

THE CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.

The season of lake and river navigation is now nearly over. Its close will find a greater quantity of wheat and lumber in the Province than will be for our benefit. For some time past no shipments of lumber to the United States have been made. Forwarders and large dealers in Oswego and other cities, refused even to pay the freight on lumber. Very little, therefore, of this usually large item of export is now on the move. There are few signs at present of the wheat crop reaching a market this fall. Freight being so very scarce, those vessels that have not already laid up will retire to winter quarters much earlier this season than usual. Several sail vessels are now lying in harbour stripped of every inch of canvas. The Kingston News says that the American line of lake steamers has ceased to run and the "New Era" of our own through line has also laid up. The "Magnet's" last trip was made on Thursday. The "News" thought it probable that the other steamers would soon do the same. The season will close early on lake Erie, for freights from the west are not to be obtained. The writer, on Monday, passed over the entire length of the Buffalo docks to learn the extent of the movement in grain. The elevators, which at this season of the year are usually daily unloading hundreds of cargoes of wheat and corn, were silent and deserted. Not more than fifteen or twenty schooners and propellers were discharging freight. Sailing vessels were being prepared for winter quarters; and hundreds of empty canal boats thronged the basins. Forwarders and produce dealers looked dispirited. They had little hope of a change for the better this season, and were of the opinion that in two or three weeks the docks would be almost entirely deserted by craft in active service.—Port Hope Guide, Oct. 31.

N. Y. DRY GOODS MARKET.

(From the New York Independent, 29th Oct.) There is a very general disposition to curtail credits. The suffering creditor is now in a condition to see, because he feels the evil; but we question that, when the tide of prosperity returns again, he will be induced to renew the ill-judged custom of extended credits, because, when they are doing well, merchants always try to do better than well, under the stimulus of a competition which ultimately works ill. Very little business has been done during the week at wholesale. There is no disposition to concede anything in price, unless it be for cash down. Lower prices with credit seem out of the question. The possession of the goods is preferable. Many cargoes of goods have been returned to Europe, being the only remittance that could be made. There is a large retail cash business doing, which shows that there is an abundance of money in some hands, which low cash prices draw out. The present day of low prices should be availed, as when passed it will not return for a long while. The check to production and importation has been too severe for this, and next season we look for a much higher range of prices for all articles. The season is now approaching its close. The 4th of November will be the last heavy day of dry goods payments, and most of these have been provided or arranged for. We do not anticipate any increasing difficulties.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The market continues without improvement. There is no symptom of returning confidence, but great symptoms of exhaustion. The liquidation of accounts is going steadily on, but there is more definite postponement than liquidation, and consequently few renewals of credits. The continued contractions of the banks—even though they show such a large increase of deposits and means—is the festering sore. The increase in deposits shows that there is more money than is used, owing to an excess of fear. Distrust still rules the community, and money is thus prevented from running freely into the various channels of circulation. The money thus withheld from circulation is useless to the community. The various attempts at remedy have been found almost futile. The country banks are almost afraid of their own currency, least the city banks should suddenly assume specie payments, and send in the country currency for redemption. This mutual distrust prevails to an extent that retards the return of a healthy condition of things. The banks contracted last week \$1,000,000, although their deposits ran up over \$5,000,000, and their specie over \$2,500,000. This condition of things cannot last. What was the use of the banks enlarging their capital this year, so many did but to employ it? The bank exchanges show a further diminution for the week of \$3,250,000. The custom duties are very falling. The Sub-Treasury disbursements continue greater than its receipts.—New York Independent, Oct. 29th.)

Barnum is again on his legs. He has bought all the claims against himself for from five to twenty-five cents on the dollar, with the exception of about \$15,000, which he will have to pay in full. The whole of the

property assigned to his creditors is again in his hands and he is refurnishing and refitting Iraustan for his permanent residence.

THE CRISIS AND ITS LESSONS.

The monetary crisis through which we are now passing is an inevitable result of the mode of doing business in this country. We are now for the first time settling the outstanding accounts of the last twenty years. Our eyes have been opened to the discovery that we have been engaged in a number of unproductive undertakings—on which there has been a loss of actual capital, in the belief that these were profitable concerns, and sources of income, present and prospective, instead of the reverse; and there has also been a heavy outlay for mere indulgences. What the loss has been from these two causes it is impossible to estimate in figures. We know it only by its results, as these are now experienced in the money market. A trader may not be able to say, at any particular time, what amount of bad debts he has contracted, but, if he finds his assets so little available that he can get advances of money only at preposterous rates of interest, he and his creditors cannot be far wrong in concluding that, when all is ascertained, it will be found that his dead loss is considerable, even though, upon the whole, he may be in a solvent condition.

That the national loss, by unprofitable railways, and general extravagance of living, has been very great, there can be no doubt. But on the other hand, the real wealth of the country has immensely increased during the same period, and at the present moment its solid resources are greater than they have ever been before. The gain of the country consists in the increase of productive labor and profitable investments. Every field that is brought under cultivation—every mile of railway that is constructed at a cost not disproportioned to the service it renders—every factory that is built and worked with a profit—every ounce of gold that is dug from the mines—is an addition to the national wealth; and, viewed in this light, the period that has just elapsed has undoubtedly been the most productive in American history, while this year in particular the unusually bountiful harvest has brought the national resources to the highest point of abundance they have ever reached. But all this has not been sufficient to satisfy ambition, and the spirit of speculation and extravagance has demanded, and too easily obtained, unlimited credit with which to gratify its dangerous cravings. With profuse loans, and paper in unrecked abundance, we have built railways which will never pay, and rolled in luxuries which have caused a needless drain of one of the chief sources of our wealth, while for all commodities and services we have paid at nominal rates, the condition of the labor market certainly has not justified, and which have only had the effect of stimulating extravagance among the masses of the people. How comes it that of late years, with a steady influx of working population from Europe, so that the competition for employment has actually been as great as in Britain, we should have been paying wages fully double, on an average, what have been given at the other side of the Atlantic? It will be said that the price of living here, according to the habits of the country, is also twice as high. Then, why is this? Land is not a tenth of the price, except as the material for speculation. With land so cheap, why should its produce be so dear? Because wages are high, says the farmer; and so we get into a circle from which there is no escape, except in the direction of the currency. Labor and commodities of all kinds, we maintain, have been high in price, because money has been low, and that has been because we have substituted credit and paper to an undue extent for actual coin. In point of fact, it is not money that has been so abundant, but credit, under the different shapes of bills of exchange and bank bills. There has doubtless been a great increase of gold as well, but not so great in proportion as the increase of credit. The amount of disproportion between the two constitutes the imaginary capital by which we have been deluded, and the want of which is now so painfully felt. Suddenly deprived, as we are at present, not only of this fictitious resource, but also of the fair and legitimate credit which the financial position of the country would justify, we discover the excess into which we have been led, in the only way that is possible in a country in which there is no controlling and directing authority in money matters to apply the check at a time and in a way which would not necessitate periodically a revolution such as we now witness.

The want of some regulating power, we believe, is entirely to blame for these frequent disasters. We may be told that Britain and France, with a central authority of this kind, are yet unable to avert the recurrence of similar calamities. But the position of America is very different from that of either Britain or France, and the evils which they can only palliate by the means we might together avert. In its boundless territory America possesses a source of constant increase in wealth, and a means of self-support which neither of these countries enjoy. America may, if she chooses, keep entirely within herself, and exist only on the most advantageous terms; but her European neighbors are necessarily dependent on external sources, and whenever these fail or become seriously affected, disaster is inevitable by any system of finance. The only evil that America should have any reason to dread is a general bad harvest, and a calamity of this kind, over a breadth of territory including a variety of soils, climates, and crops, is of very rare occurrence.

That the wisdom and self-restraint necessary for the adoption of such a system will be learned from the present or any other crisis, we do not think at all probable, nor do we expect that will be any material change in the banking system of the country, so as to give its discounts and paper issues the benefit of combined and centralized action. The feeling of the country is entirely averse to any reform to be effected by such means, and in no other way can the currency be placed on a more secure footing than it has hitherto occupied. Nations are much slower than individuals to learn wisdom from

mistortune, and the people of this country, we may be sure, will continue to prefer a system under which they may fancy they have each a separate chance of making rapid fortunes, than one which would make the general comfort and prosperity more secure, but leave less chance for exceptional cases of great good fortune. So we do not expect any thing else from the present calamitous state of affairs but a return to the old system, once the crisis has fairly worn itself out and reached that point of depression which is the first indication of returning health. For a time the patient may proceed cautiously, and want of strength, if not recollection of what he has passed through, will be sufficient to limit his exertions. But with robust health fairly re-established he will again become as riotous and venturesome as ever.

"The devil fell sick, the devil a monk would be; The devil grew well, the devil a monk was he."—Scottish American Journal.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The 7th Dragoon Guards have received orders to take out tents with them. The Duke of Cambridge has resumed his duties at the Horse Guards after a brief absence in the Midland Counties. The annual Balaklava dinner will take place at the London Tavern, on the 26th, Sir James Scarlett, K. C. B., in the chair. The squadron of Lord Lyons came to anchor in the harbor of Navarino on the 26th Sept., upon his arrival from Malta.

The Commander-in-Chief has given a company in the 15th Royal Irish to Lieut. Havelock, of the 10th Foot, son of the gallant General.

The 67th and 69th Regiments now stationed in Plymouth, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark immediately for India, if required.

The Gazette announces that Brevet-Colonel Edward Luzard is to be adjutant-general for the forces serving in the East Indies, vice Havelock, promoted to be major-general.

A Cork paper, of the 9th, announces the departure of the Great Britain from that port, having on board the whole of the 8th Hussars and the 17th Lancers, besides detachments from other regiments.

The officers of the 1st Regiment of Derbyshire Militia have signed a requisition to Lord Panmure, expressing a desire to be called out, and volunteering their services for India or any other part of her Majesty's dominions.

EMBODIMENT OF MILITIA REGIMENTS.

The following regiments of militia will be immediately embodied for garrison duty:—Bedford, 2nd Royal Cheshire, 2nd (South) Devon, 2nd Gloucester, Leicester, Northampton, Shropshire, 1st West Norfolk, 1st Surrey, 1st Staffordshire 1st Tower Hamlets, Worcester, 2nd West York, Sussex, Stirling, and Aberdeen. Most of these regiments were embodied for garrison duty last year, and will form an immediate addition of about 14,000 men to our home establishment. About 3000 of the Irish militia will also be embodied forthwith.

YORK TOWNSHIP FAIR.

The York Township Agricultural Society's Fair, was held at Eglinton on the 22nd Oct. The Fair was a very successful one, and reflected great credit upon the energy of the President, Capt. Shaw, and the other Officers and Directors, who had exerted themselves almost unremittingly during the summer to resuscitate the Society. There were nearly 600 entries, and the Fair altogether was one of the best local exhibitions that has been held this season. In the articles of fruit and ladies' work it was thought to be second to none except the Provincial Fair. The Ladies, particularly, of the neighborhood, and of places from a considerable distance, entered into the competition with great spirit and activity, and exhibited a very large variety of beautiful specimens of their handiwork. In the evening a splendid dinner was provided at Montgomery's Inn, of which about one hundred and fifty persons partook, including many of the most prominent agriculturists and business men of the County; and the whole proceedings passed off with great éclat.—Colonist.

FREE MASONRY.

We have much pleasure in copying from the Limerick Chronicle of October 7th, received by a late mail, the following paragraph. We congratulate the Grand Lodge of Canada on the cordial, though tardy, recognition they have at length received. And we earnestly commend the announcement to the attention of the so-called Provincial Grand Lodge of Montreal and William Henry. The Chronicle says:—

"On Thursday, the 1st October, the Grand Lodge of Ireland received and confirmed the appointment of Brother M. Funnell, Esq., D. L., as Representative and D. District Master of the R. W. the Grand Lodge of Canada; Colonel Wm. M. Wilson, M. W. Grand Master. And further the Grand Lodge did elect and constitute the R. W. Br. Kivas Tully, C. E. of Toronto, to represent the Grand Lodge of Ireland at the Grand Lodge of Canada, conferring on said Kivas Tully the rank and dignity of a past senior Grand Warden of Ireland. Such appointments promise benefits to Freemasonry generally, for the Masonic intelligence and untiring devotion of Br. Funnell to the best interests of the order have been for a series of years well known and universally acknowledged of every clime, while Br. Kivas Tully, an engineer in celebrity in Toronto, has been long identified with the craft there, as a Provincial Grand Officer, and as a D. District Grand Master since the constitution of the R. W. the Grand Lodge of Canada. Well may the Union Lodge No. 13, Limerick, be proud of having brought Brothers Funnell and Tully to the Light."

IRELAND.—Irish religious quarrels seem likely again to force themselves on public attention. Mr. Eanna has been quieted at Belfast, it is true; but the Irish Government has taken upon itself to discover a new mode of a-rousing religious hostility. The object of the Commission lately sitting at

Belfast seems to have been to prove an intimate connection between the Orange Lodges. Although it was proved that the Orangemen avoided all irritating display, and although it is well known that Orangemen has no longer any political significance the Irish Lord Chancellor has resolved on punishing Orangemen for actions with which they were in no degree shown to be connected. His Lordship, in a letter remarkable for bad grammar and false logic, announced his intention of refusing to place in the Commission of the Peace any person who is a member of an Orange Lodge. This measure will apply, not to the districts only, but to all Ireland, and will be extended to the removal of all acting Magistrates who are members of such Lodge. The manifest unfairness of the distinction must strike every one who bestows a moment's thought upon it. A Roman Catholic Magistrate may be a member of a Ribbon Society, or any other body of analogous character, and may retain his place; but a Protestant must choose between the bench and the Orange Lodge.—Cor. of Colonist.

PRISON DISCIPLINE, AND THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

We recently took occasion to allude to the laches of the Government in carrying out acts of Parliament introduced by themselves, and guaranteed, in point of wisdom and propriety, by their own supporters, in relation to prison discipline and the treatment of juvenile offenders. Perhaps the ablest, and certainly the most practical and useful man in Canada, in connection with this department of the public service, is the present Governor of the Toronto Gaol. He has been before the mast, and behind the mast, in the Toronto Corporation service; and in every instance he has been signally able, reliable, and trustworthy in dealing with prisoners, and in vindicating public justice; and we confess we observe, with no ordinary surprise, the following paragraph in the Montreal Herald:—

"That Sir Edmund Head has sent out from England an old navy surgeon, whom he intends to appoint Chairman of the Board to be named under the Act 20 Vic., chap. 28, for the better government of public Asylums, &c."

It seems not only wholly absurd, but grossly unconstitutional, for such an appointment to be made, without the consent of the Government of Canada; and we therefore treat the rumor with the misgiving it deserves. Sir Edmund Head, we trust, is far too wise and discreet to force an unknown, and necessarily an incompetent person to manage our criminal population, the more especially as a man eminently qualified for the position is in our midst, and is perfectly well known to the Government.

We watch these appointments, however, under the recent acts with more than ordinary interest, and shall duly chronicle the fact that Sir Edmund Head has forced upon us a mere needy bidder for office in Canada, instead of a man educated to understand our people, their crimes, and their characters. The question is more important than people generally imagine; and if Sir Edmund Head really determines upon such a course, the sooner we know it the better.—Colonist.

Last night, (Oct. 30th) about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the hay loft of the stables belonging to Mr. Thomas Mackey, cabowner, near the corner of Queen and Peter streets. The stables and three cottages adjoining were completely destroyed. Three horses were in the stables at the time the fire was discovered, and the fire had then gained much headway. Two of the poor animals were with difficulty removed, and the third was burnt. Much of the furniture in the cottages was consumed, the fire having actually set in there before some of the inmates, who had retired to rest, were aroused. The cottages belonging to Mr. John Clair, blacksmith, who is uninsured, Mr. Mackey, likewise, had no insurance. Mr. James Lundy, butcher, occupied one of the cottages, and beside losing a large portion of his furniture, he had in the house a considerable quantity of meat which he was unable to save. Another of the cottages was occupied by a sea-faring man named Neegher, who is at present from home; the third was unoccupied. In conversation, however, with Mr. Clair on the subject, he complained strongly of the careless manner in which the people employed in the stables had been in the habit of carrying lights about. He says he had frequently been apprehensive for the safety of the property and is consequently scarcely surprised at the fire. But we ought to add that we heard several persons on the spot express their belief that it was the work of an incendiary.—Colonist.

DARING ROBBERY.

About 11 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 1st, a most daring robbery was effected on the house of Mr. Ezekiel James, resident on lot No. 32, in the 5th concession of Uxbridge. Mr. James, a man of more than 70 years of age, and his wife, a frail old lady, had retired to bed about their usual hour, and were awakened about midnight by an unusual noise, which the old people supposed to be occasioned by the falling of a large sack, which had been placed upon stairs suspended by cords, and upon which a considerable quantity of apples were drying. Before Mr. James could get out of bed, he was surprised to find a man standing by his bedside, holding a knife of the dirk form in his hand, and demanding his life or money. The burglar effected his entrance by the outside door, which he broke forcibly with an axe or some heavy instrument. The villain must have used considerable violence in procuring an entrance, as six or seven deep marks are observed on the door and posts. Mr. James believes the robber to have been about five feet ten inches high, heavy make, large black whiskers, his face blackened and having a hard, coarse voice. The voice was probably assumed to avoid detection. Mr. James being quite unable to resist a man apparently so powerful, proceeded in the dark—he not having been allowed time to light a candle—to the chest where he kept his money, and when lifting a small tin trunk containing the money, it was snatched out of his hands by the robber, who immediately ran off with it. The box contained about \$150 in silver and

NEWS FOR THE IRISH SEPOYS.

The following paragraph shows the value the Irish people, even in far Connaught, set upon the advice given by the Sepoy organs here respecting the sacred duty of non-enlistment at this crisis of England's difficulty. As to Ireland's opportunity, the spirited Roscommon Militia only ask permission to show how they can best help the mother country to tide over the shoals which now beset her:—"At the muster parade, on last Wednesday the Roscommon regiment of militia, to the appearance of their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Caulfield, upon parade, the cry of "Volunteer, volunteer," ran through the ranks. The gallant colonel then addressed them, and said he was glad to hear that cry—it was music to his heart—and he should lose no time in communicating with the Secretary at War upon the subject. He was then informed by his officers, who all came forward, that though the men of Roscommon were ready to go to any of her Majesty's colonies upon foreign service, yet that they wished it to be distinctly understood that they had volunteered for India. Again rang through the ranks the cry of "Volunteer, volunteer, volunteer," "India, India." Every shako and cap was lifted high above those gallant fellows' heads, and for several minutes the cheering was vociferously kept up.

New Advertisements this Week.

Property for sale—W. Morrison, Battonville. A Card—Charles Pollock, Toronto. Heifer Strayed. Credit sale—Thomas Smith, Richmond Hill. Notice—Cash up!—G. A. Barnard. Meeting of No. 2 Cavalry Troop. Money lost—Nicholas Miller. List of Letters for November.

YORK RIDINGS' GAZETTE.

RICHMOND HILL, NOV. 6, 1857.

We shall pay our respects to our Newmarket contemporary in our next issue.

The Toronto produce market continues depressed, and no material change in prices is observable since last week.

We direct attention to the advertisement in another column announcing a meeting of No. 2 Troop of York volunteer Cavalry, at Size's Hotel, Unionville, on the 14th inst.

The trial of Mr. Cummins charged with the embezzlement of £1,439, the property of the Bank of Upper Canada, took place in Toronto on Wednesday last, when a verdict of guilty was returned, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

We regret to learn that McPherson & Searl, formerly merchants of this village, are among the sufferers by the late conflagration in the town of Whitby, an account of which will be found in our columns of to-day.

Our readers will remember that the extensive credit sale of farm stock and agricultural implements, the property of Captain McLeod, (Drynoch,) will take place near the farm offices, on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

The steamship Indian arrived at Quebec on the 3rd inst., with four days' later news from Europe. His Excellency the Governor General, Lady Head and Suite arrived by the Indian and were expected in Toronto yesterday. The Bank of England had been obliged to raise its rate of interest to eight per cent., in consequence of the continued drain of specie. Affairs in India continue to excite public attention, and it was anticipated that Delhi would fall before Christmas.

MONTHLY FAIR.

The November Fair of this village, was held on Wednesday last, and as usual was well attended. A large number of fat cattle and sheep were brought for disposal, some of which were immediately purchased by Butchers and other individuals who are in the habit of regularly attending this monthly gathering.

FIRE AT THORNHILL.

We regret to learn that about two o'clock A. M. on Wednesday last a fire broke out in the large brick tannery at Thornhill, the property of David McDougall, Esq., which resulted in the total destruction of the building and its contents. We are informed that the flames were first observed by some of the neighbors issuing from the third story of the building, the alarm was immediately raised, and in a short time a large number of the villagers assembled, but in spite of their continued exertions the flames obtained the mastery and it was with great difficulty that their ravages were prevented from spreading to the adjoining buildings. As the tannery had been locked up for some months past, the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. We have not heard the extent of the loss, but are informed that the building was partially insured.

ETOBICOKE PLOUGHING MATCH.

The annual match of the Etobicoke agricultural society, came off on Wednesday, the 28th October, on the farm of Samuel Wood Esq., near Mimico Village, Dundas Street. The large number of forty men and boys entered for the match. The first prize was a splendid set of Farm Harness, of the value of 80 dollars, presented to the Society by John Bell, Esq., Barrister Toronto, the second prize was a first class plough value 60 dollars, presented to the Society by Thomas Haworth, Esq., hardware merchant, Toronto, to which the Society added several liberal cash prizes, as will be seen in the annexed prize list. Competitors assembled from all quarters, no less than five Counties were represented on the contest, viz:—Haldimand, Peel, York, Ontario, and Durham. The day was fine and the field, containing about fourteen acres, was in fine order for the purpose. At 11 o'clock precisely, the forty span of Horses (all very fine animals and handsomely caparisoned for the occasion,) started simultaneously at the sound of the gun, they presented one of the finest sights imaginable. The number of visitors in attendance was beyond all expectation, and was estimated by competent judges to be between three and four thousand, amongst them were Hon. Philip VanKoughnet, Minister of Agriculture, John Bell, Esq., W. B. Jarvis, Esq., Thomas Haworth, Esq., John Harrington, Esq., W. B. Crew, Esq., and a number of other influential gentlemen from all parts of the country. At 3 o'clock precisely the gun was again fired, that being the time allowed. Three competitors who had not then finished, were ruled out. As to the work, the Judges declared they had never seen better in England or any other country, and it was with great difficulty that they could decide upon the awarding of the prizes. Immediately after the Judges had performed their arduous duties, a large party of friends of Agriculture, numbering upwards of 100, sat down to a splendid dinner, provided by Mr. Thomas Smith, of the Golden Lion Inn, Mimico. The viands were excellent and were done ample justice to by the party present. The chair was occupied by E. C. Fisher, Esq., President, the vice chair by W. R. Scott, Esq., after the usual loyal and other toasts were drunk and responded to, the president returned thanks to the judges of the day for their able and impartial conduct, and closed by proposing their healths, which was drunk in a bumper, after which the party separated, highly delighted with the day's proceedings.

JUDGES.—John McLelland, Etobicoke Robert Wood, Etobicoke; John Gill, Toronto township; George Gowland, Vaughan; James McCowan, Scarborough.

MEN'S CLASS.

34 ENTRIES. 1st, Thomas Davidson, York township, Sett Harness, £20; 2nd, Duncan McLean, Vaughan, Plough, £15; 3rd, Dougald McLean, York, Cash, £5; 4th, James Bayes, Toronto Gore, Cash, £4; 5th, James Patton, Scarborough, Cash, £3; 6th, James McLean, Vaughan, Cash, £2; 7th, William Hood, Markham, Cash, £1.

BOYS' CLASS.

6 ENTRIES. 1st, John Coleman, York, Cash, £2; 2nd, James McKune, Etobicoke, £1 10s; 3rd, Sheppard, York, £1; 4th, Matthew Sanderson, Toronto township, 10s.

with £1,000 in promissory notes. It appears very strange that the two hired men who sleep in the same house, were not awakened by the noise the burglar must have made in effecting his entrance.

The local magistrates are using all exertion in the matter, and it is hoped that some clue may soon be found that shall lead to the conviction of such a notorious and daring offender. It is pleasing to be able to state that this is the first instance of a robbery that has occurred in the neighborhood of Uxbridge.—Globe.

NEWS FOR THE IRISH SEPOYS.

The following paragraph shows the value the Irish people, even in far Connaught, set upon the advice given by the Sepoy organs here respecting the sacred duty of non-enlistment at this crisis of England's difficulty. As to Ireland's opportunity, the spirited Roscommon Militia only ask permission to show how they can best help the mother country to tide over the shoals which now beset her:—"At the muster parade, on last Wednesday the Roscommon regiment of militia, to the appearance of their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Caulfield, upon parade, the cry of "Volunteer, volunteer," ran through the ranks. The gallant colonel then addressed them, and said he was glad to hear that cry—it was music to his heart—and he should lose no time in communicating with the Secretary at War upon the subject. He was then informed by his officers, who all came forward, that though the men of Roscommon were ready to go to any of her Majesty's colonies upon foreign service, yet that they wished it to be distinctly understood that they had volunteered for India. Again rang through the ranks the cry of "Volunteer, volunteer, volunteer," "India, India." Every shako and cap was lifted high above those gallant fellows' heads, and for several minutes the cheering was vociferously kept up.

New Advertisements this Week.

Property for sale—W. Morrison, Battonville. A Card—Charles Pollock, Toronto. Heifer Strayed. Credit sale—Thomas Smith, Richmond Hill. Notice—Cash up!—G. A. Barnard. Meeting of No. 2 Cavalry Troop. Money lost—Nicholas Miller. List of Letters for November.

YORK RIDINGS' GAZETTE.

RICHMOND HILL, NOV. 6, 1857.

We shall pay our respects to our Newmarket contemporary in our next issue.

The Toronto produce market continues depressed, and no material change in prices is observable since last week.

We direct attention to the advertisement in another column announcing a meeting of No. 2 Troop of York volunteer Cavalry, at Size's Hotel, Unionville, on the 14th inst.

The trial of Mr. Cummins charged with the embezzlement of £1,439, the property of the Bank of Upper Canada, took place in Toronto on Wednesday last, when a verdict of guilty was returned, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

We regret to learn that McPherson & Searl, formerly merchants of this village, are among the sufferers by the late conflagration in the town of Whitby, an account of which will be found in our columns of to-day.

Our readers will remember that the extensive credit sale of farm stock and agricultural implements, the property of Captain McLeod, (Drynoch,) will take place near the farm offices, on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

The steamship Indian arrived at Quebec on the 3rd inst., with four days' later news from Europe. His Excellency the Governor General, Lady Head and Suite arrived by the Indian and were expected in Toronto yesterday. The Bank of England had been obliged to raise its rate of interest to eight per cent., in consequence of the continued drain of specie. Affairs in India continue to excite public attention, and it was anticipated that Delhi would fall before Christmas.

MONTHLY FAIR.

The November Fair of this village, was held on Wednesday last, and as usual was well attended. A large number of fat cattle and sheep were brought for disposal, some of which were immediately purchased by Butchers and other individuals who are in the habit of regularly attending this monthly gathering.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

On Tuesday evening last, John Hurd, Joseph Blake, George Wiles, and John McConnell, were brought before Mr. Trefry, Esq., J. P., on complaint of Joseph Newlove, and Richard Love, charged with having been guilty of disorderly conduct in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 2nd concession of Markham, on Sunday evening last, (and at various other times) thereby causing much annoyance to the congregation, during divine service. We give a sketch of the evidence to show the numerous petty annoyances to which the congregation alluded to have been subjected, and which we regret to say, are of too frequent occurrence in several other places of worship in this neighborhood.

Richard Love, sworn—On Sunday, the 18th of October, I saw the prisoner, John Hurd, sitting on a bench, on the side of the Chapel exclusively appropriated to females; I went over and requested him to remove, which he refused to do.

Joseph Newlove, sworn—prisoner was conversing aloud with a young woman on the occasion referred to, so that the attention of a portion of the congregation was directed towards him, and when ordered by the previous witness to leave the seat, he refused; heard him tell Mr. Love to "mind his own business, that he would go when he thought proper," or words to that effect; he afterwards went out of the Chapel, but soon returned to the same seat, and commenced talking as before.

John Stark, sworn—Saw prisoner seated on the females' side of the Chapel; I went out, followed by the prisoner, who told me that he "had given Love a jawing" and that he would "go back to the same seat" which he did, and resumed his conversation.

John Lued was also charged by the same parties, with similar disgraceful conduct, in the same place on Tuesday evening the 18th Oct. Witnesses were produced, who testified, that the prisoner on the night in question filled the stove with wood, thereby causing the Chapel to be immoderately warm, evidently with the design to annoy those assembled for religious purposes. Hurd was fined \$5 and costs on each of the above charges.

Joseph Blake was then arraigned, charged by the same complainants with similar disorderly conduct.

Stephen Jefferson, sworn—While the congregation were engaged in prayer last Sabbath, I saw the prisoner crawl underneath the benches; it appeared to me that his object was to disturb the meeting; subsequently prisoner informed me that he also stood on his head.

John Stark, sworn—Last Sunday night saw prisoner strike the benches several times with a stick.

Hugh McKimmon, sworn—Was sitting near prisoner and saw him stand on his head. Fined \$5 and costs.

George Wiles, a boy of about 12 or 14 years of age was then brought up, but as it was shown that he had been less guilty than his comrades, the magistrate fined him 5s and costs.

John McConnell was likewise charged with having behaved in a grossly outrageous manner on the occasion referred to. He was also fined \$5 and costs.

In the course of the examination, the complainants stated that their meetings having been repeatedly disturbed by the above named and other parties in the neighborhood, they were at length compelled much against their inclination, to bring the foregoing charges, in order to protect the congregation from further annoyance.

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.

To the Editor of the Gazette. Sir,—We are living in an age of dissimulation, and truth goes for naught. Nevertheless, you are, or ought to be, one of the most straight-forward, honest and truth speaking persons on the Hill. Suppose then, I ask you for information—information such as you can, if you feel disposed divulge. What has become of the Brass Instruments of the Richmond Hill Brass Band of bygone times? Are they sold as old bridle up brass, or stolen, or lent out on hire, or pledged, or locked up in the list of some dishonorable professor? I heard of the lively scramble for them some years ago, when 'sw of the subscribers ever dreamt that they were to be chiselled straight out of them. Report said a new band was to be enrolled. Surely the discordant noise that was heard a short time ago, which I imagined was the outpourings of an Indian out-bark, or a ruffian's clavier? I could not be the new band's most perfect performance of "All's Well." A noisy wailing to hear you blow a note-full of music in reply, Mr. Editor, your servant, most humble.

A SUBSCRIBER OF DOLLARS TO THE RICHMOND HILL BRASS BAND. Yonge Street, Oct. 27, 1857.

[NOTE.—We know nothing of the Instruments, but are sorry they are not used, but misapprehend if any of our subscribers know anything of their whereabouts, information however, can be obtained on the subject of the "Gazette" office, with the least oblige "A Subscriber" and many others.—Ed. GAZETTE.]

To the Editor of the Gazette. Sir,—Having been informed that some School Teachers have taken umbrage, because you, in your valuable Journal did, on the 21st of August last, publish the names of the School Teachers who attended the public examination at Richmond Hill, I, on the contrary, return you thanks for so doing. I cannot conceive why any one should be dissatisfied with you on that account. I wish others set down for a first class certificate, but only received a second. Now, where is the disgrace in my so doing? I cannot see. If, Sir, I prove