

THE STRUGGLE IN INDIA.

[From the London Times, Sept 21st.]

The struggle in India resolves itself with terrible simplicity into a single question—of time—of time measured not by years or seasons, but by weeks and even days. Can our countrymen hold out till success reach them against the raging fiends around? There is not a doubt about our ultimate ascendancy—about the reconquest, if necessary, of all India, step by step and province by province. In the volumes of correspondence reaching us from all quarters and expressing every shade of opinion, we have never met with a single misgiving of opinion, we have never met with a single misgiving about the eventual issue of the contest. India will be British, and British will be its lords, established in greater strength and dignity than ever—such is the key note of Indian opinion even in the crisis of peril; and the very men who hold their own lives by hourly tenure, and know not what destinies a single day may disclose, rely with unbounded and imperturbable confidence on the power and energies of their country. Nor is this assurance in the least degree misplaced. That we are the same nation as before has now been proved beyond question. The relative superiority of our race is as incontrovertible as it was a century ago—indeed, even more so. Havelock and his troops fought Plassey five times over between Allahabad and Bithoor, and notwithstanding all the disadvantages of our position, there has been only a single instance throughout the whole struggle in which British soldiers have been worsted. At Arrah alone has there been any miscarriage of this kind, and then it was in the darkness of the night and the toil of an ambuscade. Give us only a chance of fair fighting, and the day is our own. But up to the moment when the latest despatch left Calcutta not a single battalio, be it remembered, had reached India from this country. Three months had elapsed since the outbreak of the mutiny, and during the whole of that period we had been maintaining a desperate fight against overwhelming odds, with only such reinforcements as could be picked up from distant colonies or straggling expeditions. Our countrymen may have felt surely enough, in the middle of May, that the aid they anticipated for could not be forthcoming before the middle of September; and what was to be the events of the interval? There was the question. For three-fourths of the period the fortitude and heroism of Englishmen have kept the scale in our favor; but the struggle has been dreadful. We are still masters of the field, but it is agonizing to think of what might have been saved by the presence of even a single additional regiment, a few weeks earlier under the walls of Cawnpore.

General Havelock's march is the very expression and type of our position in Hindostan. He advances, he fights, he conquers—every thing goes down before him as long as he can stand; but it is desperate work to make head against twenty to one. What kind of task he found it may be very distinctly collected from the brief notifications of the telegraph. After crossing the Ganges he had about fifty miles between himself and Lucknow. He had got only twenty-five of these, and yet he had fought three actions all successful and captured twenty-one guns. It is a plain fact that the enemy must be swarming along the whole roads like hornets, and at the end is Lucknow itself, with a dense population and all the mutineers of Oude. Our latest accounts inform us that this dauntless little column, reduced by incessant combats to 700 or 800 fighting men, but reinforced by the handful of troops which could be spared from Cawnpore, had again recommenced its eventful march. On the 4th of August the advance was to be renewed, and all the hopes and prayers of our countrymen went with them. With time the whole work would be child's play. A month or two more would place five thousand troops at Cawnpore, instead of five hundred; but a month or two more would have left Lucknow to the rebels; and the game had to be played, whatever the chances, with the cards which we held.

It is one of the worst effects of the Dinapore mutiny that it threatens to intercept from the northwestern districts such succors as the government of Calcutta might otherwise have sent up. We do not anticipate that the great line of communication will be seriously interrupted, but troops which otherwise could have gone straight to Allahabad and Cawnpore may now be detained by work of their own at Patna or Benares. With the exception, however, of this misfortune, affairs exhibit as promising an aspect as could be looked for. In the Madras Presidency neither Nagore nor Hyderabad—the chief centres of danger—had given any cause for alarm. In Bombay the mutiny of a single corps—itsself exceptionally circumstanced—has not been followed during a whole fortnight's interval by any other example of disaffection; the revolters had found little encouragement, reinforcements were arriving, the government was strong, and the community confident. Central India has been brought under command and was tranquil; it was still on the Jaunna and the Ganges that the struggle was pending; and here, if the outbreaks in Lower Bengal do not materially divert the efforts of government, the chances seem turning against the rebels.

There are two quarters from which the British force before Delhi may receive effective succors—the Punjab to the north-west, and Calcutta to the southeast. At the beginning of the insurrection the Punjab contained the bulk of the European forces stationed in the Bengal Presidency, and some of the best corps of irregulars. Little time, in point of fact, was lost in despatching as assistance from those parts to the camp at Delhi, but the province itself, of course, to be secured before such could be done for the aid of other. These preliminary precautions, however, have now been taken. Every Sepoy battalion in the Punjab has either been disbanded or cut to pieces; the Sikh population has furnished new and trust-worthy levies; and what with the European regiments thus disengaged and the Sikh troops enrolled, it is calculated that the reinforcements on their way to Delhi from the northwest in the month last past, would represent little less than half the effective strength of the Bengal army as it remained after the defection of the Sepoys. No such resource as these can be

despatched from Calcutta until the arrival of succors from England; but it is gratifying to observe that the interval is marked by most seasonable reliefs from other quarters. Of the troops composing the Chinese expedition only a single regiment—the 90th—had been disembarked at Calcutta before the date of the last despatches leaving the 23d, the 82d and the 93d still to follow. By the mail just received, two vessels, the Pearl and the Lancefield, were reported as actually at Calcutta with troops from the Transit; two steamers with troops on board were met by the Bentick coming up the river. Lord Elgin had brought about 700 men with him in the Shannon, and a flying ship published by one of the Calcutta journals on the 9th of August says that "further very large reinforcements" were expected by the 22d of that month. If this refers to the draughts from the Cape, it is possible enough that Lord Canning may receive altogether 6,000 or 7,000 excellent troops even before the arrival of any of those despatched from England. If Havelock could do so much with the 64th and 78th, what may be done with the half-dozen fresh regiments thus coming in?

We cannot, however, pretend to disguise the severity with which time must still press upon the beleaguered garrisons. For weeks to come, at the very least, every European detachment in the North-western provinces must represent one man against fifty; and it is impossible to say, with those sporadic eruptions of mutiny, with these demands may not be created upon the fresh forces which arrive. A month hence we may find a new Delhi in Bengal. It is clear that we want troops to retain in the lower provinces as well as to despatch to the upper; and till the great reinforcements arrive, the deadly struggle for time must go on with only such help as a fortunate success can bring to resolute endurance.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

The Nord publishes the following letter from its correspondent at Stuttgart:— "The Emperor Napoleon is to arrive here on the 24th in the afternoon, the Emperor Alexander having preceded him a little. The Emperor Napoleon is to occupy apartments in the King's palace, as are also Count Walewski and the other personages of His Majesty's suite. The Emperor Alexander is to lodge in the villa of the Princess Royal, at the gates of the city, on the road to Canstatt, and Prince Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, in the old chateau near the palace. The Emperor Napoleon on the day of his arrival is to dine with the King and the Emperor Alexander, on the same day, is to dine at the villa of the Princess Royal. The Princess Royal is to give a soiree to a very small party, which the King and the Emperor Napoleon are to attend. It is there that the first interview of the two Emperors will take place. If I am well informed, this interview will have no other witness than the King and the Princess. At the same time Baron de Hugel, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Wurtemberg, will give a soiree, which will be attended by Count Walewski, Prince Gortschakoff, the principal personages of the Government of Wurtemberg, the members of the diplomatic body, and the suites of the two Emperors. On the 26th the King will give a grand dinner at the palace, at which the two Emperors, the members of the Royal Family, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of France and Russia, the suites of their Majesties, the Ministers of Wurtemberg, and the dignitaries of the Court are to be present. Nothing is yet decided as to the departure of the Emperor Napoleon, but it is not thought that it will take place before the 28th. Notwithstanding all that has been said, there was never seriously any question of the Empress Eugenie coming here."

JOHN MITCHELL.

Mitchell, the sanguinary Irish patriot, that expressed so much anxiety for a plantation well stocked with niggers, and exulted in the joy it would give him to flog them, has just received a good flogging himself, and moreover been branded as a poisoner, coward and assassin, all of which he had to submit to. The well merited chastisement was inflicted by the editor of the Knoxville (Tennessee) Register. Mitchell was the aggressor. He conceived himself offended by some remarks in the Register, and having armed himself, he watched for the editor, whom he met, unarmed, and connected to belabour him as if he were only a nigger. But the editor being a man of pluck, soon disarmed him, and gave him a most sound thrashing. But not content with his victory, the editor proceeded and aimed himself in Southern style with knife and revolver, and having found Mitchell in the most public part of Knoxville, he tells us he addressed him as follows:—"John Mitchell, you made a most cowardly, though impotent, assault, on me this morning. You approached me with the smile of friendship upon your lips, but with the purpose of a murderer in your heart. You approached me armed, presuming correctly upon my being unarmed. Your purposes failed you, and I have stopped you to inform you that I am now prepared to meet you upon an equal footing, and to denounce you as a ruffian, a scoundrel, a highway assassin, and a murderer at heart, and an infamous coward if you do not resent this denunciation, like a man, in an equal and honorable encounter. Such and much more, were the denunciations I pronounced, while he stood at the distance of six or eight paces, with his hand upon the cock of a partially-revealed pistol. Yet he ingloriously withdrew from

my presence, while shouts of "coward!" "snak!" "dastard!" "conard!" broke forth spontaneously from the crowd, upon his lastingly exit."

THE DISASTER AT ARRAB.

The following is a copy of a letter from one of the little band who defended themselves so gallantly at Arrah:— "Arrah, August 3, 10. 30 a.m. "I received your letter this morning just after a couple of men came in to tell us relief was at hand. Yesterday the troops had an engagement with the enemy, some 2,000 in number, and beat them back in charging. On Tuesday night we expected relief from Dinapore, as we heard heavy firing, but our men got caught among trees and were so mauled that they had to retire. "They had no guns with them. We have kept this house with 46 Sikhs—splendid fellows, and 15 Europeans and half-castes; not a man on our side killed, and only one wounded dangerously, notwithstanding the enemy brought small guns against us. We were very nearly undermined, but we ran a counter one. Thank God, for sending us well and in safety out of this, for I never expected to leave the house alive. We must have killed and wounded over 50 of the enemy. "They expected to starve us I fancy, but we have enough for another four or five days, having got in a sort of some sheep, and we dug a well inside. I write in an awful state of dirt and confusion, as the Goralog are expected every minute. "P. S.—Of course we have nothing left in the world but we must not mind as we have our lives."

CHINA.

The Times' correspondent writes from Hong Kong, dated July 26:—"The steamer 'Ganges' arrived here on the 22nd instant, bringing the 10th of June mail from England. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's agent has made arrangements for the steamer 'Shanghai' to take the semi-monthly mail, and the steamer leaves this morning. "In consequence of the unsatisfactory news from India, Lord Elgin considered it advisable to leave Calcutta, and he embarked with his suite, on board her Majesty's steamer 'Shannon' on the 16th inst., and left the same day accompanied by her Majesty's steamer 'Pearl.' The body of Marines (about 300) which arrived here in her Majesty's steamer 'Sanspareil' on the 12th inst., have been sent round to Calcutta in the 'Pearl.' It is understood that his lordship's visit to India will not be a protracted one and that his object is to endeavour to make arrangements for a force to come round to China. The impression here is that some Madras regiments may be ordered on. The cause of the digression of the force intended for China is to be much regretted, but it is satisfactory to consider that the delay it occasions in the settlement of the 'Canton question' does not appear likely to create more extended difference between ourselves and the Chinese. Our intercourse with the Chinese in the north continues on the same friendly footing as previous to the disturbances in the south, and the prospect of a most flourishing trade being carried on at Shanghai in exports and imports is favourable."

THE GREASED CARTRIDGES.

In January last, a classic, or workman, attached to the magazine at Dum Dum, the artillery station near Calcutta, being refused a draught of water by a Sepoy of the 2nd Native Infantry on the ground of caste, replied, "You will soon lose your caste, as you have to bite cartridges covered with the fat of pigs and cows." At this place there is a depot of musketry, where the native soldiers are instructed in the use of the Enfield rifle. The cartridge for this weapon is made of a thinner and tougher paper than the old one, and requires to be greased on the ball. The above remark having reached the ears of the commandant, he inquired and found the new cartridge was regarded with general suspicion. The native commission officers stated, but in a manner perfectly respectful, that the mixture used in greasing the ball was open to objection, and suggested the employment of wax and oil. They were assured the grease was composed of mutton-fat and wax, but they replied, that a report to the contrary had spread throughout India, and that if they touched it, their friends would not believe the explanation, and would refuse to eat with them. The matter was immediately reported to Government. General Hearsay remarking that "though totally groundless, it would be most difficult to eradicate the impression from the native soldiers, who are always looking suspiciously disposed when any change of this sort affecting themselves is introduced." Orders were promptly issued to allow the Sepoys to obtain the ingredients in the bazaar, and cease the bullet themselves, as the native officers had suggested.—Blackwoods Magazine.

A RECEIPT FOR HAPPINESS.—It is simply, when you rise in the morning to form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done—a left off garment, to the man who needs it; a kind word to the sorrowful; an encouraging expression to the striving—trilles in themselves light as air,—will do it, at least so the twenty-four hours; and if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently down the stream of time to eternity. Look at the result:—You send one—only one, happily through the day; that is, 365 in the course of the year,—and supposing you live to be forty years old only, after you commence this course, you have made 14,600 human beings happy, at all events for a time. Now, worthy reader, is this not simple? and is it not worth accomplishing? We do not often indulge in a moral dose—but this is so small a pill, that one needs no red currant jelly to disguise its flavour, and requires to be taken but once in a day, that we feel warranted in prescribing it. It is most excellent for digestion, and a producer of pleasant slumber.—London Atlas.

THE BANKS AND DOLLARS AND CENTS.

The Montreal Gazette says—A promissory note having three months to run, which are intended to be presented to the Bank for collection or discount, should, from to-day, be expressed in dollars and cents. All the Chartered Banks of Canada made this request by public advertisement a few weeks ago. A note at three months dated to-day, will fall due on the first of January next, the day on which the new system of accounting, in as far as the Banks and the Government can establish it, is to commence. "No doubt notes have been drawn in pounds, shillings, and pence within the last few weeks, which have not yet been presented to the Banks for collection or discount; and we should fancy that in the case of these, the new regulation might be sufficiently complied with by putting the amount in dollars and cents over or under the figures representing the amount of the note. Perhaps also those merchants who do not immediately alter the form of figures in their books, but who draw notes in dollars and cents, in compliance with the request of the banks, may find it convenient to write under the figures expressing dollars and cents, others expressing pounds, shillings and pence."

A NEW AND INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF RECRUITS FOR INDIA.

In Toronto, and we believe in several other parts of Canada, there are Emancipation Societies composed of the most part of escaped slaves, and free coloured men. We are not aware of the aggregate of their numbers, and as coloured people usually come to Canada by the "under ground railroad," we are not able to say what proportion they bear to our whole population. They number, however, we should say, at least ten thousand in Upper Canada; and we have understood that they contemplate offering to raise a regiment, either to go to India, to serve in Canada or to be employed in any way, or for any period, that may be deemed most advisable by the Imperial Government. The offer is at once both patriotic, and honorable; and will, whatever may be the decision as to the regiment, give no ordinary pleasure to the Queen and the people of England. The offer, at this particular period, is in excellent taste; and we question much if better men could be got for service in India. The climate would be exactly suited to them; and they have more than once proved in Canada their value as soldiers.—Colonist.

New Advertisements this Week.

- Stage to Railroad Station—J Gaby
Retiring from business—W G Hingston
Blacksmithing—John Mackenzie
Ladies' Mantles—G A Barnard
Premium Saddlery—W H Myers
Clothing—G A Barnard
Snelser & Bowman, Auctioneers

York Ridings' Gazette.

RICHMOND HILL, OCT. 16, 1857.

Our sporting readers will not forget, that the Thornhill Annual Races commences to-day, and will continue until to-morrow night. A full field is expected.

We acknowledge with many thanks, the receipt of a copy of the new Municipal Bill, from A. Wright, Esq., M. P. P., as also several other valuable documents, presented to us from time to time by the same gentleman.

It will be seen by our advertising columns, that Mr. Joseph Gaby of this village, has commenced to run a stage from his Hotel, to the R. R. Station twice a day, meeting the trains going north and south. This we are glad to see, the want of a comfortable conveyance to and from the station having been long felt, but the public may now rely on being safely and expeditiously conveyed from the station to any part of this village.

We would again remind our readers, that the great sale of lots in this village, the property of Mr. John Arnold, will take place on Thursday next. This property is well laid out in beautiful building lots, varying in size, and interspersed by spacious streets, leading to the most business parts of the village. We have no hesitation in saying that this property is the most conveniently situated of any that is likely to be brought into the market for some time, and we would recommend intending purchasers to avail themselves of this opportunity. Plans may be seen at this office, at the Globe Hotel, Toronto, and also at the post-office Aurora.

ETOBICOKE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The annual Exhibition of this Society came off on Tuesday last. The number of cattle exhibited far surpassed any former year; the total amount of entries for animals, articles and implements being 700; many of the articles exhibited in the ladies department were exceedingly well finished. The ground selected for the occasion was in rear of Smith's Hotel, but in consequence of the recent rain, was very soft and wet. On our arrival we found the committee actively engaged in preparing the necessary accommodation. The Pavilion was large; in the centre of which was placed a long table, ex-

tending from one side of the canvas to the other, and filled with beautiful specimens of ladies' work, consisting of raised worsted work elegantly framed with gull edges, crochet work, fancy knitting, &c. The grain, roots and fruit were placed on the south side of the canvas, and we observed particularly some very large apples. We have frequently heard it remarked, that the Etobicoke fair could not be excelled by any other in the province, and we are now in a position to endorse that sentiment. Great credit is due to the members of that Society, for the manner in which they conduct their annual fairs. We regret that we are unable to give the list of prizes in this number, but it will appear in our next, the secretary, Mr. E. Musson, having kindly consented to forward it.

OUR VILLAGE.

Some time ago, steps were taken to have Richmond Hill incorporated, but owing to an informality in making the application, it has been allowed to remain in abeyance. With a view to securing the advantages of being at once incorporated, we are desirous that the inhabitants would avail themselves of a late act of our legislature, which facilitates the object we were at that time so anxious to accomplish, and which would be attended with many advantages to our Village. We are now prepared to present to say what amount of taxes are collected (within what might be considered the limits) for Township purposes; but we know that a very small fractional part has been expended in the village in return for years past. We know that the fees from stores and taverns alone amount to about seventy five pounds per annum. There are also annual exhibitions that pay fees for privileges. Taking every thing into consideration, we are depriving ourselves annually of the benefit of an outlay of at least two hundred pounds. We request the inhabitants to take the matter once more into serious consideration, and if there are objections made we will be happy to hear them, and if they are intended to benefit all parties interested we will gladly open our columns to them, otherwise we will be obliged to conclude that they have other motives than the public interest in view. We will revert to this subject in a future issue.

We notice a carriage horse belonging to Paterson & Bros. of this village, took the first prize at the recent New York State Fair at Buffalo. This is the same animal which was awarded the first prize and sweepstakes, at the late Provincial Exhibition at Brantford.

COUNTY OF YORK AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The annual fair of the County of York, was held on Wednesday last, at St. Andrew's Market, Toronto. The attendance was large, and we regret that we have not room in this number to publish the list of prizes awarded. Suffice it to say that we observe as usual the names of several of our friends in Markham and Vaughan, who have succeeded in their efforts to excel.

NORTH YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Tuesday last, 13th instant, the Fall Show of the above-named Society was held in the village of Newmarket. The weather was remarkably fine, and notwithstanding the heavy shower of the previous night, which rendered the roads and the show ground less inviting than they would otherwise have been, great numbers flocked to the scene of action from the adjoining townships, until every available accommodation for "man and beast" was filled to repletion.—The display of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, was extensive and varied, while the array of grain, roots, vegetables, dairy produce, &c. &c., which met the eye at every turn, reflected much credit on the skill and enterprise of the various exhibitors. There were 466 entries made up to the time of closing the books, and we were informed by Mr. Jackson, the obliging Secretary, that a much larger number would have been made had the time been a little further extended. Competition in the various departments was carried on with much spirit during the day, and the decision of the judges was awaited with lively interest by all parties. Where there was so much to admire, it may appear invidious to make comparisons, but we cannot refrain from enumerating a few articles which appeared to us worthy of especial notice. Three very superior thorough-bred rams attracted much attention, and were decidedly the finest we have seen for a long time,—one of them belonged to Mr. Trent, of Oak-

ley Farm, Whitechurch, the others to Mr. Roe and Major Stephenson, of King. Messrs. Heycock, Trent and Roe also exhibited a large number of ewes and lambs, which were much admired. A handsome buggy, manufactured by Messrs. Appleton & Atkinson, of Aurora, attracted considerable attention,—it was painted by Mr. George Wright, of the same place, and presented a very creditable appearance. In the ladies' department (which, by the way, was in our opinion quite unsuited for exhibiting the handiwork of the fair competitors, being "cabin, cribbed, confined" to a suffocating degree, while the entrance thereto was anything but "neat and tidy,") we noticed some very fine specimens of crochet, knitting and fancy needle-work, chief among which was a neat little lounge and cushion by Mrs. McMaster, also a beautiful wreath by Miss Sophia Dennis, and a very handsome bouquet by the late Miss Wallace, besides numerous other articles of virtu, all of which were much admired.

At the conclusion of the Show, the members of the Society and their friends repaired to the Railroad Hotel where a sumptuous entertainment had been provided for them. After the removal of the cloth the following list of the successful competitors was read by the Secretary, and the assemblage soon after dispersed:—

STOCK.

- Judges—Messrs. W. Hillburn, J. Smith and Thomas Triller.
Team Horses—1st, Horace Wilcox; 2nd, F. B. Morrison; 3rd, John Goodwell.
Carriage Horses—1st, Horace Wilcox; 2nd, George Pleyter.
Brood Mares—1st, John Walkington; 2nd, John Wasly.
Saddle or Carriage Horses—1st, F. Kelly; 2nd, Thomas Loyd.
Two year old Colts—1st, F. B. Morrison; 2nd, John Wasly.
Yearling Colts—1st, George Lemons; 2nd, Major Stephenson.
Spring Colts—1st, Robert Dewsbury; 2nd, John Wasly.
Working Oxen—1st, John Evans; 2nd, Harrison Proctor.
Fat Cow or Heifer—1st, Robert Culverwell; 2nd, and 3rd, H. & E. Trent.
Fat Ox or Steer—1st and 2nd, T. L. Heycock; 3rd, John Randall.
Milk Cows—1st and 2nd, George Pleyter; 3rd, Dr. E. Morton.
Two year old Heifers—1st, Joshua Wilson; 2nd, Watson Pleyter; 3rd, Dr. E. Morton.
Yearling Heifers—1st, George Pleyter; 2nd and 3rd, Thomas Armstrong.
Bull Calves—1st, Joshua Wilson; 2nd, Dr. E. Morton.
Heifer Calves—1st, George Pleyter; 2nd, Dr. E. Morton.
Agel Ram—1st, Major Stephenson; 2nd, H. & E. Trent.
Ram, one Shear—1st, J. Cluine; 2nd, J. R. ndall.
Ram Lamb—1st, Major Stephenson; 2nd, Thomas Armstrong.
Three Fat Sheep—1st, T. L. Heycock; 2nd, Watson Pleyter; 3rd, H. & E. Trent.
Three Ewes—1st, Major Stephenson; 2nd, George L. Pearson.
Three Ewe Lambs—1st, Major Stephenson; 2nd, George L. Pearson.
Brood Sow—1st, Donald Sutherland; 2nd, Asa Rogers.
Boar—1st, Asa Rogers; 2nd, Donald Sutherland.

PRODUCE.

- GRAIN, SEEDS, VEGETABLES, &c.
JUDGES—Messrs. D. Sutherland, J. Culverwell and James Parham.
Fall Wheat—1st, Jacob Frost; 2nd, H. & E. Trent; 3rd, Joseph Wilson.
Spring Wheat—1st, W. Silversides; 2nd, William Wallace; 3rd, Brooks Dennis.
Barley—1st, Robert Dewsbury; 2nd, Orin Chappel; 3rd, Major Stephenson.
Oats—1st, Samuel Rogers; 2nd, Wm. Sawdon; 3rd, H. & E. Trent.
Peas—1st, Orin Chappel; 2nd, T. L. Heycock; 3rd, R. Dewsbury.
Corn—1st, J. P. Armistage; 2nd, Joshua Wilson.
Clover Seed—Thomas Loyd.
Timothy Seed—1st, T. L. Heycock; 2nd, Seth Heycock.
Sweed Turnip Seed—1st, John Walkington; 2nd, H. & E. Trent.
Potatoes—1st, Jonathan Widdfield; 2nd, Pemberton Pleyter.
Pumpkins—1st, Thos. Armstrong; 2nd, Philip Bogart.
Squashes—1st, Thomas Garbutt; 2nd, Major Stephenson.
Mangle Wurtzel—1st, J. Ironsides; 2nd, William Sawdon.
Sweed Turnips—1st, John Randall; 2nd, William Sawdon.
White Turnips—1st, William Silversides; 2nd, T. L. Heycock.
Six Cabbages—1st, Thomas Garbutt; 2nd, John Culverwell.
Onions—1st, Eli Loyd; 2nd, Amos Rogers.
Carrots—1st, Orin Chappel; 2nd, Wm. Dumond.
Parsnips—1st, Thomas Garbutt; 2nd,

- Apples—1st, Charles W. bb; 2nd, Asa Phillips.
Butter—1st, Alfred Stephens; 2nd, W. Dumond.
Cheese—1st, J. P. Armistage; 2nd, J. o. Lundy.
Hops—1st, Captain Richardson; 2nd, Thomas Garbutt.

IMPLEMENTS.

- JUDGES—Messrs. Peter Pearson, Eli G. Irwin and J. Ironsides.
Pleasure Waggon—1st, George Farrell; 2nd, C. H. Appleton.
Double Waggon—1st, Wilkin & Weatherall; 2nd, Eli Loyd.
Iron Ploughs—James Weatherall.
Wooden Ploughs—1st, James Weatherall; 2nd, C. H. Appleton.
Cultivator—1st, S. Eckhart, Unionville.
Upper Leather—1st and 2nd, Foley & McLaughland.
Horse Shoes—1st, J. S. Wilkin; 2nd, James Sisler.
Team Harness—1st and 2nd, William Wallace.
Single Harness—1st, T. Bottsford; 2nd, William Wallace.
Horse Rutte—S. Eckhart.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Judges—Mrs. Dr. Backett, Mrs. Cockburn, and Mrs. Eli Pearson. [NOTE.—The various prizes in this department were awarded to the male relatives of the exhibitors; the articles having been previously entered in their names.]

- Crochet Work—1st, H. & E. Trent; 2nd, Peter Pearson.
Worsted Work—1st, William Wallace; 2nd, M. H. Bogart.
Quilts—1st, Peter Pearson; 2nd, Thos. Armstrong.
Blankets—1st, W. Pleyter; 2nd, H. Proctor.
Embroidery—1st, Moses Vernon; 2nd, Brooks Dennis.
Woolen Socks—J. Lundy.
Woolen Mitts—Joshua Wilson.
Carpet—N. Pearson.

COMMUNICATIONS.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we will not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents. Also, all Communications addressed to this office for Publication, must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, although it need not in every case be inserted.

MARKHAM MILITIA FINES FOR 1856.

Said to be paid to the Assistant-Adjutant General.—Query—What has he done with the Money?

MARKHAM Twp., 4th Con.

Sir:—Premising that you are "posted up" on military matters, you would afford your readers in this township no small satisfaction by informing them as to what became of the fines for "non-attendance at militia muster," in May, 1856. By the "Schedule of Returns" of the Clerk of the Peace, as published in July, 1856, there was a long list of names, convicted by two of your neighboring magistrates, stating that the fines were paid over by them to the Assistant-Adjutant General, which I have no doubt was done; beyond that, we have no further account of it. The fines amounted to about \$68, and should be a counted for. Would it not be better to hand such fines over to the Treasurer of the Township to repair our roads, than to be sending them round until all trace of them is lost; of this more anon.

Yours, &c., S. F.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Sir:—The Bill manufactured in the New Era office for fair play has made its appearance in the shape of an editorial; and I think the proprietor need not fear imputation, as the article is spurious, and I am confident the public will receive the compound with due caution. The Hartman organ would have the people believe that the Council is in the habit of meeting at Lemonville; such is not the case, as the Council never met but once in this place, and no one found fault but the Councilmen residing north of the Ridges; the Reeve was the least in fault-finding, as it was against his wishes the Council met in Lemonville.

The Era says that there is no accommodation here. Now, Sir, this is a gross untruth, to say the least of it, as we have a Hall in Lemonville that will compare favorably with any Hall in the Township; it has both doors and windows, and is well lathed and plastered, and has a very comfortable appearance; its dimensions are 30 by 40, and is far superior to where the Council meets in Newmarket. Therefore, Mr. Era, your statement respecting the Hall is a slanderous fabrication, and is in perfect keeping with the character of your obscure sheet. There is accommodation here, and we demand for it. We have suffered this hole and corner way of doing business too long; all our public papers are stowed away in Newmarket, at one end of the Township; and the people are as ignorant of our financial accounts as the Man in the Moon. They never to my