

Northern Railway of Canada

RICHMOND HILL STATION. CHANGE OF TIME.

April 27, 1868. Going North 8.04 A.M. 4.50 P.M. Going South 9.32 A.M. 8.06 P.M.

Mails made up at the Richmond Hill Post Office.

Until further notice, the mails will be closed at this Post Office as follows:

MORNING. Northern Mail, 6.45 A.M. Southern Mail, 6.45 A.M. Mail for Albany, 6.45 A.M. Cashel, 11.00 A.M. Gormley, on Tuesdays. Headford, on Fridays. Victoria Square, on Fridays.

EVENING MAIL. Southern, 6.45 P.M. N.B. REGISTERED LETTERS will require to be handed in 15 minutes before the time of closing.

M. TEEFY, Postmaster. Richmond Hill, April 27, 1868.

Now Advertisements.

Livery Stables. Fish, Fish—Wm. Atkinson. New Teas—Isaac Crosby. Masons Wanted—J. Langstaff. Colt Astray—J. Langstaff.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, AUGUST 21, 1868.

Subscribe for the York Herald, \$1 a year.

THE SHIP CANAL.

We are rejoiced to learn that, through the untiring efforts of Mr. Capreol, the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal is now looked upon, by scientific men and capitalists, as one of the great essential links in securing a cheap transport, not only for the produce of the prolific Western States, but as the most desirable route from Great Britain to China and Japan. The Toronto Leader, of the 18th inst., contains an elaborate article on this subject, in which valuable statistical information is given—showing the distances from Liverpool to Quebec, and from there to the Pacific, through British territory; also, from the British channel, via Canada, to the Sandwich Islands, Japan, Canton, New Zealand, &c., with comparative tables of distances, via New England, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Suez Canal.

The route is 5000 miles shorter than that by way of Panama. In addition to this interesting fact, the Leader goes into an estimate of the cost of transportation of 1,600,000 tons of merchandise over each route, and proves that there would be a yearly saving of \$36,881,000 in favor of sending it via the proposed Canadian route.

By the construction of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, and deepening of the Canals on the River St. Lawrence, ships of one thousand tons burden might cross the Atlantic, pass up the River St. Lawrence to Toronto, and from there through the Ship Canal to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron and on to Thunder Bay, at the head of Lake Superior, without breaking bulk. It is proposed to construct Railways, to overcome the want of water communication on this route, wherever that may be found necessary.

We have no doubt that the day is not far off when this great scheme will become fully developed; and, as one of the links in this great chain, we look upon the Ship Canal as an absolute necessity. Independent of this, however, we know, from statistical information laid before the public, on various occasions, by men who are familiar with all the facts, that the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal is at this present time required to facilitate the transport of grain from the Western States to the Atlantic,—in order that the producer may be able to realize the fruits of his labour with as little outlay for carriage and transhipment as possible,—and that he may not find it to his advantage to make fuel of his grain, on account of the heavy expense of sending it to the best market. Almost every person who has bestowed a thought upon this subject, has long ago become satisfied that the construction of this great Canal is a commercial necessity. It is mainly due to F. C. Capreol, Esq., assisted by Mr. Henry Fowler, that this magnificent undertaking has been kept before public notice, and that it is now looked upon most favourably in England, Canada and the United States. We trust that "His Honor" Governor Howland will advise with his executive and bring the subject under the notice of our Provincial parliament, with a view to promoting so desirable a work.

The Empress Charlotte has again become insane, and requires to be carefully watched day and night. She has formed designs of going to Miramar, and it is difficult to divert her mind from the subject.

VAUGHAN COUNCIL.

The Council met at the Town Hall, on Saturday the 8th day of August, 1868, at 10 a.m.

Members all present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following petitions were laid before the Council: by James B. Lawrence and others, praying for aid to be granted to Sarah Livingstone. Also from John F. Howell and others, for aid to Catherine Haystead; from Alex. Scott and others, for aid to Henry Wheatly. Mr. Arnold moves, Mr. Hartman seconds, that the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay the following amounts to the parties named for charitable purposes: To Hugh Devlin for the support of Sarah Livingstone the sum of ten dollars a quarter, commencing from the first day of April last.

To Mr. Hartman for the support of the Widow Haystead, six dollars. To James Daniels, the sum of six dollars a month, for the keep of Henry Wheatly, commencing May 1st. To Samuel Muir, the sum of two dollars per month, from August 1st, for the keep of an orphan child.

To John Davidson, an indigent person, the sum of six dollars.—Carried. Mr. Hartman, seconded by Mr. Reaman, moves that John Dale be paid the sum of seven dollars per month, commencing with the 7th day of June, 1868, and the Treasurer is hereby instructed to pay the same to James Livingstone or order.—Carried.

Mr. Reaman moves, Mr. Webster seconds that the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay the following accounts: To Archibald Campbell for plank delivered on the Fourth Con., District 1, \$1.75.

To Peter S. Gibson, C.E., P.L.S., for plans and specifications for cutting down hills and building bridge at Lot 25, Con. 6, District No. 3, \$16.00. Mr. Arnold, seconded by Mr. Hartman, moves that the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay to William Patterson for plank for culvert, the sum of \$2.30, District No. 3.—Carried.

Mr. Reaman, seconded by Mr. Hartman, moves that the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay John A. Franks the sum of two dollars, for cutting and curing the hay on the grounds adjoining Township Hall.—Carried. Mr. Arnold moves, Mr. Hartman seconds, that the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to grant to Wallace Bros. a license to sell spirituous liquors for the balance of the license year.—Carried.

The Treasurer, having informed the Council that two of the City of Toronto Commissioners had been elected, Mr. Arnold moves that the Reeve and Treasurer be and they are hereby instructed to invest the moneys accruing from City of Toronto Debentures now due and moneys now on hand arising from Clergy Reserve fund in City of Toronto Debentures, if the same are to be had.—Carried.

The Petition of Jacob Paterbaugh, praying to be removed from School Section No. 8 to School Section No. 9, was taken up, and, after having made due enquiry, and the Trustees of both sections having been notified according to the School Act, the Council instructed the Clerk to prepare a By Law to carry into effect the prayer of the petitioner at their next meeting.

By Law No. 203, establishing a road known as the Wallace Road was read, and, on motion of Mr. Hartman, the Council went into committee of the whole thereon, Mr. Reaman in the chair. Mr. Paterbaugh, seconded by Mr. Hartman, moves that the By Law just read in committee of the whole, in regard to the Wallace Road be adopted.—Carried. The committee rose and reported the report as adopted.

Report received and By Law read a third time and passed. By Law No. 210, assessing certain School Sections, was read; and, on motion of Mr. Arnold the Council went into committee of the whole thereon, Mr. Hartman in the chair.

Mr. Reaman, seconded by Mr. Paterbaugh, moves that the By Law just read in committee of the whole, in regard to assessing certain School Sections, be adopted as amended.—Carried. The committee rose and reported the report as adopted.

Report received and By Law read a third time and passed. Mr. Arnold moves, Mr. Webster seconds, that when this Council adjourns, it stands adjourned till Saturday the 12th day of September at 10 o'clock, a.m.—Carried.

MASON, THE SCOURGE.

That incorrigible scoundrel, Mason the informer, has taken advantage of the 81st and 87th clauses of the election law, chapter 6—22nd Victoria, (Consol. Statutes of Canada) by which tavern-keepers in the Riding, in which an election is being held, are subject to a penalty of \$100, for not closing their houses and refusing thirsty souls refreshment in these broiling dog days. We trust our law-makers will do something to amend this part of our election law, so as to prevent such scamps as Mason from repeating his systematic schemes of reaping a rich harvest at the expense of many worth citizens. We learn that there are about 35 tavern-keepers, in the West Riding of York; subjected to the penalty of \$100 each, on consequence of their not knowing the law.

MUSKOKA DISTRICT.

We have just received the first number of the Settlers' Guide, published by the Muskoka District Association, of which A. P. Cockburn, M.P.P. for the county of North Victoria, is President; and is neatly printed, and contains a large amount of information in regard to that new settlement. For the edification of our readers, many of whom take an interest in the Muskoka District and its development, we copy from the Guide the following items:

ROUTE FROM TORONTO TO THE MUSKOKA DISTRICT. Toronto to Bracebridge (Summer route) distance 124 miles, fare, \$3 75. Toronto to Rosseau (Summer route) distance 140 miles, fare, \$4 15. Trains leave Toronto for Lake Simcoe stations, on their regular through connection, twice a day (Sundays excepted):—For the Steamer Emily May, at Bell Ewart, trains leave the city at 7 a.m. For the Steamer Ida Burton, at Barrie, trains leave the city at 4 p.m. Toronto to Bracebridge (winter route), distance 126 miles, fare \$4 50. Trains leave Toronto for Barrie daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 a.m., connecting with daily stages for Muskoka, via Orillia.

PRICES OF NECESSARY ARTICLES. Oxen, \$100.00 to \$120.00. Cow, 25.00 to 30.00. Sheep, 4.00 to 6.00. Cooking Stove, 20.00. Shovel Plough, 10.00. Pork (fresh) per 100 lbs, 5.00 to 6.00. Flour, per barrel, 8.00. Harrow Teeth, per lb., 0.10 to 1.50. Axe, 1.00 to 1.50. Potatoes, 0.30 to 0.50. Grindstone, from 2 to 3 cents per lb. Charles W. Lount, Esquire, is Crown Land Agent for the District; his Post Office address is Bracebridge Village.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Ontario Grammar School Master's Association has issued a pamphlet of 55 pages, comprising a compilation of an immense collection of facts in regard to Upper Canada College. It is entitled "An Examination, in what is believed to be intelligible language, of three not very intelligible points:

- 1. How U. C. College came to be established in defiance of the Legislature. 2. How U. C. College has contrived to absorb more than one-half of the Endowment of the Provincial University. 3. Why U. C. College has been so long permitted to remain a charge on the Grammar School Endowment. With references to original documents.

We earnestly trust the association will follow up their labours and endeavour to become familiar with the facts brought out in this pamphlet, and seek redress in the proper quarter, by knocking at the door of parliament.

EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The County Board of Public Instruction will assemble in the County Council Chamber, Toronto, on Tuesday next. On Wednesday, the Board will hold public examinations of School Teachers at Toronto, Richmond Hill and Newmarket. Teachers generally master pretty strong at Richmond Hill on these occasions; and on Wednesday next we expect to find the concentrated wisdom of the County of York assembled in our unpretentious town.

ADJOURNED MEETING.—The Sabbath School Teachers Association adjourned their last session to Monday next, at half past 2 o'clock, p.m., in the Vestry of W.M. Church, Richmond Hill. The subject, "The best method of conveying Scripture knowledge to the Scholars of the higher classes" will be discussed.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the York Herald. Sir,—An anonymous writer, in your issue of July 17th, animadverting on my address at the Orange celebration, accused me of making "unfounded assertions," and of being "profoundly ignorant of history and everything connected with the past." With this history I pronounced the accusations slanderous, and challenged my maligner to furnish your readers with one unfounded assertion, or to give one statement that evinced ignorance of history; and, as your readers know, I have twice repeated that request, without receiving the semblance of a reply. Will that correspondent, whom report says is the Roman priest of Thorne Hill, even at this stage of the controversy, give one unfounded assertion and one unhistorical statement, as embodied in my address on that occasion? This is the origin of the controversy; the historical accuracy of my statements is impugned before the public; and a very small proportion of your readers heard my address, they naturally enough insist on asking, what are those unfounded assertions? give us a sample of them, that we may judge for ourselves? And if the priest, who is the plaintiff in the case, does not first specify his charges, and then prove them, judgment must go by default. Whatever side issues the discussion may present, your readers may rest assured that the grave charges with which the first attack was laden, will not be lost sight of. In every letter which I may yet write, I will ask the priest to give distinctly and intelligibly the assertions that he says are unfounded, and the statements that he avers to be unhistorical. And when he furnishes the statements, we will do as anxiously wait for his proofs. Failing to do this, I submit that he has slandered me. The principal topics of the priest's last letter—the composition of which is so very unlike his first school-boy production, and so dissimilar to the compound character of his second, that I merely express current opinion in saying that he is not its author—I will now place under brief review. The

count for the want of discrimination betrayed by our over zealous young controversialist. He tells us that Bede rendered the Bible into an Anglo-Saxon 600 years before Wickliffe was born; and Cranmer says that "when this language was old and out of common usage," the Bible "was again translated into the newer language." This newer language was the English, and the translator was Wickliffe, as the merest tyro in history knows, and as both Protestant and Romish authorities agree in stating. Surely the Priest must admit that the Anglo-Norman, the Anglo-Danish, and the Anglo-Saxon dialects, all of which were used in the early ages of British history, are not identical with the English language either of Wickliffe's day or our own. I pity the ignorance of the man, and he a professionally educated teacher and instructor of the unlearned, who denies—as the priest in his last letter does—"that Wickliffe was the first man to translate the Bible into the English tongue." It is humiliating to know, in this age of free schools and liberal education, that profound ignorance of ordinary history should so glaringly betray itself by a member of the learned professions. I had thought that either mental or moral incompetency accounted for the priest's failure to carry on a public discussion; I am compelled to take the more charitable, although a more humiliating view, that what a man has never learned he cannot communicate to others.

The same recklessness mars most of my opponent's figures. For instance in my last letter I stated that "Tindal first printed the Bible in English in 1526." The Priest, by way of correcting me, says "I am wrong as to the date in regard to Tindal; Hallam says that it was printed at Antwerp in 1526." I think the most perverted ingenuity could not detect an error "as to the date." Again: the Priest says, he did not tell us that there have been four different editions of the Protestant Bible. He says that there were three "protestant editions of the Scriptures published which were made in different parts of the world." Then he says that the Bible was first published in 1522, 1577, 1579, all of which differed in many parts from the "present received edition." Because I put a long compound sentence, which was badly constructed, into a short intelligible one, the Priest does not recognize his own idea. Had he been the sole author of the second letter, and had he composed the third, he would not have betrayed such ignorance of his own meaning, nor have furnished your readers with so palpable a proof of previous statements, that that letter was the production of a joint committee. That a Bible was borrowed, which the coteries of priests visited this place, I am in a position to prove; and I will furnish to any enquirer the names of the borrower, the lender and a witness—the priest's denial is wholly unavailing. In my last letter, Vol. 1, P. 371 says it is a misquoting of "that it is an act of virtue to deceive a man, and that when by means the interests of the church might be promoted." Hallam, who the priest is so fond of quoting, Middle Ages, chap. VII, cites the Romish historian L'Estrange, to the effect that neither the Jews nor the Christians were allowed to "judge a man to be a heretic, unless he had been convicted by the judgment of the Catholic Church." Waldtrough, page 458, says it is the avowed doctrine of the Catholic Church. That your anonymous correspondent has freely availed himself of the monstrously immoral doctrine, few, if any of your readers will doubt.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. H. HILDRETH.

wholly omitted in several authorities. Catechisms, which I had consulted. Hoping that the priest will absolve me, as I make no mention of the name of the XXII chap of Exodus, Donny Bible. "Thou shalt not make to thyself a graven thing, nor the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, nor of the things that are in the waters under the earth; Thou shalt not adore them, nor serve them." Now, when I state that the church of Rome makes graven things, and the likeness of things in heaven and on earth, that all her churches, and almost all the private residences of her members have these graven things and likenesses, placed as objects of reverence and worship, I think even the priest will not deny it. Will the priest explain why his church is not a graven thing, and why it is not a likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, nor of the things that are in the waters under the earth, that all her churches, and almost all the private residences of her members have these graven things and likenesses, placed as objects of reverence and worship, I think even the priest will not deny it. Will the priest explain why his church is not a graven thing, and why it is not a likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, nor of the things that are in the waters under the earth, that all her churches, and almost all the private residences of her members have these graven things and likenesses, placed as objects of reverence and worship, I think even the priest will not deny it.

If the extract from Pius VI is true, in reference to the circulation of the Scriptures, it proves that one pope contradicts another, and that it is a pity that I did not quote the whole decree; it is not equally a pity that the Priest did not quote the whole letter? The letter is much shorter than the decree; and the suppressed parts of the letter nullify the sacred sentence which your correspondent publishes.

The objections to my quotation from the Council of Trent seem to be three: first, "that it is a fabrication"; next, "that the Council was dissolved before my date"; and lastly, that my "translation is utterly unworthy of credit." The first and third objections destroy each other; inasmuch as there could be no spurious ten dollar bill, unless the real one had been first issued. The Romish Dr. Keere, page 491 says the Council of Trent continued under five popes, from 1545 to 1563—eighteen years. It closed in December, and my quotation was published the following March. You might with as much sense reject our Provincial Statutes, because I did not quote the whole decree; it is not equally a pity that the Priest did not quote the whole letter? The letter is much shorter than the decree; and the suppressed parts of the letter nullify the sacred sentence which your correspondent publishes.

"Accused be all heretics; Accursed; Accursed." I will undertake to meet the priest, each bringing two friends, say next Saturday, in this village, when I will give him the ten rules of the congregation of the index of prohibited books, enacted by the Council of Trent, and approved by Pope Pius IV in a bull issued March 24, 1564—the document will be in the original Latin—and I will venture the assertion that he cannot translate it into good English. If the four friends pronounce the ten rules spurious, I will abide their decision. I will further accept Waterworth's translation, which the Priest says is the only correct one. And, as I do not possess Waterworth's history, I ask the Priest to give us, in his next letter, rules 4 and 10, as they are the two from which I quoted extracts. Every quotation that I have given, I will also submit to the same test. This will narrow the controversy down to a point, and we will all find out whether a friendly opponent is a man of straw, or a gentleman and a scholar. JOHN BREDDIN. Richmond Hill, Aug. 19, 1868.

BIRTH.

At Richmond Hill, on the 16th inst. the wife of Mr. Edwin Datriek, of Osprey, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In St. John's Church, Elora, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. C. E. Thompson, M. A., Robert Sanderson, teacher, to Isabella Eliza, youngest daughter of Capt. Leonard Short, all of Pilkington, Wellington Co.

DIED.

At Richmond Hill, on the 16th inst., Henry Sherman, infant son of Mr. Henry Miller, aged 8 months and 12 days.

At Richmond Hill, on the 17th inst., John Wesley, son of Mr. John C. Hutchins, carriage builder, aged 4 years.

IMPORTANT TO Persons Advanced in Years, And Difficulty of Passing Water, IMPERFECT DIGESTION, FOOD CONVERTED TO WATER.

Letter from a well known citizen of Ohio. Mr. J. HILDRETH, aged 68 years, Mansfield, O. MANSFIELD, O., March 21, '68. Dr. RADWAY.—Enclosed find one dollar. Send by mail as many of your Restoring Pills as you can afford. I wish your Pills and Restorer I like them very much, and they do me good to others. Our druggists have none; they say the run is so great they have sold out. I am free to say, for myself, they are the best medicine I ever found. I wish you would inform me if there is any danger if they are retained in the system for a length of time, by taking one or more every evening for a length of time, as there are many good medicines that are injurious if they are long retained. I have for several years been troubled with Constipation, so that even injections would not procure an evacuation. I was all the time in a weak and less pain from the flatulency, with large discharges of wind. At the same time I was afflicted with urinary difficulties; at times it almost killed me to pass water, very severely and in drops at other times large quantities almost amounting to diabetes. My age is 65. I tried everything I thought would do good; nothing did me any good. In short, I prepared a box of RADWAY'S RESTORING PILLS, took six, free of expense, and in a few days, no pain, no flatulency, no urinary difficulties, no diabetes, which I had consulted. Hoping that the priest will absolve me, as I make no mention of the name of the XXII chap of Exodus, Donny Bible. "Thou shalt not make to thyself a graven thing, nor the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, nor of the things that are in the waters under the earth; Thou shalt not adore them, nor serve them." Now, when I state that the church of Rome makes graven things, and the likeness of things in heaven and on earth, that all her churches, and almost all the private residences of her members have these graven things and likenesses, placed as objects of reverence and worship, I think even the priest will not deny it. Will the priest explain why his church is not a graven thing, and why it is not a likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, nor of the things that are in the waters under the earth, that all her churches, and almost all the private residences of her members have these graven things and likenesses, placed as objects of reverence and worship, I think even the priest will not deny it.

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Similiar Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by habitual and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any of you who needs it, free of charge. Please enclose an envelope addressed to yourself.

Address. JOSEPH T. INMAN, STATION D. BIRCH HOUSE, New-York City.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

Why will people pay \$50 or \$100 for a Sewing Machine, when \$25 will buy a better one for all PRACTICAL purposes? Notwithstanding contrary to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALION" Machines can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double-thread, constructed upon entirely new principles, and DOES NOT infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excel ALL others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

AGENTS WANTED.

Machines sent to Agents on trial, and given away to families who are needy and deserving. Address J. C. OTTIS & CO., Boston, Mass.

MRS WINDOL'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

For Children Teething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation of the throat, and allaying ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants. We have put up and sold this article for years, and can say with CONFIDENCE and TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—SURELY IT IS EQUAL IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the PULVERIZER or what we have called it, in almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Price, only 25 cents per Bottle.

Office—215 Fulton Street, New York. 205 High Holborn, London, Eng. 441 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. Edward A. Wilson will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and a violent Cough.

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of Hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, etc., on the skin leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST, 833 Broadway, New York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a Caution to Young Men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., of Manhood, &c., supplying a long time The Means of Self-Care. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. The applicant by paying postage on his letter, will receive a copy, free of charge, from the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 20, 1868. Flour, per barrel, \$7 00 @ 7 25. Oats, do, 1 00 @ 1 10. Pork, do, 10 00 @ 10 50. Bacon, do, 11 00 @ 11 50. Butter, per lb., 0 25 @ 0 26. Sugar, per lb., 0 25 @ 0 26.

New Advertisements.

Livery Stables!

HORSES AND CONVEYANCES. May be had at all times, either Double or Single at VEITCH'S HOTEL, Richmond Hill. AT MODERATE RATES.

FISH! FISH!!

White Fish and Trout.

In Half Barrels or by the lb. at W. A. KINSON'S, Richmond Hill, Aug. 19, '68. 57-f

STRAYED OR STOLEN, IN MAY LAST, A Black Horse Colt, 3 Years Old.

Any person giving information of said colt will be liberally rewarded. JOHN LANGSTAFF, Thornhill, August 13, 1868. 426-f

PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Partnership in the business of Milling, Carding, &c., at Wislaw Mills, on Lot No. 16, Con. 8th. Township of Vaughan, and not so as not to make a mistake. We do not trust the gathering of our roofs to a lot of savage Hottentots, hence the certainty of securing the genuine roots.

JOHN FORREST, WILLIAM REYNOLDS. Vaughan, 30th July, 1868. 3