

COUNTIES' COUNCIL.

[Abridged from the Globe and Leader]

WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1860.

The Council met this morning at ten o'clock, the Warden presiding.

REPEAL OF BY-LAW.

On motion of Mr. IRONSIDE, the Council resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider the propriety of repealing By-law No. 71 of the Council—Mr. JAMES in the chair.

The bill provided for the improvement and maintenance of several sections of road lying within or partly bounding the townships of Markham, Whitechurch, East Gwillimbury, North Gwillimbury and Georgina—such improvement and maintenance to be at the expense of the several local municipalities mentioned. The portion of the By-law objected to by Mr. Ironside provided that the township of Whitechurch should maintain so much of the road dividing that township and Markham as lay opposite the first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth concessions of the said township of Whitechurch, and so much of the road dividing Whitechurch and East Gwillimbury as lay opposite the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth concessions of Whitechurch.

A good deal of discussion took place in committee as to the necessity of abrogating the law.

On motion of Mr. TYRELL, it was finally resolved to instruct the committee on Roads and Bridges to take into their consideration any amendment necessary to be made to the By-law.

The Committee then rose and reported. The WARDEN resumed the chair, and on the question of the reception of the report the Council divided.

FINANCE AND ASSESSMENT.

Mr. SCOTT presented the report of the Finance Committee on various matters submitted to them. The report was referred to a committee of the whole.—Mr. HANNA in the chair.

THURSDAY, June 7, 1860.

The Council met this morning at the usual hour—the Warden presiding.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

Mr. EGO moved the appointment of the Warden and Messrs. Scott, Wheeler, Musson, Starr, Wadsworth, and the mover as a select committee to draft an address to be presented to the Prince of Wales on his arrival in the city of Toronto.

Mr. HANNA seconded the resolution, which was carried without discussion.

The members of the Council spent the afternoon in a visit to the Normal School.

FRIDAY, June 8.

The Council met at ten o'clock. The Warden in the chair.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The WARDEN laid before the Council a communication from Adam Wilson, Esq., Mayor of Toronto, asking the Council to co-operate with the Corporation of Toronto in receiving the Prince of Wales.

Mr. MUSSON moved, seconded by Mr. STEWART, "That the Warden be instructed to call a special meeting of this Council, to meet on the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Toronto, for the purpose of presenting an address to His Royal Highness."

A long discussion took place on the motion, but it was ultimately carried by a majority.

It was then resolved that the Commissioners on county property be, and are hereby authorized to make such arrangements as they may deem advisable in connection with the city authorities or otherwise, for the proper reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that they be authorized to expend on behalf of this Council, such sums as they may find necessary in such an arrangement.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

The Council then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Standing Committee on Education.

The first clause recommended that the resignations of Mr. Pearce and Mr. Lindsay, Grammar School Trustees, at Brampton and Richmond Hill be accepted, and that Mr. D. Bradford and Rev. Mr. Coy, be appointed to the vacancies.

The Committee recommended the payment of Mr. James Bony's account, amounting to \$8 40, and the payment of \$70 to Mr. Watson for his attendance at the additional school in the township of York.—Carried.

The Committee recommended that in future the school accounts should be made up to the end of the school year, and that each sub-treasurer shall report to the Council the balance then in hand, if any, and the cause of such balance with the names of the teachers, if any, who have not been paid, and that all necessary information relating to this matter shall be furnished by the Local Superintendent to the sub-treasurer previous to the making up of the reports.—Carried.

The Committee were pleased to find that the annual appointment of the Legislative School Grant to the United Counties was still increasing, and recommended the Council to levy an equal amount as prescribed by law for school purposes for the present year.—Carried.

The Committee then rose and the report was adopted.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a By-law for raising and regulating the assessment for county purposes for 1860, with the following schedule attached. The bill was read a first and second time and the Council went into committee of the whole on it.—Mr. Swinerton in the chair.

Saturday, June 9, 1860.

The Council met at ten o'clock—the Warden in the chair.

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

Mr. SCOTT moved, seconded by Mr. HOWLAND, that the additional sum of \$200 be placed at the disposal of the Commissioners on county property, for the purposes of assisting to pay for the education and support of indigent deaf and dumb children from the United Counties.—Carried.

Mr. JAMES moved, seconded by Mr. TYRELL, that the Commissioners on county property be requested to take into consideration the propriety of admitting a deaf boy named Coleman, residing in the Township of York, into the institution on such terms as they may think expedient and proper.—Carried.

CONTINGENT ACCOUNT.

The Council then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the report for contingent accounts.

The sum of \$23 50 for contingent expenses was ordered to be paid, and the report adopted.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Council then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Relative to the erection of a bridge over the Black River, between the county of Ontario and these counties, the Committee could not recommend any special grant for the object.—In the event, however, of a bridge being erected, the Committee were of opinion that the Council would then be obliged to pay the proper proportion of the expense, agreeable to the benefit derived according to law.—Carried.

The Committee recommended the Council to confirm the road laid out on the west part of lots No. 11 and 12, in the first concession of Uxbridge, as described in By-law No. 30, of the county of Ontario.—Carried.

AUTHORITY TO THE WARDEN.

The following By-law to authorize the Warden to sign and attach the seal of the Corporation to certain documents was then passed:—

"That the Warden be and is hereby authorized to sign any arbitration, bond or other written instrument, deemed necessary by the Commissioners on county property, to carry out the instructions given them by this Council, and that when the law may appear to require the seal of the Corporation to give due effect to any such instrument, the Warden be authorized to apply the same.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Council then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Commissioners on county property.

The Commissioners reported that several applications had been made to them on behalf of deaf mutes, whose parents were in indigent circumstances, to be admitted into the institution for the deaf and dumb presided over by Mr. McCann. The following had been accepted and admitted:—Bernard Cayley, Weston; Isabella Hasbly, King; Thomas Johnson, York; John Allen, Etobicoke; Henry Stephenson, Markham. The several sums paid for the above amounted to \$278 35. The Council endorsed the action of the Commissioners.

QUAL DIET.

In reference to the change of diet for the prisoners confined in the County Gaol, which the Council sanctioned at its last meeting, the Commissioners considered it expedient to order that no change should take place until a certificate should be held with the Inspectors of Prisons, except in the article of milk, which has been withheld, and by ordering the bread to be made from No. 2 instead of the best wheat flour, and thus far without producing any injurious effects on the health of the prisoners.

The remainder of the report had reference to the cleaning of the rooms in the Court House, the cleaning of the Gaol, and contracts for wood and coal.

The report was adopted without amendment.

After the disposal of some formal business, the Council adjourned sine die, subject to a special call from the Warden to adopt the address to the Prince of Wales, on his arrival in Toronto.

New Advertisements.

Ladders Borrowed—J. K. Falconbridge 5 dollars Edward—R. Nicholls Stray Cows—R. Rodgers Popular Medicines—C. S. Lloyd Tea Meeting at Thornhill Excelsior Ambroses—G. Giberson General Store at Aurora—Wm. Smith

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 13, 1860.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

In another column will be found two letters over the signatures of Col. Beresford and S. Trent, Esq's., of Newmarket, to which we would respectfully direct the attention of the farming community, as it is of the first importance to Agriculturalists to know where to get the world for their money, more especially as there are a great number of farming implements that are made only to sell, and when bought the unlucky purchaser finds to his cost that he has been sold most comsumedly. What the two gentlemen above named have stated relative to the worth of the Messrs. Patterson's Machines, can be substantiated by thousands as literally correct. Every implement manufactured by this firm is first-class. Their Reaper has taken 50 prizes, and they have sold upwards of 1200. Their Mower is already admitted by all to be unequalled in the Province, and their New Combined Reaper and Mower is warranted to do its work better than any other similar machine, although from the little we have seen of these Combined Machines, we confess we could not advise any one to purchase them, as it is the long run is far cheaper to get Separate Machines. Still, if farmers are determined to use them, then we say by all means get the one made by the Messrs. Patterson. In "Patterson's" column" will be found a complete list of the various implements made by them. Of their Stump Extractor, the Hon. D. Christie, of Paris, C.W., who cleared 40 acres of bush with it, states "that it suits well, and is quite powerful enough to extract the largest stump, and that three men can move it with ease." Then there are their various plows, of

which they sell nearly 50 weekly. Then there is their Expanding Cultivator, which does away with the use of the Grail, to which in more respects than one it is far superior, and does not cost above one-fifth as much. And it is, as Amos Wright, Esq., M.P.P., told us, "that all their machines are made to do the work effectually for which they were intended." A higher compliment than this cannot well be passed upon any firm.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.—It is always pleasing to the journalist to find that the principles which he advocates are correct, at the same time it is his duty at once to retrace his steps if he find himself in error, as the object of all should be truth. We have always held it of the first importance that infant colonies need protection in every sense of the word—in trade as well as in war—as otherwise its natural resources will never be developed, and all classes will be seriously injured by the neglect to do so; for whilst it is true that we are eminently an agricultural people, it is none the less certain that the farmer is largely benefited by home manufactures, as they hold out inducements for men of every kind of life to settle in our midst; hence increased demand,—new markets, and indeed in every way, protection to encourage manufacture benefits the entire community. In proof of which, we would invite the serious attention of our readers to the letter of Mr. W. Barber & Brother, of Georgetown, C.W., as given in another column. The objections usually urged against protection are there ably met, not by plausible theories, but by stern facts. One thing in particular struck us, and that is, that whereas "before protective duty came into operation," their price for printing papers was 124 cents—the present price is 114 cts., and in no one instance have they been obliged to raise the price, which disposes of the objection that under protection the consumer has to pay an advanced price.

JEALOUSY AND SUICIDE.—On Monday last, at about six a.m., a laboring man named Daniel Stewart, residing on the rear of the third concession of Markham, committed suicide by hanging himself. He had fastened the rope to a beam of Mr. John S. Sherick's farm, for whom he had been working, and swung from thence. An inquest was held before Coroner Miller, Mr. Henry Lever being foreman of the jury—who gave a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death by hanging himself in consequence of a disturbance between him and his wife the day previous. It appears that although the unfortunate man had been married very little above five weeks, yet they were in the habit of quarrelling, and on Sunday they had been in ill humor with each other the whole day. The cause of their difference was the demon, jealousy.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Another serious accident occurred on the 4th Concession of King, near the Railway Station, on Monday last, to Mr. Matthew Bower, a farmer residing in Vaughan. It appears that while in the act of leading his horses through a gateway, the gate came in contact with one of them, and frightened both. In his attempts to quiet them, he was thrown down, dragged and run over by both horses and a heavy truck wagon, which inflicted a severe and extensive scalp wound upon the right side of his head, with fracture of the temporal bone; also, a deep laceration on the back of the left thigh. Dr. L. Langstaff, of Springhill, was called in and dressed the wounds, and rendered other appropriate treatment. Mr. Bower still lies in a very critical state.

BROWN'S CORNERS TEA MEETING.—Our Temperance friends of the Ruttleville Lodge, No. 357 of Good Templars, held a social Tea Meeting in Mr. T. Ames's bush, on Thursday last, June 7th. The day was somewhat unpropitious, as there fell some heavy showers, in consequence of which the audience was not as numerous as it otherwise would have been; but still everything passed off very pleasantly. The band discoursed sweet music. The speaking was excellent, and the provisions for the inner man was most abundant and varied.

ANNE HUTTON was tried before the Honorable J. B. Harrison at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Wednesday last, charged with shoplifting from the establishment of J. K. Falconbridge, Esq., J.P., of this village, and was convicted.—Sentence, two years in Provincial Penitentiary. Her daughter, who was brought up for the same offence, was discharged.

FIRE.—On Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, the inhabitants of Maple village were aroused by cries of "fire! fire!" which proved to be correct, as the stable of Dr. Hackett was entirely destroyed in a few minutes.

QUARTS.—The return game of quoits came off at Mr. Simson's Masonic Arms Hotel, on Monday last. The game was beautifully contested, resulting in victory to the Oak Ridges players. The deciding game will take place on the 27th June at Mr. Christison's, when an interesting game may be expected.

FIRST GAME.

Christison.....21
Simson.....19

SECOND GAME.

Christison.....19
Simson.....21

THIRD GAME.

Christison.....21
Simson.....17

—Continued.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MAPLE.

On Tuesday the 12th inst., John Archibald, in the employ of Mr. Samuel Lines, met with an accident which terminated fatally. In going into the stable to saddle the horse, he carelessly threw the saddle on his back while standing behind the animal, which frightened, when it struck him on the stomach with both feet, from which he died in about twenty-six hours afterwards.

THE ANCHOR MAGISTRATES.

We are unavoidably compelled to postpone our remarks on this much vexed question till next week.—We would, however, call attention to Mr. Mosley's letter, which although somewhat strong, is nevertheless replete with facts, which we fancy will take our contemporary of the Era all his time to answer satisfactorily to the public. Next week we will review the entire affair.

THE CROPS.—We are happy to learn from our exchanges, and also from personal observation, that there is at present every appearance of our having an abundant harvest. The spring crops look well—never better—and the fall wheat, although in some places seriously injured, will not turn out so bad as at one time was feared.—The grass is also looking well, so that there is a good prospect of all shortly seeing good times.

Correspondence.

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

PATTERSON'S MACHINES.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Sir,—Having tried the Messrs. Patterson's of Richmond Hill Reaping Machine upwards of two seasons, I can confidently recommend it as being best constructed, and capable of performing its work well. I have cut upwards of 140 acres with it, and it has cost me nothing for repairs. I had a Combined Machine (of another firm) previously, but would not recommend them. Their Mower is also a very efficient machine, well constructed, easy for the horses, and works admirably; there are several of them in this neighborhood besides my own, and all of them giving great satisfaction. I can confidently recommend them.

Yours &c., W. H. BERESFORD.

Newmarket, June 13, 1860.

REAPERS AND FLOWS.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Sir,—The season having arrived when farmers are busy plowing, and will, I hope, shortly reap a bountiful harvest, I think it but just to let them know that the Messrs. Patterson's (of Richmond Hill) Reaper is a first-class machine. It does its work admirably, and is easier than any other machine that I know of on horses, having the lightest draught. I have also used their plow, and can confidently recommend them. Their Mower I have heard spoken of in the highest terms, and intend purchasing it. Having seen it work, I have no hesitation in recommending it.

Yours &c., SAMUEL TRENT.

Newmarket, June 13th, 1860.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

DEAR SIR.—In the New Era of last week is an Editorial headed "Mr. Mosley on the Griddle," to which I wish to reply through the columns of your paper. I will not trespass on your patience and the public, by any lengthy remarks, as it was not my intention again to trouble either you or the public by noticing Mr. Jackson's insolent attacks upon the conclaves of Magistrates in Aurora, as he terms them, had it not been that he came out in his famous griddle article with lies. Every statement made by him against the J.P.'s of Aurora, in this Village Epistle, is a willful and malicious lie, which he knows to be the case. Does Mr. Jackson suppose that he can earn the public with lies? The public can see through such a man. The true position of Jackson is this—ho having threatened the Aurora J.P.'s, to bring out revelations against them that would astonish even the perpetrators themselves, and having been challenged to bring them out, and not being able to do so, was obliged to resort to Billingsgate attacks on private characters; and now comes out in his famous griddle article with lies to prop up his rotten cause; and in winding up his astounding revelations and

quotations from his friend, the Intelligencer, which had appeared long ago.—He says, to use his own words—that "if he likes to indulge in personalities, we will do him and his friends to their hearts content." He talks about personalities. Look at his personal and shameful attacks upon my private character, when challenged to bring out his revelations; and in his last epistle talks about his being able to pay his honest debts; and says "that is more than some of his traducers can say." But let him be silent on that score, but the dead should rise in condemnation against him for that sentence!—I had it not been for the success and support of the late member of Parliament for North York, I question very much if Mr. Jackson would have been able to boast of having paid his honest debts. There is one thing very much overlooked by Mr. Jackson, and perhaps more to his detriment than he is aware of. He should be in possession of the fact that in all these unfortunate cases, some one or two of the old Magistrates, viz—Mr. Irwin and Mr. Phillips, sat along with the delinquent Magistrates upon the bench, and signed, along with them, the different convictions, and therefore must be equally culpable; and I should therefore like for Mr. Jackson to explain how it is that the four delinquent Tory Magistrates are singled out from the rest. And another fact, perhaps, Mr. Jackson is not aware of, that in the Reasoning Liquor Case the acting Magistrate, before proceeding, took the advice of the late Mr. Hartman, who told him that he would be perfectly justifiable in fining the said party, and strongly recommended it to be done.

I will briefly wind up by saying that the J.P.'s of Aurora are prepared to prove that the whole of the assertions made by Mr. Jackson against them in his griddle article are lies without one exception, and I challenge him to the proof.

I remain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MOSLEY.

Aurora, June 11th, 1860.

MR. JACKSON RIDDLED.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

DEAR SIR.—In the last issue of the New Era, is an Editorial headed "Mr. Mosley on the Griddle," written in reply to a letter from that gentleman, in which he gave Jackson a pretty good drubbing, but not half as much as he deserved. He fancied, however, in his beautiful griddle article, that he could show up to the public that he is right, and that Mr. Mosley is wrong; but it is such a blind attempt for him to get out of a hobble, he finds that he is cornered, and like a coward, will kick and fight when he cannot run away.—In his insolent attempt to answer Mr. M's letter, he fails to rebut one single assertion or argument, and makes matters worse and worse for himself by resorting as usual to vilification, adding half-a-dozen lies, more or less, quoting again his old and tried friend Seth Ashton, and insultingly attacking the Magistrates of Aurora; holding them up to the public as unfit and incapable to fill the dignified station of J.P.'s. But, sir, it appears to me that it is only through envy in the breast of Jackson, that because he is not elevated to that distinction himself, he undertakes to lower them in the estimation of the public by misrepresentation and abuse; but, sir, the public can see for themselves that Jackson has in his beautiful griddle article penned gross falsehoods, knowing them to be such, as I am credibly informed from undoubted authority, that the whole of his statements respecting the different cases before the J.P.'s of Aurora, are untrue. In the first instance, he asserts that in the case of "Hobbs vs. Ransom," the Acting Constable assisted before hearing the case for the prosecution, Mrs. Ransom, instead of Mr. Ransom, was called on for the defence! This is false, as parties then present can attest. In the next case, "Cokerwell vs. Hanson," which should be "Cokerwell vs. Hanson," he says that the information had neither date, place, county or province.—This is a quotation from the Intelligencer Constable, and which was proved to be false; as in this case was tried at the Quarter Sessions, and in open court and broad day light before all present, the judge, in contradiction to the defendant's lawyer, stated that the case was properly conducted, and that the only thing wrong was that the Intelligencer Constable had charged mileage both ways. Then he states that "there was the celebrated sugar case, in which Mr. Ransom was humbugged in trying to sue a notice of appeal." I have enquired into this matter particularly, and was present at the investigation at Newmarket, and I can affirm positively that there was nothing shown in evidence that either Mr. Mosley or the other Magistrates concerned, did anything improper on that occasion.

He then says, "look at their actions in trying to have a constable dismissed, because, forsooth, he was not of the same political stripe!" This is false also. Why did the same party that moved for the dismissal of Mr. Ashton, also move for Mr. Thomas Pearson to be continued, who is also of the same political stripe as Mr. Ashton?

Thus, Mr. Editor, I trust I have shown to the satisfaction of the public generally that Mr. Jackson has deviated from the truth in various instances; and I mean to say that his object can be nothing short of an intention upon his part to injure as much as possible the Magistrates of Aurora in the estimation of the public. But I can tell Mr. Jackson that he is only injuring himself in the eye of the public, and that if he is not more guarded in future, he will fall into the pit he is now digging for others. I pity such a man as Jackson; but what can be expected from a man mean enough to deny his country. He says that his parents and himself are natives of this great country called Canada, but I have it from good authority that they are from the bogs of Ireland; but that is nothing.—Let him but acknowledge exactly that he was in error in stating that he would make revelations that would astonish even the perpetrators themselves, instead of patching up a bad case by lies and misrepresentation, then I will not trouble the public with any further communication; but if Mr. Jackson still persists his scandalous path, you may expect to hear again from your humble servant,

JOHN BUCKTHORN.

Elm Cottage, Whitechurch, June 12, 1860.

TUNKER'S CELEBRATION.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Sir,—I had the pleasure of attending the semi-annual Tunker's Feast, held at Mr. George Billinger's, Whitechurch, on Saturday night and Sunday. The meeting was very large—about 800 persons being present.—Tunkers is from the German Tunkers, to dip. The Tunkers are a religious sect in Pennsylvania, of German origin, resembling the English Baptists. They are certainly a very generous-hearted people—perfectly free and easy in their manners; and as true to their word as the needle to the compass. A very good and substantial supper was served at 7 p.m. for all, "without money, without price;" after which the exercises of the night commenced. Several sermons were delivered during the night in a very able manner, in the English and German languages. The meeting closed about 12 o'clock, on account of the disorderly conduct of certain "wandering ladies and gentlemen." No one possessing three grains of common sense or decency, would think of acting as they did. It is strange that a religious body cannot worship under their own "vine and fig-tree" without being disturbed by a lawless gang, more especially the Tunkers, who are a peaceable, quiet and religious body. The names of a number could be given, but we think a hint to the wise is sufficient. We would advise them hereafter to behave in a becoming manner, or stay at home." Because a meeting is held in a barn, is no reason that they should act as though they were at a fair or cattle show—not at all. The barn was the Tunkers church for the time being, and consequently we would not think of making any spot there any quicker than we would in the grandest church in the universe. We are willing to make all due allowance for those who do not understand the German language; but there is no sense in making so much noise that the preacher cannot be heard a distance of ten feet. They should at all times be willing to give as good as they receive. They were treated as gentlemen by the Tunkers, and fasted upon the best they had to give. Why, then, act in so unbecoming a manner.—I hope they will think seriously of this, and remember there is a time coming when all things will have to be given account of—and "remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth."

Yours &c.,

C. S. L.

Aurora, June 15, 1860.

THE SUCCESS OF CANADA MANUFACTURING NO LONGER DOUBTFUL.

Letter from William Barber & Brother, Georgetown, C. W., to Isaac Buchanan, M. P. P., of Hamilton, C. W.

GEORGETOWN, 11th May 1860

ISAAC BUCHANAN, ESQ.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to your inquiries as to the increase of the Protective Duty of 1838 and 1859 on our business, we would state—that in both the branches of Manufacture, in which we are somewhat largely engaged—viz., Woollens of various kinds, and Printing and Wrapping Papers—we have attained a large increase in the demand, accompanied by a more certain and steady market, in every class of goods, since the advance tariff came into operation.—This has enabled us to extend our facilities for manufacturing a better class of goods than heretofore, and such as would better compete with the United States and English markets. By these means, added to the necessity felt on all sides for economy in expenditure, our home-manufactured goods are daily becoming more generally patronized by all classes of the community, many of the upper classes having now become constant wearers of Canadian Cloths, who a few years ago could not be persuaded to use them at any price. This salutary change in the minds of the community, we cannot doubt, has been greatly induced by the popularity which has been given to the subject of Encouragement of Home Manufactures, by the animated discussions to which it has been given rise, both in Parliament and the Press, in the last two years. Having once become fairly introduced into the market, the steady growth of the demand, among all classes is, we believe, one of the best proofs of the cheapness of quality of the goods themselves, as compared with those introduced from the other side.

We know it is objected by some, that, in encouraging and fostering the Manufacturer, by protective duties, we raise the price of the manufacture to the consumer. So far is this from being the effect, in our case, that in the woollen cloths, although in many instances, we have been enabled to materially improve the quality, in no solitary instance have we had occasion to raise the price; and in printing papers, while the price at which we were selling, before the present protective duty came into operation, was 12 1/2 cents, our price at present and since, 1838, has been 11 1/2 cts. The principle upon which we are enabled to reduce the price to consumer, is easily explained. Before the imposition of the restrictive duty, the Americans, to a great extent, had control of the paper market—with extensive mills and the most approved machinery, and a large and certain home market, they were enabled to secure the best of our Canadian custom, and carry away the most money; consequently, not only was the state of the Canadian market uncertain, but his pay still more so. We had, therefore, no encouragement for the expenditure of the capital necessary for fitting up of mills with appliances calculated to compete with our old established rivals; and although their prices were in reality higher than we, with fair opportunities, would have been able to supply at, yet they still held their market against us, because we were unable to get a fair start against such unequal odds.

Speaking from our own experience, and taking into consideration the large extra amount of otherwise unprofitable labour employed, THE LARGE

AMOUNT OF MONEY KEPT IN CIRCULATION WITHIN THE COUNTRY—which must otherwise, have gone to the States or to England, and the wholesome prospects of future prosperity, as a manufacturing community, hold out under the present state of things, and the existing protective tariff, we are of the opinion that any retrograde movement towards decreasing the protection thereby afforded, would prove most disastrous to the interests of the country; while with the present tariff maintained for a succession of years, we had every reason to hope that Canadian manufactures will be steadily and surely developed, until they become one of, if not the most important interests in the country.

We might further add, that we are glad to see that the agricultural community are beginning, pretty generally to realize the important extent to which their interests are involved in the encouragement of home manufactures. Every year brings us a further and more forcible illustration of the precarious dependence that the one solitary crop of wheat is to the farmer. Yet, while they have so exceedingly small a demand at home, and to depend almost entirely upon a distant foreign market for the consumption of their produce, they are compelled to confine their operations to the raising of the wheat and wheat only.

Whereas, had they a large home consumption, they might extend their operations to a large series of crops far more certain and profitable, but which it is useless to raise for exportation. This home consumption, it is very obvious, can only be created by the development of a large manufacturing community, which as in all civilized countries of importance, should always be found side by side with the farmer. This principle, we are pleased to see, is now beginning to be generally realized by the farmers of Canada.

We are, dear sir,

Yours obediently,

W. BARBER & BROTHER.

MEETING IN KING'S DIVISION.

A CONTRAST

From the Whistly Chronicle.

The good order observed at the meetings of the Moderate Party, and the unanimity prevailing amongst those present, contrast favorably indeed, with the noisy clamor, denunciations, and dissension of the Brown Gents. While the proceedings of the latter display nothing but shuffling, and truckery, and selfishness, in the desire to over-reach one another, we find the former acting with the utmost sincerity, good faith and disinterestedness in all their proceedings. While the leaders of the one party regard one another with suspicion and act with distrust, those of the other meet in the halls of confidence, reliance and trust in one another. And the contrast does not end here. While the Brown Gent party act in bad faith towards their party friend, decide to build their convention in the City of Toronto, and out of the Division, and to ignore home influences, interests and opinions, the Moderate Party transact their business at home, within the Division, decide upon holding their convention, in the geographical centre of the Division, the village of Markham, were all will be equally convenient, and are unanimous in all their acts, while their opinions are divided at every point. Any one attending the proceedings of the different meetings, or who has read the reports of the same, will come to similar conclusions to ours in reference to the two parties. It is a good omen: "Coming events cast their shadows before."

Let the Moderate Party continue united, and they have nothing to fear from their factious, denunciated, and dissident opponents at the coming election for King's.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT VICTORIA SQUARE.

The militia command of Captain J. Stoneborough, mustered at Victoria Square about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 24th. His gallant Captain called the men to order by forming them into military array. He then put them through several manoeuvres, which they performed exceedingly well, and seemed to take pleasure in vying with each other in obeying the instructions which were given them and with which the captain was anxious that they should be acquainted. He kept them two hours under drill. His company numbered 84 able bodied men (exclusive of officers and sergeants), and all dressed in their holiday clothes. Had the young Prince of Wales been present he would have been gratified to have seen such a turn out on the anniversary of his Mother's Birthday in this distant part of her dominions. After the roll was called the men gave three cheers for our beloved Queen, three for the Prince of Wales, and three for their Captain, and an hour after very few of them were to be seen in Victoria Square, each having taken off their several ways, resolved to meet on her Majesty's next Birthday.—Colonel.