

County Council.

Jan. 28th.—The Council resumed at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

The Warden laid the following communications upon the table: From Messrs. McNab and Jackson, claiming compensation on behalf of James Colter for injury sustained by his horse, through a defective bridge over the Hamber.

From C. & W. Wastworth claiming compensation for repairs made on the bridge over the Hamber at Weston.

From the Lady Managers of the Bursdale Lying in Hospital asking for aid.

The following petitions are presented: From Charles D. one and a number of others, praying that William Poynton be granted a one horse pedlar's license, free of charge.

From T. Glover and others, asking aid to open up the town line from North and East Gwillimbury.

From Martin Taylor and others, asking that by law No. 207 stopping up and selling part of road allowance in front of the third concession of North Gwillimbury.

Mr. Wallis moved, seconded by Mr. Gorham, that the Committee on Finance and Assessment be and are hereby instructed to draft and report to this Council at its present meeting a petition to the Legislature of Ontario, praying for such amendment to the Jury Law as will dispose with, or reduce the cost of the selection of jurors, and also provide for the payment of special jurors at the same rate per day as is now paid to jurors attending the courts.

Mr. Wallis gave notice that he will on tomorrow move a resolution for the appointment of a committee to confer with the city authorities with a view of effecting an agreement for the keep of County prisoners in the City jail.

Mr. Gorham gave notice that he will on tomorrow move to introduce a by-law to appoint two persons to act as a Board of Audit in conjunction with the Chairman of the Court of General Sessions in accordance with the provisions of the Act, amending the third section of the Law Reform Act of 1868.

Mr. Gorham also gave notice that he will on tomorrow move that the Council do instruct the Committee on equalization to prepare a schedule to be appended to the report as the equalization of assessments showing, first, the amounts returned by the assessors upon the assessment rolls of incorporated villages; secondly, the amount as equalized by that Committee; thirdly, the amounts as produced by capitalization, under the provisions of the amended Assessment Act of 1869.

Mr. Pleyter gave notice that he will, on Monday next, move the Council into Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the propriety of granting aid to the several Electoral Division Agricultural Societies in the county of York.

The Council then adjourned.

JANUARY 29.—The Council met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, the Warden in the chair.

The Warden laid upon the table a communication from William Mather, with objections on Dundas street.

Petitions were received from Robt. Boyd, praying for compensation for loss sustained in carrying out a contract undertaken by him to fill up the approach to the bridge on Dundas street.

From the Managing Director of the Magdalen Asylum, praying for aid.

From G. D. James, praying for reimbursement for loss sustained by him on account of York roads.

From Andrew Ward, praying for the possession of a certain piece of land used for the York Roads in the township of Toronto.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Munroe's motion to petition the Legislature of Ontario to pass an Act to allow Municipalities to loan money upon real estate, than would be the value of the property as offered as security.

The motion was carried in Committee and the Council resumed.

The report of the Committee was received and adopted.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the select Committee appointed to attend the Local Legislature in the interest of the County. The report was read and adopted.

The Committee rose and the Council resumed. The report was received and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Patterson, seconded by Mr. Munroe, that the Warden be instructed to direct the Treasurer of the County to demand from the Chamberlain of the City of Toronto a settlement in full for the use of the County Court House, according to the existing arrangement between the County and the City for the use of the same.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The Council resumed at 2 o'clock, the Warden in the Chair.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Education Committee.

The report recommended that \$1,200 be paid to the Grammar School Trustees of the Weston, Richmond Hill, Markham and Newmarket Grammar Schools to be equally divided between the above named Schools, and to be expended as the Trustees deem best calculated to serve and promote the general interests of the Schools.

That \$364 be granted to the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

In reference to the appointment of Grammar School Trustees the following are recommended: Weston Grammar School—Dr. Bull, Richmond Hill Grammar School—Rev. J. Dick, M. Teedy and James McNair.

Markham Grammar School—Rev. G.S.J. Hill and Rev. D. H. Fletcher. Newmarket Grammar School—N. Gorham.

The Committee recommended the following gentlemen to be appointed Local Superintenders of Common Schools: Township of York—Wm. Watson. Township of Scarborough—Rev. D. Fletcher. Township of Markham—Rev. G.S.J. Hill. Township of Whitechurch } G.T. Stokesbury. Township of East Gwillimbury } Township of North Gwillimbury, Dr. J. W. Montgomery.

ted and the Committee rose. The Council resumed and the report was received and adopted.

Mr. Wallis moved, seconded by Mr. Gorham, that a select Committee, consisting of the Warden, Mr. Tyrrell and the mover, be appointed to confer with the City Council or a committee thereof, for the purpose of effecting an arrangement with the city authorities for the keep and maintenance of County prisoners in the city jail, such arrangement being subject to the approval of the Council. And that the Warden be and is hereby instructed forthwith to communicate with the Mayor of the city with a view of having a committee appointed for the above purpose at its next meeting.

Mr. Graham introduced a by-law recommending the appointment of Messrs. William Tyrrell and W. H. Norris as auditors for the General Sessions for the current year. The by-law was read a first and second time, and was referred to a Committee of the Whole of the Council. The committee reported the Bill unamended, and it was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Graham moved, seconded by Mr. Tyrrell, that the Standing Committee on Equalization be and is hereby instructed by the Council to prepare a schedule to be appended to and form part of their report, showing, first, the assessed value as returned on the rolls of the respective incorporated villages of this County, and secondly, the equalized value of each respective incorporated village of this County, and thirdly, the capitalized value of each of such respective incorporated villages of this County as produced by the provisions of the amended Assessment Act of 1869.—Carried.

Mr. Chester gave notice that next Tuesday he will ask leave to introduce a By-law to repeal By-law No. 91 of the Council.

Mr. Jackson presented a petition from C. J. Huntly, praying to be allowed to pass the toll gate free.

The Council then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

JANUARY 31.—The Council resumed on Saturday at ten o'clock, the Warden in the chair. The formality of going through the orders of the day was performed, after which the Council adjourned until two o'clock on Monday afternoon.

FEBRUARY 1.—The Council resumed yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, the Warden in the chair.

Mr. Pleyter moved, seconded by Mr. Jackson, that the Council resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of considering the propriety of granting a sum of money in aid of the several Electoral Division Agricultural Societies in the county of York.—Carried.

The Council went into Committee and reported the following resolution: That the Committee on Finance and Assessment be instructed to bring in a By-law to grant aid for the support of the Agricultural Societies in this county.—The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Pleyter gave notice that he would, on Wednesday next, move the Council into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature of Ontario to amend sections 230 to 233 of the Municipal Corporation Act, so as to allow this Council to appropriate the surplus revenue derived from the York Roads to the making or improving any other road within this county, and to appoint a Committee to draft said petition.

The Warden laid upon the table a petition from the constables attending the Courts in Toronto, praying for an increase of 50 cents a day.

Also, one from the Managers of the Boys' Home, praying for aid.

The Council then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

FEBRUARY 2.—The Council met yesterday morning at ten o'clock.

A communication from C. S. Gowick, Esq., was read, praying for aid for the Ontario Rifa Association.

A petition from S. Hill and 165 others, was submitted, praying for the removal of No. 1, Toll-gate on the Kingston road.

A By-law was submitted granting the sum of \$400 to the various Agricultural Societies in the County of York. The bill was read a first and second time. The Council then went into Committee of the Whole on the by-law and reported the same as follows: West Riding Electoral Division Agricultural Society, \$125; East Riding Electoral Division Agricultural Society, \$125; North Riding Electoral Division Agricultural Society, \$150. The Committee then rose and reported, and the report was adopted by the Council.

Mr. Tyrrell moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, that a select Committee composed of Messrs. Jackson, Chester, Patterson and the mover, be and are hereby appointed to meet and confer with a Committee of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto in reference to repairing and maintaining a certain portion of the Kingston road, and report to the Council the result of said meeting.—Carried.

Mr. Wallace gave notice that he would, tomorrow, move a resolution exempting Ministers of the Gospel from the payment of toll when passing the toll gates on the York roads.

Mr. Chester gave notice that he would, tomorrow, ask leave to introduce a by-law to repeal by-law No. 162 of this Council.

The Council then adjourned until three o'clock tomorrow.

FEBRUARY 3.—The Council resumed yesterday afternoon at three o'clock.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Commissioners of County property. The following is an epitome of the report:—

The Commissioners have leased toll-gate No. 3, Dundas street, to the former lessee, for \$600 or one year. Gate No. 1 is the only one remaining in the possession of the County for which a keeper at \$30 a month has been appointed.

A new vault has been erected for the Treasurer at a cost of \$339.

Three new toll houses have been erected at the Kingston road gate No. 1, at a cost of \$344.75, and gate No. 5, Yonge street, at a cost of \$300.

Tenders for fuel had been accepted at the following rates:—Hard coal, \$9.75; soft coal, \$6.25 per ton; wood, \$6 per cord.

The furnace in the Court House has been partially removed at a cost between \$300 and \$400.

The bridge crossing the Hamber river at Lambton had been strengthened and repaired at a cost of \$770.

The eastern approach to the Hamber bridge at Lambton had been filled in with earth at a cost of \$431.

That portion of the property of J. G. Howard, occupied by the Lake Shore road, had been purchased for \$50. The claim of Mr. Ellis for land occupied by the same road was still unsettled.

All arrears for rent of toll gates had been paid, except a balance of \$20, due from Thos. Roney against which he prefers a claim.

10. The inhabitants of Brockton having erected a new toll house on the site indicated by the Committee on County Property, toll gate No. 1 Dundas street, has been removed there.

11. Certain alterations and improvements had been made in the Division Court room, and County and Division Court Judge's rooms.

12. The bridges over Highland Creek and Hunter river at Lambton have been satisfactorily completed.

13. The Commissioners recommend that the broken windows in the County gaol should be repaired, and fences surrounding it repaired, and gates secured. Also, that several windows be boarded up, and eave-troughs made water tight, and that some responsible person be allowed to reside in the building and take care of the same.

14. The accounts ordered to be paid; and also outstanding claims payment of which the Commissioners would recommend, amount to \$317.99.

The report was read by clause and adopted. The Committee rose and the Council resumed.

The report of the Committee appointed to confer with a Committee of the City Council to arrange for the keep of County prisoners in the city jail was presented by the Warden.

The Report stated that an agreement had been entered into that County prisoners should be maintained at 37 1/2 cents per day; the city to have the labor of the prisoners, and to employ them to work on the gaol. The agreement is to extend over five years, one year's notice being necessary to terminate it at that time.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Munroe introduced a petition to the Legislature of Ontario, praying for the passing of an Act to allow municipalities to loan their surplus funds by accepting as security therefor two-thirds of the assessed value of real estate.

The petition was adopted. The Council then adjourned.

Red River Emeute. From the Daily Telegraph.

Of the various narrations that from time to time have appeared relative to this subject, none refers to the primary cause of that disturbance. All alike bear the impress of the white man's views, in the eager pursuit of his speculative Indian Territory, is unconscious of the rights of others, while justly jealous of his own. Permit the Indian to record his views of the origin of that disturbance, and then let the public judge to what shall be attributed the unfortunate occurrence. Those who have but recently entered into the Red River country, knowing but little of its past history, and less of its inhabitants, the Indian race, and of their feelings as regards the right of soil, are not the best qualified to give the most accurate accounts. There are others who could do so if they were inclined; there are the employees of the Hudson Bay Company, but they are strangely reticent as to the predominant feeling that governs the Indian race, whether they claim a French, a Scotch or English lineage. Perhaps it would not be wise upon the part of the Hudson Bay employees to advert to this feeling, as it might be taken to imply an admission that the Company had obtained money under false pretences when they sold to the Dominion rights that they did not possess. Besides a feeling of justifiable indignation may also operate with these gentlemen at seeing all the offices of the contemplated Government bestowed upon hungry office hunters to their exclusion, and hence they are not disinclined by a resolution of the primary cause to contribute to disseminate the belief that the opposition to Mr. McDougall's government is to be solely attributed to the circumstance of his coming among them as a "Satrap," surrounded by officials and accompanied by a host of expectants of office, foreign to the country, utter strangers to the people over whom they expect to govern, and independent of all responsibility to them.

The opposition to Mr. McDougall's government did not originate with a resolution of the primary cause to contribute to disseminate the belief that the opposition to Mr. McDougall's government is to be solely attributed to the circumstance of his coming among them as a "Satrap," surrounded by officials and accompanied by a host of expectants of office, foreign to the country, utter strangers to the people over whom they expect to govern, and independent of all responsibility to them.

Under the above proclamation, the lands in the North-West Territory, and the lands specifically reserved to the Indians until ceded to the Crown, and any attempt of Mr. McDougall to grant warrants of survey or take possession of land uncited to the Crown was a violation of right.

The reference made to land granted to the Hudson Bay Company does not specify where these lands are situated, but leaves the locality as indefinite and untraceable as in the charter itself. It was known that a charter and grant of lands had been procured to have been made by Charles II in 1670 and the allusion to such lands can only relate to territory which was property of the donor at the time of making the grant. Certainly it cannot apply to any portion of the territories lying westward of Hudson Bay, and only came into the possession of the British Crown 100 years subsequent to the time when Charles proposed to make the grant.

The proclamation enunciates no new principle upon this continent nor peculiar to British rule. It has been acted upon at all former periods by England, by France, and by the old Dutch Colonial Governments, no tribe or nation of Indians having ever been deemed a proprietor of soil by any one of these powers except by treaty, had, and purchase made in free and open Council.

DISPENSIA.—Use Dr. J. Briggs' All-weather Dispensia, it relieves, heartburn, &c. Sold by Druggists. 5539

From all part of the United Kingdom accounts showing the severity of the weather have been received.

Don't forget to secure a copy of the Polemic Correspondence, between T.J.M. and the Rev. John Bredin, now published in pamphlet form and for sale at the Herald book store. Price 15 cents.

The "Local" begs to tender an expression of his gratitude to Dr. Briggs, the Chiropodist, for having relieved him of a corn, which people in a crowd had an ugly habit of treading upon. It was of no use whatever, except as a natural barometer, for it always made rigorous leaping before a storm. On this account it may be missed, but its absence will not be regretted. The operation was quick, painless, and was not succeeded by any inconvenience. All who are corned, not in the head, but in the feet, will find that Dr. Briggs is the man for their money.—Guelph Mercury.

Dr. J. Briggs has established a branch office at No. 6, King St., West, Toronto, in connection with the corn, bunion, &c. growing nails, &c., is sold by druggists and country merchants.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

hatchman have been excited by apprehensions of wrong to them, it is far easier to arouse their suspicions than allay them when once aroused.

Before evils have happened it is the part of wisdom to exhibit their worst aspect when they are known to be inevitable, or have actually occurred; it is no less the office of wisdom to deny their pollution, and suggest a remedy. History is wisdom teaching by experience; its pages will show that, until the land had been ceded by the Indians, it is still their own, and that it is a mistake to call him a rebel, because simply he maintains his right, and it will suggest the policy calculated to restore contentment and peace.

In order that all may understand the merits of the claim, and the position of the Indian in that regard, I will allude to a few historical facts.

The first settlement of Europeans in this country was that made at Quebec, 1608. During the succeeding 155 years of French occupancy, they penetrated the country in every direction, making establishments whenever the policy of France or the advantages of trade required, and as early as 1655 they had penetrated to the Red River Country, and a few years later to the Saskatchewan, on the banks of which river they had an establishment, in 51 of north latitude, and of 103 of west longitude. In 1732, under the government of the Marquis De Beauharnois, they erected three several forts, 300 miles westward of Lake Winnepeg, in fact, with two or three exceptions, the Indian population of the Red River, every lake, every river, every prominent hill throughout that extended region, from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, is designated by a French name, having date from the time of French occupancy, and attesting French dominion there. Nor has it ever been pretended that England at any time claimed any portion of the country until the 10th day of February, 1763, when, by treaty between France and England, it was a portion of Canada, became a British possession. Upon the 24th day of December following was issued the Royal Proclamation, erecting three Provinces within the limits of Canada so surrendered, to be respectively called Quebec, East Florida, and West Florida, after declaring that shall be the boundaries of each. That Proclamation guaranteed to all the Indians tribes the integrity of British rule, and reserves to them the right of soil until by them ceded to the Crown. The words following are a recital from that Proclamation.

"And, whereas, it is just and reasonable, and essential to our interests and the security of our Colonies that the several nations or tribes of Indians with whom we are in connection, or live under our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our Dominions and Territories, as not having been ceded to or purchased by us, are reserved to them or any of them as their hunting grounds.

"We, therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure, that no Governor or Commander in Chief of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida do presume upon any pretence whatever, to grant warrants of survey, or pass patents for lands beyond the bounds of their respective governments as described in their commissions; and that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of our colonies or plantations in America, do presume for the present, until our further pleasure be known, to grant warrants of survey, or pass patents for lands beyond the sources of any of the rivers that pass into the Atlantic Ocean from the West or North-West; or upon any lands, whether, which not having been ceded to or purchased by us, are reserved to the Indians or any of them."

"And we do hereby strictly forbid on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchase or settlement, or taking possession of the lands above reserved, without our special leave or license for that purpose first obtained."

The proclamation further declares that all trade with the Indians shall be free and open, provided such persons as are inclined to trade with the Indians take out a license from Government to carry on such trade.

Under the above proclamation, the lands in the North-West Territory, and the lands specifically reserved to the Indians until ceded to the Crown, and any attempt of Mr. McDougall to grant warrants of survey or take possession of land uncited to the Crown was a violation of right.

The reference made to land granted to the Hudson Bay Company does not specify where these lands are situated, but leaves the locality as indefinite and untraceable as in the charter itself. It was known that a charter and grant of lands had been procured to have been made by Charles II in 1670 and the allusion to such lands can only relate to territory which was property of the donor at the time of making the grant. Certainly it cannot apply to any portion of the territories lying westward of Hudson Bay, and only came into the possession of the British Crown 100 years subsequent to the time when Charles proposed to make the grant.

The proclamation enunciates no new principle upon this continent nor peculiar to British rule. It has been acted upon at all former periods by England, by France, and by the old Dutch Colonial Governments, no tribe or nation of Indians having ever been deemed a proprietor of soil by any one of these powers except by treaty, had, and purchase made in free and open Council.

DISPENSIA.—Use Dr. J. Briggs' All-weather Dispensia, it relieves, heartburn, &c. Sold by Druggists. 5539

From all part of the United Kingdom accounts showing the severity of the weather have been received.

Don't forget to secure a copy of the Polemic Correspondence, between T.J.M. and the Rev. John Bredin, now published in pamphlet form and for sale at the Herald book store. Price 15 cents.

The "Local" begs to tender an expression of his gratitude to Dr. Briggs, the Chiropodist, for having relieved him of a corn, which people in a crowd had an ugly habit of treading upon. It was of no use whatever, except as a natural barometer, for it always made rigorous leaping before a storm. On this account it may be missed, but its absence will not be regretted. The operation was quick, painless, and was not succeeded by any inconvenience. All who are corned, not in the head, but in the feet, will find that Dr. Briggs is the man for their money.—Guelph Mercury.

Dr. J. Briggs has established a branch office at No. 6, King St., West, Toronto, in connection with the corn, bunion, &c. growing nails, &c., is sold by druggists and country merchants.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

There was no tribunal to which those people could apply for redress, and they were compelled to combine in order to defend from violation these rights held sacred by the British Crown. The excesses of Mr. McDougall produced excesses upon their part. Mr. McDougall sought to establish by force arms upon a free people, the rightful owners of the soil.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Tenders Wanted.—John Feise. Importants to Builders.—J. P. Rupert.

The York Herald. RICHMOND HILL, FEB. 4, 1870.

THE BANKING QUESTION. There is much ado in the Toronto press, just now, about the banking and currency policy of the ministry, and the bankers of the Province of Ontario. There will be, no doubt, a great effort made by the managers of our western monied institutions to compel the government to come to their terms. Of course, no one outside the Ministry can say what the policy of the Finance Minister will be, until it is brought before parliament;