

Best grain drill, J Foreyth; 2nd do B W Walton. Best two-horse wagon, J Shuttleworth; 2nd do J Savage. Best market wagon, J Savage; 2nd do J Shuttleworth. Best open buggy, J S Raitt; 2nd do J Shuttleworth. Best cultivator, T & G Morgans; 2nd do B W Walton. Best iron plough, G Wilkinson; 2nd do James Lye. Best cast iron plough, J Abell; 2nd do Brown Niel & Co. Best wooden plough, H Frank. Best pair of iron harrows, J Follitt; 2nd do T S Raitt. Best pair of wooden harrows, W Irwin. Best straw cutter, Patterson, Brothers; 2nd do Brown, Niel & Co. Best grain crusher, J Abell; 2nd do do. Best hay fork, J Little. Best cutter, (single horse), A Maynard. Best fanning mill, A & W Wilson; 2nd do Patterson, Bros. Best churn, J Mullen. Best ox yoke, P Mussulman.

**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 America, ..... 11.00 A.M.  
" " Cashel, ..... on Tuesday  
" " Gormley, ..... & Fridays.  
" " Headford, .....  
" " Victoria Square, .....  
EVENING MAIL.  
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.**  
Marriage License—M. Teefy.  
Hotel to Rent—W. Amblor.  
Cleared Farm for Sale—S. Paterbaugh.  
School Teacher Wanted.  
Dry Hardwood for Sale—John Langstaff.  
Washing Machine—W. Atkinson.

**The York Herald.**  
RICHMOND HILL, Oct. 30, 1868.

Subscribe for the York Herald, \$1 a Year

**GRIEVANCE-MONGERS.**  
We know of no more discontented creature on the face of the earth than your dyed-in-the-wool clear grit, particularly when the biped contemplates the columns of a newspaper. Every thing is wrong that does not square with his particular prejudices; no matter what is done, he is sure to find fault—  
"You shall and you shan't,  
You will and you won't,  
You'll be d—d if you do,  
You'll be d—d if you don't."  
For some time back, we have heard the changes rung upon the new militia bill, which became law on the 22nd May last. Sir John and Sir George are accused of wanting to destroy the efficiency of our gallant volunteer force—in addition to their violation, from time to time, of the clear gristle catalogue. That our readers may form a correct opinion of the true state of the case, as regards our new Militia Law, we have commenced to publish such parts of it as the public generally feel interested in. We shall continue to publish it in our next number, in order that all our readers who take an interest in the subject may be in a position to judge the Act upon its merits.

**SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT.**—On Thursday evening the 22nd inst., a Concert was given in the W. M. Church, Thornhill, by the scholars and some of the teachers of the sabbath school. On account of the unfavorable weather, which preceded the day of the Concert and the unfavorableness of the evening, the gathering, although larger than could have been expected, was not as large as on former occasions. The pillars, chandeliers, etc., were twined, and the walls festooned with evergreens, interwoven with crimson berries and the leaves of our national tree, whose gorgeous autumnal hues contrasted beautifully with the dark green of the foliage by which they were surrounded. Opposite the entrance was the inscription "happy greeting to all," surrounded by a crown, and the sides were decorated with Scriptural mottoes. But the greatest attraction of all was the school. The scholars were ranged on seats raised one above the other, and the girls, with their white dresses, pink ribbons and rosy cheeks, might be supposed to represent the petals of an enormous rose, while the boys, clad in darker habiliments, would as easily be taken to represent the sepals. The entertainment consisted of solos, duets, quartettes and choruses varied by speeches from the Rev. Messrs. Bredin & Garbutt. The selections were good and well executed, and if we may judge, by the applause which was elicited, were appreciated, especially a solo by Miss E. Campbell, a girl of five summers, was deservedly encored. The speech of Mr. Bredin abounded with that keen wit, for which he is noted, while Mr. Garbutt's address to the children was interesting and effecting. Everything passed off agreeably and all agreed that the entertainment was first-rate.

**SOCIAL.**—We are requested to announce that a social will be held in Dr. Duncumb's Hall, in this village, on Friday evening, November 6th, at 7 o'clock. Proceeds of the evening are to assist in procuring a library for the Episcopal Sunday School. The Revs. John Carry and McCollum will be in attendance to enliven the pleasures of the evening.

**SOCIAL.**—We hope that the friends of Sabbath Schools in this locality will not forget the Social given this, Friday evening, by Mrs. Atkinson, for the benefit of the Sabbath School in connection with the Methodist Church in this village. The Rev. J. Bredin will deliver a short lecture on "Home, sweet home," and an address also may be expected from the Rev. W. Carson, successor to the Rev. T. Garbutt. The usual fee, 15 cents, will be taken at the door, and the result applied towards the liquidation of the debt on the Harmonium, recently purchased for the School.

**THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.**  
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our readers that Mr. R. S. Wiggins, a second year student in Toronto University, has triumphantly carried off the Gilchrist Scholarship. This is further proof of the high standard attained at this Institution of learning, and is convincing evidence of its superiority over all others. We rejoice to see our Canadian youths competing successfully in such grand intellectual struggles, and hope Mr. Wiggins' example will not be lost sight of. R. S. Wiggins was formerly a pupil in the Ponthill Grammar School, and took a "double" scholarship at his matriculation at Toronto University, in 1866. In order that our readers may fully understand the particulars of the Gilchrist Scholarship, we copy the following from the *Journal of Education* of February 1868:—  
GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST.  
"Under this title there has existed for some years, in England an institution having for its object the encouragement of education, and the study of the sciences in every part of the world. Owing to the liberality of Dr. Gilchrist, scholarships have been founded to aid in carrying out the idea.  
"The youth of Canada are called upon to participate in the advantages offered, observing certain conditions contained in the following programme obtained from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.  
"A scholarship of the value of \$100 per annum, and tenable for three years, will be granted to every successful candidate, a resident of the Dominion of Canada, who will become eligible to compete and who desires afterwards to pursue an academic course of study in Great Britain—the following conditions stipulated:—  
"1. Every candidate must be a native of the Dominion of Canada, or have resided for three years immediately preceding the examination.  
"2. Every candidate must furnish to the local authorities satisfactory proof, that he is at least 16, and not more than 22 years of age.  
"3. Every candidate must also furnish satisfactory proof to the local authorities that his morality entitles him to compete for a scholarship.  
"4. Candidates approved by the local authorities must present themselves at the midsummer matriculation examination at the London University, which will take place simultaneously at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax, and in a city subsequently to be named, in New Brunswick, commencing the last Monday in June under the direction of Sub-Examiners named by the Governor of Canada.  
"5. The answers of candidates approved as aforesaid, will be transmitted through the Colonial Office to the Registrar of the University who will lay them before the Examiners for correction and revision; and who will draw up a report of the result of the examination; and the scholarship will be awarded to the candidate who shall have come out highest at the examination, provided he shall have taken 'honors,' or shall have been admitted to the 1st Division.  
"6. The decision of the Examiners will be immediately transmitted by the Secretary of the 'Gilchrist Institution' through the Colonial Office to the local authorities of the capitals of the colonies, then to be made known to the candidates.  
"7. The successful candidate must present himself to the Secretary of the 'Gilchrist Institution' in London, not later than the first week in October following his nomination.  
"8. Each student will have to choose between the 'Edinburgh University,' and 'University College' London, in which to follow his course; but he will be expected to pursue his studies with the view of graduating in one of the four faculties of the London University.  
"9. Each scholarship will be considered as having commenced from the 1st July following the decision of the Examiners, payable quarterly, the 1st October, January, April, and July.  
"10. Each student, each session, shall follow, at least, three courses of lectures in the institution, which he has selected, and shall transmit to the Secretary of the 'Gilchrist Institution,' at the end of each session a certificate from each of the Professors, whose course he has followed, stating that his diligence and conduct have been satisfactory.  
"11. In order to procure such certificate and if it be otherwise proved that the student is unsatisfactory, he will be considered as having lost all claims to the payment of the remainder of the bursary.  
"12. Each student must present himself at the first examination in one of the four Faculties of London—arts, science, law, or medicine, before the expiration of the second academic year, dating from the day when he shall have received his bursary; should he fail to present himself, unless excused by the administrators, or fail to pass, he will be considered as having lost all right to the remainder of the bursary. After having passed his first examination, he must pursue his studies with a view of presenting himself for a second, within two academic years.  
"13. The foregoing scheme will be subject to revision from time to time, the administrators reserving to themselves the right to modify the conditions of the bursary, or to withdraw it altogether, they should judge it expedient. There will, however, be no change made that will affect the interests of candidates already provided with bursaries, nor in any case without previous notice of twelve months."  
Two notorious counterfeiters named Geo. Campbell and Edward Rice were arrested last night in a small frame house in Windsor. The detectives had been after them for some time, and finally caught them upon the premises where the counterfeiting was done, and dies, plates, presses and all the paraphernalia of a counterfeiters' den, including about \$20,000 in bogus fifty-cent currency in all stages of progress were seized. The plates are most skillfully executed, the imitation engineering work about the vignettes being especially fine, wholly baffling the naked eye and deceiving a casual observer with a magnifying glass. Geo. Campbell is about forty years of age, an Englishman by birth, and counterfeiter by education. In fact he never succeeded in any other line of business. He is a very numerous, and his person is well-known to every thief catcher of experience in the United States or Canada. Four years of his time was spent in the Jersey Penitentiary. Rice is younger in years and experience, and aside from his life as a counterfeiter but little is known of him further than that he is a Missourian by birth. During the war he ran an opposition establishment in the city of St. Louis, and was arrested by the military authorities, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 100 days and was successful in selling a large number of them to a Boston broker at a slight discount. Both these worthies left for Washington on Saturday night.

**Local Items.**  
New Appointment.—The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Mr. Teefy Marriage License Agent, in the room of the late Mr. Bridgford. See advertisement in another column.  
We are requested to say that the Rev. Mr. Bredin was unavoidably detained away from home on last Tuesday—a circumstance that prevented his appearing before the Mechanics Institute, as was announced.  
AGE OF IMPROVEMENT.—Last week's *Markham Economist* came to hand in a new form! The enterprising publisher promises to make further improvements; and for this purpose, craves the indulgence of his liberal and patient patrons for three weeks. We may be pardoned for saying we have considered, of late, that there was room for improvement in our *Markham* contemporary; it was with difficulty we managed to copy his report of the prizes awarded at the late *Markham* Exhibition at *Markham* village.  
AUCTION SALES.  
FRIDAY, Oct. 30.—Extensive Credit Sale of Farm Stock, &c., on Lot No. 5, 7th Con. Township of King, the property of Mr. James C. Stokes. Sale at 11 a.m. H. Smelser, Auctioneer.  
FRIDAY, Oct. 30.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, &c., on Lot No. 1, 2nd Concession *Markham*, the property of Mr. David Harding. Sale at 11 a.m. Robt. Conway, Auctioneer.  
SATURDAY, Oct. 31.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, &c., on Lot 28, 7th Con. Vaughan, the property of Mr. Levens Livingston. Sale to commence at 11 a.m. H. Smelser, Auctioneer.  
TUESDAY, Nov. 3.—Important Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, Household Furniture, &c., on Lot No. 16, 6th Con. Vaughan, the property of Mr. Jacob Smith. Sale at 11 a.m. Robt. Conway, Auctioneer.  
TUESDAY, Nov. 3.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Hardware, &c., on Lot No. 62, 1st Con. Whitechurch, the property of Mr. Thomas Legge. Sale at 12 o'clock. J. Gormley, Auctioneer.  
THURSDAY, Nov. 5.—Extensive Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Farming Utensils, &c., on Lot No. 28, rear of 2nd Con. *Markham*, the property of James Clifford, Esq. Sale at 11 o'clock, a.m.—J. Gormley, Auctioneer.  
FRIDAY, Nov. 6.—Important Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c., on Lot No. 6, 4th Concession of Whitechurch, the property of Mr. Peter Billinger. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, James Gormley, Auctioneer.  
FRIDAY, Nov. 6.—Important Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c., on Lot No. 10, 6th Concession of Vaughan, the property of Mr. Martin Brennan. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock a.m., S. Eckardt, Auctioneer.  
TUESDAY, Nov. 10.—Important Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c., on Lot No. 21, 4th Concession of *Markham*, the property of Mr. John Bell. Sale to commence at 1 p.m., Gormley & Sanderson, Auctioneers.  
Parties having Sale bills printed at this office, will have a notice similar to the above, free of charge.  
**Reuo and Anderson's Extradition.**  
The *Detroit Free Press*, says that on the arrival of the warrant, Mr. Pinkerton made prompt arrangements for the removal of Reuo and Anderson. On Sunday night everything went in readiness, Mr. Pinkerton and a few friends drove down to Sandwich in a hack. Meeting by good fortune, the sheriff on the road, they were taken on board and very soon all hands were ready for business, but before the men were removed, two or three hacks had arrived, and the people of Sandwich had turned out some forty or fifty strong. Pinkerton and his men seemed to know their business, however, and soon the men were placed in the hack and driven towards the landing, where a boat was waiting to carry them out to the tug, which was lying in the stream. At the landing there was rather a painful scene between the men and their wives, the latter insisting on accompanying their husbands on board the tug. This was not permitted, however, and soon the tug was under motion. The whole was very adroitly managed by Pinkerton and his men, and the friends of the prisoners had but little time to come to their assistance. As present it is difficult to say what the course of the tug will be, as her destination is only known to Mr. Pinkerton, who is on board. Several men were on horseback at Sandwich at the time of the removal, and it is conjectured that they will try and determine as nearly as they can the course taken by the steamer. After the boat was under headway, shrieks were heard which are supposed to have come from the prisoners, and to have been intended by them as a sort of indication of the direction they were being taken. Though the first great stage of the detective's labours is over in this case, there are two great difficulties yet to contend with. In getting the prisoners to their destination, he will have continually to guard against a rescue on the part of the Indiana thieves, and on the other hand he will have to watch with equal care the movements of the vigilance committees, lest the men should be disposed of without further trial. The former are doubtless warned of their approach ere this, and further developments will be looked for with interest. The faith of the United States is firmly pledged for their permanent safety, and that they shall have a fair trial.  
The French ladies, far from condemning Isabella of Spain, and casting that odium upon her policy which it has generally inspired among the male sex, have risen with one voice to proclaim her the regenerator of the virgins of the world, and the renovator of the antique moral society—that yielding up of all things for the sake of friendship which we had thought would never more be practised in this century of buying and selling, of chaffering and bargaining, and which the tender female heart had been lead so often to regret with bitter sighs.

**Correspondence.**  
**TEACHERS AND THE TEACHING PROFESSION.**  
To the Editor of the York Herald.  
SIR:—It has of late years been a constant complaint amongst teachers that the golden days of the teaching profession are past, that it no longer affords a sure, pleasant and remunerative employment for talent and education. The profession is flooded, the labor of the teacher is in consequence depreciated, and salaries are reduced. The licensing of so many teachers has lowered the profession in the respect of the people, made it unreliable as a means of living, and contemptible as a source of profit. The tendency of such a state of things, we are told, is the employment of inferior talent, the driving away of men of ability, who go to something more lucrative and inviting. This may all be true, but I believe the teachers themselves are to some extent blameable, and have much of the remedy in their own hands.  
No person will deny that the teacher has much influence in directing the course of the youth under his charge; acting as an intelligent man, feeling responsible for his advice he would in the present state of the learned profession warn a young man against studying law or medicine as offering no inducement, and condemn teaching as a profession for life. He would rather recommend an honest trade, or the healthy and invigorating, though humble pursuit of agriculture. But is such advice always given? I am afraid not. It is to be feared that in his anxiety to make scholars, and gain for himself, the teacher often forgets the interests of his own profession and the interests of his pupils. Learning is often held up as the only laudable object of ambition. The young man is taught to look on physical toil as degrading, on mental toil as the only means of attaining the great ends of life, happiness and distinction. A little good advice would be given if the teacher himself got certificates, his business is often over on the farm than in the study, and that distinction is not always connected with the drudgery of law and medicine. There are some teachers who are infatuated enough to take a pride in making teachers, and who annually have fresh candidates for certificates at our Boards of Examination; this is a well known fact. They do an injustice to their pupils for in nine cases out of ten it would be better for them if they never got certificates. They do an injustice to their own profession. These young men go around canvassing the country for schools, and offering themselves at low salaries. They have certificates and want to make use of them. "An easy living—salary no consideration," is their principle of action. They are generally unqualified for the important duties of a teacher. Their greatest achievement is to work a problem in Sangster. They often cannot write decent composition, know nothing of literature, even of the politics of their own country. But these are to be our educators, expand the mind and advanced civilization. "Pity 'tis true and 'tis pity." In "hard times" low salaries are popular and the inferior teacher is often employed. These teacher-makers are led away by a petty ambition of making themselves famous, they imagine they will be looked upon as eminent men in their profession, as great in their day and generation. They enjoy an unenviable fame; right thinking persons consider them as a sort of pest, a social evil. It is to be hoped that they will see the error of their ways, repent, and act as sensible men.  
If teachers do their duty they can do much to improve the state of the profession. They should cease in engaging in a foolish rivalry of making schoolmasters and so-called "scholars." Our annual school teachers examinations should not be the arena of contentions for superiority amongst the petty and different schools. Teachers should consult the true interests of the youth under their charge, encourage them to honest toil, vie with each other in giving a practical education, that will show itself in the intelligence of our future farmers, mechanics and tradesmen, in the productiveness of labor, and the general good of society. Let them do their duty and whilst promoting the interests of others they will promote their own, and elevate their own profession.  
Yours truly,  
Markham, Oct. 24, '68.  
AN OBSERVER.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
Although snuff taking by the nostrils is going out of favour and fashion, the demand for snuff is rather on the increase. The demand is kept up, the manufacturers assert, by persons who use snuff to cleanse their teeth. Used as a dental article it is an exhilarant, and will, it is said, if freely applied, produce intoxication.  
INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—Another "FENIAN MOVEMENT" THREATENED.—The following letter was handed us yesterday by a reliable gentleman, who declined giving any explanation as to the manner in which it came into his possession. There was no envelope, but the document was addressed and signed as below.  
The wife of a New York banker and the daughter of a Baltimore merchant have been notified by the master of ceremonies of the *Empress* Eugene, that the permission formerly granted to them to appear at the Monday evening receptions of the *Empress* has been withdrawn. Cause—Unbecoming dresses and unbecoming conduct at the last soiree in the *Tulleries*.  
The *Orangeville Sun* says the *Tramway* Directors have decided to leave their claims against the Corporation of *Orangeville* in abeyance and unite in an effort to secure the early construction of the *Toronto, Grey & Bruce* Railway. If the latter road is built to *Orangeville* within two years, the tramway claims will be altogether abandoned; the shareholders receiving a bond of indemnity for their paid up stock. The agreement will be submitted for ratification to a special meeting of the tramway shareholders to be held on Thursday next. There is no doubt but the agreement will be ratified, and the only obstacle to the *Orangeville* grant of \$15,000 to the *Toronto, Grey & Bruce* Railway thereby removed.  
Who is SHE?—The lady mentioned in yesterday's *Globe* as having called at Messrs. Thompson & Sons' dry goods store on the day previous, and informed one of the clerks that the newspapers had given her the prerogative of obtaining whatever goods she wanted without paying for them, was No. 1 police station last night. She gave her name as Bridget Wallace, and entered into a long story as to her pedigree. S.M. McPherson thought it better to retain her until this morning, when she is disposed of by the Police Magistrate. She is evidently insane.—*Globe*.  
SUICIDE NEAR WATERLOO.—Waterloo, Oct. 27.—This morning about nine o'clock, an aged farmer by the name of John Scopp, living near Waterloo, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a shotgun. He was taken to his breakfast as usual with his wife, and the latter had gone to the barn to water the cows, when it would seem the poor old man became afflicted suddenly with an attack of suicidal mania, for he took his gun from its long heretofore resting place, and placing the muzzle in his mouth, deliberately consummated the act. A verdict was rendered by the coroner's jury in accordance with the above facts.  
A STRANGE CASE.—There is a man at present living in this city, who from the age of five years until he was thirteen years of age has been deaf and dumb. The story as supplied by himself is that at the time when the remarkable occurrence that restored to him his two lost senses took place, he was working at wagon-making with a man named McGarry, at Brantford. While at work he all at once felt his toes loose as it were, and strange sounds approached his ears. His first thought was of some impending calamity, but he preserved his mental equilibrium throughout the rapid transition his mental powers had undergone. He gives his name as Onida Castello, says he boards at 164 1/2 Street, and works opposite the Queen street avenue. His story is substantiated in one particular by the evidence of Sergeant McPherson, who states that the man when in the city six months ago was to his personal knowledge as deaf as a lamp post, while now he converses fluently.  
New York, Oct. 26.—One of the most destructive fires that have occurred in the neighbourhood of Hunter's Point in a number of years broke out last night, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock. The cause of the fire was owing to an explosion of naphtha on board a Swedish brig which was lying at the foot of Ferry street. The vessel was laden with the combustible material; and a moment after the explosion was heard, she was wrapped in one sheet of flame. For a length of time the fire was confined to the vessel, but the extensive oil works of Rockefeller, Andrews & Co., and Warren's oil works, in the sheds of which were stored some 9,000 or 10,000 barrels of oil, caught fire, and the ignitable material stored there soon consigned them and the buildings adjoining to destruction. Much interest was manifested as to the fate of the crew, as the rapidly with which the vessel was destroyed, after the explosion took place, rendered escape almost impossible. The men were on board at the time. One of the men was picked up on the deck, but so dreadfully injured from the effects of the explosion, that he was unable to give any information that might help in ascertaining the fate of the remainder of the crew three in number.  
"FALSE AND TRUE,"  
A CURE FOR ALL!  
THE DOMINION  
WASHING MACHINE!  
WILL WASH  
Without any Soap on the Clothes,  
WITH LESS WEAR AND WATER,  
And in Half the Time required  
BY THE ORDINARY MODE.  
Go to ATKINSON'S,  
Richmond Hill, Oct. 28, 1868. 537-4f

**Hats and Caps.**  
JUST RECEIVED, A New and Fashionable Assortment of  
**HATS AND CAPS**  
In every variety of Shapes, in Felt, Cloth, Plush, Seal and Velvet, in Men's and Boy's Sizes. This is the  
**Largest & Most Varied**  
Assortment to be found on Richmond Hill and LOW IN PRICE.  
G. A. BARNARD'S,  
Richmond Hill, Oct. 23, 1868. 526-1f

**POCKET BOOK LOST.**  
LOST, on or about Thursday, 15th inst., a Pocket Book containing a Note drawn by Thomas Wilson, Unionville, in June, 1863, for \$50, and Witnessed by Edwin Wooten, in favor of the Subscriber or bearer. Parties are hereby notified not to purchase the said note, as payment has been stopped.  
WILLIAM ANDERSON,  
Yonge Street, Oct. 22, 1868. 526-3f

**TORONTO MARKETS.**  
Toronto, Oct. 29, 1868.  
Flour, per barrel, ..... \$5 10 @ 6 50  
Wheat, per bush, ..... 1 14 @ 1 15  
Spring Wheat, per bush, ..... 1 25 @ 1 35  
Rye, per bush, ..... 1 38 @ 1 40  
Passo, do, ..... 0 89 @ 0 90  
Oats, do, ..... 0 50 @ 0 55  
Hay, per ton, ..... 14 00 @ 18 00  
Straw, per ton, ..... 7 00 @ 11 50  
Pork mess, per 100 lbs, ..... 24 00 @ 25 00  
Butter, per lb, ..... 0 21 @ 0 22  
Wool, per lb, ..... 0 26 @ 0 27

**New Advertisements.**  
**MARRIAGE LICENSES.**  
RICHMOND HILL.  
M. TEEFY, Notary Public and Commissioner in B. E., is Government Agent for issuing Marriage Licenses in the County of York. Office hours—7 A.M. to 9-30 P.M. October 23, 1868.

**HOTEL TO RENT.**  
THAT Comodious and popular Hotel in Richmond Hill, known as the  
**WYTHE HART INN,**  
And at present occupied by Mr. Gideon Dolmage.  
For particulars apply to the tenant or the proprietor,  
**WILLIAM AMBLER,**  
Richmond Hill, Oct. 29, 1868. 537-4f

**CLEARED FARM FOR SALE.**  
THE Subscriber offers for Sale his Farm, being lot 16, 4th Concession of Vaughan, containing 125 acres—120 acres cleared and is a high state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with chiefly Hardwood timber. There is the promise of good Dwelling House, Barn, Driving House, Stabling, Sheds, and a splendid Orchard of very choice Fruit Trees. There are two creeks running across the property. There is also a House on the South West corner, suitable for a Tenant or man servant. This Farm is situated about 16 miles from Toronto.  
Terms: \$50 per Acre.  
For particulars apply to  
**SOLOMON PUTERBAUGH,**  
Maple P. O.  
Maple Oct. 28, 1868. 537-4f

**TEACHER WANTED.**  
WANTED, a Teacher for the next ensuing year, for Union School Section No. 21, Vaughan and *Markham*, near Richmond Hill. Application to be made to the Trustees,  
J. H. NEWBURY, J. RUTHERFORD, J. HODGINS,  
Richmond Hill, Oct. 28, 1868. 537-4f

**80 CORDS OF DRY HARDWOOD FOR SALE.**  
Apply to JOHN LANGSTAFF,  
Thornhill, Oct. 28, 1868. 537-4f