

## Foreign News.

### FURTHER BY THE ADRIATIC.

#### IMPORTANT MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

#### AN ARMY OF OBSERVATION ON THE RHINE.

Berlin, May 9.

The Military Committee of Deputies in its sitting of yesterday unanimously granted the supplies applied for by the government for placing the army upon a war footing.

Advisers from Italy received here state that the French garrison remains at Rome and will probably be reinforced.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says, "With whom are we going to war next?" is the general question in French military circles. The camp at Chalons will consist of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, complete to forty thousand men, under Marshal McMahon, and will in reality be the center of an army of observation forming along the Rhine frontier the right wing being eschelonned from Besancon to Strasbourg and the left wing from Metz to Lunenburg, the whole force amounting to 90,000 men, to be under the command in chief of the Emperor. The writer says, the last year's event proved the source of his information to be reliable.

#### THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

A despatch from Genoa, May 4, says: "An English man-of-war has arrived here, bringing news from Marsala to the 24th, Trapani to the 25th, Palermo to the 26th, and Messina to the 27th ult. The insurrection continued. One regiment had refused to march from Palermo, as the soldiers, immediately on leaving the city, would be exposed to the fire of the insurgents. Five of the principal inhabitants had been submitted to the judgment of the civil tribunal of Girgenti. The arrests continued at Messina. Marsala was tranquil. Three Neapolitan steamers were watching the coast.

Advisers from Messina to the 25th ult. state that perfect tranquility, but general discouragement, prevailed.

The number of persons who had been arrested was considerable, the citadel and prisons were crowded to excess, and the transportation of a number of individuals was spoken of.

Contradictory rumors were in circulation. It was said that a Neapolitan General had been captured by the insurgents—that the seat of government was about to be transferred to Messina—that the disembarkation of several insurgents had restored courage to the others—and that the garrison of Palermo, although numbering nearly 20,000 men, apparently feared to proceed into the interior.

The correspondent of the London *News*, writing from Naples, April 28, says:

"The report of the brutal conduct of the soldiers at Carini is confirmed by an official statement sent in by the officer in command for the engagement, and I translate and send it to you.

"A letter received by a consul in this city, from Messina, says: 'It seems that in Palermo the American and English vessels did not receive any of the political fugitives on board. Whether this is true or not we do not know. In Messina, on the contrary, the political fugitives found refuge on board of the English vessel, and were got out of the way.' With respect to the Sicilian who had been given up by the American consul, I can now affirm that it was true. The vessel was a merchant craft. The police went to the house of the consul and made the demand, and he considered that he had no relative.

"As regards the British vessel, I have heard the same charges insinuated, as noted above, in other quarters; but without giving credence to the statement, I can affirm that great doubt exists as to the conduct to be observed by the captains of her Majesty's vessels in the trying circumstances in which they are, and are likely to be placed for some time. French vessels of war offer hospitality, I know, to all political refugees, and it is to be hoped that England will not be less generous and humane. The wildest possible latitude should be given to British vessels when lying in such a barbarous power as that of the two Sicilies.

"The lieutenant of Salerno and Arellano have made several complaints to the Government regarding the unbridled conduct of the foreign troops stationed in those places, but the excesses still continue, and must do so, for the troops know that they are a necessity to the Government, and almost impose their own conditions.

"Little is known of Messina, but that tranquility and order prevail there, such as have been long enforced by the Neapolitan Government. A letter to a Consul in this city says: 'We are alarmed by the number of arrests that are being made' and you without further delay, the official military report of the engagement at Carini, from which you will readily infer the excesses that must have been committed there; in fact, the admissions which are made furnish matter abundant for the condemnation of the troops.'

"Tunis, May 5.—The *Opinion*, under date May 2nd says. The insurrection movement is spreading throughout the island, and is spontaneous and general. The royal troops are in possession of the town, and are blockaded between the sea and the insurrection in the interior.

NAPLES, May 4. (via Genoa.) No news has been received from Sicily for a week. It is believed that the insurrection still continues on the coast and the interior of the island. Serious apprehensions are entertained as to the state of affairs in Sicily. It is not the Court of Syracuse but its secretary, who has been expelled.

The telegraph lines are interrupted. Neither government nor merchant steamers have arrived from Sicily for a week. The *Patrie* of Tuesday evening says: "General Garibaldi's departure for Sicily has been fully confirmed. He left

during the night from the 5th to the 6th inst.

"The Piedmontese government had ordered all arms and ammunition which had been deposited at Quarto, near Genoa, to be seized, and had also given orders for the port of Genoa to be watched.

"The expeditionary vessel, which had taken the papers for Malta, had put out to sea two days previously. General Garibaldi joined the vessel immediately afterwards, and she, instead of proceeding to Malta, went to Sicily. The Piedmontese government made every possible protest against this act of General Garibaldi, which map involve the new Italian state in serious difficulties.

General Garibaldi being in connexion with the committee in London undertaking the collection of English subscriptions for Sicily, had, in order to replace the arms which he feared would be seized by the Sardinian government, received other arms, which had not passed through Piedmont.

The *Opinion Nationale* says, 'The different vessels belonging to General Garibaldi's expedition will unite off the island of Caprija; they will then direct their course toward Sicily.'

MARSEILLES, Tuesday, May 8.—No news has been received direct from Sicily, but letters from Naples to the 5th inst. state that the insurrection continued in the interior of the island.

Government had raised the state of siege at Palermo, but the court-martial was to sit permanently.

Business had not been resumed.

#### New Advertisements.

Public Notice—Cashel and Victoria Squares Agricultural Society.  
Small Parcel Found.—H. & J. Harrison, House and Lot for Sale—John Mooney  
Temperance Demonstration at Buitonville  
Trudgeon's Masonic Band

## The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, MAY 25, 1860.

#### CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

The fearful commercial tornado which has just passed over this country, leaving destruction and ruin in its track, will in all probability, like those of a physical nature, be succeeded by a more healthy and vigorous growth of commercial enterprise, and be the means of originating fresh developments of Canada's resources. The speculating mania has disappeared, and a great part of the money which it brought into circulation, now lies dormant in the hands of capitalists; and consequently new channels are sought for its safe and profitable investment. Men of enterprise who, during the inflated state of the money market of the past few years, were willing to invest in that which produced the largest returns, are now beginning to turn their attention to manufactures. We find that, while politicians are speculating on the relative merits of a protective and free trade policy, the practical heads are at work originating plans, selecting sites, and building their factories, practice precedes theory in human affairs, and the school of experience is that in which the best legislative wisdom is acquired. The existence of certain industrial interests in a country, if worth preserving, naturally give birth to the necessary legal enactments for their protection, and it would be as unwise and short-sighted to impose heavy duties on the importation of foreign goods when they could not be manufactured at home, as it would be to withhold such protection when native industry became capable of producing them.

The fact that the raw cotton of the Southern States is carried through Toronto, on the Grand Trunk Railway, to be manufactured at Boston, has given rise to the idea of erecting machinery in that city for its manufacture. If, by means of our splendid line of Railroad, we are placed in closer proximity to the place of growth than the people of Boston, it is plain that, other things being equal, we can produce cotton fabrics at a cheaper rate. The cultivation of Flax too, is beginning to attract general attention, and doubtless the result will be beneficial. With a soil and climate well adapted to the growth of this article, and the practical knowledge of the mode of preparation and manufacture, possessed by numbers of our population, we see no good reason to doubt our ability to produce linen also.

The Southern coast of the Georgian Bay affords an inexhaustible supply of a bituminous mineral, called *Shale*, from which a valuable oil, equal in quality to that of ordinary coal oil, may be produced. If the expectations of those competent to judge, be realized, we possess in the Collingwood Shale, as source of wealth, the value of which it would be difficult to overestimate. This mineral will, to a very considerable extent, neutralize the disadvantages entailed by the absence of coal. Bituminous oil, on account of its superior illuminating power is, for the purpose of generating light, fast superseding the use of other oils, and even of gas itself. Many prefer it to the latter

article on account of its portability and greater freedom from danger. An extensive establishment has recently been set up in Toronto for the purpose of remanufacturing rail and car wheels for the Grand Trunk and other railroads. It is directly under the control of a private company, the chief partner being W. Gzowski, the contractor who built almost the whole of that portion of the G and Trunk Railway which lies west of Toronto. The practical part of the undertaking is entrusted to the care of an American gentleman whose skill has been well tested in similar establishments. In the United States he is quite a favorable specimen of the American genius, possessing great practical talent, perseverance and energy. Ten years ago he was a poor apprentice in a machine shop, to-day he counts his wealth by hundreds of thousands of dollars. Taking his own success as an indication of his abilities, he is deserving of all honor, is an object worthy of the imitation of Canadian youth, and quite an acquisition to the country. The present works cover we think about an acre of ground, and it is intended still farther to increase their dimensions. With the machinery already in working order, or about to be commenced, over two years will be required to supply the Grand Trunk alone with rails &c., which if ready would immediately be put into requisition.

It is intended as fast as this mill can supply the demand, to relay the whole track throughout, and we observe, that at the last meeting of the English shareholders the President declared the necessity of an increase of the rolling stock of the company to at least double its present dimensions which would still increase the demand. This establishment will give employment to about three hundred hands. In close proximity to these works, during the past few months, a stately stone structure intended for a distillery has been erected by Gooderham and Worts. This firm intend to supply, not only a vast quantity of spirits for Canadian consumption, but also a very extensive demand for the European market. They purpose to turn out the enormous quantity of two thousand five hundred and twenty gallons of whiskey daily. A quantity sufficient, as a friend of ours humorously remarked the other day, to keep six fellows tight for their life time. We, in common with every right minded man must deeply regret that so large a quantity of our cereal products should be consumed for the purpose of supplying an article so pernicious to the morals of the community. But we may console ourselves with the comforting reflection, as these enterprising gentlemen are said to do themselves, that so long as the demand exists, somebody will supply it, and they may as well do it as others. This distillery will employ about two hundred workmen.

We reiterate the sentiment with which we set out, where manufactures do not exist and manufactured goods are extensively consumed, heavy duties are unwise. When it has been practically proven that these goods can be as well produced at home, protection may become indispensable. Canada now stands in the latter position; she has shown her capacity for manufacturing, and now requires legislative aid, and without it we cannot hope that she can long carry on a successful competition with the United States. We can not afford to adhere to the old and exploded theories of antiquated political economists. We require commercial restrictions, suited to our geographical position and political relations.

Adam Smith, when he asserted that a free trade policy was the correct one, was perfectly right so long as he confined his views to Great Britain. England possesses greater facilities for manufactures than the United States, yet these states are fast rivaling her in the fabrication of cloth. This has not been accomplished without protection. The American cloth weaver was not left to compete single-handed against the superior advantages of his English rival. Why then may not Canada, by the adoption of a similar policy, be capable in time of competing with the Americans. Why may we not manufacture cotton cloth as cheaply at least as the Bostonians, when the raw material cost us less for transportation? Why not cultivate flax and manufacture linen? We see no unsurmountable obstacle but the absence of that protection which Government can, should, and we have no doubt will soon afford us.

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The British American Journal.—We have received No. 5 of this excellent journal, and on a perusal of its contents, have no hesitation in saying that it is the best of its kind in British America. We hope the enterprise may be successful.

## MECHANICS INSTITUTE, RICHMOND HILL.

(Communicated.)

Report of lectures delivered during the past winter and spring seasons, to the Mechanics Institute and Library Association, Richmond Hill.

December 13th, 1859.—Rev. James Dick—"Comets,"—Amos Wright, Esq., M.P.P., chairman.

January 3, 1860.—Rev. S. Johnson—"Readings from Shakespeare,"—George J. F. Pearce, chairman.

February 26, 1860.—Rev. T. Goldsmith—"Our Country,"—Rev. Jas. Dick, chairman.

March 13, 1860.—Rev. B. Rodgers—"Character,"—Rev. James Dick, chairman.

March 20, 1860.—Rev. E. H. Dewar—"Life and Times of George Stephenson,"—Rev. B. Rodgers, chairman.

March 27, 1860.—Dr. Pym—"England's Mission,"—Dr. Duncumb, chairman.

April 2, 1860.—Edith Burritt—"The Dignity and Comfort of Farm Life,"—Peter Patterson, chairman.

April 7, 1860.—Rev. S. Johnson—"Readings from Milton,"—George J. F. Pearce, chairman.

April 15, 1860.—Rev. Mr. Whitlough—"Drugs as an Indulgence,"—Dr. D. E. Seymour, chairman.

April 22, 1860.—Dr. Pym—"English Literature,"—J. K. Fairbridge, chairman.

April 24, 1860.—Dr. Carson—"Climate and Power of Europe and the United States,"—Robert Marsh, chairman.

May 1, 1860.—Rev. E. H. Dewar—"Sir Walter Raleigh,"—J. R. Arnold, chairman.

The lectures were generally well attended, and a marked interest shown by the audience, in all the subjects to which their attention was directed. A report of the lectures was sent to Government according to the requirements of the statute regulating Mechanics Institutes, and the following reply was received:

"SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, April 17th, 1860.

"Sir,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor General, the annual report of the Richmond Hill Mechanics Institute, submitted with your letter of the 16th inst.

"I have the honor to be,  
"Sir, your obedient servant.

"E. A. MURPHY,  
"Asst. Secy."

If the lectures have been instructive, or in any way useful, the community of Richmond Hill are greatly indebted to Mr. H. Edwards of the *Herald* newspaper, because he sought out and obtained the aid of those gentlemen who gave their services gratuitously; the whole expenses incurred for the use of the Hall were paid without any or much expense to the community.

#### The Intelligent Constable?

To be brief with Mr. Ashton, we would reply that we did not request him to write, but only assured him that he should have fair play; and we would like to know how the production of the manuscript in question would settle the matter. As to his laying the original before the public, he can do as he pleases about that; we have nothing to fear from his publicity. He says that our bare assertion "that we did not show his communication to any one, or told any one its contents needs other confirmation." Indeed! We assert that the charge is wickedly false. It therefore devolves upon Mr. Ashton to prove it, and we challenge him to produce his evidence; when he does so it will be time for us to prove the contrary, which to his cost, we can easily do. When he attempts to prove his charge, we will prove him by witnesses to be a base, malicious slanderer, and that his word is not worth anything, and that neither "handy Andy" nor any other real or mythical personage, knew anything whatever of the contents of his communication. And once for all, we state that we gave him all honorable fair play, but had we had any idea that he was such a mean man as to have invented about us such abominable falsehoods, we should not have allowed his name to disgrace our columns, as we utterly deny his charges, and dare him to the proof. Give to the public the names of the men to whom we showed the communication, or told its contents. We are ready to meet any man or set of men who assert it, and prove them false men to their teeth; but at present we incline to the belief that the whole affair is a wicked invention of the dark mind of Mr. Ashton, or the man who acts as scribe for him.

Mr. FISHER'S LETTER  
So Mr. Fisher is a Reformer is he? Well we are glad that he has let us know this. Perhaps in a future letter he will enlighten us as to the meaning of the term, for we rather doubt the fact, and incline to the opinion that it's such men as he is who hood-wink the public, and had pretty nearly hood-winked us.—We want no traitors in the camp. He says that we are weak; he may however find his cost, that the Moderate's who are fighting for the cause of justice, and time reform are too strong for the rebellious crew to whom he belongs. In a foot note, the *Economist* states "that several respectable conservatives repudiate all connection with us," perhaps he will be kind enough to give us their names, for his charac

ter for veracity is so below par, that we really cannot take his *ipse dixit* unless supported by evidence, and by evidence of a superior description to that given by men, who are prowling our streets, getting signatures to Mr. Reesor's requisition under false pretensions, as a gentleman of influence in this neighborhood, told us that had he known what he now knows of Mr. Reesor's dishonest manœuvres, he would never have signed the requisition, and we know a great many Reformers in this locality, who are thoroughly disgusted with his course; and sooner than vote for him, will stay at home, and not vote at all. And in reference to the Moderate party, we are in a position to state, that they are thoroughly united and in earnest, and will shortly bring out a candidate that will show, that we advocate no swindle of any kind whatever. The watchword being, "no Dissolution of the Union and True Reform." We would advise Mr. Reesor, if he wants to see all principle abnegated, read the *Oshawa Vindicator* on his own conduct at a late meeting, held at Milliken's Corners.

#### KING'S DIVISION.

##### MEETING IN SCARBOROUGH!

(Communicated.)

On Friday, the 18th inst., at the call of a highly respectable requisition, a meeting of the Moderate Party was held at Johnson's Central Inn, for the purpose of organizing a Committee to act with those already formed in the other Townships of the Division, to bring forward a reliable man of moderate views.

The meeting having been organized by calling William Helliwell, Esq., to the chair.

It was moved by ARCHIBALD GLENDINNING, Esq., J.P., and seconded by W. H. NORRIS, Esq., J.P., and carried unanimously.

1st.—That as in a few months it will be the duty of the Election of King's Division to send a Representative to the Legislative Council, it is the opinion of this meeting that a reliable man of moderate views, and a resident within the Division should if possible, be sent.

Moved by WILLIAM REID, Esq., J.P., and seconded by WILLIAM PATTERSON, Esq., J.P., and carried unanimously.

2nd.—That it is expedient that a committee be appointed for the Township of Scarborough, for the purpose of acting with the Committees of the other Townships, for the purpose of carrying out the first resolution.

Moved by PAUL SHEPHERD, Esq., J.P., seconded by Wm. A. THOMPSON, Esq., J.P., and carried unanimously.

3rd.—That the following gentlemen be members of the Committee, with power to add to their number, namely—Archibald Glendinning, William Helliwell, Capt. Seer, Thomas Brown, William Rolph, William Patterson, W. H. Norris, John Jaber, sent, William J. Mitchell, William A. Thompson, Thomas Brownlie, William Hood, Paul Shepherd, Andrew Patterson, James A. Thompson, Thomas Whiteside, junr, Thomas Booth, William Westney, John Watson, William Egan, Alexander Muir, James Lawrie, John McCreight, William Mason, Francis Scott, James Long, Joseph Armstrong, Donald Stevenson, and William Johnson.

Moved by JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, Esq., and seconded by DONALD STEPHENSON, that the Committee, or so many as may be now present, do at the conclusion of this meeting, organize by appointing a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Corresponding Secretary.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by WILLIAM PATTERSON, Esq., seconded by JAMES LONG, Esq., and carried unanimously, that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the *York Herald*, *Leader*, *Colonist* and *Whitby Chronicle*, for publication.

#### WHITCHURCH COUNCIL.

The above Council met at Aurora May 18, 1860. Members all present. The Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

When the By-law to dissolve Union School Section with Markham No. 4, and unite with School Section No. 7, and form one School Section, was read a third time and passed.

Received an application for a Tavern License from Isaac Conner, at lot 6 in the 16th Concession, with the names of his sureties, offered.

On motion of Mr. MACLENN, seconded by Mr. BROWN, Messrs. Samuel Humphrey and Eli Conner were accepted as sureties for Isaac Conner, on application for a Tavern License.

Mr. HARRISON asked leave to introduce a By-law to provide for the erection of a Town Hall.

Leave granted.—Said By-law read a first time in blank Council in committee of the whole.—Mr. Bodie in the chair. Said By-law was read a second time and amended.—Committee rose and reported the By-law as amended. Report adopted. The said By-law to be referred to a vote of the Municipal Electors on the 26th and 27th days of June next.

A petition from J. Wells and 29 others, desiring aid for the support of William Atkinson, a pauper, was received and read. Said petition was referred to a committee, viz: the Reeve and Mr. Randall, to make enquiry respecting said William Atkinson, and provide for his wants as in their judgment requires, and report at the next meeting of the Council.

On motion of Mr. MACLENN seconded by Mr. BROWN, the clerk was instructed to call

the attention of the Northern Railroad Company to the very dangerous state of the road at the crossing between lots 25 and 26, in the first Concession of this Township, as well as the fact, that since the alteration in the track the said road has never been raised to a proper grade, and also that they are held liable for any and all damages sustained in consequence thereof.

Council adjourned to meet at the Clerk's office, at 10 o'clock, to-morrow, a.m., to revise and consolidate the By-law with the view to having the same printed.

Town Clerk's Office, May 19, 1860.

Pursuant to adjournment, Council met.—Mr. Harrison absent. The Reeve in the chair. When after a lengthy investigation By-law Nos. 7, 9, 11, 23, 40, 74, 72, 83 and 145, as amended were selected, and the Clerk authorized to get 500 copies of the same printed for the use of the officers and others in the Township.

The Council then adjourned to meet at Mr. Stanger's Inn, Scarborough, on Tuesday the 14th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

We are obliged to lay over, till next week, an account of our Spring Fair and several Communications.

## Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the York Herald:

Mr. Editor.—Sir—Allow me to communicate with you upon a different point, less than that on which a majority of your correspondents have recently written. From the invective breathing Pax and his allies, down to the belligerent Magistrates of Aurora and its pugnacious opponent, there seems to be too much of a desire to "aim high," if possible, their antagonist, even should it be at the expense of truth and honor. Would it not be better for all parties if they possessed a little more of the boundless but harmless sympathy of our quiet friend—Broadham and his peace-loving fraternity? and still better, if they would devote a little of their spare time, in using the pen for our edification. We are just about tired of hearing of the great international combat for the champions, but much more so of a petty fracas about a few cardboard sticks. Our time is precious: and when we read we do so to gain knowledge, not of petty disputes, and the exposure of private characters, but of something worthy of our attention.

To those who have an inclination for writing, or to any gentleman of talent and education within the circle of your readers, we would suggest that they write a series of articles on some moral or scientific subject, for our perusal weekly through the ensuing summer.—The course of lectures in your village, some of which we have had the pleasure of attending, we closed; if something similar could be supplied as through your paper, it would be very acceptable.

In speaking of the lectures we would say, that certainly praise is due to those who so ably sustained the Institute in your village.—The gentlemen who delivered lectures from time to time, were individuals of talent and education—a fact patent to all, be the respectability of the audience, and their increase when ever they were announced for the second time. This speaks well of their abilities, and shows the appreciation of the public.

To our mind, lectures delivered by able and intellectual individuals, is one of the best modes of conveying instruction to the mass: for hundreds listen attentively who rarely open a book, and scores attend at an evening who would consider it a task to sit at home and read the newspapers. The knowledge gained by these means is generally retained. How little should we have known of the determinate perseverance of George Stevenson, had it not been for the entertaining as well as instructive description of his life, to which we were treated by the Rev. Dewar, Rector of Thornhill, a few weeks ago; and how much less of Sir Walter Raleigh, had not the same gentleman denuded him of the dust of ages, and presented him to our view. And so it might be said of all who had the pleasure of hearing. They consisted of information, carefully gathered from many volumes and concentrated in single lectures.

In this manner we have the most valuable parts of history prepared for our digestion, as it were—facts and important data so clearly delineated, that we can scarcely do otherwise than retain them in the memory. This, in connection with the great variety of subjects treated on during the season, makes these institutions of inestimable value to the Mechanic.

If a young man wishes a profession, and to take his station in life as a doctor, either of divinity, law or medicine, his attendance at lectures is considered of the utmost importance in order that he should obtain the requisite qualifications; but until lately it was supposed that all that was necessary to be a successful mechanic, was a comparative skillful use of his tools. But recently societies have been formed which gives him an opportunity of getting his share of "the feast of reason," and to have his intellectual faculties under tuition, as well as his physical powers.

It is the cultivation of the mind which makes the difference between those who take the uppermost seats in the religious, moral, or political positions of the world, and those who remain at the foot of the ladder, gazing and wondering at "the transcendent genius" of those by whom they are fascinated and led.—Knowledge is power, and he who possesses it can use it with efficiency, in favor of his friends or against his enemies. We are not among those who put much faith in innate talents. Could we but look behind the scenes and view those upon whom we are apt to gaze with admiration, and see their severe mental labor and their persevering efforts, we would in all probability concur with the late George Stevenson, when he said that if each was script of his acquisitions we should all be pretty much alike.

Every man possesses mind; all that is ac-

cessary is a system of cultivation, either by self education or otherwise, that it may be properly developed. It has been pithily said—"This education forms the common mind;" so that if every individual were to do his part in acquiring knowledge from Mechanics Institutes, Debating Societies, &c. and continue to add to his stock of information from other sources, his mind would be unfettered; he would be able to think for himself, and to use the impressive words of Horace Mann, in his inaugural address when commencing his duties as President of Antioch College, Ohio, "then as quick as water rushes from unsealed fountains, Sherman's would rise up from the shoemaker's bench; eachers come from the blacksmith's anvil, and lawdries and Franklin from the ship and tallow chandler's shops, and a new galaxy shines forth over all the firmament of genius.

Hoping some gentleman will take the hint, and kindly comply with our request, we would respectfully subscribe ourselves,

IGNORANCE.

York, May 15th, 1860.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Sir,—Is it true that Mr. Reesor, the Reeve, has got the contract for printing for this Municipality for the current year, and without putting in a tender? If so, how is it that such acts are tolerated by the Council?—Can it be "casual advantages," or by favor of the Clerk for a consideration? I pray inform me.

J. L.

Thornhill, May 19, 1860.

[In reference to the above, we would say that we understand Mr. Reesor tendered for the job, in the usual way, at least we know of nothing to the contrary. Although we learn that Mr. Higgins, of the *Whitby Chronicle*, was the lowest tender—as to the "why and the wherefore" the lowest tender was not accepted we know nothing.]—Ed.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Sir,—I have just seen the accounts of this Municipality for 1859, in the *Economist*, and I write to enquire of the Auditors, Messrs. Eakin and Corson, and of the Reeve, how much money the Treasurer had in his hands when the credit of this Municipality was used to draw \$500 from Quebec Bank.—The accounts are misstated a good deal as to disbursements, I am satisfied, there was money in the Treasury sufficient to meet pressing wants when that note was discounted, and it was charged upon the disbursements. Enquire, and let us know.

Yours &c.

Cashel, May 19, 1860.

#### TAX PAYER.

##### STAKES ON THE REFORM MEETING AT MILLIKEN'S CORNERS.

From the *Oshawa Vindicator*.

The course pursued by Mr. Reesor, as the meeting must prove injurious, to the greater or less extent, to the interests of the Reform party in the forthcoming contest, and particularly so, did not, unfortunately, for the purpose of the convention. We are sorry for this, but Mr. Reesor's