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Advertisements without written directions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. All advertisements published for a less period than one month, must be paid for in advance. All transitory advertisements, from strangers or irregular customers, must be paid for when handed in for insertion.

Business Directory.

DR. HOSTETTER, Registered Medical Practitioner. OF ONTARIO, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, [by examination]; and late from Guy's Hospital, London, England; will continue to devote the whole of his time and attention to the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. Residence—Opposite the Elgin House, North of Richmond Hill, December 8, 1865. 542-1f

DR. JAS. LANGSTAFF, Will generally be found at home before half-past 8 a.m. and from 1 to 2 p.m. All parties owing Dr. J. Langstaff are expected to call and pay promptly, as he has payments to make that must be met. Mr. H. Burket is authorized to collect, and give receipts for him. Richmond Hill, June, 1865. 1

JOHN N. REID, M.D., COR. OF YONGE AND COLBOURNE STS., THORNHILL. Consultations in the office on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8 to 10 a.m. All consultations in the office, Cash. Thornhill, June 9, 1865. 1

R. H. HALL, DRUGGIST, AND PHARMACEUTIST, RICHMOND HILL, Jan. 31, 1867. 35

THOMAS CARR, DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, Wines and Liquors, THORNHILL. By Royal Letters patently has been appointed Issuer of MARRIAGE LICENSES. Thornhill, Feb. 26, 1868

Law Cards.

M. TEEFY, Esq., NOTARY PUBLIC, COMMISSIONER IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH, CONVEYANCER, AND DIVISION COURT AGENT, RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE.

AGREEMENTS, Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, &c., &c., drawn with attention and promptitude, Terms moderate. Richmond Hill, June 9, 1865. 1

J. N. BLAKE, BARRISTER AT LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office—Over the Gas Company Office, Toronto Street, Toronto. Toronto, August 1, 1867.

GEO. B. NICOL, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c. Office—In the "York Herald" Buildings, Richmond Hill.

Money to Lend. July, 5th, 1866. 5-ly

MONAGH, MURRAY & JACKES, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, &c. Office—In the Court House - - TORONTO, August 1, 1865. 95

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RICHMOND HILL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1869.

Whole No. 551.

STRONG, EDGAR & GRAHAME, BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS.

OFFICES—Wellington Chambers, Jordan St. Toronto. S. H. STRONG, J. D. EDGAR, R. GRAHAME. Toronto, June 18, 1868.

DUGGAN & MEYERS, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCERS, &c., &c.

OFFICE:—Provincial Insurance Buildings, Court Street, Toronto. JOHN DUGGAN, Q.C. ADAM H. MEYERS, JR. Toronto Dec. 24, 1868. 544-ly

READ AND BOYD, Barristers, Attorneys at Law, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c., &c.

77, King Street East, (over Thompson's East India House) Toronto. D. R. READ, Q.C. J. A. BOYD, B.A. May 6, 1866. 40-1f

Licensed Auctioneers.

HENRY SMELSOR, LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the Counties of York and Peel, Collector of Notes, Accounts, &c., Small charges and plenty to do. Lasky, March 2nd 1865 39-1

FRANCIS BUTTON, JR., LICENSED AUCTIONEER, FOR THE COUNTY OF YORK

Sales attended on the shortest notice at moderate rates. P.O. Address, Buttonville. Markham, Jan. 24, 1868. 407

H. D. BENNETT, LICENSED AUCTIONEER, FOR THE COUNTY OF YORK.

RESIDENCE: Lot No. 14, 2nd Con. Vaughan, Post Office Address Carville. All orders left at the "York Herald" office, Richmond Hill, or at the P.O. Maple, will be attended to. Vaughan, Oct. 10 1867. 1-y

JOHN CARTER, LICENSED AUCTIONEER, FOR THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL.

RESIDENCE: Lot 20, rear of 3rd Concession of Markham. P.O. Address—Buttonville. Parties requiring Mr. Sanderson's services can make arrangements at the HERALD office, January 4, 1865. 31

EDW. SANDERSON, Licensed Auctioneer, FOR THE COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL.

RESIDENCE: Lot 20, rear of 3rd Concession of Markham. P.O. Address—Buttonville. Parties requiring Mr. Sanderson's services can make arrangements at the HERALD office, January 4, 1865. 31

GEO. McPHILLIPS & SON, Provincial Land Surveyors, SEAFORTH, C. W.

June 7, 1865. 1

P. A. SCOTT, LUMBER MERCHANT, AND BUILDER,

618 Yonge Street, Toronto. Doors, Sash, Blinds, Flooring, Sheeting, Mouldings &c.

WILLIAM G. CASTELL, MANUFACTURER OF Pure and Unadulterated Confectionary, 363 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

W. G. C. calls at all the Stores between Toronto and Richmond Hill every two weeks, and supplies Confectionary of all kinds at the Lowest Wholesale prices. Toronto, July 20, 1865. 7

THOMAS SEDMAN, Carriage and Waggon Maker! UNDERTAKER, &c.

Residence—Nearly opposite the Post Office Richmond Hill.

Ringwood Marble Works

P. WIDEMAN, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES! &c., &c., &c.

Call and examine my Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Ringwood, Sept. 13, 1867 497

MARRIAGE LICENSES RICHMOND HILL.

M. TEEFY, Notary Public and Commissioner in B.L., 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.

JAMES BOWMAN, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, ALMIRA MILLS, Markham, Nov. 1, 1865. 22

J. SEGSWORTH, IMPORTER OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND FINE JEWELRY.

113 Yonge Street, Toronto. Masonic and other Emblems made to order. Toronto, April 27, 1866. 47.

W. WHARIN & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELLERY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c., &c. THE attention of the Public is invited to their Stock, consisting of A Great Variety OF CHOICE AND FANCY GOODS.

Money to Lend on Landed Security.

THE Undersigned is authorized to state that \$20,000 Can be procured, in sums to suit borrowers, on Landed Security. Terms made known on personal application to M. TEEFY, Notary Public, Agent, &c.

J. S. SCOTT, M.D., L.D.S., SURGEON DENTIST!

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—90 Queen Street, near O'Goode Hall, Toronto. R. E. LAW, ASSISTANT, RICHMOND HILL. N.B. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless Extraction of Teeth. Toronto, Jan. 27, 1869. 549-ly

DENTISTRY. W. C. ADAMS, D.D.S., 95 King Street East, Toronto, SPAR CHURCH STREET.

IS prepared to wait upon any who need his professional services in order to preserve their teeth, or relieve suffering and supply new teeth in the most approved style. Also regulate the teeth of those who need it. Consultation free, and all work warranted. June, 1865. 21-y

CARRVILLE MILLS WILLIAM COOK

REGS to intimate to his many friends in Vaughan and neighboring townships, that he has resumed possession of the above Mills, and that he will be prepared to attend to Rye and Buckwheat ground to Order. \* \* \* The highest price, in Cash, (Bankable funds) will be paid for any quantity of good Wheat. WILLIAM COOK Carrville, November, 2, 1863.

WILLIAM COX, BUTCHER,

2nd door north of Barnard's store. RICHMOND HILL, KEEPS always on hand the best of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Sausages, &c., and sells at the lowest prices. The highest market price given for Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, &c. Also, Corned and Spiced Beef, Smoked and Dried Hams. Richmond Hill, October 15, 1867. 1-y

Headford Mills.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal support since he purchased the above Mills; begs to intimate that he has made great improvements and alterations, during the past summer, and he is now prepared to attend to GRISTING AND CHOPPING! At short notice. Parties from a distance may have their Grain home with them, with as little delay as possible. JOHN EYER. Headford, Sept. 23, 1867. 6-m

Literature. TITO'S TROUBLES.

That was a memorable holiday eclipsing the holiday last week which I had had with my father, who had not asked Tito to join us, as Tito's father had asked me. A holiday marked with a white stone in my calendar of recollections—bright, sunny, ineffaceable—which, described to the boys afterwards, rendered some of them raving mad with jealousy, and heaped Tito for the next three months with attentions that he could scarcely bear up against, the impression being general that Tito's father had determined to reward munificently all little Tito's friends. We had buns and almond cakes at the pastry-cook's both in our best clothes; Tito in a new suit of black that his father had brought with him. We went for a sail on the great calm sea before the sun went down; we went back to the pastry-cook's and had tea, with buns and almond cakes; we went for a drive in a hired fly before the horse-manship commenced, and Colonel Zalez lay back and smoked paper cigarettes so furiously that I thought he would set himself on fire before the circus was opened; we went back to the pastry-cook's, and had two bottles of lemonade, and some buns and almond cakes; we attended the performance in the circus and saw wonders upon wonders, and screamed with laughter at the clowns, and thought it was odd—at least I did—that the dark grim face which we looked up at when a good joke was uttered, did not change more frequently; we went back to the pastry-cook's to supper, and had buns and almond cakes, and weak sherry and water as a parting stimulant, and finally we were walking on tip-toe through dormitory six—absent with leave fellows—looking down compassionately on boys who had been asleep for hours! It was a great holiday; it was the only one that I ever had with Tito. At Christmas, Tito's father came in a hurry to Mr. Price, settled the bill, and then went away again, leaving Tito behind him, after many embraces, and much whispered advice. It began to be understood after he had departed, that Tito's father was going abroad—going to battle, Tito said, very proudly—and that Tito was to be left at school all through the Christmas holidays. We bade him good bye, and felt very sorry for him, and my last glimpse of Flatborough-on-the-sea that "half" was a curve in the embankment, a steep green hill, and Tito jumping about thereon and waving his handkerchief to me.

Next "half" Tito's father did not appear, and Mr. Price began to look anxious when Tito spoke of his papa; but at the beginning of the next quarter, when the Midsummer holidays were over, a letter came from abroad that appeared to relieve our master's mind, and that contained a second epistle, which Tito used to read to me and to himself, until it became worn out by constant reference, and by being kept with his marbles, a pocket-knife and a peg-top. It was an English letter, of course, for Tito had been born and bred in England, and had seen no other country, and it was a very kind, fatherly, humorous kind of letter, full of hope in his return to England before the next quarter was at an end, and of his anticipation of another holiday with his son and his little friend Simmons, if Simmons were still at Belvoir house. I hoped that he would come back soon, and that a circus would be in the town at the time; but the circus came and went away again, and no Colonel Zalez appeared to keep his promise to us. 'He can't be fighting all this time, Tit,' I said in mild remonstrance at Tito's father's behavior; but Tito shook his head and said he wasn't so sure of it. The quarter was past, and the second was approaching its termination. Christmas was upon us again, we were talking evermore of the holidays and home. Tito's father was still absent, and Mr. Price regarded Tito very thoughtfully when the boy said his lesson to him. We went away and left Tito at school—we came back and found Tito there, looking somewhat pale, and his black school suit more than a trifle rusty. Tito told me confidentially on my return that he had received no letter from his father, and that he had

heard Mrs. Price say at dinner one day to Mr. Price, that she thought it very strange, and that Mr. Price had answered that he was inclined to think it rather strange himself, and that he, Tito, was sure that they had been talking about his papa, because they had spoken in whispers, and looked very much at him. I said that it must be fancy, and he tried to agree with me, but hoped that his papa would come to see him soon, for he was out of pocket money, and his wardrobe was in need of considerable repair. But Colonel Zalez never came, and only Tito his son at last remained sanguine of his return.

I know now what I did not know in all its details then, that the Prices were becoming very anxious concerning the whereabouts of Tito's father—that two quarters were in arrears that the extra keep during Tito's holidays were added to the account, and that a third quarter had commenced. I knew afterwards that Mr. Price had written to an out-of-the-way place in Central America, where the Colonel had sent his last letter, and that no answer had been returned; that he had written to a British consul and elicited the information that no such person was known within his jurisdiction, and I heard Mr. Price speak once of civil wars and general political confusion, and of the fear that Colonel Zalez had disappeared in a revolutionary vortex for ever.

Lady-day quarter passed, bills were paid, and Tito waxing shabbier and shabbier, and still wondering why his father never wrote to him, got up every morning with a marvellous confidence in his parent's coming to see him before the day was out. Tito did not take a great deal into consideration the expense that he was to Mr. Price; he knew nothing of school bills, and Mr. Price was too tender-hearted a man to show his dissatisfaction to the child himself. Mr. Price was puzzled what to do with him, or how long he was to allow him to last, and he looked more thoughtfully at the small enigma every day, and could not see his way to a solution. One day Mr. Price went to London to the old town address of Colonel Zalez, and made many inquiries at his last lodgings, I learned afterwards also, and returned baffled at all points; for Tito's father had paid his bill and disappeared about nine months since, without leaving a clue to his whereabouts. A telegram from abroad had led to his sudden departure, it was elicited, and Col. Zalez packing up his boxes, and putting on his boots, probably more down at heel than ever, had departed on his mission, whatever it was, to a foreign state, wherever that might be.

Tito became so very shabby after Lady-day that the master found excuses to leave him at home when the boys went out for their airings or for their cricket matches, and finally one of our boys spoke positively to a few high words he had heard exchanged between Mr. and Mrs. Price one evening, with reference to the former's suggestion that he thought he should risk a suit of clothes for Tito.

The high words at all events ended in the suit of clothes being provided for poor Tito, who accompanied us in our walks again, and looked for the tall, sunburnt, grey-moustached man at the corner of every street we passed. Midsummer and the holidays came round, Tito was left at school, and Mr. Price's blank look at the unclaimed one assumed several degrees more stoniness of aspect.—Once more the busy hum of school, old pupils and new ones—and Tito still on the establishment, and Tito's father nowhere. By degrees the story of the boy's forlorn condition had found its way amongst the scholars, and Tito was pitied very much by the majority, and laughed at by a few of the thoughtless ones, who thought it rare fun for a boy to have a father who had run away from him. Tito's position was not an enviable one; but he bore it pretty well, and only trotted to himself a little, and with not half the noise which he had made on that night when he had missed his father for four hours. I was his counsellor and his comforter, and I kept up his hopes at last by strange stories of various fathers and mothers' returns after years of absence from their children, and was continually ransacking story-books for parallel cases to his own.

One day, Mrs. Price and her lord and master began to have a few words again concerning the unfortunate Tito; and Wickers, who was the boots of the school by day, and a page radiant in sugar-loaf buttons at night, came to Tito with the news.

'There's been a jolly row about you, Master Zalez,' he said, 'and they've thought it over—only don't you say that I told you, mind—and they think your father is a wenterer, and they're going to send you to the workus.'

Tito stared, walked away from him, and kept from the playground and his playfellows all day. In the evening he came to me when I was deep in geography and wrestling with 'principal towns,' and whispered—

'Joe, I want you.'

'What is it, Tit?'

'You heard Wickers say that they were going to send me to the workhouse?'

'Yes—but I don't believe it.'

'I'm going to ask the master now—come with me.'

'Oh, lor.'

'He's at his desk there looking over the 'Themes,' and I want you to hear what he says.'

'Very well.'

So I left my place at the eminent risk of getting six bad marks for inattention to my lessons, and I went with Tito to Mr. Price's desk. I shall never forget the look of astonishment and discomfiture on the master's face, when Tito put the question very straightforwardly, and with wonderful composure,

'If you please, sir, is it true that you are going to send me to the workhouse?'

'Bless my soul—who—who who told you that, Tito?'

I would rather not say who told me, sir, it's all about the school.

'Dear me—how vexing—how very unfortunate. My poor Tito, I should like to speak to you to-morrow about seven. What are you doing out of your place, Simmons? he asked, catching sight of me at last, I came to take care of Tito, sir.'

Six bad marks.

I knew that I should have them, therefore the promulgation of my sentence did not take me very much by surprise. Tito might have made matters worse by getting himself into a scrape and informing Mr. Price that he had asked me to leave my place with him, had not a look from me silenced one who had quite enough troubles of his own. Tito went the next morning to Mr. Price's room, meeting Wickers by the way, who told him the master and missus had been 'at it' again, and that Mrs. Price was sick of boys whose father never paid. Of the particulars of Tito's conference with Mr. Price, these are the principle, as detailed to me by Tito between twelve and two.

It had been arranged, and Mr. Price broke the news to him in as gentle a manner as he could, and wiped his own eyes once or twice surreptitiously with his pocket handkerchief. He told Tito he was not a rich man, and the school was the support of himself and a large family, and that it was beyond his power to keep Tito any longer at his own expense. He had consulted with his solicitor, who had advised him to hand over Tito to the parish authorities of Flatborough, who would pass Tito over to the authorities of the district in London where Col. Zalez had resided for many years. He told Tito that the parish would use every exertion, and take far greater pains to find his father than he could do with a great school upon his mind, and that he was taking the best and surest means to put Tito in his father's hands once more. He had no doubt that the parish would treat Tito very well, and that Tito would be very happy; but his auditor having his own opinion on this subject; went away far from comforted. His last enquiry was—

'When is this to be, Mr. Price?'

'Oh, not this week, said the master assuringly, or the net. Not till Michaelmas, at any rate,

(To be Concluded in our next.)

SYDNEY SMITH says, "Brevity is in writing what charity is to all other virtues. Righteousness is worth nothing without the one, nor authorship without the other."

NEW PUBLICATION.—Autobiography of a Chignon, with a short account of the lives of its inhabitants. By the Author of the Heir of Redcliffe.—The Sphinx.

County Council.

(From the City Daily.) February 4.

The Council met again yesterday at ten o'clock—the Warden in the chair.

THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

Moved by Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Robinson, That the Council do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of giving expression of its opinion of the policy of the Legislature of Ontario in refusing to receive petitions for a grant of land to the Georgian Bay Canal. Carried.

Mr. Severn took the chair. It was then moved by Mr. Patterson, that this Council, in justice to constitutional rights and privileges, cannot permit the present session to pass without expressing their disapprobation of the policy of the Legislature of Ontario in refusing to receive the memorial of this corporation (representing, as it does, between fifty and sixty thousand inhabitants of the Province), relating to a grant of land to the Georgian Bay Canal Company.

Also, for like treatment of the petitions of more than twenty thousand inhabitants of the Province, besides from municipal councils, cities and towns.

Mr. Patterson, in moving the resolution said he did not intend to discuss the merits or demerits of the scheme; but as he had been on the Committee who drafted the resolution to the Government, he felt it his duty to say a few words. The right of petition was the only way by which the people could have their grievances redressed, and he thought the Council were doing right in expressing their disapprobation of the action of the Government. There were in all, 64 private petitions placed before the Government, besides those presented by the different municipalities, of which that presented by the County Council of York, representing over 60,000 people, was only counted one. The speaker would move that Mr. Capreol be permitted a hearing at the bar.

General assent having been expressed, Mr. Capreol came forward and proceeded to explain the advantages which he anticipated would follow the construction of the canal in much the same words as he has been reported in his previous addresses on the same subject. He hoped, he said, that the Council would give the scheme the impartial consideration which it had received on all other occasions on which he had explained it, except when he had submitted it to the people of Toronto by whom, through some understanding work it had been rejected.

After he had concluded, the resolution was put and carried without a dissenting voice.

A COMMUNICATION

was read from the Clerk of the Peace, drawing attention to the fact that the vault for holding the books of the office was too small for that purpose.

The orders of the day having been gone through, the Council then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

February 5.

The County Council met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, the Warden presiding.

A COMMUNICATION

was received from the Sheriff, relative to the clause in the Act lately passed, referring to the selection of jurors.

The Committee on Finance and Assessment made their second report, and it was committed—Mr. Gorham in the chair.

The Committee reported that they would recommend the payment of W. C. Chewett & Co's account, amounting to \$53.75, for binding and stationery for the Registrar's office. They were pleased to find the Treasurer's accounts kept in an orderly, correct and business manner, and the whole financial affairs of the county in a satisfactory condition. The committee were of opinion that 50 per cent of the present amount of insurance on the gaol and court house would be sufficient. They were of opinion that the Treasurer should not pay any accounts until they were audited by the proper persons. The Treasurer's bond was found satisfactory by the Committee. The Committee had considered the applications of the various benevolent societies of the city, praying for aid, and would recommend that the sum of \$100 be granted to each. The committee recommended the payment to the Registrar of the sum of \$100 for extra work performed by him in the preparation of the abstract index for the use of the county. In reference to the resolution adopted by the Council of Middlesex, the committee was of opinion that as the Councils of the various Counties of Ontario have to provide registry offices, and all books required in the same, and to defray nearly all the expenses connected therewith, the appointment of the Registrar and the management of the office should be under the control of the Council, and would therefore recommend the Council to memorialize the Legislature of Ontario for such amendments to existing laws as will meet the case. The committee would recommend the payment of \$49.25, to the Clerk of the County, for abstracts of the militia rolls prepared by him in the years 1867 and 1868. The committee had considered the accounts of the several Justices of the Peace for drafting jurors during the past year, and could find no legal authority or precedent for the payment of such accounts. They could not, therefore, recommend their payment, but would recommend that the several accounts of the Justices of the Peace, appointed by the Quarter Sessions to examine all their accounts previous to their being passed at the Sessions, shall be paid for each day's attendance at such audit. With reference to the communication from the Clerk of the Peace, and the accounts forwarded by him, the committee were of opinion that the Sheriff's account for meals to jurors should have been paid by the Government long ere this, as it was not such an account as should be paid by the Council, but as