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 Almira, " Cashel, " Gormley, " Headford, " Victoria Square,	11.00 A. M. on Tuesdays & 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.

New Advertisements.

Winter is Coming—I. Crosby.
Credit Sale—Henry Jennings, Esq.
Executor's Notice.
Intercolonial Railway.
Pigeons Wanted—H. Heron.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, SEP. 18, 1868.

Subscribe for the York Herald. $1 a Year

WHELAN'S TRIAL.

Never, in the history of this Province, has there been a criminal trial in which the public took so great an interest, as in that which has just terminated at the city of Ottawa, in the conviction of Whelan, for the assassination of the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee. No one can say that the authorities have not afforded the accused every facility for making the best defence possible; he had the first legal talent in the Province to defend him; he had ample time to enable him bring forward such evidence as was deemed sufficient to rebut the charge, and clear up the damaging circumstances brought out by the evidence in behalf of the Crown; yet the jury, after a most patient investigation, have decided that Whelan fired the fatal shot, and, in cold blood, deprived Mr. McGee of his life, and the country of the valuable services of one of her most gifted public men. Whelan, in his speech after the verdict, said, "if I were placed in the position of the gentlemen of the jury, with the same evidence that has been given against me, and before me, I would do the same as they have done. I exonerate them from all blame in the matter;" showing clearly that the jury have conscientiously acquitted themselves of the weighty obligation imposed upon them by the oath taken, which reads thus: "You will well and truly try, and a true deliverance make, between our Sovereign the Queen and the prisoner at the bar, and a true verdict give *according to the evidence*, so help you God."

The prisoner made a lengthy reply to the judge, when asked why the sentence of death should not then be passed upon him; in which he most emphatically declared his innocence, and denied all connection with Fenianism, or any kindred organization. He said, "My lord, I am no Fenian, I never was a Fenian. I could sacrifice my last drop of blood for that noble woman whose portrait stands opposite me, and looks down upon me now. (pointing to the portrait of the Queen) I served nine years and six months of true and good service too, four years of them in India. And if she wanted my services now, I would give them willingly and gladly; but when they speak of me as as a cold hearted assassin, and I remember the services I have done, my blood runs cold." He spoke of religious prejudice being brought to bear against him on account of his being a Catholic; we are of opinion it would have been better had the prisoner not referred to this, as there were no symptoms of such a feeling manifested throughout the trial. And so far as the eminent counsel on his behalf could influence the jury, we are of opinion they used their utmost skill and eloquence. Taking into account all the circumstances, in connection with the fact that Whalen was in the habit of carrying a loaded revolver, and had it on his person at the House of Commons on the fatal night; and that he has not, by evidence, satisfactorily accounted for his movements after leaving the Parliament buildings, on the morning of the 7th April; we say, taking everything into account, together with Whalen's own admission, we consider the jury have discharged their duty conscientiously, in accordance with the oath they took.

A word or two here with regard to the pernicious custom, now becoming so prevalent among a certain class of people in this country—that of carrying revolvers and bowie knives or dirks. We ask what can be the object of carrying such deadly weapons in a country like ours? When we see a journeyman tailor going to his ordinary work with a loaded pistol about his person, or a journeyman shoemaker with an Arkansas tooth-pick in his pocket, or any other class of men with similar weapons we are inclined to suspect them as dangerous persons, meaning bloodshed on the most trifling pretext. We trust a most stringent law will be passed that will effectually prevent a practice, so very dangerous to life, and so uncalled for in a country like ours.

VAUGHAN COMNCIL.

The Council met at the Town Hall on Saturday the 12th day of September, 1868, at 10 a. m.

Members all present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

An application from the Trustees of School Section No. 9, asking the Council to grant said Section the sum of four hundred dollars, for the purpose of building a new school house, also the By-law passed by the rate-payers of said section as provided by the School Act, confirming the same.

By-law No. 211, granting School Section No. 9 the sum of four hundred dollars, was read, and on motion, the Council went into Committee thereon. Mr. Arnold in the chair.

The Committee rose and reported the report as adopted.

Report received and By-law read a third time and passed.

By-law No. 212, effecting alterations in School Sections Nos. 8 and 9, was read and on motion the Council went into Committee of the whole thereon, Mr. Hartman in the chair.

The Committee rose and reported the report as adopted.

Report received and By-law read a third time and passed.

The following accounts, signed by the respective Commissioners in the several districts, was laid before the Council.

Mr. Arnold moves, Mr. Reemen seconds, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to pay the following accounts, viz:—

FOR DISTRICT NO. 1.

To Jno. Gillis for 733 feet of lumber, $5 50
" Jno. Coombs, for extra work on hill, 5 00
" Chas. Sheppard for do.....7 50
" Wm. Demon, for 584 feet of lumber..4 67
" W.C. Patterson for 10 road scrapers 63 50
" Jas. McGee for building road in front of lot 33, con. 4 .....200 00

FOR DISTRICT NO. 2.

To S. Peterbaugh for lumber $13 70

FOR DISTRICT NO. 3.

M. B. Cockerline for removing Bridge crossing the Humber. ...30 00
" W. Graham for Lumber & Teaming 24 17
" W. H. Clubine for 350 feet of plank 2 62
" William Miller for 1 days work on road..... 1 00
" J. A. Frank for repairing fence.... 1 00
" Mrs. Cook for attending on Eliza Begs 6 00

The following claims for loss of sheep killed by dogs was laid before the Council:

Mr. Arnold moves, Mr. Hartman seconds, That the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay the following claims for sheep killed by dogs.

To David Lawrie the sum of $8 00.
" David Seed " " 4 00.
" G.H. Appleby " " 7 50.
" Thos. Readman " " 44 00.

A petition from Michael Peterman and ten others, praying for aid to be granted to the Widow McCubben, an indigent person.

Mr. Hartman seconded by Mr. Reamans moves, that the Widow McCubben be paid $10 per half year, first payment to be made for the half year ending 30th June, 1868, also that Moran be paid the sum of 10 dollars per month for keeping Conway a pauper. Also that all resolutions heretofore passed granting pay to Moran for support of said Conway be and are hereby repealed.—Carried.

Mr. Arnold moves, Mr. Webster seconds, That when this Council adjourns it stands adjourned till the 10th of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Local Items.

WE have received a communication from Mr. Henry Heron, Thornhill, which we are unable to publish this week. We must press on all parties who wish to communicate with the public through our columns, that they must have their letters at the office at the latest on Wednesday morning, so that a reasonable time may be given to arrange our reading matter.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.—The cold snap which has prevailed during the past day or two reminds one that winter is approaching. We have therefore pleasure in directing attention to the seasonable announcement of Mr. I. Crosby; he is first in the field with his Winter stock; and has a large supply of the celebrated Hespeler Tweeds which are so popular in this neighborhood. He has also laid in a heavy stock of all the necessary Goods for fall and winter.

THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT MEETING, composed of a Minister and a lay representative from each Circuit and Mission on the Toronto District, met in the Wesleyan Church in this place on Tuesday last. The Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M.A., who is President of the Conference as well as Chairman of the District, presided; and there was a large representation, especially of the clerical element, in attendance. The several departments of finance and Missionary arrangement were amicably adjusted, and the meeting closed a very harmonious session shortly after three o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Our readers continue to complain of the want of information in regard to the meetings, and business generally of the East & West York Agricultural Societies. We have to say, as we have intimated before, that we are at all times willing to give our agricultural friends all the information we can obtain respecting these popular institutions, but have to depend upon their Secretaries to learn what is doing. If they withhold the necessary information from us we cannot be justly censured.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—On Tuesday next, the 22nd instant, the twenty-third Provincial Exhibition will open at Hamilton, and continue for four days. The sum of $13,000 will be distributed in premiums.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—This Annual Pic-nic came off as announced in Mr. Lane's Grove, Thornhill, on Thursday the 10th instant. The morning of the day foreboded rain, and many who would have been in attendance were deterred, and the the turn out of Sabbath Schools was therefore limited, still the number of children that left this village made a respectable appearance. About 4. P. M., a slight shower came on, which made the different schools prepare for the journey home. The Patterson Brass Bands were in attendance and discoursed select pieces of music during the day. All seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly and appeared to regret that the day's pleasures came so early to a close.

THE Clerk and Treasurer of Vaughan, by the suggestion of the Reeve and Council requests us to say that it would facilitate the work of the Township Council at their meetings if parties who have business to transact with that body would have their petitions or other matters prepared and handed into the Clerk previous to the day of meeting, or at the latest before the Reeve takes the chair. The Ratepayers will see the advantage of this course and will no doubt second the efforts of the Council by having their accounts, petitions, etc., ready in proper time, so that everything may be brought up to the attention of the Board in proper order. System, gentlemen, and then business will move like clock work.

AUCTION SALES.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, &c., at Richmond Hill, belonging to the estate of the late Robert Hewison. Sale at 11 a.m. E. Sanderson, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, Oct. 20.—Important Credit Sale of very superior Stock, Implements, &c., at Ayton Grange Farm, Lot No. 24, 4th Con. Markham, belonging to Henry Jennings, Esq. Sale at 9 a.m. Gormley, Sanderson & Carter, Auctioneers.

☞ Parties having Sale bills printed at this office, will have a notice similar to the above, free of charge.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

SIR:—The Thorne Hill priest opened his attack on me by asserting that I made *unfounded assertions*; that I was *profoundly ignorant of history*, and that we had *shamefully mutilated the Bible*. I have asked, in vain, for any evidence corroborative of such reckless assertion; and until the primary charges are cleared up, though his friend leads him through the files of all the newspapers ever published, the priest will remain a slanderer. For his own sake the man ought to prove his assertions; and for his people's sake he ought to put himself right before the public.

From his own Douay Bible, as well as his own prayer book, I have proved the priest and his church guilty of gross idolatry, in making a graven thing, and then in worshiping it. To this there is not a word of reply.

When the priest pronounced my citation from Dr. Reeve's history "an unfounded "assertion," and when I reproduced the very words of that Romish historian, proving the priest to be utterly reckless in his statements, he gives your readers neither explanation nor apology. How true it is that romish priests will lie and deceive, when the interests of their church are to be served!

The priest defied me to prove that Rome ever taught, *in any time or place*, that lying and deceiving were practiced for the good of his church; and when I gave him four or five authorities, with the promise of double that number, he silently ignores the charge, or he tacitly admits its truth.

When the priest declared that not one of the Articles of religion, in the Wesleyan Book of Discipline *referred to the ten commandments*, I quoted Article V, which specially mentions the Book of Exodus—and we all know that the 20th Chap. of that book contains the ten commandments—he had not a word of comment to offer for his additional misstatement. And when I proved by quoting his five cent catechism, pages 23, 49, that Rome has wholly omitted the second commandment (which prohibits all idolatry), and that she teaches her children a mutilated decalogue, the priest is again reticent. His silence is tantamount to consent!

When the priest charged me with perpetrating a fraud on your readers, by stating that Rome cursed England, I cited no fewer than 126 Anathems from the *genuine* (?) translation of the Council of Trent, by Waterworth, against all who do not believe in purgatory and penances, the mass, extreme unction and other dogmas that the Douay Bible condemns. The priest has not ventured to dispute my statement, and once more silently admits the truth. The priest has not to be informed that Anathematizing—that is cursing—and frequently with bell, book and candle, has been Rome's most terrible and tortuous spiritual weapon. The following, which I quote from the *genuine* Waterworth, page 194, canon 3, is a specimen: "If any one saith that those degrees "only of consanguinity and affinity, which are "set down in Leviticus, can hinder matri-"mony from being contracted, and dissolve "it when contracted; and that the church "cannot dispense in some of those degrees, "or establish that others may hinder and "dissolve it; *let him be Anathema.*" Here Rome curses all who deny her right to supercede or to "dispense" with God's own authority, as revealed in the book of Leviticus. On this very point the Douay Bible says, in 2nd Thessalonians, 2nd chapter, 4th verse, "*Who opposeth and is lifted up above* "*all that is called God, or that is wor-*"*shipped, so that he sitteth in the temple of* "*God, shewing himself as if he were God.*" I ask the special attention of Roman Catholic's to the above description of "*the man* "*of sin*", as presented in their own Bible. But does Rome ever grant "dispenaations" to marry within the prohibited degrees? I reply that she has done so; and quote from a decree, found in the *genuine* Waterworth, page 201, which declares that "A dispen-"sation shall never be granted in the se-"cond degree, except between great princes, "and for a public cause". So it appears plain that Rome can set aside her own book of Leviticus, when it is for princes! Will the post office explain why the holy and infallible church, contrary to the law of God, sanctions and authorizes such *incestuous* marriages "If the criminal law of England extends to "this country" (the assertion requires proof), it is a pity it could not be carried to Rome, and enforced among the nunneries. While on this subject, I beg to refer to two "Decrees" of the Council of Trent, as given in the *genuine* translation of Waterworth, p.p. 270, and 272. The first is on "*the manner* "*of proceeding against Clerics who keep* "*concubines*". The "Decree" terms the priests and bishops who lives in the "filth "of impurity", "*the common scandal and* "*extreme disgrace of the clerical order*"; and it first admonishes, next deprives of a third of their income, then suspends for a time, prior to deprivation, those clerical debauchees who will not be "recalled" to virtue! That such a state of things existed in the holy and infallible church of Rome is fully admitted; and that the Douay Bible, 1st Corinthians, 6 chap., 9 verse, declares that such "shall not possess the kingdom of "God", is undeniable. Rome glories in being unchanged and unchangeable! The second "Decree" relates to "*the illegiti-*"*mate sons of Clerics*"; and it teaches that a priest and his illegitimate son shall not simultaneously minister the rites of romanism in the same church at the same time. The son must "resign his benefice, or ex-"change it for another"—so teaches the "Decree". Rome makes "holy orders" one of the seven sacraments; and she gives a terrible picture of the manner in which that sacrament is observed by her clergy. If it would not pollute the columns of your journal, and insult the moral sense of the entire community, I would publish extracts from the Roman prayer book, called "the Garden of the Soul", where the obscene directions for the Confessional, at pages 213—216, are laid down. I venture to say that viler or more disgusting language is not to be found in English print.

The priest says he does not deny that Cramer was burned; but he stoutly denied it until his own Dr. Reeve compelled him to admit it. But he adds that Cramner was not burned by order of the pope, or of the church. By what order else? The priest says, by the civil laws of the realm. Dr. Reeve says these laws were "sanguinary," that is bloody. But who made them? They emanated from "Catholic minds;" and this was the boasted liberty that the Rome gave the world! On this point the priest is made to say, in the early part of his last letter, that he has "proved from Pro-"testant historians that the best laws of "England, as Magna Charta and Habeas "Corpus, known long before the Reforma-"tion, are the productions of Catholic "minds;" and further on in the same letter he is made to contradict himself by saying that "the civil laws of every State "in Europe, Catholic and Protestant, were "cruel in the times to which we have re-"ferred." How the laws could be good and bloody at the same time, is as anomalous as how Rome could be holy and infallible while her clergy kept concubines, and while their illegitimate sons were admitted into the priesthood! I hope the Roman Catholic readers of these letters will have independence enough to reject the priest's fallacies, and faith enough in the "Decrees and Canons of the holy Council of Trent," which they are compelled to accept under the threat of anathema—to accept their descriptions of the impurities and "moral sins" by which Popes, Bishops and Priests were stigmatized.

Rome has presented, through every page of her history, ample evidence of her despotism and of her hatred to liberty, social, political and religious. Rome is still unchanged in this respect; and in a future letter I will endeavor to show from her own teachings that, wherever she has held the balance of power, she has endeavoured to crush out genius and freedom.

The priest is good enough to misrepresent me, in saying that I "despise" confirmation and holy orders. I quoted the five cent Romish catechism as teaching at page 76, that "*baptism, confirmation, and holy* "*orders imprint on the soul a character or* "*spiritual mark which never can be effaced.*" The priest ought to know that his is the solitary denomination that accepts such a doctrine. The fenian priest McMahon, now, in the penitentiary, got his ineffacable character or mark, according to Rome, from these ceremonies; and we all know that that ineffacable character developed itself at Ridgeway. If every priest gets his character from those rites, it may develop itself in various forms. It makes one a fenian; it may make another a drunkard; and it may make a third pugilistic, even at a pic nic. Such is Rome and such are her teachings!

The priest asserted that Wickliffe died a Romanist; and when I confronted him with four learned Romish authorities, who declared that the Reformer died a heretic, my young friend innocently asks, wherein he differs from them! Poor fellow, his perceptive faculties sadly need illumination! He quotes a latin sentence to prove that Wickliffe taught that "God ought to obey the devil." I need hardly inform your readers that the sentence is an invention of Rome, and is not found in the genuine works of the man whose bones the holy church dug from the grave forty years after his death. Here is another proof that Rome will lie and deceive, when her corrupt system requires such aids. But the priest ought to be more careful how he quotes latin; he dare not risk his reputation as a scholar, in the presence of a competent committee, and translate a page of latin into grammatical English. Even in the phrase which he attributes to Wickliffe, he betrays his ignorance of the orthography of the latin language, by incorrectly spelling one of the four words which he attempts to quote. "THAT CERTIFICATE" which the priest wrote, with its faulty grammar, bad punctuation, and superfluity of prepositions, has fully convinced your readers of two things, namely: that he is a literary sciolist, and that the letters which he fathers are not his own productions. How his friend, who writes for him, will get him out of the difficulty and the disgrace, remains to be seen.

At last my young friend admits the character of some of his popes, cardinals and bishops to have been "BAD." But his Romish Dr. Reeve says they were guilty of *simony, sacrilege, rapacity*, and I may add other nameless crimes. These gross outrages against the laws of heaven, it is asserted do not invalidate their public acts. Such are the monstrous doctrines which the priest and his church teach! Let us examine this matter. *Simony* is the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferments. *Sacrilege* is the crime of stealing things that are devoted to holy purposes. *Rapacity* is the crime of plunder by extortion or force. Popes and priests, be it remembered, have been guilty of all these crimes; and yet they constitute the only holy and infallible church in existence! How a man or a church can be holy and unholy at the same time, is a question that I leave my young friend to explain. Again: these sins, which Rome ingeniously calls their private acts, are said not to affect their public acts. What does the Douay Bible teach on the point? In psalm 49, 16 verse, I read, "But to the sinner, God hath said, why dost thou "declare my justice, and take my covenant "in thy mouth?" In St. Matthew 7 chap. 15 and 16 verses, I read: "Beware of false prophets, who come to you in the cloth-"ing of sheep, but inwardly they are raven-"ing wolves. By their fruits ye shall know "them." If a priest comes in the garb of a sheep; that is, if his *public acts* appear harmless, while his *private acts* consists of "simony, sacrilege and rapacity," (as Dr. Reeve declares such to be the case) the Douay bible warns you to "BEWARE OF HIM." No further evidence than that presented by Rome herself is required to prove her an apostate church. *By their fruits ye shall know them!*

Were all the laws enacted under the reign of Elizabeth, and all the proceedings of the Puritan legislature, one hundred fold worse than Rome represents them, while they would prove the fallibility of mere civil governments, they could not possibly extenuate much less justify the enormities of a religious system claiming to be the only holy and infallible church on earth. The priest reasons as if bad civil laws were an excuse for the "general corruption of morals" into which his popes and priests had fallen. I don't envy the man who is bound to advocate a moral distinction between private and public acts; and if Rome did not insist on the doctrine, I would express the hope that my young friend the priest is not guilty of preaching one thing and practising another.

To the charge of garbling the authors from whom I quote, I reply by offering to submit for examination, every book mentioned by me. When the priest finds himself in antagonism with authors of his own church, and when he finds those authors exposing the unholy character of their own popes, it is very easy for him to raise the cry of misrepresentation. He may name the Books, fix the time and place where I will meet him, and the public will then learn how little credence is to be placed in the assertions by which he seeks to cover his defeat.

The following is a specimen of Rome's self contradiction, as also of her unscriptural teachings:—in the five cent catechism, p. 53, I read, "Q. How do Catholic's distinguish between the honor they give to "God, and the honor they give to the saints, "when they pray to God and to the saints?"

"A. Of God alone they beg grace and "mercy, and of the saints they *only ask the* "*assistance of their prayers.*" In the "Key of heaven." p. 348 is the following, "O God, "who by the merits and intercession of blessed George thy martyr, rejoices the hearts "of the faithful, mercifully grant that what "we ask in his name, we may obtain through "the gift of thy grace." And in the "Garden of the Soul," p. 410, I read this prayer, "We beseech thee O Lord, by the merits of "thy saints, whose relics are here, and of "all the saints, that thou would'st vouchsafe "to forgive me all my sins, Amen." Here the two prayer books contradict the catechism: *they* teach that the saints and their relics (they may be old bones) may secure salvation, while the catechism says that romanists only ask the prayers of the saints. In the Douay Bible, Acts 4, 12, I read, "Neither is there Salvation in any other. For there is no other name under heaven given to men, whereby we must be saved." The name is neither St. George nor relics; and the text plainly convicts Rome of teaching anti scriptural doctrines. I must reserve other selections from these profane books for a future letter; and in the mean time I would respectfully press on the priest's attention the necessity of proving or withdrawing, his original charges, as well as answering the scriptural objections which I present against the whole system of Romanism.

JOHN BREDIN.

Richmond Hill, Sep, 16.

AMERICAN NEWS.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE.

New York, Sept. 13.—Letters from Peru state that an earthquake commenced at 5:30 p. m. on the 13th August, extending from Bolivia to the southern ports of Chili, on the coast, and over one hundred miles inland. Towns and cities mentioned in despatches were literally ruined, as all buildings that were not destroyed were so badly damaged as to require demolition for prudential reasons. All public edifices in Arica were destroyed, including Custom House, which contained more than $1,000,000 worth of goods, all of which were lost.

The Congress of Peru unanimously passed a resolution giving the President unlimited power to succour the inhabitants of the Southern coast. Over a million of dollars have been contributed by the inhabitants. Nearly all the houses in the mineral province of Huance are destroyed.

At Callao the sea burst over the line of houses skirting the shore, completely gutting them of their contents. On the next night a fire broke out, and 57 houses in the business portion of the city were destroyed, entailing a loss of $1,000,000. The steamer Santiago, bound from Callao to Valparaiso, was carried to sea by a great wave. In a few moments a wave returned towards the shore, carrying the steamer with it, taking it with all its passengers over a high cliff, and leaving it safely inside the channel.

At Iquiqua the shock lasted over four minutes; after which the wave came and destroyed about three-quarters of the place, with many lives. Over six hundred people were drowned at Arequipa. The city is a complete ruin. The river has changed to three colours, thus showing volcanic eruptions.

In the city of Guayaquil but little damage was done. The towns of Ibayra, San Fabic, Atunisquil, and Imitad are in ruins. A lake of water is now occupying the site of the town of Cotocachi. The entire population of these towns and of Otovalo have perished amounting to nearly thirty thousand people. The towns adjoining Quito have almost entirely disappeared with their inhabitants, the few left alive being obliged to flee and escape the pestilence arising from decomposing dead bodies. A large proportion of the wealthy inhabitants of Quito had died from pestilence and by the disaster.

BIRTH.

At Thornhill on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. THOMAS CARR of a son.

DIED.

At the residence of Mr. Jas. Daniels, Richmond Hill, on the 16th inst., HENRY WHEATLEY, aged 32 years.

The funeral will take place to-day (Friday), at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 17. 1868.

Flour, ℔ barrel	$5 70 @ 5 76
Wheat, ℔ bush	1 30 @ 1 35
Spring Wheat, ℔ bush	1 20 @ 1 25
Barley, ℔ bush	1 00 @ 1 03
Pease, do	0 95 @ 0 96
Oats, do	0 51 @ 0 52
Hay, ℔ ton	12 00 @ 15 00
Straw, ℔ ton	8 00 @ 14 00
Pork mess ℔ 100 lbs	23 00 @ 24 00
Butter ℔ lb	0 20 @ 0 22
Wool ℔ lb	0 25 @ 0 28

R. R. R.

A GREAT SENSATION!

A GOOD SENSATION!!

PAIN CURED IN AN INSTANT.

In 1847, the grand principle—of stopping the most excruciating pain in an instant, without employing such dangerous agents, as Chloroform, Opium, Morphine, Aconite, Ether, ect. was first made known in

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

This remedy accomplished this wonderful and delightful desideratum in all cases of external and internal pain. In an instant it afforded relief, the moment it was applied to the parts of body, where inflammation or pain existed—it at once relieved the patient of the most violent and excruciating pangs and throbs of pain, and imparted the delightful sensation of ease and comfort.

Every kind of pain, whether Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Pains, in the chest, Side, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Spine, Legs, Arms, Feet, one application was sufficient to kill and exterminate the pain.

Taken internally 20 drops to a teaspoonful would cure, and will cure Asiatic Cholera, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious, Cholic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Cramps, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and every pain that may exist in the inside of man, woman, or child; this was Radway's Ready Relief of 1847, and it is Radway's Relief, greatly improved in 1868.

We then started it in its mission of relieving the infirm, painstricken, sick, distressed and crippled of all nations throughout the world, and now to day it is used, patronized and *revered* as a household necessity, in the palaces of Sultans, Emperors, Kaimos, Kings, High Priests, Nobles, as well as in the cottages of the laboring Classes of every nation on the face of the earth.

In every war that has taken place within the last twenty years, this remedy has been used as a preventive of malarious and infectious diseases—as well as a cure for wounds, stiff joints, bruises, accidents and to relieve the soldiers from pain. Letters from Army Surgeons and distinguished Generals and soldiers in our late war are on file certifying to the wonderful service of the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It will prevent all against attacks of the worst diseases that prevail, as plagues or epidemics, and to those who are seized will at once check the diseases and cure the patients sometimes with, and at others without remedial assistance. This is Radway's Ready Relief. Persons afflicted with external pains, or rheumatism, neuralgia, tooth ache, cramps, spasms, etc. Bathe the parts affected, either by rubbing with the hands, or with a sponge dipped in the RELIEF, and a pain will cease to exist.

The miserable stuffs scented with the Oil of Cassia or Peppermint, sold under the names of *pain etc.*, are nothing but weak imitations of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, sent forth to the world under one old advertisements of 1847, etc. They are but imitations, and will die out in a few months. Their makers—nothing but a set of vagrants, street hawkers, and camp followers of side shows to circuses, after the fashion of the "For Four Cent Man," knowing as much, or rather little, about medicine as Barnum's "What is It?" The doggrel advertisements they pay hungry Bohemians to write for them. The existence of these miserable imitations of the great and good Ready Relief of Dr. Radway, will be brief—old patrons of Radway's Ready Relief are daily coming back, and so it will ever be—Radway's Ready Relief will ever stand the test, the best, the cheapest and quickest remedy for the instant care of pain in the world.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold for 25 cents in bottles holding three times as much as any 25 cent bottle of any other remedy for the same purpose—and as much as $1 of the Pain Killers. One bottle will hold out longer and do more good than half a dozen bottles of any other remedy. Sold by Druggists everywhere at 25 cents per bottle, and at

499 St Paul street Montreal.

New Advertisements.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY!

TO CONTRACTORS.

The undersigned is instructed by the Government of Canada to inform intending Contractors that at an early day tenders will be invited for the execution of certain portions of the Intercolonial Railway between River De Loup and Rimouski, in the Province of Quebec; between Truro and Amherst, in the Province of Novia Scotia, and between Dalhousie and Bathurst, in the Province of New Brunswick.

It is intended to let the work in sections or divisions, ranging from 15 to 35 miles, according to the situation and local circumstances.

The surveys are now in progress, and in part completed, and the object of this notice is to afford intending Contractors ample opportunity of examining the ground at once.

The plans, profiles, specifications, conditions of contract, forms of tender, and other documents required for the information and guidance of contractors, are now being prepared, and when ready, (of which due notice will be given) will be seen at the Railway Engineers' Office, in Halifax, St. John, Dalhousie, Rimouski, River De Loup, and at Ottawa

SANDFORD FLEMING,
Chief Engineer.

Intercolonial Railway Office.
Ottawa, September 12, 1868.

G. H. HUSBAND, L.D.S.

DENTIST,

Begs most respectfully to announce that he will be at

Unionville, ...1st Monday of each month.
Weston,.....9th day of each month
Kleinburg, ...16th " "
Burwick, ...22nd " "
Scarboro' .....23rd " "

Where he will be prepared and most happy to wait on those who may require his services.

G. H. H., having had over

ELEVEN YEARS PRACTICE

Feels confident of giving entire satisfaction.

To those who have favored him with their patronage in the past he returns his sincere thanks, and to those who may do so in the future, he would say that no endeavor on his part will be wanting to meet their approval.

REFERENCES:

The following gentlemen can, with confidence recommend G. H Husband, to all requiring Dental aid: Dr Reid, Thornhill; Dr. Bull, Weston: Dr. D'Evlyn, Barwick; Dr. Corson, Brampton.

RESIDENCE:—Thornhill,

Thornhill, Sept. 17, 1868. 1y

RICHMOND HILL LIBRARY ASSOCATION.

THIS ASSOCIATION has transferred their LIBRARY to the 'HERALD' Book Store where Stockholders and others may procure BOOKS every Friday afternoon, from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M,

A. SCOTT, *Librarian.*

Extensive Credit Sale

OF

Imported and Pure Bred

CATTLE, SHEEP

HORSES, AND

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

THE Undersigned are instructed by HENRY JENNINGS, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on Lot No. 24, 4th concession of Markham,

"Ayton Grange Farm,"

(Near Victoria Square,

On Tuesday, October 20, 1868,

The undermentioned Pure Bred and Grade Farm Stock, Farming Implements, &c. viz:—

HORSES.

1 superior Horse, 5 years old, by *Rob Roy*
1 do do 4 do by *North Star*
1 do Mare, 5 do by *Monarch*
1 Mare, aged, by *Nottingham*
1 Colt, 2 years old, by *Comet*
1 Yearling Filly, by *Young Merry Farmer*

DURHAM CATTLE.

1 Cow, aged, imported, *Young Snowdrop*
1 Cow, 4 years old, imp. *Polly*
1 Heifer, 2 years old, imp. *Daisy*
1 Yearling Heifer, imp. *Perlette Butterfly*
2 Heifer Calves
1 Yearling Bull, *Remees*
1 Bull Calf, *Sir Robert Napies*

GRADE CATTLE.

2 Cows, in calf, aged
2 Cows, 4 years old, in calf
2 Heifers, 2 years old, in calf
1 Yearling Heifer
1 Heifer Calf
1 Bull Calf

LEICESTER SHEEP.

26 Ewes
20 Shearling Ewes
16 Ewe Lambs
2 Rams, aged
3 Shearling Rams
10 Ram Lambs

SWINE.

5 Spring Pigs 1 Sow and Pigs

IMPLEMENTS.

1 Waggon, iron axle; 1 Light Waggon, pole and shafts; 1 Market Sleigh, steel shod; 1 Wood Sleigh; 1 Cutter, steel shod; 1 Covered Buggy; 2 Iron Ploughs, steel mould-board; 2 Patterson Ploughs, steel mould-board; 2 Ribbing Ploughs; 1 Gang Plough; 1 Cultivator; Scuffles; 3 pairs Wood Harrows; 1 pair Iron Harrows; 1 Land Roller; Whippletrees and Neck Yokes; 1 Reaping Machine, Patterson's; 1 Mower, Patterson's; 1 Waggon Rack; 1 Fanning Mill; 1 Straw Cutter; 1 Chaff Riddle; 2 Barley Forks; 5 Dung Forks; 1 Grain Cradle; Spades and Shovels; Rakes and Forks; 1 Hose Rake; 1 Swathe Rake; Scythes and Snaith; 1 set Double Harness, silver mounted; 1 set single harness, silver mounted; 1 set double harness; 1 set single harness; 1 sheep rack, a quantity of sheep troughs, 1 Ox yoke; a quantity of timothy hay, 1 Hand barrow; 1 Cross-cut Saw; 3 Pair Sheep Shears; 2 Stable Lamps.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

2 Large Kitchen tables; 6 Kitchen Chairs; 1 Eight day clock; 1 Cooking Stove; 1 Dumb Stove, 1 Furnace; 1 Sugar Kettle; 3 Bedsteads; 2 Feather beds.

The public will do well to attend the Sale, as the Stock cannot be excelled if equalled in the County of York. The proprietor, Mr. Jennings, having been a prominent Stock-breeder, as well as a most successful exhibitor for the last twenty-five years. The principal part of the Stock to be sold have taken

FIRST PRIZES

In their class, at Provincial, County and Township Fairs. The Sale will positively be without the

LEAST RESERVATION

As the proprietor, Mr. Jennings, has let his Farm, and is declining Agricultural pursuits.

TERMS:—$20 and under Cash; over that amount, 12 months credit on approved joint notes. Lunch at noon,

As all must be sold in one day the Auctioneer will commence precisely at 9 o'clock, a.m.

GORMLEY, SANDERSON & CARTER,
Auctioneers.

Markham, Sept. 17, '68.

WANTED

2000 PIGEONS!

FOR THE

DOMINION PIGEON SHOOTING,

AT THE

OLD HOTEL, THORNHILL.

Before the first day of October next. Shooting to come off on the

FIRST OF OCTOBER.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

Paid for Pigeons up to that date.

HENRY HERON.

Thornhill, Sept. 17, '68. 2

Take Notice.

ALL Parties indebted to the estate of the Late ROBERT HEWISON, are requested to settle the same, with the Executors, on or before the

SIXTH OF OCTOBER NEXT

And all claims due by the Estate must be presented to the Executors for payment by the above date.

W. H. MYERS, J. FREEK, } *Executors.*

Richmond Hill, Sept., 17, '68. 2t

Apprentice Wanted.

A STRONG active boy, of good character may have an opportunity to learn the Harness Business. Apply immediately to

W. H. MYERS

Richmond Hill, Sep. 9, 1868. 530-tf

NOTICE.

HOLLADAY ESTATE!

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are requested to settle their accounts at the shop of Mr. Wm. Cox, Richmond Hill, on or before the 16th inst—after that date all claims remaining unpaid, will be placed in court for collection.

N.B.—All persons having claims or contra accounts against the Estate are requested to present the same in detail to Mr. Cox, and to meet the undersigned on the day and at the place above mentioned, that the same may be adjusted.

WILLIAM COX, NELSON JOHNSON, } *Executors.*

Richmond Hill, Sep. 3, 1868. 529-1

BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITORY

AT THE

HERALD OFFICE.

Richmond Hill 865

PHYSIOLOGY.

Ladies and Gentlemen, who require a true chart of the foot, can procure one in either French Kid or Calf, by calling and ordering it at T. DOLMAGE'S.

Richmond Hill, April 4, 1867.