

DISCOVERY OF INDIAN CURIOUSITIES AT GANANOQUE, CANADA WEST.

During a recent visit to Gananoque we learned that some Indian curiosities had been found there. As some men were engaged in getting sand off a lot about a quarter of a mile from the main street they came upon some bones. They turned over several without examining them particularly; but being struck at length by their appearance they discovered that they were human bones. They excavated further, and discovered several tomahawks, a great number of arrow heads, and other curiosities. We saw in the possession of Mr. Herbert McDonald, two tomahawk-heads, one of green flint, the other of some white stone, (either quartz or marble) several arrow-heads made of a stone which he thinks to have been taken from the Queenston formation, as it greatly resembles it, and a large piece of calumet or Indian pipe such as used to be smoked when peace was made. The bones when touched crumbled to pieces, thus showing that they must have lain for a very long period in the position in which they were found. The pipe appears to be made of marble. Dr. McCaul has a piece of it in his possession. He has also several of the arrow-heads, &c. We have no doubt but that many things of this kind exist in the neighbourhood of Gananoque. Five years ago a person digging found several silver bracelets, rings, &c. in a place where Indians are known to have been buried. —Colonist.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

Gen. Havelock, when within 1 day's march from Lucknow, was compelled to retire once more on Cawnpore, there to place his captured guns and wounded soldiers in safety. The cholera was making sad havoc in his small force. 147 men and 9 officers of the Queen's 10th had fallen into an ambush and been killed near Dinapore. They had gone with 160 men of the 37th to relieve some civil servants at Arran, but the steamer with the 10th was grounded on the way, and the men being incautiously landed, were surrounded by the rebels and destroyed. About that time 75 Europeans at Arran were massacred by the Dinapore mutineers. The commander at the latter place, General Lloyd, had manifested great incapacity, and had been superseded by Sir James Outram. These events had caused great excitement at Dinapore and Benares, this latter place being ripe for revolt. The 12th Irregular cavalry had massacred their officers at Seowhee. The Governor-General's Body Guard had been disarmed at Calcutta, where Lord Elgin had arrived with 300 of the 69th Regiment. It is supposed that his lordship had failed in his Chinese mission, and had come to Calcutta to give Lord Canning the benefit of his advice. Great uneasiness was felt in Calcutta on account of the approaching Mohurrum—a feast that might lead to an outbreak. The hoax of the Press—which we saw already through—told in the cruel effect. The truth now comes out, that Lord Dalhousie's subscription is £500 to the Indian fund—no great sum for one who has caused so much mischief in India, falling far short of the £5,000 which the Press had attributed to him. The gift of £1,000 by the Emperor of the French caused some embarrassment at the Mansion House, where the question was mooted whether the name of His Imperial Majesty should be inserted at the head of an English national subscription to which the Queen of England and the Prince Consort had not contributed. In the end it was proved that the difficulty could not be avoided, and the Emperor's gift was therefore announced. Some little mortification must have been felt at Balmoral, for Colonel Phipps was immediately intrusted to telegraph to the Mansion House that the Queen subscribed £1,000, the Prince Consort £300 and the Duchess of Kent £100 to the fund for the relief of the Indian sufferers.—Cor. of Colonist.

REMAINS OF MUDDY LITTLE YORK.

In digging the Yonge-street drain, south of King-street the remains of an old corduroy road has been come upon. In some places, it is fully three feet below the surface; and there is evidence that, when it was put down, the street was very uneven. The original black vegetable mould has immediately underneath. Some of the logs appear to be quite round. Those remains of Muddy Little York, as Toronto was once designated, are, we believe, about the only antiquities of this city to boast of. It is not expected that they will attract sight-seers from a very great distance. Citizens can view them if they are curious about old buried corduroy roads to do so.—Leader.

Brother Typos will be glad to hear that their old friend, A. A. Riddell, of this city, yesterday passed his medical examination, and is now duly entitled to the name, style, and title of Dr. Riddell. This is a fitting reward of industry, integrity, and intelligence.—Colonist.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

A very mysterious circumstance, which may possibly be the means of bringing to light some deed of blood and darkness, has lately transpired in this vicinity. A farmer, by the name of Simpson, residing on the 9th Concession of Clarke, while cradling his wheat some few weeks since came across a quantity of human bones which appeared to be lying in a very suspicious manner. The circumstance was brought to the knowledge of J. L. Tucker, Esq., Reeve of Clarke, who, in company with some others went to the farm of Mr. Simpson, dug up the bones, and brought them to Grono where they were examined by Dr. Herriand who pronounced them to be parts of the skeletons of no less than three persons, two grown females and an infant. He further added that one of the parties had been troubled with a sore leg of long standing, the proof of which was attested by the fact that one of the bones of the leg (the tibia, we believe) had a new formation of bone grown over a diseased part. He also gave his opinion that the parties had been dead six or seven years. We should have mentioned also, that the bones were found in a hole about eighteen inches deep, that the pit in which they were found, contained also about a bushel of lime, and from the position of the bones the impression was formed by those present, that the bodies had been thrown in without any care or ceremony. No sooner was the opinion of the doctor known than it was remembered that about seven years ago at the time the farm in question was occupied by a man named Meally, there were two young Irish girls called Dean, who had made his house their home, where they usually returned after having been living at service. It is said that one of these young women was in possession of about £70 sterling which she had brought from Ireland—this is however contradicted—and it is a well known fact that one of them had a young child, born illegitimately, to maintain which it is said she had received £27. At this time the country in that neighborhood was not so thickly settled as at present, and the communication between the neighbors was not so frequent as at present. It is said however, that it was known to many that these young women had intended to go across to New York State and the last known of these is the fact that they were at Meally's house, shortly after on being inquired of respecting their life and his wife gave out that they had gone to the States, but as to how they went, or who took them to the wharf nothing is known, in fact every one appears to have remembered all at once that they disappeared very suddenly, but having no friends, no one appears to have inquired very particularly respecting them. Added to the fact that they were missed about the time designated by the doctor as to the age of the skeletons, or rather the time they had been buried, and that they had an infant with them, is the fact that one of them had a sore leg which had long troubled her. The suddenness of their disappearance and the suspicious nature of the affair all through has led a good many to suspect that the bones are all that remains of the unfortunate Deans, and that they were murdered instead of going to the States. There is another very queer circumstance. The wife of Meally applied to a neighboring farmer's wife to take the box belonging to the Deans into her house to keep until they returned, as they were about to move to the west. Permission was given her to bring the trunk, but it never came and shortly the family moved west somewhere in the neighborhood of Saugeen and nothing more has been heard of either the Deans or their box by any one in that locality. Why Mrs. Meally should endeavor to gain the consent of the lady to leave the trunk and then move without doing so is not known, nor why the young women when moving to the States did not take their trunk with their clothes with them.

THE MUTINIES IN INDIA.

From the Bombay Telegraph. DELHI STILL IN THE HANDS OF THE MUTINEERS. The news by this mail is of a more cheering nature than any we have yet seen since the mutiny commenced. Although Delhi is still in the hands of the mutineers, and the rebel armies continue to be committed in various parts of India, yet the broad wave of victory is spreading itself over the land. The advance of General Havelock's column from Allahabad has been one chain of victories.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF CAWNPORE.

In our last we mentioned that General Havelock had reached Cawnpore, but we were unable to give details of his capture. The column marched from its encamping ground at daylight on the morning of the 16th, and after a 13 miles' journey halted to breakfast within two miles of the enemy's position in front of Cawnpore. After resting three hours the mutineers, who were the arch foe of the British, were seen in the distance, and the general, seeing the enemy's position, determined to take him in flank. For this purpose the 78th Highlanders were sent to the front with some of the Madras Fusiliers on the left flank to cover the movement. Her Majesty's 64th and the remaining companies of the 84th Foot, with the guns, were on the right of the column out of the enemy's view. While performing this flank movement the Highlanders and Fusiliers were under a heavy fire from the mutineers, who, however, did no damage, save killing the horse of Col. Walker Hamilton. When our troops had got properly on his flank the columns were wheeled into line and advanced, under a heavy fire of musketry, shell, and shrapnel, until they were within a few hundred yards before they fired a shot. Our men then opened fire on them, and the 78th charged up to the muzzles of the guns, and captured them—three 24-pounders, loaded as they were. Leaving them in the hands of the British, the mutineers could stay their avenging hands when once raised to smite. The 78th next carried a village at the point of the bayonet; this was on the right of the enemy's position, and his flank was thus completely turned. The columns then moved on to their left position at the clearing the village. As soon as they got clear of the village the enemy again opened fire upon our troops from a gun he still had, when he had to lie down and wait for the mutineers to be driven off. The mutineers had under a heavy fire which was well kept up. This ended the affair, and our victory was most complete. In the absence of cavalry the line was halted, and the General went up to the Highlanders and paid them a well merited compliment on their performance. The mutineers were killed, not a man, and every soldier was eager for the fray and did his duty manfully. On the evening of this engagement the column encamped outside the walls of Cawnpore, and on the morning of the 17th our soldiers entered the city. Accounts say they had been to scenes of slaughter, the spectacle that met their eyes nearly petrified them with horror. They marched straight to a place where they were told 175 women and children, as on their arrival they found that they had come too late! They only found the clothes of the poor victims strewn over the blood-stained ground. The scene of this horrible catastrophe was a paved courtyard, and one of the Highlanders in writing a communication, says:—There was two inches of blood upon the pavement, and from the report that we got from the residents of the place it appears that, after we had beaten the enemy the evening previous, the Sepoys and Sowars entered the place where the bodies were lying, and all had, and threw the children alive, as well as the ladies' dead bodies, into a well in the compound. I saw it and it was an awful sight. It appears from the bodies we saw that the women were strangled, their throats cut, and some were murdered. A feeling more terrible than vengeance arises in the heart at reading this, and even the most reverend shudder when they think that Omnipotence could have deemed such a terrible ordeal necessary.

UNPARALLELED MASSACRES AND ATROCITIES.

The history of the world affords no parallel to the terrible massacres which during the last few months have desolated the land. Neither age, sex, nor condition has been spared. Children have been compelled to eat the quivering flesh of their murdered parents, after which they were literally torn assunder by the laughing fiends who surrounded them. Men in many instances have been mutilated, and before being absolutely killed, have had to gaze upon the last disfigurement of their wives and daughters previous to being put to death. But really we cannot describe the brutifies that have been committed; they pass the boundaries of human belief, and to dwell upon them shakes reason upon its throne.

DEMAND FOR VENGEANCE.

If ever a nation was made the instrument of vengeance of an insulted Deity, that nation is England; and we trust that she will strike and spare not. We hope that by this time her ships are not only on their mission of vengeance by way of the Cape, but that the names of her admirals are by this time marching across the desert upon Suez. Not a moment should be lost, and long before Christmas the whole of India will be lying at our feet.

RENA SAHIB.

Before evacuating Cawnpore Nena Sahib blew up his magazine, and then, accompanied by a laborer, to which he was followed by a portion of our troops. On arriving at the palace, however, they found that the bird had flown. They fired the place, and razed it to its foundations, and carried away the same time 15 guns. Nena Sahib, it is said, had an intention of going to Lucknow, but when he got as far as the river his cavalry and infantry deserted him. Rumor has it that he then destroyed himself and family; but the general belief is that he is still alive, and the sum of 5,000 rupees has been offered for his capture. Nena Sahib is the adopted son of the late Peshwa Rajeo Rao, who from the time of his deposition till his death lived at Bithoor, in the neighborhood of Cawnpore, upon the pension allowed him by the British Government. On the death of the late Peshwa, Nena strove hard, but without success, to obtain from the Indian Government a continuance to himself of the pension allowed to Rajeo Rao. Failing in this, he despatched an agent to England, and transmitted, it is said, a Calcutta to meet the expenses of such a mission, a single piece of Company's paper of the value of six pence of rupees. The mission to England was unsuccessful, and the attempt made to influence the local Government.

The Indian Government may in some measure

think itself for having allowed this man to acquire the local influence he possesses. It is well known that for years back, since the death of Rajeo Rao, Nena has kept the Begum's 1,000 Rajes, the rightful heirs of the property of the deceased chief, in close confinement in the Zennah, so that none likely to take steps relative to rescuing them from confinement, or restoring to them their property could obtain access to where they were. It cannot be said that Nena is not a venturesome trader. He has staked his all, which is not a little, upon the die. His game might have been played so as not to have entirely deprived him of the sympathy of most natives simultaneously with their achieving of most natives simultaneously with their achieving of power to gratify it. On being joined by General Neil, General Havelock determined to leave the place in his hands and march at once upon Lucknow, distant about fifty miles from Cawnpore. The victorious column accordingly commenced its march upon Lucknow on the 20th of July. The road was found to be perfectly clear until our troops were within about twenty miles of Lucknow, when they were met by the enemy on the 20th of July, and a battle ensued. The British were repulsed with great loss, leaving in our possession fifteen guns. Our losses are not known, but we suppose they must have been heavy, as the rebels made a very obstinate one. It was expected that General Havelock would be killed, now on the 31st of July. After garrisoning the place and securing its safety, he would resume his march Delhi-wards, in the direction of Agra; so that the rebels must make the most of their time, as before the present month is out we believe that they will be driven from their last stronghold. The Highlanders are covering themselves with glory. No power on earth can resist the fury of their charges, and they give no quarter.

New Advertisements this Week.

Great Sale of Building Lots—J. R. Arnold. Sale of Farm Stock—N. A. Gamble. County of York Agricultural Society. List of Letters for October.

York Ridings' Gazette.

RICHMOND HILL, OCT. 9, 1857.

Several communications are unavoidably postponed until next week. We direct attention to Mr. Arnold's advertisement, announcing an extensive sale of town lots in this place on the 22nd inst.

The County of York Agricultural Society purpose holding their fall fair in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 14th inst. Upwards of £100 will be awarded in prizes for cattle, sheep, grain, roots &c.—See advertisement.

The "Colonist" says—"We regret to state, that E. F. Whitmore & Co., Exchange and Bill Brokers, of this city, closed their doors yesterday. It is understood that the firm is quite able to meet all its liabilities in full, and that its present temporary difficulties are chiefly occasioned by the extraordinary pressure on its correspondents in the United States.

THE MONTHLY FAIR.

On Wednesday last, the regular monthly fair was held in this town, on the ground adjoining the Victory Hotel. Upwards of one hundred head of cattle, many of them in excellent condition, and between fifty and seventy-five sheep were offered for sale, being a much larger number than has been shown on any previous occasion in this place. The number of buyers was also large, among whom we noticed several from the City and neighborhood of Toronto, besides those resident in this locality. Competition was tolerably brisk, and the majority of the stock speedily changed hands at remunerative prices. It is gratifying to notice the increased interest taken by the farmers of the adjacent Townships in this monthly gathering, affording as it does a ready and convenient means for the disposal of their surplus stock, and at the same time presenting a favorable opportunity to buyers to satisfy their demands.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Provincial Exhibition of 1857 is now over, and we must congratulate those enterprising mechanics of the townships of Markham and Vaughan, whose industry at the late Exhibition has been amply rewarded. The display far surpassed that of former years; the show ground, containing about twenty acres, was filled with spectators, anxiously investigating the productions of Canada. Some of the most beautiful works of art presented themselves, and the admirer, struck with astonishment, would stand silently looking on until forced forward by others, also anxious to examine. The exhibition ground was enclosed by a board fence, on the inside of which were the apartments for sheep, pigs, &c. The horses occupied a portion of the ground by themselves, while immediately opposite were placed the agricultural implements, showing at once that the committee had spared no expense in making the necessary arrangements.

Among the many implements that attracted attention was the elegantly finished Reaper, manufactured by Patterson Bros. of this village, who have on many former occasions, as well as the present, borne away the prize. They have exhibited their Reapers in the Township, County, and Provincial fairs, and have been invariably classed with the successful competitors; and repeatedly during the past exhibition have been urged to forward their reaper to some of the fairs in the

United States, with the assurance that it could not be excelled. The combined Reaper and Mower, manufactured by Messrs. Darling and Aitchison, Thornhill, was viewed by all as a remarkably fine specimen of Canadian manufacture; and all were forced to admit that great praise was due to them for the amount of skill, taste, and ingenuity displayed on this truly useful invention. The certificates of several practical agriculturists which appear in our columns is sufficient to recommend them to the public. Mr. S. Eckardt, of Unionville, Mr. J. Shuttleworth of Weston, and several others are numbered with the fortunate. We give below a list of the names of those who have been successful, together with the amount of prizes that have been received by the competitors of Markham and Vaughan, which will be found no doubt to compare favorably with any other two Townships in the province.

- HORSES. BLOOD HORSES. 3d Best, F. Mayor Markham, £2 15 0. AGRICULTURAL HORSES. 2d Best, J. Anderson, Markham, £5 10 0. 2d Best two-year old Stallion, W. Dickson, 5 10 0. CATTLE. 2d Best two-year-old Bull, W. R. Armstrong, £4 0 0. Best Bull Calf do do 4 0 0. GALLOWAYS. Best two-year-old Heifer, George Miller, £3 0 0. 2d Best, do do do 2 0 0. GRADE. 4th Best Cow, George Miller, £1 5 0. SHEEP. LEICESTERS. 2d Best two Ewes, Geo. Miller, £3 0 0. Best two do two Shears, do 4 0 0. COTSWOLD OR CHEVOTS. Best Ram two Shears, G. Miller, £4 0 0. 2d Best Ram Lamb, do 1 0 0. 3d Best two Ewes, do 1 10 0. Best two Shearing Ew's, do 1 0 0. Best two Ewe Lambs, do 1 10 0. SOUTH DOWNS. Best Shearing Ram, G. Miller, £1 0 0. FAT SHEEP. Best two fat Ewes, G. Miller, £3 0 0. POULTRY. 2d Best pair Ducks, G. Miller, £0 10 0. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. 3d Best Horse Rake, S. Eckardt, £0 10 0. 2nd Best Cultivator, do 2 0 0. Best Combined Mower & Reaper, Darling & Aitchison, 5 0 0. Total, £59 0 0. VAUGHAN. AGRICULTURAL HORSES. Best three-year-old Stallion, Geo. Youland, £5 10 0. 3d Best saddle Horse, Patterson Brothers, 1 10 0. Best single carriage Horse, 2 10 0. Sweepstakes, 12 10 0. CATTLE—GALLOWAYS. Best three-year-old Bull, John Fleming, £8 0 0. 3d Best Bull Calf, Geo. Fleming, 1 10 0. 2nd Best Cow, W. Graham, 3 0 0. 3d Best do do do 2 0 0. 3d Best two-year-old Heifer, J. Flug, 1 5 0. SLEIGHS, &c. Best one horse Sleigh, J. Shuttleworth, £1 10 0. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. 3d Best Straw Cutter, J. Shuttleworth, £0 10 0. Best Reaping Machine, Patterson Brothers, 5 0 0. Total, £44 15 0.

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presented to the leader of the Band, as a mark of esteem. After about 300 had availed themselves of the various dainties, the procession again formed, headed by the Band and repaired to the basement story of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, (a new Brick building) where Mr. Henry L. Ver was called to the chair. I was some distance from the platform, consequently could not hear distinctly his remarks, but which I dare say were very appropriate. He then called upon the Rev. Mr. Curtes, of Stouffville, who addressed the meeting for a much longer time than is usual upon such occasions, and I am satisfied that his remarks did not all fall to the ground without some of them taking root; next the Rev. Mr. Garner, of this Village, which was very brief, yet, contained a great deal of sound doctrine, and last the Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Stouffville, who appears to be in every way capable of doing justice to the temperance cause. A vote of thanks was then given to the Speakers and Band, after which the assembly dispersed, highly delighted with the pleasures of the day.

Yours Truly, H. R. Victoria Square, Oct. 2, 1857.

To the Editor of the York Ridings' Gazette. On Tuesday the 29th ult., the surrounding Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, celebrated the 14th anniversary of the organization of their noble order, by a procession and soiree at the Village of Thornhill. Considering the unpropitious appearance of the weather, there was a good turn out of those who were eager to join in the demonstration against king alcohol, and to spend a day in friendly intercourse and enjoyment. Under the direction of the marshals, who, mounted upon beautiful and highly mettled horses discharged their onerous duties in a very efficient manner, the procession was formed, consisting of about 150 Sons of Temperance besides a pretty fair sprinkling of juvenile Sons and Cadets. First in order came the Buttonville Bass Band, causing their instruments to send forth the most harmonious and soul stirring music; next Richmond Hill Cadets of Temperance made their appearance with their neat and tastefully designed flag, on which was inscribed the name and number of their section; these were followed by the New Moon Division with its beautiful banner, emblazoned with appropriate devices and setting forth the motto of the order, love, purity and fidelity, and the Laskay Division, whose members have waved valiant in fight and put to flight armies of the aliens. Then came the Klinsburg Band of instrumental music which did not fail to earn fresh laurels on the occasion, whilst the Thornhill, Concord, Thamesville and Richmond Hill Divisions brought up the rear. After traversing the principal thoroughfares of the Village, the procession returned to the Methodist Church, in the rear of which was provided an entertainment which reflected honor on the ladies of Thornhill. It need scarcely be hinted that the guests showed their appreciation by doing ample justice to the agreeable beverages and the very suitable "fixings" which were so tastefully arranged for them. The merry jest and joyous laughter told the friendly feeling that prevailed, giving rise to the pleasing thought that they were the members of one great family, met for the purpose of mutual enjoyment, both mentally and physically. After regaling themselves they repaired to the Church where Amos Wright, Esq. M. P. presided over the meeting. After a few pointed remarks the chairman called upon the Rev. H. Dean, E. B. Ryckman, B. A., and Daniel McDougal, Esq., who addressed the audience for a short time.

At the close the members and visitors met at the corners of Yonge and Centre streets, where the Bands played several airs, not forgetting the National Anthem God save the Queen. The people then separated and retired to their respective homes in peace, harmony and love, satisfied that the object of the Sons of Temperance is a good one, and more determined to assist in its benevolent design of suppressing the great vice of intemperance.

AN OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the York Ridings' Gazette. Sir,—Being a stranger in this locality, and feeling anxious to find something that would cheer my fallen spirits I took up your valuable journal of the 25th Sept., and observed that the Rising Star Division of the Sons of Temperance, intended to hold a Soiree in this Village on the 29th. I accordingly prepared myself for the event. The day was rather unfavorable, yet, notwithstanding that about 12 o'clock a goody number made their appearance. The Victoria Square Saxhorn Band having assembled in front of the post office, struck up a lively air, and one which in my opinion reflected great credit upon themselves. The procession being formed which was small, yet respectable, marched a short distance and returned to the Wesleyan Chapel, where a bounteous repast awaited them. Understanding that 25 cents would admit the bearer, I at once presented my certificate of admission, which was accepted, and your humble servant ordered to pass forward which was done in short metre. I took my seat directly opposite a lofty Pyramid of confectionary prepared by the Ladies of this Village, and

thou and thy quarrelsome brother are not aware that the matter has been long settled, and MAPLE will have the preference; do not start at this revelation; yes, the beautiful village of MAPLE, close to the O. S. & H. R. R. where the merchants of that enterprising clearing can have their goods delivered at their wholesale and retail warehouses, without trouble or danger of carting. Know, also, it is quite free from frog ponds and fever and ague. I can assure thee in confidence, we have had some few doctors sojourn here for a short season, but as there is nothing for them to do, they generally remove to Newmarket. I can also inform thee of a secret, viz., that the merchants and magistrates of MAPLE intend to memorialise the Queen and expect this to be the seat of government, after the incorporation of the aforesaid village. I must now bid thee farewell, hoping that thee and thy angry brother will live in peace and "sin no more."

Thine, faithfully, EBENEZER BROADBENT.

News Items.

A hotel in San Francisco, that once let for \$72,000 a year, is now let for \$7,000.

During the last ten years, the public debt of England has been increased \$215,000,000.

An oven which cost \$40,000, and is to bake 500 barrels of flour per day, is being erected at Chicago.

Louisiana promises 300,000 hogsheads of sugar against less than one third of that amount last year.

The Guelph Branch of the Great Western Railway was opened for traffic on Monday the 28th inst.

A proclamation in the Gazette, of Saturday, further prorogues Parliament, formally, to Saturday, 7th November next.

Above one hundred Austrian officers have offered to serve in India. The commercial and financial prospects of Austria continue very gloomy.

The Gazette officially announces the elevation of Mr. Macaulay to the title of Baron Macaulay, and Lord Robert Grosvenor to that of Baron Ebury.

A memorandum has been issued from the Horse Guards to the effect that gentlemen, qualified in other respects, might obtain commissions in the army by raising one hundred recruits.

A number of ladies, some of whom had been nurses in the late war, offered to accompany Mrs. Seacole to India on a similar mission. The East India Company has declined their services.

The Indian Relief Fund of London exceeds £20,000 sterling. A meeting was to be held at Liverpool on the 14th inst. to inaugurate a subscription. Similar movements were taking place in various parts of England.

The Banker's Magazine states that in the year 1856, the whole amount of specie in circulation was \$191,000,000; the amount of specie in the banks \$54,000,000; and the amount of bank notes in circulation was \$187,000,000.

It is now known that there were 18 persons saved from the wreck of the ill-fated Central America. There were on board, and supposed to be lost 250. The truth will not be fully known until the arrival of the next California steamer.

A daughter of John Alshouse, Greensburgh, Pa., eloped with a young blind man named Wm. Smith, on the 20th ult. Smith is entirely blind, and has been living in Greensburgh for the past four years on the charity of hotel keepers.

The submarine telegraph cable connecting Europe and Africa was successfully laid on the 9th inst., between Bona and Cape Tendale, a distance of one hundred and forty-five miles. It was submerged more than two miles deep a part of the distance.

A private letter to the N. Y. Tribune, from Mississippi, states that officers are rapidly recruiting men for Walker's army, destined for Nicaragua. Col. Slater, of New Orleans, is doing the financing and talking for Gen. Walker, who expects to leave early in November.

The French Government has received despatches by the last Indian mail, announcing that the Governor of Pondicherry, had written to the Admiral commanding the French fleet in the Indian seas to lead him some ships of war, as a measure of precaution under existing circumstances. The merchants of Bordeaux have petitioned the Government on the subject.

The renewal of the religious riots at Belfast has caused the Government to issue a Commission of Inquiry into the matter, with a view to punish the offenders and adopt preventive measures in future. The Government promises prompt, vigorous action. The Catholics of Belfast have organized a gun club with the view of arming themselves as a protection against the violence of the Orangemen.