

Northern Railway of Canada.

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New Advertisements.

Zographian—Mr. Veray. Dr. Duncumb's Sayings. Pollock can't help but throw down the Gauntlet. Card—John Barron. Money Wanted—W. H. Myers. Notice—F. Crosby. Stray Store—R. Robinson. Lecture—Mechanics Institute. Wm. Atkinson—Orators! Oysters! Dry Goods—Fringe & Co. New Fall and Winter Goods—W. S. Pollock. That Nubia—W. S. Pollock. Tea that are Teas—Wm. Atkinson. Glad News—Dr. Bryan. More Valuable than Gold—Dr. Bryan. To Ladies—Dr. Bryan. Cheap Single Houses—Wm. Heronson. Eave Struggles, &c.—John Langstaff. Deacon's Family Medicines—G. A. Barnard. That Prime Mess Park—Wm. Atkinson. Notice—The Estate of the late Geo. Dove. Card—W. G. Castel. Store and Dwelling to Let—G. A. Barnard. Air-tight and Frost-proof Door—W. Macey. Cheap Photographs—A. M. Head. Johna Reed—Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Abraham Ezer—Lumbering. Notice—The Langstaff Estate. Card—R. H. Hall, Chemist and Druggist. W. C. Adams—Dentist. Godey for November—At Scott's.

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The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, DEC. 15, 1865.

The Jamaica Insurrection.

Now that the insurrection has been quelled, and consequent upon the abatement of excited feeling, the whole truth is being gradually developed, we are in a better position, than formerly to form an opinion as to the situation of parties, and their respective responsibility for the late outrages.

Recent accounts containing full details given by disinterested private witnesses, show that the accounts given by Jamaica papers, and especially by Government organs, were grossly exaggerated, both as regards the general animus of the Blacks, the nature of their provocation, and the number of lives lost by the Whites. On the other hand no attempt is made to conceal the barbarous cruelty and indiscriminate vengeance of the victors. In fact it is rather gloried in, as if it were not an infamous stain on British rule and British justice. Whatever cause for pride there may be in the emancipation of '34, there is cause for nothing but shame and indignation in the present justice of '65.

We have no desire at the same time to become the apologists of the negro population of the island, or of the misguided enthusiasts who, by magnifying their grievances fostered their irritation and discontent, until it grew into sedition, and open outrage. Of the feeling which sudden and uncalculated severity opened into an attempted rebellion, they alone are the authors, and as might be expected, their public philanthropy has resulted only in making victims of these it was intended to serve. Among a people like the Jamaica negroes, whom thirty years freedom has removed but one degree above the debasement of slavery; among whom the hereditary jealousy or antipathy of race prevails unmitigated, of its old rancor; who need the restraints and the guidance of civil society, without being fitted for its privileges, and to whom strong passions and thoughtless habits render the responsibility of self government and self maintenance justifiable, such agitators are besides being unmitigated tools, dangerous members of society, and should be silenced. When the institutions of civil society have been so long established as to be venerable, where the masses are educated and accustomed to self government, popular agitation becomes a powerful instrument of reform and progress; but where ignorance and passion prevail, it but, as in present instance, opens the flood gates of violence and crime.

Although the despatch of Governor Eyre insists that there existed no grievance, or reasonable cause for the late outbreak, it is evident that the attitude of the Government was not such as was calculated to pacify the people, remove the general discontent, or inspire confidence that justice would be done. Of the difficulties of the situation, and of the caution and forbearance necessary in dealing with an impulsive population, labouring under a sense, or dread of injury, there seems to have been little appreciation or regard. For the rash act of the panic-stricken militia, in firing upon the crowd in front of the Court-house, there can be no condemnation too severe. It precipitated the rebellion,—if that may be called a rebellion,—which an incensed multitude perpetrated in a moment of fury, when incited by the slaughter of their co-nationals,—acts, it is true, full of savage ferocity, but yet participated in by the few, while the many were comparatively guiltless.

less. There is no reason to believe that a general plan or purpose of insurrection existed. The violation of law by the blacks, which caused the sad affair at the Court-house, was local in its origin, and altogether unconnected with the subjects of public agitation, and had the authorities exercised ordinary prudence, we are satisfied the crisis might have been tided over, without the shameful record of incapability and legalized butchery, which stains the history of this unfortunate island.

Doubtless the negroes are ungrateful, lazy, ignorant, uncivilized, and brutish in their habits and instincts in many cases, but they are not destitute of virtues, moral or social, and for many of their faults are not the whites largely responsible! Since the whole governmental machinery is in their hands, the negro must owe his elevation, moral and political, to them. If the experiment of freedom has not produced the best results, depend upon it the fault is not a little due to those who applied it, and if, instead of considering the blacks as principally useful for cultivating plantations, instead of sedulously excluding them from office and authority, and binding them down to the position of menials, while they taught them the doctrines of equality, there had been a more hearty effort to raise them to the level of the free man and civil rights conferred, there would be less reason to complain of discontent and sedition.

The Beginning of the End.

The spirit of discord rules the Fenian Camp. As might be expected the fight is about the spoils, not of a great content, but of a clever swindle. Sixty eight thousand dollars, the sum in dispute, would buy the whole fraternity, to say nothing of setting them quarrelling.

It appears from the published accounts, that the redoubted president, O'Mahoney, appointed to the responsible position of agent of the Irish Republic, a person who had been rejected by the Senate of most potent, grave and revered signors, who manage the affairs of that body. Hence the row, the senate declaring the bonds illegal, and O'Mahoney and his Secretary, Kilian, guilty of treason, in violating his oath to abide by the constitution of the brotherhood, and while the mighty O'Mahoney, on the other hand, thunders his anathemas against the rebellious senate, and holding possession of the head quarters in Union Square, disregards both the unpeachment and deposition, holds on to the funds, and takes his brandy smashes in peace.

Both parties of course have their partisans and defenders, each, it were possible defaming and maligning the other, and acting with ridiculous earnestness, its appropriate part in the closing scenes of this most contemptible of national farces. Notwithstanding that O'Mahoney has summoned a general congress to meet in January at which everything is to be set right and every body proved innocent, the breach seems irreparable, and will doubtless result in the establishment of two societies—perhaps two Irish republics! whose rival animosities will be fitting instruments of their mutual destruction. In the name of common sense and for the sake of Ireland, and the Irish, so mote it be.

While we believe that the whole affair is a grand swindle, in the sense that not one dollar in a hundred contributed by its credulous victims, will ever be applied for the redemption of Ireland (and Heaven forbid that that unfortunate country should fall into the hands of the Fenians!). It is beyond question that there are many connected with the movement who are influenced by a misguided, though genuine patriotism. Such a man is Stephens, the notorious Irish Head Centre. Clever, accomplished, energetic, and eloquent, he exercises a powerful influence, unfortunately for evil, and prostitutes great abilities in the service of a wicked and foolish scheme, which has not even a probability of success to recommend it. His recent escape may keep up the agitation a the Old Country for some time longer, but it must die, and that speedily.

The late manifesto or declaration of the Manhattan Fenians, in favor of President O'Mahoney, is a gem in its way. As revealing the spirit of the order, and giving a sample of the high falutin' rhodomontade, in which these patriots delight to clothe the morsels of sense left them, we make an extract:— "Brothers! a Congress will be held in this city on the 2nd day January, 1866. See that your truest, most talented and patriotic members represent you there. The destinies of Ireland lie in your hands, to be decided on that day; look well that they be properly guarded. The traitor, the spy, the villain is on our path; British dungeons refuse to hold Ireland's best blood; British gold now tries to divide us. Brothers! the eyes of the world are watching our course; humanity appeals to our honor; the down trodden cry for our succor. Will we disappoint them! To do so is to deserve the heaviest punishment that enraged humanity can inflict, and brand our memories with eternal infamy. For the honor of the Old Land—for its hopes, its welfare and its liberties, stay the hand of Treachery. Let cliques and partisans, secret cabals and self aggrandisement be swept from the councils of our Brotherhood, and like the kingly bird of freedom, let the genius of liberated Erin soar upward to the realms of eternal day. Brothers! We trust you; we have sworn to be loyal to Erin, and whether against the minions of the Saxon or the insidious traitor, we are prepared to do battle and offer up our lives on the altar of liberty. Let traitors beware. Long live the Irish Republic!"

Ward No 2, Markham.

A meeting of the electors of the above Ward was held on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at Wm. Duroc's Hotel, Victoria Square, to choose a candidate to represent the Ward as Councillman during the forthcoming year.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. H. Lever, as chairman, and Mr. J. B. Newberry, Secretary. James Gormley, Esq., the present representative of the Ward having declined re-election, it was moved by Mr. Ellaby, and seconded by Mr. Gormley for his services in the Council.

It was moved by Mr. Montman, and seconded by Mr. Martin, that Robt. Marsh, Esq., be a candidate. It was moved in amendment by Mr. Ellaby, and seconded by Mr. McKenzie, that Mr. John McCague be a candidate. A show of hands being taken, the chairman declared the original motion carried. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Marsh to a considerable extent on Municipal matters generally, but more particularly on the question of the removal of the County Seat to a more central situation, urging on the electors the duty of endeavouring to impress on the mind of the next County Council a due consideration of the subject.

Rev. Mr. McCollum's Lecture.

The Temperance Hall was crowded to excess on Friday evening last, to hear the opening lecture of the Mechanics' Institute, by the Rev. Mr. McCollum. Although generally regarded as a solid, heavy topic, and difficult to handle popularly, the learned gentleman's subject; Astronomy, assumed in his hands phases so new and interesting as to enchain the attention of his audience for nearly an hour and a half.

We have not space to give a synopsis of the discourse in full, and could do so to justice by mere extracts; suffice it to say that it was pregnant with thought and matter, crunched in elegant language, and left on the minds of the audience a deep impression of the sublime magnitude, beauty, and harmony of the Creator's works.

The refining and elevating influence of such discourses cannot be too highly estimated. They lead us through Nature up to Nature's God. They exalt us above the common-place trivialities of every-day life, enlarge the scope of our intellectual vision, and combat the selfish and material spirit of this dollar day age.

We hope Dr. Gekie's Lecture on Witchcraft, to be delivered next Friday evening (22nd) will be largely attended. The funds of the society cannot be kept up on free lectures, and as the Institute promises to be a public benefit, let us, in return for past liberality give it a bumper house, next time.

Runaway.

A span of young horses, belonging to Mr. Albert Weed, of Willowdale, ran away from the front of Mr. R. Raymond's Hotel, in this village, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., doing considerable damage. A sleigh which was attached to the wagon, was jolted off, and in falling, caught one of the hind wheels, pulling the spokes completely out of the hub. After running about three miles, they were finally caught. No further damage was done, although two or three teams coming up the street had very narrow escapes.

The next meeting of the Third Division Court will be held at Richmond Hill on Monday, the 15th January, 1866.

The annual meeting of the Richmond Hill Branch Bible Society is to be held this evening, (Friday), at 7 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Goldsmith, McCollum, Hunter and Dick and important information given respecting the operations of the Parent Society.

THE ZOOGRAPHER.—This Paragon will be in our village for three days next week. By the numerous recommendations that have been brought to our notice, we feel ourselves guaranteed in stating that these paintings are well worthy of a visit from the public. We copy the following from the Toronto Globe, which speaks highly in its favor:—"This exhibition has been visited nightly by large audiences, and we hear but one expression of opinion regarding it. The paintings are well executed, and display in a manner more convincing than the language of even Gough himself, the fearful effects of intemperance."

Auction Saes.

TUESDAY, December 19.—Cash Sale of Household Furniture at Patterson, belonging to Mr. L. P. Mosher. Sale at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, December 20.—Credit Sale of Stock and Implements, on lot 15, rear of 2nd Con. Markham, the property of Mr. Wm. Hildmann. Sale at 11 o'clock.—Edw. Sanderson, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, December 22.—Credit Sale of Stock and Implements, on lot 5, 3rd Con. Vaughan, the property of Mr. Nicholas Troyer. Sale at 11 a.m. Robt. Conway, Auctioneer.

A large gang of thieves have been arrested in Montreal, accused of robbing a watch store, &c. Two traders have also been arrested for receiving the stolen property. A great deal of other stolen goods have been recovered.

The State of Alabama has declared in favor of the Constitutional Amendment Act abolishing slavery. This completes the number of States required to make the amendment the law of the land.

Correspondence.

Tavern Riots.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

I think it would be as well if we talked less of the enlightened age in which we are actors, and shudder with horror at the high coloured reports of our missionaries, and bugle education up to the skies as a certain cure, may, preventive, for all human frailties, which is little better than bugle talk—wind. I am often led to doubt if ever there will be a cure or preventive for crime—good examples won't do it, tho' good example is of vast importance to both the young and aged, as lessons for the well behaved of society—neither is the most severe punishment a specific preventive to evil doers. Rational and enlightened people would imagine the cruel Homicide at Thornhill would have been a preventive to the equally barbarous homicide at Maple a few days afterwards—a dark deed of cruelty it was, and with a mysterious smoothness passed over by a jury, few of whom showed signs of being members of the temperance cause. Moral honesty, sober minded men, and brotherly feeling of man to man, must have departed from amongst us, I, with others, must observe the great tendency there is in this Province to cringe and defeat justice, thereby allow villains to escape to be further scourged to the public, all through false delicacy and a want of moral courage. Let us turn to the Tavern keeper. There are few men but must allow that Tavern keepers have now and again great difficulties to encounter—they have many people to manage—men with little minds—men with big minds—men with no minds at all. of their own—home, the manners, habits and peculiarities of such a variety of men must be strange and irregular, and there are few Tavern keepers have the right tact or moral courage, either to rightly manage such beings, or deny himself of the loafers money or even the blackguards first step to disorder or gross language. Where is the person who has arrived at the age of manhood, and common sense, who has not witnessed landwork thieves, fine healthy looking men, full of good morals, rich in education, enter their tavern with a determination to keep their house in order. I repeat, that there are few save men that have not seen such tavern keepers, after a short apprenticeship of a few years, at playing behind the bar board, but what become drunkards themselves, (often their wives too) lose their good health, become dishonest, their morality goes, and their good education thrown away, and after another apprenticeship to grief, to sorrow and highly suffering, they are tumbled into the grave unrepentant.

If any intelligent person would search out faithfully, and publish honestly, the rise and progress and fall of all the tavern keepers, that have lived and died on Yonge street within the last five years, it would be a history, lamentable and heart-rending. Such a history would show that there are but a few very few, men, or women that can act behind the bar board for any length of time, without becoming drunkards and immoral, being allured by the soothing doses, the whole fleetly cure for all man misery, conjoined with pecuniary gain.

The man who respects himself, his wife and family, (especially his daughters) will take to tavern keeping in this unruly Canada. I will allow there are a few exceptions to the following daily indoor scenes of some of our village taverns—a man prostrate on the bunk, drunk and dumb; a few seated on chairs, or rather reclining to and fro; a small talker; a few best buzz before the bar board; the big talkers, snoring what they have done, what they can do, and what they intend doing, with a loud voice, which is now and again beset with a wicked oath and the grossest immoral phrases, so insulting to a worthy landlord and perfectly disgusting to his wife. This being mixed daily in irregular company, insensibly blunts and undermines the bar tenders best feelings, who often cannot afford to fall out or quarrel with their best customers, till at last they fall in with such deplorable habits. The wretched man of some education, and as the phrase goes, had seen better days, follow the life of a drunkard some years. At last, poverty overtook him, his money was gone, his friends were gone, drink he would have at all hazards. Let it be remembered and never forgot by all drunkards who read this, the depraved wretch took an out of the grave the body of his own daughter, who died, aged nineteen, of consumption, and sold it for six guineas, to be deserted, and then drank the money every night as long as the money lasted; he staggered home, muttering curses and imprecations, to be poured out the moment he passed the threshold, on his poor ill-treated wife and family. At last, out of his own mouth the facts were made known; he ran, and the United States received him to her bosom.

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THE GENERAL HOSPITAL. This very useful institution is in its financial distress, and on Tuesday last a public meeting was held to devise means to help it out of trouble. The protestant community are likely to bestir themselves in this matter, as Bishop Lynch has offered to take the entire charge of the Hospital, to provide room for more patients, and administer to their wants, for the amount granted to the Institution by the Government. We do not look with favor on the proposition, not desiring to see the whole disposition of this charity placed in the hands of one religious denomination. The objection is not against the Roman Catholic church getting the control; but we would equally object to placing it in the hands of any one protestant denomination. If, however, the protestants do not rouse themselves, they cannot complain should the Hospital Trustees view Bishop Lynch's offer with favor. The matter is in their hands, and on them alone rests the responsibility. It is certainly a disgrace to us to have such a deserving charity in a beggarly condition.

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If any intelligent person would search out faithfully, and publish honestly, the rise and progress and fall of all the tavern keepers, that have lived and died on Yonge street within the last five years, it would be a history, lamentable and heart-rending. Such a history would show that there are but a few very few, men, or women that can act behind the bar board for any length of time, without becoming drunkards and immoral, being allured by the soothing doses, the whole fleetly cure for all man misery, conjoined with pecuniary gain.

The man who respects himself, his wife and family, (especially his daughters) will take to tavern keeping in this unruly Canada. I will allow there are a few exceptions to the following daily indoor scenes of some of our village taverns—a man prostrate on the bunk, drunk and dumb; a few seated on chairs, or rather reclining to and fro; a small talker; a few best buzz before the bar board; the big talkers, snoring what they have done, what they can do, and what they intend doing, with a loud voice, which is now and again beset with a wicked oath and the grossest immoral phrases, so insulting to a worthy landlord and perfectly disgusting to his wife. This being mixed daily in irregular company, insensibly blunts and undermines the bar tenders best feelings, who often cannot afford to fall out or quarrel with their best customers, till at last they fall in with such deplorable habits. The wretched man of some education, and as the phrase goes, had seen better days, follow the life of a drunkard some years. At last, poverty overtook him, his money was gone, his friends were gone, drink he would have at all hazards. Let it be remembered and never forgot by all drunkards who read this, the depraved wretch took an out of the grave the body of his own daughter, who died, aged nineteen, of consumption, and sold it for six guineas, to be deserted, and then drank the money every night as long as the money lasted; he staggered home, muttering curses and imprecations, to be poured out the moment he passed the threshold, on his poor ill-treated wife and family. At last, out of his own mouth the facts were made known; he ran, and the United States received him to her bosom.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE POPE AND THE FREEMASONS.

Archbishop Manning requested his Holiness the Pope, to issue a "Bull" against the Fenians, on account of their doing in Ireland, "in setting the church at defiance, and their treasonable design against the British Government. His Holiness has complied, so far as to denounce all secret societies, but more especially Free Masons. The Fenians came in for a mild rebuke, but the thunders of the Vatican are launched forth against the time honored association of Free Masons. Why, at this moment, and in this enlightened age; when men will think for themselves, the Roman Pontiff should consider it his duty to denounce a charitable order, is more than I can understand. That he should denounce the Fenians is but right, they are of his own faithful flock, and undoubtedly the Head of the Church ought to do something to show that there are no discountenanced by their spiritual advisers. I do not, however, think that this last act of the Roman Pontiff will do much to suppress Fenianism in Ireland. After telling us that Clement VII, Benedict XIV, Leo XII and Pius VII, had hurled anathemas against Free Masons, he scarcely adds, "Nevertheless these efforts of the Apostolic See have not had the success expected. The Masonic sect of which we speak has not been vanquished or overthrown." Here the absurdity of the "allocation" is really visible. If the many noble occupants of St. Peter's chair, were unable to suppress this order, when they were but thousands, what will the present Pope be able to accomplish when they are numbered by millions. But aside from all the charges brought against Free Masons, let us ask what has Free Masonry done to merit this censure. They meet in secret. Ah, but what consistency is there for denouncing men for secrecy, when this same allocation was pronounced in secret consistory at Rome. If it is wrong to be charitable in secret, it is far more wrong for the church to be secret. O consistency, thou art a jewel. Undoubtedly Free Masons have their secrets, but in those secrets there can be nothing incommensurate with either civil or religious duties. For in all ages Kings and Rulers have given their support, and more than one Pope has been numbered among the adherents of the order. Garibaldi being the Grand Master of Masons, in Italy, has probably influenced the Pope in his dislike of the order.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL. This very useful institution is in its financial distress, and on Tuesday last a public meeting was held to devise means to help it out of trouble. The protestant community are likely to bestir themselves in this matter, as Bishop Lynch has offered to take the entire charge of the Hospital, to provide room for more patients, and administer to their wants, for the amount granted to the Institution by the Government. We do not look with favor on the proposition, not desiring to see the whole disposition of this charity placed in the hands of one religious denomination. The objection is not against the Roman Catholic church getting the control; but we would equally object to placing it in the hands of any one protestant denomination. If, however, the protestants do not rouse themselves, they cannot complain should the Hospital Trustees view Bishop Lynch's offer with favor. The matter is in their hands, and on them alone rests the responsibility. It is certainly a disgrace to us to have such a deserving charity in a beggarly condition.

A man by the name of Wm. Henning was tried before the authorities of the village of Yorkville, with passing a counterfeit \$10 bill to a store keeper residing there. The charge having been proved against him, he was handed over to two constables—Daniels and Edwards—to take to jail. Daniels, having gone for a cab, Henning struck Edwards a blow on the head and decamped. He has not been retaken.

Mr. Henry Bulwer, who has been succeeded by Lord Lytton in the post of Ambassador of Constantinople, has arrived at Marsailles, on his return to England.

Correspondence.

Tavern Riots.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

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