

THE SUN"

As an Advertising Medium, is unequalled in the Counties of Wellington, Bruce, and Peel. Published at the convergence of these Counties, it enjoys a wide circulation, and sells twenty-three miles from any other office, & is the only medium through which the people of a large and populous section of country, almost wholly unclaimed by other sheets, can be reached.

Advertisements intended for any number should be left at the office of the *Tuesday* preceding the day of publication.

Mr. A. H. St. Gerasme, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our Sole Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.



The Orangeville Sun.

All Errors are Error, and the Truth lies Between

Thursday, June 25, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION is issued, appointing the first of July a holiday.

The TWELFTH OF JULY falling this year on Sunday, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne will be celebrated on Monday the 13th. Extensive preparations are being made for a brilliant celebration.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of Mr. J. M. Myers in another column. His wagons, plows, harrows, &c. are made from approved models, and will be found both cheap and serviceable. Farmers should give him a call.

A VERY fine set of colors was presented to the 36th Battalion volunteer militia, of the county of Peel, last Tuesday. They are of the regulation size, are made of silk, with the scroll, mottoes, and number beautifully worked, and cost £200.

DESPATCHES from Belgrade announce that on Saturday last Prince Milan IV. was publicly proclaimed to the militia of the fortress as the ruler of Servia. In the proclamation the government returns thanks to the army and militia for their loyalty and good conduct, and exhorts them to be firm in their support of the new Prince.

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THE attention of parties having business to transact with any of the Departments of the General Government, at Ottawa, is directed to the card of Mr. Henry Grist, in another column. He is thoroughly reliable and painstaking; and parties entrusting him with their business may rest assured that it will be promptly attended to.

DEMAREST'S YOUNG AMERICA.—Of all the juvenile periodicals, Demarest's Young America is the only one that has really made a distinctive name and place. Its pictures, its games, its puzzles, render it universally popular among the little ones; while its varied and instructive character equally recommends it to the attention of parents and teachers. The series of French lessons, or the music, which is a feature, are alone worth several times the cost of the book. \$1.50 yearly. W. Jennings Demarest, 473 Broadway, N. Y.

"The Montrœux" is the name of a new weekly paper published at Meaford by Mr. H. Watt, formerly of the Fergus News-Record. It is a twenty-eight column paper, neatly printed, and ably conducted. The selections are made with good taste and judgment, and the editorials, which are written in a terse, racy style, display much depth of thought and breadth of view. It is a credit to the place of its birth, and ought to be liberally patronized by the merchants of Meaford.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY BILL.—Senator Sherman has introduced a Bill to unify the gold and silver coinage of the United States with that of France, by reducing the American dollar to the value of five francs. It provides that no more silver dollars shall be coined, but that the gold coins issued under the act shall be a legal tender in all payments, to any amount, except for such existing bonds of the United States as are payable in coin.

LONDON SOCIETY.—The number for June has been forwarded to us by W. C. Chevett & Co., Toronto. It has a very attractive list of contents, as will be seen by the following:—The Piccadilly papers; Picked up from the Gutter; Rocked in the City; The Maidan; Calcutta; The Box with the Iron Clamps; A Show Day at Woolwich; Charade; A Convenient Blockade; Luck in Families; Thrice Won; Bones and I, or, The Skeleton at Home; The White Camellia; The Royal Visit; One Year Ago; The Commemoration of Oxford; My First Day's Fox Hunting.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE.—The annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America, which opened at Halton on Wednesday, came to a close on Friday. On Thursday evening an address was delivered by the Grand Master, in the Masonic Hall. The following is a list of the grand officers for the ensuing year: Grand Master, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Toronto; Deputy G. M., D'Arcy Boulton, Barrie; Treasurer, Mr. Anderson, Mountain View; Deputy Treasurer, Andrew Fleming, Toronto; Lecturer, J. Ross Robertson, Toronto; Director of Ceremonies, Mr. White, Belleville; Tyler, Alex. Barr, Cobourg.

THE CROPS.—Canada has good reason to rejoice over the cheering prospects of another abundant harvest. Wheat, of which a large area is sown, never looked healthier or promised a larger yield to the acre than it does this year; while oats, peas and barley, compared with past years, present a marked improvement. The refreshing showers of the past four weeks have clothed the meadows with abundance of grass, and if the hay crop should be carefully saved, the indications are that the supply will be in excess of the demand. Fruits will also be abundant.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE RAILWAY.

SIR.—The following important resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce railway, for the purpose of settling at rest any doubts as to the route of the railway. The Board is conscious that in defining the route positively they are absolved from any possible charge of shuffling on that score.

The public are now as well posted on the route as the directors, who rely on their straightforward policy meeting with that support from the owners of the right-of-way and all interested, which their frankness deserves.

It was usual heretofore for railway companies to survey two or more routes, and play one off against the other, for support. This has been notably the case in a recent instance, to the loss and discredit of the company concerned.

The directors have chosen the route stated, to keep as far from other railways as possible, to consult the centers of business already established, from the enterprise of the inhabitants, or natural causes, such as the presence of water power, &c. The route from Mount Forest via Bellmore to Walkerton is a little circuitous, but is along the table land between the head waters of the Saugeen and Maitland rivers, while a direct route to Walkerton from Mount Forest across numberless branches and turns of the Saugeen, in broken country, would cost enormously, and fail to secure the business of that rich agricultural district, in south-west Bruce and north Huron and Wellington. The County council of Bruce adopted last year a resolution in favor of this route through Bruce, so that the directors, so far as they are concerned, are happy to find the interests of the railway to accord with the wishes of the council of the county of Bruce. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. LAIDLAW.

Moved by Mr. McMaster, seconded by Mr. Worthington, "That as the by-laws for houses in aid of the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce railway, have been sent to the Councils of the several municipalities interested in the construction of the proposed railway, therefore it becomes necessary for the Board of Directors to fix the route definitely by a formal resolution guaranteeing the route to the people who are asked to support the railway with bonuses."

Therefore, resolved, That the route of the railway shall pass within one mile, or nearer to Bolton village, thence to Charleston, in Caledon, or within one mile of the village, thence to the limits, or within the limits of the Corporation of Orangeville, thence in a direct line as possible through Amaranth, Luther, and Arthur, to the limits, or within them of the corporation of Mount Forest, thence between the townships of Egremont and Normandy, in a straight line as is economically available, to the precincts of the village of Durhom, between Bentinck and Glencoe, thence due northwards as practicable between the townships of Holland and Sullivan, Derby and Sydenham, to the navigable waters of the Georgian Bay at Owen Sound.

The line to the County of Bruce is hereby definitely fixed, to start from Mount Forest, through the townships of Minto and Howick, about the fifteenth concessions in these townships, to the vicinity of Belmore, near the northern border of Bruce; thence northward to along the western boundary of Carrick to near Glencoe, in within one mile and a half of

COAL TRADE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

THE important part of our industrial resources is at the present time in a very depressed condition. A very large amount of capital has been invested, many new pits have been opened and additional facilities created for extending the coal trade, but notwithstanding all these, the coal trade continues to languish, and appears to be steadily losing ground. One great market, the United States, has, to a large extent, been shut against us by a high tariff, equal to \$1.40 per ton. This duty has operated very injuriously upon the manufacturing interests of New England, and there can scarcely be a doubt that if it had not been for the anti-Union agitation in that Province, the question would, ere this time, have been brought up, and the present high tariff materially modified. The repeal question effectually prevented this, and as the coal trade largely affects nearly every industrial interest in Nova Scotia, it would be no easy matter to estimate the amount of misfortune which this unfortunate political agitation has directly and indirectly brought about. It would have been a judicious and naturally advantageous policy, had they come to an understanding with Canada to take her flour, provided she would use their coal. This might have been effected by allowing the merely nominal protective duty of 25 cents a barrel on American flour to remain undisturbed, while a reasonable duty was imposed on American coal in order to promote intercolonial trade. This was not done, but an attitude studiously and offensively hostile to Canada was very needlessly taken up by the Nova Scotian representatives. This was not exactly the best way of promoting the interests of Nova Scotia; and they might have maintained their anti-Union principles with perfect consistency, and at the same time have so managed matters as to have exercised some influence in obtaining a bounty for their fishermen and a market in Canada for their coal. Both these objects were sacrificed to mere spleen, and the Province is now left to bear the consequences.

The coal trade may be said to have begun in Nova Scotia in 1827, the date of the grant of the mines and minerals of that Province to the Duke of York. In that year the total amount of coal raised was 4,346 chaldrons. Five years later it had risen to 17,000 chaldrons. In 1837 it had increased to 41,000 chaldrons. In 1847 the amount raised was 69,000, and in 1857 it had increased to 101,000 chaldrons. In 1863, or only six years later, the amount had nearly quadrupled, being 400,000 or 500,000 tons. This rapid growth continued till within the last two seasons, when a serious check was felt by trade, resulting from the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Almost simultaneously with this depression, foreign capital was invested largely in this branch of industry, with the expectation that a trade could be forced notwithstanding the restrictive duties of the United States. A temporary disappointment has been experienced, but it will only be temporary. If the United States will not buy their coal there is no reason why they should not find a home market for it by building up native manufactures. All that is required is capital to manufacture iron of the best quality, which will find a ready market in many parts of the world besides the United States.

GOVERNMENT DETECTIVES.

THE Ogdensburg Journal attributes the excitement concerning Fenian designs entirely to the detectives employed by the Government, and the statement is certainly correct in so far as those officials make it a point to furnish their stories to the press, whether truthful or manufactured, quite as promptly as they are transmitted to Ottawa. The Journal says:

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OCKFORD, the maniac who proposes descending Niagara Falls in an India-rubber boat sometime during the present season, left Detroit on Saturday for the Falls to complete his arrangements for the foolhardy feat. There is no doubt he will be able to go over the Falls, but it is very doubtful if he will enact the performance more than once.

ASYLUMS AND PRISONS.—The report of the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, and Reformatories, for the year 1866, has been published at Ottawa. It is a large volume, containing reports and statistics, which show that the Asylums and Prisons in Canada are in most satisfactory state, and also abounding with numerous suggestions for the suppression of some of the chief causes of lunacy and crime.

THE Fenians are again in trouble. It is rumored in Buffalo that O'Neill, the President of the faction of the fraternity which is in favor of invading Canada, has left for parts unknown, carrying with him all the funds of the society that he could lay his hands on. The report lacks confirmation, but, as his predecessors, from John O'Mahoney down, have all proven themselves swindlers, it would be nothing singular if the story should turn out to be true.

UNIVERSITY.—The County Council of Peel, which met at Brampton on Thursday last, unanimously passed resolution appropriating \$1,700 to pay for the billeting of the volunteers during the eight days they are to be at Brampton, thus giving the men that amount of money, as otherwise the latter would have had to pay for their own bills out of the \$2 per man allowed by the Government. The Council also voted \$200 for the band of the battalion.

THE VILLAGE COUNCIL met at Bell's

the City; the Iron Clamps; A Show Day at Woolwich; Charade; A Convenient Blockade; Luck in Families; Thrice Won; Bones and I, or, The Skeleton at Home; The White Camellia; The Royal Visit; One Year Ago; The Commemoration of Oxford; My First Day's Fox Hunting.

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SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret being called upon to record the sudden death of Mr. William Gibson, who had for some time been engaged in making shingles, and was boarding with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. Dunlop, No. 19, 3d Con., Amaranth. He was in health at midday, on the 11th inst., and was heard working between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon; but the sounds having ceased, his friends repaired to the spot where he had been working, and to their surprise and sorrow they found him lying on his back dead. An inquest was held on the body, but nothing was elicited to throw any light on the cause of death. Mr. Gibson was unmarried, fifty-one years of age, a native of Scotland, and was very generally respected.

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.—The Council of the township of Albion has adopted the by-law submitted to them by the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Company, for \$40,000, the voting on which took place on the 8th of July. The by-law was originally for \$45,000, but the Company made a reduction of \$5,000. Some other municipalities have likewise applied for a reduction of the amounts asked by the Company, as bonuses, and we are informed that the Orangeville by-law for \$18,000 has been reduced \$5,000. The amount of bonus asked from the township of Mono is \$15,000, from the township of Amaranth \$25,000, and from the township of Caledon \$15,000.

PRESERVATION.—On Monday evening last the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Fergus, presented A. D. Parry, Esq., with a handsome hunting clock (watch) and gold guard chain (the two articles being valued at \$187), as a testimony of their high appreciation of his long-continued, efficient and faithful ser-

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Signed, W. S. Howland, President, W. Sutherland Taylor, Secretary, A. R. McMaster, Noah Barnhart, James E. Smith, T. C. Chisholm, Wm. Elliott, Frank Smith, C. J. Campbell, John Shedd, John Turner, G. Laidlaw.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The managers of the fund for enabling the poor of London to seek employment abroad have acted wisely in sending the emigrants to Canada. It is not too much to say that if the men are able and willing to work, neither they nor their families are destined to taste the bitterness of poverty in their new home. The poor man has now a far better chance of getting on in Canada than in the United States. The enormous influx of emigrants into the latter country has made employment hard to obtain. In all the cities or settlements of the Union—the taxes are high, the cost of living shelter is excessive, and food and clothing are so dear as to exhaust moderate means. Even Mr. Horace Greeley warns young men of American birth—having many advantages over foreigners—that unless they have money they can do nothing better than go to "some auction" remote from present settlements." It is not every man, even though sorely pinched by hardship and distress, who is fit to incur the burdens of such an enterprise. "He must," says Mr. Greeley—and he is not disposed to

that Province to the Duke of York. In that year the total amount of coal raised was 4,346 chaldrons. Five years later it had risen to 17,000 chaldrons. In 1857 it had increased to 41,000 chaldrons. In 1847 the amount raised was 69,000, and in 1857 it had increased to 101,000 chaldrons. In 1863, or only six years later, the amount had nearly quadrupled, being 400,000 or 500,000 tons. This rapid growth continued till within the last two seasons, when a serious check was felt by trade, resulting from the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Almost simultaneously with this depression, foreign capital was invested largely in this branch of industry, with the expectation that a trade could be forced notwithstanding the restrictive duties of the United States. A temporary disappointment has been experienced, but it will only be temporary. If the United States will not buy their coal there is no reason why they should not find a home market for it by building up native manufactures. All that is required is capital to manufacture iron of the best quality, which will find a ready market in many parts of the world besides the United States.

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"So long as the Canadian Government keeps in its employ an army of spies, and permits currency to be given to those boundless reports that have burdened the telegraph lines during the past week, the people on the north side of the St. Lawrence must expect to be kept in a terrible state of excitement, which none who have not experienced it can fully appreciate.—The manufacture out of whole cloth of such stories as 'Fenian gatherings at St. Albans,' '20,000 Fenian arms stored at Ogdensburg,' 'Pork and beef on the way,' is the work of paid officials who come across the border by direction of the Dominion authorities. Of course, these gentry must do something to keep up the excitement, and earn their pay. Every day these spics are passing through our streets, and every man of Hibernian accent or appearance they meet is set down as a squad of Fenians with a magazine in his hat, and a comissariat in his pockets, and gunboats patrol the river, and troops and batteries ordered to the front to repel him. We hear it proposed by some of our most law-abiding citizens to catch and dip a few of these gentlemen who, for pay, are sending the Canadians into daily tautums. A few applications of a cold bath would bring these imaginative fellows to a recital of facts, and restore to a long-suffering and outraged people the blessings of peace."

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THE INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS

This newspaper should always be regarded as a benefit to every household; it furnishes subjects for thought and conversation; it adds a charm to social intercourse; it makes agreeable members of society. To be without a newspaper one might as well be out of the world; he becomes a person nobody when he goes into society and hears others talk about current events, and discuss questions of general or local interest he can take no part in these things because he is not posted up, not having read the newspapers;—and in the family circle what an influence the newspaper has! The children read it, and gain in

the entertainment provided for them.

NEW ELECTION OF COUNCILLOR.—The nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy created in the Village Council by the retirement of Dr. Hewitt, will take place at Bell's hall on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, and should a poll be demanded, voting will commence at 9 o'clock on the following Thursday. The names of Mr. J. S. Fead and Mr. J. Pattullo are mentioned as probable candidates; but as little interest is manifested in the election the first who offers will most probably be returned by acclamation. The time has gone by when a seat at our Council Board was deemed an honor worth fighting for.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A serious accident from the carelessness of fire-arms occurred in front of Mr. J. K. Decatur's farm, in the Township of Mono, on Saturday, by which Mr. Geo. Sides received a serious flesh wound in the thigh. It appears that Mr. McKee, in drawing a gun from under the arm of Mr. D. Dunn, accidentally discharged it, lodging the contents in Mr. Sides' thigh, and inflicting an ugly and dangerous wound, nearly four inches in diameter. Dr. Frame dressed the wound, and the patient is now rapidly recovering. The frequency of accidents of this nature ought to make sportsmen more cautious in the handling of fire-arms.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.—Mr. John Stevenson of Amaranth, with whom self-destruction had become a ruling passion, effectively succeeded in accomplishing his purpose on Sunday, by shooting himself through the heart with a rifle. Death was instantaneous. It is said, that he had long contemplated suicide and, tho' lacking nerve to effect his purpose, had literally covered his throat with scars. A frightful rash, which he had made with a razor, about two weeks ago, had not healed when he fired the fatal bullet that ended his miseries in this world with his life. It is but charitable to suppose that he was subject to temporary fits of insanity, and that in one of these he committed the rash act.

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.—The promoters of this important undertaking have achieved a great triumph in the heart of Bruce. During the past week they have addressed meetings at Walkerton, Belmora, and Paisley, and though opposed by an influential delegation of the promoters of a rival enterprise, the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, succeeded in carrying resolutions in favor of the project at every meeting by large majorities. The County Council of Bruce has also pledged itself to submit by law to grant a bonus of \$220,000 to the project, as soon as the bonds are printed. Peel, Simcoe, and Wellington have been granted, and the section of the line which they cover placed under construction. This is cheering news for the friends of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce road in this section; and they should re-bouble their efforts till every cent asked by the company is voted.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The Semi-annual Examinations of the Grammer and Common Schools of this Village took place on Friday the 26th ult. The Rev. Messrs. McKay, Tucker, Steele, and Matthews, and Messrs. Kotoluk, Pattullo, Davidson, Buyers, McKeown, and Wilcox, were among the visitors. We regret that we cannot speak of the presence of ladies at those interesting exercises. It is very desirable that a much larger number of parents and others should show themselves at least on examination day, to encourage both teachers and pupils. Doubtless if proper efforts be made prior to the Christmas Vacation, greater popularity can be given to our excellent Educational Institutions.

The Municipality is highly favored in possessing the services of Messrs. Bent & Berwick, and Miss Dodds, as the teachers of Young Orangeville. Mr. C. A. G. Bent, L. A., assumed his present duties as

formed one of the most attractive features of the day. The children, numbering over 250, and numerous friends were there entertained at a most sumptuous luncheon prepared for them in a beautiful tent, erected for the purpose, in the rear of the Church. Immediately afterwards the young people repaired to the various amusements provided for them, and enjoyed themselves until night reminded them of home, to their hearts' content. We trust the lessons, with which such celebrations are fraught, and the impressions of truth and righteousness conveyed by the teachers during the past year, will linger in the memories of old and young, which no change of time or place shall quite obscure or obliterate.

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

A BRILLIANT Temperance Demonstration, under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of Caledon, Erin, Amaranth and Orangeville, was held in a beautiful Grove adjoining the Village of Alton, on Wednesday, Dominion Day. The weather, though sultry, was not unfavorable, and the attendance was both large and respectable, upwards of 1,500 persons, of whom a fair proportion were ladies, being present. Preparations for a magnificent celebration had been made by the Managing Committees, and the arrangements were, in every respect, complete and satisfactory.

A large tent, adorned with streamers and appropriate mottoes, had been constructed of boughs and evergreens in the center of the grove, from which an excellent luncheon, gratuitously supplied by the "fair daughters of Temperance," was served to the company on a circular table enclosing nearly two acres of ground. On a graceful swelling knoll, beneath arching elms, and spreading maples, a platform for the speakers and seats for the party were provided. Swings and merry-go-rounds were also provided for the younger portion of the company, who delight in such invigorating sports, and nothing, in short, was wanting which could contribute to the pleasure and amusement of the occasion.

About 1 o'clock the different societies were formed in procession, under the marshalling of Mr. J. Buyers, and headed by the Alton Infantry Company, marched through the principal streets of Alton, returning in time to partake of the excellent luncheon so bountifully provided by the "Sisters." After lunch the company was entertained with earnest and eloquent addresses by Revs. H. Denay, J. Reid, R. L. Tucker, A. McPhee, P. E. Knox, R. L. Thurston, J. Thompson and others. The speeches had been carefully prepared, and were performances of great merit. They were listened to with profound attention, and left behind an impression for good which will not be easily effaced.

We regret that the early hour at which we go to press prevents us from giving a full report of these able efforts in the cause of Temperance. Mr. McTaggart presided, and discharged the duties of the chair with credit to himself and satisfaction to the meeting. The proceedings, which were throughout characterized by the best of harmony and good feeling, were brought to a close by singing the National Anthem, and adopting votes of thanks to the speakers, the volunteers, the managing committees, the ladies, the members of the press present, and the chairman, who had so ably presided.—The company separated at 6 o'clock, highly pleased with the day's proceedings, and wishing many returns of a similar Temperance Demonstration.

A correspondent of the St. Catharines Times states that on Wednesday last, a large picnic party came across the Suspension Bridge, and spent a part of the day on this side of the river. There were 2,000 altogether, of whom about 700 were men. Some of the men wore green badges, and when registering their names on the book of the hotel, three of them had the temerity to add the word "Fenian" to their signature. These three were immediately arrested, I am glad to say, and it is to be hoped they will be kept in prison until they become sober.—People parties from New York, wearing green badges, are not welcome to our land just at this time.

Coroner Bowen, of the town of Bradford, has commenced a suit for libel against the *Expositor*, on account of something it said of him, in reviewing an inquiry lately held in that town. The Coronor thinks that four thousand dollars would be a sum sufficient to clear up all the wounds received from the editor's steel. Certainly there is a vast amount of space to be taken out of that sum of money, but to get it is the difficulty.

festivities of the day. Three schools, numbering altogether about three hundred scholars, assembled in the stone Church (Bethel), where the exercises were opened by the children singing a hymn, and reading a chapter of the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. W. E. McKay, —the Union, from Garafraza, under the leadership of Messrs. Hunter, Johnson, and McKinnon; the C. P. from the Turnball settlement, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Christie, and Mr. Thos. Turnbull; and the U. P. School of this place, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Porter, and Mr. McKittrick. After a few suitable remarks had been addressed to the children by the Rev. W. E. McKay, all adjourned to Mr. Mitchell's Grove where lunch was provided. Swings had been erected for the amusement of the children, and no sooner had they arrived at the playgrounds than they showed how well the swings were appreciated. What rendered this picnic so agreeable was the unity of spirit and action that pervaded all present. There must have been from 1,400 to 1,500 persons in attendance. It was a grand demonstration of the Sabbath School interest, confined to one or two country churches, and when viewed as a test of moral strength, speaks well for their future prosperity.

IMMIGRATION.

The St. Mary's *Argus* says:—"We sincerely wish we could conscientiously invite emigrants of every calling to settle in Canada; but we decline on the ground that we are unable to give room and profitable employment to our present population—a statement corroborated by the emigration of Canadians to the Western States."

"Extent of territory merely, will never make a territory prosperous and great!" Very true, but we submit that Canada is more powerful and prosperous with her present population, than she would be with an additional million of discontented laborers and mechanics. Our population will gradually increase, but not by forced immigration. We are not, however, averse to immigration. Let all who wish to settle here do so without let or hindrance, but we object to holding out inducements which cannot realized. Such a course can lead to nothing but disappointment to the immigrant and injury to the country."

SUICIDE IN A WATER TANK.

On Monday afternoon, some repairs being required to the water tank at St. Thomas, on the Port Stanley Railway, Mr. Hanson, a carpenter went up to the top, and on looking in saw what they thought to be a bundle of rags. Thinking they might get into the valve, and stop the water from flowing, an attempt was made to remove them, when it was seen that, what appeared through the gloom to be a bundle of rags, was the body of a man. Early in the day a coat was seen lying near, but it was presumed they belonged to one of the trackmen.—Notification was given to the coroner, but before the inquest was summoned, it was found that the body was that of a young man named Smith, in the employ of Mr. C. Roe, and formerly of the firm of McAdams & Smith. The suicide seems to have been intentional, for not only had a long and narrow ladder to be ascended before the top could be reached, but the place of entry to the tank was small. The tank is of iron, about two feet deep, and contained about two feet of water at the time. The deceased was a clever young fellow, but is supposed to have given way of late to habits of intoxication.—*Free Press*.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.

The contract for the erection of the residence of the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario has been awarded to Messrs. Grant and Park, of Peterboro', for the sum of \$5,878. There were four or five tenders put in, one of which was considerably lower than the above, but the party, who we believe resides in Brantford, withdrew, doubtless having discovered at the last moment that his tender was too low. The work is to be completed by November, 1869. The plans and specifications were prepared by Messrs. Trundy & Langley, architects, &c., of Toronto, under whose superintendence the work is to be carried out. The building will be erected on the Government Grounds, on King and Simcoe streets, nearly on the site of the old government house. The building is designed in the modern French style of architecture, and is to be of red brick with out stone.

The Prussian infantry are trained to attack railway cars while in motion, to the surprise of travellers, who find their train suddenly boarded by a dozen or more, who go through the manual of arms in the passage and then jump off.

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THE PRUSSIAN INFANTRY ARE TRAINED TO ATTACK RAILWAY CARS WHILE IN MOTION, TO THE SURPRISE OF TRAVELLERS, WHO FIND THEIR TRAIN SUDDENLY BOARDED BY A DOZEN OR MORE, WHO GO THROUGH THE MANUAL OF ARMS IN THE PASSAGE AND THEN JUMP OFF.

as can be expected.

WHITWORTH SCHOLARSHIPS.

A circular appears in Saturday's official *Cassette*, giving information relative to thirty scholarships from Mr. Whitworth, of one hundred pounds each, for attainment in mechanical science, to be open to all her Majesty's subjects in Great Britain and the colonies, who are not more than 26 years old, to be held two or three years. The scheme will first dispose of 60 premiums, of £25 each, tenable until April 1st 1869; to be at the disposal of certain educational institutions mentioned; awarded to youths under 22 years of age, to aid them to qualify for £100 scholarships in 1869.

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day, sword was drawn in his house, threatened to kill the boy, spilt the milk, smashed the crockery, &c., & said there was a thousand more Fins in the bush.

UNITED STATES.

Judge Hear, of the Massachusetts supreme court, has refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus in a case brought on the ground of gross and confirmed intemperance contracted after marriage, between the husband and wife, who sued for the dissolution of their marriage. The judge decided that a husband who makes a law of the Commonwealth by selling liquor and putting his wife in a position carrying on the traffic, and his wife has no redress.

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM IN TEXAS.

From the San Antonio *Express* of 21, we gather interesting particulars of a disastrous hail-storm which visited the locality. The city, it says, was a wreck; every house in it was damaged, nothing, many are in complete ruins. The hailstones penetrated the roofs, going through the timbers like canes. All the windows facing the north had been broken, and doors were broken down. The appearance of the city is indeed terrible. The windows were stripped of their frames and broken which had piled up in the yards and on the sides of houses, exposing the glass. The appearance of having nothing but a thousand discharge of grape and canister. The roofing of the entire city is torn, over five pounds was found, a great mass as large as a man, the picket-poles. Many of the families whose houses were beaten down took shelter under beds and tables, and thus escaped injury. Only one death is reported—that of a negro boy. Several houses had limbs broken. The corn-patches and gardens are flattened to the ground, have the appearance of having been through a chopping-mill. All the crops are destroyed. The damage is estimated at \$25,000. The storm resembled a battle, the lightning flashing in vividities, the thunder, crackling in a thousand canons, and the hail falling shot; so fearful was the noise that could hear unless they screamed in others' ears. It commenced near Brantford, and extended from two miles in width, destroying everything over a region of thirty miles north to south, and ten to twenty miles from east to west.

A MILITARY CANDIDATE FOR THE 4 JULY CONVENTION.

There are many men who take greatest interest in the Convention held here on the 4th, and are even anxious that the nominee of the Convention should be a soldier—a soldier in great war. In opposing Grant they soldier is necessary. A record of fought, difficult, overbearing, terrible trials goes through, is the tangible and effective evidence of a great qualities that can be put before masses of voters. There is something we only fear, however, its being for what sort of show do these democratic candidates make beside the real Grant? They are nearly all unproved impracticable for one reason another, and at one time or another with good fighters, fall out and become gentlemen, who did good service which the country must ever remember them with grateful thoughts. But McClellan beside Grant in our or what is Hancock? or what is it not pleasant to have to name men who have served so well as the terms that seem disparaging, yet to be acknowledged that the achievements of men of this class pale altogether those of the soldier who finally the rebellion. But if the Democratic Convention must name a soldier—let him be a name identified with the great war—we will recommend a candid its favors. Let us nominate Gen. E. Lee. Let it boldly take at the best of all its soldiers, making no apology. He is a better soldier any of those they have thought up a greater man: Here the unequal in favor of the democrats; for I die, with a handful of men, whom moulded into an army, bashed our

We could go on and cite thousands of examples of men who commenced a new family, and struck out into an entirely new pursuit either of livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the old and indolent will say, "I am too old to study."

THE SUN.

An Advertising Medium is established in the Counties of Wellington, Huron, and Perth. Published at the convergence of these Counties. It enjoys a wide circulation, and being twenty miles from any town, is the only medium through which the people of a large portion of the country, and most wholly undrilled by other sheets, can be reached. Advertisements intended for any number should be left at the office on the Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

Mr. A. H. St. GORMAN, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is sole Agent for procuring American advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian advertisements for this paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Longway & Son.
Brae Colt - Samuel Nixon.
List of Letters of Justice - Dugwall Fender.
List for Sale - Lawrence & Armstrong.

The Orangeville Sun.

All Returns are Free, and the Truth lies Between

Thursday, July 9, 1868.

The Statutes of Ontario are only to be had by purchase, officials at 50 cents and others at \$1 per copy.

The Statutes of Canada are now ready for distribution among Magistrates; Qualified Justices of the Peace transmitting 23 cents to the Clerks of their Counties to pay the postage, will receive them by return of mail.

We are desired to notice that a "Protestant" sermon is to be preached next Sabbath evening at 6 o'clock, in the W.M. Church, in this Village, by the Rev. R. L. Tucker. We think this a wise way of celebrating "The Twelfth."

A GRAND banquet was given to Mr. Cyrus W. Field, in London, on the 1st inst., in acknowledgement of his eminent services in connection with the Atlantic cable. The Duke of Argyll presided, and a large number of distinguished gentlemen were present.

It is reported that Secretary Seward has nearly completed the negotiations for the purchase of Greenland and Iceland from the Danish Government. He is to give five and a half millions of gold for them, and he has already promised sufficient support in the Senate to secure the ratification of the measure. Annexation by purchase seems to be a settled policy with the United States.

ORANGEVILLE is noted for its great Cattle Fairs. The July Fair, which is being held as we go to press, is well attended, and fat cattle, of which, the display is large, are bringing good prices, working oxen and team cattle are not in very active demand, and the prices offered are somewhat lower than at the May Fair. Buyers appear very eager to purchase fat cattle at any price, and are making large purchases. Altogether the fair is a great success.

AN AMNESTY PROCLAMATION has been issued by President Johnson, which includes in a general pardon all who in any way aided or encouraged the late rebellion of the Southern States, except such as are under actual prosecution by competent courts for trial for felony.

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE MAILWAY.

MEETINGS in the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railways were held during last week in several of the municipalities of the County, which were addressed by Mr. J. A. Donelson, G. Laidlaw, and others. The meetings were very successful, and resolutions pledging large sums to the undertaking were carried almost unanimously in every instance.

The passage of the

THE INFLUENCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

THERE are two periods in the existence of all men when the equality of their condition is so obvious that no one dares ever venture to call it in question. At the period of birth, all come into the world helpless; all are entirely dependent upon maternal care, and if neglected or deserted, must inevitably perish. There is no distinction: the child of a king, and the offspring of a peasant depend alike upon the sustenance given them, and are alike incapable of making any provision for themselves. Again, when the stages of life have been run through, when the termination arrives, the same equality is observable, the same helplessness. The learned and the ignorant, the wealthy and the indigent are reduced to impotence, all are levelled by the hand of death.

But besides the acknowledged equality at the commencement and at the termination of existence, we believe that it will be found throughout all the intermediate spaces to be much closer than many persons suppose. To those who take a cursory glance even at society the inequalities appear great and glaring. The intellectual qualities of some men appear to leave at a vast distance those of the majority. But a more attentive view would perhaps, have the effect of altering this impression. It will be seen that in this country there are a great variety of classes of people, and that each class differs in some peculiar manner from all the rest. These classes move in different spheres, and the persons comprising them will be always found to be more or less tinged with the peculiar characteristics of that to which they may belong, and though occasionally individuals are seen to shout from their ordinary spheres, and to pursue, like comets, eccentric orbits, yet these exceptions are very rare, and we shall generally find some external circumstances of a peculiar nature to account for them. We find the general rule to be, that individuals bear a distinguishing resemblance to their particular and separate class.

If, then, we find all the classes possessing many features in common—if we find them to exhibit traits of character which prove them to possess one common nature, that fact will tend only to substantiate the truth of the equality of mankind, and of the great influence of circumstances in making them what we behold them. If each class bear distinct evidences of the particular circumstances and education of its members, that is some proof of equality; and if we further find all the members of all these divisions of society greatly resembling each other in many particulars, we have at once the evidence of two important truths, viz.: that a very close equality exists between men in their nature, and that the influence of circumstances is powerful in the extreme. And when we see these things we are led to reflect how much closer resemblance among men would have been had the circumstances under which they were educated or molded been similar!

Thus whole nations are operated upon by the institutions and customs prevalent throughout such nations; while, at the same time, we observe in them the marked distinction of classes. We may, therefore, justly infer, we think, that education has formed them what we behold them, and that if all were under a good system of education, or, what is the same thing, if all were placed under good circumstances, the whole community would be good. We consider men to be influenced by national circumstances; by those which affect them in their classes; and, lastly, by those isolated circumstances which affect every individual, as contrasted with those which affect him as a class;—and according to the combination of these, so shall we find the characters of men. With these views, we have endeavored to make *The Sun* a good educator of the people; and we are glad to find its influence for good manifesting itself in the improvement of society.

BANKRUPTCY.

"No one can read the long list of insolv-

sion than that the Insolvent Act was misnamed; that it should have been styled the Dishonest Man's Protection Act—Record."

Correspondence.

CALEDON AND THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

MR. EDITOR.—The great question of the day here is the Toronto, Grey & Bruce railway. In reference to its necessity and desirability, there is but one opinion. A railway is much needed, and the people are very willing to give a respectable bonus in order to encourage the Company to go on with it; but as touching the propriety of submitting the by-law to the people for the test vote, the Township Fathers are in doubt. They seem to think that they have not a sufficient guarantee that the contemplated railway will go through the township at all. The map which has been sent to Caledon (as I suppose by the Company), shows that the road only touches the north-west corner of the township. Now, if it goes as it is marked out in the map, the people of Caledon will not, as a municipality, give 45 cents, much less \$45,000 as a bonus. Some affirm that the members of Council are not honest in their hesitancy in submitting the by-law; that, in fact, some of them are opposed to the projected railway altogether; and some say that \$17,000 is enough of a bonus, except the route be fixed along the banks of the Credit. The writer is not of that opinion. They are men of public spirit, all of them, and they are honest in the matter, and they are supported in the view they take. The discrepancy between the map sent by the Company and the Company's resolution seems to bewilder them. Why does the railway touch Mono Mills on the map, when the resolution says it is to come by Charlestown. Can this be a "dodge" on the part of the Company to get a bonus from Caledon and Mono too. They fear that there is something wrong and they determine to wait. The Peel Banner of last week applauds the "mountaineers" for waiting. He tells them that "there can be nothing more natural for the Council than to suppose," etc., that is, that for the mountaineers to doubt the honesty of the Company. I do not think it is right for the *Banner* or the Caledon Council to doubt the honesty of the Company. "It is natural for the mountaineers," says the *Banner*, "to conceive that if one resolution could do away with the route marked on the map, it would be easy for another resolution to sweep off that passed favorably to them, after the money was voted." To my knowledge there can be no dishonesty appearing in the action of the Company; as touching the map and the resolution. As I am informed, the map sent is one of the old survey, which was adopted by the Company as it marked the intended route of the railway in all the townships except Caledon. The map, then, and the Company's resolution agreed on the route in every township, except in Caledon, where they distinctly stated that they would not agree. The Company gave the word to understand that the route of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway should not, as the map indicated, pass through the north-west corner of the township, but directly to "Charlestown, in Caledon, within one mile of the village." Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Elster, there is not the slightest risk of submitting the by-law to the people while in their present temper. The cry for a guarantee has been raised, and a guarantee of some kind must be given. I hope the Company may see their way clear to hear to our Iliffe's invitation, and send a delegation to Caledon, for the purpose of enlightening and appeasing not only the public mind but also that of our Township Fathers.

Caledon, July 5, 1868.

R. L.

News of the Week.

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COMMITTEE REPORT

The Committee on arrears of taxes beg
leave to report that they have carefully
examined the sheet of arrears of taxes fur-
nished the Clerk by the County Treasurer
on May last, with the rolls of the various
years referred to in said sheet, and find
that the rolls do not show within \$100 of
the amount claimed on said sheet; that
although the statute requires the County
Treasurer to furnish Townships Clerk in
the month of February in each year with
a list of all taxes five years in arrears yet
strange to say, we are yearly receiving
fresh additions to our non-represent sheet
that are eight or ten years in arrears, and
not on any former list; that during the
past year the Clerk has received from the
County Treasurer some twelve or fifteen
canceling his own list sent to the Clerk;
that this year our Clerk only received the
list of arrears of taxes in the month of
May, after our assessment was completed,
and too late for the notice required to be
given by the Assessment. It is therefore the
opinion of this Committee that it would
be imprudent for the County to enforce
the arrears of taxes this year, and would
recommend that the Clerk do at his earliest
convenience furnish the County Treas-
urer with the necessary list of lands in
arrears for taxes, and that the County
Treasurer be requested to sell all such
lands as may be liable according to law.

Mr. Hunter moved, seconded by Mr.
McCormack, that this Council do now adjourn
to meet at Rathden's Hotel, on the
first Saturday in August.

Wm. McCORMACK, Clerk.

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grant of \$300 on the townships he has ever,
on account of all our money for the im-
provement of roads this year being ex-
pended.—Carried.

BY-LAW NO. 101

Whereas, it is expedient and necessary
to form a new School Section in the Gore of Grafton,
to be known as School Section No. 13. Be it therefore enacted by
the Municipal Council of the Township of Grafton, held under and by virtue of
the Municipal Institutions Act of Upper
Canada, and it is hereby enacted by
authority of the same, that the west half
of Lotsone, two, three, four, five and six,
and the south-west quarter of Lot No
three, also the property in connection with the
Spring Brook Tavern, in Con. C., be formed into a new School Section, to be
known as School Section No. 16, and that
George Robinson be authorized to call the
first School Section meeting in said Section.

Wm. McCORMACK, JOHN DODDIN,
Clerk. *Rever.*

BY-LAW NO. 102

Whereas, it is expedient and necessary
to levy the rates in this Township for the
current year, Be it therefore enacted by
the Municipal Council of the Township of Grafton, held under and by virtue of
the Municipal Institutions Act of Upper
Canada, and it is hereby enacted by
authority of the same, that seven-tenths and
one tenth in the dollar be levied for
County rates on the township assessment,
equal to four mills and five-tenths on the
County assessment, that one mill and two-
tenths be levied for the equivalent to the
Government School grant, and that one
mill in the dollar be levied for Township
purposes.

Wm. McCORMACK, JOHN DODDIN,
Clerk. *Rever.*

Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr.
McCormack, that the Committee appointed
at last meeting of Council to examine the
rolls on arrears of taxes paid each the
sum of two dollars—carried.

Mr. Hines moved, seconded by Mr.
McCormack, that the report of the commit-
tee on arrears of taxes be adopted and
printed in the minutes.—Carried.

CONVENTION OF IRONMOULDERS UNION.

The ninth annual Convention of Dele-
gates from the different Iron Moulders
Unions throughout the United States and
Canada was commenced in the old Man-
sion Hall, Toronto, on Wednesday.—
The number of delegates present at the
opening was about fifty. The chair was
occupied by the President, Mr. W. H.
Silva, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Wm.
Saffer, of Nashville, Tenn., was appointed
Secretary *pro tem.*

YESTERDAY, outside Toronto, on Monday last.
The bodies were recovered a few hours
after the accident.

Two colored gentlemen tested their
"butting" powers at Glenallen on Tues-
day last. One smashed a pin of the
bar-room door of the Queen's Arms Hotel
in a manner that did him great credit,
but the other went through his us an
questing goes through a paper hoop.

On Saturday the barns, stables, and
sheds belonging to Dr. Richmond, of
Gatineau, Ont., were totally destroyed
by fire; together with their contents, con-
sisting of carriages, harness, &c. The
loss is estimated at two thousand dollars,
half of which is covered by insurance.—
No clue as to the origin of the fire.

NEW CHURCH IN GALT.

The Building Committee of the new
Free Church in Galt have contracted
with Lewis Kribs, Hespeler, for the erection
of the proposed edifice for \$29,450.
This somewhat considerable amount will
give our would-be church builders in
Guelph an idea of the cost of a decent
looking Kirk.

A CURIOUS CASE OF SUNSTROKE.

A few days ago Mr. Peter Fowler was
struck by an attack of sunstroke.—
Singular to say his guns commenced
bleeding at the eye teeth, and bled pro-
fusely for about three hours. Becoming
alarmed at the hemorrhage, he consulted
a physician, and was informed that the
bleeding probably saved his life. A sim-
ilar case had not come under his obser-
vation. The blood was very offensive to
the smell.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

WELLINGTON, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.

The Hamilton correspondent of the
Globe writing on Sunday, says:—"The
gathering of yesterday at the lunch to
the English Directors of the Great West-
ern, is looked upon as a decided success
in its bearing in favor of the Wellington,
Grey & Bruce Railway enterprise. It is
now certain that the first section will be
put under contract in course of con-
struction this present season."

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Silva, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Wm.
Saffer, of Nashville, Tenn., was appointed
Secretary *pro tem.*

LUTHER ON THE RAILWAY.

At a meeting of the Township Council
of Luther, held at Jordan's school house,
on Monday, the question of submitting a
by-law to the ratepayers, to grant an
unconditional bonus to the Toronto, Grey
& Bruce Railway, was considered.—
Messrs. Sedgwick and Colbeck voted in
favor of the by-law, Mr. Hanson and the
Rev. against it, while the remaining
councilmen, Mr. Stuckey, declined to
vote at all. The vote being a tie the
motion was lost.—*Examiner.*

DOMINION DAY AT HALIFAX, N.S.

A correspondent writing from Halifax,
says that Dominion Day was only partially
observed in that city. There was a
review of the soldiers in the garrison,
composed of the 30th and the 47th Regi-
ments; it was not assisted by any volun-
teer display. He mentions a very melan-
choly incident which occurred during the
firing of the royal salute from the battery
in front of the citadel. While in the act
of loading, one man was blown away a
considerable distance, and another had
his arm blown off and part of his chest;
one was killed on the spot and another
died soon after reaching the hospital—
and one of the same corps died suddenly
on the Tuesday previous. He says the
men of the 30th Regiment do not like
Halifax as well as old Quebec.

BREWERY SEIZURE AT MOUNT FOREST.

The Elora Times says a clever seizure
of a brewery and apparatus was made
at Mount Forest on Friday last, by Mr.
Rannie, Revenue officer. It appears that
a man named Jelley was running a brew-

ery, outside Toronto, on Monday last.
The bodies were recovered a few hours
after the accident.

ADMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA AND FLORIDA.

The President has issued a proclamation
announcing, in accordance with Act
of Congress, that North Carolina having
ratified the 14th amendment to the Constitu-
tion, is now admitted to the right
belonging to one of the States of the Union.
The President states that certified copies
of the action of Florida ratifying
the same amendment have been re-
ceived, but such action having taken place
before the passage of the Act of Con-
gress meeting makes it incumbent upon
him to issue a proclamation to that effect.
He certifies his proclamation to
North Carolina.

A bloody riot occurred at Alma, a
small town on the Mississippi River, a
few days ago, which resulted in the death
of two of the citizens, and the wounding
of a number of others. A number of
raftsmen, of the roughest sort came into
the place to have a drunken carousal.—
But the saloon-keepers fearing the conse-
quences, refused to sell them whisky.—
Thereupon, the raftsmen attacked the
drinking establishments and destroyed
them all, and then went to work on the
stores and private residences of the citizens,
and were only driven off by a general
arming and turnout of the citizens by
whom the ruffians were shot down or driven
out to their rights. How many of them
were killed and wounded is not stated.

ASSASSINATION OF HOLE-IN-THE-DAY.

Hole-in-the-Day, chief of the Chippewa
tribe, was assassinated on June 23d, by
three Indians belonging to a band of
guerillas known as the "Pillagers". Hole
in-the-Day was one of the wealthiest men
in Minnesota, his property being estimat-
ed at about \$2,000,000. His duties as
chief frequently called him to Washington,
and upon one of his visits to that
city about two years ago, while stopping
at Willard's, he became fascinated with
one of the chambermaids, and, strange to
say, his passion was duly reciprocated.—
To make a long story short, a gay wed-
ding was the result, and when he returned
to his Minnesota home she went with
him as his bride. They took up their resi-
dence at Crow-Wing, where they have
since lived in fine rural style, surrounded
by all the comforts and luxuries which
money could procure.

A TOLERABLY VERSATILE LADY.

There is said to be a lady in Ansges,
Jens county, while in her sombre state,
(which state she produces at pleasure) is
capable of performing the most difficult
charades; conversing in any language or
dialect, and with the utmost ease and
gracefulness, performs upon the piano, or
other instruments, the most difficult and
complicated of instrumental music—wild,
weird and enchanting! In the Italian
language she personates characters that
in ease, fluency of speech and a prattling
style, would put to shame a Ristori. She
can talk a Surinamian humor "dash"
up the French a *bouquet*. In short, she
exceeds the *Gaiety* world, and leaves all
linguists in the shade. When not under
this peculiar influence, she can speak no
thing but English—never having studied
any other.

ONE STRANGE THING.

One J. R. Anderson writes from the
Mud Island Islands, Lake Michigan, that he
and his companions, engaged in hunting on
these islands, obtained a fair sight of
the wild man whose occasional appearance
had excited the astonishment and curios-
ity of others. A fisherman of the party,
attracted by bellowing, of a man in
distress, went to the place whence the
sound proceeded, and saw at ten paces
distance, what appeared to be a man at
least eight feet tall, entirely naked, and
his body covered with hair. His face
had the appearance of intelligence, his
brow being quite high. His beard des-
cended nearly to his stomach, and his
hair was dishevelled and coarse. On seeing
the fisherman the creature fled with a
wild shriek. The whole party afterwards
went in pursuit, and Anderson found the
(what was) sitting on the shore bathing his
feet in the lake. He got within twenty feet of him, when
the wild man again fled, was shot failed to
bring him down, and to follow on foot

then go home with the assurance that they
were never to see their child again, but
until some trace of her was found, there
was hope. The gentlemen alighted to had
wandered about, and as they were passing
a swampy s, where the undergrowth
was thick, they either called
the child, or else were taking loud,
when one of them heard the child's voice.
He then called the child by name and told
her to come out of the bushes. She
replied that the bear would not let her.
The men then crept through the bushes,
and when near the spot where the child
and bear were, they heard a splash in the
water, which the child said was the bear.
On going to her they found her standing
on a log extending about half way across
the river. The bear had undertaken to
cross the river on the log, and being closely
pursued left the child and swam away.
She had received some scratches upon her
face, arms and legs, and her clothes were
almost torn from her body, but the bear
had not bitten nor hurt her, only the marks
of his teeth being found upon her back.
where in taking hold of her clothes to ex-
tract her he had taken the flesh also. The
little one says the bear would put her
down occasionally to rest, and would pat
her nose to her face, when she would slap
him and then the bear would hang his
head by her side and pat, and rub against
her like a cat. The men asked if she
was cold in the night, and she told them
that the old bear lay down beside her and
put his "arms" around her and hugged
her to him and kept her warm, though she
did not like his long hair. She was taken
home to her parents, who could hardly
express their joy at her safety. The bear
has been seen lurking about in the vicinity,
it is supposed for the purpose of yet
carrying off the child. The suspicion is
that it is a female bear, and having lost
her cub, came across the child and adopted
it. Steps are being taken to capture the
bear.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Scotch and Irish Reform Bills
have passed the House of Lords in Lon-
don.

Samuel Lover, the great Irish humor-
ist and writer, died in Dublin on the 28th
inst., at the age of 71 years.

The agricultural prospects of Ireland
were never brighter than at present. Ac-
counts from the provinces are most en-
couraging. Oats, wheat, and barley pro-
mised well; and grass will, it is expected,
be a heavy crop.

John Bright, M.P., has arrived in
Ireland on a visit to the distinguished
George Peabody. Mr. Bright on reaching
Limerick was received in a most en-
thusiastic manner by the people of that
city.

A pension of £2,000 per annum has
been voted by Parliament to Gen. Napier,
who has just been made a peer, under the title of "Lord Napier of Magdala,"
in consideration of his military service
in Abyssinia.

Miscellaneous Pictures.

AN EDITORIAL BRUTUS.

An editor out west thus talks to his non-
paying subscribers and patrons:—"Heat
us for our rights, and get ready that you
may pay; trust us, we are in need, and
have regard for our need, as you have been
ever true to us; acknowledge your indebted-
ness, and dive into your pockets that you
may promptly fork over. If there be any
among you one single person—that day
owe me something, then to him to say
over to me something; consider yourself a gentleman.
If the rest wish to know why we don't
pay, this is our answer: not that we care about
ourselves, but our creditors do. Would you rather that we went to jail, and you
got free than you pay your debts to keep us
moving? As we agreed, we have worked
for you; as we contracted, we have furnished
our paper to you; but as you don't pay
we don't get paid. Here are agreements for job
work, contracts for subscriptions, promises
for long credit, and dues for deferred pay-
ment. Who is there so green that he does
adventure? If any let him slide; he isn't
a chap member. Who is there so mean
that he don't pay the printer? If any, let
him shout, for he's the man we're after.
His name is Legion, and he's owing us to
one, two, three, four, five, six years, long
enough to make us poor, and him rich at
our expense."

BARLEY GROWTH FROM OATS.

In a recent work Ethel Barrett (better
known as the learned Blacksmith) states
that he saw on the farm of Mr. John Egan
of Brundisham, near St. Ives on the riv-
er Cam in England, a most remarkable dis-

which Miss Lewellyn said they could see by lantern-light, a man accompanying them with a lantern for that purpose; and perhaps even then the gentlemen might overtake them, for there might be delay about the carriage at Lauriat, and perhaps they had been obliged to walk all the way.

Mr. Lillifant did not like it at all; Mrs. Lillifant was frightened, and asked, "How in the world they were to find their way over the moors in that pitch darkness?"

But Miss Lewellyn had no fears; she was a born mountaineer, and night and day were alike to her on the hills.

While the horses at the cottage were being brought out, Miss Lewellyn persuaded them to go to the church, only such a very little way, the man with the lantern preceding them.

"It is the maddest scheme I ever took part in," said Mr. Lillifant, getting out of humor, and yet wonderfully polite all the time to Miss Lewellyn. Through the churchyard, all amongst the old graves, they went into the old church, which looked inside like a desolate barn, the man holding up his horn lantern, and thus fortunately having a hole on one side, he was able to throw a little light on the moldering pulpit. Miss Lewellyn was full of antiquarian and traditional lore, which she had the kindness to cut short, in consideration of the impatience of her audience. At length the old church was done with, and again stumbling amongst the grave-stones, they were back with the horses, and such mounted as were to ride, and the rest on foot, set out in the darkness to make the best of their way back to Penmaenmawr, again preceded by the man with the lantern, and followed by Miss Lewellyn's tall white horse, on the back of which three of the children were now mounted.

"I'll never make such a fool's journey as this again," said Mr. Lillifant in an angry undertone to his wife. "The next moment the children on the white horse exclaimed that Miss Lewellyn's beautiful shawl was gone. It had been round their knees, had had slipped off. "How could it have happened?" "How careless they had been!" angrily spoke Mr. Lillifant. "It did not matter the least in the world," protested Miss Lewellyn. "It would be found again; nothing ever was lost on the hills; everybody knew her shawl, and she would have it back the next day."

There was no disquising it; one thing and another had put Mr. Lillifant out of humor. They were happily past the woodland, and were now on the steep, stony road, leading downward towards Penmaenmawr. It was very dark tho' the stars shone brightly in the sky, and there was a midnight feeling in the air, though as yet it was only ten o'clock. All at once, however, Mr. Lillifant struck himself against a large stone on the roadside, and fell. A half at once took place of those immediately beside and behind him, while those in front and the man with the lantern went on.

Mr. Lillifant was a stout, heavy man, and the fall might be dangerous. Those who knew of it were frightened, still more so when, in an angry tone, on endeavoring to rise, he declared he could not stand. Mr. Lillifant shrieked. Miss Lewellyn ran forward, shouting in Welsh, "Bryntew yn o'r for the man to come back with the lantern.

But now there seemed to be in front a great hubbub and bustle, men's voices, laughter, and a great commotion. At Miss Lewellyn's voice, the lantern stopped the man shouted back in Welsh, "Graf." Nobody could understand him, but with an instinctive fear that something was wrong, all hurried back after the lantern, and Mr. Bell saw that her husband was there with his friends.

"Thank God, that you are come!" she

LUMBERS OF WENHAM, DURHAM, AND FREDERICK.—Situated at the convergence of these Counties, it enjoys a wide circulation, and being twenty-three miles from any other office, is the only medium through which the people of a large and populous section of country, almost wholly unprovided by other sheets, can be reached. Advertisements intended for and suitable should be left at the office on the Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

MR. A. H. BY. GRAMM. Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Our, is our sole Agent for publishing American advertisements, and is authorized to receive Canadian advertisements for this paper.

To Cradle Makers—John Hornerman.

Professional Card—J. K. Riddell.

Wanted, Wanted—G. B. & P.

Illustration of a woman in a landscape.

The Orangeville Sun.

All Extremes are Error, and the Truth lies Between.

Thursday, July 23, 1868.

We would direct attention to the professional card of Dr. Riddell in another column.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.—The Orangeville Infantry Company assembled at the Drill Shed on Wednesday last, and after parade marched to Bell's Hull where they were paid by Captain Lawrence for the annual drill, 1868.

APPOINTMENT OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.—W. P. Howland, C. B., was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario on Saturday, and formally sworn in on Wednesday. Hon. L. A. Wilmet is also gazetted Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. Confederation, as contemplated in the Act of Union, is now completed.

LONDON SOCIETY.—We have received the above excellent magazine for July. It contains, as usual, light, amusing, and instructive literature of a superior description, and, at the low price of 25 cents a number, should be read by everybody. To be had of W. C. Chevett & Co., Toronto.

A FAT WETHER.—Mr. Robert Gray,

an enterprising farmer, residing near Laurel, in the township of Amaranth, sold a wether in the Orangeville market on Monday last, which, when dressed, weighed 185 lbs!—the result of careful feeding and attendance. Mr. Geo. Wilcox, butcher, of this place, was the fortunate purchaser.

MONO AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Directors of this Society will be held at the Commercial Hotel, Broadway, Orangeville, on Saturday

next, at 3 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of

making arrangements for the Show Fair

in October. As the prize list and other

matters of interest will come up for con-

sideration, we hope the meeting will be

well attended.

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.

The electors of the township of Abion,

on the 10th inst., voted upon the question

of the adoption of the by-law granting a

bonus of \$40,000 to the Toronto, Grey &

Bruce Railway, with the following result:

For adopting the by-law, 331. Against it,

74, giving a majority in favor of the by-

law of 267. Though a great many are op-

posed to the passage of unconditional by-

laws, and are also adverse to losing control

of the debtors without a guarantee that

the railway shall be built; yet we believe

the by-laws, if submitted in this and the

adjoining municipalities, would be carried

by a large majority. The people are deter-

mined to have the road at any cost.

THE HEATED TERM.—Accounts from all parts of Canada and the United States represent the heat as most oppressive and destructive to life. For four weeks the thermometer has ranged from 80 to 104 degrees in the shade; an intensity of heat never before experienced for any considerable period in the history of either country. Fatal cases of sunstroke are of frequent occurrence; 200 deaths from this cause alone were reported in New York on Wednesday. In Toronto and Montreal several deaths from extreme heat occur daily. The crops are represented as suffering exceedingly from drought and heat; the kernel, forced to unnatural ripeness, is consequently small and stunted; while the straw is thin and light. The heat still continues, and it would seem as if the sun, from being the great friend of man, had become his most potent enemy.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL FUND.

THE Superintendent of Education for Ontario has resolved to apportion the Grammar School Fund on the basis of "Male Attendance," a system by which the revenue of those schools, attended by boys only, will be largely increased, and the grants to mixed schools attended by boys and girls, greatly reduced. The intention of this system of appropriating the school monies of the Province is not to exclude girls from the higher branches of a good English education, but to close small country grammar schools and render town and city institutions more efficient by increasing the grants for their support. That it will have this effect, there is every reason to believe; but the wisdom and justice of such a course may well be questioned. The farmers and mechanics of Ontario are fully alive to the advantages of a superior education; they are desirous that their children, girls as well as boys, should possess equal educational facilities with those in large towns & cities; and, being unable to send their children to city boarding schools, anything calculated to injure the efficiency of the country Grammar School or close it altogether, will be regarded as a great calamity by all the industrial classes. It does not follow, that because girls and boys live in the country, they should be denied the privilege of a good education, and yet this is precisely what is contemplated in the proposed method of appropriating the School Fund. It is to be hoped that the public will take this subject into serious consideration, and that steps will be taken to prevent any infringement of the rights of the rising generation "in the country."

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

THE Volunteer force of Canada was never in a more satisfactory condition, as regards arms, clothing, munition, discipline and morality, than at present. According to Adjutant-General McDougall, who has recently reviewed the different Battalions, the general behavior and conduct of the men in camp are unexceptionable; while under arms they displayed all the readiness and steadiness of veteran regulars. The force is also amply equipped and clothed, and in these respects, at least, all cause of complaint has been removed. All this is very gratifying praise; but it is no more than the force deserves. Our volunteers are the real strength and pride of the country, and although they may never be called on active duty, still it is satisfactory to know that wherever and whenever their services are required, they can give a good account of themselves. With such a reliable force ready for the field at a moment's notice, we can well afford to face at Quebec, Lévis and Trois-Rivières, folly.

But because our brave volunteers are ready to do on the battle field in defense of

she came on her mission, she was unable to describe the feelings that she experienced upon those occasions. When not tortured with the fear of being buried alive, she was perfectly at rest, perfectly happy, and when the door slammed, which frightened her, it seemed as though she was, to use her own words, "completely in hard day's work." Miss White is now in a fair way to recover. Her strength is gaining rapidly, and from every indication, we should judge she has a long life before her.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*, May 31.

Burning a Woman Alive.

An Indian journal gives the following account of a "suicide" which recently occurred in the Cawnpore district: On April 15, the brother of a woman named Musummat Bahusia, living at a village six miles from the police station of Sheoolee, in the Cawnpore district, brought her tidings that her husband, a Brahmin, Tewarce, had lately died at Mhow. The widow showed great emotion; she broke the bangles from her wrists, and shortly after began to cry "Sutti Ram, Sutti Ram" repeatedly, at which his mother addressed her intention to sacrifice herself. The Pandit of the family being informed of the test to be applied, viz.: that her head should be placed over a lighted lamp, to see if she could bear the pain. The lamp was brought, the widow, herself placed her hand over the flame and kept it there until it was blackened and blistered, declaring that she felt no pain; she was then declared worthy to perform the sacrifice.

On arriving at the place the "suicide," as the woman is now called, mounted the prie, on which she sat herself cross-legged, and gave instructions that her son should set fire to it. This son, a youth of about eighteen years of age, had brought a bundle of dry brushwood, and caused it to be

burned, and as soon as his mother was prepared he fired the grass. On the flames rising, the suette half rose from her sitting posture, on seeing which the spectators murmured in dissatisfaction, but the woman immediately resumed her seat, and signed with her hand that she had no intention of evading the sacrifice. Shortly afterwards some of the bystanders threw on more wood, the flames rose and surrounded the victim, and the sacrifice was consummated. The spectators then brought flowers and offerings of various kinds, threw them on the embers, and dispersed.

The district superintendent, Mr. Goad, proceeded to the guilty village, where the villagers bolted their doors, and at first assumed almost a menacing attitude.

He ultimately, however, succeeded, not only in obtaining a full and true history of the case, but in arresting all the principals and others at all compromised. The chief of fender, however, the widow's son, Balandoor, who had actually kindled the funeral pile on which she was consumed, has also被捕, and has, we believe, not yet been apprehended.

To make Cuttings Grow.

I used to have a great deal of trouble to make currant and gooseberry cuttings or slips grow, until I tried the following plan: I boiled some potatoes until they were nearly done, and then stuck one on each slip and put it in the ground. Every slip sprouted and grew very well all summer, with but one or two exceptions. The idea of putting the boiled potatoes to the end of the cuttings was to furnish food and moisture enough for them to grow until the roots became large enough to gather strength to support themselves.

Because I used to sleep in a field, I used to have a great deal of trouble to make currant and gooseberry cuttings or slips grow, until I tried the following plan:

I boiled some potatoes until they were nearly done, and then stuck one on each slip and put it in the ground. Every slip sprouted and grew very well all summer, with but one or two exceptions. The idea of putting the boiled potatoes to the end of the cuttings was to furnish food and moisture enough for them to grow until the roots became large enough to gather strength to support themselves.

SALT AS A MANURE.—The Signal says: It is now an admitted fact, established by science, that salt used as a top dressing, in suitable quantities, is one of the most valuable manures that can be used in agriculture, and of grain and grass.

It is also a well known fact, that the use of salt at the rate of about half a barrel to the acre, will render the straw stronger, thereby holding the straw upright, which grain grows well know is a good manure. Besides, the berries are larger and plumper than where no salt has been adopted. As to the effect of salt on the soil we are not yet clear, but it is thoroughly explained by such names as the Buddington.

As to its beneficial properties, we

terminately believe.

And whereas the amount of the whole taxable property of the said Municipality, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinbefore mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven is \$25,577.

And whereas the amount of the existing debt of the said Municipality is the sum of \$10,000 for principal, and for interest the sum of nothing.

And whereas for paying the interest and creating an annual revenue sufficient for paying the said debt of \$10,000, as hereinabove mentioned, it will require an equal annual special rate of Three mills, and seventy seven thousand and four hundred and ten parts of a mill in the dollar, in addition to all other rates to be levied in each year;

Be it therefore enacted, by the Municipal Council of the Township of Albion that it shall and may be lawful for the said Municipality to do and assist the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway Company, by giving thereto the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars by way of bonus.

That it shall be lawful, for the purpose aforesaid, for the Reeve of the said Municipality to cause the sum of debts to be made for such sum of money as may be required for the said purpose, not less than twenty dollars each, and not exceeding in the whole the amount of Forty Thousand Dollars, which said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipality, and be signed by the Reeve, and countersigned, by the Treasurer, of the said Municipality.

That the said debentures shall be made payable in twenty years in the manner hereinafter mentioned for this law to take effect at the Bank of Toronto, in Toronto, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, at the rate and in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per cent per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Bank of Toronto, in Toronto.

That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for payment of the said debentures, and the interest thereon, at the rate aforesaid, an equal special rate of three mills and seventy seven thousand and four hundred and ten parts of a mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the rateable property in the said Municipality during the said term of twenty years from the coming into effect of this By-law, unless such debentures shall be sooner paid.

That this By-law shall take effect on, from and after the first day of November, in the year of our Lord 1868.

That the debentures to be issued under this aforesaid shall be delivered by the Treasurer of the said Municipality to the Trustees appointed (or to be appointed) in accordance with the tenth section of the said Act incorporating the said Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

And it is further enacted, by the Municipal Council aforesaid, that the votes of the electors of the said Municipality will be taken on the said proposed By-law at the following places, that is to say:

For Division No. 1 at Sandhill.

Division No. 2 at Cranston's School House.

Division No. 3 at the Township Hall, Bolton.

Division No. 4 at Lockton.

Division No. 5 at Columbia School House.

On the 16th day of July,

A. D. 1868.

At the hour of Nine O'clock A.M.,

and that the following will be the Returning Officers for taking the said votes:

For Division No. 1 James Elliott.

Division No. 2 James Ball.

Division No. 3 John Bell.

Division No. 4 Robert Coodey.

Division No. 5 James Hobbs.

TAKEN NOTICE.

That the above is a true copy of a proposed

By-law which will be taken into consider-

ation by the Council of this municipality after due notice from the 1st day of July in the Brampton Times newspaper, the date of which first publication was on Friday the 19th day of June A.D. 1868, and that the voice of the electors of the said Municipality will be taken thereon at the POLLING PLACES in the said By-law mentioned on

Thursday, July 16th, 1868.

At the hour of One o'clock, in the afternoon.

Given under my hand this 16th day of June, 1868.

John H. Cameron, Esq., Mayor.

Attest, J. H. Cameron, Esq., Mayor.

John H. Cameron, Esq., Mayor.

the principal's daughter most requested her mother to say, "independence of character and beauty," and the old men put their thumbs into the arms of their sons, and seriously announced that she was an unusual and exemplary young lady, and they wished there were more like her. Since the only trouble was that Judge Clinton's white dresses didn't have the same effect.

A boy school master was to close at a certain examination, upon which occasion all the young ladies were required to wear white. Miss Clara, however, had revolted upon the last-mentioned. The principal had an eye to her, and the young adult nothing that disturbed "harmony."

Mr. Clinton's calico gown was voted once, it would do very well at Mr. Vennet's party, but "it was not proper for the examination!" so Judge Clinton received a very polite note from that formidable lady, requesting him in friend and unmistakable terms, to allow his daughter white mill.

If the principal had designed to make Miss Clara the laughingstock of men which she did not, and to render it easier out of the Master's power to wear white mill, he could not more巧妙ly have accomplished his purpose than in writing him this note.

Miss Clinton of Mansfield, declared that her husband was dictated to by any woman—she said, and precisely because he would allow her to have Clara dressed in white, it would disoblige him to have her do so. His rather impolite reply was that he sent his daughter to school to study books, not dress; if she wanted her to wear white, she was at liberty to provide that garment for her. For his part, he did not know what light teachers had in mind what color of goods their pupils should wear. If she was not willing his daughter should appear in pink, she was at liberty to say so, and he would remove her at once from the school.

The principal, as may be supposed, was as judgmental as a principal could well be. But what would the Vennets say, and wealthy persons whom they would influence if Miss Clara was banished for wearing a dress they had condescended to honor? Besides, Clara was the best writer, the best singer, the best dialogue-learner of the whole school. She was necessary to the brilliancy of the adviser.

The principal decided to adopt the Judge's suggestion, and provide the outfit at her own expense. But no sooner was this decided on than the Judge wrote by express, protesting that his daughter should not wear white at all, and that he was coming in person to see that she did not violate his command.

The result of it was the Judge carried his point, and Clara was the odd bird in the whole flock of white pigeons.

Among all the queens of the Swiss and well, the rustic belle was the observed of all observers. She was really the handsomest, merriest, and most sparkling creature in the room.

And what was sadly provoking to the principal, there sat Judge Clinton, in his suit of home-spun, by the side of old Mr. Vennet, on the platform, availing himself of every opportunity to tell the whole story connected with the calico garment, and turning the confused teacher to ridicule.

At last it came to the distribution of prizes, and that for exemplary conduct and correct recitations was awarded to Miss Clara Clinton.

Judge Clinton did not make a speech upon that occasion, it was because Mr. Vennet did. At the address was very fully reported at the time of its delivery, we will not repeat it here, but simply refer to that part of it which relates to our before.

the history of his patient, and on his doing obtaining possession of both the skull and the brain, made the disposal of the same a difficult task.

The effect upon the man seems to have been the destruction of connection between the intellectual faculties and the animal propensities. He became capricious, fitful, irreverent, vacillating, impulsive or restive, a child in mind, an adult in physical system and passions. During his South American life he was a bonobman, and underwent great hardship. It appears the man could see out of his left eye, though the lie was not subject to his will. In summing up his paper Dr. Harlow presented these views:

1st. The recovery is attributed solely to his fits of vis conservatrix, or if some like it, vis medicatrix naturae.

2d. This case has been cited as one of recovery, physically; the recovery was early or quite completed for the four years immediately preceding the injury, but continued to improve, and accounted for progressive improvement of the brain. Mentally the recovery was only partial; there

was no definite intellectual operations. Were perfect in kind, but not in degree or quantity.

3d. Though the case may seem improbable, yet the subject was the man for the case as his will, physique and capacity for endurance could scarcely be equalled; the missile was smooth and pointed, dilating and wedging on rather than incising the tissues; the bolt did little injury until it entered the base of the brain, and that opening served as a drain for the blood and matter and other substances that might have caused death by compression; the part of the brain traversed was the part that could best stand such a shock with the least injury.—*Scientific American*

As an Advertising Medium "*The Sun*" is unequalled in the Counties of Wellington, Simcoe, and Peel. Published at the convergence of these Counties, it enjoys a wide circulation in each, and below twenty-three miles from any other office, is the only medium through which the people of a large and populous section of country, almost wholly unbroken by other sheets, can be reached.

Advertisements intended for any number should be left at the office on the Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

M. A. H. ST. OLMERSON, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our Sole Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.
Tenders for Fencing—Messrs. Juli, Anderson, and McNab.
Professional Card—Dr. Henry.
Blacksmith Wanted—Gallagher & Laing.
Professional Card—Dr. Stewart.



The Orangeville Sun.

"Extremes are Error, and the Truth lies Between."

Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868.

The Rev. J. Foster, of Queen's Valley, Ont., will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on First Street, next Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

REV. H. D. STEELE, on Tuesday last, tendered his resignation of the pastoral charge of the congregations of Orangeville and Mono Mills, to the presbytery of Toronto.

THE WEATHER from being excessively

return received at the Post Office Department at Ottawa for the quarter ending 30th of June last, indicate no increase of correspondence from the introduction of cheap letter postage.

FLAX pays the farmer better than any other crop, and we hope to see its cultivation in this section become general. Mr. Church is now paying high prices for the flax crops of 1867-1868, and will furnish seed for next year to farmers who wish to sow it, agreeing at the same time to purchase the crop. The Flax Mill at Cataract will be found a good and sure market for both the fiber and seed.

RESTORATION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—The President of the United States has directed the Secretary of War to withdraw all the military from those of the Southern States which have representatives in Congress. Thus has civil Government been restored, and the assumption of military power been abolished. The people cannot fail to feel gratified for the boon.

PEACE AND THE HARVEST.—The New York *Financial Chronicle*, one of the highest commercial authorities in the United States, confidently predicts that the grain crop now being harvested in America will give a surplus of seventy-five million bushels of wheat and one hundred million bushels of corn. The accounts from Europe are nearly as favorable, and there is therefore strong grounds for the statement that "bread-stuffs must experience a serious decline."

Some one has given notice in *The Times* that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Ontario for a charter to incorporate a company to construct a gravel road from Orangeville to Brampton. A veritable Rip Van Winkle is awoken here; and we most respectfully beg to assure him that modes of travel have changed during his long sleep. People in the "back township" have progressed with the times, and "go in" unanimously for railways, and will undoubtedly soon have one.

CONFIRMATION SERVICES were held in St. Mark's Church, First Street, on Sunday last, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, when eighty-one persons were presented by the Incumbent, Rev. A. Henderson, B. A. After "the laying on of hands" his Lordship delivered an excellent and impressive address to nearly 400 persons. It is hoped that the solemn ceremony will never be forgotten. In consequence of the church being too crowded, many were unable to gain admittance; and if any doubts of the propriety of erecting a larger edifice existed in the minds of the congregation, they must have been speedily dispelled by the attendance last Sabbath. The congregation has overgrown the church, and the Building Committee should be liberally supported in its efforts to provide a new one.

WEST YORK ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of West York in the general legislature took place at Weston on Monday, Sheriff Jarvis presiding as Returning Officer. Mr. Wallis, seconded by Mr. Patterson, nominated Mr. Amos Wright, of Richmond Hill; and Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Cruikshank, proposed Mr. John Bell of Toronto. There being no other nominations, the candidates addressed the meeting in the order in which they had been proposed, and the proceedings closed. As both are Reformers the result of the contest will hinge more on men than measures;

further discussion, which resulted in an unanimous expression of opinion in favor of suppressing the pig and slaughter-house nuisance within the corporation, the Council adjourned.

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.

The prospects of this enterprise are brightening. By-laws to subsidize the line-making have been submitted in Albion, Sydenham, Holland, and Sullivan, and ratified by the electors, except in the latter township, where the proposition to grant a bonus of \$38,000 was rejected by a majority of the ratepayers. Uninterrupted success could not have been expected where unconditional gifts, involving heavy taxation for a period of twenty years, are asked from the people, and this reverse, so far from disheartening the company, will only incite it to greater efforts. The By-law will again be submitted in Sullivan, and with better information, it is hoped the adverse decision will be reversed. Bonus By-laws have passed the Councils of Mono and other Townships. The grant in Mono has been reduced from \$55,000 to \$30,000, the latter sum requiring as high an annual rate for the payment of principal and interest in twenty years as could be imposed consistent with the prosperity of the Township. \$30,000 is no mean gift, and the Company will no doubt be willing to accept it.

An important railway Convention of the Reeves, Concellors, and ratepayers of Mount Forest, Egremont, Arthur, and Normanby, was held at Mount Forest on Saturday, and addressed by delegates representing the railway interests of Hamilton and Toronto. After a long discussion a majority of those present voted in favor of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway. This vote removes any doubt that might have been entertained with respect to the feeling of the people of Mount Forest and neighborhood.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The merchants of all the principal towns and villages in Ontario have adopted the "Discount System" of four per cent on large, and ten per cent on small silver coins, now in force in Toronto, but all previous attempts in this direction having uniformly failed, the present does not promise much success as a permanent cure for the so-called "silver nuisance." Indeed, the periodic imposition of large "discounts" on silver has itself become a "nuisance," and proposition for its abatement should be very favorably received by the country. The depreciation of silver, hitherto, by Boards of Trade, has produced no other result than enriching a few brokers in merchants, in large cities, who have become jobbers in silver, and reducing the volume of the currency at times when the interests of the country required its expansion. In this sense, the "ten per cent discount system" is as injurious to trade and as detrimental to the national property as the sudden incursion of a pirate who should rob the country of one-tenth of its silver currency. To give a clew of the pernicious operations of this system, let A represent the agricultural and mechanical classes, comprising ninety-nine out of every hundred of population, and B the brokers and mercantile men, benefited by the "discount." B imports silver from New York, which he buys it at the rate of \$90 in gold, \$100 in silver, and as soon as he has paid out his \$90 worth of silver to A for silver, he or "Silver Nuisance," and resolves not to accept silver from A except at a "discount of four or ten per cent," putting by a "simple operation of trade" ten per cent on the silver imported, and from four ten per cent on the purchase of prod-

in the past year or two.
was very generally respect-

ed. The former of the To-
ronto & Grey & Bruce was
completely connected with
the latter, and is said to be sub-
sidiary to the Toronto &
is worth \$8,000 a year.

The election in West-
on the day evening and re-
sults of Mr. A. Wright
of 18 votes over Mr.
Wright, a member, were

Received. Oil is stock in the
has been bought up by one Com-
pany all the wells and remains
until the 1st December next.
Business is now one large and
distant may look out for

ADVERTISING COLUMNS have
some substantial additions of
newspaper literature of our sub-
ject. The Sun now possesses a
extended circulation in the coun-
try. Grey, Simcoe, and
neighboring 400 families. We ad-

vertised in the MONITOR for September
1st, and will of good things
desire to hand. The fashion
grants, &c., and hotelmen re-
quest the most attractive and
widely monthly published. \$3
Denvers, publisher, New

YORK COUNTY TAXES.—A notice
is recorded to the effect
that a resolution will be made for
the assessment of the tax
the western division to be
the first eight Concessions
in the remainder of the

to secure the
been adopted by
Parliament. It provides for
or contested election cases be-
nent of judges, and excludes
timent for a period of six years
been convicted of having used
to secure his return. Another
Act passed authorizes the Gov-
ernment to purchase all the telegraph
in the United Kingdom.

ORE BANK is in a sickly con-
dition at the annual meeting of the
Directors recently held in Hamilton.
The Directors showed very
little during the year, and several
were ordered to be closed.—
able dissatisfaction was felt, and
a committee was appointed
to look into the affairs of the bank.
stores were appointed, and it is
that, with good management, the
overcome its difficulties.

much gratified to learn that
the Stephen of Toronto is ex-
-Luther, the great Reformer
of the Building Fund of the
Methodist Church,
the 1st of September next is
time of the lecture. A rare
to the inhabitants of our town
is the 1st of September, and
in the United States, as
Canada, we, who have been
thrilled by his oratory. We
of the occasion referred to in
connection with the largest edifice

trying eleven buildings, including the
railway station, freight, and tank houses.
The railway track was damaged for
half a mile, and travel interrupted.
Through the efforts of the energetic
manager, Mr. Cumberland, the track was
repaired in time for Monday's trains.

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.

In another column we publish the
By-law adopted by the Council of Mono,
giving \$30,000 bonus to the Toronto,
Grey & Bruce Railway. As received

from the Company, the By-law did not

define the route of the railway, but at the

suggestion of George McNamee, Esq.,

Reeve, a clause was introduced making
the bonus conditional on the construction
of the railway in as direct a line as the
topography of the country will admit be-
tween Bolton and Orangeville, touching
or near the intermediate villages of

Caledon East and Charleston. This is
the general route proposed in the charter
and adopted in a resolution of the Prov-
isional Director, so that its incorporation

in the By-law, while affording the electors
every assurance that their money will not
be spent on a route less advantageous to
them, will in no measure embarrass the
undertaking. It merely removes doubts
as to the proper location of the line, and
we are certain that the suggestion offered

by Mr. McNamee and carried out in the
By-law by the Council, will be duly ap-
preciated by the ratepayers of Mono,

Caledon, Albion and Orangeville, who
are so deeply interested in this route.
Another change made in the By-law was
the reduction of the amount of bonus

asked by the Company from \$55,000 to
\$30,000. This we are assured arose from
no apathy on the part of the Council to

the importance of securing the railway,
indeed on the whole line there is no
township more favorably disposed toward
the project than Mono, but it is already
heavily taxed for the Northern Railway

as well as for County improvements gen-
erally, and the Council doubtless felt that
while it would be imprudent on their

part to adopt a bill to tax the ratepayers
beyond their ability to pay, it would

hazard the grant altogether to submit a
By-law for more than \$30,000. To pay
this sum off in twenty years, and meet
the interest annually accruing on the
debentures, will require an annual special

rate of one cent and one-fifteenth of a
cent in the dollar, on all the assessed prop-
erty, real as well as personal, of the

Township. By this rate \$3,000 will be

annually raised, or a sum sufficient to

transport 83,000 bushels of grain to
market at 10 cents a bushel for 20

years, so that the advantage of the
cheap freight rate of the railway will

really not be appreciated or felt in the
Township during the imposition of the
tax. Of course by the careful invest-
ment of the sinking fund, the tax may

in a few years be materially reduced;
but any reduction thus effected will in

a great measure be overcome in turn
by losses on non-resident rolls, and the
expenses attending the management of

the debt. The highest rate in the dollar
for all purposes allowed by the Muni-
cipal law is two cents, and as it would

take nearly eleven mills in the dollar to

meet the Toronto, Grey & Bruce railway
debt, perhaps the Council went as close

at it, dare to the utmost limit of the law,
when it left only 9 mills in the dollar to

meet the Northern Railway debt and all
other Municipal rates. They no doubt
made the grant as large as circumstances
would permit, and being a pretty good
gift, we hope it will be acceptable to the
Company. The vote on the By-law will

be taken at Mono Center on Tuesday

the 15th of September next, when the

electors will no doubt confirm the
grant.

JOHN FLEMING, C. E.

CANTHAGE, N. Y., May 1, 1868.

The wooden railway engine, and cars
for the same, are patented in the United
States, and patents for the same are be-
ing applied for in Canada.

Wooden railways can be constructed
in some localities for the small sum of
\$1,000 per mile. Such roads are con-
siderably cheaper than plank roads in
the first construction, and also in main-
tenance. The cost of a projected wooden
railway from Cuthbert, N. Y., to Har-
risonville, a distance of 4½ miles, is esti-
mated as follows:

760 feet, at 10 cents	\$176.00
21,120 ft. in maple rails,	316.00
Vedges, say	40.00
Notching & track laying	467.00

Total per mile \$1,000

The rails are to be maple, 4x6 inches,
strongly wedged edgewise every three
feet into heavy notched cross ties. This
forms a substantial track equal in strength
to that of any other railroad and is capable
of bearing heavy rolling stock.

Fine sand and dust which
gets on the rails, is soon crushed
into the wood by the wheels and forms a
hard, gritty surface, which does not
wear, and greatly facilitates the trac-
tion on heavy grades by light engines.

The solid maple rail, if sound, will last a
number of years.

A good deal of excitement is now go-
ing on in Jefferson County, N. Y., con-
cerning these wooden railways. Mr. J. R.

Hulbert enjoys the credit of being the
projector and engineer. A short road of
this kind built by him six miles long has
been successfully used for eight years.
He is now constructing a wooden railway
22 miles long to connect the Clifton iron
mines with the Oswegatchie railway. Six-
teen miles of the new railway are nearly
completed, and a portion is in actual
operation. It works well.

Yours, etc., etc.

J. FLEMING, C. E.

HERMON, N. Y., May 6, 1868.

C. J. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your
favor of the 29th ult., and now forward
you some information which I have just
received from Mr. Hulbert, Engineer of the
Clifton wooden railway, near Ogdensburg,
New York. Mr. Hulbert says:

"The superstructure will cost per
mile about \$1,000, the exact cost de-
pending upon the cost of timber. Grad-
ing from \$500 to \$1,000 per mile. I can
tell very nearly by merely walking over
the route. The ballasting as any other
road, if on a solid bed, which depends
upon the material and amount of traffic
work."

The engines are what we call traction
engines. They are made expressly for
this kind of road, with wheels constructed
in such a way that they never run off
the track, and by which we are enabled
to turn the shortest curves without cutting
the rails. I am now building the
third engine for the road, which will be
a great improvement over the others, in
asmuch as it will run with greater speed
and draw a much heavier load; having
learned by experience all the faults I am
enabled to remedy them. We have the
engines patented. The cost delivered on
your road would be \$7,000; the cars will
cost for four-wheeled, \$300 each, for

most thoroughly understand what he is
about, for there are a great many points
that must be just right, and you can only
find them out by experience. There
is one very important thing to be taken
into consideration, when I build these
roads I calculate every dollar will all be
saved in case you should ever wish to
change them to an iron rail. I always
keep this point in view in building. The
ballasting is about the same as an iron
road. If you should succeed in your
undertaking I should be glad to contract
for the whole thing, rolling stock and all
put in perfect running order for \$2,000
or \$3,000 per mile. I would be glad to
hear from you again on the subject.

Yours, etc., etc.

J. H. HULBERT.

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This cable brings news of a terrible ac-
cident at Manchester. During the per-
formance at Liang's Music Hall, an alarm
of fire was raised; a general rush for the
door followed, and twenty-three persons
were crushed to death in the melee. The
unfortunate were mainly women and
children.

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.—
The bill law submitted by the Council
of Mono first to grant a bonus of \$20,
000 to this great enterprise, received the
sanction of the electors on Tuesday, by a
majority of 26 votes. The bonuses thus
far granted to the road amount in the ag-
gregate to \$136,000.

OFF TO ENGLAND.—Messrs. T. Jull
and L. Nicholson left for England on
Tuesday morning. They sail from Quebec
in the *Pervia* on Saturday, and
will be absent about two months. We
wish them a prosperous voyage, and "a
good time of it" in "Merrie Englund." In
the absence of Mr. Nicholson, his busi-
ness in this Village will be conducted
by Mr. A. Jones.

Spring Peas per Bushel	10 70	10 71
Peas per Bushel	10 60	10 65
Oats per Bushel	10 75	10 85
Eggs per Dozen	10 10	10 12
Butter per lb.	10 13	10 20

GUELPH MARKETS.

	WEDNESDAY	AUG. 12, 1868.
Fall Wheat per Bushel	\$1 40	1 45
Spring Wheat per Bushel	10 40	1 42
Barley per Bushel	10 70	1 71
Pea-s per Bushel	10 80	1 85
Oats per Bushel	10 60	1 70
Potatoes per Bag	10 00	1 13
Lbs per Ton	7 00	8 00
Butter per lb.	10 16	1 17
Eggs per Dozen	10 11	1 13

New Advertisements.

A BY-LAW.

To aid and assist the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Railway Company, by giving \$30,000 to the Company by way of bonus, and to issue debentures therefor, and to authorize the levy of a special rate for the payment of the debentures and interest.

Whereas, by the Act of the first session of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, passed in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, incorporating the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Railway Company; it is provided, as follows: "And it shall further be lawful for any Municipality or Municipalities through any part of which, or near which, His Rail, by the Works of the said Company, shall pass, or be situated, to aid and assist the said Company by loaning or guaranteeing, or giving, money by the way of bonus, other means to the Company, or, issuing Municipal Bonds to or in aid of the Company, and otherwise, in such manner and to such extent, as such Municipalities or any of them, shall think expedient; provided always, that no such aid, loan, bonus or guarantee shall be given except after the passing of by-laws for the purpose, and the adoption of such by-laws by the rate-payers, as provided in the Railway Act."

And whereas, by the seventy-seven section of the Railway Act, chapter sixty-six, of the Constitution of the late Province of Canada, it is provided, that no Municipal Corporation shall subscribe for stock, or incur any debt, or liability, under the said Railway Act, or the Special Act, unless and until a by-law to that effect has been duly made and adopted, with the consent first had of a majority of the qualified electors of the Municipality, in the manner determined by the By-Law, after public advertisement thereof containing a copy of the proposed By-Law, inserted at least four times in each newspaper printed within the limits of the Municipality, or, if none be printed therein, than in some one or more newspapers printed in the nearest city or town thereto, and circulated therein, and also put up in at least four of the most public places in each Municipality.

And whereas, the Municipality of the Township of Mono has determined to aid and assist the said Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Railway Company, which said Railroad according to the Act of Incorporation, is to be constructed from the City of Toronto to the Village of Orangerville, or some point in the vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest or Durham, etc., &c., and is to be located and run at the following Villages on the Route between the said City of Toronto and the Village of Orangerville, viz.: At or near Bolton Village, in the Township of Albion; at or north of Padley Village, on the Township of the Townships of Albion, and Caledon; and thence to the Village of Orangerville, and hence as laid down in the said Act of Incorporation, by giving thereto the sum of \$30,000 by way of bonus, under the authority conferred by the said Act in respect.

And whereas, to carry the last recited object in effect, it is necessary for the said Municipality to raise the sum of \$30,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas, it will require the sum of \$3,300 to be raised annually by special rate for paying the said debt of \$30,000 and interest on the debentures issued therefor as hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas, the amount of the whole taxable property of the said Municipality, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality, being for the year one thousand and eight hundred and sixty-eight, is according to the following statement, \$318,958.

And whereas, the amount of the existing debt of the said Municipality, is the sum of all for principal, and for interest the sum of nil.

And whereas, for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said debt of \$30,000, as hereinbefore mentioned, it will require an equal special rate of one cent and one-eighth of a cent in the dollar, in addition to all other rates to be levied in each year.

And whereas, Exetered by the Municipal Council of the Township of Mono, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Municipality to aid and assist the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Railway Company, which said Railroad, according to the Act of incorporation, is to be constructed from the City of Toronto to the Village of Orangerville, or some point in the vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest and Durham, etc., &c., and is to be located and run at the following Villages on the Route between the said City of Toronto and the Village of Orangerville, viz.: At or north of Padley Village, in the Township of Albion and Caledon, and thence to the Village of Orangerville, and thence as laid down in the said Act of Incorporation.

Blacksmith Wanted.

ONE CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF A General Jobbing Shop. Apply to
CALLAUGHER & LAING,
Whitfield P. O., Midmtn.
Whitfield, 1st Aug., 1868.

TENDERS FOR FENCING.

SEALED TENDERS FOR FENCING THE FAIR GROUNDS ON EAST BROADWAY, ORANGEVILLE, WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED, TILL MONDAY EVENING, THE 12TH OF AUGUST, AT 7 O'CLOCK. THE TENDERS, WHEREUPON, MAY BE LEFT AT THE TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, ON BROADWAY, WHERE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE FENCE MAY BE Seen. PARTICULAR TENDERING SHOULD STATE THE AMOUNT PER ROD FOR WHICH THEY WOULD DO THE WORK.

THOS. JULE,
J. H. A. DERNON,
PETER McNAB, Committee.

Orangeville, Aug. 5, 1868.

31-1d.

APPRENTICE WANTED!

WANTED, AT THIS OFFICE, A BOY ABOUT 14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE, AS AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS. A SMART YOUTH, HAVING A FAIR ENGLISH EDUCATION, WILL FIND THE PRESENT A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Orangeville, July 30, 1868.

STRAY STEERS.

COME INTO THE PREMISES OF THE SUBSCRIBER, LOT 27, 50 CON. E. H. S., CALEDON, ABOUT THE 21ST JULY, TWO RED AND WHITE STEERS, 4 AND 5 YEARS OLD WITH HORNS ON. THE OWNER IS REQUESTED TO CALL AND PROVE PROPERTY, PAY CHARGES, AND THEN AWAY.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Caledon, July 27, 1868.

LAND FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD ON EASY TERMS, THE HALF OF LOT NO. 12, IN THE 11TH CONCESSION OF LUTHER.

APPLY TO J. RETCHUM,

ORANGEVILLE.

JULY 5, 1868.

30-1d.

Mail Contract

TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, WILL BE RECEIVED AT OTTAWA UNTIL NOON, ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD AUGUST, FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF HER MAJESTY'S MAILS, ON A PROPOSED CONTRACT FOR FOUR YEARS, TWICE PER WEEK EACH WAY, BETWEEN

ORANGEVILLE AND WHITFIELD

FROM THE 1ST OCTOBER NEXT.

CONVEYANCE TO BE MADE ON HORSEBACK, IN A WAGON, CARTER OR SLEIGH, AT THE OPTION OF THE CONTRACTOR. THE MAIIS TO LEAVE WHITFIELD EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 9 A.M., AND ARRIVE AT ORANGEVILLE AT 10:15. - LEAVING ORANGEVILLE AT 12, NOON, AND ARRIVE AT WHITFIELD AT 1:15 P.M.

PRINTED NOTICES CONTAINING FURTHER INFORMATION AS TO CONDITIONS OF PROPOSED CONTRACT MAY BE SEEN AT THE POST OFFICE, AT ORANGEVILLE AND WHITFIELD.

J. EDENIE,

P. O. INSPECTOR.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

TORONTO, JULY 23, 1868.

30-1d.

NEW OS Tinsmithing Establishment.

JAMES LESTER

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONO, CALEDON, GARADIA, AMARANTH, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE TINSMITHING ESTABLISHMENT OPPOSITE BELL'S HOTEL, BROADWAY, ORANGEVILLE, WHERE HE INTENDS TO KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A HUGO AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

PLAIN AND JAPANNED TINWARE,

BRASS, COPPER AND SHEET IRONWARE,

Preserve Kettles, Boilers, Coolers, &c.,

WHICH HE OFFERS AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Cook, Parlor & Box Stoves

OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED PATTERNS, AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON TORONTO PRICES.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO TIN ROOFING AND EAVE-THROUGHING IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES.

REPAIRING, NEATLY EXECUTED, ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR WOOD, HIDES AND SHEEP.

OVERLOOKING THE LINE OF THE PROPOSED TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY, AND ARE ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES. FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ENQUIRIES OF

O. LAWRENCE,

OR DR. ARMSTRONG,

27-11

ORANGEVILLE

Carriage and Wagon Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS OPENED A NEW CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOP ON WEST BROADWAY, ORANGEVILLE, AND THAT, WITH A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF THE BEST MATERIAL, HE IS PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE

WAGONS, BUGGIES

SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, PLOWS, HARROWS, &c.,

WHICH FOR STYLE, CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY CANNOT BE EQUALLED IN THE PROVINCE. FROM LONG PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, AND THE FACILITIES NECESSARY FOR CARRYING ON THE BUSINESS, THE UNDERSIGNED FEELS CONFIDENT OF GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO THOSE WHO MAY FAVOR HIM WITH THEIR PATRONAGE.

EVERY ORDER SOLICITED. REPAIRING DONE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

JAMES BUYERS.

ORANGEVILLE, JUNE 23, 1868.

25-11.

Township of Mono,

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Farm Property for Sale!

THE UNDERSIGNED, INTENDING TO REMOVE TO THE CITY OF TORONTO, OFFERS FOR SALE HIS RESIDENCE IN MONO, KNOWN AS

HAMPTON COTTAGE,

NORTH HALF OF LOT 6, ON THE 6TH CONCESSION,

100 ACRES,

IN THE BEST STATE OF CULTIVATION.

SIXTY-FIVE ACRES SEDED DOWN IN MEADOW,

AND WHOLLY FENCED IN CEDAR, WITH GATES AND LARS OF ENTRANCE TO EACH FIELD. THE GROUNDS ABOUT THE DWELLING HOUSE (ABOUT FIVE ACRES) ARE BEAUTIFULLY PLANTED ROUND WITH

BALSAM & CEDAR EVERGREENS,

INCLUDING

ORCHARD; FLOWER BEDS,

GRASS PLOTS, &c.

THE OUT-BUILDINGS—CEDAR—BARN, STABLES, CATTLE SHED, CALF HOUSE, WOOD SHED, CARRIAGE HOUSE, ROOT HOUSE, &c., &c.

THE PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS OF PAYMENT. APPLY TO

R. H. BRETT,

OR M. McCARLBY, SOLICITOR, ORANGEVILLE.

MONO MILLS P. O., MONO, NOV. 11, 1868.

15-11.

68 08 13 1/2

FREE TRADE HOUSE.

J. H. BROWN & CO.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE INHABITANTS OF ORANGEVILLE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY, THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF SPRING

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, &c.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THEIR

DRESS GOODS,

MUSLINS,

HOOP SKIRTS, &c.

WHICH THEY OFFER AT PRICES TO

COMPETITION.

NOTICE OF COMPETITION.

A CALL SOLICITED.

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ANDREW HENRY,

Township Clerk

ADDENDA; the Municipality of Mono has determined to add and assist the said Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, which said Rail-road according to the Act of Incorporation is to be constructed from the City of Toronto to the Village of Orangeville, or some point in the vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest or Durham, &c., &c., and is to be located and touch at the following Villages on the Route between the said City of Toronto and the Village of Orangeville, viz.:—At or near Bolton's Village, in the Township of Ailbion; at or north of Paisley Village, in the Township of Caledon; and thence to the Village of Orangeville, and hence as laid down in the said Act of Incorporation, by giving thereto the sum of \$30,000 by way of bonus, under the authority conferred by the said Act in respect.

AND WHEREAS it is necessary for the said Municipality to raise the sum of \$30,000 in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

AND WHEREAS it will require the sum of \$3,300 to be raised annually by special rate for paying the said debt of \$30,000 and interest on the debentures to be issued therefor as hereinbefore mentioned.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole ratable property of the said Municipality, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality being for the year one thousand and eight hundred and sixty-eight, is according to the following statement:—\$309,933.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the existing debt of the said Municipality as the sum of nil for principal, and for interest the sum of nil.

AND WHEREAS for paying the interest and creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the said debt of \$30,000, as hereinbefore mentioned, it will require an equal special rate of one cent and one-eighth of a cent in the dollar, in addition to all other rates to be levied in the year.

BY LAW ENACTED, by the Municipal Council of the Township of Mono, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Municipality to add and assist the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Railway Company, which said Rail-road, according to the Act of Incorporation, is to be constructed from the City of Toronto to the Village of Orangeville, or some point in the vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest and Durham, &c., &c., and is to be located and touch at the following Villages on the Route between the said City of Toronto and the Village of Orangeville, viz.:—At or near Bolton's Village, in the Township of Ailbion, or north of Paisley Village, in the Township of Caledon, and thence to the Village of Orangeville, and hence as laid down in the said Act of Incorporation, by giving thereto the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars by way of bonus.

2. That it shall be lawful, for the purpose aforesaid for the use of the said Municipality to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required for the said purpose, not less than twenty dollars each and not exceeding in the whole the amount of Thirty Thousand Dollars, which said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Municipality, and be signed by the Reeve, and countersigned by the Treasurer, of the said Municipality.

3. That the said debentures shall be made payable in twenty years from the day hereinafter mentioned for this by Law to take effect, at the Bank of Toronto in Toronto, and shall have attached to them coupons, for the payment of interest at the rate and in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

4. That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per cent per annum from the day thereof, which interest shall be payable yearly on the first day of January in each year, at the Bank of Toronto in Toronto.

5. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for payment of the said debentures, and the interest thereon, at the rate aforesaid, an equal special rate of one cent and one-eighth of a cent in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the ratable property in the said Municipality, during the said term of twenty years from the coming into effect of this by Law, unless such debentures shall be sooner paid off.

6. That this by Law shall take effect on, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1868.

7. That the debentures to be signed and issued as aforesaid shall be delivered by the Treasurer of the said Municipality to the Trustees appointed (or to be appointed) in accordance with the tenth section of the said Act, incorporating the said Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

8. AND IT IS FURTHER ENACTED, by the Council aforesaid, that the Votes of the electors of the said Municipality will be taken on the said proposed by Law at the following place, that is to say, at John Wilson's, in the Village of Mono Center, on TUESDAY, the fifteenth day of September next, at the hour of Nine o'clock A.M., and that the following will be the returning Officer for taking the said votes, viz.—Andrew Henry, Esq., Township Clerk.

TAKE NOTICE, that the above is a true copy of the proposed by Law, which will be taken into consideration by the Council of the said Municipality after one month from the first publication in the Orangeville, the date of which publication was the 15th day of August, and that the votes of the electors of the said Municipality will be taken therein at Mono Center, at John Wilson's, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of September, A.D. 1868, at Nine o'clock A.M.

ANDREW HENRY,

Township Clerk

ORANGEVILLE AND WHITFIELD

From the 1st October next.

Conveyance to be made on horseback, in a wagon, cutter or sleigh, at the option of the Contractor. The Mails to leave Whitfield every Wednesday and Saturday at 9 A.M., and arrive at Orangeville at 10 A.M.—Leaving Orangeville at 12 noon, and arrive at Whitfield at 4:15 P.M.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen at the Post Office, of Orangeville and Whitfield.

J. J. DEWIE,
P. O. INSPECTOR,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Toronto, July 23, 1868.

Balsam & Cedar Evergreens,

INCLUDING

ORCHARD; FLOWER BEDS,

GROVE PLOTS, &c.

The out-buildings—Cedar-Barns, Stable-Cattle
Shed, Goat House, Wood Shed, Carriage House, Root
House, &c., &c.

The Property will be sold on reasonable terms of
payment. Apply to

R. H. BRETT,

Or M. McCarthy, Solicitor, Orangeville.
Mono Mills P. O., Mono, Nov. 11, 1868.

NEW

Tinsmithing Establishment.

JAMES LESTER

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO the inhabitants of Mono, Caledon, Garafraxa, Amaranth, and the Public generally, that he has just opened a Large Tinsmithing Establishment opposite Bell's Hotel, Broadway, Orangeville, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a large and varied assort-
ment of

PLAIN AND JAPANNED TINWARE,

Brass, Copper and Sheet Ironware,

Preserve Kettles, Boilers, Coolers, &c.,

Which he offers at prices that defy competition.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Cook, Parlor & Box Stoves

of the latest and most approved Patterns, at a slight
advantage on Toronto prices.

Particular attention paid to TIN-ROOFING and
EAVES-TROUGHING in all their branches.

REPAIRING neatly executed on the shortest
notice. **ALL** orders promptly filled, and satis-
faction guaranteed.

The highest prices paid for Wool, Hides and Sheep-
skins.

The subscriber having had several years' experience
in the trade, hopes by strict attention to business and
using none but the best material and employing none
but competent workmen, to merit a fair share of
Public patronage and support.

Let me remember the Stand, opposite Bell's Hotel,
Broadway.

J. LESTER.

Orangeville, July 11, 1868.

Ealsam & Cedar Evergreens,

Goods

FREE TRADE HOUSE!

J. H. BROWN & Co.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the inhabitants of
Orangeville and surrounding country, that they
have just received a large and varied Stock of Spring

DRY GOODS. A. GROCERIES, &c.

Particular attention is directed to their

DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS,

HOOP SKIRTS, &c.

Which they offer at Prices to

COMPETITION?

A Call Solicited.

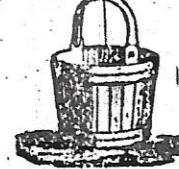
FARM PRODUCE

Taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Prices.

J. H. BROWN & Co.

Orangeville, June 4, 1868.

68 08 13 212



CHURNES & TUBS AND BARRELS,

At the New Cooperage,

FIRST STREET, ORANGEVILLE.

I do not boast of lower springs,
That got grease instead of butter;
Nor neither do I want to make
Slaves of your wives and daughters;
But if you come into my shop,
It is my sole intention
To show you how, without expense,
To whip the spring invention.

DRIVER WOULD RESPECTFULLY AN-
OUNCE to the inhabitants of Orangeville and
surrounding country, that he is prepared to execute all
orders in the Cooperage line with promptness and de-
sign, and at moderate prices. A large stock of
Churnes, Pails, Tubs, Barrels, &c., always on hand,
at prices which defy competition.

Orangeville, May 6, 1868.

DRIVER.

FOR SALE.

THE WEST HALF OF LOT NUMBER TWO, IN

the Tenth Concession, Township of Amaranth,
100 acres, no trees cleared. Terms—One-fourth down,
and the balance in three annual instalments—or cheap
for cash. Apply to Mr. Pattullo, Orangeville, or to
Whitney & EATON, of Church Street, Toronto.

January 17, 1868.

McGraw, Ottawa, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertiser, Toronto, Ont., is our Sole Agent for presenting American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

The Orangeville Sun.

All Extremes are Error, and the Truth lies Between

Thursday, Aug. 20, 1868.

A SNAKE was recently killed in the vicinity of Orangeville which measured four feet in length. On being dissected fifty-seven young snakes were taken from it.

MR. G. S. NELSON has opened a splendid bath-room, in connection with his hair-dressing establishment on Broadway. Hot, cold, or tepid baths may be had at any hour during the day at 15 cents each; a charge so light that all may enjoy this health-inspiring luxury.

MR. W. J. ATCHESON has received at his store on Broadway, a large stock of groceries, tobacco, plated and silverware, sheet music, stationery, etc., which we can recommend to the public. He has also an attractive assortment of novelties and fancy articles, many of which combine the useful with the ornamental.

A SOCIAL in aid of the W. M. Building Fund will be given by the young ladies of Mono, in the W. M. Church at Mitchell's Corners, on Wednesday evening, the 20th of September, at 7 o'clock. A social under the auspices of the ladies ought to be quite a success.

THE ELORA OBSERVER, one of the largest and best weeklies published in Ontario, has changed hands; Mr. J. M. Shaw, who had long filled the editorial chair with great success, giving place to Mr. J. Smith, a racy and brilliant writer of rare abilities. With the change of proprietor the paper has improved both in its reading matter and general appearance. We wish Mr. Smith every success in his new enterprise.

THE new volume of the Lenormand Prophecies predicts another war in Germany and North America in the summer of 1869, a revolutionary outbreak in France and Russia, and the death of two powerful monarchs and the entire destruction of one of the great military powers on the continent. Short crops and a subsequent famine is also predicted for 1869.

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FIRE is still raging in the woods and swamps, in the Township of Amaranth, and during the past week property valued at \$4,000 has been consumed. The woods, in the neighborhood of Rich Hill, were burning furiously on Saturday, and despite the efforts of the villagers the flames extended to Kennedy's Hotel, stables and sheds and in half an hour reduced them to ashes. The contents were mostly saved. Loss \$1,500.

"Baron," and is full of exciting incidents, perilous adventures, and weird enchanting mysteries. After having once commenced its reading it is impossible to lay it aside, and the heart yearns for the appearance of each succeeding chapter. It is a capital tale, and those who wish to keep it for future reading should preserve the numbers of *The Sun* in which it appears.

TORONTO GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.

MEETINGS of the Reeves, Councillors and Ratepayers of Caledon, Orangeville, Mono, Amaranth, Luther and Melanchon, will be addressed by deputations from the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Company on important railway matters at Charlton, on Monday, August 24, at 3 p.m., at Mono Centre on Tuesday, August 25, at 2 p.m., at Orangeville on Tuesday, Aug. 25, at 7 p.m., at Whittington, on Wednesday, at 3 p.m., and at Horning's Mills and McDougall's Settlement on Thursday, August 27, at 3 p.m. We hope these meetings will be largely attended, and arrangements completed for the submission of by-laws to the ratepayers granting liberal bonuses to the railway. The by-laws once adopted, the early construction of the road is certain.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

THE Prize List of the Provincial Exhibition which takes place at Hamilton during the week commencing September 21st, and the competition at which is open to all the world, has been published. It is rather a voluminous affair, consisting, with the rules and regulations, of not less than 28 pages. It is divided into 35 classes, comprising live stock, agricultural and horticultural products, implements, &c., and 17 classes in the arts and manufactures department, in which are comprised cabinet ware, and other wood and hair manufactures, carriages, sleighs, chemical manufactures and preparations, drawings, fine arts, groceries and provisions, ladies' work, musical instruments, paper, printing, penmanship, bookbinding, type, &c., &c. The prizes in the first department are from \$36 to \$10, and in the second from \$15 to \$1.

SILVER AT PAR AGAIN.

THE SILVER MOVEMENT, so auspiciously inaugurated a few days ago in some of the principal towns and cities of Ontario, is already discovering signs of weakness. Port Hope, Cobourg, Milton, Tilsonburg and Hamilton, have abandoned the movement, and other places are beginning to grow lukewarm in the crusade against silver. We anticipated this result. When any class or locality assumes the functions of government by attempting to fix the value of the currency, the effort uniformly ends in failure, and it is perhaps well that it does so. It would no doubt be convenient for the purposes of trade to substitute paper for a large portion of our silver currency, but the depreciation of the coin would not accomplish that desirable end. A far more rational way of suppressing the "silver nuisance" would be to petition the Government to purchase the silver, and circulate in its stead legal tender notes. This remedy would be as effectual as it would be general; and until it is applied, the silver nuisance will suffer no abatement.

DEATH OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

THADDEUS STEVENS, a celebrated American politician, and member of Congress for Pennsylvania, died in Washington on the 11th inst. in the 70th year of his age. He occupied a seat in Congress for eighteen years, but in consequence of his extreme and impractical views, was rather a hindrance to useful legislation

turned, the body was interred. Subsequently, however, an axe and hoe, marked with blood, were found near the barn, and further inquiry pointed to John Lemon, the young man's father, as the murderer. The body was exhumed on Tuesday by Coroner Stewart, and a post mortem examination by Dr. Henry revealed a severe fracture of the back of the skull, and three deep, flesh wounds, such as might have been made by repeated blows from a blunt instrument. It was apparent from the nature of the injuries that they could not have resulted from a fall or the kick of a horse, and that they must have been produced by powerful blows from behind. A number of witnesses were examined, but no direct evidence, connecting Mr. Lemon with the murder was elicited. The circumstantial evidence against him, however, was sufficient to warrant his commitment for trial. It was shown that he was the only person in the vicinity of the barn at the time of young Lemon's death; that the gate through which he had passed shortly before the discovery of the body, was stained with bloody finger marks; that he and the deceased had frequent altercations about fifty acres of land which he wished reconveyed to him, but which he deceased refused to do; that the day of the fatal occurrence had been fixed by him for the transfer of the land; and that his indifference about the sudden death of his son appeared strange to the members of his own family, and awakened in their minds strange suspicions. These are the main features of the evidence against the prisoner; but while they afford ground for suspicion, they contain no direct proof of his guilt. At the close of the investigation the jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against John Lemon, who was committed for trial at the next Assizes for Peel.

We would remind our readers of the lecture on "Martin Luther" by the talented and eloquent orator, whose fame has gone forth from city to city, the Rev. Mr. Stephenson, of Toronto, on Tuesday evening, 1st September, in the Rev. Mr. McKay's Church. The celebrity of the Lecturer will doubtless attract a large and an intelligent audience as the tickets of admission are only 25 cents each and the opportunity of hearing one of the first orators of the day may not occur again in this place for a great while. We understand that the number of tickets is limited and the first applicants will have the best chance of securing seats. Tickets may be had at the principal stores in the village. Proceeds to be applied in aid of the Building Fund of the new Wesleyan Methodist Church, about to be erected in this Village.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN TORONTO.

Early on the morning of the first of May last, a daring and extensive robbery of money, United States and Railroad Bonds, from the messenger of the Union Express Company, was perpetrated on the Hudson River Railroad—about \$100,000 estimated as being the total of bonds and money made away with upon that morning. The evidence as given by the messenger on the extradition of a man named Martin, who attempted to dispose of some of the stolen bonds in Hamilton, was that within a short distance of New York, two men, unknown to him, but whom he described, entered the car, and after binding and gagging him & bandaging his eyes, in which position he was found when the train arrived at its destination, they "cleaned out" the car of all moveable valuables, and are supposed to have got off at the next station. It was supposed very naturally, that in so large and successful a haul, there were engaged a number of thieves, and those of the most talented and daring kind. The Company at once brought into requisition

the services, but suspending this is a matter of great importance, which has been neglected too long, and believing that a word to the wise is sufficient, subscribe myself

ONE INTERESTED.

CALGON AND THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

THERE is now greater changes in the aspects and prospects of affairs touching the Central Railway in Caledon than the most sanguine among us could have reasonably expected some time ago. Thoughtful men had every reason to fear that, had the Council submitted the By-law to the vote of the rate-payers, it would have been rejected, and that by a considerable majority. And why, you may ask, would the people do this when they are so anxious for a railway? Because the Company (that is according to Dame Rumor) refused to give the people any information as touching the route of the railway in or through the Township of Caledon. The Company sent a By-law by post, demanding at the same time forty-five thousand dollars, without condescending to give us any definite information on the subject. I say the above was the report current among us, and whether it was true or false, it was in every way calculated to damage the Company in the eyes of the people and cause them to fling to the four winds the By-law. But the Company was not to be blamed for not attending to the call of Caledon at the time when requested to do so by the Council. It appears from letters your correspondent received, that when the above request reached the Company's office in Toronto it was well nigh deserted the active members being all out in the other townships and municipalities enlightening the people on railways. Being then otherwise engaged, that is having public meetings elsewhere announced, they could not immediately visit Caledon.

Our Council deserves praise for the skillful manner in which they handled the whole affair, and for the patience they manifested in the face (in a few instances) stormy opposition. They would not without further enquiry immediately submit the By-law, and it is well they did not, for it would have been lost. However, at length, they resolved to submit the By-law and wrote the Company, to that effect, & requested them to send a deputation to confer with the Council at their meeting (especially for that purpose) on Saturday last, the fifteenth instant. When the Council was in session a messenger of the Company appeared in their midst, bearing a letter; by this missive they were requested to defer taking any action on the By-law until after Monday the 24th inst. The messenger was to proceed to the office of the Orangeville Sun and have fifty posters and two hundred hand bills struck off and circulated through Caledon, calling a meeting of the rate-payers for that day, i.e., the 24th inst., at Charlton, when and where the Company would be present (by deputation) to "define the route." The public is a stubborn animal." So it was said long before the Orangeville Sun or its correspondent had a being, and although the voice of that "stubborn animal" is sometimes fearfully wrong, as when it cried, "crucify Him, crucify Him," yet it is sometimes right, and it is well that the opinion of the above named "stubborn animal" in Caledon has brought the Company to terms. They have requested the Council to defer the submitting of a By-law for a time, and they can condescend to appear in the midst of the mountaineers (as we on this high table land are sometimes called) to define the route of the contemplated railway through the Townships.

Good for the Company, better far better late than never. They will very likely get the required bonus now, but let them come and give the people the required satisfaction, let them "define the route."

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THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

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SILVER AT PAR AGAIN.

THE ELORA OBSERVER, one of the largest and best weeklies published in Ontario, has changed hands; Mr. J. M. Shaw, who had long filled the editorial chair with great success, giving place to Mr. J. Smith, a racy and brilliant writer of rare abilities. With the change of proprietary the paper has improved both in its reading matter and general appearance. We wish Mr. Smith every success in his new enterprise.

THE new volume of the Lenormand Prophecies predicts another war in Germany and North America, in the summer of 1869, a revolutionary outbreak in France and Russia, and the death of two powerful monarchs, and the entire destruction of one of the great military powers on the continent. Short crops and a subsequent famine is also predicted for 1869.

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FIRE is still raging in the woods and swamps, in the Township of Amherst, and, during the past week property valued at \$4,000 has been consumed. The woods, in the neighborhood of Rich Hill, were burning furiously on Saturday, and despite the efforts of the villagers the flames extended to Kennedy's Hotel, stables and sheds, and in half an hour reduced them to ashes. The contents were mostly saved. Loss \$1,500.

THE HARVEST in this section is nearly over, and we are happy to state that the crops are not as light as was at one time expected. Wheat will yield well, and the sample is excellent; while other cereals will prove an average crop. Potatoes have suffered very much from the heat and drought, and will be exceedingly scarce. In many fields the tuber having shot out new roots, the crop will be a complete failure. Apart from this, however, farmers have no reason to complain.

WE paid a visit to the Senior Common School of this Village on Monday, and were much pleased with the order, discipline, and general efficiency of the school. Under the tuition of Mr. Shaw the pupils are making rapid progress in their studies. The want of suitable text books and a larger school are, however, serious drawbacks to real progress, and these wants we hope will soon be supplied by parents and trustees. It is a deep reproach to the intelligence and enterprise of Orangeville, that it has no place for the education of the young worthy the name of school-room. The Board of School Trustees ought to make some move in this matter.

A SOCIAL in aid of the W. M. Building Fund will be given by the young ladies of Mono, in the W. M. Church at Mitchell's Corners, on Wednesday evening, the 20th of September, at 7½ o'clock. A social under the auspices of the ladies ought to be quite a success.

THE SILVER MOVEMENT, so auspiciously inaugurated a few days ago in some of the principal towns and cities of Ontario, is already discovering signs of weakness. Port Hope, Copourg, Milton, Tilsonburg and Hamilton, have abandoned the movement, and other places are beginning to grow lukewarm in the crusade against silver. We anticipated this result. When any class or locality assumes the functions of government by attempting to fix the value of the currency, the effort uniformly ends in failure, and it is perhaps well that it does so. It would no doubt be convenient for the purposes of trade to substitute paper for a large portion of our silver currency, but the depreciation of the coin would not accomplish that desirable end. A far more rational way of suppressing the "silver nuisance" would be to petition the Government to purchase the silver, and circulate in its stead legal tender notes. This remedy would be as effectual as it would be general; and until it is applied, the silver nuisance will suffer no abatement.

DEATH OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

THADDEUS STEVENS, a celebrated American politician, and member of Congress for Pennsylvania, died in Washington on the 11th inst., in the 70th year of his age. He occupied a seat in Congress for eighteen years, but in consequence of his extreme and impractical views, was rather a hindrance to useful legislation than a promoter of its success. His abilities, however, were of a high order, and though he acquired prominence in the ranks of the republican party, he lacked power to win the confidence of his colleagues, and was disliked by his opponents, to whom he sometimes administered terrible scathings when they provoked his wrath. He was chief mover in the attempt to impeach President Johnson, and was a bitter and irreconcileable enemy to the subjected States of the South. Self-willed, passionate, and intemperate in his views, he will leave no impression on the prudent, thoughtful men of his time.—He was eloquent and logical in debate, but impulsive and impractical in legislation. His last hours were calm and without pain, and up to the latest moment he continued to take profound interest in public affairs.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MONO MILLS.

On Saturday the large tannery, dwelling house, and sheds of Mr. William Campbell of Mono Mills, were, with nearly all their contents, completely destroyed by fire. The property was uninsured, and the loss will probably reach \$30,000. The tannery was a magnificent three story concrete building, erected a few years ago at a cost of \$6000, and recently fitted up with expensive machinery for the manu-

facture of tan leather; and that his innocence about the sudden death of his son appeared strange to the members of his own family, and awakened in their minds strange suspicions. These are the main features of the evidence against the prisoner; but while they afford ground for suspicion, they contain no direct proof of his guilt. At the close of the investigation the jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against John Lennon, who was committed for trial at the next Assizes for Peel.

WE would remind our readers of the lecture on "Martin Luther," by the talented and eloquent orator, whose fame has gone forth from city to city, the Rev. Mr. Stephenson, of Toronto, on Tuesday evening, 1st September, in the Rev. Mr. McKay's Church. The celebrity of the Lecturer will doubtless attract a large and an intelligent audience as the tickets of admission are only 25 cents each and the opportunity of hearing one of the first orators of the day may not occur again in this place for a great while. We understand that the number of tickets is limited and the first applicants will have the best chance of securing seats. Tickets may be had at the principal stores in the village. Proceeds to be applied in aid of the Building Fund of the new Wesleyan Methodist Church, about to be erected in this Village.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN TORONTO.

Early on the morning of the first of May last, a daring and extensive robbery of money, United States and Railroad Bonds, from the messenger of the Union Express Company, was perpetrated on the Hudson River Railroad—about \$100,000 estimated as being the total of bonds and money made away with upon that morning. The evidence as given by the messenger on the extradition of a man named Martin, who attempted to dispose of some of the stolen bonds in Hamilton, was that within a short distance of New York, two men, unknown to him, but whom he described, entered the car, and after blinding and gagging him & bandaging his eyes, in which position he was found when the train arrived at its destination, they "cleaned out" the car of all moveable valuables, and those supposed to have got off at the next station. It was supposed very naturally, that in so large and successful a haul, there were engaged a number of thieves, and those of the most talented and daring kind. The Company at once brought into requisition the services of Allan Pinkerton, who is the head of an organization named the National Detective Police Force, and which numbers about 300 members, including a number of women. After having for some time watched certain suspected persons, the police and detectives arrested simultaneously on Thursday night the following parties charged with being confederates:

Moore, Den Thompson, a well known actor and his wife; his relative Chas. E. Thompson, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Sturges. A large amount in American currency and securities, and a considerable value in jewelry, were found in possession of the prisoners; Mrs. Moore, holding in addition to other matter, a deposit check of the bank of British North America for \$2,500. The prisoners were brought before the Magistrate at Toronto, when on application of the counsel for the prosecution, they were remanded till Friday, to give time to procure evidence from New York and other places in the States.

Correspondence.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

Mr. Editor.—I presume you the liberty of your columns to ask the Council of the incorporated village of Orangeville if it is

our minds the By-law. But the Company is not to be blamed for not attending to the call of Caledon at the time when requested to do so by the Council. It appears from letters your correspondent received, that when the above request reached the Company's office in Toronto it was well nigh deserted, the active members being all out in the other townships and municipalities enlightening the people on railways. Being then otherwise engaged, that is having public meetings elsewhere announced, they could not immediately visit Caledon.

Our Council deserves praise for the skillful manner in which they handled the whole affair, and for the patience they manifested in the face (in a few instances) stormy opposition. They would not without further enquiry immediately submit the By-law, and it is well they did not, for it would have been lost. However, at length, they resolved to submit the By-law and wrote the Company, to that effect, & requested them to send a deputation to confer with the Council at their meeting (especially for that purpose) on Saturday last, the fifteenth instant. When the Council was in session a messenger of the Company appeared in their midst, bearing a letter; by this missile they were requested to defer taking any action on the By-law until after Monday the 24th inst. The messenger was to proceed to the office of the Orangeville Sun and have fifty posters and two hundred hand bills struck off and circulated through Caledon, calling a meeting of the rate-payers for that day, i. e., the 24th inst., at Charleston, when and where the Company would be present (by deputation) to "define the route." The "public is a stubborn animal." So it was said long before the Orangeville Sun or its correspondent had a being, and although the voice of that "stubborn animal" is sometimes fearfully wrong, as when it cried, "crucify Him, crucify Him," yet it is sometimes right, and it is well that the opinion of the above named "stubborn animal" in Caledon has brought the Company to terms. They have requested the Council to defer the submitting of a By-law for a time, and they can condescend to appear in the midst of the mountaineers (as we on this high table land are sometimes called) to define the route of the contemplated railway through the Townships.

Good for the Company, better far better late than never. They will very likely get the required bonus now, but let them come and give the people the required satisfaction, let them "define the route." Let the route of railway lie along their own survey, from Munro's to Charleston, and then to Orangeville, and we fear not to say but the "Mountaineers" shall give them the required bonus by a considerable majority. But let the Company define the route to be according to the map (of which there has been so much said) through Mono Mills, touching only the North East corner of the Townships, and not a bonus to the value of ten cents shall the people of Caledon ever get. And why? Simply because it would do more harm than good—it would be worse than useless to the majority of the rate-payers. We would rather give a bonus of forty-five thousand dollars to keep the road firm being built in that direction; because it would, as you must see and admit Mr. Editor, blast for ever our hopes of getting a railway that would really benefit us as a Township. Yours, &c.

Caledon, August 16, '68. R. L.

News of the Week.

CANADA.

Mrs. Graham, of Ope, was thrown out of her buggy and seriously injured on Saturday, while on her road to Lindsay. A tailor named Conroy beat his wife.