

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, And dispatched to subscribers by the earliest mails, or other conveyance, when so desired.

TERMS:—One Dollar per annum, in advance; if not paid within Two Months, One Dollar and Fifty cents will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, first insertion... \$0.50 Each subsequent insertion... 00 13

Business Directory. DR. HOSTETTER'S numerous friends will please accept his sincere thanks for their liberal patronage and prompt payment.

P. J. MUTER, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur. Thornhill.

DR. JAS. LANGSTAFF, WILL generally be found at home before half-past 8 a.m. and from 1 to 2 p.m.

JOHN M. REID, M. D., COR. OF YONGE AND COLBURN STS., THORNHILL.

LAW CARDS. READ & BOYD, Barristers, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.

M. TEEFY, ESQ., Notary Public, COMMISSIONER IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH, CONVEYANCER, AND DIVISION COURT AGENT.

GEO. B. NICOL, BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.

M'NAB, MURRAY & JACKES, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

THOMAS SEDMAN, Carriage and Wagon MAKER, UNDERTAKER, &c., &c., &c.

Henry Smelser, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the county of York and Peel, Collector of Notes, Accounts, &c.

The York Herald, RICHMOND HILL AND YONGE ST. GENERAL ADVERTISER.

NEW SERIES.

"Let Sound Reason weigh more with us than Popular Opinion."

TERMS \$1 00 In Advance.

VOL. VII. No. 38.

RICHMOND HILL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1867.

Whole No. 449.

R. H. Hall, Chemist & Druggist, RICHMOND HILL.

JAMES BOWMAN, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, ALMIRA MILLS, Markham, Nov. 1, 1865.

LOOK AT THIS JOHN BARRON, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Men's, Women's and Children's BOOTS & SHOES.

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL, BY ROBERT FERRIS.

R. F. having leased the above Hotel, [formerly occupied by the late Mr. R. Nichols], and having put it in a thorough state of repair.

LUMBERING! ABRAHAM EYER BEGS respectfully to inform his customers and the public that he is prepared to do PLANEING TO ORDER.

DAVID EYER, Jun., Slave & Shingle Manufacturer, RESIDENCE—Lot 23, 2nd Con. Markham on the High Mills Plank Road.

EDMUND SEAGER, Provincial Land Surveyor, &c., RICHMOND HILL, Residence—Lot 40 Yonge Street, Vaughan.

GEO. McPHILLIPS & SON, Provincial Land Surveyors, SEAFORTH, C. W. June 7, 1865.

Worth Knowing! THE Subscriber would intimate to the farmers and others of Richmond Hill and vicinity that he has successfully treated the above for the past two years without a single failure.

GEO. B. NICOL, BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c. Office—In the "York Herald" Buildings, Richmond Hill.

W. S. POLLOCK, BREAD & BISCUIT BAKER, BEGS leave to notify the public that he has purchased the business and good will of J. Hayward's establishment.

Maple Hotel! THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a HOTEL in the Village of Maple, 4th Con. Vaughan, where he hopes, by attention to the comforts of the travelling community.

EAVE TROUGHS, WATER SPOUTS, CISTRENS AND PUMPS! Manufactured and for Sale by John Langstaff STEAM MILL, THORNHILL.

Poetry. Night and Tempest.

Rain, rain, rain! And the wind is loud and shrill, And the weird night's shadowy footsteps Are falling on the hill!

Rain, and sleet, and tempest! The vast cyclone blows! And the tossing crests of the rising tide Are beaten to whirling snows!

Ah, thus, when the storms of sorrow Break wild on the human heart, And the beautiful dreams that lured us Like frightened birds depart;

POOR LAW IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK!

From the Statutes of the State of New York. Section 1. The father, mother, and children, who are of sufficient ability of any poor person who is blind, old, lame, impotent or decrepit, so as to be unable by work to maintain himself, shall, at their own charge, relieve and maintain such poor person, in such manner as shall be approved by the overseers of the poor of the town where such poor person may be.

§2. Upon any failure of any such relative so to relieve and maintain any such poor person it shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor of the town where such poor person may dwell, for an order to compel such relief; of which application, at least fourteen days' notice, in writing shall be given by serving the same personally or by leaving the same at the last place of dwelling of the individual to whom the same may be directed, in case of his absence therefrom, with some person of mature age.

§3. The court to which the said application may be made, shall proceed in a summary way to hear the allegations and proofs of the parties, and shall order such of the relatives aforesaid of such poor person as appear to be of sufficient ability, to relieve and maintain such person, and shall therein specify the sum which will be sufficient for the support of such poor person, to be paid weekly. And the said court shall therein direct the relative or relatives, who shall perform that duty, in the following order: The father shall be first required to maintain such poor person; if there be none, or he be not of sufficient ability, then the children of such poor person; if there be none, or they be not of sufficient ability, then the mother.

§4. If it shall appear that any such relative is unable wholly to maintain such poor person, but is able to contribute towards his support, the court may, in its discretion direct two or more relatives, of different degrees, to maintain such poor person, and shall prescribe the proportion which each shall contribute for that purpose; and if it shall appear that the relatives liable as aforesaid, are not of sufficient ability wholly to maintain such poor person, but are able to contribute something, the court shall direct the sum, in proportion to their ability, which such relatives shall pay weekly for that purpose.

§5. Such order may specify the time during which the relatives aforesaid shall maintain such poor person, or during which any of the said sums so directed by the court

shall be paid, or it may be indefinite, and until the further order of the court. The court may from time to time, vary such order, whenever circumstances shall require it, on the application, either of any relative affected thereby, or of any overseers of the poor of the town, upon fourteen days' notice being given.

§6. The costs and expenses of such application, shall be ascertained by the court, and paid by the relatives against whom any order may be made; and the payment thereof, and obedience to the order of maintenance, and to any order for the payment of money, may be enforced by process of attachment.

§7. If any relative who shall have been required, by such order, to relieve or maintain any poor person shall neglect to do so, in such manner as shall be approved by the overseers of the poor of the town where such poor person may be, and shall neglect to pay to such overseers weekly the sum prescribed by the court for the support of such poor person, the said overseers may maintain an action, against such relative, and shall recover therein the sum so prescribed by the said court for every week the said order shall have been disobeyed, up to the time of such recovery, with costs of suit, for the use of the poor.

§8. Whenever the father, or mother being a widow or living separate from her husband, shall abandon from their children, or a husband his wife, leaving any of them chargeable or likely to become chargeable upon the public for their support, the overseers of the poor of the town where such wife or children may be, may apply to any 2 justices of the peace of any county in which any estate, real or personal, of the said father, mother or husband, may be situated, for a warrant to seize the same. Upon the proof of the facts aforesaid, the said justices shall issue their warrant, authorising the said overseers to take and seize the goods, chattels, effects, things in action, and the lands and tenements of the person so abandoning.

§9. By virtue of such warrant, the said overseers may seize and take the said property, wherever the same may be found, in the same county; and shall be vested with all the right and title to the said property, which the person so abandoning had, at the time of his or her departure. All sales and transfers of any personal property left in the county from which such person abandoned, made by him, after the issuing of such warrant, whether in payment of an antecedent debt, or for a new consideration, shall be absolutely void. The overseers shall immediately make an inventory of the property so seized by them, and return the same, together with their proceedings, to the next court of general sessions of the peace of the county where such overseers reside; there to be filed.

§10. The said court, upon inquiring into the facts and circumstances of the case, may confirm the said warrant and seizure, or may discharge the same; and if the same be confirmed, shall, from time to time, direct what part of the personal property shall be sold, and how much of the proceeds of such sale, and of the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, shall be applied towards the maintenance of the children or wife of the person so abandoning.

§11. If the party against whom such warrant shall issue, return and support the wife or children so abandoned, or give security satisfactory to any two justices of the town to the overseers of the poor of the town, that the wife or children so abandoned shall not become, or thereafter be, chargeable to the town or county, then such warrant shall be discharged, by an order of such justices, and the property taken by virtue thereof shall be restored to such party.

§12. The overseers shall sell at public vendue, the property so ordered to be sold, and shall receive the rents and profits of the real estate of the person so abandoning, and in those towns which are required to support their own poor, the overseers shall apply the same to the maintaining, bringing up and providing for the wife, child, or child-

ren left and abandoned, and for that purpose shall draw on the county Treasurer for the said proceeds, as herein after directed: They shall account to the court of general sessions of the peace, for all monies so received by them, and for the application thereof, from time to time and may be compelled, by the said court, to render such account at any time.

§13. In those counties where al the poor are a charge upon the county, the superintendents of the poor shall be vested with the same powers, rights and authority, as are herein before given to the overseers of the poor of any town, in respect to compelling relatives to maintain paupers, and in respect to the seizure of the property of any parent absconding and abandoning his to her family, and shall be entitled to the like actions and remedies in their names, and shall perform the duties herein before required of overseers, and subject to the same obligations and control.

§14. Every poor person who is blind, lame, old, sick, impotent, or decrepit, or in any other way disabled, or enfeebled, so as to be unable by his work to maintain himself, shall be maintained by the county or town in which he may be, according to the following provision.

DUTY OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

§15. It shall be the duty of the boards of supervisors within the several counties of this state, except the county of New York, within one year after this Title becomes a law, to appoint not less than three, or more than five, discreet freeholders of their respective counties, to be superintendents of the poor within such county, who shall hold their offices, for one year, and until others shall be appointed in their places, and who shall take the oath prescribed in the constitution. A majority of the persons so appointed shall be at all times competent to transact business, and to execute any powers vested in the board of superintendents. They shall be allowed such sum for their actual attendance and services, as the board of supervisors of their county shall deem reasonable.

§16. They shall be a corporation by the name of the Superintendents of the Poor of the county for which they shall be appointed, and shall possess the usual powers of a corporation for public purposes: they shall meet as often as the supervisors of the county shall direct, at the county poor-house, if there be one, or at the place holding courts in their county, or at one of the places of holding courts, if there be more than one, and at such other times and places as they shall think expedient; they shall have general superintendence and care of the county poor who may be in their respective counties; and shall have power, and it shall be their duty:

1. To provide suitable places for the keeping of such poor, when so directed by the supervisors of any county, where houses for that purpose have not been erected by the county; and for that purpose, to rent a tenement, or tenements, and land not exceeding fifty acres, and to cause the poor of the county to be maintained in such places:

2. To establish and obtain prudential rules, regulations and by-laws for the government and good order of such places so provided, and of the county poor-houses, and for the employment, relief, management and government of the persons therein placed; but such rules and regulations shall not be valid, until sanctioned by a majority of the judges of the county courts of such county, in writing:

3. To employ suitable persons to be keepers of such houses or places and all necessary officers and servants, and to vest such powers in them for the government of such houses as shall be necessary, reserving to the paupers who may be placed under the care of such keepers, the right of appeal to the superintendents:

4. In the counties where a poor-house is erected, or other place provided for the poor, to purchase the furniture, implements, and materials that shall be necessary from time to time for the maintenance of

the poor therein, and their employment in labour or manufactures, and to sell and dispose of the proceeds of such labor as they shall deem expedient:

5. To prescribe the rate of allowance to be made to any persons for bringing paupers to the county poor-house or place provided for the poor, subject to such alterations as the board of supervisors may by a general resolution, make:

6. To authorise the keepers of such houses or places so provided, to certify the amount due to any person for bringing such paupers; which amount shall be paid by the county treasurer on the production of such certificate, countersigned and allowed by any two superintendents:

7. To decide any dispute that shall arise concerning the settlement to any poor person, summarily, upon a hearing of the parties; and for that purpose, to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and to administer oaths to them in the same manner, with the like power to enforce such process as is given to justices of the peace in any matter cognizable by them; their decisions shall be filed in the office of the county clerk within thirty days after they are made, and shall be conclusive and final upon all parties interested:

8. To direct the commencement of suits by any overseers of the poor who shall be entitled to prosecute for any penalties, or upon any recognizances, bonds, or securities taken for the indemnity of any town or of the county; and in case of the neglect of any such overseer, to commence and conduct such suits, without the authority of such overseers, in their names:

9. To draw from time to time on the county treasurer for all necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, which drafts shall be paid by him out of the monies placed in his hands for the support of the poor:

10. To render to the board of supervisors of their county, at their annual meeting an account of all monies received and expended by them, or under their direction, and of all their proceedings:

11. To pay over all monies remaining in their hands, within 15 days after the expiration of their office, to the county treasurer, or to their successors.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR THE PURPOSE TAX.

§17. The board of supervisors of any county in this state, in which a county poor-house is not already erected, may, at any annual or special meeting thereof, determine to erect, such house for the reception of the poor of their county; and upon filing such determination with the clerk of the county, they may direct the superintendents of the poor of such county to purchase one or more tracts of land not exceeding two hundred acres, and to erect thereon one or more suitable buildings for the purpose aforesaid. To defray the expenses of such purchase and buildings, the said board may raise by tax on the real and personal estate of the inhabitants of the same county, a sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars, by such instalments and at such times as they may judge expedient. The said tax shall be raised, assessed and collected in the same manner as the other county charges and shall be paid by the county treasurer to the superintendents of the poor of the county, to be applied in defraying the expenses aforesaid.

§18. The superintendents of county poor-houses, that have been erected, or shall be erected pursuant to any law, shall be superintendents of the poor of their counties respectively, and shall possess all the powers and be subject to all the regulations herein before specified in relation to such superintendents.

§19. All monies which shall be received by the commissioners of excise in any town or city, of any county in which the supervisors shall have determined to abolish the distinction between town poor and county poor, shall be by them paid over to the county treasurer, within thirty days after the receipt thereof; and they shall at the same time deliver a certified copy of the resolutions of the board of excise, by which the sum to be

paid for licenses by grocers, tavern-keepers or others, shall be fixed. Any commissioner of excise neglecting the said duty, or any part thereof, shall forfeit fifty dollars, to be recovered by and in the name of the superintendents of the poor of the county; and he shall also be liable to an action by and in the name of the county treasurer, for all monies received by them, with the interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid over.

§20. All monies which shall be collected by overseers of the poor of any town in a county where the poor are all a county charge, from the relatives of any poor person bound to contribute to his support or from the sale of any personal property, or the rents and profits of the real property of any person who shall abscond, leaving a wife or children; or receive for any fines, penalties or forfeitures, which by law are directed to be applied to the support of the poor; or collected on any bond or other security that shall be given for the benefit or indemnity of any town, or of the overseers or inhabitants of such town; and all other monies which shall be received by such overseers in their official capacity, shall be by them paid over within thirty days after the receipt of the same, to the county treasurer, for the benefit of the poor; and if not so paid, the same may be recovered in an action to be brought by and in the name of the county treasurer, with interest, at the rate of ten dollars on the hundred, for a year, from the time the same should have been paid.

§21. In those counties where the supervisors shall determine to abolish the distinction between town poor and county poor, and to have all the poor a county charge, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the board of supervisors, immediately to serve notice of such determination on the overseers of the poor of every town in the county. Within three months after the service of such notice, the overseers of the poor of every town, shall pay over all monies which shall remain in their hands, after discharging all demands against them as such overseers, to the county treasurer, to be applied by him towards the future taxes of such town. In case of neglect to pay over such monies, the county treasurer may maintain an action therefor, in which he shall recover interest on the monies withheld, from the time they should have been paid over.

§22. In those counties in which the distinction between county poor and town poor prevails, the excise monies collected in any town, and all penalties given by law to the overseers of the poor when received, shall be applied to the use of the poor of the town in which such money and penalties shall be collected.

§23. In the counties of Warren, Washington, Saratoga, and Genesee, poor persons entitled to support as aforesaid, shall be maintained at the expense of the said counties respectively; and all costs and charges attending the examinations, conveyances, support, and necessary expenses of paupers within the said counties respectively, shall be a charge upon the said counties, without reference to the number or expense of paupers which may be sent to the poor-house of said counties, from or by any of the towns therein. The said charges and expenses shall be reported by the superintendents of the poor of the said counties, to the boards of supervisors therein respectively, and shall be assessed, levied and collected of and upon the taxable real and personal estate in the said counties, in the same manner as other county charges.

§24. The board of supervisors of any county in this state, at any annual meeting, or at any special meeting called for that purpose, may determine to abolish all distinction between county poor and town poor in their counties respectively, and to have the expense of maintaining all the poor county charges, and upon their filing such determination, duly certified by the clerk of the board, with the county clerk, the said poor shall be maintained, and the expense thereof defrayed in the manner prescribed in the preceding section, relative to the counties of Warren, Washington, Saratoga and Genesee.

§25. When the supervisors of any county shall have determined to abolish the distinction between county poor and town poor, the clerk of the board shall serve a copy of the resolution making such determination, upon the clerk of each town, village or city, within such county.

§26. After such resolution shall be served, it shall be the duty of the commissioners of excise in the several towns of such county and of the officers of every city and village therein, to pay over to the treasurer of the county all monies which shall thereafter be received for licenses to tavern-keepers, retailers of grocers, and all monies which shall be recovered as penalties for violating the excise laws, or any other laws, and which are directed to be paid to the overseers of the poor.

§27. If any person having in his hands any monies directed to be paid to the county treasurer by the preceding section, shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, within thirty days after demand thereon, the county treasurer may maintain an action in his name of office for the recovery thereof, together with interest from the time of such demand.

To be Continued