Our Local Agents.

The following persons have kindly consented to act as Agents for the HALTON HERALD in their respective localities:

Milton .....Henry Watson.
Oliaugh .....W. C. Beatty.
Nelson .....A. G. MacCay.
Oakville.....MacCay & Bro.
Hornby.....John McMillan.
Georgetown .....(J. G. Murray)
Norval.....W. Clay.
Acton .....Dr McGarvin.
Wellington Square.....E. Halson

All persons indebted to this Office for Subscriptions, Advertising or Job Printing, are requested to make immediate payment.

Halton Herald.

GEORGETOWN, MARCH 12 1868.

Village Meeting.

A meeting of the ratepayers of the Village of Georgetown was held in the Town Hall, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of erecting a new School House, the building at present used as such being too small to accommodate the pupils attending. Mr. John Freeman was appointed chairman, and Mr. S. Page secretary.

Mr. Joseph Barber stated that the Trustees had power to build a new School House, without consulting the people, but they did not like to assume the responsibility; this meeting had been called for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the ratepayers wished to have a new school building erected.

Mr. G. C. Dayfoot was of opinion that better accommodation was urgently needed, and the question for us to consider was: Do we require *one or two* School Houses—a principal or head School in a central locality, and a primary School near the Railway station. He was strongly in favour of building a new School House, or two if necessary.

Mr. John R. Barber thought that all that was required was a small School House in the vicinity of the railway station, where all the children in that section under ten years of age could be taught by one female teacher. Older and more advanced scholars could attend the main School. By this arrangement he believed that the building now used as School would meet the requirements of the village for many years to come. The erection of a central School House would probably cost $5000 or more, and to raise this sum it would be necessary to squander the whole of Clergy Reserve money, besides entailing a tax on the ratepayers of $300 a year for ten years to come. He could not approve of such a course, but was in favour of putting up a small building near the station, the cost of which would not exceed $600.

Mr. Wright did not think a School House would cost anything like $5000; he hinted that the estimate made by the Reeve was based on a wrong foundation. Mr. Barber must have miscalculated in some way, or he could not have arrived at such a conclusion.

Mr. J. B. Dayfoot was surprised that the Trustees, in seeking for a School building, had overlooked the one best adapted for the purpose. The Academy, he thought, was everything that could be wished for; it is situated in the proper locality, and would accommodate not only the scholars of Georgetown, but also those from Glenwilliams and the other adjacent villages. He would recommend that the Trustees buy it, put a proper person in it as teacher, and they would have a school that would be a credit to Georgetown.

Dr. Starr strongly advocated the establishment of a Grammar School in Georgetown. He believed there was not a properly conducted Grammar School in the county—at least not more than one—and saw no reason why we in Georgetown should not have one. At any rate, the time had arrived for making the effort. In point of economy, it is cheaper to educate children than otherwise, and the people were willing to be taxed for it. But he did not think it necessary to levy a heavy tax for the support of a Grammar School; the tuition fees, Government grant, and a small sum from the County Council, will be found sufficient.

Mr. W. W. Roe said that there were already two Grammar Schools in this county, and thought that was all that could be established.

Mr. Barclay thought that the present was a very good time to agitate for a Grammar School; he agreed with Dr. Starr that the time had arrived for making an effort. He thought the number of these schools in each County was not limited. The Government grant would be had, and if that was not sufficient the County Council would perhaps give a supplementary grant. He would suggest that inquiries be made regarding the purchase of the Academy with a view to the establishment of a Grammar School. Sectional schools might be useful under certain circumstances, but he could say something against them; they were too expensive. However, he was in favour of building two or even three School Houses, rather than have any persons deprived of the advantages of an education.

The following resolution was then put and carried unanimously:

Moved by Dr. Starr, seconded by Mr. L. Rose,—That the chairman appoint a committee to confer with Messrs. Barber and Bros. with a view to purchasing the Academy, and to collect information in regard to the establishment of a Grammar School.

Messrs. D. Rose, F. Barclay, and Dr. Starr were appointed.

The meeting then adjourned till Monday evening next, when the committee will gamble their report.

Educational Entertainment.

The usual monthly meeting at this Club was held in Thompson's Ontario House, on Friday last. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the almost impassable state of the roads there was a fair attendance, fifty or sixty persons being present. W. Clay, Esq., Vice President of the Club, occupied the chair. After some preliminary remarks, the chairman introduced Professor Buckland, who proceeded to deliver a very able and instructive lecture on various agricultural subjects. Having explained the new Agricultural Bill passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, and also interesting matters relating to the establishment of a "Museum illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, Arts and manufactures," Professor Buckland made some excellent observation regarding the exhaustion of soils. Exhausting a soil, said he, bears some analogy to animal exhaustion. Deprive an animal of a sufficient amount of food and it becomes exhausted; deprive a soil of manure, and crop it year after year, and it becomes exhausted for the want of plant food. As an illustration, you put a pea in the ground; after some time it sends forth shoots, afterward pods, then each of those pods contain several peas, weighing perhaps several ounces; therefore a soil will become wanting in the proper organic matter to supply food to the plant, unless you provide such organic matter by a systematic course of manuring. Again, phosphoric acid is necessary for the growth of wheat, and if our soil is devoid of this, it is impossible for us to raise a good crop. In travelling through the country I have found that the land is not ploughed more than four or five inches deep; hence what is called exhaustion of the soil. We do not, however, often find land totally exhausted. Let us now consider how we can recruit what is called exhausted land. When land becomes very much exhausted, it is then a serious question how it can be recruited. In England a farmer can readily ascertain for what amount per acre he can revive his land; as he can purchase manure in any of the large towns at a given price per load. In Canada it is different; therefore we should not allow the soil to become poor. Suppose, however, that the soil to the extent of four inches deep is exhausted, and that there is nothing left to enrich it, then I should have some difficulty in prescribing a remedy. But I think the case is different—plough deeper, cultivate well, and you will find abundance of plant food underneath; when you are in the habit growing wheat, the general principle should be to maintain the fertility of the land. Liberal farming implies—increase the fertility of the soil instead of decreasing it. Mixed husbandry, I think the most profitable. The land has been cropped too incessantly and worked too imperfectly—ten acres well cultivated, will yield more than fifteen badly cultivated. It does not necessarily follow, that you raise less grain when you keep more than your fair number of cattle—in fact, the more cattle that you keep the more grain you can raise.—However valuable artificial manures are to the British farmer we cannot to the same extent avail ourselves of them. In regard to cultivating roots, allow me to make a suggestion. We try to accomplish too much—if we would endeavor to do less and do it well, the result would be more to our profit. Cultivate less, and raise more stock of the kind best adapted to our country. I am of opinion that raising stock might, in certain portions of the country, be increased thirty or forty per cent. Now as to manure. In my opinion the droppings of cattle and vegetable matter exposed to the action of the atmosphere, will deteriorate. Farmers ought, even at cost of hundreds of dollars, provide suitable sheds for the manure heaps, and tanks to contain the liquid manure. While on the subject of the barnyard, where the manure heaps are exposed to the action of the atmosphere shake a little plaster over the manure pile, thus removing all noxious smell as well as preventing the escape of the ammonia.

Mr. J. Stewart addressed the meeting highly eulogizing Professor Buckland on the practibility of his lecture, and expressing his unbounded satisfaction with what he heard.

J. Lindsay, Esq., quite agreed with the learned Professor. We have come to the conclusion that we have been in the habit of over-cropping, and we now come to the necessity of resorting to scientific principles. I would like to hear from Professor Buckland whether by plowing down clover, &c., the soil can be kept in a rich and fertile state?

Professor Buckland was of opinion that clover and other green crops, ploughed down and incorporated with the soil, were advantageous. Plaster, I consider somewhat capricious; when applied in soft and growing weather in May, it has been found very beneficial. It is a common saying that "lime and lime and no manure, makes both son and sire poor." Plaster being the sulphate of lime, has no doubt its advantages, but manure must be applied or you cannot raise a good crop. Clover is plough fodder. I consider the most enlightened system we can pursue is to cultivate thoroughly—not to try to work too much.

J. S. Green remarked that he was not a farmer, but he could say that the lecture was entirely due to the energetic efforts of Mr. Barber.

The lecture was entirely due to the energetic efforts of Mr. Barber.

Mr. C. S. Hall endorsed as far as his experience went, the views advanced by the learned Professor. Mr. Hoxey would also like to know how cattle should be kept?

Professor B. will reply to the management of the stock, he would just refer to one point. It is of the first importance that we have suitable buildings for our stock, with a full supply of pure air. The blood of an animal is at a heat of degrees. This temperature must be kept up. If you feed your cattle a certain quantity of Hay and Turnips, you only keep up the blood to 98 degrees. Thus by housing your animals properly and with proper care, you will find them a source of profit.

The learned Professor was listened to with great attention, and at the close of his address, and after answering numerous questions put by members of the Club, a vote of thanks was proposed by J. Murray, Esq., seconded by J. Stewart, Esq., which was tendered him by W. Clay, who closed the proceedings with a neat speech.

County Council.

Council met on Tuesday last, the 10th inst., Arch. Campbell, Esq., Warden presiding.

Members present.—Messrs. Buck, Beaty, Barber, Dower, Foster, Kerr, Lindsay, McNaughton, and Ramsay.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Warden then addressed the Council, stating that they met on the present occasion under very peculiar circumstances. Never before, perhaps, had the meeting of the Council been interrupted by a storm, but it was a fact that only three members were able to be present on the day first fixed for the present meeting. He proceeded to mention several matters which would require the careful consideration of the Council.

Moved by Mr. McNaughton, seconded by Mr. Lindsay,—That leave be granted to introduce a By-law to assist in the erection of Drill Sheds for the accomodation of the Volunteer Companies in connection with the Halton Battalion, and that said By-law be read and referred to a Committee of the Whole forthwith.—Carried.

The By-law was read a first time, and the Counbil went into Committee thereon—Mr. Beaty in the chair.

On motion of Mr. McNaughton, the By-law was read a second and third time and finally passed.

Under this By-law each Volunteer Company in Esquesing and Georgetown will receive an additional $100 to assist in the erection of Drill Sheds. It was shown that one half the Volunteer Companies comprising the Halton Battalion had been raised and maintained within the limits of the Township of Esquesing, and in order to provide suitable sheds in which these Volunteers might perfect themselves in drill, the ratepayers of said Township would be excessively taxed, in comparison to other Townships. The County Council, therefore very properly granted an additional $100 for each Drill Shed erected or to be erected in Esquesing and Georgetown.

Moved by Mr. Lindsay, seconded by Mr. Foster,—That the Warden, Messrs. Buck, Foster, and the mover, be a committee to collect information in reference to the cost and the management of an Asylum for the Poor; and, further, to communicate with the neighboring Counties with a view to a union in the erection and maintenance of an Institution of that kind.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Foster, seconded by Mr. Ramsay,—That the Treasurer be instructed to get the corporate seal of the County engraved anew by Henry Pearce, Esq., according to engagement.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McNaughton, seconded by Mr. Kerr.—That the first report of the Finance Committee be read and adopted.—Carried.

The committee on Printing presented a report, recommending that the tender of J. Craig & Bro., be accepted, it being the lowest.

Moved by Mr. Beaty, seconded by Mr. Barber,—That the report of the printing committee be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dower, seconded by Mr. Foster.—That the Auditor's Report be referred to the Finance Committee to report thereon at next meeting of Council.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday, the 2nd of June.

There were five Saturdays in February, a circumstance which will not occur again until the year 1896.

Obituary.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of an exemplary young man, Mr. Alex. Sproat, youngest son of John Sproat, Esq., of Milton. The unfortunate young gentleman fell a victim to small pox caught while prosecuting his studies at Queen's College, Kingston, respectfully [illegible] will have seen by notice recently inserted, he died in the General Hospital, on Tuesday afternoon, 3rd inst., at the age of nineteen. His funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, and was attended by all the students in the city and by many of the professors. The death is much deplored by those who knew the deceased, and is a sad blow to the unfortunate young gentleman. We copy the following from the Kingston News, from which it will be seen that the deceased occupied a high place in the estimation of his fellow students:—"A meeting of the Medical Students was held [illegible] on Saturday evening, the [illegible] purpose of passing a [illegible] in the memory of the [illegible] Sproat, son of John [illegible]ton. Mr. David Johnston [illegible] to the chair, and Mr. [illegible] Bleasdell, of Trenton, was appointed secretary. After remarks had been made expressive of the sorrow and regret felt by his fellow students at the sudden removal from among them by the hand of death, of one who had given much promise of usefulness and distinction in the profession he had selected, it was resolved that a letter of condolence should be sent to the parents of the deceased, and the secretary was accordingly instructed to forward such a missive."

County Court & Quarter Sessions

The County Court and Quarter Sessions were held in the Court Room in the Town of Milton, on Tuesday last, Judge Miller, presiding. We observed on the bench, A. Campbell, Esq., H. M. Switzer, Esq., and James McGuffin, Esq.—The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—Wm. Hagar, Esq., *Foreman*; Cyrus W. Henderson, G. W. Alderson, W. Bowes, Hugh Hunter, P. T. Evans, Robert Freeman, Hugh Campbell, W. G. Kennedy, Wm. E. Olds, E. W. Odell, George A. Street, Joseph N. Snider, Andrew Lobar, and George Norrish.

The following cases were disposed of:

Dewar vs. Upham.—Action on Promise. Verdict for Plaintiff, $178.65.

Cargill vs. Moore—Action on Covenant. Verdict by consent, $180.50.

Queen vs. Brown—Stealing Wheat. Pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

Queen vs. Sharp—Charged with fraudulently disposing of a patent right, and obtaining money under false pretences. No bill.

Queen vs. Higgins—Stealing a Railway Stamp. Pleaded guilty. Sentenced to three months in jail.

Queen vs. Patton—Assault and inciting to assault. Verdict not guilty.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—W. L. P. Eagar, Esq., has been appointed Inspector of Inland Revenue for the County of Halton.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture, for a copy of the New Agricultural Act, to which we purpose referring next week.

PENNY READINGS.—Unusual attractions are to be offered at the next Penny Readings. We understand the trial scene from Pickwick is to be rendered, and we hope to see a crowded house.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Hugh McKay, which will be found in another column. Mr. McKay advertises the arrival of his spring stock of Groceries, and will sell a good article at a reasonable price.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—J. A. DuPotio, in another column, notifies his customers and the public generally, that his spring stock of Fresh Teas, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c., has arrived. Parties wishing anything in his line, would do well to give him a call.

PRESENTATION.—The members of the Rev. Mr. Ewing's Bible Class, at Limehouse, wishing to show their appreciation of his upright bearing as a Christian minister, presented him with a very handsome black walnut Rocking Chair, on Thursday last. We believe the same parties a short time ago, furnished Mr. Ewing with fire-wood sufficient for one year. Such liberality can not be too highly praised, and is well worthy of imitation.

A RARE CHANCE.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Barclay & McLeod to be seen in another column. They have ceased selling goods by auction, but have commenced a clearing sale at astonishingly low prices. We believe they are prepared to sell some goods at even less than auction rates, and are fully determined to clear out their stock and allow no one who visits their establishment to go away dissatisfied. Give them a call, and we feel assured you will be pleased with your purchases and astonished at the bargains offered you.

The Trial of Chase.

We give below the evidence taken before the Magistrates at the trial of Alex. Chase, for assisting in the escape of Alex. Murray. We have not room in the present issue for any lengthened remarks, but will refer to the subject next week.

JAMES HOOD, sworn, says—I held a conversation with Mr. Graham, after Murray escaped from the custody of Mr. McCrae. I charged him with assisting to get Murray away, he denied it; but said he would tell the truth, as far as he knew; he said that Murray and he were talking in the hall in Clarke's Hotel, when the Erin stage driver came and took him by the sleeve and said some one took his horse away with him. At a short time after he said that he would not swear to it.

HUGH CLARKE, sworn, says—I recollect the day that Murray escaped; I was standing near the door when Murray was in custody, and I called Mr. Murray was in custody. I was in the back yard of Clarke's Hotel, saw a horse and buggy standing at Clarke's kitchen door. The horse was saddled; it was a gray horse; I did not see any person in charge of the horse; I saw a man come out of Clarke's kitchen door, it was the same person that was pointed out to me as Murray the prisoner, and got into the cutter and drive away; the kitchen girl came to the door and looked after him and laughed. I do not recollect having mentioned to any one that I knew who brought the cutter; when I was going into the yard I saw a person standing upon the side walk opposite the entery to the yard; I have since learned that his name was George Walker; I stood a minute or so and spoke to him, he made me no answer; he could see the horse from where he stood, and could stop the horse if he tried to get out of the yard; Walker did not appear to be in company with any one, nor did he appear to have any thing to attend to.

GEORGE F. WALKER, sworn, says—I recollect Alex Murray being in custody, and of his making his escape. I was stopping at Thomas Clarke's Hotel; I came down from Erin on Thursday before that evening; I asked D. Clark if he would let me have a horse to go down to D. Murray's, to get my trunk, he said he would as soon as the horse came in; I did not speak to Clarke again about the horse, but did I go to the stable to see if I could get a horse, until Saturday about noon; I went then and found a horse harnessed; I took him out and hitched him to the cutter, and took him up to Thomas Clark's shed, and put him next the wall upon the east side, facing Mill Street; he was left standing there about ten or fifteen minutes; I then moved him into the back yard through the stable just clear of the stable doors; I then went to Gane's and left my measure for a pair of boots; I was only a few minutes gone; while in Gaines' I heard that Sandy Murray was gone; that he had jumped into a cutter that was at Clark's door and was gone; when I came from the shoemakers I went into Clark's Hotel, going through the hall and went to my dinner; I did not look into the yard when I come back from Gane's to see if the horse was standing; I did not know whether the horse would stand or not; he could have gone away if he had been disposed, as there was nothing to prevent him; I spoke to Mr. Search, for a few minutes while on my way to the shoemakers; he asked me whose horse that was, meaning the horse in the yard; I told him I was going to Murray's for my trunk with him; I do not recollect seeing Mr. H. McCullough while I was in front of the alley; he might have spoken to me but I do not recollect; I recollect seeing Chase that day, but do not know that he had anything to do with the escape of Murray; I went to Erin upon the stage upon Saturday evening and stayed at George Haven's that night, nearly all next day and Sunday night, and returned upon the stage on Monday morning; on my way I stopped at Silver Creek and found W. Graham, and D. Clark, then they had the horse that Murray took away with them, I do not recollect hearing any one say that it would be a good thing if Murray could escape; I may have said that it would be a good thing if Murray should escape and not be sent to penitentiary; I do not recollect having had a conversation with Mr. J. R. Barber, in Mr. Clark's Hotel; do not recollect saying that I put the horse in Clark's back shed; I recollect saying to Chase that I would like to have Murray sent to penitentiary for taking the horse away; I do not recollect Chase saying to me that he had seen Murray the night before in Erin village; he might have said so but I do not remember; I state positively that I never heard either William Graham, or Duncan Clark, say that they had seen Murray since his escape; when I first heard that Murray had escaped, I was coming down from leaving my measure for a pair of boots with Mr Gaine; it was John McCorquack told me. When I went into my dinner I saw Chase sitting at the end of the table next the kitchen, and Chase sat at my right.

MISS MARY ANN CLARKE, sworn,—I recollect the day that Sandy Murray made his escape; I was in Mr. Clarke's kitchen when he came hurriedly through and said, "good-bye girls," jumped into a cutter and drove off; the other girl in the kitchen had called my attention to a horse that was standing in the yard by the kitchen window nearer the alley than the door, the girl said the horse was standing very quiet. Chase was sitting at dinner for some time, and was still at dinner when Murray escaped. I do not recollect seeing George Walker at the table before Murray escaped, but upon my going into the dining room immediately after, I saw him sitting at the table.

ELLEN ANDERSON, sworn, says—I recollect the day that Sandy Murray was in custody in Georgetown; I was working for Mr. Thomas Clarke, and was in the kitchen at the time he came through, and went to the outside door and opened it, as he did so said "good-bye, girls." I did not see Walker sitting at the table before Murray escaped, but saw him some time after.

ROBERT MCCORD, sworn, says—When Sandy Murray was under arrest, constable Higgins left him in my charge while he went to serve a summons; we were at Clark's Hotel when William Graham and Murray went into the hall, I stayed inside the bar-room until I could not hear his voice, when I went out upon the platform in front of the tavern and saw Murray going up street in a cutter. When we first went up to Clarke's I saw Chase talking to Murray a considerable time, but did not know what they were talking about; when I came up to the corner, in leasing Clarke's shed I observed a horse and cutter standing. Murray asked whose horse that was, and if he was a good driver, and said he had left his cutter at Gaslin Walker's, and Chase talking to Murray several times during the afternoon.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, sworn, says—I recollect the day that Sandy Murray made his escape, he went out from Clarke's barroom into the hall to speak to me about a small matter that he owed me; while I was talking to him, I heard some person come into the lower end of the hall, which he noticed and left me; I did not see anything being between them, which they usually do when in the hall; I may have said to James Higgins that I thought it was the Erin stage driver who came into the hall, that Murray went away with, but I would not swear to it. The same day that Murray escaped I went to Donaldson's corner, along with Duncan Clarke, on Sunday morning young Donaldson said I went to Orangeville, did found the horse in a tavern shed below Paisley's; I found Murray at the tavern; when he was up there, no person arrested or pretended to arrest him; Murray, Donaldson and myself returned to Donaldson's corner that same day; Murray and I had dinner together; Murray paid me the three dollars that he owed me, he paid me at Orangeville; it was about 8 or 9 o'clock A. M. Sunday morning when I found Murray; I did not pretend to Paisley that I had Murray under arrest, or that I was acting as constable; I am not aware that Duncan Clarke got any consideration for the use of the horse or to prevent him from prosecution; when I was sent by Duncan Clark, after the horse, I had no instruction to collect any thing in the shape of horse hire, or arrest Murray; I further state that I was not aware that I had any authority to arrest Murray; the last I saw of Murray was shortly after leaving Donaldson's corner, he was going across the fields towards Salem.

DUNCAN CLARKE, sworn, says—I recollect the day that Sandy Murray escaped from the constable; the horse that he escaped with was one I had in my possession on the Thursday night previous; George Walker asked me if I would let him have a horse to go down to Murray's in the Block, for a trunk that he had there; I told him that he could have Dandy any time he was in the stable; I was away from home when the horse was taken out of my stable; I have no knowledge of any connexion that the prisoner Chase had with Murray in making his escape; when I returned home and found my horse away, I went in pursuit of him; I went to Fergus, and sent Graham and young Donaldson to Orangeville; I did not instruct Graham to make any demand for hire for the use of the horse; I went to Fergus and returned to Donaldson's corner and found my horse there, and Murray the escaped prisoner; there I was told the horse was found in Orangeville; I I stayed about an hour or a little more at Donaldson's corner when we started home; Gibbs, I, Murray, and Graham, were together in two sleighs a short distance; Murray got out of the sleigh from Graham; and walked behind him, and ahead of us until we came near the Erbs and Garafraxa town line, when I passed him and left him walking along the track, which he continued to do until he came to Leeson's corner, where we had stopped, that is myself, Gibbs, and Graham; we were all together in the bar-room of the tavern; then he left the room before we left, but did not see where he went to.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, recalled—We returned from Orangeville to Donaldson's corner about one or two o'clock; we left there and went on to Sanford's tavern, formerly Leeson's corner, I say that I did not see Murry at Sanford's tavern that night but I saw him in the shed. I say that whatever I told Higgins was the truth.

In the opinion of the magistrates, the evidence was not sufficient to convict the prisoner; the case was therefore dismissed, and the prisoner liberated.

Sale Register.

MARCH 17th—W. W. Roe, Auctioneer, offers for sale the Farm Stock, &c. on lot No. 4, in the 10th con. of Esquesing, belonging to Mr. James Scott. Eight months credit.

ON MARCH 18th.—The Farm Stock, &c., belonging to Mr. John Kennedy, on lot No. 25, 5th con. Nassagaweya, will be sold by W.W. Roe. Twelve months credit.

ON MARCH 19th—J. G. Sterling, Auctioneer, will sell the Farm Stock, &c., belonging to Mr. Wm. Thurston, on lot No. 11 in the 5th con. of Trafalgar. Eight month credit.

ON MARCH 25th—W. W. Roe, Auctioneer, will sell the Farm Stock, &c., belonging to Mr. Michael Parker, on lot No. 12 in the 8th con. of Esquesing. Seven months credit.

ON MARCH 27th—Mr. James McBain's Farm Stock, &c., on lot No. 31 in the 1st con. of Esquesing, will be sold, without reserve, by W. W. Roe. Terms—Nine months credit.

ON MARCH 30th—The Farm Stock and Implements belonging to Mr. Rich'd. Arthurs, on lot 6, in 4th line west of Centre Road, Chinguacousy. W. W. Roe, Auctioneer. Eight months credit.

Parties getting their bills printed at this Office, will receive a notice similar to the above, *gratis*.

—While a young girl of fourteen years of age was gathering chips in Mr. Valin's woodyard, St. Rook's, on Saturday afternoon, she thoughtlessly darted forward to pick up a block of wood from under the descending axe of one of the laborers. While in the act of grasping the piece of wood, she received the full blow of the axe on her shoulder, being literally nearly cut in two. Her case is hopeless. The axe-man, to whom no blame is attached, is beside himself with grief.

Our Fenny Gazettes

To the Editor of the Halton Herald.

Permit me through the columns of your interesting paper, to delineate a certain class of individuals in this community (without being at all personal) in my remarks. We have a class belonging to every little township which (out of all the classes of the human species) I think are a great nuisance, [illegible] (them) are the most disgusting and detestable. It is at often times very annoying, and at other times very amusing, to watch the workings of their inquisitive noses. Curiosity seems to be their God, and they worship him with true devotion, and we (the rest of mankind) stand astonished at the extent of perverseness and wickedness of mind. Their course in life, I think would be as clear, as the course of a flight of birds on a bright summer morn. Why is this class of individuals by any means the general portion of our community. They are the very one who would be highly offended, and insulted if they were called such. They are really those who put on the most style, and put up to be as much as if they had a drop or two of aristocratic blood running through their veins, and after all they cannot find quite business enough of their own to claim the whole of their attention, and they spend the unoccupied balance in trying to find out the business that belongs to others, and what is more wonderful still, is that educated men and women would waste their time for the sake of satisfying a mean low curiosity (with which their natures seem to run over) and find out some little affair which strictly belongs to another, and they have that for the topic of conversation for the next few days. What is more amazing is, why folks who put up to so much, and profess so much, dont spend their precious time in improving their minds by reading some good books, or with some sound literature that while they are reading it they are stealing their minds with useful knowledge, and not the little puny affairs of others. Men that profess to take part in that which promotes and advances the interests of a community, should rather avoid these little evil propensities, and mean curiosities which class him among the "Gazetteers of the town." Women who have houses of their own will find plenty to occupy their time and their thoughts, if they keep their house as it ought to be kept, without squeezing into other little matters with which they have no business.

Yours truly,
—OBSERVER.

Milton, March 8th, 1868.

Sound Maxims.

Keep good company or none.
Never be idle.
If your hand cannot be usefully employed attend to the cultivation of your mind.
Always speak the truth.
Make but few promises.
Live up to your engagements.
Keep your own secrets if you have any.
When you speak to any person look him in the face.
Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.
Good character is above all things else.
Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.
If any one speaks ill of you let your behaviour be such that none will believe him.
Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors.
Ever live within your income, misfortune excepted.
you have been doing through the day.
Make no haste to be rich if your would prosper.
Small and steady gains give competency with tranquillity of mind.
Never play at any kind of game of chance.
Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again.
When you retire to bed think of what you have been doing through the day.
Avoid all temptation through fear you may not withstand it.
Earn money before you spend it.
Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.
Don't marry until you are able to support a wife.
Never speak evil of any one.
Be just before you are generous.
Haste is poor apology; take time and do your work well.

There is no use, facts are stubborn things. They cannot be denied. Without exageration such wonderful cures are not on the annals of history as have evidently been made by the great Shoshonees Remedy. See the stars, undeniable and incontestable facts of cures, actually of Consumption, in the persons of Peter V. C. Miller, Esq., of Ernestown, C. W.; Mr. Wilson Storms, of Brighton, C.W., &c. With scores of cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, &c., and the case of Mrs. Freel, of Milroy, would seem a paradox, were she not a living witness.

FREEMAN & FREEMAN,
Barristers and Attorneys,
GUELPH.
H. Freeman, Q.C. C. C. Freeman.
Guelph, Feb. 20th, 1868. 41-6m.

DIED.

At Kingston on the 3rd inst., of small pox, Alexander, youngest son of John Sproat, Esq., Milton.

In Milton, on the 3rd inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Henrietta Ida, infant daughter of the late Judge Davis, aged one month and ten days.

At Whitby, on the 28th ult., Barbara, wife of Robert Wilson, youngest daughter of the late Col. William Chisholm, of Oakville, aged 29 years.

TORONTO MARKETS.

March 12th, 1868.

Flour, No. 1.	$7 65	$7 10
Fall Wheat	1 77	1 80
Spring Wheat.....	1 65	1 67
Oats.....	0 58	0 60
Peas	0 83	0 85
Barley	1 25	1 30