

North Railway of Canada

RICHMOND HILL TIME TABLE

MOVING NORTH.

Mail Train, 7 55 A. M.

Express, 8 14 P. M.

MOVING SOUTH.

Express, 8 14 P. M.

Mail, 9 33 A. M.

New Advertisements.

Under Coats & Pants—G. A. Barnard

Rock Oil—G. A. Barnard

Card—D. N. J. Peck

Notice—V. Burns

Pe-farms—R. H. Hall.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

The York Herald, \$1.00 a year

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, FEB. 22, 1867

Vaughan Council.

The Council met at the Town Hall, on Monday 18th Feb. at noon.

All the members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Clerk.

The reports by the Inspectors of Districts 1, 2 and 3, were then presented.

Mr. Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Arnold, that the undermentioned persons having petitioned for permission to keep Taverns within the Municipality for the present year, and the Inspectors having reported that they have duly complied with the requirements of the By-Law regulating Taverns, the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to issue the necessary certificates to enable them to obtain such licenses from the Revenue Inspector.

In District No. 1 to

Thos. Steele
Henry Heron
Thos. Lane
Mrs. Wm. Cook
Robt. Raymond
Richard Vailles
Thos. Buttery

In District No. 2, to

J. Maynard
Chas. Baxter
John Bell
N. Wallace
Wm. Patten

In District No. 3, to

Jas. McDonough
R. McKay
Garrat Blough
Jas. Walker

Mr. Webster moved, seconded by Mr. Raeman, that the Treasurer be authorized to grant certificates to obtain licenses to Jas. Christian, J. Schoolerast, C. Royal and B. McMahon, upon their producing the petitions required by the Act.

Also, to Messrs. Gould, Thornburn, Haydon and Robinson, upon receiving from the Inspector of the 3rd District a report recommending that such certificates should be issued.—Carried.

Mr. Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Arnold, that the Clerk be instructed to prepare a By-Law, forthwith, to repeal By-Law No. 171, and to fix the amount to be paid for Tavern License at \$40, (inclusive of the Provincial duty) and the Shop License at \$50.—Carried.

By-Law No 192 to carry out this resolution was then taken into consideration and passed.

Mr. Arnold moved, seconded by Mr. Raeman, that the sum of \$8 be paid to Wm. Devin Esq., for the support of Widow Livingston, quarterly.

Also, to Stewart Blain, for the support of Thos. Underhill \$10.

And to John Duncan for the support of Mrs. Fry and children, \$6.—Carried.

Mr. Arnold moved, seconded by Mr. Raeman, that Jacob Brillinger be appointed Pathmaster for Beat 5, in place of John Velje jr., who does not live in the Beat.

Also, that W. H. Myers be appointed Pathmaster for Beat 85.—Carried.

Mr. Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Raeman, that the Treasurer be authorized to pay to Nich. Shaver \$6 50 for loss sustained from sheep being worried by dogs, also to Samuel Smith for a similar loss the sum of \$12.—Carried.

Mr. Arnold moved, seconded by Mr. Graham, that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the following sums viz:—

To David Boyle, for lumber in

Ward 2,.....	\$3 84
To Samuel Smith, in Ward 3,.....	7 00
Wm. Miller, in Ward 4,.....	25 44

—Carried.

Mr. Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Raeman, that the Treasurer be authorized to allow to Jos. Orr, Colloc or for Ward 3, \$12 83, being the amount he is able to collect of taxes in 3rd Ward for 1866.—Carried.

A petition from certain Inhabitants of Vaughan, residing near the Town line of York, was presented, calling on the Council to take steps to have the fence on the south side of the Town line, in the 2nd concession, removed off the side line, and put in its proper place.

Mr. Arnold moved, seconded by Mr. Raeman, that with reference to this Petition the Reeve be, and he is hereby instructed to obtain legal opinion in the matter.—Carried.

A Petition by Peter Patterson and ten others was presented, soliciting pecuniary aid to be extended to John Davidson, of Lot 28 on the 2nd concession.

The Clerk laid before the Council the accounts for 1866, audited by the Auditors, and upon motion of Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Webster, it was resolved that the Auditors' report on the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1866, now submitted to this Council, be received and adopted, and that the Clerk

be instructed to have 250 copies printed in pamphlet form, to be equally divided amongst the Councillors for distribution throughout the Township, as heretofore.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned, to meet again on the first Monday in April, at noon.

Whitchurch Council.

The above Council met at Mr. Chas. Case's Inn, Bogart Town, on Saturday the 16th inst., at ten o'clock a.m.

Members all present.

Reeve, E. Wheeler Esq., in the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Received Petitions in favour of the following several applicants for Tavern Licenses viz: Law and Wilson, Frederick Chim, Samuel Fockler, Andrew Barr, George Sexsmith, Henry Bown, and Charles Case. Also the Petitions of W. G. Lloyd, P. W. Playter and W. Widdifield, et al, for alterations in their respective Road Divisions.

Also, from George Harrison et al, for aid to support Mary Keenan, indigent and destitute.

Also, from David Richardson et al, for further support for Catherine Winn.

Also, from Andrew Barr, and others for a reduction in Tavern Licenses.

Also, from Dan Hunter and others, for alteration in School Section No. 9.

Applications for the office of Collector from Wm Wallis and Joseph B. Willson respectively.

Also, a return from the County Treasurer of the non resident lands liable to be sold for taxes in 1867.

Also, a communication from the Reeve of Uxbridge respecting the course of action to be taken in reference to the opening and improvement of the Township line between these Townships.

Also, a Bill from Wm Reynolds amounting to \$53, for damages, caused by the improper state of the Township Line between this Township and Markham.

Also, the Auditors reports of the Township accounts, which, on motion of Mr. Baker, was adopted, and signed by the Reeve as finally audited.

On motion of Mr. Macklem, the surties offered by the several applicants for a Tavern License were accepted.

And on motion of Mr Jones \$8 per month was granted to support Catherine Winn, and all former action in her case rescinded.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Mr. Macklem and Mr. Clubine were appointed a committee to make enquiry as to the wants of Mary Keenan, a puper, and administer such relief as the necessities of her case may require, and report at next meeting of Council.

On motion of Mr. Macklem, the Reeve, Messrs Jones and Baker, were appointed a committee to meet a similar committee from the Township of Uxbridge, in reference to the boundary line between these Townships.

On motion the Reeve, Deputy Reeve and Mr. Jones were appointed a committee, to meet such committee as the Markham Council may appoint, to investigate the claim of Wm Reynolds, for damages done to his horse &c., and the liability of the respective municipalities, and report to this Council at its next meeting.

On motion the several Petitions and applications were laid over, viz:—for reduction of Tavern License, and alterations in School Section No. 9, and of Wm Wallis and Joseph B. Willson for the office of collector; passed a By-Law to divide the Townships into two Electoral Divisions, pursuant to the statute 29 & 30 vic cop 13.

Also a By-Law to repeal several By-Laws in respect to Road Divisions, to make further alterations and establish the boundaries of the same.

Also, a By-Law to appoint Pound Keepers, Fence Viewers and Overseers of Highways for the year 1867.

When, on motion of Mr. Macklem, seconded by Mr. Clubine, that this Council adjourn, to meet on Saturday the 2nd of March next, at Mr. Frederick Suttie's Inn, Yonge Street, at 10 o'clock a.m. the council adjourned.

Elections for the Legislatures!

We perceive by our exchanges that there is a move towards bringing out candidates for both federal and local legislatures; it is taking time by the forelock, certainly, but politicians are so much in earnest, so zealous for the public interest, that we suppose we would be pronounced heterodox if we were to condemn the movement as premature.

Poor Laws.

Such of our readers as take an interest in the Poor Law question will find, on our first page, the Law of the State of New York making provision for the relief and support of indigent persons; by its purpose publishing the remainder of it next week; it will give our readers an idea of the mode adopted by our American neighbours of dealing with their poor; it is less complicated than the poor laws of England, and more likely to be the model upon which our Canadian system will be set in motion. We are not able to say which is the best system, but hope sincerely that now that we must adopt one, it will be that best calculated to relieve the necessity of the poor without becoming oppressive to any class.

Cheese Manufactures.

We rejoice to see that, in various parts of the country, the manufacture of Cheese is becoming an important industry; it is likely to become a source of wealth to our agriculturists if properly attended to.—Carried.

AUCTION SALE.

TUESDAY, March, 5th.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock &c., on Lot No. 31, 4 Con. Vaughan, the property of Mr Anthony Creddock. Sale at 11 o'clock a.m. H. Smelson Auctioneer.

Correspondence.

The House of Refuge and Industrial Farm.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Sir:—By consulting the minutes of the proceedings of the County of York, at its first meeting for this year, I observe a notice of motion was given "for the appointment of a committee to report to the council as to the necessity of establishing a house of Industry and Industrial farm, to be located in some part of York."

Alarmed by such active proceedings, a "Ratepayer" rushes into print, and warns us of financial ruin. A notice of motion for the appointment of a committee looked ominous, a dire step was taken, and it was full time the note of alarm was sounded.

It is evident, from the heading of "Ratepayer's" communication, he considers the County of York is already in the "frying pan," and that the establishment of a House of Industry would be a leap into the fire; it is strange such a bad state of things has remained so long unknown. But this is a world of wonders, and geniuses are not born every day.

"Ratepayer" beseeches the county Council to take a little time to consider this Poor House affair,—"a little thought would convince him, this is what they intend to do.—A notice, for the appointment of a committee, shows no unnecessary haste. There may be a long time for consideration between such a notice and the final establishment of such a scheme.

"Ratepayer" says "let other Countries try it first." That is, let others lead—let us lag behind, and if it is a paying institution let us gallantly follow. But let not the County of York presume to introduce any innovation. Let its wealth and intelligence never embark in any enterprise for fear of loss; but be content to follow where others lead. This shows a true spirit of progress. If every one would leave action to others, where would there be progress? Society would be at a stand-still.

"Ratepayer" asks "is it not time enough for us to shoulder the burdens of the old countries with their poor rates?" I hope and expect we will never "shoulder the burdens of the old countries." We will have burdens of our own to bear, and no doubt, will be cheerfully borne. "Ratepayer" does not surely wish to reflect on the wisdom of such rates. If the time for action has arrived—if a duty is required to be done, will we be deterred by threats of old country burdens?

"Ratepayer" rushes to make the assertion that "everything done for the public costs about three times what it ought." We are surely a corrupt generation. I suppose we meant to insinuate our descendants may be less speculative and build houses of Industry more cheaply. A house of parliament being expensive is not to prove that a house of Industry would be the same. There is little fear of political jobbery in the latter case.

He states there are improvident young men in our County Council, inheriting fortunes from their parents, and thus rush thoughtlessly into this Poor House speculation. He afterwards wishes these young men to wait for further light on the subject. "Ratepayer" has certainly a high opinion of the public, economy, and honesty of our County Council. He lectures them as for seeking information through a committee, and then wishes them to wait for further light! He defies any one to prove the poor can be more cheaply supported by a county poor house, than at present. When we consider how much productive labour would be gained by the county, there might be even a pecuniary gain. There are many who, at a proper employment, would support themselves; but that employment they cannot find. In a house of industry things would be different. There are others who speculate on the public, they get more than a livelihood, some money is hoarded up; and alas, how much is spent in drink, there is every chance to impose on the public; we do not know who are the real indigent.

But apart from pecuniary considerations, motives of humanity should impel us to action; is there no duty required for the poor unfortunate in our midst? It must be unpleasant and laconic to their feelings, to be thrust on the cold uncertain charity of the world. They are at present tossed about on society; how much exposure and misery is caused. We see the blind and lame wandering from house to house, how often they are left to exposure and want! Should they not be kept in a more respectable and honourable manner. Should not our indigent have a home, and one in which those who are able to support themselves can have the satisfaction of doing so, and of not being burdens on the public.

Yours truly,
CHARITY.
Whitchurch, Feb. 20, 1867.

Newmarket Assault Case.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Sir.—I notice in your paper of the 15th inst., a letter bearing two different dates, namely the 8th & 12th, apparently written at two different times, over the signature of Gladiator, said letter containing statements so utterly false, that since the departure of our would-be detective, Dr. Stevenson, I was not prepared to believe that within the precincts of our usually quiet village, there could be found a man so unscrupulous as to give utterance to such statements, much less send them to a respectable journal for publication as facts, false, as they undoubtedly are, I might have allowed them to pass unnoticed, were it not for the fact that by a previous letter I stand committed to the task of endeavouring to refute such unfounded statements.

Judging from the rapidity with which your correspondent can concoct and put into circulation unfounded statements, your readers can form some idea of the nature of the task before me, if I keep pace with him in their refutation; I may therefore be excused if I fail to notice matters of minor importance for the purpose of attending to those which form the greatest objections and portray the most dishonesty in dealing with the subject under consideration. The first statement to which I would allude is contained in his letter of the 8th, wherein he asserts that Dr. Hunter attempted to get up a white-washing committee; and in dealing with this statement allow me to say that I was present in the council room when Dr. Hunter asked for a committee of three for an investigation, which was very reluctantly granted, two were selected by the council, Dr selecting the third, which he did from the ranks of his bitterest opponents, and he it remembered that the council elected, were also his opponents, which was abundantly manifested in the restrictive conditions which they sought to impose, making it one of the express conditions of voting for the committee, that it should be gone on with at once, knowing well, as they did, that the very next morning the Dr must leave to attend the County Council; now, what chance of white washing was there, with a committee thus chosen, to say nothing of the character and standing of the committee, it being composed of men entirely above such trucking as is here hinted at; such statements, serve as a convincing proof to my mind that he knew nothing whatever of the facts of the case, or else he wilfully perverted the truth, to serve his own purpose. Your readers may rest assured that no attempt at white-washing can be shown, unless it exists in the brain of your illustrious correspondent, and I leave this part of his epistle, with the kindly advice to him that if the malady, under which he apparently labours, fails to take a favourable turn, to yield strict obedience to the convictions of duty and hoist his shingle, photographed from the negative of a pail, a little lime, and a long handled brush.

The next to which I would refer, is contained in his of the 12th inst., wherein he asserts that McMaster and Dr. Hunter procured the arrest of Mosier, and then went his bail. That they went his bail, I will not deny; but that they procured his arrest, I assert, without the slightest fear of successful contradiction, it to be one of the most malicious and willfully false concocted statements that could possibly emanate from the hand of man. The first and only suspicions that, to my knowledge, were ever cast against Mosier, were made by persons manifestly in the interest of Mr. Boutbee, and his supporters; made, in my opinion, with the full knowledge that they could not be substantiated or even a coloring of support given to them; but notwithstanding those suspicions, so erroneously cast, they must be followed by arrest, and for what? why, to prevent him from giving evidence, which can be more readily explained by reference to another statement made in his first letter, above alluded to, viz:—"That before the Report was printed the thinking 'a portion of the community were pretty well satisfied that neither Boutbee nor his supporters had anything to do with the matter.'" Rather suggestive phraseology, I admit, it was before the publication of the report that the public were apparently so well satisfied: not after,—from which I should infer, that since of the publication of said report that matters were not so favorable, which would seem to suggest a query. Was it the Report, which displayed an unusual amount of white-washing, that unsettled the public mind? Or was it that certain information has since been procured, under affidavit, connecting Alfred Boutbee and others of his supporters, with the contemptible mean and dastardly act of conspiring to have a certain lawyer, formerly of this place, maltreated, for no other reason than that he was not on favorable terms of intimacy with our late Reeve. If this be true, and it is alleged it can be supported by two affidavits, one of which I have seen, I ask what guaranty have we that a similar course was not determined and acted upon in the case of the doctor? For assuredly if the doctor's most earnest supporters can be made the subjects of such grave suspicions, I see nothing wrong in suspecting his avowed opponents, especially when their previous conduct is characteristic of such rowdiness.

The attempt to hire a person to commit an unwarrantable assault on an offending citizen, and offering a promissory note, bearing date Newmarket, Oct. 7th, 1863, for the sum of £2 s9 d83, as a consideration for committing the act would seem to fix the fact beyond dispute; nor is the lapse of time to be taken into account, when judging of the matter, unless it could be shown (which I am confident it cannot), that his conduct has since improved; hence the necessity for arresting Mosier, as I said before, to prevent his giving testimony; with an effected air of superiority your correspondent, whom I take to be Mr.

Boutbee, effects to disprove the association of men that would be guilty of suborning a few ladies to attend court, a system set on foot from his side, is about the richest thing of all, it was all right to drag Mrs Hunter and daughter down before the police court, but when it was found that the game could be made to work both ways, it became suddenly mean, and those who would still enforce it, were to be shamed by all who value their reputation,—by all means save the reputation. Having already trespassed too much on your valuable space, I beg to remain,

Yours &c.,
A LOVER OF TRUTH.
Newmarket, Feb. 20 1867.

Latest from Europe.

FENIANS SAID TO HAVE LANDED IN VALENTIA.

ALLEGED UPRISING AT KILLARNEY.

THE WIRES DOWN BETWEEN VALENTIA AND KILLARNEY.

DUBLIN, Feb. 14.—News has reached here that the Fenians assembled this morning at Killarney and marched towards Kenmare. Troops and artillery have been sent in pursuit.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Government has been advised of the landing of two ship loads of Fenians at Valentia.

Sir Hugh Rose, the commanding general of the troops in Ireland, and Lord Naas, leave for Ireland at once. There is a wild rumor that the Fenians will attempt to cut the Cable.

VALENTIA, Ireland, Feb. 15, 8.45 p.m.—The telegraph wires ceased working between Valentia and Killarney at half past seven o'clock last night, and are still down. Two long despatches which were sent through the cable to-day were received by mail from Killarney.

THE FENIAN UPRISING ENDED.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Ireland is perfectly tranquil. A small number of rebels concealed in the woods are endeavouring to make their way to the coast, but the national troops have been so disposed that escape is thought to be impossible. Troops have been sent to Malahide, a watering place in Dublin county, Ireland, in the hope of overhauling Stephens, the C.O.I.R., who is reported and believed to be in that neighbourhood.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Pedro Escudero, of Rhanava, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, &c., of Maximilian's Government in Mexico, has arrived here. He was accompanied by other high officials of the Mexican empire.

SECOND DESPATCH.

LONDON, Feb. 18, evening.—The cause of the Fenian outbreak in the south of Ireland is yet buried in obscurity, through the telegraph lines which run through the disaffected district are again working, and communication has been restored. Some say that it was caused by the arrest of the American officer Capt. Moriarty, while other say that his prompt arrest prevented a general rising of the Irish. The British Government had news of the affair early on the 12th inst. An upper servant in the household of the Earl of Kenmare had received two anonymous notes, stating that a rising was planned in Killarney, and that the leader would reach Killarney from Caheriveen that night. Constables were immediately sent to intercept him. They met a wagon, as which they found Moriarty, whom they took into custody and upon searching his person found letters confirming the assertion in the anonymous notes. A courier named Duggan was sent to Caheriveen to warn the police. A party of rebels caught him while on his way and demanded his despatches, which he refused to give up, and attempted to escape. They fired upon him and he was badly wounded. As far as is known at present, he is the only person who has been hurt. The notice of Caheriveen got news of the trouble by other messengers and from several spies among the Fenians. They were strengthened by a detachment from the man-of-war Gallivier which was lying off Valentia, and saved their station from attack. One band of Fenians, 90 in number, took a horse at Kill's for their leader, and another band stopped the mail on the road from Killarney to Caheriveen, but they did no violence to any one. In fact nowhere has life been taken or property destroyed. The Fenian plan was to attack Killarney, capture the place and then march to Cork, but the immediate despatch of troops from Cork to Killarney, by Gen. Bates, and the celebrity of Col. Horsford's movements, defeated the whole plot and caused the insurgent band to disperse.

The horse of a Fenian courier was caught by the troops, a couple of swords were picked up, but no men have been captured. O'Connor and his staff are said to have reached the Fenian vessel off Dingle Bay. Thirty-four suspected persons were arrested in Dublin yesterday, and after examination, five of them were retained in custody. Head-wards Murray and Cole, Lawler, Healy and Johnson, have been arrested at Limerick, and important papers have been found upon their persons and in their lodgings. The alarm caused by these events is now about over, and the excitement rapidly subsiding.

LONDON, Feb. 19, noon.—None of the armed Fenians in Kerry County have been captured, but they have all disappeared. The Irish peasantry are perfectly willing to give any intelligence, but they object to assist in the arrest of their countrymen. Three British ships-of-war are riding at anchor in Kenmare river, to awe the people into obedience, and for service if need be. Earl Derby, the first Lord of the Treasury, says officially the alarm has passed. All the peasants are loyal. The Government will treat the prisoners justly, and if need be, severely. The Irish Secretary, Lord Naas, says that no new rising of the Fenians is apprehended. There were only 130 engaged in the late revolt. Notwithstanding these denials the Government is still sending troops to Ireland. The Lancers Guards have received orders to depart immediately.

The Empress of the French uses silver skates when out on the ice.

During the summer months a daily paper will be published on board the Great Eastern while on her passage between America and France.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, accompanied by the Dowager Duchess of Athol, drove out in a sleigh several times last week.

New Zealand.

In our last we published the Customs Tariff of New Zealand; to-day we give the "Price current," and rates of wages. As it is one of the British Colonies which appears to attract the attention of many in Canada, it may be interesting to our readers to know the ruling prices of articles of necessity, as well as the remuneration for labour in that distant land. The climate of New Zealand is remarkably healthy; during the past few years many of our Canadian fellow countrymen have emigrated with the intention of carving out a home there.

ATCKLAND WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

GROCERIES.

£ s. d. £ s. d.

Arrowroot (South Sea) per lb. 0 0 3 to 0 0 0

Candles—

Belmont Sperm, No. 1, per lb. 0 1 3 to 0 0 0

Coffee (Java) duty paid per lb. 0 0 0 to 0 1 1

Curants (Elemc) per lb. 0 0 3 to 0 0 0

Saltpetre, per lb. 0 0 8 to 0 0 9

Salt per ton. 5 0 0 to 5 10 0

Soup, (Liverpool) per ton 0 0 to 42 0 0

Sugar, (Low) duty paid per lb. 0 0 7 to 0 0 8

Walnuts, per lb. 0 0 5 to 0 0 6

Tobacco—

Negrohead (in bond) . . . 0 1 6 to 0 2 6

Cavendish. 0 0 6 to 0 1 0

Cigars—

Manilla, No. 2, per M. 3 5 0 to 3 10 0

Havana. 5 0 0 to 10 0 0

PROVISIONS.

Beef, salted per brl. 4 0 0 to 5 0 0

Bacon per lb. 0 1 1 to 0 1 2

Sherry 0 1 3 to 0 0 0

Mutton, fresh per lb. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

Flour, Adelaide per ton. 17 0 0 to 0 0 0

Flour, Chilean 17 0 0 to 0 0 0

Bread per 2lb. 0 0 5 to 0 0 0

Biscuits (Cabin) 100 lb. 1 7 0 to 1 8 0

WINE, SPIRITS, &c.

Port, in wood per gal. 0 7 0 to 0 15 0

Sherry 0 12 0 to 0 25 0

Champagne (in bond) per doz. 1 10 0 to 3 10 0

Brandy (Martell's) per gal. 0 8 0 to 0 0 0

Rum (in bond) per gal. 0 3 6 to 0 0 0

Whiskey (in bond) 0 8 0 to 0 4 0

Geneva 0 10 6 to 0 13 0

Old Tom (in bond) 0 12 0 to 0 13 0

ALE AND BEER. STC.—DUTY PAID.

Pass's bottled per doz. 0 12 6 to 0 0 0

Mazetti's 0 11 0 to 0 11 6

Albion's Stout per brl. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

Barclay and Perkins' Porter per brl. 0 0 0 to 0 0 0

Whitbread's Porter " 7 10 0 to 0 0 0

RUNRIERS.

Coals, English (alongside vessel) per ton. 1 15 0 to 2 0 0

Coals, Australian per ton 1 0 0 to 0 0 0

Firewood, per ton. 0 8 0 to 0 0 0

Iron, English bar per ton 16 10 0 to 0 0 0

Linseed Oil, per gal. 0 5 0 to 0 0 0

Boiled 30 0 0 to 35 0 0

Kauri Gum, per ton. 1 16 0 to 0 0 0

Flax per ton. 18 0 0 to 26 0 0

RATES OF WAGES AT AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

Bricklayers, per day of eight hours, 8s.; plasterers, per day of eight hours, 8s.; masons, per day of eight hours, 10s.; 12s.; a house carpenter and joiner, 7s. to 10s.; plumbers, 8s. to 10s. per day of eight hours; shipwrights, 9s. to 12s.; blacksmiths, 10s. to 13s. per hour; millers, 13d. per thousand—establishment, £2 10s. to £3 for six days of 8 1/2 hours; bakers, 30s. per week, with board and lodging; quarrymen, 7s. to 9s. per day of eight hours; 8s. to 10s.; 9s. to 10s. per day of eight hours; shoemakers, 7s. to 9s. per day; tailors, 10d. per hour; cabinetmakers 1s. per hour; labourer, 4s. to 8s. per day; bricklayers' labourers, 8s.; plumbers, 15s. to 20s. per week, with board; bushmen and bullock drivers, 18s. per week, with rations; sailors in the coasting trade, £5 per month; turners, 3s. per day of eight hours; French polishers, 9s. per day of eight hours; upholsters, 9s. per day of eight hours; brickmakers, turners, fitters, patternmakers, millwrights, and boiler-makers, 9d. to 1. 4. per lb.; moulders and engineer smiths, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per hour; copper smiths and brass moulders, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6s. per hour; cooper, 1s.; wheelwright, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour; tinsmith 10s. per day.

SHOCKING AFFAIR—A DRUNKEN WOMAN ON FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, constable M'Connell, No. 3 division, while making his rounds on Queen's Street, near a female in apparent distress, leaning on a wall, in the tavern of a man named Harry Dean, corner of Strachan street. Fearing that something was wrong he forced his way from the street through the bar into a back kitchen, where he found a woman lying beside a stove, heavily intoxicated, and her clothes in a blaze, through having come in contact with the burning embers. The flames had obtained such headway over the clothes of the almost insensible woman, that the floor was also ignited, while her only effort was to roll from one side to the other, utterly unable to further assist herself. Constable M'Connell quickly extinguished the fire, when, on examining her wounds, it was found that her left side was one mass of scorched flesh, from which the skin had been completely removed. Her back was also fearfully burned, and in other portions of her body the fire had left holes where the clothes had proved most combustible. Constable M'Connell found the husband up stairs in bed, and the fellow expressed the greatest indifference at the fate of the unfortunate woman, and was so callous to her suffering that M'Connell was the first to obtain a physician by whom her wounds were dressed and every effort made to assist her recovery. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the husband on a charge of criminal neglect.—Globe.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed captain of the Galathea.

The John Bull states that the Henrietta, the winning yacht in the recent race from New York to Cowes, was built by an Englishman, a Mr. Steer, formerly of Plymouth.

Paris papers assure their readers by canards of the most absurd kind. The latest effort is an "international swimming-match" between Dover and Calais, next summer.

A Curious Discovery

From St. Catharines' Constitutional of 31st Jan 1867.

The public are aware that some time since, a communication from Montreal, signed "An Englishman," appeared in the Toronto Globe, purporting to give the substance of a speech delivered by the Minister of Agriculture [Mr. McGeec], in which that gentleman was represented to have made use of language more befitting a Pennan Head Centre than a Minister of the Crown. Mr. McGeec indignantly denied having uttered any such language, and attributed it to him, and asked the name of the "Englishman." Instead of giving the desired information at once, the Globe reiterated its statements, asserting that the report came from "a gentleman of well-known respectability in Montreal." This only made Mr. McGeec more emphatic in his denial, and more urgent in his demand for the name of the individual by whom he had been so grossly slandered. At last, finding himself cornered, Mr. Brown gave the name of an individual, whose appointment, proved to be a myth.—Mr. Brown in a very awkward position, as he had no other alternative than to confess that he had been badly hoaxed, although the "respectability" and veracity of his correspondent had been previously guaranteed in the most positive manner. The mystery remained unsolved until the last few days, when Mr. McGeec received the following letter:—

CHATHAM, Jan. 21, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—In conversation with two gentlemen on Saturday evening last, Messrs. McIntosh and McDonald, both members of your church, your last letter to "Brown" was referred to, and led to the following:—

"The person commonly known as 'Terry Finnegan,' now editing a Fenian paper in Buffalo, was here last Sunday, attending the Catholic Church and acknowledged to two of them to be the author of the notice of Mr. McDonald, that he was the author of the letter to the Globe, signed 'An Englishman.' Thinking that if this were true, you would like to know it, I have taken the liberty of communicating the fact. Yours truly, C. H. Rose."

This is a discovery indeed! Terry Finnegan (James McCarroll) the notorious renegade and editor of the Buffalo Globe or Fenian Volunteer, turns out to be Mr. Brown's "Englishman" of "undoubted respectability." The Buffalo Globe and the Toronto Globe—a pretty truthful brace of newspapers indeed! What reparation can be made to Mr. McGeec for the outrageous usage he has received from Mr. Brown? Whether he expects anything more than a humble apology or not, it is certain that it is his exposing the Globe's favorite method of injuring the reputation of political opponents, Mr. McGeec has done a service to the country that will not soon be forgotten. Had a man of less ability, pluck and determination than the Minister of Agriculture been assailed in the manner described, he would probably have suffered the matter to rest after the first denial, and then submit to his fate, although feeling that he was perfectly innocent of the offence charged against him: but Mr. McGeec, in following the matter up with such persistent energy and sagacity, has proved himself more than match for the two Globes and their "Englishman."

There are now published daily, in Great Britain and Ireland, no less than 90 daily newspapers, as follows: In London, 25; in the provinces, 36; in Wales, 1; Scotland 12; Ireland, 15; Channel Islands, 1; total 90. Fifteen years ago there were not 15, and now one in the English provinces.—Printer's Register.

A PARAGRAPH FOR DYSPEPTICS.

Mrs. Hetty L. Shubrick, West 40th Street.—For months suffering with misery from indigestion, sickness at the stomach, general debility, accompanied by local weakness, loss of appetite, emaciation, mental depression amounting