

Northern Railway of Canada.

MOVING NORTH.	
Mail Train	7 55 A. M.
Through Mixed	8 41 P. M.
Express	8 41 P. M.

Express	8 25 A. M.
Mixed Train	12 32 P. M.
Mail	7 49 P. M.

New Advertisements.
What's the Matter—W. H. Myers.
Grammar and Common School Examination.
Notice—The Langstaff Estate.
Card—R. H. Hall, Chemist and Druggist.
Wanted Immediately—Wm. Harrison.
Godey for July—Scott's
P. Crosby—Dry Goods.
J. Henderson—Hosiery implements.
R. Severs—Cheap Boots and Shoes.
W. C. Adams—Dentist.
J. Penrose—Photographs.
E. Sanderson—Stumping Machine for sale.
W. H. Myers—What Next.
Wm. Harrison—Saddlery.
Wm. Atkinson—Groceries and Provisions.
R. H. Hall—Sarsaparilla and Pills.
W. S. Pollock—Baker.
Geo. Simpson—Masonic Arms Hotel.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 23, 1865.

We hope our friends will bestir themselves and assist in increasing our circulation. If each one would only get a single new subscriber, and send the two subscriptions it would help us amazingly. A paper is much needed, but it cannot be kept up without that liberal countenance and support, which, if properly conducted, it has fairly a right to expect. We will try to give a good, reliable paper. All we ask is a fair chance. Send on then the names and the cash. The effect will be magical.

"Will it Pay?"

This is a utilitarian age. Everything that cannot be turned to advantage is thrown aside as useless. Even the ornamental gives place to the useful. The question is, when a thing is started, and support is asked for it, how will it pay. How will it pay, that is the grand consideration. If it will not pay, however intrinsically good it may be, or noble the ends it purports to accomplish, or however worthy of attention and support its claims may be, ten to one the majority of even those who wish to be looked upon and considered by the world as intelligent and liberal minded, will turn a cold shoulder upon it, and let it, from pure inanity as it were, descend to the tomb of the Capulets. But let a thing only once be shown to pay, or to have a fair prospect of paying, and plenty will be found ready and eager to take hold, and expend both money and time and talents in pushing it on and making it successful. This fact has been illustrated by innumerable examples during the last few years. Enterprises which at first have been dubious on account of their paying ability, and which by the most strenuous efforts and strongest tenacity of purpose, have been enabled only to linger on, have, when in new hands and under better auspices, and the world have been persuaded that they will pay resulted in the most splendid success. So it will be, so long as the present feeling and views influence, animate, prompt and rule men. This principle, however, is not without its benefits. It is a kind of thermometer by which persons may, with more or less accuracy, gauge the probabilities of success which may attend their efforts, on the behalf of any particular object or movement. So with regard to the County business, the question is, "will it pay?" to have a more central place than Toronto for the County seat of York. It is a question in the present instance, not without peculiar significance. We cannot expect a community to take the trouble or be anxious to disturb the settled state of things, unless corresponding advantages can be shown as likely to be resultant therefrom. Nor would they be wise in so doing. But on the other hand, if it can be demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the greatest benefits will result by changing the settled state of things, the people would surely be deemed lost to the higher motives of action, sunk in apathy, and unworthy of the name and privileges of freemen, if they were not up and doing what interest and reason alike dictated should be done. So in this County matter, if it can be proved that the people will be highly benefitted by the change of the County seat, we think, may we know, that they will be highly culpable if they do not take the proper steps towards the consummation of this end. The selection of the place is merely a secondary object—one that can be decided at a subsequent period. Each place has a right to present its claims. That which has the strongest claims can be chosen. This, however, as we before stated, is an after consideration. The

thing which should now engross our attention, is the awakening up and arousing of the whole county, so that all parts thereof may be a unit upon the matter. All parts are interested. If, therefore, one part inaugurates the movement, and sets the ball rolling; the other localities should not be behind. Nor will they, if they study their own interests. We cannot see why the people of York should not be willing to be free and independent of a community which is only anxious to keep up the present relations, that it may profit and grow rich thereby. In another column this will be more fully shewn and set forth. We say then, people of York, give the matter your attention. Examine well for yourselves. Let not personal feelings or local jealousies interfere or thwart that which must and will conduce to the growth, wealth and standing of the first County in Canada.

Croakers.

In every community there are a class of persons who seem to bear the same relations to the more industrious members thereof, that drones do to the bee tribe. They are opposed to doing anything themselves to promote the interests of the locality in which, unfortunately, circumstances have cast their lot; the only thing they appear to be willing and able to do is to grumble and to try to throw cold water upon the laudable efforts of others.

When a movement is started, which promises eventually to be highly profitable and beneficial, but which at the outset requires considerable exertion and self-sacrifice upon the part of some—they pooh, pooh! and ha, ha! it, endeavoring to inoculate those around them with the distrust, indifference, apathy, and perhaps worse, jealousy, with which they themselves are swollen. Everybody easily recognizes that there are such characters in every community. Therefore, in inaugurating any movement, or starting any enterprise, steps should be taken to neutralize any little influence their acts and grumbling may exert—for, like the croaking of the ominous raven of old, their croakings may have some effect upon minds more or less driven to superstitious fears and doubts. If the remedy, however, is applied in time—the disease can be checked. We mention this, because in the agitation which is now going on, with regard to the actual separation of York from the city of Toronto, there will be some who, instead of entering heartily into the movement, and giving it their support, will from jealousy or other motives, keep back from work, although convinced that the best interests and honor of the County, would be subserved by the separation. We warn the well thinking and intelligent against these individuals. Let the cold shoulder be given them; and let them see that their motives and conduct are as fully appreciated as they deserve. It is hard enough to accomplish a desirable object when all interested therein are united, and work together; it is almost impossible, if division and dissension creep in and weaken the ranks. In another column some reasons will be given why it is better that the separation should take place.

Pattersonville Works.

We had the pleasure of visiting, in company with a friend, a few days since, the extensive Agricultural Implement Works of Messrs. Patterson & Bro., at the village of Patterson, one-and-a-half miles west of this place. We were cordially received by Peter Patterson, Esq., acting proprietor, who conducted us through the several departments of the establishment. The shops consist of five commodious buildings; besides which, the Company have a fine office and store-house, outbuildings and dwellings to accommodate most of the workmen. About seventy-five men are constantly employed, and turn out annually from 300 to 400 Reapers, Mowers and Combined Machines; 1,500 to 2,000 Plows; about 20) Straw Cutters; 150 Cultivators; 150 Horse Hoes, Fanning Mills, Gang Plows, Road Scrapers, Seed Drills, and large quantities of Plow Castings and Steel Mould Boards for the trade. We saw the different implements in process of construction; examined the material and workmanship, and were pleased to notice that great care is taken in the selection of the former, and the execution of the latter. We were assured that no "job work" is allowed in any branch of the business,—from which we conclude that the purchaser may reasonably expect their implements to be well made.

Besides their well known "Canadian Reaper," they are manufacturing the celebrated Cayuga Chief Combined Reaper and Mower, constructed chiefly from iron and steel, giving great durability. The running gear is supported by three wheels, affording the advantages of a loose or hinged tongue, and freedom from

side draught, advantages possessed by very few machines of this class, and such we judge as will be appreciated by farmers generally. It also has a hinged or flexible cutter-bar of steel, which accommodates itself to uneven surfaces, and may be readily raised by the driver to pass obstructions while in motion, by means of a lever at his side. Another feature of this machine, and one that is said to be peculiar to it, and to give it its chief advantage as a mower, consists in a graduated lever at the side of the drivers seat, by which he can readily depress or elevate the guards and knives to accommodate it to the work of cutting lodged grass, or passing over unseen surfaces.

They also make the Cayuga Chief Junior Mower—a smaller and cheaper machine than the "Chief," and possessing all the advantages of the larger machine for mowing.

We were shown also the justly celebrated Ball's Ohio Combined Reaper and Mower, of which they are manufacturing largely. This machine has acquired an unrivalled reputation as a combined Machine, as it is known to possess all the qualities of an excellent reaper as well as mower. Its main advantages consisting in separate attachments for reaping and mowing, by which it may be readily shifted from a reaper to a mower, and vice versa. In mowing, a steel finger-bar is used, which is flexible and may be raised to pass obstructions, and gives a cut of four feet and four inches. For reaping, this finger-bar is removed, and one of wood substituted, giving a cut of six feet, in which case, a sickle is employed, similar to that used in the "Canadian Reaper," altogether it is a most complete affair, and destined to become a standard article.

In passing through the shops we could but notice, not only the apparent diligence, but also the intelligence of the men, most of whom have been employed for a long time by the Company, and have become citizens of good standing among us.

We were gratified to notice the thrift manifested in every department of their works, and to learn that, notwithstanding the general depression of business throughout the country, they are turning out rather more implements this season than usual, and finding rapid sale for the same. Altogether, we are satisfied that for variety and excellence of models, and perfection of workmanship and materials, our neighboring farmers need not go beyond this establishment to supply themselves.

Facts.

Facts, facts! I want facts! says one of Dickens' characters. Facts are stubborn things. Facts cannot be controverted like mere arguments, or set aside like mere statements. Facts tell, and we want the people of York to ponder a few facts. It is a fact that the jury expenses of York and Peel were, last year, nearly \$10,000, the most of which will hereafter fall on York, Peel being separated therefrom. It's a fact that this enormous expense, of nearly \$10,000, to jurors, is mostly on account of cases exclusively belonging to the city, and the County Council cannot help itself. See Auditors' report for 1864.

It is a fact that the jail expense for two quarters was \$3,289 22, when it is likewise a fact that it might be much less. It is a fact that a chief constable gets \$400 a year, and will continue to get it, when the services he performs are of no manner of use. See Auditor's report of 1865. The County Council can help itself. It is a fact that \$500 or \$600 a year more is paid for fuel for the Court House in Toronto, than would be required in a more rural place.

It is a fact that the expenses of the County At'y and Cl'k of the Peace offices are enormous—and in many instances altogether unnecessary—often double the charges that there is any occasion for or any benefit from. See Auditor's report for 1864. It is a fact the Treasurer, for instance, gets \$1,600 for discharging the duties of his office—not any too much, (hardly enough) for one in his position to live on in the city, but considerably more than would be sufficient in a rural place. So with other officials. It is a fact that these and similar expenses are on the increase, just as the city of Toronto increases in population; and it is likewise a clear fact that the rate-payers if they wish to keep connected with Toronto, must make up their minds to pay for the honor.

It is a fact that men have to leave their business when they are the most needed at home, to remain from four to six weeks in Toronto, to attend on juries. It is likewise a fact, if a central place was the Capital Seat, they could slip home almost every night, to see how

things were getting on. It is a fact that this is a very important consideration. It is a fact that people from the country often, from their want of experience and knowledge of the world, fall into habits and courses that prove both the ruin of body and property. It is a fact, in a more rural place, there is not the same danger. It is a fact that the County Council would not sit so long and cost some seven or eight hundred dollars for every session. On the contrary, it is a fact, that a much less period of time would do, and the expenses need not amount to over one-third as much at farthest.

It is a fact, that our County Buildings and property could be sold for a much larger sum than would be necessary to erect buildings in a rural place. It is a fact, however, that most of the sum thus realized could be put out at interest, to decrease general taxation, as almost any place selected for the county seat would be willing to subscribe nearly enough to erect the buildings—just for the sake of being so selected. It is a fact that the people are anxious for a change of things, and it is a fact (we trust) that those Councillors who do not do their duty in the matter, will, at the next election, be reduced to the rank of "full privates," and allowed to rusticate at home, pondering their own stupidity and the uncertainty of sublunary affairs. These facts ponder—ratepayers—some more facts will be given when these facts now given are properly digested. Your taxes are nearly double what they ought to be, or there is any occasion for them being. Think of that.

The Hard Times.

SIR:—The country has encountered a crisis before unequalled in its history.—"Hard Times" has become a by-word in the mouth of the Merchant, Mechanic and Farmer. A general depression hovered over the country and shut out the sunshine of former prosperity.—Trade has languished, agriculture failed and a general gloom and depression settled over us. The prosperous business man has found himself plunged in pecuniary embarrassment—the thrifty farmer has found himself compelled to wrestle with adversity. The gay wives and blooming daughters have had to relinquish favorite pursuits, darling projects and become economical. Papa could no longer afford to buy silk dresses and indulge the fancies of his girls. The extravagant wife has become the useful housekeeper, and the costly girls, great economists. Pedlars, agents and others of the race, in places where they once received a rousing welcome, have had to go no further than the door to be told by the little boy, who had learned the word from papa, "hard times." Cheats, humbugs and all other nostrums receive a glorious check. The mists of fanciful notions, wafted on the mind by the gentle breeze of prosperity, have sunk to the level of cool reality.

This was a natural consequence of high blown prosperity with its costly luxuries, extravagant fashions and mad speculations. Periodical depressions are as inevitable as the trade winds. They come in the hour of prosperity—no one knows how or why. We suddenly hear of business failures, and soon the note of alarm is sounded. The evil spreads contagious and the country rings with the words "hard times." Prosperity makes people sanguine and success intoxicates the mind. "A hasty credit and a distant bill," was the merchant's motto.—"Any time will do to pay," said the tradesman. There are men always ready to play on man's confidence. Speculations have their rise and must have their fall. That fall affects the foundation of business, and crash follows crash. No doubt the "hard times" were enhanced by the American war on our borders and the midge warfare in our midst. The one destroyed trade and impeded public improvement, the other discomfited the efforts of the agriculturist.

There are signs of reviving prosperity, and may we not hope that prosperity will be reared on a surer basis? Adversity has its advantages. It teaches prudence and wisdom. Our people have been long taught in its school. Lessons of prudence and economy have been learned.—They will be remembered by the rising generations, and used in moulding the future destinies of the country. We have reason to hope that the country will rise from this momentary depression and go on with all the vigor and aspirations of youth "conquering and to conquer.—Communicated.

We are requested to draw particular attention to the School Examination advertisement in another column. Miss Oates' department will be examined on Wednesday, and the Grammar School department, on Thursday, and Mr. Porter's department on Friday. Let there be a good turn out.

The Late Jane Browrigg.

The following affidavit has been placed in our hands for publication, which we readily comply with, in consequence of rumors prejudicial to the character of a highly respectable gentleman of this village being freely circulated here, as well as in the adjoining Townships.

In a former number we published the verdict of the Jury, which need not be repeated, but have since learned that the jury considered it unnecessary to receive any further evidence after hearing that of the relations of the deceased—and the Post-Mortem examination was made at the urgent request of the party here, who pledged the relatives before leaving, that it should be done.

CANADA, COUNTY OF WELLAND,

TO WIT: Personally came before me, John Kerr, Esq., one of our Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Welland, Francis Clarke Mewburn, M. D., of the village of Drummondville, in the County aforesaid, who, making oath and saith, that on the afternoon of the ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-five, he made a post mortem examination on the body of the late Jane Browrigg; that he found no signs whatever of pregnancy, and that from the appearance of the parts he is firmly convinced the said Jane Browrigg was not and never had been pregnant. The uterus was in such a condition as is found in pure virgins.

FRANCIS CLARKE MEWBURN, M. D.
Sworn before me at Stamford, in the County of Welland, this ninth day of June, A. D., 1865.

JOHN KERR, J. P.

Correspondence.

The County Town.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

SIR:—I do not intend to write a long letter as this is our busy season, and hope you will excuse me for addressing you at this time. I observe by the *Herald* that you are moving in the right direction.

The great subject talked about in my circle is the course pursued by the County Council on the County Town question. Will it be to our benefit to have the County business attended to in some central place? I have been called, on several occasions, to go to Toronto on business in connection with the County, and do not hesitate to say that it would be an immense saving to the ratepayers. In the first place, when called upon to attend the County Court or Assizes as Jurymen, our business would not occupy half the time; if our County Town was out of Toronto, we would not have half the number of foreign cases to sit upon. Farmers, within a radius of eight or ten miles, could go home and see that their own business was attended to properly and return next morning. Let us have our County Town located, as near as possible, in the centre of wealth and population; where the County officers may reside amongst us. We would be courteously treated then, and derive some benefit from their residence among us.—Our County expenses could then be greatly reduced, and of course our taxation in proportion. Let us build up a market for our produce at home, and not waste our hard earnings in Toronto. More anon.

FARMER.
Vanhan, June 17, 1865.

That Pic Nic.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

SIR:—Would you make room for a few words from me, as I want to follow the example of your lady correspondent "Ananda."

I also have got many things which I wish to lay before the ladies of Richmond Hill that I think they should take an interest in. Here it is the 23rd of June, and we have not had a Pic-Nic. No one seems to take any delight or make any exertions to get up some amusement. I think if the ladies would only club together we might have a good time, instead of stopping in the house all the time, like so many married folks.

I have been told that one of our leading merchants intends to get up, with the assistance of a few other gentlemen, monthly Re-unions. I know if they take it in hand we shall have something good. As I may be intruding too much I will close this by promising to write again soon, if this is accepted.

JEMIMA.
Richmond Hill, June 22, 1865.

Public Meeting.

We again call the attention of the public to the Meeting on Tuesday evening next, at Van Nostrand's Hall. We hope there will be a good turn out. Matters of importance will be brought up, and as they interest all—should take an interest in them.—Bring your friends along. Nothing like sifting matters in a free and intelligent community. Time, seven, sharp.

Mrs. J. G. Beard, of Toronto, has been creating a great sensation at the Concert for the Trinity Organ, Montreal.

Magistrates' Court at Aurora.

(Communicated.)

AURORA, June 14, 1865.

Andrew Barr was brought before B. Pearson and C. Doan, Esq., charged by the Inspector of Licenses with having, on the 3rd day of May, sold intoxicating liquors, without having a License so to do. The Reeve and two other gentlemen were examined on behalf of the prosecution, who testified to the fact of having drunk liquor there on that day, and of seeing it sold there. Defendant fined \$15, and costs.

The Inspector also preferred another charge against Barr for selling on Sunday, the 23rd ult. Defendant fined \$20 and costs.

A separate charge was also brought against Q. E. P. Williams, for having sold without having a License so to do intoxicating liquors, on the 25th ult., and also on Sunday, the 28th ult. Defendant acknowledged having done so, and was fined \$10, and cost, on the 1st charge, and \$12, and cost, on the 2nd charge.

The Inspector also brought a charge against Samuel E. Horne, who was fined \$10, and costs, for having on the 24th ult., sold intoxicating liquors without having a License so to do.

The Inspector also brought a charge against Henry Graham, who was fined \$10, and costs, for having sold intoxicating liquors, on the 24th ult., without having a License so to do.

County Court and Court of Quarter Sessions.

(From the Daily Leader.)

The Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the Hon. S. B. Harrison presiding, John Doel, Esq., J. P. associate.

THE QUEEN VS. BRIDGET ANDERSON.
In this case the prisoner was charged with having on the 26th of April last, at the township of York, feloniously stolen five pieces of pottery from one William Lee. The jury had very little difficulty in rendering a verdict of not guilty.

MR. R. A. HARRISON, DEFENDED.

MARKS VS. MATHESON.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, a clothier of the city, and was for the recovery of the sum of \$176 for 14 months wages as the salesman of the defendant, and 13 dollars for two yards of cloth. The wages were set at \$12 per month. The defence was that the plaintiff was never hired as a salesman but merely to do general work about the shop and run errands, &c., and that from his incompetency he was not worth more than \$4 or \$5 per month and board, instead of \$12 per month and board as claimed. There was a set off pleaded which amounted to the sum of \$116, the whole amount of this, however, was not proved. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff with damages \$138.

MR. R. A. HARRISON for plaintiff, Mr. Duggan, Q. C., for defendant.

June 21.

The Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, before the Hon. S. B. Harrison.

BOLTON VS. THE CORPORATION OF YORK AND PEEL.

This was an action brought by the Hon. H. J. Boulton against the defendants for the recovery of \$167 64 paid by the plaintiff to the Counties Treasurer in order to redeem thirty-four acres of land sold off the central part of lot No. 93, first concession of Whitchurch, for taxes. The plaintiff claimed that there was never a sufficient description of the property given in order to bring the matter under his notice. The warrant produced by the Sheriff for the sale, contained, however, a complete description of the land.

The Judge ruled that the action should have been brought against the Treasurer, if any one, and certainly not against the corporation, and the plaintiff was non-suited.

MR. J. D. BOLTON for plaintiff; Mr. McMichael for defendant.

BEATTY VS. M'ORMACK.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a dry goods salesman of this city, against Mr. Thomas M'ormack, merchant, King Street, and was for the recovery of \$300 made up in the following manner: Wages \$240; damages sustained by dismissal before the term of hiring had expired, \$150. The defendant pleaded a set-off to a large amount, of which, however, the plaintiff was only willing to allow \$154 43. The defendant also contended that there was no hiring for a year as claimed, the hiring being only by the month, and that \$300 was sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim.

The jury gave a verdict for a part of the plaintiff's claims, namely \$234 57.

MR. R. A. HARRISON for plaintiff; Mr. O'Connor for defendant.

June 22.

The Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, before the Hon. S. B. Harrison.

ALDWELL VS. PASWELL.

This was an action brought by Mr. Aldwell, the brewer of this city, against the defendant, a hotel-keeper of Cobourg, and was for the recovery of \$104, the amount of a promissory note. There was also a claim on an open account for beer, &c. furnished to the defendant. The defence was, that at the time the note was signed, the defendant stood indebted to the plaintiff only in the sum of something over \$20, and that the note beyond that sum was given as an accommodation; that the ale furnished was sent without the order of the defendant; in fact, against my request; and that such being the fact, the defendant had refused to accept it on its arrival at the Cobourg station. Mr. Emperor, in the employ of the defendant, testified to all these facts, while the plaintiff's case was fully proved by Mr. Farrell, his manager.

The jury retired about 1 o'clock, and after an absence of over three hours, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for \$76 87—thus finding that the defendant's position as to the note was correct.

MR. R. A. HARRISON for plaintiff; Mr. Thomas Moss for defendant.

MIDDLEY VS. BROWN.

This was what is termed an interpleader issue, but is one of rather rare occurrence. A person named Smitth some short time ago a resident of Toronto, was indebted to several parties, and amongst others to Mr. Abraham Midgley and Mr. James Brown, Jr., the present plaintiff and defendant; and fearing that his creditors were about to press him sought an interview with the defendant, and explained to him the state of his affairs, upon which a note was drawn up for \$200 on the 5th of January, 1865, dated in October and proceedings commenced the day following by a writ of summons being issued and served. Appearance was entered and declaration filed on the 7th, and judgment signed and execution issued on the 16th of January. The mode of obtaining the judgment being somewhat contrary to what is usually observed had the effect of arousing the suspicions of Mr. Midgley, and he applied to the court and obtained an order to test the validity of such judgment and execution. A great part of yesterday was therefore occupied in trying the issue directed by that order. It should be stated that the plaintiff is also an execution creditor, having obtained his execution some ten days after the defendant. The defendant's counsel took some objections to the plaintiff's case on the law, which the result however rendered unnecessary, as the jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

MR. R. A. HARRISON for plaintiff; Mr. Moss for defendant.

Don't forget the Meeting on Tuesday night at 7 o'clock, sharp.

The Church Society's Fund.

To the Editor of the Patriot.

SIR AND BROTHER,—Our brethren have, as well as the Protestant community in general, especially all those who comprehend the great indebtedness of pure Christianity and Civilization to the United Church of England and Ireland, have been greatly shocked at reading Mr. Boulton's statement of the mismanagement of the Church Society's funds. To the Orangemen, who as a body, entertain a filial veneration for the Church, it is peculiarly vexatious and humiliating that the injury should have been inflicted by her own sons, and that the principal person charged with the offence is their Most Worshipful Grand Master of British America. At first, it was confidently hoped that the charge would have been met, not with a mere denial and recrimination, but with an avowal of the facts.

Mr. Boulton's antecedents are not such as to give force to unsupported statements, and in this respect, all other things being equal, almost any one would have had the advantages of him, and the people here are surprised and disappointed that Mr. Cameron, who is, by the way a great proficient in wordy warfare, has not silenced and annihilated Mr. Boulton. To tell us that this gentleman "does not move conveniently for his debts in slandering them in current money of the realm;" (by Mr. C.) has befriended him ever so many times, and a hundred other things damaging to the character of the accuser, is no argument; it does not meet one of the facts. If Mr. C. should prove that Mr. B. "never speaks the truth without a fraudulent design," that would not affect the statements; for the design of the speaker of truth can in no way affect the truth and regulations made for its service, and have already anticipated all the objections to his credibility and yet are not satisfied. I think, sir, that the best, and only way to satisfy myself and others of Mr. Cameron's friends and the world, will be to appoint a committee of honest and disinterested men, competent to the work—men who shall be known to be beyond the influence of Mr. Cameron, his committee, all the officers of the Society, and of the bishop; that said committee be paid liberally for their services, and their duties should be to investigate all the transactions of the Society from the beginning, in the most thorough manner, and to make a full, true and impartial report, for publication, upon the financial condition of the Church Society of the diocese of Toronto, in all its branches, showing how and by what authority all the moneys have been disposed of, and also whether in its transactions the Society has adhered to the rules and regulations made for its government, appointment of committees, election of officers, &c.

This is a step which must sooner or later be taken; and I am satisfied that all who have not participated in the fruits of its mismanagement—all who do not fear the light, and who have not been intimidated by the great power which the handling of so large a fund has given the managers will favor this investigation.

Those who paid a launch with the intelligent portion of the community often hear comparisons made between the condition of the Church Society of Huron and that of Toronto, greatly to the prejudice of the latter. Rumors, too, of a most damaging character to those whom we have delighted to honor are rife here, and are increasing. I trust therefore—and I but speak the sentiments of many warm friends of Mr. Cameron—that he will throw no obstacle in the way of our being relieved from the odium of having for Grand Master one who, however unjustly, lies under the imputation of having perpetrated systematic frauds upon that Christianity which he has sworn to defend. Mr. Cameron's good sense will show him the propriety of demanding such investigation as the only way in which his innocence can be made clear.

Yours faithfully,

AN ORANGEMAN.
Thornhill, June 4, 1865.

State of the South.

The Southern States appear to be in a very bad condition. The people are distracted and starving. In North Carolina property has become next to valueless, and labor is turned upside down. Plantations which some years ago were valued at \$150 per acre, are held at \$2,50 to \$5 per acre. The disbanded armies are roving about, adding to the general distress and insecurity. Great numbers of the disbanded Confederate soldiers, it is said, are looking forward to a renewal of the struggle for independence, and are opposed to any return to the old Union. To show how strong this feeling is, a Northern correspondent writes as follows:

"It would not be safe for a Northern Union man to remain in any place in the South after the withdrawal of the Federal troops unless the negroes are used for garrison duty."

In Georgia matters are no better. The white population are starving, and the negroes are leading a sort of predatory existence. Bread riots have occurred in the country. An eye witness writes from the centre of the State: "In various parts of the country the people, hard pressed, with hunger, and starvation staring them in the face, have risen in armed mobs, consisting of discharged soldiers, citizen women, children and negroes." The militia have been called out to suppress the riots.