POST OFFICE NOTICE

Until further notice, Mails will be closed at the

RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE

AS FOLLOWS

MORNING

Going South, West and East, including Maple, Thornhill, Toronto. Markham, &c., at 7:45
Going North at 7:45

EVENING

Going South, East and West (as above) at 7:20

N. B.—Registered Letters must be handed in at least Fifteen Minutes earlier than the above mentioned hours for closing.

Richmond Hill Post Office, M. TEEFY
May 19th 1880. Postmastor

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

For Sale, Cheap.—T J Crawford
Wall Paper, &c.,—P G Savage.

The York Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1880.

MR. BOULTBEE'S SPEECH

ON THE SCOTT ACT AMENDMENT.

MR. *BOULTBEE*:—I am not sufficiently old in Parliamentary practice, to know whether the action of the Hon. gentleman—Mr. Ross of Middlesex—is correct, but at least it was not courteous of him to spring to his feet before me when about to arise to support my amendment, and then to throw out the unworthy sneer that I was afraid to support the action I have taken. Such conduct is to my mind unworthy of a member of Parliament, and ill-befitting one gentleman associating with another. He will find that I am not only willing but desirous to support the view embodied in this amendment to the best of my ability. And I shall endeavor despite the example he has set me, to treat this grave subject with the calmness and moderation beseeming so important a question, and in so doing, may say here at the outset, that *I* yield neither to the member for Middlesex, nor to any other honorable gentleman here in my desire to suppress or mitigate the evils of intemperance, altho' we may differ widely as to the means to be employed. Having given this matter much and careful consideration for many years, and when so situated, from the public positions I have held, as to have had special opportunities for judging and forming opinions in this respect, and I say without hesitation that I very much doubt whether the cause of temperance is well served by attempts to impose harsh restrictive legislation. *My* own impression has always been, and the conviction has gained strength each year that temperance is only well and safely promoted and stimulated by proper and well considered example, and surely great strides have been made by these means during the last quarter of a century. Intemperance is no longer regarded as a venial offence but has to meet the severest frowns of well ordered society, and by this action it properly persevered in, and not checked by the unwise action of imprudent advocates, the evil will be reduced to a minimum. There is nothing tends more to retard the progress of the cause than the damaging advocacy of designing men who enter the ranks not from any love of the cause but from the desire of acquiring personal notoriety or advancement, these men by their violence and their intemperance of argument bring disgrace on the cause and engender contempt and repulsion towards its advocates. *I* defy any man on the floor of this House or in this broad Dominion to demonstrate that temperance has ever been promoted by this sort of restrictive legislation. The statistics in the relation to the working of the Dunkin Act proves the contrary, show incontestably that there were more convictions for drunkenness in counties when that Act was in force than there were before, and far more in proportion to population than in localities where the Act was not put in force. The reason for this is not hard to find, to make such a law effective it must be sustained by a large and clear majority of the people, a majority so large and decisive as to make it distinctly the result of a complete consensus of public opinion, without this it only excites aversion, and antagonism always resulting in an increased consumption of alcoholic beverages in a mere spirit of defiance of an obnoxious law. The Hon. member for West Middlesex seeks to put in my mouth the theory that *I* desire by this motion to protest against the action of a tyrannical majority—that is the very reverse of what I proposed the amendment for; by this motion I seek to avoid and protest against the action of a tyrannical minority. When such a law as this is enacted, however averse many may be to it, if it is passed by a clear majority of the people I apprehend the minority can have but little to say against it, and as a law properly passed it will be respected. One of the principal objections to such a measure is that all the instincts of our race are opposed to harsh sumptuary laws such as this, restrictive of personal liberty, consequently it is received with disfavor by the mass of the people, and being considered as the unjust action of a small minority is for the most part rebelled against and set at naught If, however, such a law subject to proper conditions was adopted by a clear majority of the people a different state of feeling would prevail for our people. we find, moreover, that in instances when this law has been put in force that a strong feeling exists that a wrong has been done an injustice being suffered, nor is this an unnatural feeling because in the action sought to be taken in this respect no arrangement is made or provided for compensating those whose property and business is injuriously affected or ruined in giving effect to this law, and it seems to me that if we desire to deal justly in this behalf, if we desire to popularize this obnoxious law, some compensation should be made to those men whose property is to be affected, whose business is to be destroyed. Mr Gladstone, surely one of the first of living reformers, during the late election in England, said, while speaking on this subject, "As to the liquor traffic he was prepared to give due consideration and support to any well considered scheme of local option. *In* fact, the late Government did introduce a bill with that object but were unable to pass it. however, whatever action was taken with reference to this great question in cases of loss of property there must be compensation for losses sustained." But here, unfortunately I think, for the cause they champion, the advocates of a prohibitory law expressly declare that no such compensation should be made, advocate, indeed, an act of deliberate spoliation which must always of necessity be repugnant to the minds of just and right thinking people. The view of Mr Gladstone, than whom no man has travelled further in the cause of reform, is directly and wisely antagonistic to this extreme and fanatical view. My belief is strong to conviction that we should endeavor instead of seeking to enforce a harsh sumptuary law on an unwilling people, to use the milder means of persuasion and example, and promote as far as possible the use of our wholesome Canadian wines and ales in the place of, and discredit as far as possible the use of the more pernicious intoxicants as whiskies, brandies and the like. And use our strenuous efforts for the promotion of a well considered licence law such a law as will afford the opportunity of making a living to the keepers of all well-conducted Hotels, while providing the most severe restrictions and penalties for groggeries licensed or unlicensed. Such a course as this will do a thousand times more to promote and encourage temperance than thess ill-considered attempts to stamp out intemperance by a law like this, repulsive to the instincts of our people, and very fruitful of evil in its practice. But it is absolutely essential that a licence law to have a good effect must not only be framed in the interests of good order, but it must be administered with justice and equity. *It* must not be made as it is in Ontario, the means of bitter and relentless political persecution, and under which men are deliberately ruined if they refuse to support the Local government. The amendment I have proposed does not mean as suggested by a member of the Government that there shall be a majority in every polling division, it simply proposes that there shall be a majority in the whole district where the law is sought to be enforced, and surely nothing can be more fair. The Legislature of Ontario has already adopted this principle in the case of voting on bonus By-laws for instance, and here in this very session of this Parliament we have adopted the same principle when anything more than usually important is to be done under the vote of the shareholders of a company, how much the more necessary then in a case like this when men's property is to be rendered valueless, and the liberty of the subject controlled and infringed upon, if the cause be a good one surely a majority of the people can be got to vote for its enforcement. *I* do not comprehend the argument of the member for Middlesex, that under this amendment a man having ten pieces of property could vote once in favor of the law and nine times against it unless this be a puerile quibble, I do not understand it at all, and very much doubt whether the Hon. member himself can explain what he means. The amendment simply provides that a majority of the votes in the district shall be necessary to give effect to the act, and of course, each voter can vote once and once only. The contention of the member for Middlesex is simply absurd, and shows how hard-set he is for legitimate argument with which to meet this most reasonable and fair proposition. The Hon. member for west Middlesex also says, this is a Government measure. I did not so understand the remarks of the Hon. Minister of Customs. As *I* understand it, the Government intends to let the measure stand on its own merits, each individual member voting as he thinks best. with reference to the working of the Dunkin Act there seemed always to be a feeling that injustice was being done when it was enforced, and a desire engendered to evade and break the law. A very evil symptom in the state, and I call the attention of this House, and the attention of the gentlemen opposed to this resolution to the fact that when men once come to regard the breaking of a law as a light matter they have much less hesitancy in breaking it in other cases, nor will the distinction be nicely drawn as to which law may be broken, and it cannot be denied that in setting at defiance and breaking the Dunkin law, there has not been attached that penalty of shame and public reprobation which attends the infraction of the laws, and this of itself is an evil of vast extent in demoralizing the people. I urge strongly then on Hon. gentlemen who wish to support a true temperance movement that they should join hands with those who wish to make it necessary that a majority of the whole vote should pronounce in favor of the law before it is sought to be imposed upon the community, were this done and some system of compensation settled for injury and loss sustained, the law would become a living, useful force respected and supported by the people, and possibly very fruitful for good. while as at present it is simply a source of constant worry and annoyance, producing no practical result, save a loss of revenue, increase of taxation, and discredit to the temperance cause, which in itself is an evil of great magnitude.

Green window blinds for sale at the HERALD Store.

J. G. Corsicana, have forwarded the Weekly *Globe*, as requested.

The following are some interesting particulars taken from the Assessment Roll, of this village, for 1880.

Value of Real Property,	$143,135
" " Personal "	7,800
Taxable Income	2,100
	153,035

Dogs, 43; Population, 806; Nos. of Cattle, 70; Sheep, 29; Hogs, 62; Horses, 98.

Trotting on the Woodbine.

Friday afternoon last, some six or eight hundred people assembled at Woodbine Park to witness a match trotting race for $200 a side between the bay mare, Yorkville Maid, the property of Mr Farr, of Yorkville, and the chestnut mare Della Wait, the property of Mr Palmer, of Richmond Hill That it had been talked of a great deal during the past week among horsemen in Toronto and vicinity, and that considerable interest was manifested in it was sufficiently proven by the large attendance. Both mares of Royal George extraction, the chestnut having been sired by Erin Chief, and the bay by Charles Douglas. Both are seven years old, and without records.

Match race for $200 a side, trotting, mile heats in harness.

Mr. Farr's b.m. Yorkville Maid	1	1
Mr Palmer's ch. m. Della Wait	2	2

Time (unofficial)—2.46, 2.42.

Both mares trotted very honestly, scarcely a skip being made in either heat. The winner was driven by E A. Jones, the loser by T McEwan.

The judges were Messrs. Charles Boyle, of Woodstock; Richard Wells, of Aurora; and W H Williams, of Toronto.—GLOBE.

we might mention in connection with this that Della wait had only two days training on the track, and but little exercise for weeks previous to the race, the owner being apparently quite confident of winning, without any extra exertion. Della has beaten the above time by several seconds last winter. we understand Mr palmer offered immediately after the race, to trot on the Aurora track, six weeks from that date, for a purse of $400, same conditions, etc., as last race.

Mr. Kennedy's Address.

AT THE C. M. CHURCH CORNER STONE LAYING.

The following is a report of the address delivered by Warring Kennedy, Esq, on the occasion of his laying the Corner Stone of the C. M. Church, on the 24th ult.,—There was a very large number of persons present, and although Mr Kennedy possesses a good delivery, and spoke loudly and clearly, the crowd was so great, that many persons were prevented from hearing him.

MR. KENNEDY'S ADDRESS.

Mr Warring Kennedy introduced his address by saying that the unexpected honor rested upon him of laying the first stone, owing to the unavoidable absence of the esteemed lady who was to have done this, but who understood the hour to be 12 instead of 11 o'clock. However we are exceedingly glad to welcome her to the platform.

To-day we celebrate the anniversary of the birth of our beloved Queen, who was born 1819, and who ascended the throne in June 1837, reigning nearly 43 years over a prosperous and happy people.

We rejoice in the civil and religious liberty we enjoy under her benign reign, and under what we believe to be the best and freest form of Government; and we are proud of being a part of the greatest and most powerful empire existing to-day

Long live our Gracious Queen,
God save the Queen.

Our gathering here to-day is part of the outflowing results of the advent into our world of a greater than any earthly monarch, namely, Christ the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who came to erect a Kingdom that shall endure forever, the seat of which is in the hearts of the children of men. A kingdom that shall be universal, for He shall reign from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, and the subjects of His kingdow shall finally share His glory. Christ appeared under lowly circumstances, promulgated the greatest truths that ever fell on mortal ear and died on the cross to redeem our race. He chose a few followers whom He commissioned to preach his Gospel and sent them forth that by the power of his truth they might revolutionise the world. One to have seen these men in the upper room at Jerusalem, and to have heard their plans would have deemed them more fit for a receptacle of lunatics than for the accomplishment of such enterprises. Did they succeed? In less than two centuries the Roman empire was brought under the influence of Christianity. They went forth without worldly wealth and against it, without worldly power and against it, without worldly arms and against them. The secret of their success lay in the fulfilment of the promise, "Ye shall be endowed with power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me in Jerusalem, in Judea and Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth."

Previous to the Reformation gross darkness and error hung like a mighty pall over Europe, until Wycliffe, the morning star of the Reformation appeared, and also Luther and Melancthon. The chains by which so many millions lay bound were broken, the Bible was unsealed, the doctrine of Justification by Faith was again promulgated, and a ray of heavenly light shone upon benighted Europe. Sometime after the Reformation the Church became cold. Orthodoxy had sunk into mere formalism. Wickedness was rampant and moral corruption was seen everywhere. At that time God was preparing under the hand of Mrs. Wesley, her two sons, John and Charles, to go forth and arouse from their lethargy the Churches of Christendom. Wesley was driven from the churches of the Establishment, and he took the world for his parish.

Methodism was not born of faction or party, but was the result of the revival of primitive Christianity, having its commencement in repentance towards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and that the sole purpose of its origin and existence is to spread Scriptural Holiness over the land—all lands. Chalmers said, "Methodism is Christianity in earnest." Mr Wesley said "We are the friends of all, enemies of none.' what results do we witness to-day? We look back at the time that Philip Embury, the young Irishman, landed in New York and planted Methodism there, then a city of about 20,000 inhabitants, and who was instrumental in building the first Methodist Church in that city, which stands on John street.

Methodism to-day is the most powerful religious organization on the continent. American Methodism has 2,500,000 members, and 15,000 travelling preachers. This membership represents about 8,000,000 adherents. It has a recognized place and power in the great forces of the country. The late Abraham Lincoln acknowledged that Methodism did more than any other agency in preserving the national unity If we take the Methodist Church of Canada, we have to-day 12,000 Ministers and 122,000 members, which would represent over half a million adherents. We have 1733 Sunday schools 121,000 scholars, and 16,000 teachers. We have 2000 churches which with parsonages are valued at five millions of dollars. Considering these in connection with the growth of pulpit power and the wide spread moral influence of our Educational Institutions, we exclaim, "What hath God wrought?"

We are impressed with the recollection of the vital doctrines which have characterized Methodism from its birth to its maturity. A distinctive feature of Methodism from the beginning has been holding forth the doctrine of experimental religion and pressing upon the people a present salvation and the attainment of holiness of heart. We have a heaven converted ministry. We believe in the fall and total depravity of man; his universal redemption by the atonement of Christ; Justification by faith; Regeneration; Witness of the Spirit; entire sanctification by the Holy Ghost; everlasting punishment of the lost, and everlasting life of the saved. In these Methodism lives. Fidelity has never been followed by failure. Let us keep to the moorings and follow in the footsteps of our fathers. It has been said that "no State ever ceased to be prosperous while she adhered to the principles to which she owed her prosperity." This is true of a Church as well as a State. Our strength as a Church consists not in the completeness of our organization, the excellence of our discipline, or the purity of our doctrines, but in the perennial influence of the Holy Spirit's power, which renders every agency and every work quick and powerful and mighty to the pulling down of strongholds.

The ordinances of our Church and varied means of grace tend to promote the spirituality of our people. I would here refer to the peculiar form of Christian fellowship amongst us called "class meeting," God has made us as a people the custodians of this means of grace. I believe it is the great bond that binds the Methodist Church together, and the great means of sustaining our spiritual strength. Dark will be the day for Methodism (if it ever comes) when the class rooms shall be abandoned, which God forbid. Hands off; this is too sacred a question to tamper with. Let not our General Conference touch it with tip of fingers The late John Angell James was anxious to introduce the system of classmeeting into his Church and called upon the President of the Wesleyan Conference in England to get advice on the question. He complained of not being able to find leaders, and asked how we got our Leaders. "Oh!" said the President, "we grow them." Then again our Love feasts are seasons of great profit. We have joined in the converse; we have been filled with sacred delight; hours were as moments, we forgot all time; we have been divested of all care, and again and again have we sung

And if our fellowship below,
In Jesus be so sweet,
What heights of rapture shall we know,
When round his throne we meet.

Another feature of Methodism is its elasticity. It is not an iron railing, but a rope fence. It meets the conscientious scruples of some, without compromising any of its principles. "Commending itself to every man's conscience in the sight of God."

In Baptism our ministers may either sprinkle or immerse, believing that the validity of baptism consists not in the quantity of water used, or in the mode of its application. The sacramental table is open to all who intend to lead a new life, and are in love and charity with their neighbors."

I would also refer to the Hymnology of our Church, which is perhaps unequalled. Many have been led to Christ through it. Wesley's Hymns are now sung in almost every land, and by almost every tongue. How many hearts have been touched and drawn to the Saviour through the charm of our beautiful Hymns.

In view of our privileges what is our duty? Has the world outgrown the need of the Gospel? No! No other agency can effect the regeneration of our race. Other means have been tried and signally failed.

Socrates by his philosophy could not reform the inhabitants of a single village. Civilization cannot do it. What did civilization do for ancient Greece or Rome? The world is to be elevated and regenerated by the foolishness of the preaching of the Gospel of Christ Let us bear our part nobly in this great work. To-day you have assembled to take part in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a House to be erected to the glory of God. Your contributions towards this object are earnestly solicited, Let your givings be in accordance with the measure of your indebtedness to God.

Two years ago the "Princess Alice," with an immense number of excursionists, sank in the river Thames, England. A noble youth who was standing on the shore plunged into the water, and commenced the rescue of the perishing ones. He swam to the shore with one, but only to return for a second and a third. When nearing the shore with the last one he saw a bundle floating, which he caught in his teeth. It was a child. He brought it to his mother and said "Mother, I want you to take care of this babe and I will reward you: I have saved it." Christ comes and finds sinners perishing in the dark waters of sin. He rescues them, and commits them to the care of the Church, and like the Good Samaritan, says "take care of them, and when I come again I will repay thee." Oh! what responsibility rests upon the Church of God. Oh! that we were faithful. The eyes of the noble fathers in Methodism are looking down upon us to-day, whose spirits are within the vale: Wesley, Fletcher, Walsh, Collins, Bradburn, Watson, Clark, Coke, Webb, Embury, Case, Stinser, Wilkinson, Bishop, and Green. "Seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us."

At the close of the address liberal contributions were laid upon the stone.

A large hotel kept by Robt Moore, Parkdale, was destroyed by fire on Friday afternoon last. There are no facilities in the village for extinguishing fires of any magnitude.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Fire Engine will be out to night. So the Officers say.

Read Savage's new advertisement, and notice the inducements he offers in the wall paper line.

LADIES AID SOCIAL.—An entertainment of this kind will be held at the residence of Mrs John Elliott, Richmond Hill, on Friday evening next. If the weather is favorable, tea will be served on the lawn. All are invited.

CRICKET MATCH.—A Cricket Match is to be played between the Aurora Club and Victoria Square Club, on the grounds of the latter, on Saturday next, 5th inst, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—It will be seen by advertisement that Mr T J Crawford, of Collingwood, offers a house and lot on Lucas street, in this village, for sale cheap. No reasonable offer refused.

CATTLE FAIR.—The fair on Wednesday was not a very large one. Prices were good, and one or two fine-looking animals brought good prices, and were purchased by our village butchers.

The foundation of the C. M. Church has been finished, and the brickwork is now going up. The trustees have purchased some few thousand fine-looking white brick from Toronto, for ornamenting certain parts of the Church.

In another column will be found the speech made in the House of Commons by Mr Boultbee, member for East York, in support of the amendment to the Scott Act, introduced by him. As this amendment has aroused considerable interest, we wish our readers to have an opportunity of reading the arguments advanced in favor of it.

NEWMARKET HIGH SCHOOL.—This School had an average attendance last year of about 50 pupils. The number of pupils who passed the Intermediate Examination is given at 39. This appears to be out of all proportion. Perhaps the ERA or REFORMER can explain.

The Grand Central is still being improved. The Globe Lightning Rod Co, have put up five rods, with ornamentations, which present a rather attractive appearance. The Grand ought to be safe in a thunder storm.

East York Liberal Conservative Association meets at Marr's Hotel, Markham Village, on Wednesday, the 16th day of June, for the election of officers, and other matter of very great importance, in the interest of the association. Alfred Boultbee, Esq., M. P., for East York, will be present and address the meeting. Other gentlemen have been invited, and are expected to be present. a full attendance is desired. Chair taken at 1 o'clock sharp.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Work has been commenced on this building, and excavation for the foundation is now going on. The contractor, Mr. Burns, expects to have everything ready for the corner stones, by Dominion Day. It has been decided that the ceremony will take place on that day, at 2 o'clock p.m. One stone will be laid by the Rev Mr Cavan, Principal of Knox College, Toronto, and the second one by Dr. Langstaff, of Richmond Hill Tea will be provided in the afternoon and evening in the Masonic Hall, after which addresses will be delivered by a number of celebrated Reverend gentlemen from Toronto.

The *Liberal* of last week, states that it did not receive the prize list of the Richmond Hill Spring Fair, until Wednesday evening, and consequently was prevented from publishing it in full. This is absolutely untrue, but worthy of the man who wrote it. He evidently wishes the public to believe that it was owing to the tardiness of the Secretary, that he was unable to publish the list in full, but such is not the case. The list was ready for him at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday.

At a meeting of the Council on the 28th ult, Mr Jordan complained that the Reeve would not uphold him in the discharge of his official duties, as impounding officer. The Council could not take any action in the matter, but urged upon the Reeve the necessity of supporting the Municipal Officers in the discharge of their duties. We understand that the Reeve acted quite correctly in refusing to uphold the pound-keeper, who, it appears, had exceeded his duty, in the matter alluded to.

A meeting of the Directors of the R. H. & Y. St. Ag. Soc. was held at the Court Room on Saturday evening last, and was well attended. The Secretary, Mr R. Marsh, was absent through illness, and Mr John Marsh acted as Secretary, and Mr. D T Fairbairn as assistant. In the absence of the President, Mr W Patterson, and the Vice-President, Mr. P. Crosby, the 2nd Vice, Mr Wm Trench, took the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Only one protest against the prizes awarded was entered. It was held over for consideration until next meeting. A number of prizes were paid, and the meeting adjourned.

GLOBE LIGHTNING ROD CO.—This Company do not manufacture a rod of the "old style," but one which cannot fail to recommend itself, when introduced. The Company guarantee this rod for a period of ten years, and are responsible for the actions of their agents, Their works on King street, London, Ont., are at the present time a scene of bustle and activity, as they are manufacturing a very large amount of rods to fill the orders now coming in. The agent in this locality Mr Wm Barley, has put up a number of rods, in the adjoining townships, and they have given satisfaction. A lightning rod of this kind cannot fail to be a great protection to buildings, and not a source of danger, as are many rods formerly put up by irresponsible parties.

Village Council.

COURT OF REVISION.

May 28th 1880.

Pursuant to Public notice, a court of revision was held in the Council Chamber at 8 p. m. Present, James Langstaff as Reeve, I Crosby, B Redditt and C Duncumb, who were duly sworn and took their seats. The Clerk stated to the Court that there were no notices of appeal to lay before them. The assessment Roll was therefore confirmed.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Council met on 28th inst. The Reeve in the chair. Councillors present, Messrs Crosby, Duncumb and Redditt.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr W Bricknell handed in his account from 9th Feb. to 28th May, for repairing and putting down plank sidewalks in the village, amounting to $14.05.

Mr Redditt moved, seconded by Mr Duncumb, that the Treasurer is hereby instructed to pay Mr Bricknell's account. Carried.

Mr Jordon, village pound-keeper, complained to the Council that parties have recently obstructed him in the discharge of his duties, he stated that he looked to the Reeve and Council to sustain him in his endeavor to carry out the By-law of the Council relating to impounding of cattle.

On motion of Mr Crosby, seconded by Mr Redditt, the Treasurer was instructed to pay the Assessors, Messrs *R* E Law and C E Sheppard, the sum of $15 each, for their services.—Carried.

Mr Redditt moved, seconded by Mr Duncumb, that the Village Treasurer is hereby instructed to hand to Mr James Daniels, his Bonds as Tax Collector for 1879.—Carried.

The Council adjourned to meet in the Court Room, on Monday evening the 31st May.

May 31st, 1880

Pursuant to adjournment, the Council met. The Reeve in the chair. Councillors present, Messrs Duncumb, Redditt and Pugsley.

Minutes of 28th May, read and approved. The Clerk read the written legal opinion of Messrs Bethune, Moss, Falconbridge and Hoyles, Barristers, Toronto, relating to payment for the Fire Engine.

Councillor Redditt introduced By-law No 73, to authorize the purchase of a Fire Engine Hose Reel, Hose &c, for the prevention of fire, and to make provision for payment of the same, which was read a first and second time, and on motion of Mr Redditt, seconded by Mr Pugsley, the By-law was read a third time and passed, and signed by the Reeve and Clerk.

Mr Redditt introduced By-law No 74, to repeal By-laws Nos 26 and 41, relating to the investment of the Municipalities Fund, and to appropriate eleven hundred dollars of the same, for the purpose of paying for the Fire Engine, Hose Reel &c., &., purchased from William Morrison of Toronto. The By-law was read a first and second time, and on motion of Mr Redditt, seconded by Mr Duncumb, the By-law was read a third time and passed, and signed by the Reeve and Clerk.

Mr Redditt introduced By-law No 75 to authorize the Village Treasurer to pay Messrs Bethune, Moss, Falconbridge and Hoyles their fee. The By-law was read a first, second and third time and passed. Mr Redditt introduced By law No 76 to authorize Provincial Land Surveyor, Peter S Gibson, to plant iron posts or monuments to be numbered and lettered, designating the boundaries of the village of Richmond Hill, which was read a first, second and third time and passed, and the Reeve and Clerk signed the same.

At this stage of the proceedings, Councillor Crosby entered the Council Chamber, and took his seat. Mr Duncumb moved, seconded by Mr Pugsley, that a committee, comprising the Reeve, mover and seconder, be hereby appointed to procure information as the cost of providing a lock-up for the use of the village, and to report to the Council.—Carried.

Mr Crosby moved, seconded by Mr Reddit, that the Committee on Fire and Water are hereby authorized and instructed to employ a caretaker of the Fire Engine, &c., for the remainder of the current year.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned to meet in the Court Room, on Monday 21st of June at 8 p. m.

M. Teefy,
Clerk.

Mechanics' Institute.

The Managing Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, met on Tuesday evening last, and the following Committees were appointed:

RE-UNION,—Messrs W Trench, J McConnell, D T Fairbairn, J Switzer and W Story.

LECTURE,—Messrs A Moodie, A Skeele, and J Duncan.

DEBATES,—Messrs D. T. Fairbairn, J. Duncan and D. Boyle.

LIBRARY,—Messrs R. Law, F. McConaghy and W Harrison.

Mr. R. Law was appointed Librarian.

Messrs. D. T. Fairbairn, W. Harrison, W. Story and R. Law were appointed a Committee to revise the By laws and Constitution of the Institute.

Messrs. J. McConnell and J Switzer were appointed to canvass for funds to pay the debt on the piano.

Fred Ash and C. S. Carleton, business men of Markham Village, have not been friendly for some time, and last week had a row. Mr Arthur Fleury interfered and took Ash's part. The parties separated, but about 12 30 o'clock Carleton announced his intention of shooting Fleury, and going to that person's house, found him lying on the sofa. He presented a revolver, loaded in all seven chambers, and asked Fleury to apologize or die. Fleury made for the door, secured assistance and disarmed Carleton, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor. The case was tried on Thursday evening last before A Barker, Esq., J. P.

Exhibition Notes.

Through some inadvertence the Judges at our Spring Show did not enter in their books, the names of the prize-takers as they awarded the prizes, in two or three instances. These mistakes have been rectified by the Secretary, and the list will be published full and correct in our next issue.

Amongst the machines which attracted a great deal of attention, on the fair grounds, on the 24th ult., was a Fire Proof Steam Engine, for threshing machines, manufactured by Waterous & Co., of Brantford. The agent, Mr S Proctor of this village, explained the working of the engine, and the great advantages it possessed, to very large number of farmers during the day. On Monday last, Mr Proctor threshed a large quantity of Oats with this engine and threshing machine, at Mr John Palmer's farm. There was quite a number of neighbouring farmers present, and all expressed themselves as being very highly pleased with the way in which the engine worked. The machine has been sold to Mr John Wice, of Markham.

In justice to Patterson *Bros.*, we mention that they secured the 1st prize on Reapers, at our Spring Show, instead of Fleury, of Aurora, as announced in this paper and the LIBERAL, through some blunder of the judges in entering the names. Patterson & Bros were the most successful competitors at the fair, having taken 1st prize on everything, light reaper, new Combination Mower, Ithaca Horse Rake, gang plow, and 1st and 2nd on wrought beam plows; they also took an extra prize for the best assortment of Agricultural Implements.

One of the greatest attractions at the Show was in the sheep pens. Russell had a number of Cotswolds, thoroughbred and fine-looking. Boynton had a good show of Leicester. Weldrick also showed some excellent sheep. But the finest display, and the one which seemed to attract the most attention of the visitors was Mr. Robert Marsh's South downs. They were a very pretty, clean looking lot of sheep. The ewe which took a gold medal at the Centennial was present, and several other noted prize-takers. These Sheep are bred from Lord Walsingham's flock, which is noted as being the best flock of Southdown Sheep in the world. As an Importer, Breeder and exhibitor *Mr* Marsh has done a great deal of good, in perfecting the breed of sheep, and in placing before the stock raisers an animal that cannot be surpassed, and one that can be made a source of great pecuniary profit. His sheep are very true in type and color, and are thoroughly wooled all over.

School Board Meeting.

Richmond Hill, June 1st

Present, Rev Mr Campbell, Messrs Brown, Boyle, Crosby, Hollingshead, Lane, Patterson and Trench.

In the absence of the chairman, Mr Patterson moved, seconded by Mr Boyle that Mr Lane take the chair.—Carried.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

The following communications were then read

From Mr McMahon, Master of the Public School, notifying the Board that he suspended Phillip Moore, for disobedience of orders. From Mr Carscadden, Head Master of the High School, notifying the Board that he suspended James Devlin for refusing to obey the Assistant Teacher. From George Eakin Esq County Clerk, informing the Board that the County Council had appointed Chas L Hollingshead, trustee of the Richmond Hill High School, for the ensuing term. From D Fotheringham, in regard to further accommodation, and an extra teacher for the public school. From the Department, informing the Board of the apportionment to the High School of the last half year as follows: Fixed allowance, $225; average attendance, $60: upper school average, $18; total, $303. From the Minister of Education, giving the regulations respecting the apportionment of the High School grant for 1880. From the Department, informing the Board that Inspector Fotheringham had complained to the Department, of the need existing of improved accommodation, and an additional teacher in the public schools of Richmond Hill.

Moved by Mr Patterson, seconded by Mr Boyle, that the teachers be sustained in their suspensions.—Carried.

The communication from the Department in relation to further school accommodation and an extra teacher, was then taken up. After considerable discussion, it was moved by Mr Crosby, seconded by Mr Brown, that an extra teacher be engaged for the public school, duties to commence immediately after the Holidays, and that the committee on school property is instructed to rent a room or hall, for the accommodation of an extra division of the public school, said committee to report to the Board at an early meeting.—Carried.

Moved by the Rev Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr Trench, that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of the above resolution to the Department.—Carried.

The Secretary reported that the Head Master of the High School, asked for the privilege of engaging a monitor for the balance of this term.

On motion of Mr Trench, seconded by Mr Patterson, his request was granted, providing that the cost does not exceed $12.—Carried.

Moved by the Rev Mr Campbell, seconded by Mr Hollingshead, that the examination for the Medal and Prizes, be intrusted to Mr Carscadden, and the teachers of the public schools.—Carried

After considerable discussion as to the interpretation of sections 3 and 4 of the new regulations, respecting the apportionment of the High School grant for this year, it was moved by Mr Boyle, seconded by Mr Patterson, that the Secretary is hereby instructed to write to the Department and ask for an explanation of sections 3 and 4.—Carried.

The Board then adjourned.

An example worthy of being followed.

To the Editor of the Herald.

DEAR SIR,—I hope you will pardon my neglect in delaying my subscription to your excellent paper.

Yours very truly,

THANKS.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE, CHEAP!

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Full particulars on applying to **John Coulter Esq., Richmond Hill**, or to the owner,

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LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

THE construction of Lock Gates advertised to be let on the 3rd of JUNE next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until

Tuesday, 22nd day of June next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination on and after

Tuesday, the 8th day of June.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, 13th May, 1880. 4t.

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Richmond Hill, June 3rd, 1880 P G SAVAGE