

THE REVENUE AND FINANCE MINISTER.

The Globe is loud in its denunciations of the Finance Minister, because of the probable deficiency in the revenue. The Leader praises him because he refused to reduce the duties during the last session. The Globe says nobody asked him to do so. The Leader says, at least, Mr. McKenzie did. The Herald, intervening between the two, sensibly says that Mr. Cayley should neither be praised nor blamed very much in the matter, for that years of deficient revenue will come from time to time, as well as those marked by unexpected harvests, and sometimes, it might have added, as unexpectedly. Mr. Cayley's estimate of the probable revenue of the year from customs was £1,200,000, the "Globe" founding its statements on the falling off already observable, says it will not exceed £950,000, and Mr. Cayley might have known it. Of course he was warned of it by the signs of the opposition. He has, indeed, been warned by them of so many things, that scarce any ill could befall the body politic that these croakers might not claim the credit of having predicted it. But the question which the "Globe" might find it difficult to answer would be, how the Inspector General should have provided for this deficiency? Clearly not. He did the only other thing he could do, and fortified himself with power to raise the necessary loan to maintain the public credit should it be found necessary. There are items of expenditure in the budget which, while it were well to throw them upon current revenue, if it could bear it, could with justice be imposed in part upon the coming as well as the present generation. Such indeed, are nearly all the sums expended for surveys of the public domain and opening it up for settlement, and the greater part of the expenditure by the Public Works Department. The surplus in the Treasury had been a ground of opposition, grumbling and complaint for several years. The "patriots" were outraged at the increase of duties in 1856 on this account. When Mr. Cayley made a cautious estimate he was blamed for timidity and a desire to have overflowing coffers for the purposes of corruption. When last year he made a reasonable estimate for ordinary revenues, not for periods of commercial revolution, he was beset and besieged by applicants for more money for this and more for that scheme, till he was compelled to bring up his expenditure to within £30,000 or £40,000 of his estimated revenue, and to make other provision than a large margin in his estimates for the chances of a commercial collapse coming on ere the year was out. His position is a perfectly safe one to-day. It is clear that if the commercial trouble could be and was foreseen last session, it was not a time to increase the burdens of taxation. In looking at the other side of the account do we see any part of the expenditure that could have well been cut down. On the subject of the large increase in the Provincial expenditure since Mr. Cayley took office, we copy an article from the Leader. It will be seen that some of it has arisen out of the inflated price of everything, which have increased the expenses of Parliament, and large part of the remainder is a railway legacy from Mr. Hincks. Montreal Gazette.

TO ORANGEMEN.

We copy the following truthful article from the Spectator, for the benefit of those whom it may concern; and let them ponder over it. A word to the wise, &c. WHAT THE CLEAR-GRIT ORGANS THINK OF ORANGEMEN.—The Orangemen of Upper Canada appear to be misled by the new-born zeal of the Clear-Grits, some of whom affect to find the Orange Order, and lavish upon it the most fulsome adulation. As a proof of the real sentiments of the Clear-Grits with regard to Orangemen, the Cornwall Freeholder asserts that "Secrecy is the sneaking policy of the Order." Such, we venture to say, is the sentiment of the Opposition press generally, if the truth was told. The Globe no longer laments as it was wont to do, and has ceased even the name Orangemen in its columns; yet, in spite of all this, we find many prominent members of the Order hand and glove with the very men who would turn round and abuse them to-morrow, if they had no further use for them. The Proscription Act seems to have been forgotten, or we would surely not see Orangemen and Clear-Grits mingling together.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

It may not be generally known that a new act was passed last session regarding Agricultural Societies in Upper Canada. The Act provides for the establishment of Societies in each electoral division, the first meeting for the formation of which will have to be called by the Warden of the County in the third week of the month of January, at which meeting the election of the various officers will take place; and the society so organized shall be esteemed the Electoral Division or County Society, and entitled to receive the government grant.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

THE CAPTURE OF DELHI.

From the Bombay Gazette, October 17th. The following account of the last days of the siege of Delhi and the assault on the place will be read with much interest. It is written by an eye witness.

Your readers will have understood, from the intelligence which has been from time to time published, that from the period of the arrival of our army before Delhi, in June last, up till very lately, the position occupied by our troops has been in effect a purely defensive one. It extended from the picket at Metcalfe's house, close to the river on the left, along the ridge facing the north side of Delhi, as far as the Sadzee, Munde suburb on our right where the ridge terminates—the distance from the city wall averages from 1,200 to 1,500 yards.

We had from the first no choice as to the front of attack; our position on the north side being the only one that could assure our communication with the Punjab, whence our supplies and reinforcements were drawn.

Whether the city might or might not have been carried by a coup de main, as was contemplated first in June and afterwards in July, it is needless now to inquire; but judging from the resistance we afterwards experienced in the actual assault, when we had been greatly reinforced in men and guns, it appears to me fortunate that the attempt was not made. The strength of the place was never supposed to consist in the strength of its actual defences, though these were much undervalued; but every city, even without fortification, is from its very nature, strongly defensible (unless it can be effectually surrounded or bombarded), and within Delhi the enemy possessed a magazine containing upwards of two hundred guns and an almost inexhaustible supply of ammunition, while their numbers were certainly never less than double those of the besiegers. Few will doubt, then, that the General in command exercised a sound discretion in refusing to allow a handful of troops, unaided by siege guns, to attack such a place, knowing as he did, what disastrous results must follow a failure.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ASSAULT.

By the beginning of this month, however, we received the siege train from Ferozepore and further reinforcements of European and native troops from the Punjab, and it being known that there was no hope of any aid from down the country for a considerable time, it was resolved that the siege should be at once commenced and prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

Our available force amounted in round numbers to 6,500 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, Europeans and natives—the regiments in camp being Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, Guide Cavalry, Hodgeson's Horse, and detachments of the 1st, 2nd and 5th Punjab Cavalry; her Majesty's 8th Foot (part of), 52d Foot, 60th Rifles (part of), 61st Foot, 75th Foot, 1st and 2d Bengal Fusiliers, Sirmoor and Kumaon battalions (Ghoorkas), 4th Sikh Infantry, Guide Infantry, 1st, 2d and 4th regiments Punjab Infantry; four troops of Horse Artillery (Tombs', Turner's, Remington's, and Renne's), two light field batteries (Scott's and Boucher's), and some companies of foot artillery attached to the siege guns, which numbered about forty heavy and twelve light mortars.

The means of the engineers were very restricted, not in officers but in trained men, of whom there were only about 120 regular sappers. Some companies of Muzbee Sikhs had, however, been rapidly raised and partially trained; and a body of coolies had also been collecting material, and 10,000 fascines, 10,000 gabions, and 100,000 sand bags were ready for future operations; field magazines, scaling ladders, and spare platforms had also been duly prepared, and great credit is due to Lieutenant Brownlow, of the Engineers, in charge of the park, whose activity and intelligence contributed not a little to the eventual success of our operations.

The north face being the side to be attacked, it was resolved to hold the right in check as far as possible, and to push the main attack on the left first, as the river would completely protect our flank as we advanced; second, as there was better cover on that side; third, as after the assault the troops would not find themselves immediately in narrow streets but in comparatively open ground.

The front to be attacked consisted of the Moree, Cashmere and water bastions, with the curtain walls connecting them. These bastions had been greatly altered and improved by our own engineers many years ago, and presented regular faces and flanks of masonry with properly cut embrasures; the height of the wall was 24 feet above the ground level, of which however, eight was a mere parapet three feet thick, the remainder being about four times that thickness; outside the wall was a very wide berm and then a ditch 16 feet deep and 20 feet wide at the bottom escarp and counterscarp steep, and the latter unrevetted, and the former retorted with stone and eight feet in height. A good sloping glacis covered the lower part of the wall from all attempts of distant batteries.

On the evening of the 7th of September, No. 1 advanced battery, in two portions, was traced about 700 yards from the Moree bastion, the portion for five 18-pounders and one 8-inch howitzer was to silence the Moree and prevent its interfering with the attack on the left. The left portion for four 24-pounders was intended to hold the Cashmere bastion partially in check. The working parties were very little disturbed during the night; the covering parties in front kept the musketry at a distance, and threw three well-aimed showers of grape through from the Moree, which knocked over some workmen, we received no further annoyance. By the morning the two portions of the battery were finished and armed, though not ready to fire until near sunrise; a trench was also made connecting the two portions and extending a little to the right and left, so as to give communication with a wide and deep ravine, which, extending very nearly up to our left attack formed a sort of first parallel, and gave good cover to the guard of the trenches, the doilies, &c. For some time we were well pounded from the Moree with round shot and grape; but as our guns in

the new battery got gradually into play the enemy's fire grew less and less, and was at length completely overpowered. This battery became known as Brind's, being worked by that officer with great effect all the end of the siege.

On the evening of the 8th and 9th No. 2 battery was traced and commenced. To our surprise we had been allowed to seize this advanced position at Ludlow Castle, within 600 yards of the city, without even a fight for it, on the previous day. In fact, there is little doubt the enemy still thought the attack was to be on the right, where all the fighting had hitherto been, and where all our old batteries were located. Ludlow Castle and the Koodsee Bagh were now occupied by strong detachments, and formed our chief supports to the attack. During the day a sharp fire of musketry, shot and shells was opened on these positions by the enemy from the jungle in front, and from Cashmere and water bastions, and the Selimguh, but no great damage was done.

During the nights of the 9th and 10th No. 2 battery was completed and partially armed, but not yet unmasked. It was in two portions—one immediately in front of Ludlow Castle, for 9 24-pounders, to open a breach in the curtain between the Cashmere and water bastions immediately to the left of the former, and to knock off the parapet to the right and left, for some distance, to give no cover to the musketry; the other portion, some 200 yards to the right, consisting of seven 8-inch howitzers and two 18-pounders, was to aid the first portion, and work with it for the same end. No. 3 battery was also commenced on the left, and No. 4 battery, for 10 heavy mortars, completed in the Koodsee Bagh, but not unmasked. Major Toomb was in charge of this battery; the light mortars, under captain Blunt, were afterwards worked from the rear of the Custom House.

During the nights of the 10th and 11th No. 2 battery was strengthened, armed and unmasked, and No. 3 battery completed. The last was made in the boldest manner within 180 yards of the water bastion, behind a small ruined house in the Custom House compound, and under such a fire of musketry as few batteries have ever been exposed to; it was for six 18-pounders, which were to a second breach in the water bastion, and worked by Major Scott. The enemy also went to work to-night and made an advanced trench parallel to our left attack, and about 350 yards from it, from which at daybreak they opened a very hot fire of musketry, which was maintained throughout the rest of the siege; they had previously got some light guns and one heavy gun out into the open on our right, which caused considerable annoyance by their enfilade fire.

On the 11th our batteries opened fire, a salvo from the nine twenty-four pounders opening the ball, and showing by the way it brought down the wall in large fragments, what effect it might be expected to produce after a few hours. The Cashmere Bastion attempted to reply, but was quickly silenced and both portions of No. 2 went to work in fine style, knocking the bastion and adjacent curtains to pieces. Majors Campbell and Kaye, Captains Johnson and Gray, had charge of No. 2. No. 3, however, did not commence fire until the following day when the full power of our artillery was shown, and a continuous roar of fifty guns and mortars pouring shot and shell on the devoted city, warned the enemy that his and our time had at length come. Night and day until the morning of the 14th was this over-whelming fire continued. But the enemy did not let us have it all our own way. Though unable to work a gun from any of the three bastions that were so fiercely assailed, they yet stuck to their guns in the open, which partially enfiladed our position; they got a gun to bear from a hole broken open in the long curtain wall; they sent rockets from one of their marteello towers, and they maintained a perfect storm of musketry from their advanced trench and from the city walls.

THE STORMING PARTY AND ASSAULT.

On the night of the 13th the engineers stole down and examined the two breaches near the Cashmere and Water bastions, and both being reported practicable, orders for the assault were at once issued, to take place at daybreak the following morning.

The arrangements for the storming were as follows:—

First column—Brigadier General Nicholson. Her Majesty's 75th regiment, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, and 2nd Punjab Infantry—to storm the breach near the Cashmere bastion, and escalate the face of the bastions.

Engineer officers attached—Lieutenants Medley, Lang and Bingham.

Second column—Brigadier Jones, C. B. Her Majesty's 8th regiment, her Majesty's 61st regiment and 4th Sikh Infantry—to storm the breach in the Water bastion.

Engineer officers attached—Lieutenants Greathead, Hovenden and Lemberton.

Third column—Colonel Campbell. H. M.'s 52nd Regiment, 2nd Fusiliers, and 1st Punjab Infantry—to assault by the Cashmere gate after it should be blown open.

Engineer officers attached—Lieutenants Home, Salkeld and Tandy.

Fourth column—Major Reid. Detachment of European Regiments, Sirmoor Battalion, Guide Infantry and detachment of Dogrel's—to attack the suburb Kissegunj and enter the Lahore gate.

Engineer officers attached—Lieutenants Maunsell and Tennant.

Fifth column—Brigadier Longfield. H. M.'s 60th Rifles, Kunson Battalion and 4th Punjab Infantry the reserve.

Engineer officers attached—Lieutenants Ward and Taskeray.

At 4 A. M. the different columns fell in and were marched to their respective places the heads of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 columns being concealed until the moment for the actual assault should arrive. The signal was to be the advance of the Rifles to the front to cover the heads of the columns by skirmishing.

Everything being ready, General Nicholson, whose excellent arrangement elicited the admiration of all, gave the signal, and the Rifles dashed to the front with a cheer,

extending along and skirmishing the low jungle which at this point extends to within fifty yards of the ditch. At the same moment the heads of No. 1 and 2 columns emerged from the Koodsee Bagh, and advanced steadily towards the breach. Our batteries had maintained a tremendous fire up to the moment of the advance of the troops, and not a gun could the enemy bring to bear on the storming columns; but no sooner did these emerge into the open than a perfect hail storm of bullets met them from the front and both flanks, and officers and men fell fast on the crest of the glacis. For ten minutes it was impossible to get the ladders down into the ditch to ascend the scrap, but the determination of the British soldier, carried all before it, and Pandey being to meet the charge of the British bayonet. With a shout and a rush the breaches were both won and the enemy fled in confusion.

BRILLIANT CONDUCT OF THE EXPLOSION PARTY.

Meanwhile the explosion party advanced in front of the column straight upon the Cashmere gate. This little band of heroes had to advance in broad daylight to the gateway, in the very teeth of a lot musketry from above, and through the gateway and on both flanks the powder bags were coolly laid and adjusted, but Lieutenant Salkeld was by this time hors de combat, with two bullets in his head. Sergeant Carmichael then attempted to fire the train, but was shot dead. Sergeant Burgess then tried and succeeded, but paid for the daring act with his life. Sergeant Smith, thinking that Burgess too had failed, ran forward, but seeing the train alight had just time to throw himself into the ditch and escape the effects of the explosion. With a loud crash the gateway was blown in, and through it the third column rushed to the assault, and entered the town just as the other columns had won the breaches. Gen. Wilson has since bestowed the Victoria Cross on Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, on Sergeant Smith, and on a brave man of H. M. Fifty second, who stood by Lieutenant Salkeld to the last, and bound up his wounds.

Another account gives the following version of this brilliant affair:—The Signal given for the rush at the walls was blowing open of the Cashmere gate, which most dangerous duty devolved on Lieut. Salkeld, of the Engineers.

The whole was done by escalade, as the breach was not complete enough to enter without ladders. Lieut. Salkeld approached with three sergeants, under a tremendous fire of musketry. He was first shot through the arm; notwithstanding that, he went on to the gate with the bags of powder; as they approached one sergeant was killed; the second sergeant took up the bags, assisting Lieutenant Salkeld, knocked them on to the spikes of the gate, not being able to put them underneath, as the wicket gate was opened, and about 20 muskets pointed up as well as through many holes in the gateway, firing from both flanks from the wall. As Lieutenant Salkeld put on the bags he was shot through the leg, and fell, the second sergeant lit the match, but after lighting it he said to Lieutenant Salkeld on the ground, "I fear the match has not taken light, sir;" at the word "sir," he fell dead, and blew open the gate; the third sergeant escaped unhurt. At the signal the troops rushed on—every one who carried the scaling ladders of the 2nd Fusiliers was knocked over; however, they rushed on, put up the ladders, many of which were found to be very short, changing their positions, got on the walls, cheered and rushed down upon the enemy and carried the place. On they went along the walls, taking the Moree bastion, Ajmere gate, the other column taking the Church battery, Water battery Treasury Compound, and Skinner's house.

General Nicholson then formed the troops in the main guard inside, and with his column proceeded to clear the ramparts as far as the Moree bastion. It was in advancing beyond this, towards the Lahore gate that he met the wound which has since rendered him unable to do duty, a death which is not too much to say has dimmed the lustre of even this victory, as it has deprived the country of one of the ablest men and the most gallant soldiers that England anywhere numbers among her heroes.

The 4th column, I regret to say, failed, but as it was too far for me to know anything of its real progress, I prefer leaving its story to be told by another, instead of sending you a vague and imperfect account. Had this column succeeded, its possession of the Lahore gate would have saved us much subsequent trouble.

QUEEN VICTORIA TOASTED IN THE ROYAL PALACE.

On the night of the 21st of September, the conqueror, General Wilson, proposed the health of Queen Victoria in the Dewan-i-Khas, the beautiful white marble durbar hall of the palace, where once stood the famed peacock throne, and which bears the well-known inscription, in Sanskrit to the palace and its gardens generally, and which now remains like a nursery.

"Oh! if there's an Eden on earth it is this—Here, in the palace of the great Moguls, the soldiers of our Queen stand by her throne, holding up with enthusiastic cheers, which were taken up by the gallant Ghoorkas who formed the personal guard of the General.

THE CAPTURE OF THE KING.

On the 21st of the old King surrendered to Captain Hodson and his cavalry near the Kootub Minar, which is about fifteen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied in his captivity as in his flight by his chief wife, the Begum Zowant Mahal, "the Ornament of the Palace." The King is said to be nearly 90 years of age, and it is probable that he is scarcely in any way responsible for what has been done in his name, so that, as at present informed, we cannot condemn the clemency which has spared his life. He is now a prisoner in what was once his own palace. Two of his sons and a grandson, however, who were captured also by Captain Hodson, at the tomb of the Humayoon, about five miles from Delhi, and who are known to have been leaders in the rebellion, have received the reward of their treason. They were shot on the spot, and their bodies were brought back to the city and exposed at the Kotwallee or chief police office, where it is said so many of our countrywomen were brutally murdered.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE BRITISH.

On the day of the assault we had 61 officers and 1,178 killed and wounded, being nearly one-third of the whole number engaged. The first Fusiliers alone lost nine officers, and other regiments, I believe, in proportion. The Engineers suffered heavily; the three officers conducting Nos. 1, 2 and 4 columns (Lieutenants Medley, Greathead and Maunsell) were all struck down early in the fight, and of 17 officers on duty that day 10 were put hors de combat. The loss of the enemy is never likely to be correctly ascertained, but at the end of the operations it is probable that at least 1,500 men must have been killed between the 7th and 17th, and very large number wounded, who were carried away.

prosecution of the siege the chief credit is undoubtedly due to Col. David Smith, the Chief Engineer, and to Capt. A. Taylor, the director of the attack. On this latter officer, in fact (in consequence of the Chief Engineer being wounded), devolved the entire superintendence of the siege works, and his energy and activity will doubtless meet with their due reward. Throughout the operations he seemed to be omnipresent and to bear a charmed life, for he escaped without a wound. The plan of the attack was bold and skilful; the nature of the enemy were well understood, and his strength and weaknesses were ascertained. Pandey can fight well behind cover, but here he was out-manoeuvred—his attention being diverted from the real point of attack till the last, and then the cover which might have proved such a serious obstacle to us was seized at the right moment without loss, and all its advantages turned against him. With plenty of skilled workmen the siege works might have been more speedily constructed, but with the wretched means at our disposal the wonder is that so much was done with so little loss.

If the siege of Delhi was not a regular siege, in the same sense with that of Bhurpoore or Seringapatam, it may yet bear a fairer comparison with a greater than either—that of Sebastopol. In both the strength of the fortifications were as nothing—it was the proportion of the besieged to the besiegers, the magnitude of the arsenal inside and the impossibility of a thorough investment that constituted the real strength of the place; in fact neither were, properly speaking, sieges, but rather attacks on an army in a strongly entrenched position.

New Advertisements this Week.

Fifteen Sheep Strayed. To the Electors of the East Riding of the County of York—John Duggan. Richmond Hill Drug Store—R. H. Hall. Conveyance to Railroad Station—Richard Nicholls. Heifer Calf Strayed. Two Year Old Bull Strayed.

York Ridings' Gazette.

RICHMOND HILL, DEC. 4, 1857.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF PARTIES.

The present position of the Government, the rapid popularity which they are gaining in the country, and the equally rapid downfall of the Clear Grit faction, affords a striking proof of the success which in the long run will attend the efforts of those holding the reins of Government, when they pursue a straight forward course. That the present Ministry were at one time unpopular is not to be wondered at, amidst the general destruction of political landmarks, caused by the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question. The only Government that could succeed to power would be a coalition one, and such a Government has seldom many friends. Those who advocate one party or the other, though the principles they contended for or opposed were for ever removed from the political arena, as matters for public discussion, still naturally lingered around the banners upon which were inscribed the war cries of their several parties, and looked with jealousy on those who, out of the fragments of disorganized elements, having constructed a new party are straight way placed in power.

Such was the case with the present Government, which, under every disadvantage went into office with hardly one single prospect to cheer them, but the consciousness of having a duty to perform and a determination to do it. The press had as a matter of course, ranged itself under the banners of either of the old parties, and the present Ministry were deprived of this most important engine. At one time the whole of the influential press of Toronto was employed against them.

A HINT TO CONSERVATIVES.

THE CLEAR GRITS—OR GEORDIE BROWNITES.

And still they come. We before heard of several Candidates for our good Riding, namely—Wright, Rescator, Wheeler of Scarborough, &c., &c., and now another, one of the most clamorous admirers of Geordie, who seems anxious to become a joint in that rope of sand called Brown's tail, in the person of Mr. G. P. Dickson. The more of those gentlemen the merrier. Now, after logging a requisition about in every direction through post and hand, with copies of some names (Radical & Clear Grit names are all right), Mr. Dickson will submit his claim to the Clear Grit Convention, which meets on Saturday next. So far he has a right.

But any Conservative who signs such a requisition, and thus makes a stool-pigeon of himself, and which can only have the effect of entrapping the enemy, takes a most suicidal course, and does all he can to strengthen his enemy. We make these remarks because we hear of three or four Conservatives who have been duped in this way. ROBERT A. GRIFFITH. This move has no doubt been planned by our enemies to disunite and destroy us. Who ever heard of a Clear

Clear Grit faction, and tried to put the blame on naughty Dr. Rolph. Dr. Rolph is only one of a number of bad characters, who altogether make up what is called the Clear Grit faction. No wonder that the aggregation of so much political wickedness should result in disaster. Their utter want of principle, their tyrannical conduct, their hypocritical pretences have met with their just reward. Their party is ruined, destroyed by spontaneous combustion. Like mushrooms, they will return to the rotteness from which they sprang, and as a quaint old author said, when describing the last end of similar bad characters, "They will go out in a stench, like the snuff of a candle."

"UP GUARDS, AND AT THEM!"

The time is not far distant when the Conservatives of the East Riding of the County of York will be called upon to prove their strength. This being the case select your representative at once, and be assured that he is one in whom the utmost confidence can be placed. Accept no man whose integrity you have a reason to doubt. Be not deceived by any; but cast your vote in favor of that candidate whose conduct heretofore has been unimpeachable, and whose determination is to carry through the principles he now upholds. It is true some lukewarm Conservatives, in this Riding, have so far forgotten the duty which they owe to themselves and the Conservative cause, as to allow their names to be placed upon the requisition of the Clear Grit party, simply for fear of offending their "quondam" political friend. Such conduct on the part of those individuals will henceforward be looked upon by all as being in itself an unardonable weakness. This, however, should not prevent the Conservatives generally from rallying around the British Standard, (a standard which they dearly love), and thereby raise the East Riding of the County of York, to that honorable position of Conservatism, which it justly deserves. The Clear Grit aspirants are now actively engaged throughout the Riding, canvassing in every possible way, leaving nothing undone that will in any manner have a tendency to forward their interests or secure their success; enlisting in their ranks many who a some future day will have cause to regret that they ever allowed themselves to be made the dupes of such unprincipled buffoons. A convention of the Clear Grit party will be held to-morrow, at Milligan's Corners, Markham, and we understand that four individuals will submit their claims, namely—Messrs Wright, Rescator, Dickson and Wheeler, of Scarborough. The success of any of these is very doubtful, yet Mr. Wright may have the preference at the convention, but at the hustings, in our opinion, he will be found wanting. Mr. Duggan's success is almost certain; however it merely requires the united exertions of the conservative electors to place him at the head of the poll by an overwhelming majority. So mote it be.

MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES.

We learn that a public meeting of the Conservative electors of this neighborhood will be held at Wiseman's Hotel, on Wednesday evening, next the 9th inst. A full attendance is earnestly requested, as subjects of importance will be submitted to the meeting.

THE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL OF VAUGHAN HAS ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

Resolved—that it is highly desired to increase the efficiency of the Common Schools of the township by aiding the Trustees in securing the services of the most competent teachers; and for that purpose the Treasurer be directed to pay to the Secretary of each school section, in the township, the sum of £10 out of the interest received, or receivable on the 31st December on the securities in which the money received from the Government from the Clergy Reserve Fund has been invested.

NOTICE—TOWNSHIP MARKHAM.

The Rev. George Hill, Local Superintendent of Common Schools, having been instructed by the Markham Township Council to divide the Clergy Reserve Municipality Fund amongst the different School Sections of that Township, desires to give notice, that as soon as the apportionment is made in compliance with the directions of the Council—which will be accomplished with as little delay as possible—the Trustees can procure from their cheques for the amounts going to their several Sections on producing an order signed by a majority of the Trustees of each School Section, attested by the Corporate Seal. In the case of Union Schools the order held better be signed by the Trustees residing in Markham and countersigned by the Councillor of the Ward in Markham of which the Union Section is in part composed.

Grit signing a requisition to a Conservative, on the ground of private friendship? Never. Do not strengthen the enemy—sign nothing—have nothing to do with Clear Grit requisitions. With union in our ranks, Duggan's success will be certain, and this noble Riding be no longer neglected and trampled on by the factionists.

The news from every part of the Riding is most cheering. Let us give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, and this will in future be called the Conservative Riding of York. Hurrah for Duggan, say we.

THE NEWMARKET "ERA"

The controversy about the County Town was commenced by the New Era in the most chivalrous and confident disposition, honoring us at the time with complimentary poetic quotations like the effusion of a young damsel in the first paroxysm of love. Being unable, however, to withstand our railery, the "ancient maiden" suddenly loses her amiable temper, and like an irritable old dame, as she is, becomes saucy and abusive, calls us naughty names, and darkly hints something about putting us into a lunatic asylum, all of which she doubtless intends to be very terrific. Like a drunken man who flatters everybody with whom he comes in contact intoxicated, and himself sober, so our cotemporary appears to think that we must be *drift*, while she alone is possessed of profound wisdom. Well, be it so. It is well known that when old women fail in argument, they become wrathful and abusive. It is their last resort, their favorite weapon; and they enjoy the privilege as a kind of prescriptive right. Ought we then to blame them? Our "quondam" friend says she is prepared to argue the question with us. Pray, what has she been attempting to do since we first broached the subject? and if she had other arguments of a more convincing nature than those hitherto made use of, why not have produced them. It is evident that our "friend" is a fair prototype of Goldsmith's renowned village school master, who, though defeated, still *ad infinitum*. Therefore we enter into further argument, we must be convinced that the old lady understands something more of the dignity of a journalist, than she appears to do, judging from her last escapade.

THE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL OF VAUGHAN HAS ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

Resolved—that it is highly desired to increase the efficiency of the Common Schools of the township by aiding the Trustees in securing the services of the most competent teachers; and for that purpose the Treasurer be directed to pay to the Secretary of each school section, in the township, the sum of £10 out of the interest received, or receivable on the 31st December on the securities in which the money received from the Government from the Clergy Reserve Fund has been invested.

NOTICE—TOWNSHIP MARKHAM.

The Rev. George Hill, Local Superintendent of Common Schools, having been instructed by the Markham Township Council to divide the Clergy Reserve Municipality Fund amongst the different School Sections of that Township, desires to give notice, that as soon as the apportionment is made in compliance with the directions of the Council—which will be accomplished with as little delay as possible—the Trustees can procure from their cheques for the amounts going to their several Sections on producing an order signed by a majority of the Trustees of each School Section, attested by the Corporate Seal. In the case of Union Schools the order held better be signed by the Trustees residing in Markham and countersigned by the Councillor of the Ward in Markham of which the Union Section is in part composed.