

kill us Mackinon
Vulcan

Business Directory.

DR. JAMES LANGSTAFF, Richmond Hill
JOHN GRIEVE, Clerk Third Division Court
JOSEPH KELLER, Bailiff Second and Third Division Court
G. A. BARNARD, Importer of British and American Dry Goods
CHARLES DURRANT, Importer of British and Foreign Dry Goods
P. CROSBY, Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Hardware
JOHN McDONALD, Chemist and Druggist
THOMAS SEDMAN, Carriage, Wagon & Sleigh Maker
J. W. GIBSON, Boot and Shoe Maker
WARD & McCausland, Painters
WILLIAM HARRISON, Saddle and Harness Maker
JOHN COULTER, Tailor and Clothier
GEORGE DODD, Veterinary Surgeon
HENRY SANDERSON, Veterinary Surgeon
AUCTIONEER
RICHMOND HILL HOTEL
VICTORY HOTEL
Thorn Hill Hotel
J. W. MILLAR, Importer and Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches

York Ridings' Gazette, AND RICHMOND HILL ADVERTISER.

WITH OR WITHOUT OFFENCE TO FRIENDS OR FOES, I SKETCH YOUR WORLD EXACTLY AS IT GOES.—Byron.

Vol. 1.

RICHMOND HILL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1857.

No. 23.

JOHN HARRINGTON, JR., TWO Miles North of Richmond Hill, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Hardware, Glass, Earthenware, &c.

J. N. REID, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Corner of Yonge and Centre Streets, Thornhill.

J. VERNEY, Boot and Shoe Maker, OPPOSITE A. LAW'S, Yonge street, 2nd corner of Hill.

W. C. ADAMS, DOCTOR OF DENTISTRY, 66, King Street, East, Toronto, C. W.

J. K. FALCONBRIDGE, Importer and Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Hardware, Glass, Earthenware, &c., &c., &c.

DAVID ATKINSON, AGENT FOR Darling & Aitchison's COMBINED MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES, RICHMOND HILL.

MESSRS. J. & W. BOYD, Barristers, &c., No. 7, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING ST., TORONTO.

CLYDE HOTEL, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Bottled Ale Depot, 65, YORK STREET, TORONTO, C. W.

JOHN MURPHY, House Decorator, Painter, PAPER HANGER, GLAZIER &c., &c., No. 49, King Street, 4 Doors West of Bay Street.

GO TO MORPHY BROTHERS FOR GOOD Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Melodeons, Electro Ware, Silver Spoons, and Spectacles to suit every sight.

ROBERT J. GRIFFITH, FLAG, Banner and Ornamental Painter, Elizabeth Street, Toronto.—Over W. Griffith's Grocery Store.

TORONTO "CITY" MARBLE WORKS, NO 138 YONGE STREET, NEAR QUEEN STREET

D. C. & W. YALE, IMPORTERS and dealers in Italian and American Marble, also manufacturers of Monuments, Cenotaphs, Tomb and Grave Stones, Ornamental enclosures for Grave plots, &c.

JOHN SHIELDS, Proprietor, Thorn Hill, June 9th, 1857.

J. B. DERGIER, Agent, Richmond Hill, Toronto, July 10, 1857.

Original Poetry.



THE MOTHER'S LAMENTATION.

Oh! child me not for mourning, they have borne my love away, They have laid him down to slumber, clay with its kindred clay;

There's no glory in the sunbeam, no beauty in the spring, For oh! child death has taken away each cherishing thing;

Yes, our fair babe was lonely and desolate before, When our first one crossed the threshold to come again no more;

My darling boy, my beautiful, there was music in thy tone, But now, my breast is stricken, desolate and lone;

Yet, I will not mourn so sadly, but faith shall lift her eye To that fair and sunny region, where loved ones cannot die;

There shall I meet my lost ones, around the holy throng, And hear them sweetly joining the music of that song.

INDIA. SIR COLIN CAMPBELL AT CALCUTTA.

We (North British Mail) are happy to state that, from letters received in Glasgow yesterday forenoon, dated Calcutta, August 22, Sir Colin Campbell, who arrived there on the 14th August, was in perfect health at Calcutta at that time, and had taken the command of the army. On the 17th of that month he issued the following proclamation to the troops in India:—

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. "Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint me Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, in the room of the late lamented General, the Hon. George Anson; and Her Majesty having also been graciously pleased to confer upon me the rank of General in the East Indies, I now assume the command of the army in India.

"In doing so, it affords me the highest satisfaction to find under my orders, troops who have so fully proved themselves, in the recent arduous operations in the field, to be what I have ever known British soldiers in every quarter of the globe—courageous, faithful, obedient, and enduring.

"When I join the force now in the field, restoring order to the district disturbed by the disaffection of the army at Bengal, I shall, at the head of the British troops, and of those native soldiers who, though few in number, have not feared to separate themselves from their faithful comrades, and to adhere to their duty, feel my old confidence that they will march to certain victory.

"I shall not fail to notice, and the powerful Government which I have the honor to serve, will not fail to reward, every instance of fidelity and valour shown by the troop under my command.

"I call upon the officers and men of both European and native troops, zealously to assist in the task before us; and by the blessing of God we shall soon again see India tranquil and prosperous.

(Signed) "C. CAMPBELL, General, Commander-in-Chief. Calcutta, 17th August, 1857."

Sir Colin had excited the utmost enthusiasm at Calcutta, and the general saying was that his presence was as good as that of 10,000 men.

AGRICULTURE AND THE TIMES.

Men who had considered themselves rich, have been heard to say within the last few weeks, that they would willingly sacrifice all the luxury and glitter of the town for some quiet homestead in the country, where they could rise at morning without the fear of unpaired notes before their eyes, and lie down at night free from the terrors of impending bankruptcy. Everything a wise man has said, has its compensations. It will not be the least of the benefits which this money pressure is destined to work out, that agriculture, of late so much neglected, will again draw thousands to its ranks. As the tendency of modern civilization is to aggregate population into towns, so the tendency of these "crises" is to drive them back into the country, and thus restore the balance between producers and consumers.

The State fair held last week at Powelton, forces on a thinking mind, these and similar reflections. To pass from the turmoil, the care and the suspense of monetary circles into the quiet rural atmosphere which it suggests, is like going from a dark vault, full of horrible noises, out into the breezy, unshiny atmosphere of one of these delicious October days. To those who can throw off anxiety for the future, it is a revelation of peace and comfort such as they have hardly had since childhood. It brings visions of diatry loving in fragrant meadows, of silver maples whitening in the wind, of undulating golden wheat, of new made rye, of sparkling brooks, of pigeons cooing on the eaves of barns, of swallows twittering and daling, of hills bathed in sunshine, of green valleys smiling in the distance, of peaceful lives, and quiet Christian death-beds. It pours over the soul the calm of a moral Sabbath inexpressibly sweet and consoling.

Agriculture, even if less lucrative, would be a desirable pursuit for the wise man, because of its benign influence on his character and happiness. But it is more remunerative than is usually supposed. It is both the most certain and the most productive of all manual occupations. Even for the large capitalist, it presents inducements which few other things can rival. One of the most successful farmers of this State, who had been a successful merchant in earlier life, has publicly asserted that there is no business in which money can be invested, that makes a better return, if the averages of ten or twenty years are taken. Whatever tends to foster a love for agriculture, should receive the countenance of statesmen, journalists, and reformers. It is with pride, therefore, that we see these annual fairs. If not degenerated into races, courses, they will prove silent, but efficient protests against the extravagance, and care and idleness of towns, eloquent advocates of the calm and happy life in the country.—Philadelphia Ledger.

MAHOMMEDAN PROPHECY RELATING TO INDIA.

Curious things are coming to light respecting the war in India. For months ere its commencement, mystical eaks and the flowers of the sacred lotus, both emblems of the mysterious Hindu deity, the "Queen of Heaven," passed throughout the entire domain of British India. Attention was called to it by scholars read in Hindoo mythology, but no notice was taken by the government. The symbols ceased to trail, and the strange and unaccountable insurrection broke out.

The Mahomedan residents have also their mystery—and a singular one it is—connected with the rebellion. A writer in an English paper states that "for upwards of fifty years, the Mahomedans have been looking forward to the year 1857 as the year in which they were to regain their dominion in the ancient Mogul empire," and cites a passage from the "Journals and Letters of the Rev. Henry Martyn (2 vols.), edited by S. Wilberforce, 1837, to prove this assertion. It occurs vol. ii, p. 2, Jan. 8, 1807.

"Pandit was telling me to day that there was a prophecy in their books that the English should remain one hundred years in India, and that forty years were now elapsed of that period. (This is a mistake, should have been said fifty years since 1757, the year of the battle of Plassey.) That there should be a great change, and they should be driven out by a King's son who should then be born. Telling this to Moonsee, he said that about the same time the Mussulmans expect some great events, and the spread of Islamism over the earth."

The coincidence is extraordinary, to say the least; and the passage being written in 1807, and published in 1837, cannot be explained as a prophecy "made after the event."

MASONIC CERTIFICATE.—The Spectator says, the design of the Masonic certificate to be issued by the Grand Lodge of Canada, commonly called the Independent Grand Lodge, is highly artistic. The engraving above the writing contains views of Quebec and Niagara, prominent scenes in Upper and Lower Canada respectively which the union of the Provinces is typified by two female figures with their arms interlaced. The wreath is of Shamrock, Thistles, Roses, and Maple leaves, to show we presume, that the Grand Lodge unites under its banner judgments from various jurisdictions. "The certificate reflects great credit on its designers, and also on the engraver, Mr. Matthews of Montreal.

ADVERTISE.

We heard a merchant say the other day, that the times were so bad he could not afford to advertise; that man was a goose. When buyers are plenty goods sell themselves; but when business stagnates the man who does advertise does not only his own share but that of his competitors who neglect it. A large retail dry goods house here finding business dull, marked down their stock to suit the times, and advertised liberally that buyers might know it. Mark the result; their first day's sale footed up £150, while dozens of firms in the like business, too poor to advertise, and afraid to bait with a sprat to catch a whale, did not sell to the value of as many pence. In these times let them who have stocks of goods on hand, determine to sell them and the thing is half done. There is plenty of money in the country; between bills and specie from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000; the trouble is that it does not circulate. It must be coaxed from its hiding places. Let the dealer sacrifice half his ordinary profit, and if necessary cut it all off, and advertise that he must and will make sales, and he will find purchasers in plenty. Men who have liabilities to meet cannot save their credit by sitting idle in their shops looking at their well filled shelves; presently they will be running about the streets trying to borrow money at three per cent, per month to postpone difficulties which with a judicious course of advertising and a sacrifice of ordinary profits, they could have escaped from it altogether. Sell for Cash, and sell as low as you can, and let those interested know it, and our words for it, you will have plenty of customers, and meet your obligations with the smallest sacrifice too.—Montreal Commercial Advertiser.

AN INCIDENT OF THE CAWPORE MASSACRE.—Many isolated incidents connected with this wholesale butchery of a very affecting description have come to light. Here is one:—After the British had been shut up in their entrenchment, an English lady arrived with her children—fugitives from some neighbouring station. Her husband had been murdered on the road. The poor helpless widow implored Nena Sahib for life; but he ordered them to be taken out on the plain and killed. On the way the children complained of the sun, and the mother requested that they might be taken under some trees. But even that request was denied her. Brought like so many fawns to the open plain, the mother and children were tied together and deliberately shot, with the exception of the youngest, who was seen crawling over the dead bodies, and feeling them, and asking why they had fallen down and gone to sleep in the sun! At last a cruel trooper came and dashed out the brains of this little one! The very recital of such horrors makes one's blood curdle in the veins. What a picture might a skillful artist form out of this scene—a picture which might portray to men's senses the cruelties of heathenism, and proclaim aloud the necessity for the regenerating, humanizing influences of the gospel of grace and salvation.—Letter from Dr. Duff, Calcutta.

PREDICTED FALL OF NAPOLEON.

In the autograph of a Wesleyan Minister, just issued in Canada, we notice the following calculation, which is very curious. It was communicated by a Frenchman to an English friend: Fall of ROSSBARRIE in the year 1794. Repeat 1794 in single figures and add the whole, and you have the fall of NAPOLEON I., 1815. Repeat as before, and you have the fall of CHARLES X. 1830. Repeat, and you have the fall of the Duke of ORLEANS, 1842. Repeat, and you have the date of the present year, 1857, as that in which LOUIS NAPOLEON will fall. Thus:

1794	1815	1830	1842
1	1	1	1
7	8	8	8
9	1	3	4
4	5	0	2
1815	1830	1842	1857

In former times when buildings were far more open than at present,—when the broad throats of huge fireplaces yawned across half the side of a room, and received within their ample jaws, for a single fire, a pile of wood sufficient to supply a stove for a week, when every window and door clattered in its frame, and admitted the outside atmosphere in quantity ample enough to make up for the draught of the chimney, and the breathings of the inmates, there was no necessity for entering into any scientific arrangements for ventilation. The very absence of science in construction obviated its necessity. But at the present day, when brick and stone are constructed into air-proof walls,—when doors fit their casings, and windows their frames, in perfect joints,—roofs, and ceiling, and partition, allow neither of admission nor exit for a breath of air, it is all important that the attention of the builders be called to the subject of ventilation. Especially should this be the case in school-houses and churches, and where large numbers of persons are congregated.

SALARIES OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—We copy from an exchange the following list of the English Cabinet, with their officers and salaries:—Viscount Palmerston, annual salary \$25,000; Marquis of Lansdowne, no salary; Sir George C. Lewis, annual salary 25,000; Sir George Grey 25,000; Earl of Clarendon 25,000; Henry Labouchere 25,000; Lord Panmure 25,000; Sir Charles Wood 22,000; Lord Cranworth 10,000; Earl Granville 10,000; Earl of Harrowby 10,000; M. T. Baines 20,000; Lord Stanley, of Alderly 10,000; Duke of Argyll 12,500; Vernon Smith 25,000.

Total salaries received by the British Cabinet, [as such, for many of them have other appointments also] \$289,000 a year.

THE TEACHER'S HIGH VOCATION.—If that man deserves well of his country, who, according to an ingenious statesman's observation, makes three spires of grass grow where only two grew before, what praise does he merit who multiplies intelligence, who expands the slumbering faculties of the human soul, who calls forth into exercise powers capable of increasing the public stock, of exalting the possessor to his proper station of usefulness and importance! If that potter who has moulded the unresisting clay to forms of beauty and elegance has deserved our patronage, what glory shall be his who, faithful and diligent in his functions, has shaped the minds of men and all to virtue!—Dr. Henry Hunter.

HOW MANY MILES A PRINTER'S HAND TRAVELS.—Although a printer may be setting all day, yet in his own way he is a great traveller (or, at least his hand is), as we shall prove. A good printer will set 8,000 ems a day, or about 24,000 letters. The distance travelled over by his hand will average about one foot per letter, going to the boxes in which they are contained, and, of course, returning, making two feet every letter he sets. This would make a distance each day of 48,000 feet, or little more than nine miles; and in the course of the year, leaving out Sundays, the member travels about 3,000 miles.

THE STEEPLE CHASE AT ST. HYACINTHE.—This race came off on Thursday last, to contest which three horses entered, viz.—Mr. Hogan's "Lady Franklin" and "Harkaway," and Mr. Kirwin's "Frazier." The race was for a Sweepstake of \$100 each, \$25 forfeit, to which was added \$120, over three miles of a fair sporting country, open to all horses. The result of the race was soon determined. "Frazier" and "Lady Franklin" having thrown their respective riders, "Harkaway" came in winner, having taken about 40 leaps in fine style.—Quebec Chronicle.

DISCOVERY OF THE TOMB OF HIPPOCRATES.—The Epitaph of Athens, states, that near the village of Arceuth, not far from Phalasia, a tomb has just been discovered, which has been ascertained to be that of Hippocrates, the great physician, an inscription clearly enunciating the fact. In the tomb a gold ring was found, representing a serpent—the symbol of medical art in antiquity—as well as a small gold chain attached to a thin piece of gold, having the appearance of a bead for the head. There was also lying with these articles a bronze bust, sup. posed to be that of Hippocrates himself. These objects, as well as the stone which bears the inscription, were delivered up to Housin Pasha, Governor of Theasally, who at once forwarded them to Constantinople.

A despatch from Providence, R. I., of the 29th ult., says—"A steam boiler in Heyward's India Rubber Works exploded this morning, and five buildings constituting the works were destroyed. Two hundred people were at work in the establishment at the time. Many of the girls jumped out of the windows, and some of them were injured, but not very seriously. The boiler was thrown three hundred feet, and its course carried away the side of a house where the family were at breakfast. Two of the workmen were severely injured, but it is hoped, not fatally. The loss is \$50,000, which is insured in New York. The cause of the explosion was the lack of water in the boiler."

ENGLAND AND THE RELIGION OF THE HINDOOS.—The "Spectator" replies to the length to the arguments of the "Universities" relative to the introduction of the Roman Catholic religion into India. "The experiment," it says "has already been tried, but has not succeeded, and the natives of India have shown the greatest dislike to Catholicism. St. Thomas, and numerous apostles with him, preached up the evangelical doctrines in India, and were not successful. Saint Francis Xavier undertook the same task, and was compelled to abandon it, after nine years of barren labour. The Jesuits, in their turn, wished to convert the Indians to Catholicism, but, like sensible men, they adopted wise precautions, and disguised their object. They passed themselves off for Brahmins, to whom the god Krishna had confided the important mission of restoring the religion of Brahma, which had been corrupted, to its primitive purity; they lived as Brahmins and not Christians, and contented themselves with introducing some Catholic rites among the superstitious practices of the Brahmins. As soon, however, as this pious ruse was unmasked, and when the natives knew that those zealous Brahmins were the missionaries of the Christian religion, they drove them away without pity.

Miscellaneous Items.

Seventeen persons are now confined for debt in the jail of London, C. W.
The travel on the Great Western Railway for the week ending October 22nd last year realized a sum of \$71,403, while for the corresponding week of the present year the returns were but \$47,723, a difference of nearly \$24,000.
At Paisley, the Rev. Professor Burns of Toronto, was entertained at a public soiree on the occasion of his returning to Canada, the land of his adoption, after having paid a visit of a few months to Scotland. The place of meeting (the Exchange Rooms) was crowded.

Much indignation has been caused in Ireland by a proclamation issued by the Lord Chancellor calling upon all magistrates and other public officers in Ireland to disown their connection with the Orange Society or submit to dismissal from their situations. The Ribbonmen of Belfast regard this as a triumph.

The London Prototype says that at Hoffman's tavern, Dorchester, a farmer of the name of Bury was killed, on Tuesday last. He was leading his horses out of the stable with their halbers on, only when they became restive and ran away, dragging and trampling upon him, and inflicting such serious injuries as to cause his death.

The Niagara Mail says that the shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in Niagara and surrounding country at a quarter past three, p. m. on Friday the 23rd inst. The jar was very perceptible everywhere, and a heavy rumbling in the earth, which seemed to come from the Eastward. Earthquakes have been felt in many quarters of the globe during the past few months.

A summary of the failures and surreptions in the United States, since the 1st of August, is given in the Philadelphia Bulletin, as follows:—Whole number, 952, of which 488 were in New York, 85 in Pennsylvania, 120 in Massachusetts, 50 in Ohio, 7 in Kentucky, 3 in Indiana, 6 in Maryland, 23 in Michigan, 18 in Missouri, 23 in New Jersey, 5 in Rhode Island, 24 in Wisconsin, and 53 in other states—with total liabilities estimated at ninety millions of dollars.

In New Orleans, last week, a fierce tom-cat and bull-dog were pitted against each other for a wager of \$25. The brutal and disgusting spectacle was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, and bets were made on the result, some as high as \$250. After a bloody contest, in which the cat was torn almost to pieces, and the dog's eyes scratched away, the former was declared the victor. The dog was put out of his misery by a pistol shot, and the cat soon afterwards died.

The New York Herald of the 28th instant, says:—"Governor Floyd, Secretary of War, left for Washington yesterday, by the 8 o'clock A. M. train. It seems he has not finished his tour of inspection of the several fortifications guarding this harbor, and proposes to return to New York at an early day to complete the object he had in view in visiting them. The nature of the business upon which he was called to Washington so suddenly has not transpired, but it is understood that important public business has been transacted of a nature that requires a full Cabinet Council. What can be the wind?"

A GOOD TIME TO BUY.—Happy is the man who has the means at his disposal now wherewith to make purchases. He can benefit himself by getting great bargains and the public by setting his money in motion through purchases to the extent of his means of all things he needs or fancies. It is folly to borrow money at present rates and almost, if not quite, a sin to lend it for the purposes of speculation, outside the ordinary channels of business. But the man who, instead of hoarding, spends, wisely and liberally now, will most effectually help to bring commercial matters round to a healthy condition and a sounder basis. Every one who thus puts a dollar in circulation is to that extent a national benefactor.

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