

Northern Railway of Canada.

| MOVING NORTH. | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Mail Train..... | 7 55 A. M. |
| Through Mixed..... | 8 59 " |
| Express..... | 9 01 P. M. |
| MOVING SOUTH. | |
| Express..... | 9 37 A. M. |
| Mail..... | 8 14 P. M. |

New Advertisements.

- Eave Troughs, Ac.—John Langstaff
- Batter Wanted.—W. S. Pollock
- Victoria College—Medical Faculty
- New Shirts.—W. S. Pollock
- Card.—Dr. James Langstaff
- "T. T. T."—W. S. Pollock
- Notice.—John Mortley
- Deacon's Family Medicines.—G. A. Barnard
- That's the Mess Pook—Wm. Atkinson
- Card.—Charles Suddaby
- Notice.—The Estate of the late Geo. Davy
- Cheep and Good Vinegar.—W. S. Pollock
- Good Machine Oils.—W. S. Pollock
- Card for September.—At Scott's
- Card.—W. G. Cassel
- State and Dwelling to Let.—G. A. Barnard
- Harvest Tools.—W. S. Pollock
- Airtight and Frost-proof Door.—W. Macey
- Tweed Coats and Taxis.—W. S. Pollock
- Cheep Photographs.—A. M. Hood
- Janitor Road.—Dry Goods, Groceries, Ac.
- Abrasive Paper.—Lumbering
- Notice.—The Langstaff Estate
- Card.—R. H. Hall, Chemist and Druggist
- R. Stevens.—Cheep Boots and Shoes
- W. C. Adams.—Dentist
- J. Pentrose.—Photographs
- E. Sanderson.—Stumping Machine for sale
- Wm. Harrison.—Saddlery
- Wm. Atkinson.—Groceries and Provisions
- W. S. Pollock.—Printer
- Geo. Simpson.—Masonic Arms Hotel.

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The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, SEP. 15, 1865.

Separation with a Vengeance.

A MOUNTAIN LABORS AND BRINGS FORTH A MOUSE.

Our Newmarket contemporary appears to be greatly exercised over the report of the late public meeting at the "Hill," and the separation business. Its evident alarm at the shape affairs have taken, cannot be concealed by its foolish banter, nor can its cause be subserved by the nonsensical rigmarole which prefaced that precious article headed "Starling developments." The absence of the Editor doubtless explains why so much space is wasted on a silly effort to be funny. Poor "sub," you did your best doubtless. The spirit of your school boy days came upon you, and you thought that if you could only work those "lanky-legged pigs" and "melancholy geese," into a sentence, Richmond Hill would be annihilated.

The quadrupeds and bipeds aforesaid, cannot but feel much obliged to you for your favorable notice, and if ever you honor our "deserted" village with your distinguished word be editorial presence, we will certainly give you a hearty and suitable welcome. It will be disheartening intelligence, no doubt, after your late stupendous effort, but the truth must be told, Richmond Hill still exists, "fossils" and all. If you doubt it, come and see us my dear fellow. We may not have accommodation for a man or beast," but nevertheless, we think you could be suited, although we cannot flatter you that your presence would "awe us into docency." We will fit you up one of those "weather-beaten and deserted tenements," "creatures of the past," we'll afford you food for profitable meditation, and if the "general inanity of the place" should fascinate you, not figuratively, but by the genuine petrifying process, we will be deeply affected—we will.

In the mean time, take a word of council. The editor will be out again soon, and should you favor us with any more "startling developments," if you must be absurd, don't be slanderous. Exaggerated misstatements differs little from falsehood. Towards the public men of a neighbouring village, (Aurora,) a tone so cavalierly insolent, though scarce worthy of resentment in its source, yet amounts to little less than gratuitous insult.

For the present you have sufficiently distinguished yourself in a stupid attempt to be profound before you are sensible. Such another success would be fatal to your friends, and bring into contempt the paper that has the misfortune to employ you. You will likely find your level in that "Happy Family"—that uproarious municipal menagerie which doubtless inspired your sublime twaddle. You may retire—we haven't a leather medal convenient.

In reference to the declaration of the gentlemen from Aurora, to support the policy of the Richmond Hill meeting with their whole influence, our contemporary proceeds as follows: "This is indeed serious. The enemy without—our pale we can manage, but discussion in our midst is a misfortune indeed." Doubtless. We can easily imagine the chagrin so serious a deflection might produce, since it effectually checkmated the pet scheme of local aggrandizement.

Still further on we have it insinuated that our Aurora friends merely support the movement "That amid the strife of parties they themselves might grasp the coveted boon," meaning the County Town of Course. This too in the face of their manly and candid declaration to the contrary. Surely the poor "sub" must have county town on the brain, or is too necessary to comprehend any other motives for public action. The citizens of Aurora are neither to be frightened or flattered into subserviency, nor have we any fear of them sacrificing the public good to local interest. They are long since out of leading strings, and eminently capable of discerning their own true interest. Their "Confiding simplicity," as Sir Ornelo hath it, will, we opine, compare favorably with the somewhat muddily profundity of their presumptive critic.

After dealing with the Report and the action of the gentlemen from Aurora thereon, the author of the article referred to, thus reveals himself: "What is it that these influential gentlemen desire? In plain words it is that the County Town for York be at Richmond Hill instead of Toronto; but that it is feasible or would be what we of North York desire, we entirely dis-putate."

Such a talent for pure speculation as the above paragraph evinces, is truly most valuable in the absence of fact, but when it is well known that at neither of the two public meetings held here, nor yet in our advocacy of movement, has the idea of Richmond Hill being made the County Town been ever touched upon, we submit that its exercise may be profitably dispensed with. The real object of the movement is to effect a separation from the city—not in order that Richmond Hill, or any other place, may become the County Town—that may be safely left to a subsequent vote of the ratepayers—but in order that the present burdensome and unjust taxation of the whole County, North and South, may be reduced, and the business transacted at a place which shall be generally more convenient.

That this may be what "We of North York require" and especially North York, as represented by Newmarket is possible; but that it is what would be beneficial for the whole County is beyond question, even by our contemporary.

Why a separation of the County, rather than a separation from the city, is most desirable to our Newmarket friends is not difficult of explanation. There could be no doubt in that case as to where the County Town would be located. Such being the case, the charge of acting with a view to our own aggrandizement, comes with a bad grace from those whose policy is cropped out all over with most narrow selfishness.

The unnecessary expense and consequent exorbitant taxation which our contemporary has shown, is imposed upon the North Riding, affects the whole County equally; and we, as the larger and richer half, bear the greater burden of such injustice. Yet, with motives purely disinclined of course, our friend would persuade us, that while their position is intolerable, ours is most convenient and advantageous. Very much obliged for your good intentions, most sapient *Evra*, but candidly, we don't see it.

If a separation from the Southern part of the County, and thereby from the city, will benefit you, it will profit us likewise, and to a still higher figure; nor do we wish being left to shoulder alone the burden you are so anxious to get rid of.

It is very well to urge that a separation from the city would sacrifice our convenience, so long as it can be shown that this convenience is not worth its cost; but when we find that we have to double our taxes, merely for our convenience, forsooth, it becomes quite a different matter.

Our opponents talk of this bug-bear of inconvenience, as if a separation from the city were going to be accomplished by the erection of an impassable barrier between it and the county. The times when our people go into Toronto for the transaction of business belonging to the County are few and far between; and besides, generally at such seasons as they would rather be allowed to stay at home. That those advantages which render vicinity to the city a convenience, are quite beyond the reach of damage from this movement, is the plainest common sense. And, even if inconvenience did result to the few who will be well paid for enduring it, is that to prejudice the interests of the many? Is the whole County to suffer a grievous loss, because a few County Councillors object to County fare, or a few petty-fogging lawyers will have to travel after their plunders? Such arguments are almost too absurd for refutation, and but serve to show the extremity of a party reduced to the necessity of using them.

Our contemporary's remarks on the mileage question are particularly lucid. Hear him, "If the mileage from the North were lessened, it would be increased in the same ratio from the South." Yes, precisely so if the County Town were placed on the northern borders of Georgia. Is it not self-evident that the aggregate of all the lines drawn from the various townships in the County to its southern side, must be greater than the aggregate of those drawn to its centre. We believe an accurate calculation will show the present expense of mileage would be lessened one half, if the County Town were central.

While a separation of the County would doubtless be a benefit to our northern friends, in comparison with the present state of things, it by no means follows that it would be a gain in comparison with the results to be obtained by a separation of the whole County from

the City. The grievance our friends complain of, result not from their connection with us, but from a connection with the city, which we, equally with them, are anxious to sever. If the whole County is separated, the reduced expense arising from the transaction of its own business, will be borne in the proportion of two to one by the Southern and Western portions, as possessing more than twice the wealth. But if separation of the Northern Riding alone is effected, the saving will be no greater, and the expense of Public Buildings, Salaries, &c., which otherwise would be borne by us, have to be borne wholly by itself. Taking into consideration the item for County Buildings alone, and estimating the cost at but \$25,000, the expense belonging to the payment of the capital and interest at 10 per cent., even within twenty-five years, would average nearly \$5,500 a year, an amount equal to half the present expense for general purposes, and which would effectually neutralize any saving to be made by separation, so effectually, indeed, as to greatly augment the burden. But, if a separation of the whole County were effected, the sum realized from the County property in Toronto, would erect our County Buildings and pay the whole expense of the County for several years besides. These facts are indisputable, and plainly show how blind is the policy which would lose the whole County such immense advantages, merely to play into the hands of a local clique, who look only to the advancement of their own village, and consequent increase in the value of their property. This too is the policy that is to effect the North Riding's financial salvation. Well may it cry—Save me from your friends.

As to the *Evra's* opposition to the project of separation from the city, on the plea of impossibility, it is about what is to be expected. Separation from the city alone would benefit the County, but would lessen the chance of Newmarket for preferment, therefore it is absurd, and therefore the latter diligent attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the men of the North Riding. Impossible is it! Too much influence in the County Council against us! Too much influence in Parliament against us, and ourselves dilatory, and divided by local jealousies! What a faint hearted, recalcitrant whine to be set up by the oldest journal in the County, whose plain duty it is to do battle for our rights. Is their no force in the united voice of the Northern and Middle sections of the County, let the South oppose us as they will? Will Parliament refuse the claim of 50,000 people to manage their own business? If there is any local jealousy, is it not due and due only to those who are prematurely stirring up this county town question, in the hope of defeating a movement which does not happen to suit their own narrow and selfish views? Let not the yeomanry of North York be deceived. Separation from the city is impossible only to those who wish it. Unity of sentiment and action must succeed, and will succeed, in a reform so just and necessary.

Our contemporary's remarks on the inconvenience and disadvantages of Richmond Hill as a County Town, we pass over in silence. Such a discussion is altogether premature. We urge no claims of our own, and deny none advanced by our neighbors. Let us get the great object of separation from the city accomplished first. The other matter must for the present remain in abeyance. The well-being of the whole County should be our single object, our only subject of present consideration.

Parliamentary.

The debates during the last week possess considerable interest. The Budget still drags its weary length along, though most of the important estimates have been disposed of. The vigilant scrutiny of Messrs. Holton, Dorion, J. S. McDonald, *et hoc genus*, has elicited considerable information, and kept the House and the government wide awake. They perform the functions of her Majesty's opposition rather factiously, however, and seem to take a savage pleasure in hectoring the ministry and Mr. Brown in particular, with and without reason.

After a lengthy debate, in which the merits and demerits of the measure were fully ventilated, the Grand Trunk Amalgamation Bill has been withdrawn. Its supporters say, not because they feared a vote, but because they did not wish to have the business of the country delayed by protracted discussion. How generous! Very like the Grand Trunk, is it not?

Very important resolutions have been moved in the Upper House by Mr. McPherson, and in the Lower by Mr. McConkey, in favor of a policy of free grants of Government lands to actual settlers. The great preponderance of emigration to the United States, these gentlemen allege to be due to the superiority of the American system. It appears that out of the 15,000 odd emigrants who reached our shores during the present year, little over 2,000 settled in Canada. It is further asserted by the advocates of this policy, that under the present system the Crown lands scarcely pay for their management—no considerable revenue accruing to the government from their sale, while the poor settler is drained to support a set of useless officials, and a serious obstacle placed in the way of the country being opened up and developed.

Mr. McConkey also proposes to refund 50 per cent of the monies already paid on late settlements. In this he goes further than Mr. McPherson, who merely advises the remitting of those yet due. Both propositions only fill up the measure of justice. If one settler, by thrift and industry, has met his wants, while another has allowed his pay-

ment to fall behind, it is surely not fair to place a premium on the neglect or indolence of the latter.

In the Upper House, Mr. Campbell, Crown Land Commissioner, spoke at length against the policy embodied in Mr. McPherson's resolution. He denied that the progress of the United States was superior to that of Canada, and argued that her advancement was not due to her wild land policy, the Homestead law having come into operation no earlier than 1863. He stated also that there was no end on wild lands in both provinces \$9,000,000, the loss of which would seriously cripple the revenue.

In the Lower House Mr. McDougall took a very similar line of argument, claiming for the present system of reducing the price of land to the lowest paying figure; merits far greater than those of the free grant policy. He stated that it would take many millions to make the refunds Mr. McConkey proposed, while the actual condition of the emigrant would be scarcely, if at all, affected, because it was very seldom that raw emigrants became immediate settlers. His argument went to show that the plan of planting colonies of emigrants on bash lands, fifty or sixty miles from any settlement, had worked badly, and was but another way of burdening government with their support.

Notwithstanding all this, the resolutions referred to met with very general support, though Mr. McPherson's have since been withdrawn. The discussion of the question—one of the most important that has come before the House this session—will do good, and is, we hope, indicative of speedy reform and more liberal and far-sighted policy.

The increase in trade, population, civilization and wealth resulting from a rapid and extended settlement of our vast territories, would be a grander result, and one more worthy of any government, than the accumulation of a few thousands wrung from the struggling pioneer.

An animated discussion arose on the item of sectarian grants, being reached in committee of supply. Mr. Holton induced the House to defer considering this item until Mr. Brown would be present, and now took the opportunity, while that gentleman was in his place, to accuse him of having sanctioned the increase in the grant to Trinity College, thereby abandoning his often declared views with respect to such institutions.

Mr. Brown replied that he was sent into the government for the special purpose of aiding in carrying out constitutional changes, and not to secure the adoption of his policy on sectarian grants or other minor subjects. Both parties in the coalition must make sacrifices, in order to have a harmonious presentation of the object for which they united. He retorted warmly on Mr. Holton, stigmatising his conduct as petty, factious and self-complacent, since he made no effort to bring out those grants, when member of a government formed from his own party.

Mr. Dorion and Mr. J. S. McDonald followed up Mr. Holton's attack, protracting the debate till past midnight, but doing little besides showing the anomalous and helpless position of the reform party in the present cabinet.

The latter gentleman made a most singular, and damaging declaration. It appears that in his apparently sincere approval of Mr. Brown's entering the present coalition, he had no other object than the ruin of him and his party. If this is not letting personal jealousy degenerate into party treachery, what else is it?

In taking up the Militia estimates, Mr. J. A. McDonald, gave an interesting and important statement of the condition of the force. It seems for the future, that volunteer corps are to be encouraged only in cities and towns, and is to be kept up to about 25,000. The returns for 1863 show a little over 25,000 men on paper, but those who appeared at the annual inspection only numbered 15,178—namely 9,471 in Upper Canada, and 5,907 in Lower Canada. In 1864 the force on paper was a little over 22,000 the number actually inspected 14,640, namely 9,111 in Upper Canada, and 5,533 in Lower Canada.

The total available force on paper, at present is estimated at 22,000, of which about 14,000 are expected to be forthcoming for inspection, and for this number only one appropriation was asked.

The Service Militia, according to the ballot of 1864, numbers 81,929. The reason why this force has not been called out is the lack of officers to drill them. This want is being rapidly supplied by the Military Schools. Already about 1,500 graduates have been sent forth by the five schools. This number would more than fully officer fifty battalions, and during the course of another year 1800 more will be prepared.

From the memorandum of Col. McDougall, the Adjutant General, which Mr. McDonald read, it seems that the standard at Quebec, has been much higher than at Toronto. Up to the date of the return, there has been issued from Quebec school 355 first class, and 265 second class certificates; from the school at Toronto, 94 1st class, and 454 second class, showing that it is much easier to get through in the former school than in the latter.

The announcement of this fact provoked a most amusing storm of indignation among some of the Lower Canadian Members, several of whom defended their *alma mater* with a pardonable enthusiasm. In the course of the debate, Mr. Rankin took occasion to censure the appointment of Mr. Moffat as Brigade Major, alluding contemptuously to him as a "plasterer." Mr. McKellar and Mr. McKenzie warmly rebuked Mr. Rankin for his snobbishness, and the cheers that followed showed that the sympathies of the House were with them.

On Tuesday last Mr. Holton brought up the matter of the Grand Trunk Postal Subsidy again, making a lengthy speech, in which he endeavored to convince the Government of having set aside previous orders in council, and paid the Grand Trunk large amounts without the consent of Parliament.

The attempt, however, was a failure. Facts, figures, and authorities, were at hand fully sustaining and justifying the action of the Ministry, and showing that the course referred to was the only, and the most equitable way of settling a difficult question, which has perplexed the country for years.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

At the Semi-Monthly Meeting of the Board of School Trustees, the Rev. James Porter, local Superintendent, presented his monthly report. The report showed the number of male pupils on register were 1,678; of female 1,572.

A letter over the signature "Atabulus," appeared in the *Globe* of Friday last, assailing the Hon. John H. Cameron, for his management of the Clergy Trust Fund. The writer shows the fund to be in a very bad state, and pictures the trials and sufferings of the clergy, residing in remote districts in very glowing colors. Mr. Cameron cannot, in justice to himself, allow this matter remain in its present state, much longer, and the Church Society must give the matter a thorough investigation, if they desire to retain the confidence of the people belonging to the English Church. Such a grave charge ought to be met in a candid and open manner, and no amount of clerical or legal ruffianism, as exhibited towards Mr. W. H. Boulton, will satisfy those interested. If, as "Atabulus" shows, the hard working clergy are living from hand to mouth, while those who have borrowed their money are living like lords, it is a crying shame, and the authorities of the Church will best consult the interest of religion, by investigating this matter in a most public manner.

Catherine Sheely in the employ of Mrs. Wallis, Bond Street, who assisted herself to \$25, the property of her mistress, was arrested and taken to the cells, where she confessed to the crime. On making her appearance before Cadi Boulton the charge was dismissed, as Mrs. Wallis would not prosecute.

The Toronto Car Wheel Works melt 29,000 lbs of iron daily, and turn out fifty car wheels on an average per day. J. & S. South of Buffalo, are owners of the works. They find it more to their advantage to manufacture the wheels here for the Canada trade, than to send them from their Buffalo works.

Thomas Kenney, license detective, has been arrested for perjury, and committed for trial.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute is about to be removed to Toronto. A grant of \$3,000 has been given to this very desirable institution by the Government. I understand that the Hon. George Brown are we indebted for this very commendable liberality of the Government. The Hamiltonians are fearfully wroth on the subject of the removal. It is says the Hamiltonian, on a par with the usual grand old of Toronto. The institution originated in Toronto, and for some time during the earlier stage of its existence, was entirely sustained by the liberality of the people of Toronto and County of York.

The Lunatic Asylum is to be enlarged, according to the original plan, \$25,000 having been placed in the estimates as the first grant towards that object. This course is to be commended. It is far better to have a few large establishments of this kind, than several small ones scattered all over the country. They can be conducted much better and are likely to be more under the eye of public. I had the privilege of being shown through the Lunatic Asylum, a short time ago, and was amazed at the neatness and cleanliness of the institution. Dr. Workman, who is assisted by his brother, Dr. Benjamin Workman, has his whole heart in the good work of reclaiming and alleviating the terrible affliction of those who are placed under his charge. We often read of the horrible cruelties practiced in Lunatic Asylums, in days gone by; and persons being confined there, who were perfectly sane at the time of their entry, but who eventually became mad in reality, through confinement and worse than brutal treatment, but should any of your readers imagine that such a state of things exists in our Lunatic Asylum, let me urge all such to pay a visit to Dr. Workman. Go with him through the various wards, and witness the manner of the patients towards the Doctor; they follow him about as fondly as a child follows its mother; they fairly dot on him, and no wonder, his gentleness and kindness of heart is enough to win the love of all who come in contact with him. Your correspondent will not soon forget his visit to the Lunatic Asylum, nor the kindness of Dr. Workman in explaining the mode of treatment.

Toronto comes in for a large slice of the good things of the year, as the following, to Torontoians, will show. The Hospital gets \$11,200; House of Industry \$2,400; Protestant Orphan Home \$640; Madelon Asylum \$490; Orphan's Asylum (Roman Catholic) \$610; Lying-in Hospital \$480; Girl's Home \$320; House of Providence (Roman Catholic) \$320; Deaf and Dumb \$3,000. Lunatic Asylum enlargement \$25,000. Total Protestant Institutions \$43,520; Roman Catholic \$960. Total grant to Toronto \$44,480. A pretty round sum for one year.

The grand tableaux of Paradise Lost, is on exhibition in the Music Hall, and will remain until Saturday evening, when it will be taken to London, for exhibition in that city during the week of the Provincial Fair.—This work is really magnificent, and will amply repay a visit. The sublime evocation of the blood poet are beautifully illustrated and no better idea of the immortal poem can be had, than by witnessing this exhibition.

The establishment well known to farmers and others as the Commercial Steam Mills, Palace Street, have been taken by Wm. Davis & Co., and fitted up as a Pork-packing establishment. Farmers will find a ready sale for the best quality of Pork at this establishment.

The Medical Schools will open early in October. As every family must have either a Lawyer or a Doctor, from among their number, in this age when so great a rage for professions exists. I make this early announcement for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

A French gentleman, named Monsieur de Courtenay, has gone largely into the cultivation of Grape, at his Grapery, Cooksville. Last year he made over fifteen thousand gallons of native wine, and this year he expects to make at least double that quantity. Only think of one gentleman, within fifteen miles of Toronto, raising a sufficient quantity of Grapes to make thirty thousand gallons of Canadian Wine. Here is a field for our farmers opening up, which they would do well to cultivate. Why, every farmer in Canada might make his own wine; and let Temperance men say what they will, I am fully convinced that the use of native wine would do much to discountenance drunkenness.

An extensive fire broke out on an early hour on Friday morning, consuming the large Store and Factory of D. D. Johnson, Shields & Co., situated on the corner of Yonge and Commerce Streets. It rapidly spread to the rear of the adjoining row of buildings, and passed on to the Methodist New Connexion Church, Commerce Street, which was completely consumed. The Store occupied by John Edwards, Bookbinder, was also destroyed. The losses are very heavy, D. D. Johnson, Shields & Co., \$31,000, insured for \$18,000; John Edwards, \$6,000 insured for \$4,600, in the British American. New Connexion Church, \$12,000, insured for \$3,000. The buildings, owned by Wm. Carter, and occupied by D. D. Johnson, Shields & Co., and J. Edwards, were insured for \$3,900, and will be immediately rebuilt. Mr. John Doel has a mortgage on the Church for \$3,200, and as the congregation is very small it is not likely that it will be rebuilt. In the meantime the congregation will worship in the Lecture Hall, the Mechanics' Institute. The two brick houses, situated between the Church and Dodgson, Shields & Co.'s, were almost untouched by the flames. The families of Messrs. Henderson and Seeth moved into their furniture, but Mr. Henderson moved on again as soon as the fire was subdued. Messrs. D. D. Johnson, Shields & Co., were ready to receive their customers, two doors below their late stand, on Saturday. That is what I term real energy. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

In justice to Capt. Prince, permit me to say that Mr. A. McKellar, M.P., has completely exonerated him from the charge of having sent a bill to him to regulate Police in Cities. Mr. McKellar states that he applied to Capt. Prince for information, and that gentleman embodied his ideas in the shape of a bill. Mr. Chas. McGill, Mayor of Hamilton, and Member for that City, sent the "bill" to our Mayor without any explanation. So that, while Mr. McKellar's explanations clear Capt. Prince, it does not, in my opinion, thereby exonerate our Commissioners for their conduct. I hope Mayor Medcalf will now consent to reinstate Capt. Prince. The "little bill" was very absurd, and has been thrown out by the Municipal Amendment Committee. I doubt the sanity of a man, who would draw up such an ill-considered and ridiculous measure, but we must not expect much from men of Capt. Prince's mental capacity.

The second Banquet, was held in the Music Hall, Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening. The choir was organized by C. W. Cannon, L.L.D. The audience was not very large, in consequence of the performance of the 47th Band, in the Horticultural Gardens, in aid of the Boys Home. Miss Hillary, sister of Dr. Hillary, Aurora, was the great attraction of the evening. This young lady has a sweet powerful voice, and her splendid appearance upon the stage never fails to secure her a warm greeting. On this occasion she fairly enraptured the audience. Her "Mary of Arzel" and "Evelyn in Venice" were splendidly rendered and were encored; in answer to which she gave "The Last Rose of Summer" and "Consider the Lilies." In the last song I do not consider her equal to Professor Jones. Miss Clayton, who is a favorite, sang "A little faded Flower," and, with her sister, a duet, "Oh, could I forget thee, W. M. Scott sang "The Slave's Dream" and the "Newfoundland Duet." The other performers were Messrs. Boswell, (comic), J. D. Humphrey's, C. B. Grasset, and Mons. Perret. This was the very best performance given by the Recreation Committee, and the price of admission was only ten cents.

FRANK FREEMAN.

Correspondence.

Sunday School Pic-nic at Woodbridge.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Wednesday the 30th of August, dawned brightly on many expectant little hearts, and on this occasion their anticipations of pleasure were not damped by disappointment in the weather or arrangements, for the looked for treat the Sunday School Pic-nic, which took place that afternoon.

Precisely at two p.m., several gaily decorated wagons, and a large number of children and their friends, from the congregation of St. Stephen's, Vaughan, drove up to the Parsonage, and thence preceded by their Pastor, the Rev. John Davidson, drove down past the church to the village of Woodbridge, where Vaughan erected Wood-bridge with hearty cheers. The procession then returned to the church, where the Sunday School pupils of Christ Church, Woodbridge, were already assembled.

The services for the day consisted of Bishop H. Bart's Liturgy, for the use of Sunday Schools, arranged appropriately for the occasion, and followed by a very earnest address from the Rev. Henry Oleser of Loyd-town, who, although suffering from severe indisposition, drove eighteen miles on a very warm day, to be present. In the course of the service the children sang three hymns with pleasing effect—"Come, let us sing of Jesus," "Around the Throne of God in Heaven," and the 24th hymn from the Diocesan Hymn Book, "Saviour who Thy Flock art Free." The singing of hymns by children is always delightful, and well repays the trouble of teaching, and Mrs. Davidson and Miss Gamble who have expended much time and trouble in instructing these children must, we are sure, feel much gratification in the success attending their efforts.

After services, the children, between eighty and ninety in number, were formed in procession, according to their classes, and marched two and two; the procession diversified by numerous gay flags: the children singing as they marched "I joyfully, joyfully sing and move," and "There is a happy land," with the hymn "The Lord is my Shepherd" well adapted for the purpose, with the little river hummer running through the midst, and ornamented with some fine trees, the property of M. S. Gamble, who kindly loaned it for the day.

On arriving at the grounds the children gathered under a large elm tree, whence they dispersed and began amusing them-

selves by playing different games, from croquet to football, with great enjoyment.

It was arranged that a part of the day's entertainment should consist of a concert in the evening, to be given in aid of the church debt now reduced by strenuous and unceasing exertion to an amount of two hundred and fifty dollars.

The Rev. G. T. Carruthers and the choir of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, had kindly consented to come out and give a Concert in aid of the Church, and accordingly about four o'clock the conveyances, kindly provided by Mr. Gooderham and Mr. Tanner, arrived at the grounds with the choir, some forty members, who had all driven out from Toronto, for the occasion. The younger members of the Choir may be supposed to have found a day in the country a sufficient treat to compensate for a long and dusty drive, but certainly nothing but very great kindness, and a sincere desire to aid a good cause, could have induced the elder members of the Choir, the Organist, and Mr. Carruthers, upon whom the burden of the undertaking chiefly rested, to undergo so much fatigue in the heat of August.

Among those present at the picnic were a number of visitors from Thornhill, Richmond Hill, Loyd-town and Weston, and certainly the grounds presented a very pretty picture of rural enjoyment on that pleasant afternoon. The children interspersed with grown people engaged in playing games, running races, &c., in different parts of the place, and their tables were easily decorated with flowers, and laden with all manner of cakes and pies, staidly tables being provided for the two Sunday Schools. The children were marched in order to the tables, and having taken their places sang a grace, and after having done full justice to the cheerfulness of their tables, were graciously smiling the doctory. After the children had all partaken, the grown up people sat down by tables, and there was ample provision of good things for all. Altogether the picnic went off very successfully, to the great gratification of those present, and it was seven o'clock before the grounds were restored to their normal quietness. The managers of the picnic were indebted to the kindness of Mr. Gooderham, for the lumber used in the tables, seats, &c., and also for the dishes used for the feast.

About half-past seven the Concert was opened by the Choir singing that beautiful anthem, "How beautiful upon the Mountains." Among the anthems sung we may notice, "The Lord descended from above," "Behold how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren to dwell together in unity," as being finely rendered, and the Psalms, "By the Waters of Babylon," and "We praise Thee O Lord," to the Georgian Chants, as given with very fine effect. That beautiful solo "Resurrection" was sung with much feeling, by Mr. Sifton. We were much charmed by hearing a young lady, a resident of the village, sing very delightfully two or three times in the course of the evening, "Bath and Naomi," especially, was rendered by her, with great sweetness and expression.

We must not forget to mention the kindness of the residents of Woodbridge, in assisting their Pastor, in providing accommodation for the Choir, and also of Mr. Jurek and Mr. Barkholder, in sending conveyances to take them back to Toronto on the following day.

We understand that it is proposed that there shall be still another effort made in the course of the Autumn, to clear off, if possible, the remainder of the Church debt; we trust that those who have hitherto been endeavoring with their zealous and active factories, in this regard, will not relax their exertions until the amount is made up. Nothing surpasses the energy, and destroys the usefulness of a church like a standard debt, and it will be indeed a matter of thankfulness and rejoicing, when the parish has discharged its obligations, and is clear and unfeathered, and ready to enter upon every good work, with renewed life and vigor.

Food for the Mind.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Sir:—It was with pleasure I perused your remarks in a late issue, in reference to the establishing of a Mechanics' Institute in our village. I think the present a very favorable time for the accomplishment of so desirable an object. The harvest is ended, the great ultimatum of the farmers hopes is reached—the security of his crops. With a liberal hand the sons of toil have scattered the seed, and beautifully has nature yielded her increase. Thousands of our sturdy farmers, upon whose brows have been furrowed for the last three years lines of anxiety and dark forebodings, begin to feel at ease—no anxiety gives place to satisfaction, and gloomy thoughts to prospects of a pleasant future, as well as to the prospect of the agriculturist for subsistence, are this day lifting up their hearts in praise and adoration to the Giver of all good, for his kindness in providing them with meat in due season. Although the fat of the Almighty has gone forth "that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," yet, he has so ordered it, that seasons intervene in which men may wipe the perspiration from his face, and shake the dust of the threshing floor from his feet, and sit down and enjoy the fruit of his labor. Thus, I believe, will be the case in a few weeks. The time and opportunity will then present themselves for another system of culture—that of the mind.

The Divine Being has placed in man a mind capable, by proper cultivation of receiving a vast amount of knowledge. We discover within us a capacity for reflection, penetration and study; this discovery begets a desire for Societies in which these mental qualities may have an opportunity of being exercised, and the knowledge with which the majority of our fathers contented themselves is not sufficient for the youth of the present day. This is an age of improvement, and it behooves every young man to profit by the wisdom of his forefathers, and at the same time to be enabled to retain, with the best, every new idea which will add to his intellectual acquirements. To do this old ideas of the dust of the past, to bring up from the hidden depths of the mind ideas worthy of the present; to acquaint his members with the store of knowledge to which have been bestowed on the human mind, and to think that to invigorate the mind, and to expand the intellect is the work for which Mechanics' Institutes are peculiarly adapted.

To every young man who connects himself with a self-improvement societies of this character, with a desire for the acquisition of knowledge, a vast territory opens up to his mental eye; large tracts of which, by