

ARRIVAL OF THE "FULTON."

NEW YORK, March 20th.

The steamer *Fulton* arrived this morning. She left Coates on the morning of the 8th, and brings London papers of the 7th instant.

Breadstuffs dull; corn declining; provisions steady.

The *Bohemian* arrived on the 7th, with £830,000 in Australian gold, en route for Great Britain.

An advance in India securities had taken place.

In London the publication of Thourvenel's despatch caused a decline in confidence.

The new American Minister presented his credentials at Paris on the 4th.

The Austrian Reform programme is optimistic.

General Eschwege commenced a forward movement of the Spanish troops from Saragosa.

Victor Emmanuel has agreed to the solution proposed by France with reference to Romagna.

Baoucampagni resigned the Governor-Generalship.

Tea in the London Market is flat. Consols 94½ for money and 94¼ on account.

LATER.

In the House of Commons on Monday, during an incidental discussion of the question of the annexation of Sardinia, Mr. Fitzgerald expressed an earnest hope that Parliament would enter a solemn protest against that act, and Mr. Roebuck inveighed bitterly against the Emperor, accusing him of breach of treaties.

Irish papers deny the truth of the recent reports that Piccolomini was married lately to a girl.

The picturesque "marine terrace" projected by the late Lord Murray on the side of the Castle Hill, Edinburgh, has been abandoned owing to the defective foundations, and has become a mass of ruins.

The *Constitutional* publishes an article explaining the French policy in Italy. In mentioning the solution proposed in the message of M. Thouvenel, the *Constitutional* says, if it is not a Sardinian solution, it is an Italian one. Sardinia will possess in Tuscany an ally who will aid her to overcome the opposition of Naples and Rome, in order to constitute the Italian nation with the concurrence of all its nationalities, and not an Italian kingdom absorbing everything without considering the essential differences, opposing interests and the districts of Europe.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent says there is a rumor that military men and officers now on leave are to join their regiments as soon as possible. The Imperial Guard is not to be exempted.

The Cardinals and Prelates who are members of the Senate, have presented petitions, demanding the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope.

The correspondence of the *Morning Post* says dispatches have been received from all parts of Italy. The Emperor's speech has not been received very favourably. That the people of Central Italy will confirm the vote for the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont, is fully believed by the Government of that country.

The *Times*' correspondent says there has been a complete stagnation in the mercantile world during the past week.

VIENNA, March 5th.—The official *Wiener Zeitung* will publish to-morrow the following programme of reforms, sanctioned by the Emperor. The Council of the Empire will be augmented by the nomination of two extraordinary counselors selected from among persons of known ability, and by the nomination of 37 ordinary counselors, chosen from a list to be presented by personal diets.

The Council of the Empire will examine the budget, control laws relating to financial matters, laws of general interest, projects for the formation of provincial districts, and all questions submitted to its deliberation by the Emperor, until the convocation of the provincial diets. The Emperor will complete the Council of the Empire, by appointing persons of distinction on the basis of population.

NICE, Sunday, March 5.—On the occasion of the anniversary of the promulgation of the Sardinian constitution, manifestations were made by the Piedmontese party in the Italian theatre. A demonstration also took place in the French theatre, when the population of Nice demanded the "Ode Napoleon" and the "Reine Hortense," which were performed amidst enthusiastic applause and shouts of "Vive l'Empereur." The situation of the city is very critical.

The *Times*' city article of March 7 says through the discussion of last evening on the Savoy question created a disagreeable impression, the English funds opened this morning at a fractional improvement, which has been maintained to the close.

The aggregate of Australian gold known to be at sea for England is £830,000. The rate of insurance on the Australian ship *Commodore Perry*, has advanced 20 per cent.

At a meeting of the Great Ship Company, resolution to raise £100,000 additional capital was carried.

American securities unaltered.

PARIS, March 6.—The *Patris* asserts that the reply of Sardinia to the last despatch of M. Thouvenel, has arrived at Paris. The King is said to have agreed to the solution proposed by France in reference to the Romagna, but as regards the solution of the question of Tuscany, proposed by the Emperor, the reply of the King is said to be less distinct. The *Patris* adds—we are unable to make the exact reply of Sardinia in refer-

ence to the annexation of Savoy to France.

TURIN, March 6.—Cherular Baoucampagni had resigned the post of Governor General of Central Italy.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

MALLORY'S STATION, March 19.—A gentleman well known in San Francisco, bought on the 25th, sixty feet in one of the Washoe silver mines at \$35,000.

A diagram of the original Comstock silver mine in Carson Valley, has been brought to San Francisco. It shows the lead to be two and a half miles long, running north and south, all of which is claimed by thirty companies, who are digging shafts or tunnels in twenty-four places into the hills, where the lead is supposed to pass. A few months will suffice to establish the extent of this mine, which as yet is only proved to be rich in one section, although evidences of silver have been found through the distance claimed. Hundreds of claims for miles around in the same region have been taken up, and are being opened by tunnels and shafts. But months must elapse before anything positive, as to their richness, can be known.

Large numbers of the prominent citizens of San Francisco departed yesterday for the Washoe Silver Mines. 300 iron flasks were sent from San Francisco to Napa to-day, where it is stated there is more than enough quicksilver to fill them already produced from the new mines.

Telegraphic despatches from the south part of Oregon, dated the 26th, represent intense excitement as existing within the vicinity of Jacksonville, on account of rich quartz discoveries. One company had taken out \$135,000 in gold. 800 pounds of rock yielded \$60 gold.

The steamer *Columbia* arrived from the southern ports of Oregon to-day, bringing news of a horrible massacre of Indians at several villages around Humboldt bay, by a party of 40 white men. On Sunday morning, at daylight, on the 26th, an Indian island opposite the town of Eureka, and distant therefrom but a few hundred yards, more than 40 Indians were killed, three-fourths of whom were women and children. On the beach at the entrance of Humboldt bay, 40 or 50 more were massacred, that being every human being with a red skin at that village. It is reported and believed at Eureka that a simultaneous attack was made the same morning upon the Indians villages at Eel River. From what was known of less than 20 Indians, men, women and children were killed that morning.

These deeds were perpetrated by the farmers and graziers of Eel river county, who have suffered from Indian depredations during the past year. They claim that the peaceful Indians around Humboldt Bay have furnished aid and ammunition to hostile Indians in the mountains, and hence a war of extermination has commenced.

New Advertisements.

New Examination.—R. Rogers.
Printing Types.—Geo. Bruce, N.Y.
Tenders Wanted.—C. E. Lawrence
Lecture.—Elihu Burritt
Toll Gate Keeper Wanted.—A. Law

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, MAR 23, 1860.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—Parties writing to this Office will please bear in mind that they are wasting their time, paper and ink, unless they prepay their Letters. All Letters addressed to this Office must be post-paid.

PROHIBITION.

In another column will be found a communication, signed as above, to which we would briefly reply. The writer complains, that although we stated that Township legislation was absurd, yet we gave no proof of it. Our esteemed correspondent must be a very superficial reader, or he would have seen that we did show its absurdity and its utter inability to cure the evil complained of. As to the argument that we do not know that Municipal legislation will fail till it is tried, we answer that that experience is a dear school, and only fools will learn in no other. If a general Prohibitory Law has failed,—and failed it has, then it is an utter absurdity to expect mere Township legislation to be successful,—when the giant has been defeated by the pigmy's chance of success is but small. Again, he argues that if we "have two men in our office of equal capabilities, &c.," and wanted only one, should we keep the two? Decidedly not. But are the cases parallel? We know not. There is no analogy between the two cases; the one has laid out no capital, and therefore loses nothing by a change of place; but the other has purchased property, and laid out money in a certain calling, and would lose, probably his all, by the change proposed. The comparison is simply clap-trap, and unworthy of one who professes to instruct us in logic.

The writer then goes on to say that the petitions did not wish for "any license to be withdrawn from any one." Here we again join issue. We read the petitions, and we assert that they did petition to reduce the number of taverns; besides, if they did not, why the com-

parison between hired men and tavern-keepers, asking us if we should not discharge our overplus hand; and further, stating that "this is just the way in which the case stands between the municipalities and the tavern-keepers." By the above it is expressly implied that some of the tavern-keepers licenses were to be withdrawn; and then in the next breath he says, there "is only to be a limited number in the future." In this case, which is true? Both cannot be correct.—What sheer nonsense is this. Our advice to our quondam friend is, in future to read petitions before he rushes to defend them.

We are also charged with misrepresenting the Reeve's, (H. S. Howland) remarks. We did no such thing; it is our correspondent who does so, not we; as Mr. Howland distinctly stated that he would not order any particular tavern to close. Another proof, this, that Prohibition did not understand what he was writing about. Again, it is stated that our argument as to the confusion which would ensue by one township having a license fee of \$80, and another only \$40, "will not weigh a pound of Troy."

We do not dispute this unimportant assertion, we were not aware heretofore that reason and justice were weighed, either by Troy or avoirdupois; but even so, we are quite willing to bring our arguments to this test, providing Mr. Prohibition brings the scales along, and subject his brains to the same operation. Our logically wise friend further says that houses of accommodation and houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks, are very different things. Now this is all very fine in theory, but practically, our would-be logician knows it is false; he knows that no tavern is licensed merely to sell spirituous liquors; each tavern is bound to have a certain amount of accommodation; and if this law is not enforced, so much the worse for the township.

But again, our friend admits that our animadversion on the S. of T's, is to a certain extent correct, and advises them in future to make Prohibition a test question at the municipal elections. We rather doubt the wisdom of such a course, as we do like the idea of riding a blind horse to death. Our Councilors have other duties than the bugbear prohibition to attend to. Mr. Prohibition also meekly insinuates in the last part of his letter, that we come out under the auspices of the tavern-keepers.—We hurl back the insinuation with scorn, [and none but a mean souled man would make it] we write honestly what we think without fear or favor. We are in the interest of no man or set of men. We advocate what is just and right to all. We want to see our laws respected, and to have no laws on the statute book be a nullity. As to the query, "what have we done to carry out the present law,"—if the writer means as a private individual—we reply, as our trumpeter is not yet dead, we do not choose at his dictation to sound forth our own praise; but if the writer means what have we done as journalists, we triumphantly point to past numbers of our journal, where it will be seen that we have ever been a faithful supporter of the temperance cause. To infuse life and zeal amongst temperance men has ever been our desire; and in no shape or form have we ever cast one slur on so good a cause. True we are not in favor of prohibition, because we believe it to be an impracticability, as the most tried and staunch friends of the cause readily admit; as wherever it has been attempted to be enforced, it has sustained a signal defeat.

LECTURE IN AURORA.—On Monday last, we had the pleasure of hearing the celebrated lecturer in Aurora, on the "Mental Culture of Nations." As the lecture has appeared in many of the public prints, it is unnecessary to give any lengthened report. Suffice it to say that the audience was large and respectable, and the frequent plaudits given showed the high estimation which was formed of the lecturer. No report that we have yet seen has done anything like justice to the lecturer,—he must be heard in order to be adequately admired. We learn that he will give another Lecture in the Methodist New Connection Chapel, Aurora, on Saturday evening, the 30th instant. Admission, 12½ cents. Subject not yet announced.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A very melancholy event happened to the only child of Mr. Marshall, farmer of this place, on Sunday afternoon, the 10th inst. The child drank some boiling water out of the spout of the tea-kettle, and died in a few hours afterwards in great agony. The case is the more sad as he lost a child by burning to death only last Christmas.

LECTURE AT RICHMOND HILL.—The Rev. Mr. Dewar, of Thornhill, gave a lecture on Tuesday evening last, in this place, "on the life and times of George Stephenson." There was a large and attentive audience. It is impossible to speak too highly of the lecture; it carried us back to the boyhood of George Stephenson; and so vividly was the life and times of this celebrated self-made man brought before us, that we seemed in verity to have been ourselves interested spectators and friends of this true hero. The difficulties that he had to surmount, and the violent and determined opposition which he had to encounter, and successfully overcame, were delineated in a pleasing and graphic manner; and above all, the great and useful lessons to be learned from the contemplation of such a life, were brought home to each one of us. We were also delighted to hear the rev. gentleman state, after a vote of thanks had been enthusiastically given him, that he would always be found ready to assist us in any undertaking to promote the welfare of our youth. May we have many more such men.

On Tuesday last we were rather taken aback at seeing the man Moore, who was tried and sentenced to two years in the Provincial Penitentiary last October, walk our streets a pardoned man. Our first impulse was that he had made his escape, but our surprise was indeed great when we learned that he was verily pardoned; and for the life of us we cannot make out the how and the why he is thus leniently dealt with: we are not aware of any petition having been got up in his favour, as the prevailing opinion in these parts, is that the sentence was too lenient, and yet lenient as it was, in about four months he is free; this is passing strange, and we would much like to learn something more of this mysterious affair. As it appears to us most unaccountably strange, and we hope that some one will be able to throw some light on the subject. Perhaps our city contemporaries will design to enlighten their numerous subscribers in this neighborhood on the above affair, as we are on the tip-toe of expectation to know why this man has been so leniently dealt with.

NOTICES OF LECTURES.—On Wednesday evening next the Rev. T. Goldsmith, of Aurora, will deliver a lecture in Aurora. Subject: "Self-control." On the same evening, Mr. D. McNaughton, of Richmond Hill, will deliver a lecture at Thornhill. Subject: "Mental Culture."

ELIHU BURRITT.—We feel great pleasure in announcing that this world-renowned gentleman, or learned blacksmith as he is more familiarly called, will deliver a lecture in Ambler's Hall on Monday evening, April 2nd, at half-past 7. Subject: "The dignity and comforts of Farm Life." Tickets, 12½ cents each. We feel we need not say one word to induce all who can to come and hear him, as it is the last opportunity to be enjoyed in Canada, as he is leaving for the States. We hope to see many from the surrounding villages; let us have an overflowing house, and show that this part of the country can appreciate true genius.

The next lecture in connection with the Mechanics Institute and Debating Society, will be delivered in Ambler's Hall on Tuesday evening next, by Dr. Pine, of Newmarket. Subject: "England's Mission." We think we may safely promise all who hear the doctor a rich treat, as he enjoys the reputation of being a very excellent speaker. At the close of the lecture a collection will be taken up to defray the expenses incurred by hiring the room.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.—We are requested to inform our readers that the Postmasters of Canada West "are relieved from the obligation to open their offices for the delivery of letters, &c., on Sundays." Persons who are in the habit of sending and receiving a regular correspondence will govern themselves accordingly,—when they want to mail a "paid" letter between Saturday evening and Monday morning; they can avoid inconvenience by providing themselves with a small supply of postage stamps, which can be procured at the post office. For our part, we approve of the new regulation.

RUN AWAY.—We regret to announce that as Mr. Jas. Newton, jun., of Richmond Hill, was turning his horse round from W. H. Myers' on Friday last, the 16th inst., the horse shied, upsetting the waggon-box, and ran down Mr. Warren's lane, smashing the waggon, gate, &c., and severely injuring Mr. Newton on the right leg.—He is slowly recovering, but is not yet able to leave the house.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Since our last there has been some interesting debates, and one at least very important measure passed a second reading. Mr. Cameron's modified law for restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, has passed a first reading. There was a very keen debate on Mr. Sidney Smith's bill to grant additional subsidy, and the Canadian line of ocean steamers. Mr. McDougall moving an amendment that the bill be referred to a select committee of nine members to enquire as to the efficiency of the steamers so employed &c., on a division the bill was lost by 43 for and 69 against it, as this was the first real trial of strength between the contending parties, the result has shown the weakness of the opposition, and the strength of the Ministry. Mr. Galt has explained at great length his Consolidation of the Public Debt scheme, and Mr. Brown has made his promised speech on the subject, Mr. Galt replying there to in a masterly manner, after which the bill was read a second time.

Mr. A. P. Macdonald's bill which proposes to exempt homesteads, and certain other property not exceeding in value \$500, from sale under execution was justly the subject of grave discussion. We believe it to be only right to pass such a bill, and in the end it will be found to injure no one, as the creditor will allow credit accordingly, and many a family who would otherwise be left homeless, will now have a habitation from which the most remorseless creditor cannot drive them, there is only one feature of the bill to which we are opposed, and that is the proposal to give it a "retroactive effect" we think this is unjust to the creditor, and the creditor has a right equally with the debtor to be protected, however the bill has passed the Legislative Assembly by a vote of 58 to 18, and therefore will soon become law.

MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.—We have just perused the Mirror of Parliament published by Thompson & Co., and must say, that we like it much. We think it an invaluable auxiliary, nay, a necessity, to all who wish to get fair and impartial reports of the debates in Parliament. We look upon it as the most useful work published in its kind, in a form that will make it very convenient for binding. We sincerely hope that all who wish thoroughly to understand the events of the various sessions discussed will take it.

THE GRUMBLER.—It is with pleasure we announce the reappearance of this witty sheet, and learn that it will have no party bias, but will pitch into anything and everybody (in a public capacity). The first number is a very interesting one. May success attend it.

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MOWING MACHINES.

To the Editor of the York Herald.
Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of the Mower made by the Messrs. Patterson, of Richmond Hill, last season. In lightness of draught and facility of working, it is the best machine of its kind which I have seen, having worked several mowers of other patterns. I cannot say what quantity of land can be cut with it in a day, but having tested it, but so far as I saw of it I am perfectly satisfied that all who try these mowers will find them to come up to their expectations. The material which the Messrs. Patterson's use, and the efficient manner in which their work is put together, is a point which I should wish to be made public. Having worked one of the first mowers which was made by them regularly every season, and over some rough ground, it is now as serviceable as when it left their factory.

Yours truly,
NOR. THOR McLEOD,
Drydock, Oak Ridge, March 20, 1860.

WHEATSTONE versus DRYSTONE.

"You play the whistone, useless and unfit. To cut yourself, you try to sharpen others with."—GASCOIN.

Mr. Editor,—In your issue of the 16th I perceive another Anti-temperance Champion presents himself on the field of combat—GASCOIN, "Peter Wheatstone." Like Goliath of old, he is tongue-doughty; his first effort is in favor of the tavern-keepers. This shows the colors of his regiment; and it is a remarkable fact that all, with scarcely an exception, who oppose the consummation of the temperance movement, a Prohibitory Law, are in some way implicated in the use of alcoholic liquors. If we found a number of individuals who neither "touched, tasted, nor handled," zealous opponents of the law, we might suppose there was something wrong in legislation on that particular point. This, we know, is not the case; therefore we cannot help harboring the suspicion that those who oppose do so because of appetite, or pecuniary considerations. Peter begins by thinking that "the tavern-keepers are not altogether to blame." Perhaps not; there are noble exceptions. There are landlords in this locality who have refused the desired glass to the staggering drunkard. These are noble and respected; but landlords are to blame in a majority of instances. Too often do they encourage young men, whether profitable or not, to take their first degrees in "lushing," as you term it. They know that they are inebriating in embryo, and subsequently the finished work will appear.

But, Peter, do not prognosticate unfavorable weather from any of our dear mamma's on Richmond Hill. Any of them would be really thankful to any landlord, who, if he found her son loitering about his premises, would send him to his paternal mansion. Instead of a storm, her best thanks would be the result: You say, make home more attractive. We know there are some homes made repulsive by the irascible temper of the proprietors, but what are they in comparison with the thousands of homes made repulsive by the use of rum? Tavern-keepers may be counted by thousands throughout Canada, and if only one individual is brought by each to an untimely end every year, how many thousands of families must be in grief, perhaps in distress.—(We, too, think "that the foundation of an honest upright man should be laid in the family circle.") And so it often is; but how often is it the case that as soon as a young man goes out into the world, he finds himself wanting to give him a few lessons in "blushing?"—You say you agree with Water Gruel—(do not fall out with the name, it was an characteristic of the article)—that were taverns diminished the quantity of whiskey would be the same. How so? The great cause of the quantity of liquor drunk in, because it meets you at every step. Thousands would never go in search if it was removed. Temptation, then, is the main spring. In this case, should the supply and the demand will cease. The next thing you try at is, the "standing dish," the Prohibitory Law; and like all "small beer politicians," you do not cut, but only hangle it. You are very sympathetic, and cannot see the justice of Parliament permitting them prohibiting. They do it, and that without hesitation, when the public good require it. His family are the sufferers you next say. O philanthropic Father! how kind, how compassionate! and yet you hope the cause of those who

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Paul Fry is guilty of another falsehood, when he says that a certain man was fined by the J.P.'s, for not removing timber from the road, and afterwards allowed to let it remain till next May to be removed. The truth is, that the party was required, to remove at once any part of the timber that was directly in the way at the discretion of the pathmaster, and was allowed time to remove the rest.

EXEMPTIONS.

[To the Editor of the York Herald.]
Sir,—Having read several articles in different papers, showing up the oppressive manner in which small debts are collected by the action of the Division Court, which, I believe, cannot be contradicted by any observing humane person, as it is absolutely preying on the very vitals of the province by destroying the most useful and necessary class of people amongst us, and those who are the most defenceless—that is the laboring classes—and if an immediate remedy is not applied, the result will operate disastrously to the province.—Now, I see quite a number of remedial proposals, such as Homesteads, &c., &c., &c., and a number of others, which may be all very good, but an old adage may be applied to them, "while the grass grows the steed starves," for they will be made the subject of too many planks in the platform of our political "quacks" for years to come to take them into Parliament. As Parliament has now opened, I think an amendment might reasonably be made to the 89th Section, chap. 13 and 14 Vic., of the Division Court act, by adding one article to the 89th, and make it §190, and the Bill should be guided by the assessment roll of the municipality, which would effect relief to hundreds, and fill their hearts with joy; it would protect the poor man's cow, horse, and probably his little seed, for the next season, &c., all of which has been sold from many a poor family this very winter within my knowledge. Not wishing to go into a more lengthy detail of the evil results of the above clause, as every person acquainted with the business of the country must be aware of numbers of similar cases, and of course can plainly see that we are crushing and driving the most useful part of the community from the country, and are placing ourselves in the same position with the boy in the fable, who had a goose that laid the golden egg daily, &c.

Your obdt. servant,
OBSERVER.
Markham Village, March 19, 1860.

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Yours truly,
PETER DRYSTONE,
Richmond Hill, March 16, 1860.

WHEATSTONE versus DRYSTONE.

"You play the whistone, useless and unfit. To cut yourself, you try to sharpen others with."—GASCOIN.

Mr. Editor,—I will thank you to give this letter space in your columns, in answer to Paul Fry's letter to the editor of the *New Era*, and which appeared in the last issue of that unparalleled vehicle of abuse. I beg to say that poor Paul Fry has told more than one untruth.

In the first place, the cord-wood spoken of as being an "obstruction," was not hauled upon Musley street by Mr. Charles Beresford, upon the occasion of the fire, but long before the fire took place; and to say that the wood is no obstruction to the road is another untruth. The wood is piled in an angling direction across the road, so that the centre of the road is wholly obstructed; and to say that the road is only travelled on Sunday by persons going to and from the New Connection Methodist Chapel, is also false. It is travelled by Dr. Hillary at all hours of the night; and whom it was that justly made the complaint to me; and for the edification of Paul Fry, I can assure him that Mr. Edmonds shall pay dearly for his impudence and contempt of authority, if he refuses any longer to comply with the requirements that the case demands.

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Paul Fry had better leave certain functionaries alone, or he may find to his cost that although he has not a foot of land that he can call his own, he cannot obstruct the public roads in defiance to the supremacy of the Aurora Magistrates.

Yours &c.,
THE JUSTICES OF AURORA.
Aurora, March 20th, 1860.

EXEMPTIONS.

[To the Editor of the York Herald.]
Sir,—Having read several articles in different papers, showing up the oppressive manner in which small debts are collected by the action of the Division Court, which, I believe, cannot be contradicted by any observing humane person, as it is absolutely preying on the very vitals of the province by destroying the most useful and necessary class of people amongst us, and those who are the most defenceless—that is the laboring classes—and if an immediate remedy is not applied, the result will operate disastrously to the province.—Now, I see quite a number of remedial proposals, such as Homesteads, &c., &c., and a number of others, which may be all very good, but an old adage may be applied to them, "while the grass grows the steed starves," for they will be made the subject of too many planks in the platform of our political "quacks" for years to come to take them into Parliament. As Parliament has now opened, I think an amendment might reasonably be made to the 89th Section, chap. 13 and 14 Vic., of the Division Court act, by adding one article to the 89th, and make it §190, and the Bill should be guided by the assessment roll of the municipality, which would effect relief to hundreds, and fill their hearts with joy; it would protect the poor man's cow, horse, and probably his little seed, for the next season, &c., all of which has been sold from many a poor family this very winter within my knowledge. Not wishing to go into a more lengthy detail of the evil results of the above clause, as every person acquainted with the business of the country must be aware of numbers of similar cases, and of course can plainly see that we are crushing and driving the most useful part of the community from the country, and are placing ourselves in the same position with the boy in the fable, who had a goose that laid the golden egg daily, &c.

Your obdt. servant,
OBSERVER.
Markham Village, March 19, 1860.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

The next debate in connection with the Mechanics Institute and Debating Society, will take place on Monday evening next, at half-past 7—Mr. Jas. Hall in the chair. Subject: "Is phrenology to be relied on as a science or not." We beg to direct attention to the advertisement announcing the examination of the Richmond Hill county Grammar School. It takes place on Friday the 30th inst., and Tuesday the 2nd proximo.

We have received a communication bearing on the late inquest at Aurora and Dr. P. Nye, which came to late for this issue. It will appear without fail in our next.

Correspondence.

We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents through our columns.

MOWING MACHINES.

To the Editor of the York Herald.
Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of the Mower made by the Messrs. Patterson, of Richmond Hill, last season. In lightness of draught and facility of working, it is the best machine of its kind which I have seen, having worked several mowers of other patterns. I cannot say what quantity of land can be cut with it in a day, but having tested it, but so far as I saw of it I am perfectly satisfied that all who try these mowers will find them to come up to their expectations. The material which the Messrs. Patterson's use, and the efficient manner in which their work is put together, is a point which I should wish to be made public. Having worked one of the first mowers which was made by them regularly every season, and over some rough ground, it is now as serviceable as when it left their factory.

Yours truly,
PETER DRYSTONE,
Richmond Hill, March 16, 1860.

WHEATSTONE versus DRYSTONE.

"You play the whistone, useless and unfit. To cut yourself, you try to sharpen others with."—GASCOIN.

Mr. Editor,—I will thank you to give this letter space in your columns, in answer to Paul Fry's letter to the editor of the *New Era*, and which appeared in the last issue of that unparalleled vehicle of abuse. I beg to say that poor Paul Fry has told more than one untruth.

In the first place, the cord-wood spoken of as being an "obstruction," was not hauled upon Musley street by Mr. Charles Beresford, upon the occasion of the fire, but long before the fire took place; and to say that the wood is no obstruction to the road is another untruth. The wood is piled in an angling direction across the road, so that the centre of the road is wholly obstructed; and to say that the road is only travelled on Sunday by persons going to and from the New Connection Methodist Chapel, is also false. It is travelled by Dr. Hillary at all hours of the night; and whom it was that justly made the complaint to me; and for the edification of Paul Fry, I can assure him that Mr. Edmonds shall pay dearly for his impudence and contempt of authority, if he refuses any longer to comply with the requirements that the case demands.