,—Upon accidentally laying my hand upon your paper of the 21st inst., I find a communication addressed to you, and dated Buttonville 17th inst., and signed "J. B.," accusing me of having made certain assertions, and not proved them in a communication addressed to Col. Crookshank some months since through the columns of the Toronto *Colonist*, and which was afterwards copied into your paper. I admit, Mr. Editor, that I have to a considerable extent, laid myself open to the censure of J. B., but circumstances have occurred over which I had no control to prevent me from sooner adverting to this subject, as I am neither splenetic nor rash. Mr. Editor, I have waited long and patiently to give the Colonel and his friends an opportunity (if in their power,) of disproving my assertions, and of removing any prejudices or suspicion that might arise out of the subject, matter of that communication; but in place of doing this, the Colonel has chosen to shroud himself in obscurity. It has been suggested to me by some of the Colonel's apologists, that as he was an illiterate man, he did not feel himself competent to enter into any kind of newspaper controversy. Now, Mr. Editor, this is truly marvellous, admitting the incompetency, had he no friend about Richmond Hill who could take up the cudgel for him; and besides this, it is not many weeks since his name figured in the newspapers as one of the examiners of the Grammar School, at Richmond Hill, nor is it many years since he was in the Commission of the Peace;—but perhaps you will not consider this so very wonderful. The appellation of Colonel, prefixed to man's name, Mr. Editor, has a very charming sound, but it would appear from what I have said, that ignorance is no disqualification for that a high military rank.

I have now, through the columns of your paper, to ask a few questions arising out of the following circumstances, which the Colonel may answer or not, as he pleases.

A few years previous to Col. Crookshank's leaving the neighborhood of Thornhill, he had a man in his employment named Wm. Slack. Slack was a native of Carlisle, England, and an elderly man.—Previous to Slack's entering into the service of the Colonel, he had resided a good many years in Montreal, and had saved, as I understood him to say, about £600 or £700. In the summer of 1838, Slack finding himself in a very precarious state of health, concluded upon making his will. He had several conversations with me on this subject and gave me a general outline of the way he was going to dispose of his effects, and intimated to me several times his intention of making a small bequest to me. In this I discouraged him, not wishing to deprive his poor relations in England of anything he might die possessed of. In the fall of the same year Slack made his will, and appointed Col. Crookshank his executor—Mr. Chas. Keller, Clerk of the Division Court at Unionville, wrote the will, and must consequently know its contents. I was in the Colonel's house the day it was executed, but did not hear it read. On the 2nd day of January, 1839, Slack died, and up to that time was in the Colonels service, and nothing more of Slack's will was heard of from that day to this. Now, sir, the questions I wish to ask, through the medium of your paper, are as follows:—

1st. Why did not the Colonel, as soon as possible, notify this event to one or other of Slack's relations in England? 2nd. Why was not Slack's will proved and registered according to law? 3 d. What did the Colonel do with the funds bequeathed by Slack? 4th. Did the Colonel ever pay any trifling debts owing by Slack at the time of his decease? did he even pay for his coffin? I do not know, Mr. Editor, whether I am named in that will as a legatee or not, but certainly I have a right to know, and perhaps you, or some of your readers, can instruct me as to the proper mode of investigating this affair, which I am determined to do.

Some of my friends, Mr. editor, have cautioned me to be very careful of what I might write or say about the Colonel, as he was threatening me with a Libel suit. I know little or nothing about the law of libels, or even what constitutes one, although I am told that the greater the truth the greater the libel. The Colonel may therefore rest assured that if ever he can show cause for a libel suit against me, it will be a great one. Perhaps the Colonel thinks a libel suit would be a very convenient, just and gentlemanly way of discharging a debt of honor. In my communication to the Colonel before alluded to, I informed him that if the questions then put to him were not sufficient, I had more at his service, and so I have still, but I am reserving them for a great occasion approaching. My next public communication will be of a more comprehensive character than the present.

I am not aware, Mr. Editor, that either in the communication addressed to him, or in the present one to you, I have made any erroneous or false statements, nor never will do while *Brock's monument stands*.

Mr. Editor, I heartily wish success to the British *Tribune*, under your superintendence, feeling assured that it will be the medium of the greatest good in your locality, particularly as regards its moral and social refinatory character. The weapon you wield is more formidable than that of the civil magistrate, and if you do succeed in making an independent force by it, you will at least, have the glorious satisfaction of knowing that you have been a terror to evil-doers, and I moreover hope a praise and protection to those who well.

I have been more lengthy than I intended, but as I do not often trouble the press on that account, I crave your indulgence, and remain,

Sir,
Yours, very respectfully,
H. C. YOUNG.

Thornhill, May 26th, 1858.

To the Editor of the British Tribune.

SIR: If you glance over the *Economist* of the 20th inst., you will find a most audacious specimen of gross falsehood, mingled with very minute particles of what the ignorant might term Common Sense, in an article headed "The Face of Orangeism." The word *face* was no doubt intended by the profoundly learned Editor, for that of *phase*, but as his knowledge of the English language is co-equal with his ability and wit, I shall excuse him as well as expose him for the error. In endeavoring to represent the