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

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M'NAB, MURRAY & JACKES, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Office—In the Court House, TORONTO August 1, 1866.

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EAVE TROUGHS, WATER SPOUTS, CISTRENS AND PUMPS! Manufactured and for Sale by John Langstaff STEAK MILLS, THORNHILL

DOLMAGE'S HOTEL, LATE VAN NOSTRAND'S. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has leased the above Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a good supply of first-class liquors, &c.

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, 38 West Market Square, 2 doors south of King Street, TORONTO.

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, Travellers will find this house both comfortable and convenient.

ABRAHAM EYER, BEGS respectfully to inform his customers and the public that he is prepared to do PLANEING TO ORDER, In any quantity, and on short notice. Planned Lumber, Flooring, &c. Kept on hand, SAWING done promptly; also Lumber Tongued & Grooved At the lowest possible rates.

DAVID EYER, Jun., Slave & Shingle Manufacturer. RESIDENCE—Lot 25, 2nd Con. Markham on the Elgin Mills Plank Road. A large Stock of SLAVES and SHINGLES, kept constantly on hand, and sold at the lowest prices.

EDMUND SEAGER, Provincial Land Surveyor, &c. RICHMOND HILL, Residence—Lot 40 Yonge Street, Vaughan, January 16, 1866.

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 the County generally, that he has purchased the business and good will of J. Hayward's establishment, and that he is prepared to furnish BREAD and FANCY CAKES to those who may honor him with their patronage.

Richmond Hill Bakery! 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, and that he is prepared to furnish BREAD and FANCY CAKES to those who may honor him with their patronage.

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

Henry Smelser, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the counties of York and Peel, Collector of Notes, Accounts, &c. Small charges and plenty to do. Lanark, March 2nd 1865.

Poetry. A WIFE. I love the touch of nature's breeze That wafts in sunshine bright; I love its echo through the trees In the still calm of night.

I love the music in the air Of feathered songsters sweet; I love the ripple of the stream That sparkles by my feet; I love sweet nature's noblest gift— A woman's trusting heart— The noblest gift bestowed on man, Excelled by manual art.

POOR LAW IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK! From the Statutes of the State of New York. Continued from our last.

§ 54. In those counties where the respective towns are made liable for the support of their poor, it shall be the duty of the town clerk to exhibit at the annual town-meeting, the accounts for the support of the poor therein, the preceding year as the same shall have been allowed and passed by the board of town auditors, which accounts shall be openly and distinctly read by the clerk of the meeting; and the overseers of the poor shall also present an estimate of the sum which they shall deem necessary to supply any deficiency of the preceding year, and to provide for the support of the poor for the ensuing year.

§ 55. The inhabitants of such town shall thereupon, by a vote of a majority of the persons qualified to choose town officers, determine upon the sum of money which shall be assessed upon the said town the ensuing year, for the purpose aforesaid. The sum so voted, when raised and collected, in those counties where a county poor house, or other place shall have been provided for the reception of the poor, shall be paid to the county treasurer, and by him placed to the credit of the town; in all other counties, the sum so voted by any town, shall be paid to the overseers of the poor thereof.

§ 56. The overseers of the poor in the cities of Albany, Hudson, Troy and Schenectady, shall lay their books before, and render their accounts to the common councils of the said cities respectively, from time to time, as shall be required. The common councils of such of the said cities shall be liable for the support of their own poor, shall yearly, determine the sum of money to be raised in such cities, respectively, for the support of the poor for the ensuing year; a certified copy of which shall be laid before the board of supervisors of the county, who shall cause the same to be assessed, levied, collected and paid to the county treasurer.

§ 57. The accounts of the overseers of the poor, and of justices of the peace, for any personal or official services rendered by them, in relation to the poor, shall be audited and settled by the board of supervisors, and the sums thus audited and allowed, shall be paid by the county treasurer; and if such services were rendered in behalf of any town liable to support its own poor, the same shall be charged to such town. No allowance for time or services shall be made to any officer for attending any board with any accounts, for the purpose of having the same audited or paid.

§ 58. Any person who shall send carry, transport, remove or bring, or who shall cause to be sent, carried, transported, brought or removed, any poor or indigent person, from any city, town, or county, to any other city, town, or county, without legal authority, and there leave such poor persons, with intent to make any such city, town, or county to which the removal shall be made chargeable with the support of such pauper, or who shall induce any such poor person so to remove with such intent, shall forfeit fifty dollars, to be recovered by and in the name of the overseer of the poor of the town to which such pauper shall be brought or removed, or in the name of the superintendents of the poor of the

county into which the said poor person shall be removed; and shall, moreover be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court.

§ 59. The pauper so removed, brought, or enticed, shall be maintained by the county superintendents of the county where he may be. They may give notice to either of overseers of the poor of the town from which he was brought or enticed, if such town be liable for his support; and if there be no town in the county from which he was brought or enticed, liable for his support, then to either of the county superintendents of the poor of such improper removal, and requiring them forthwith to take charge of such pauper.

§ 60. The county superintendents, or the overseers to whom such notice may be directed, shall, within thirty days after the service thereof, take and remove the pauper so brought or enticed, to their county or town, and there support him, and pay the expenses of such notice, and of the support of such pauper; or they shall, within the said time, by a written instrument under their hands, notify the county superintendents from whom such notice was received, or either of them, that they deny the allegation of such improper enticing or removal, or that their town is liable for the support of such pauper.

§ 61. If there shall be a neglect to take and remove such pauper and also to notify such denial, within the time above prescribed, the said county superintendents and overseers respectively, whose duty it was so to do, their successors, and their respective counties or towns, shall be deemed to have acquiesced in the allegations contained in such first notice, and shall be forever precluded from contesting the same; and their counties and town respectively, shall be liable for the expenses of the support of such pauper, which may be sued for and recovered, from time to time, by the county superintendents incurring the said expenses, in actions against the superintendents of the poor of the county, or the overseers of the poor of the town, as the case may be, so liable for such expenses.

§ 62. Upon the service of any such notice of denial the county superintendents upon whom the same may be served, shall, within three months, commence a suit against the overseers of the poor of the town, or the county superintendents of the poor of the county, to whom the first notice was directed, or against their successors in office, for the expenses incurred in the support of such pauper, and shall prosecute the same to effect; if they neglect to do so, they, their successors, and their county, shall be forever precluded from all claim against the county or town to whose officers such first notice was directed, or any of their officers, for any expenses that may have been, or may be, incurred for the support of such pauper.

§ 63. Every county superintendent who shall neglect to render any account, or statement to the board of supervisors, as herein required, or to pay over any monies, within the time prescribed by law, shall forfeit two hundred and fifty dollars, to be sued for and recovered by and in the name of the county treasurer. The superintendents shall also be liable to an action, either jointly, or severally, by the county treasurer, for all monies which shall be in their hands after the time the same should have been paid over according to law, with interest thereon, at the rate of ten dollars upon the hundred for a year from the time when the same should have been paid over.

§ 64. If any person shall bring, or remove, or cause to be brought, or removed, any poor or indigent person, or lunatic, without a proctor, from any place without this state to any place within it, and there leave, or attempt to leave, such person, he shall forfeit and pay seventy-five dollars for every such person, to be sued for and recovered by and in the name of the poor of the city or town into which such pauper may have been brought; and moreover shall be obliged to convey such pauper out

of the state, or support him at his own expense. § 65. All penalties imposed by this Title, shall be for the benefit of the poor; when recovered, they shall be paid to the county treasurer, and by him credited to the town by whose officers they have been collected, if such town be liable for the support of its own poor or to the county, when collected by the county, superintendents; if not paid by the persons collecting the same, when demanded by the county treasurer, he may maintain an action therefor, in his name of office. § 68. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of any overseer of the poor, either upon complaint or otherwise, that a penalty has been incurred by the violation of any provisions contained in the statutes of this state, which such overseers is directed by law to collect, it shall be his duty immediately to commence a suit for such penalty, and to prosecute the same diligently to effect.

§ 67. In auditing the accounts of the overseers of the poor, by the board of town auditors, allowance shall be made to them, for all costs to which they may have been subjected, or which shall have been recovered against them, in any suit brought by them pursuant to law; and they shall also be allowed the same daily pay, for attending to any such suit, as is allowed them for the performance of their official duties. § 68. Such allowances may be credited to them, in their accounts for monies collected for penalties, and may be deducted from such monies; and the balance of such penalties shall be paid to their successors in office, or to the county treasurer, as directed by law in respect to such penalties.

§ 69. If there be not sufficient monies in their hands to satisfy such allowances, the same shall be paid as other town charges. § 70. Where, by the existing laws, any poor persons are maintained by any county, or by two or more towns, they shall continue to be so maintained.

§ 71. Where, by virtue of any special act of the legislature, any one or more towns have erected a town poor-house, the same shall be continued, and the poor of such towns respectively, may be supported therein by the overseers of the poor of the town.

§ 72. Every poor house, alm-house, or other places provided by any city, town or county, for the reception and support of the poor, and all real and personal property whatever, belonging to or connected with the same, shall be exempt from all assessed and taxation, levied either by the state, or by any county, city, town or village; and the keeper of every poor-house, alm-house, or other place provided as aforesaid, shall be exempt from all service in the militia, from serving on juries, and from all assessments for labor on the highways.

§ 73. In those counties where county poor-houses may be established, the superintendents may provide for the support of paupers that may be idiots, or lunatics, out of such poor-house, in such manner as shall best promote the interests of the county, and conduce to the comfort and recovery of such paupers.

§ 74. Whenever any town shall have any monies raised for the support of the poor, invested in the name of the overseers of the poor of such town, the said overseers shall continue to have the control thereof, and shall apply the interest arising therefrom, to the support of the poor of their town, so long as such town shall be liable to support its own poor; and if the town shall be relieved from the liability to support its own poor, by a vote of the supervisors of the county the monies so raised and invested, shall be applied to the payment of such taxes upon the town, as the inhabitants thereof shall, at an annual town meeting, determine.

§ 75. It shall be the duty of the superintendents of the poor of every county in this state, during the month of December, in each year, to report to the secretary of state, in such form as he shall direct, the number of paupers that have been relieved or supported in such coun-

ty the preceding year, distinguishing the number of county paupers from the number of town paupers, if any; the whole expenses of such support, specifying the amount paid for transportation of paupers, and any other items which do not compose any part or the actual expense of maintaining the paupers, and the allowance made to superintendents, overseers, justices, keepers and officers; the actual value of the labor of the paupers maintained and the estimated amount saved in the expense of their support, in consequence of their labor.

§ 76. It shall be the duty of the supervisors of every town in those counties where all the poor are not a county charge, to report to the clerk of the board of supervisors, within fifteen days after the account of the overseers of the poor have been settled by the board of town auditors, in each year, an abstract of all such accounts for the preceding year, which shall exhibit the number of paupers that have been relieved or supported in such town the preceding year, specifying the number of county paupers, and of town paupers, the whole expense of such support, and specifying the allowance made to overseers, justices, constables, or other officers, and any other items which shall not comprise any part of the actual expense of maintaining the paupers.

§ 77. The said abstracts shall be delivered by the clerk of the board of supervisors, to the county superintendents, to be included by them in their report aforesaid. § 78. Any superintendent, supervisor, or clerk, who shall neglect or refuse to make such reports, abstracts, or copies aforesaid, or who shall wilfully make any false report, abstract, or copy, shall forfeit one hundred dollars, to be recovered by the district attorney of the county, in the name of the people of this state, and to be paid into the county treasury, for the benefit of the poor thereof. The secretary of state shall give notice to the district attorney of the county, of every such neglect or misconduct; and it shall be the duty of the district attorney, on receiving such notice, or in any way receiving satisfactory information of such neglect or misconduct, to prosecute for the recovery of such penalties.

§ 79. The secretary of state shall annually lay before the legislature, during the first month of its session, an abstract of the said returns and reports. OF BEGGARS AND VAGRANTS.

§ 1. All idle persons who not having visible means to maintain themselves, live without employment; all persons wandering abroad and lodging in taverns, groceries, beer-houses, out-houses, market-places, sheds or barns, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; all persons wandering abroad and begging, or who go about from door to door, or place themselves in the streets, highways, passages, or other public places, to beg or receive alms, shall be deemed vagrants.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of every constable or other peace officer, whenever required by and person, to carry such vagrant before a justice of the peace of the same town, or before the mayor, recorder, or any one of the aldermen of the city in which such vagrant shall be, for the purpose of examination.

§ 3. If such justice or other officer be satisfied by the confession of the offender, or by competent testimony that such person is vagrant, within the description aforesaid, he shall make up and sign a record of conviction thereof, which shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county; and shall, by warrant under his hand, commit such vagrant, if he be not notorious offender, and be a proper object for such relief, to the county poor-house, if there be one, or to the alm-house or poor-house of such town or city, for any time not exceeding six months, there to be kept at hard labor; or if the offender be an improper person to be sent to the poor-house, then he shall be committed to the bridewell or house of correction of such city or county, if there be one, and if none, to the common jail of such county, for a term not exceeding sixty days,

there to be kept, if the justice think proper so to direct, upon bread and water only, for such time as shall be directed, not exceeding one half the time for which he shall be committed. § 2. If any child shall be found begging for alms, or soliciting charity from door to door, or in any street, highway, or public place of any city or town, any justice of the peace, on complaint and proof thereof, shall commit such child to the county poor-house, if there be one, or to the alm-house or other place provided for the support of the poor, there to be detained, kept, employed and instructed in such useful labor as such child shall be able to perform, until discharged therefrom by the county superintendents of the poor, or bound out as an apprentice by them, or by the commissioners of the alm house or the overseers of the poor.

REMARKABLE FAMILY GATHERING.—The correspondent of a Connecticut paper tells the following anecdote:—Mr. and Mrs. Oren Cleveland, formerly of Westwind, Connecticut, removed to Ohio in 1839. They buried their eldest child in Westwind, in March, 1809, and all of the others, nine in number, survive, nor has there been a death in their immediate family for the long period of 57 years. The aged parents, partners during 60 years, have for twelve years past had a strong desire to see their children all together once more on the shores of time. Time, in its course, had brought six of the nine children to reside within forty miles of the parental home. Three were still living 'at the east'—one in New Hartford, Litchford county; one in New Haven; and one at Long Island, N. Y. The three made a flying journey to Huntsville, Georgia county, Ohio, and on the 24th of September celebrated the birthday of the mother she being 81. The father was 81 last May. A bountiful dinner being prepared for the occasion, they all sat down, eldest by eldest—the eldest child being 98, and the youngest 35. All were grey more or less; yet the last time they met, at the marriage of the eldest child, not one had a grey hair but that was 31 years ago. The mother and eldest son had not met before in 28 years.

FATERNAL AFFECTION.—If friendship be delightful if it be above all delightful to enjoy the continued friendship of those who are endeared to us by the intimacy of many years, who can discourse with us of the follies of the school, of the adventures and studies of the college, of the years when we first ranked ourselves with men in the free society of the world, how delightful must be the friendship of those who, accompanying us through long periods, with closer intimacy than any casual friend, can go still farther back, from the school to the very nursery which witnessed our common pastimes; who have had an interest in every event that has related to us, and in every person that has excited our love or our hatred; who have honored with us those to whom we have paid every filial honor in life, and wept with us over those whose death has been to us the most lasting sorrow of our hearts! Such, in its wide unbroken sympathy, is the friendship of brothers, considered even as friendship only; and how many circumstances of additional interest does this union receive from the common relationship to those who have original claims to our still higher regard, and to whom we owe an acceptable service, in extending our affection to those whom they love! Every dissension of man with man excites in us a feeling of painful incongruity. But we feel a peculiar melancholy in the discord of those whose one roof has continued to shelter during life, and whose dust is afterward to be mingled under a single stone.

TRADE WITH THE LOWER PROVINCES.—A meeting of merchants and prominent citizens was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Wednesday last, which was fairly attended, the object being to form an association for the purpose of establishing a line of steam communication between Quebec and the Lower Provinces. The object is one of the most direct importance to the welfare and prosperity of this port, and one in which every one should endeavor to lend a helping hand; but fortunately for Quebec, in this instance as most others, the men who thrust themselves forward into such movements, endeavour to advance their own selfish views. Want of time prevents us from entering as fully into the matter as we intend, and will do another time. Let us, however, beg of the promoters of the scheme, to show their sincerity by subscribing a sufficient amount at once of stock, in keeping within their means, and not allow the project to fall through on the ground of public apathy. This has been the death of all former enterprises originating here.—Quebec News, Feb. 23.

Why does a donkey prefer thistles to corn?—Because he's an ass. What's the difference between a honey-comb and a honeymoon?—The honey-comb consists of a lot of little cells, and the honeymoon of one great sell. Why is a hen walking like a horrible murderer?—Because it's a fowl proceeding.

Why is the Duke of Wellington's Statue, in front of the Royal Exchange in London, like a farmer's wife?—Because it's always looking up 'the Poultry.' What relation is the scorpion to the scrapper?—It's a stop (a)ther.

How do we know that fowls have no future existence?—Because they have their next world (their necks twisted) in this.