

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.

Five lines and under, first insertion, \$0.50 Each subsequent insertion, 00 13 Ten lines and under, first insertion, 00 75

All advertisements published for a less period than one month, must be paid for in advance.

Business Directory.

DR. HOSSETTER'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, W.I.L.L. 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.

Consultations in the office on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8 to 10 a.m.

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.

EAVE TROUGHS, WATER SPLICERS, CISTERS AND PUMPS! Manufactured and for Sale by John Langstaff

THORNHILL

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. 46.

RICHMOND HILL, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

Whole No. 457.

Richmond Hill Bakery

P. BASINGTWAITE, BREAD & BISCUIT BAKER

BEGS leave to notify the public that he has purchased the business and good will of W. S. Pollock's establishment, and that he is prepared to furnish BREAD and FANCY CAKES to those who may honor him with their patronage.

Richmond Hill, March 21, 1867.

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.

Richmond Hill, Dec. 1865.

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.

One of the oldest and cheapest houses in the trade.

Give John a call when in Town Toronto, Dec. 1865.

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL,

BY ROBERT FERRIS.

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.

Richmond Hill Jan 31, 1867.

LUMBERING

ABRAHAM EYER BEGS respectfully to inform his customers and the public that he is prepared to do

PLANING TO ORDER,

In any quantity, and on short notice.

Planed Lumber, Flooring, &c.

Kept on hand, SAWING done promptly; also Lumber Tongued & Grooved

At the lowest possible rates.

Saw Mill on lot 25, 2nd Con. Markham, 2 1/2 miles east of Richmond Hill by the Plank Road Richmond Hill, June 26, 1865.

DAVID EYER, Jun.,

Slave & Shingle Manufacturer

RESIDENCE—Lot 25, 2nd Con. Markham on the Elgin Mills Plank Road.

A large Stock of STAVES and SHINGLES, kept constantly on hand, and sold at the lowest prices

Call and examine Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Post Office Address—Richmond Hill. 1-1f

EDMUND SEAGER,

Provincial Land Surveyor, &c.

RICHMOND HILL, Residence—Lot 40 Yonge Street, Vaughan. January 16, 1866.

GEO. McPILLIPS & 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 around Country having

Horses Afflicted with Ring-bone, That he has successfully treated the above for the past ten years without a single failure.

This treatment does not necessitate their being laid aside for a few days.

Quite a number of references given if required of persons whose horses have been cured by me.

My charge is \$1.50 if paid when operated on, if not \$3.00 will be charged to ensure a cure.

Residence rear of lot 25, 2nd Con. Vaughan. JAMES DUNTON. Richmond Hill, Oct. 25, '66

Subscriber 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.

Good Stabling, &c. RICHARD VAILES. Maple, Jan 1866.

Henry Smolser,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the counties of York and Peel, C.C. & St. of St. Account, &c. Small charges and plenty of do Laskey, March 2nd 1865.

Miscellaneous.

FIRE at WYOMING.—A despatch from Wyoming states that about nine o'clock on Monday night, the New York store, owned and occupied by Mr. Ralph Crable, caught fire, and was completely destroyed with its contents.

Paris, it is expected, will attract at least a million of visitors during the course of the Exhibition. Admitting that every foreigner expends an average of five hundred francs while he stays, that makes five hundred millions, which in the space of a few months, will circulate and fructify.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN DELEGATES.—The delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, who have been in conference at the Westminster Palace Hotel for the last three months, maturing the scheme of the Confederation, have begun to disperse, the bill ratifying their scheme being now certain to receive the Queen's assent within a week or so.

How long I slept I know not, for my dreams were frightful and my rest uneasy, and I suddenly found myself awake, with the cold perspiration standing in great drops upon my forehead.

Medicinity is a plant that bears but one flower.—The last part of the snake to die is the tail; of a vizen, the tongue. Cider becomes sour by working: men's minds get so by not working.

Literature.

The Cave of Snakes.

The following thrilling narrative was related by an old French trader in Mexico and Texas:—I had been down to Galveston, to dispose of a large stock of skins, and was on my way back to the north, expecting to reach Santa Fe about the middle of August.

Merciful heaven! I mentally exclaimed, as the horrible truth suddenly flashed upon me. The cause of my keen-scented mustangs was explained at once.

I had now no need to use the whip to increase the speed of my beasts, for the merciless pelting of the hail drove them almost to madness, and they plunged wildly forward towards a point where I hoped to gain the shelter of an arched rock or cliff for my mustangs.

The snake suddenly threw himself into a coil elevated his head, and riveted his glittering eye upon me with such intensity as to send the cold chills chasing each other down my back; and yet I could not withdraw my gaze from those keen, glowing points, that seemed to penetrate and burn within me even as I looked. And I felt that

in reaching it, it proved but a poor shelter for my beasts, for neither storm nor the sting of the lash could induce them to enter it. Exasperated by their stubbornness (although afterwards I did not wonder at it), I slipped off their harness, and left them to shift for themselves.

The night was intensely dark, the wind whistled through the thick branches of the cedar trees, and the rain took the place of hail, and fell in perfect torrents. I, therefore, prepared to spend the night in the cave, and spreading my robe down on the dry leaves that had from time to time whirled into it by the wind until they now lay nearly a foot deep, I untied my provision-bag and made a hearty supper on jerked buffalo-steak and pilot-bread, although it was so extremely dark that I could not see my hand when raised to my mouth.

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the snake knew of my presence—knew that an enemy to his race lay wrapped up in that blanket; and yet the longer I gazed on that pair of fiery orbs, the less inclination I felt to break the spell that bound me.

I was suddenly awakened from this state of enchantment to a consciousness of the terrible reality. Again the inmost recesses of the cavern rang with the echo of that ominous rattle. The near approach of my mustangs to the entrance of the cave, and their snorts of terror as they quickly dashed away, had drawn the attention of the serpent from me to his own safety; and I was once more free—not free from the den, but free from the fascinating gaze of the arch-demon, for I now knew what it was that had given him such a power over me; and I was determined that it should not again be obtained.

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Correspondence.

Providing for the Poor.

LETTER NO. EIGHT.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Sir,—Instead of enacting laws to compel the working members of Society to provide the idle with comfortable homes, would it not be more advantageous to the country, if laws were enacted to compel the able bodied idle members to acquire the intelligence, the dispositions, the habits and the sense of duty that would enable and virtually compel them to provide for themselves and their families.

Without a cause. It is an important inquiry, can the statesman enact wise and judicious laws, to remove this cause. Would it not be well if he looked beyond the duty or the act of giving to the poor, and enact laws that would effectually remove the cause of their poverty?

There are many causes of poverty, and consequently various remedies are required, and these remedies require to be applied. One great cause of indigence and distress is drunkenness. We mention one case. A drunkard is found in a ditch on the road side, apparently lifeless.

What is the consequence? They are in want, and in distress. That you may do your duty to these unprincipled and degraded persons, it is not enough that you give them food and clothing; you require to look beyond the duty, and beyond the act of giving, and ascertain the cause of their indigence and distress. The cause is not from without. It is not from circumstances over which they have no control, and for which they are not accountable. The cause is removable, but not without a struggle

instead of spending his time and his money in the bar room with associates as degraded and unprincipled as himself?

We condemn the thief, the robber, and the murderer; and we think that the safety of society, demands their punishment. Are we to regard the miserable drunkard as guilty of no crime, and as deserving of no punishment? Does he not rob his wife by spending in the bar room what the law of God and man commands him to give to her? Does he not shorten her life, by embettering her existence and breaking her heart, in not providing her with a home and with comforts essential to health and to existence? Does he not rob the sober man who is compelled to pay the expenses of his night's lodging in the mud? This is not the amount of his crimes. We hold him blameworthy for the dissipation and ruin of associates he has lured onward in the same course.

Councillors take decisive measures to compel those to whom drunkenness is an abomination, to provide the drunkard with every comfort, and to supply his wants, and grace their measures by terming their giving to the poor. Why can they not take measure equally decisive to stop the drunkard in his evil courses, and attend to duties he owes his family? Councillors find no difficulty, and feel no delicacy in encroaching on the liberty of the sober, and in compelling them to provide for the drunkard. Why do they feel a delicacy and difficulty in encroaching on the liberty of the drunkard, and in compelling him to give up drunkenness, and to give the fruit of his labour to support his family instead of robbing them? Is he not a burden and nuisance, and often a terror to his family? Is his return to his family not often regarded as a signal to them, to make their escape. What claim has he upon the sober members of society, that Councillors take him under their special care; and compel them to support him and place him beyond the fear or dread of cold and hunger? Would it not be a more noble and meritorious act had they arrested him in his drunken career, and persuaded or compelled him to take his proper place in the ranks of the sober, and to act his own part on the stage of life. Why throw the burden of supporting him on the sober? Might they not with the greater appearance of justice and reason, put the burden of supporting him upon the tavern keeper who is enriched with the gold, or with the silver of the now starving drunkard.

There are other paupers besides the drunkard, and other causes of poverty beside drunkenness. Idleness, indolence, gluttony, waste, and improvidence are powerful causes of indigence and distress. In some we find a perfect disinclination to work. In others we find a perfect contempt of frugality, and in others a perfect scorn of making provision for a wintry or rainy day. They neither provide for the present, nor for the future. They have received their earliest lessons from the vile and unprincipled, and have acquired no taste for those lowly virtues that prove perfect pearls in manhood and age, pearls more valuable to their possessors than mountains of gold. They have been taught the crooked courses of deceit and villainy, but they have never been taught to provide things honestly.

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