PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

Is sent by mail or other conveyance when so desired for ONE DOLLAR per annum in advance, single copies, three conts.

THE HERALD will contain all matters of local importance, articles and comments on the political events of the day, the latest home and foreign news carefully summarized, trustworthy market reports, agricultural matters and general family reading.

Twelve lines of Nonnareil comprise an inch.

Changes allowed in contract advertisements twelve times a year; each change over twelve times will be charged extre, at the following rate: column, \$1: half column, 60c; quarter column The copy tor changes of advertisements appearing on the second or third pages, must reach the office on Monday to secure attention the sune week

All lengthy correspondence and advertisements must be received at the office not later than Wednesday noon, to secure insertion the current week, but short items of local news and advertisements will be received up to ten o'clock on Thursday morning.

M. H. EDDELER M. H. KEEFLER, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor.

#### THE HERALD.

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 2, 1876.

OUR POSITION.

of this journal, it may be considered necessary to give the public our views on the politics of the day, and state our posi-

Friends of outselves and the journal, is to elevate its inhabitants, and to prewhich we now control, would like, no vent them from coming down to crime, doubt, to be apprised whether or not we to poverty, misery and wretchedness? will support the party known as Reform. Nothing but the elevating influence of will support the party known as Reform, or that party known as Conservative, or be like some who are pleased to term fence, to hedge, as it were, their opinions, ready for the first offer. To the latter class, we may say at once, we cannot subscribe, at the same time let it be fully or body of men contrary to our independent judgement, right or wrong, sound or unsound. Our sympathies have always been, and are now, with the Conservative party, and certainly we have discovered nothing from the experiences of the last year or two, to cause us to change our views and deter us from announcing our intention of giving the Opposition of the day our independent sup-

position of the day our independent support.

Private and personal matters, apart
from their connection with the public

Private and personal matters, apart

gave them their great prosperity? The
great fact that she believes in God and interests, it shall be our object to eschew from the columns of this paper, and any one, at any time feeling aggrieved at any remarks that may appear, shall, most certainly, be permitted to state his to think of the greatness and power of

Our main object and desire, however, will be to make this journal interesting English language. Compare the extent to the different parts of the county, by of the dominion of Queen Elizabeth with making it our study to obtain and collect | the extent of the dominion of Victoria, items of a local character and local intems of a local character and local inMacaulay describes Cromwell's army as terest. In a word, it shall be our pleadone that never found, either on the sure to use what powers we are possessed British Islands or on the Continent, an House, and opposite it one of the natives of to make the paper a vehicle to carry enemy who could stand its onset—as has opened extensive stores. He is also moveable, so that after hatching, and the latest news of the day, fun, mirth and intelligence to every homestead and customers and intelligence to every homestead and customers and constraint and considerable. every house, and to this end we ask, confidently, the support and aid of an intelligent and liberal public; The price of this journal will be continued at the low figure of ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, low figure of ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, and the fear of God which pervaded all and we expect not only the old sub- ranks; that in that singular camp no scribers, who have hitherto supported it, oath was heard, no drunkeness or gamlikewise, by this means each one will be girl complained of the rough gallantry of

#### INTERFERENCE WITH OFFICIALS.

We have been given to understand that during the time the Commissioners for the East Riding of York were adju- charged with any theft or robbery, that number of horses and cattle, etc., and dicating upon the several applications for licenses that came before them, pressure

none were heard to ask an alms. To are steadily increasing in number and see the might of England we look to civilization. They belong to the Church Nelson, we look to Wellington. When of England, and have two fine stone was brought to bear upon them, by not the armies of Napoleon swept the powers churches, and three school houses; the only members of Municipal Councils, but also by a Member of Parliament, to dispense their favors to those whom they believed in their judgement should not believed in their judgement should not the powers of Europe and defended herhave the right of keeping taverns; which self. What gave her her commanding and Seugog, number altogether 496. Of persons, we are informed, they indignantly refused to listen to. If such is the case, we, without going into the to the wicked. no right thinking man would think of and Derry, a distance of seventy miles, work for the farmers and lumbermen in forcing his views where they were not required. In Scotland, where the Confession is loved and admired, eighteen hundred is valued at about \$6,400. There is no

### Communications.

To the Editor of The Herald. Sir,-Can you find space in your interesting paper for the few following remarks in reference to the notion of improying the Confession of Fnith, by removing from it what, to some, appears unscriptural. The truths of religion are not according to the notions of the carnal mind; they are foolishness to the natural man. But can those who would hiss out of existence the old fashioned system of religion, and of holding up before the eyes of evil doers the great fact of eternal punishment in hell, that they are to add to the happiness of man. It is no pleasant thing to any evil-doer to be reminded that unless he turns from his evil ways punishment awaits him, but if he would give up his evil ways he would add to his own happiness. Many love and admire the Westminster Confession, because stubborn facts place beyond a doubt the great benefits it has done to those who gave themselves up to its elevating influences. As the thousands of happy families in Canada, of whom it may be said as of Abraham: "Abram was very rich in cattle, and in silver and in gold," and they may, in truth, tell you that their happiness and prosperity sprung from their giving themselves to the influence of the preeious truths of religion. I do not allude to those who acquire riches by fraud, by oppression or theft and robbery. The language of Abraham was: "I will not take from a thread even to a shoelatchet, I will not take anything that is thine.' tion relative to the men who now rule Those who live under the influence of both in the Dominion and Ontario Par- the Confession have no desire to obtain what belongs to another. What is to secure future prosperty to Canada? What

those truths in the Confession of Faith. No true happiness is found in evil-doing. It is a well know fact that the lowest themselves Neutral, that is, astride the average of life is among criminals, prisoners and those who give themselves up to wickedness, and that those who give aguas numbered 203, a decrease of 3. themselves up to crime are as old at the age of 34 as God-fearing persons are at the age of 65. Religion is the mighty understood we cannot support any party lever that elevates man and that gives him true happiness and prosperity. Those who love and admire the Confession of Faith find much pleasant employment in contemplating the benefits of the Confession of Faith (which is in flourisoing agricultural society with anperfect agreement with the thirty nine | nual exhibitions, and several temperance Articles of the Church of England) to England. What is the mighty lever that has elevated England to her present position? You delight, though far from her, to think of her happy homes, to think of the personal, the domestic and

the righteous, and of eternal punishment to the wicked. Those who love and admire the Confession of Faith find it a pleasant thing England. Three hundred years ago four or five millions spoke the English language; now eighty millions speak the doing, not only a public benefit, but will receive the private acknowledgements of good will from the proprietor.

girl complained of the rough gallantry of the rough gallantry of the red coats. Not an ounce of plate was taken from the shops of the golds was taken from the troops were disbands of the rough gallantry of the red coats. Not an ounce of plate was taken from the shops of the golds was taken from the troops were disbands of the rough gallantry of the red coats. Not an ounce of plate was taken from the shops of the golds of the golds of the rough gallantry of the red coats. Not an ounce of plate was taken from the shops of the golds of t belief that fifty thousand discharged veterans would be seen begging in every street, or would be driven by hunger to miles, of which 9,500 acres are cultivated

merits of the several applications they Those who love and admire the Conrefused, highly commend them. No fession deem it a pleasure to look to the man has a right to interfere with any protection to life and to property when public official in the discharge of his duty. It any man feels arguing duty to the discharge of his by its doctrines. M. de Montalembert about 7,200 acres. Those of Rice Lake duty. It any man feels aggrieved, or says, that in 1850: "Witness that city and Mud Lake cultivate their ground, thinks he is unjustly dealt with, he has London, the capital and focus of the and show steady progress. There is a his remedy in a Court of Law, and we commerce of the world, when two-and-a-church at Rice Lake and schools on the will always support any body of public men so long as they do their duty hon- by three battallions of infantry and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire and without reference to additional public by three battallions of infantry and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many reference to additional public by three battallions of infantry and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and is neither school, teacher nor missionary, entire many and ent can be shown that politics or private pique influences men in the performance of a public duty we shall not be shown that politics or private pique influences men in the performance of a public duty we shall not be shown that politics or private pique influences men in the performance of a public duty we shall not be shown that politics or private pique influences men in the performance of a public duty we shall not be shown that politics or private preceding 1852, twenty-five thousand lake where they would be under the preceding 1852, twenty-five thousand lake where they would be under the process and commenced the preceding 1852. estly, and without reference to politics or some troops of guards, while Paris re- and the small band are in a wretched pique influences men in the performance of a public duty, we shall not be back-ward in giving them a rap over the knuckles; but under not give men. In freiand, for the eight years lavies their being fellowed to find preceding 1852, twenty-five thousand is closely 3,000 are found in Ulster. Not knuckles; but under now circumstances.

Lake, where they would be under better influences. The Chippewas of Snake are commended as UNDERTAKING BUSINESS. knuckles; but under any circumstances a soldier is stationed between Belfast acres of their reserve cultivated, and

soldiers suffice to kee the peace. Those want among them; they are of average who find their happiness in giving them- morality and improving in civilization. selves up to the elevating influence of They are principally Methodists. Those the truths in the Confession of Faith of Rama number 263. They have a find their enjoyment in noble deed, and resident Wesleyan missionary and 2 find no enjoyment in drunkenness, in schools not very well attended. Some theft, in robbery or in any crime. What of them are good farmers and support does philosophy say on this question? their families creditably, but the pro-Montesquien says: "that the idea of a gress of the band has been much hindplace of rewards necessarily imports that ered by intemperance. They sold furs, of a place or state of future punishments, boats and baskets during 1874 to the and that when people hope for the one value of between \$2,000 and \$3,00. witcout fearing the other, civil laws have no force." Lord Bolingbooke says: 'The doctrine of rewards and punishments in a future state has so great a tendency to enforce the civil laws, and to restrain the vices of men, that reason, Mr. Hume, when speaking of punishments on vice, and confor rewards on virtue," says: "Those who attempt to disarm persons of such prejudices may, for aught he knows, be good reasoners; but that he cannot allow them to be good citizens and politicians, since they free men from one restraint upon their passions, and make the infringement of the laws of equity and society, in one respect, more easy and secure.

I am, etc., A LOVER OF TRUTH.

INDIANS OF ONTARIO.

The following sketch of the Indians of Ontario is taken from The Canadian  $Illustrated\ News.$ 

" The Ontario Indians are much more numerous, and, generally speaking, more advanced in wealth and civilization than those of Quebcc or the Maritime Provinthose of Quebcc or the Maritime Provinces. They are divided into six superintendencies. The first includes the Six Nations and Mississaguas of the Credit in the Counties of Brant and Haldimand, probably the largest number assembled on one reserve in Canada. The former of these numbered, in 1875, 3,052, an interest number of the second of 80 in one year. The Mississ. The real and personal property, not including the land, was estimated at \$1,460,000. Additional buildings are erected every year, and their stock is constantly improving. Their reserve is 52,000 acres in extent, about one fourth of which is cultivated or in pasture, and the crops are very fair. They have a associations. Their morality is improving, but they are not so desirious of education as could be wished. Out of 1,583 children only 608 attend school, of which there are \$4 on the reserve, beinstitute and nine of the schools are maintained by the New England Company, of London, England; 2 by the Wesleyan Conference; 2 by the Mississ aguas, and 1 by a few of the Six Nations in a future state of eternal happiness to The New England Company expend about \$18,000 a year in support of these schools. At the institute the boys learn practical farming, and the girls domestic Eleven teachers are of Indian Wesleyans. The roads are kept in bet ships. They have built a good Council or three bran mashes weekly.

band of 429 Chippewas, 129 Munsees, way, preferred by some, is to kindle a and 609 Oneidas. The area of the Chip fire inside and char them. This process pewa reserve, on which also the Munsees will effectually doctroy vermin and their live. is 15,360 acres, that of the Oncida larvæ, and will thoroughly purify the 5,022 Most of them have little personal nests by leaving a coating of charcoal property. There are a few good brick houses, but most of them live in log or frame louses, which are very comfortable. to come along and plank the dust and renew their subscriptions, but each one the renew their subscriptions, but each one to bring a friend and neighbor to do women were held sacred. No servant and improved. There is an institute at Mount Elgin, and 8 schools, these last

> The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte to foam or froth. pillage. In every department of honest and 4,000 under pasture. They raise industry the discarded warriors prospered beyond other men, that none were with farming implements, have a good and Seugog, number altogether 496. Of of Seugog were, if anything still worse, but in 1875 he notes an evident improvment. The other two bands are more honest and industrious, improving in civilization. The reserves amount to

The Chippewas of Beausoliel are located on islands in Georgian Bay. They number 282, cultivate 352 acres of land besides pasture land, own personal proproperty to the value of \$10,500, work for the lumber barges, and are generally which cannot decide against it on prin- well behaved and industrious. They ciples of naturally theology, will not sold \$2,500 worth of fish and furs in decide against it on principles of good 1874, and \$6,000 worth of boats. They have a school with 39 children, taught the notions that "the Deity will inflict by an Indian teacher, supported by the

Wesleyans. Those of Nawash, or Cape Croker, have, with few exceptions, given up hunting, and live by farming and fishing. They number 374, hold 15,586 acres of land, of which they have 2,500 cultivated and 1,000 in pasture. The value of the fish caught by them was \$1,200, and of their boats and nets, \$4,000 They have 3 schools, with 89 pupils, 2 of the teachers being natives, and supported by their own money, except \$50 from the Church of England. About two-thirds are Protestants, the remainder Roman Catholics. There is a resident Wesleyan missionary, and in 1875 they built a church, costing \$1,000, from their own funds. They attend their churches very regularly, and are evidently making progress in every way, are using better implements for agriculture, and have made excellent roads

through their reserve. are in a satisfactory and prosperous con-

# Agricultural.

Onions given to horses in the first of the epizootic are said to be very bene-They cause the animal to cough and sneeze, and discharge freely at the

The comparative value of horse feed is found by experiment to be as follows: 100 pounds of good hay is equal in value to 59 pounds of oats, 57 pounds of corn, side the institute at Brantford. This 275 pounds of carrots, 54 pounds of rye or barley, and 106 pounds of wheat bran

All interior fences should be portable and easily removed from place to place, and removed entirely and stowed away when not wanted. Every farmer has long lines of fences, which, for half the time, are of no use whatever.

In the staggers, much depends on the treatment and on the management of the animal after an attack. In the first origin. The Six Nations belong mostly to the Church of England, which has 5 missionaries among them. There is also satisfy place, bleed freely from the neck—from six to ten quarts. Give immediately an entire purge throw up injections and six to ten quarts. Give immediately an a Methodist and Baptist Mission, and about 800 who do not profess Christian-keep the animal's head wet with ice ity at all. The Mississaguas are all water. In most new cases this treatment will effect a cure. Be careful to ter order than in the neighboring town- keep the bowels relaxed by giving two

The nest-boxes of hens should be The Indians of the Thames consist of way is to whitewash them; but another

The milk of cows soon after they have calved contains more butter, and is much more easily churned than it is afterwards. About five months after calving the milk undergoes a change, and the cream is not only less in quantity, but the butter globules are smaller: The reason why milk froths in churns is that, when it sours, alcohol is formed by the decomposition of the sugar of milk, and this causes the milk, when shaken or beaten,

The Berlin correspondent of Land and Water publishes a piece of information that will be welcome to many a farmer. "Who ever knew," says he, of two plants being so inimical to one another as to kill the other by a mere touch? This, however, seems to be the case when rape grows near the thistle, If a field is infested by thistles, give it a a turn of rape seed, and this plant will altogether starve, suffocate and chill the thistles out of existence.'

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