

New Advertisements.

500 LABOURERS WANTED

TO WORK ON THE

TORONTO & NIPISSING R. R.

Apply upon the works between Scarboro' Station
Grand Trunk Railroad, and Uxbridge village.

Wages given, \$1.25 per day.

JOHN GINTY & CO.,

Contractors.
706-4

June 1, 1870.

Markham Union Lodge No. 87.



R. C. of Markham Union Lodge No. 87,
will be held at the Wellington Hotel,
Markham, on Friday, June 10, 1870,
at 7.30 o'clock p.m., for the election
of officers for the ensuing masonic year and
general business.

D. McMURCHY, W. M.

Markham, June 1, 1870.

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"We are much better off as we are, than we would be if we were connected with the States." There the assassin's dagger and pistol are freely used, and the law takes little or no notice of the offence or the offender. The Senate Chamber does not protect a man from the attacks of the ruffian who sees fit to assail him. The floors of Congress have been deluged with the blood of its members and no retribution followed the outrage. Private houses have been invaded, and their sanctity profaned and there is no redress. Murderers have been tried for crime the same as their courts of law, and acquitted amidst plaudits of the populace. Petty offences are revenged by taking the life of fellow man, and there is no punishment affixed to the crime, and hence the murderer escapes. Vice and immorality increase, and life and property are fast becoming frail things in this land of liberty. Under such circumstances, could it be wise to unite our destinies with such a people? From one end of the Dominion to the other, the response will be, "No." "No!"

In Canada life and property, under our laws, are respected and protected; then why should we seek to change our condition, for one so much worse, as ours would be, were we to be annexed to the United States? If we are subjugated we must submit; but never will we voluntarily cast our lot along with our oppressors over the lines. We are not prepared for such a change; our desire is to stand forward in the march among the peoples of the world, that we may be noted for our morality, and political and private virtue. We have a noble ancestry; and have no wish that the sons and daughters of Great Britain, should degenerate in any thing that constitutes national greatness. Preferring Great Britain to the United States, we shall oppose everything in the shape of annexation to the latter country.

Entertainment.

Miss Carroll's entertainment which took place off in the Ontario Hall, last Tuesday was a most complete renewal of former successes. The Dialogues, Recitations, Songs, and especially the musical parts were executed in a manner that won wonderful applause to all her audience, and how in so short a time she has accomplished such precision and regularity of performance, of her juvenile class we trust Miss Carroll may long enjoy the popularity she has so ably earned.

Mr. Joseph E. Gould has been elected as major in the Reserve Militia of the North Riding of Ontario. We are all his friends will be pleased at his appointment.

Sunday School Party.

The Utica Union Sabbath School, had a very successful party on Monday last. The programme consisted of Dinner, Tea, and Concert each of which was well attended. The evening entertainment

We have received a number of the *Beaverton Examiner*, formerly the *Lindsay Examiner*. We congratulate the inhabitants of Beaverton on having established amongst them a first class paper and we wish the proprietors every success in their new change.

New Advertisement.

The attention of our readers we would beg leave to direct to the advertisement appearing in another column, of Messrs. Brown and Clelland, Builders and Contractors, Uxbridge.

T. & N. Railway.

We are very glad to state, that on a short ride through the country to-day, towards Stouffville, we noticed the very satisfactory progress of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway. Mr Ginty has now 450 men at work. We shall have more to say as to the detail of the work next week.

Rev. T. P. Bradshaw, P. E., will conduct the Quarterly Meeting Services, (divine service) on Saturday and Sunday next, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bascom Street. Preaching on Saturday at 7:30 p. m., and on Sabbath at 11 a. m.

Director's Meeting.

A meeting of the Directors of the N. O. E. D. Agricultural Society, was held in Cameron's Hotel, Saintfield, on the 16th inst.

Present—Messrs. Marsh, Thompson, Christie, A. Scott, W. Scott, Chapman, and Walker.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion of Mr. W. Scott, the Board resolved itself into Committee of the whole to revise the prize list.

W. Scott on the chair.

In accordance with several alterations were made, when the committee rose and reported the list amended. The report was received and adopted.

The judges and committee were then appointed.

The days selected for holding the Fair are Tuesday and Wednesday following the days chosen for the South Ontario exhibition.

A communication from Mr. Alex. Thompson, respecting the fence around Uxbridge Fair Grounds, was read and laid upon the table—the Board considering that the annual meeting had disposed of that matter.

Mr. W. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the President get all the property held by Mr. Major, belonging to this Society; and if the Treasurer's Bond has expired have it renewed.—Carried.

Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Chapman moved, that the Secretary grant his order on the Treasurer in favor of A. M. Gibson, for \$9, that amount being due him on a plow since 1867.—Carried.

Board then adjourned till morning of the show.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

Goodness, June 31, 1870.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Messrs. Walker, Gould, Todd and Brander.

The minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The following petitions were presented and read—from John Weir and others praying for a grant on side line between Lots 25 and 26, on the 7th Concession.

From Daniel Russell and 17 others praying that a grant be made between Lots 15 and 16, in the 4th Con.

From John McCullough and 23 others praying that the side-walks on Toronto Street be improved.

The Road Commissioners for the Village of Uxbridge made application for a further grant to complete certain works already under contract.

Mr. Todd, seconded by Mr. Brander, moved that petitions for appropriation on roads and bridges, be laid over to the next meeting of the Council.—Carried.

Mr. Gould moves, seconded by Mr. Brander for leave to introduce a By-law to authorize and empower the Pathmasters in road divisions, Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58, to expend a portion of their statute labor in side-walks.—Carried.

The Reeve reported to the Council that he had drawn from the Permanent Building and Savings Society, the sum of \$1500 and \$45 interest thereon, and deposited the same to the credit of this Municipality, in the Bank of Toronto, to meet the half-year's interest on the coupons of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company, due the 1st June.

Mr. Gould, seconded by Mr. Todd, moved that the By-law just read a first time, be now read a second and third time and passed, and that the Reeve do sign the same, and that it become a By-law for the purpose therein mentioned.—Carried.

The above By-law empowers Pathmasters in those Divisions to expend a portion not exceeding fifty per cent of the whole labor in making Sidewalks.

Mr. Todd, seconded by Mr. Brander, moves that I. G. Crosby Treasurer, be, and is hereby instructed to take immediate steps to collect all moneys due this municipality for sale of timbers—

Mr. Todd, seconded by Mr. Brander, moves that this council do now adjourn to meet on Tuesday, the 2nd day of August next—then to meet at Finch's Hotel, Uxbridge, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m.—Carried.

Scott Council.

The Council met at the Town Hall, on Saturday the 18th June, at 10 a. m. In pursuance to adjournment. Members all present, Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A large number of persons appeared at the Council Board, seeking redress for loss sustained by them in having sheep killed by dogs.

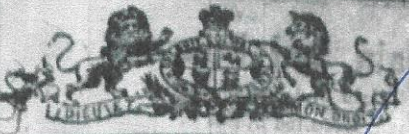
Mr. Rowland, seconded by Mr. Flummet moved that the Reeve grant his order on the Treasurer in favor of the

Scott Council. I have my Irish eyes serve that you have said—another council—another council—and fully. People have any sense and to tell the story of the heap unsparing riden upon the curious Irish character. A few in with a genuine membership, in the train comes and, anxious to know opinions I took the seat entered into conversation. He was an open and avowed his great theme was that woe of old Ireland be oppression. "Would not best country in the world free?" But when I was city some of the peculiar the Irish people, he could in general terms the term of the English for centuries land, he thought, had no plain, for she resigned her time of the Union, but Ireland done that and never would be free again. The magniloquent outburst of oratory of the Irish race and of the Irish soldier. "A ever know Irish soldiers from the field of battle? known that they would rather they would all be cut down course he was presuming ignorant or utterly oblivious that his gallant brethren a fore ran away like a crowd before a few Canadian volunteers British regulars. His ideas dom were the most comical met with in a long time. to remark to him that in time at least, the poor man had a he could desire, but he retorted considerable warmth. "How you say that we are free to pay so much for the pound? Evidently his ideas of liberty same as those on which the have all along acted, viz., the plundering from their neighbors they are too indolent to themselves in an honorable Mr. Editor, if this is a fair the Brotherhood generally, I to me that their stupid their absurd prejudice, and less hate of British rule, are account for their being a scheming villain who will tage of these; into one's prize only end in disaster, and infamy disgrace and contempt upon name and character. It is to be regretted that a few big Catholics should thus have power to bring disgrace upon people. Here, as well as many of our most useful, and intelligent citizens are Emerald Isle, but the extrava-

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WANTED!

A n apprentice to the Printing Business.
Apply immediately at this Office.



THE UXBRIDGE JOURNAL

Wednesday Morning, July 13th, 1870.

IMMIGRANTS.

We see, with much regret, that the conduct of a good many of the immigrants of this season has been very bad; and as we learn it from numerous sources it cannot be that there are only one or two isolated cases.

The great complaint appears to be that the labourers will not go to work on farms, but prefer to remain about the cities, either loafing round the Immigrant Sheds at the expense of government, or working at odd jobs—preferring this sort of life to one of regular labour, although at a much less remunerative figure.

Now as the agricultural labourer is the great want of the Dominion at the present time; it is very clear that the class of immigrants now arriving are not exactly the class required, and the following appear to be some of the reasons of the difficulty of obtaining the necessary sort of men.

As a rule the present stagnation in trade has not effected the agricultural districts as much as the cities and towns of Great Britain, and as a natural sequence the agricultural labourer has found it much less difficult to obtain constant employment than the dwellers in the more populous places of the same class. Again, Australia and New Zealand have for years been drawing very heavily on the farming population as well as America, and therefore there is not such an overplus of this kind of labour.

As a class too, they have more love of Fatherland and less inclination to leave home even for a more lucrative position, and lastly, though the younger members of families might leave for the Colonies with advantage to themselves; still there is amongst this class an instinctive

the lines will be opened for traffic much sooner than was originally contemplated."

We further insert an article from the *Railway News*, dated 11th June, giving an equally favorable opinion.

"We are glad to see that the value of narrow gauge railways as feeders to the leading Trunk lines are being appreciated in Canada, and that practical steps are being taken to carry them into effect. Mr. Laidlaw has for some time past advocated the construction of cheap railways in the Dominion, having been induced thereto by the success which has followed the working of the system on the Portmadoc line, of which very full details have on various occasions been given in the "*Railway News*." As will be seen from the prospectuses in another portion of our paper, two schemes are now proposed; of an aggregate length of something like 400 miles, which, when completed, will prove valuable, not merely to the districts through which they run, but also as feeders to the Grand Trunk line. The schemes are not submitted to the capitalists of this country without having previously been fully discussed in Canada, and the best indication of the approval given to these schemes is to be found in the fact that a very large portion of the capital has already been subscribed in the Dominion. The railways will not cost more than about £3,000 per mile, and the mortgage bonds now offered are to the extent of only £1,000 per mile, thus affording very complete security for investments in these undertakings. We regard these cheap lines, connecting as they will do the Grand Trunk with the interior of the country, as most valuable auxiliaries to the present railway system of Canada, and as such, not less than on account of their intrinsic merits as cheap railways, they should meet with very considerable support by all interested in Canadian railways."

The advertisements alluded to in these two articles are very full and complete and give Railway Stock buyers in England a very comprehensive view of the undertakings and their future prospects, and also shows that the business of these lines has been most successfully carried out by Messrs. Gordon, Shedden, and Laidlaw, and that a better choice of gentlemen to represent the companies could not have been made.

Their friends will be glad to hear that they were entertained on the 9th ult., at the Canadian Club Dinner given at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond.

The Spanish Throne.

The Spaniards seem at last to have made up their minds as to an occupant for the throne, in the person of the Prince of Hohenzollen, but now that they are agreed, the rest of Europe appears likely to be thrown into a state of

We say again nothing to delay giving any more of the village history than we can but—from next week shall continue to weekly until concluded.

Village Improvements.

This is a subject not noticed since our entry on our Editorial labors—much is wanted, we are glad to say some little is doing, and hope to see more.

The principal improvement is Messrs. Parish's brick building which will when completed be the handsomest business block in the village—it stands between his tannery and Brook St with one face on Bascomb St.; it will contain 3 stores and numerous offices above, and is now getting well up. Dr. Bascomb has put up a very good and substantial fence in front of his house which adds greatly to the appearance of that part of Main St., the roads and sidewalks are also gradually being put into a state of repair, which they much needed but it goes on but slowly. Mr. Hunter has also lately made a small addition to his store on Toronto St.—and Mr. Annand has made quite an addition to his Hotel, which will much increase his accommodation for the sleeping arrangements of his guests, and also furnishes a good room for Commercial travellers, which is a great desideratum in every Hotel, we hear of others contemplating building, and hope it will turn out correct, could we see preparations for the Station-house it would doubtless be encouraging to intending builders. Mr. Fawcett has also much improved the appearance of his property by putting up a neat fence between the *Journal* Office and Mr. Lowe's shop, and having had the whole repainted. Mr. Button is putting up 2 dwelling houses in Marietta St., or rather one is an alteration from a shop—to a dwelling house. Mr. Kenny is also putting up one further South, in the same street—and Mr. C. Gould has recently completed a house a little North of Annand's Hotel. Mr. Plank is also putting up a new fence in front of his residence. So that altogether we may say things are looking up here a little.

The European Circus.

We cannot give our friends a better idea of the pleasure they may expect in visiting the above named entertainment on Monday next, than the following article copied from the *Globe* of the 2nd inst.

"This great circus made its *entree* into the city yesterday. The splendid and imposing procession was witnessed by immense crowds, and conveyed the impression that the combination was one of the most gorgeous and substantial which

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Ux Jo 13th July 1870

Narrow Gauge Railways in Canada.

We copy the following from the *Canadian News* of London, (Eng.) June 9th, which will be of value to all connected with the above schemes, and from which all interested in their early completion will be glad to see the very favorable view taken of them in England.

"We have already announced the arrival amongst us of Mr. John Gordon, the President of the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce, and Mr. Sidden, President of the Toronto & Nipissing Railways, accompanied by Mr. Laidlaw, the original promoter of the narrow-gauge railways in Canada and the present active adviser in regard to the construction of these important national undertakings. The people of the Dominion have shown great energy in designing and constructing cheap railways of various gauges from three feet to the standard gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, and, what is still more to their credit, they have raised upwards of two-thirds of the capital required for these enterprises from amongst themselves.

We publish in other columns the prospectuses of the two leading narrow-gauge railways of the province of Ontario, and it will be seen in how liberal a spirit the municipalities through whose territory the lines pass have taken the matter up. A portion of the capital required for the construction, equipment, and completion of the line, usually averaging about one-third, is given as a free gift by these municipalities. A further portion is subscribed in stock, and then mortgage bonds are issued for raising the remainder of the capital required, about one-third of the whole amount. These railways, which are well built with iron rails, on the three foot six gauge, are only costing about three thousand pounds per mile—indeed, some will probably cost less than that sum—and as they are owned and controlled by the people in the districts where they are designed and built, it follows that there is a much more reasonable hope of dividends from such stock than from the stock of railways costing three or four times that amount per mile; and the mortgage bonds on such railways, which only average an issue of one thousand pounds per mile of railway, will be sure to meet with much greater favor at the hands of the investing public than the bonds of more costly railroad corporations. Indeed, we know of no safer security than that afforded—considering the rate of interest—by these mortgage bonds.

The success of these railways and the rapid extension of the system is important to the trunk lines of Canada, to which these smaller ones will be important feeders, and therefore it is interesting in these larger enterprises should help in every way the rapid development of these narrow-gauge lines of communication. We are glad to see that the progress made in the construction of the works is so satisfactory, and that there is every reason to believe that

Legislative Assembly (Riel's) of Assiniboia, at which Father Richot was present, as held on the 21st ult., when it was unanimously resolved to accept the Manitoba Act.

This resolve was received with rapturous cheering and has given universal satisfaction throughout the whole province, Riel and his party being perfectly satisfied with a peaceful solution of the question, and consider the adoption of the Act by the Canadian Parliament as a great triumph. Thus it is to be hoped all trouble in that quarter is now at an end.

Imperial Troops for Canada.

The Imperial Government have notified the Dominion Government that Garrisons of home Troops will be allowed for Quebec and Halifax. A small thing but better than none. Ontario, we suppose must manage for herself. We hope this may be the inauguration of a more liberal policy towards this country.

To our Readers.

We are compelled again to remind our readers, who have not paid their last year's subscription, that we shall be glad if they will do so at as early a date as possible, and further, that we as have lowered the price of our Paper to \$1.00, and at the same time increased its size very materially; we shall be obliged to consider the \$1.00 subscription as a strictly Cash one, but in order to give a little time we shall consider any subscriptions received up to three months from the date of the first of our new issue as cash, after which date, we shall charge to all subscribers then in arrears the credit rate of \$1.50.

Whitby Race Course.

A match race for \$200 between Mr. John Marshall's grey horse, "Starr Davis"—and Mr. C. Dawe's bay horse, "Compromise," will be run on Whitby Race Course, on Friday next, at 2 p. m., half mile heats, best two in three.

Cricket.

A match is to be played between eleven of Prince Albert and this village on Saturday the 23rd inst.

Haying is now pretty general round here, the present rainy weather must be rather unfavorable.

We are in receipt of *Harpers Magazine* for the present month with its usual amount of interesting matter—of all American Magazines—this is always the most readable.

"Black Prince" in the evening, evinced an amount of equine intelligence which was truly astonishing. Nothing could exceed the grace and beauty of the various feats they performed. There was next a double act of horsemanship performed by the celebrated rider, Robert Johnson, and Miss Jeanette Watson, a *petite* English beauty and an accomplished equestrienne. Their performance was received with well-merited applause. Seldom have we witnessed anything more graceful than the trapeze exhibition of Messrs. Franklin and Lazelle; their posturing and athletic sports called forth the greatest enthusiasm.

Among the various successful attempts at original display by which this combination has succeeded in relieving the monotony of Circus exhibitions, was the introduction of the celebrated feats of the Conrad family, consisting of the father, an accomplished athlete, and his two tiny sons—one of whom we have already noticed in connection with the double poney act; the other is a perfect prodigy, and only some four or five years of age. In his father's powerful hands he is sometimes a ball or spinning top, executing the most fantastic feats imaginable. There was probably nothing in the entire programme which gave the same satisfaction, or called forth more genuine bursts of applause.

In speaking of the Conrads, we must by no means omit mention of their educated performing dogs, which gave evidence of very careful training, and were the source of much amusement; but we can scarcely instance any part of the performance which was not of a superior and interesting character; better tumbling we have rarely witnessed, particularly that of Robert Johnson and the tiny Conrad, the former of whom is known as one of the foremost of his profession, while the latter gives promise of a most successful career.

The great bare-back feats of Signor Sebastian, and the somersault act of Frank Porter on his imported Spanish steed, were witnessed with unbounded satisfaction, and elicited great applause. Chief of the comic scenes were those of the two mules, with their clown exhibitors, and the volunteer would-be riders; the Ku-Klux-Klan, an assemblage of puppet figures of gigantic and ridiculous proportions, who played the most fantastic tricks and kept the audience in roars of laughter. To our mind, however, the great feature of the show was the celebrated lion king's performance in the den of wild animals. Pierce, though lacerated in many parts of the body with the fangs of angry lions, feels that he is still master of the situation, venturing even to exasperate the fierce brutes that he may exhibit his entire control over them.

The full advertisement of these attractions will be found in another column.

Ux Jo 13th July 1870



THE UXBRIDGE JOURNAL

Wednesday Morning, July 27th, 1870.

TORONTO & NIPISSING RAILROAD.

The present prospects of this line are very good, both as regards its monetary position and the progress of the works.

Through the enterprising spirit of Mr. Worts the whole of the money to complete the line as far as this village, is now in the hands of the company's bankers; the above named gentleman having purchased bonds of the company to a sufficient amount to complete the work this far, and at the full rates for which they have been offering them. We have good reasons for stating that there seems to be every prospect of our having the line in working order this fall. The grading, etc., between Scarboro and Stouffville is, we understand, well approaching to completion. From Stouffville to Uxbridge, nine and a quarter miles are graded up to level, and in this completed portion is included all the heaviest sections of the road. The principal part unfinished is from this village to the 6th con. of this township—about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles—and is a very light piece of grading. The remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile are small detached portions of the road, which are now being proceeded with as expeditiously as possible. Some trouble has occurred on the line through strikes among the hands, but this difficulty was promptly met by Mr. Ginty, and now all is again going on regularly. The fencing is nearly all completed with the exception of some pieces through swamps and some parts in which extra slashing has to be done, amounting in all from about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles. The ties are all delivered within a few thousands, and the bridges and culverts are all finished.

The first instalment of iron and two locomotives if not already arrived, are daily expected in Montreal, at which port they will be delivered direct from England, and the Grand Trunk Railway have agreed to take them on immediately on arrival and deliver them without delay at Scarboro Junction. As soon as they are received, track-laying will be commenced without delay and pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The house of Mr. Michael Crosby, 1st Con. of Brock was also struck: the lightning came down the stove pipe, and injured one of his daughters, but we are glad to say only slightly, the floor was torn up and one or more of the cedar beams supporting the floor were splintered.

Literary.

We have received Harper's Magazine for August and it is replete with interest. The leading article, the "Raquette Club," an exceedingly well got-up account of the doings of a club of 'incipient anglers,' well illustrated, is exceedingly humorous. The other articles fully sustain their usual character, altogether, this month's is an excellent number.

The European War.

During the past week the news from Europe has been very threatening and a general European War seemed imminent. Several alliances, offensive and defensive, were said to have taken place, but by the latest intelligence, it would appear that none of the great powers, have as yet committed themselves to embrace the cause of either of the combatants in the coming struggle. A New York cable dispatch announced that Denmark has decided on a war policy, but that she will wait until the French fleet enters the Baltic, and a French paper says that important news from Copenhagen relative to the neutrality of Denmark has been received; this news being contrary to recent reports. The armies of the Prussians and French have not as yet had any engagements, nor is there, up to the present time, any information of any naval encounter. The French troops are massing at Metz and Thionville, and a Paris rumor announces that the Prussian army had fallen back and taken up a defensive position between Coblenz and Mayence; the latter report, however, is contradicted. The French government have forbidden any publication of War News, except through official dispatches from the War Department, nor will they allow officers of any other power to accompany their army. England is placing her army on a war footing, and great activity prevails in the naval department. The Channel squadron has been ordered to get ready for sea, and its destination is said to be Gibraltar, there to effect a junction with the Mediterranean Squadron, to form a flying squadron under Admiral Hornby, who has been ordered to England to take

have been obtained from the Municipal Loan Fund but on the public opinion being tested by a poll, it was found and consequently the project abandoned.

In 1852, Mr. Hamilton commenced the store now occupied by Mr. F. Cett, but he did not complete it, however, he occupied part of it as a dwelling house, and on Mr. Gould assuming the property he finished and in 1856 he sold it to Mr. W. Smith who had a large general store there, also the post office; and this leads to postage matters.

The first post office was opened 1835 and 1836, and the mail communication consisted of a weekly mail from Duffin's Creek via this village to Miss. Mr. Bascomb was the first postmaster, and kept it until 1852 when Wm. Smith took it up. This was the mail accommodation here until completion of the Northern Railway 1855, when a tri-weekly mail was established from Newmarket through bridge to Prince Albert, and Mr. Gould being connected with the running of mail, through this cause had a great deal of trouble in his parliamentary career, as an attempt was made to put him a contractor within the meaning of the act prohibiting Government contractors from sitting in the house, but on investigation it turned out his case did not come within the act, he therefore retained his seat. The weekly mail from Newmarket continued until the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway in the fall of 1857, when a weekly mail was established between here and Whitby, which in 1858 increased to a daily mail as at present. In 1855, Mr. A. Weeks became an inhabitant of Uxbridge and opened a drugstore. During this year Mr. Gould had the village west of the creek surveyed, and in 1859 had a plan lithographed dividing the land into village lots, on the 1st of July of that year he offered the lots for sale and sold a large number. About the same date he sold the site of the mill property, at present owned by Mr. George Wheeler, to Mr. E. Wheeler of Stouffville, who, in 1856 built a mill, and in 1857 a grist mill. In 1858 Mr. Wheeler also built the store house at present occupied by Mr. Michael Crosby.

About 1857 Mr. J. McQuire, cabinet-maker settled here and reared a house from Mr. Plank, nearly where Mr. Burton's residence now stands. In 1858 or 1859 he purchased a plot of ground he at present occupies from Mr. Gould and commenced building his factory and furniture shop.

Cricket Match.

On Saturday last, the Prince Albert Club came over here to play the bridge Cricketers—the game was a close one ending in favor of Uxbridge by one and one wicket. The weather

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Our readers are no doubt aware that the opposition of the Reeve of Brock in the matter of the Brock debentures has been settled this past week in the Chancery courts in favor of the Railway Company, Brock having to pay the expenses. Thus all uneasiness on this point is at an end.

Through Reach and Brock clearing operations are actively progressing, and the work of getting out ties and fencing is proceeding satisfactorily.

There is, however, one point to which we draw the attention of the Directors. The summer is getting on, and the time for opening the line rapidly approaching, and yet we cannot see any commencement on the Station Houses. It appears to be a matter admitting of no delay or the upshot will be that when they are required and should be completed, it will be a case of hurry-scurry, followed by the usual amount of dear and inferior work, which generally follows in such cases, but we hope they will now soon commence and be up to time in this respect as they appear to be striving to be in the other parts of their work.

The Crops.

The hay crop, from our exchanges, appears to be up to a fair average, and, on the whole, to be saved in good order, for, although the weather has been stormy, and considerable rain has fallen, the intervening days have been very hot and good for curing. Some of our friends here have much heavier crops than they anticipated. Fall wheat is now being cut pretty generally and, although the yield will be light, the quality is good, and free from midge and smut. The spring wheat and other crops all look well and give promise of an abundant harvest.

The Late Heavy Thunder Storm.

During the past week some very violent storms have passed over the country doing much damage to life and property. We glean a sad list of casualties from our exchanges. During Monday evening's storm, the farm house of Mr. Wm. Drone of Beverly was struck. The electric fluid came down the chimney and stove pipe, killing Miss Euphemia Drone instantly, and injuring three others of the family. From Woodstock we learn that a barn was burned, and a Mrs. Morrison was killed while in bed, her husband, who was also in bed, being severely injured. At Mount Forest the same was accompanied by a violent hurri-

peror to take command of the forces has been postponed for a few days. The Empress Eugene is to hold the reins of Government during his absence. The most important news of the week is, that at present Russia and Austria seem to have decided to remain neutral.

Uxbridge Village.

In 1844, Mr. John Bolster moved in, and built a store on the site of his present one, and in the Fall of the same year, Mr. Plank moved into his new hotel, and during the fall he sustained a severe loss by having his barn burned down. Mr. Gould finished, and commenced working his grist mill in 1845. About the year 1847, Dr. Nation came in from Markham and commenced to practice, and he built the house occupied by Mr. Jos. E. Gould. In 1845 Mr. Jessie Gould built a saw mill on Mr. Charles Gould's present property. In 1847 and 1848, Messrs. Joseph Thomas and Robert Johnson came to this village from Richmond Hill, and built the store now occupied by Mr. Harman Crosby. Soon after their arrival and for some years there was quite a considerable grain market here, as the Messrs. Johnson bought extensively for the millers and others on the front, also a good many buyers came in from places of shipment, and bought their grain here. Mr. Plank recollects on one occasion having counted over 70 loads of grain standing on the street as well as the hotel stabling being full of teams; but on the rise of Manchester, the grain market left Uxbridge, it being much less expensive to ship from there than here. With the exceptions above mentioned, up to 1854, from the completion of Mr. Gould's grist mill, not much progress was made until 1854, when the place seemed to take a new start. We may also, in addition to the above, mention that a few dwelling-houses were put up, but none of sufficient size to need noticing in detail.

The business places during this period were:—2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 4 stores, 1 tannery, 2 blacksmith's shops, 2 shoe shops, 3 hotels, and 1 tailoring establishment.

In 1854 the English Episcopal church was commenced, but was not ready for service for some time afterwards, and the spire was added some years subsequently.

In this year Mr. Gould was elected member of Parliament for the County; and during this year he also purchased

is the score:

PRINCE ALBERT, 1st INNINGS.	
Mashon Geo., b Gilpin, c Golden.....	13
Beatty Wm., b Gilpin.....	1
Currie L., b Clark.....	0
Dunstan Wm., b Gilpin.....	10
Archer Jas., b Gilpin.....	2
Hiscock Wm., b Clark, c Golden.....	8
Sharp I., b Clark.....	1
Campbell A., h. w.....	11
Wright R., b Bascomb B., c Armstrong.....	16
White W., b Gilpin.....	2
Slater J. T., not out.....	4
Byes.....	12
Wides.....	1
Leg Byes.....	1
Overs 28.....	Total..... 85

UXBRIDGE, 1st INNINGS.	
Golden F., b Mashon, c Beatty.....	1
Bascomb B., b Mashon.....	0
Gilpin R., b Mashon, c Campbell.....	0
Wheler Geo., b Dunstan, c Sharp.....	0
Bascomb O., b Dunstan, c Slater.....	5
Gillingham Wm., run out.....	1
Armstrong E., b Dunstan, c Beatty.....	6
Barretta I. A., not out.....	2
Clark R. B., run out.....	3
Segar Wm., b Dunstan, c Beatty.....	0
Card D., b Dunstan, c Currie.....	5
Wides.....	3
Overs 11.....	Total..... 26

PRINCE ALBERT, 2nd INNINGS.	
Mashon Geo., b Armstrong, c Golden.....	5
Beatty W., b Bascomb B., c Golden.....	1
Slater J. T., l. b. w.....	3
Dunstan W., b and c Armstrong.....	9
Wright R., not out.....	4
Currie L., b Bascomb B., c Gillingham.....	1
Sharp I., b Bascomb B., c Golden.....	2
Campbell A., b Bascomb B., c Golden.....	0
Hiscocks Wm., b and c Armstrong.....	0
Archer Jas., b Armstrong, c Wheler.....	0
White Wm., b Armstrong.....	0
Byes.....	1
Overs 10.....	Total..... 26

UXBRIDGE, 2nd INNINGS.	
Gilpin R., b Hiscock, c Hiscock.....	9
Gillingham Wm., b Dunstan.....	0
Bascomb O., b Dunstan.....	9
Golden F., h. w.....	18
Armstrong E., b Dunstan.....	6
Bascomb B., run out.....	19
Card D., b Archer.....	8
Clark R. B., b Archer.....	1
Segar Wm., b Archer.....	0
Wheler Geo., not out.....	8
Barretta, not out.....	0
Byes.....	6
Wides.....	1
Leg Byes.....	1
Overs 26.....	Totals..... 86

Chronic Sores.

In all cases where Sores, Eruptions, or Worms, Spots, &c., are caused by mere temporary derangement of the secretions, or from change of season from cold to heat, or the malarial of spring or summer, a few doses of *Sarsaparilla* will remove.

In cases where there is chronic, Scrofulous Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Ague, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ulcers, Tumors, Fever Sores, Syphilitic Diseases, and uncured Venereal—in fact all those terrible diseases that reduce the patient undergoing constant waste—the *Sarsaparilla* *Resolvent* requires more time to effect a cure, but in the most of these chronic diseases is sure to cure.

Sometimes if the bowels are constive, and the food is not converted into nourishing constituents, and the Liver is sluggish, the eyes yellow, and skin discolored, then a few doses of

actually and I ha Co's not Company by my h property intend h able. T whom y me his ei the cat there is pany of services the comp cultural Head c such an shadows

Now, that can rival ins deavorin standing amount him to have alv avoid ru and I ha not do the pro take the 1869 an rio had al doing ing \$1.0 whereas over 97 agent h in slane assets f more po never r all claim Thankn orded n

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We accident Railwa proper day las cordwo side of and the shortly Port H sharp c coming in flam engine stickin difficul escape coast a off wit comm

the speaker, who advised them to offer Mr. Stephens bonds to the amount of \$150,000 on the terms he had proposed. The Board did so, and Mr. Stephens said that he would either take the whole of the bonds or none. The speaker then told the Board that he would take the \$150,000 worth of bonds, which would be all that it would be necessary for them to sell for six months. His offer was accepted, and he and his partner became the purchaser of the bonds.

The Chairman said that Mr. Worts had given a correct account of the transaction.

Mr. T. C. Chisholm asked, if the whole \$500,000 worth of bonds had been sold to Mr. Stephens, would they not have borne interest from the date of sale.

Mr. McMaster said, in reply, that interest would only commence to be payable simultaneously with the purchase of instalments of the total amount of bonds.

The resolution was then put and carried *non con.*

The meeting then adjourned.

The New Treaty as to Belgium.

The following are the conditions of the new treaty signed between England and Prussia:

"Article I. His Majesty the King of Prussia having declared that, notwithstanding the hostilities in which the North German Confederation is engaged with France, it is his fixed determination to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as the same shall be respected by France, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on her part declares that, if during the said hostilities the armies of France should violate that neutrality, she will be prepared to co-operate with His Prussian Majesty for the defence of the same in such a manner as may be mutually agreed upon, employing for that purpose her naval and military forces to insure its observation and to maintain, in conjunction with His Prussian Majesty, then and there, after, the independence and neutrality of Belgium.

"It is clearly understood that Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland does not engage herself by this treaty to take part in any of the general operations of the war now carried on between the North German Confederation and France, beyond the limits of Belgium as defined in the treaty between Belgium and the Netherlands of April 19, 1869.

Art. II. His Majesty the King of Prussia agrees on his part, in the event provided for in the foregoing article, to co-operate with Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, employing his naval and military forces for the purpose aforesaid; and, the case arising, to concert with Her Majesty the measures which shall be taken, separately or in common, to secure the neutrality and independence of Belgium.

"Art. III. This Treaty shall be binding on the high contracting parties during the continuance of the present war between the North German Confederation and France, and for twelve months after the ratification of any treaty of peace concluded between those two parties; and on the expiration of that time the independence and neutrality of Belgium will so far as the high contracting parties are respectively concerned, continue to rest as heretofore on the 1st Article of the Quintuple Treaty of the 19th of April, 1869."

A rich heiress of France was betrothed to an aristocratic young officer of high rank in the French army. At the indication of war the young officer, whose nuptials were to be celebrated at an early day, resigned his commission. On hearing this his betrothed sent him the following laconic letter:—"I had intended to marry a man. You are not even a woman. Count no longer on me."

The Ecumenical Council reassemble on Nov. 11

Unless death should at once overtake Louis Napoleon, the rest of his life will be pretty comfortable, whatever may be his political destiny. He has laid up an immense fortune, and considering that thirty years ago he was a penniless loafer and adventurer, he has done pretty well in a material point of view—as well if not better than Commodore Vanderbilt, or William B. Astor, while he has got himself talked about in history even more conspicuously than Admiral Flak or the gentle Theodorus of Abyssinian renown. Eugenie, too, comes out of her imperial spree and fashionable revels as one of the most solid women of the day, so far as money and jewelry and lace are concerned. Considering that she was penniless as Millo. Montijo, she, too, has done remarkably well, and really has no reason to complain. If these people were in distress, some sympathy might be expended upon them; but how is it possible to commiserate an ex-Emperor and ex-Empress who have appropriated to themselves the wealth which would have lifted out of misery a large portion of the French people!—*N. Y. Sun.*

After laying the foundation-stone of a new Baptist chapel at Peckham, a number of those present had a tea-meeting. At this meeting Mr. Spurgeon presided, and in referring to the war between France and Prussia, made the following remarks: "I was thinking how differently we have been engaged, this day to what a large number of our fellow men are engaged on the Continent. We do not know now where the two great armies may be, but we do know that they are on their way to the field, which will be dyed blood red with the slain. It makes one sick at heart to find out the great seers have been telling us we are getting near the millennium. It seems to me they are something like the Irishman who could force backwards. (Laughter.) I wish these kings of the earth would sometimes do their own fighting instead of getting their soldiers to fight for them. It would not be a bad idea if Napoleon and the King of Prussia would come over England and fight it out. I am quite sure the police would wink at the matter, and for my own part, I would be quite willing to hold their coats, and I would cheer each one on, and say, 'Hit him hard; I think he deserves it!'"

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Fall Wheat, prime, per bushel.....	\$1 15	@ \$1 20
Spring Wheat, per bushel.....	1 05	@ 1 10
Barley, per bushel.....	0 65	@ 0 75
Oats, per bushel.....	0 38	@ 0 40
Peas, per bushel.....	0 70	@ 0 75
Pork.....	7 00	@ 7 50
Potatoes per bush.....	0 40	@ 0 50
Butter, fresh, per lb.....	0 18	@ 0 20
Eggs, per dozen.....	0 17	@ 0 18
Hay, per ton.....	10 00	@ 13 50

FLOUR.

Per Barrel.....	5 25	@ 6 00
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New Advertisements.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on the 8th Con. Markham a red and white muley Heifer, two years old past. Any person returning the same, or giving information to lead to her recovery will be handsomely rewarded.

RICHARD SYLVESTER.

Markham, Aug. 31, 1870.

BLACK HORSE HOTEL, PALACE ST., TORONTO.

The above well known Farmer's House has been purchased by Mr. John Holderness, late of Woodbridge.

Good accommodation for travellers. Good stabling and attentive waiters.

August 30, 1870.

MAN AND WIFE COLLEGE
great Novel
ECONOMIST

the most wonderful discovery in chemistry for healing fresh cuts or old sores.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
167 King St., East,
Toronto.

August 16, 1870.

Toronto & Nipissing Railway Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of this Company, at which the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for general business takes place, will be held at the offices of the Company, corner of Front and Bay streets, Toronto, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of September, 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon. By order,

JAMES GRAHAM,

Toronto, August 3, 1870.

Machinery Oil.

OWNERS of threshing machines will do well to call and examine our stock of oils. The cheapest and best in the city.

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
167 King St., East,
Toronto.

August 16, 1870.

European War Map.

A CORRECT MAP of the western provinces of Prussia and Baden, showing the French and north and south German frontiers, with a map of Western and Central Europe included, for sale at the Economist office.

Note Lost.

LOST, on or about the first of April last, in or near the village of Stouffville, a Note dated 1st of October, 1869, made by Robert Welsh in favor of Isaac Miller, for the sum of \$40, payable twelve months after the date thereof. All parties are hereby notified against bargaining for the said note, as it is not negotiable.

ISAAC MILLER.

Stouffville, July 28, 1870.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE

UXBRIDGE,

Every attention paid to travellers.

WM. ANNAND,
Proprietor.

Uxbridge, June 20, 1866.

Estate Notice.

PARTIES having claims against the estate of the late William Robson, of Markham village, are required to send the same to Matthew Gordon Robson, of the village of Prince Albert, within one month from this date, stating particulars of such claim.

This notice is given in pursuance of the 27th Section of Cap. 28, 29 Victoria, Canada.

M. G. ROBSON.

FLORA ROBSON.

August 8, 1870.

Chinese Garden Powder!

Destroys all kinds of

INSECTS, GRUBS & CATERPILLARS

On all kinds of

Currant Bushes & Garden Plants

Have a package of the

CHINESE GARDEN POWDER

In readiness for these destructive parasites, and you will

Save Money, Labor & Disappointments

Prepared only

HUGH MILLER & Co.,
Medical Hall, 167 King St. East,
Toronto.

For sale by storekeepers and seedsmen.

May 9, 1870.

Toronto, May 2,

GILCHRIS

WHIT

Builders and

MA

DOORS, S

MA

Thankful for past

the

EXTENSIVE

AN

To their machinery prepared to execute the

THE UNDE

Is second to

COFFINS OF A

Con

Funerals attended

FIRST

THE

GEO. GILCHRIS

Whitevale, July

TO THE WORK

fulfill all classes whole of the time or light and profitable. \$2. to \$5 per evening. their whole time to as much as men. The address, and test the offer. Touch as are for the trouble of writing which will do to People's Literary best family newspaper. Reader, if you want E. C. ALL

ON or about the ham, between the sidewalk between Meerschaum Pipe will be liberally office.

August 2, 1870.

AN eligible wife and house and fully located on C and further part Office.

Markham, July

LATHI

200.0

MILNE'S

Malvern, June

A NEW Throwing order Also, a Land Roll

Markham, Apr

House

FOR SALE a acre, on which house, stable, Enquire at the Markham, Dec

A SUPERIOR cheap. In

Markham, Apr

WMA

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
 The Latest Styles
 of
Plain and Fancy Type,

[Terms.—\$1.00 per Annum]

UG. 3, 1870.

NO. 9.

ter, you may say that. Per-
 piciest moment in my life was
 a cast away off Celebes, and
 planks upon a bit of sand,
 which was a spike-nail; far
 stones we managed to
 m nails into summit like
 fore that Godsend happened
 d my poor mates had been
 its, that when we chanced
 come upon a dead whale—
 none so fresh neither—we
 a fire upon it, and dig out
 re had thus grilled with an

that, Clementina,' said I,
 'when you next feel in-
 e poor Mr. Bunting put to
 ring left us with only a
 half of silver forks.'
 'That John,' retorted my sis-
 then you fly in a passion
 is no mir; sauce for your

ghed Kate, 'you two dear
 let Michael tell his story.'
 'it ain't a long one,' re-
 se old man; 'for though
 ed very tedious to us as
 it all, there was little
 to tell about. It was
 ty years ago now, that I
 come on board the *Amphi-*
nilla'—

our Havana cigars come
 ohn,' whispered Eva, ro-

after we had cleared the
 ssar'—

think the hair-oil comes
 ured I, under my breath.
 s we thought, plenty of
 truck upon a rock. It
 and I was asleep in my
 e shock roused me up
 promise you; for I knew
 ened on the instant. Yet
 m deck, the sea was al-
 ver it, and it was plain to
 ough, thank God, there
 on board—that the ship
 ees. We had no passen-
 t was a good thing too;
 e than fifty soul on board
 midnight, but not so
 ve could see clear about
 the salt water blinded
 ble was the sudden sight

**BROCK
 vs.
 TORONTO & NIPISSING RAILWAY
 COMPANY.
 JUDGMENT.**

In the course of the hearing of this cause I disposed of some of the questions that arose. Some yet remain to be disposed of. The principal question remaining is whether By-law No. 188, authorizing the granting of a bonus of \$50,000 to the Railway Company, was passed by the Township Council. The Council consisted of five members, the Reeve and four others. It was moved by one member and seconded by another, at a meeting of the Council, but the date of which is not given in the copy of minutes furnished to me, at which all the members were present, that the By-law be now read a third time and passed, and that the Reeve sign the same and cause the seal of the Corporation to be attached thereto, and that it become a By-law for the purposes therein mentioned. What ensued thereafter is thus stated in the minutes of the Council.

'The above motion was read from the chair by the Reeve.'

Mr. Amey, a member of the Council, then demanded the Reeve to put the motion. The Reeve here stated that before he put the motion it required careful consideration. It was a matter of great importance to the people of Brock, and as such there was no hurry; if necessary he would sit there for a week before he would put said motion. Here Mr. Amey demanded the yeas and nays, and insisted on the Clerk to take such. The Reeve here demurred, and would not permit it. Nevertheless Messrs. Amey, Carmichael and Brethour voted yeas. It is then voted the Council adjourn to 18th December, 1870.

What was done, as appears by the minutes of the Council, which I have cited, amounted to this: A motion was in the hands of the Reeve for the passing of the By-law, he remonstrated against precipitancy, which he had a right to do, and refused to put the motion, which he had no right to do, and thereupon a majority of the Council gave their votes in favor of the passing of the By-law, and that vote is recorded in the minutes of the Council. The only thing wanting to make the proceeding perfectly regular, was that the motion should have been put to the Council through its presiding officer, the Reeve.

It is contended for the plaintiff's that the case which has occurred is a *casus omissus* for the Municipal Act. That while the Act has directed what should be done in the event of the death or absence of the head of a Council, or his non-attendance within a reasonable time after the hour appointed for waiting, it has omitted to provide for the case of the head of the Council being present and refusing to perform his duty, and it is contended that the only remedy is by mandamus directing the officer to do his duty. I said at the time of the hearing, and I repeat, that I should not expect to find such a case provided for in the Statute, for the Legislature would not assume that such a case could occur that the head of

Plain and Ornamental Printing.
 Executed at this Office, viz :
 PAMPHLETS
 BUSINESS CARDS,
 CHEQUE BOOKS,
 BILL HEADINGS,
 PROGRAMMES,
 CIRCULARS,
 AUCTION BILLS,
 LEASES,
 LABELS, &c.

Printing in Colors neatly executed.

clause that I have cited from the Municipal Act appointing a person other than the Reeve to sign the debentures, and the debentures are in fact signed by the person so appointed. But for the provision in the By-law granting the bonus that the Reeve should sign the debentures, there could be no question as to the regularity of what was done, or if the By-law had been one not requiring to be ratified by the ratepayers it would clearly be competent for the Council to pass a By-law appointing some other person than the Reeve to sign the debentures although the By-law authorizing the issue of the debentures had directed that they should be signed by the Reeve. Therefore what was done was regular and valid, unless this direction that the Reeve should sign abridged the power of the Council, S. 213, disabling it from substituting for the Reeve some other person to sign these debentures. This direction was clearly an unessential part of the By-law. It was mere surplusage. It was not a point to which the consent of the ratepayers is considered necessary by the Railway Act; the provision in regard to that is as follows: "No Municipal Corporation shall subscribe for stock or incur any debt or liability under this Act or the Special Act, unless and until a By-law to that effect has been duly made and adopted with the consent of a first half of the majority of the qualified electors of the municipality." The proviso in the Special Act is, that no such loan, bonus, or guarantee shall be given, except after the passing of By-laws for this purpose, and the adoption of such By-laws by the ratepayers, as provided in the Railway Act. The Railway Act and the Special Act must, of course, be read together; the adoption of the By-laws by the ratepayers, spoken of in the special Act, must mean the same as the consent of the qualified electors in the Railway Act. Then to what is their consent required? A consent to a By-law to that effect, that is, that the municipal corporation shall subscribe for stock, &c.; this consent is to precede the passing of a By-law, and it is to do so, as a matter of course. The word adopted is used in the Railway Act, but not in the same connection as in the special Act. It is that the By-law shall be duly made and adopted by the Council. What is required by the Statutes, and all that is required before granting aid to a Railway Company, is, that the consent of the ratepayers to the granting of such aid shall be given, that a By-law for that purpose shall be passed, and that the consent of the ratepayers shall be had before the passing of the By-law. The statute does not prescribe the manner in which the question shall be submitted to the ratepayers. It is not provided that the By-law itself shall be submitted. The proposition might be submitted in any shape that would be sufficiently definite; for instance: It is proposed in the event of a majority of the qualified electors of the municipality of ——— consenting thereto, that a By-law shall be duly passed and adopted by the municipal corporation of the said municipal for granting aid to the ——— Railway Company, by taking stock to the amount of \$

111 Aug 3 1870

was none such on board—that the ship was going to pieces. We had no passengers; and that was a good thing too; it we had more than fifty soulson board n all. It was midnight, but not so lark but that we could see clear about us, except when the salt water blinded us; and so terrible was the sudden sight of the foaming breakers, that one man—and he was a good seaman too—threw himself over the quarter-deck rails, and was drowned there and then. Folks like things so different at a dreadful moment—such as that. One man went ashore, and ran over the deck with a cutlass, striking to left and right, and calling himself a king. Others, became, from mere terror, just like logs, and were carried to and fro by every jerk and roll of the ship, without stretching a limb to help themselves. Some again, as cool as we are at this moment, the man at the helm kept his place, though both rudder and tiller were gone; and being asked by one of the officers if the ship would steer, first made a trial of the wheel, and then answered: 'No, I can't with all the usual respect. The captain was a bold man enough; but he had his wife on board, and that startled him, poor fellow. The first-rate was the prop and stay of us all, and I shall never forget him. 'Did you ever see a ship among breakers before, captain?' cried he. 'Here's a sheet, and here's a brace lay hold. I don't doubt it that we may bring her yet near enough to the land to save all our lives.

'We had no more chance of doing that than of seeing the sea frozen, and walking over ice to the shore; and none knew at better than the mate, who afterwards told me that he had no hope of a single soul being saved; but his words had a good effect, and many as seemed half-drawn, was spirited up a bit, and went to work with a will. Ten of our number, were down with the scurvy, and unable to leave their hammocks, were already drowned and the water was rising fast. However, the ship had got clear at one moment, being knocked off by a tremendous sea, and ran on till she stuck between two great rocks, one of which a little sheltered us from the excessive violence of the wind.

'You see, my men, there's land!' cried the mate. 'Now, cut away the masts, and let go the sheet-anchor, and we shall beat our Christmas dinners at home.'

He had scarcely spoken, when a vast wave overwhelmed us all. We were then bodily out of the ship, which was self submerged, and cast towards the shore, some to be drawn back at once under the wreck's keel, and drowned; others to battle once or twice with the terrible waves, but to be dragged from air desperate hold at last; and others, among whom was I, to gain firm footing, and presently firm footing. I felt most torn to pieces by the jagged rocks to which I had clung, and bruised though I had been badly beaten; but as for the moment safe, and thankful find myself on dry ground. This

time after the hour appointed for waiting, it has omitted to provide for the case of the head of the Council being present and refusing to perform his duty, and it is contended that the only remedy is by mandamus directing the officer to do his duty. I said at the time of the hearing, and I repeat, that I should not expect to find such a case provided for in the Statute, for the Legislature would not assume that such a case could occur that the head of a Council would be so ignorant of his duty as the presiding officer of a deliberative body, or so misguided and perverse as not to discharge it, it would be assumed that twenty years experience of Municipal Institutions would be sufficient to educate those filling offices in them in the first principles by which the proceedings of the bodies thereby created are regulated.

There appears, indeed, to have been one instance in which a Reeve ignored his duties in a similar manner. It came before the Court of the Queen's Bench on a motion to quash a By-law which was passed by a Township Council—in that case *Preston vs. the Township of Manvers*—the course taken by the Council differed somewhat from the course taken as appears by the minutes in this case. The By-law in that case appears to have been already passed, and the refusal of the Reeve was to sign it, and to put the corporate seal to it. It was then moved that he did leave his chair, which he did, either without protesting or objecting, the affidavits differing upon that point, and thereupon the Deputy Reeve was placed in the chair, and he, as stated in the proceedings, by the direction of the Council, signed the By-law and put the Township seal to it. The By-law was held to be valid, the Court designating the conduct of the Reeve as capricious or obstinate, and holding the remaining members of the Council to be quite justified in requiring the Deputy Reeve to do what the Reeve previously refused to do.

What was done in the case cited was done with more apparent attention to form than was observed in the case in question, but still it was a course not authorized by the Statute, as the head of the Council was actually present and when present he is the person appointed by the Statute to preside. In the case cited the Reeve was for the occasion deposed, and rightly deposed as the Court held. In the case before me he was left in the chair, and the members voted upon the motion as if he had put it. There is no substantial difference between the two courses of proceeding, nor is it contended that there was; the only difference being the difference in the mode of appointment of Reeves at the date of the case cited, and at the date of this case. I think there is nothing in that, the functions and duties of the Reeve as presiding officer at meetings of the Council were the same at both times.

The essential point is that there should be the assent of a majority of the governing body to the proposition that is before it. It is proper, certainly, that the proposition should be submitted formally by the presiding officer. It promotes decorum and regularity, and should not be dispensed with upon light grounds; but after all it is only this, that the presiding officer reads the motion already read by the mover, and asks the Council whether it is its will that it should pass. It is matter of form if passed from certainty, but still only matter of form, and its absence through the fault of the officer ought not to be allowed to defeat that which is the essence of the proceeding.

All that remains to be done in this case was to put the question to the Council. The Reeve received the motion, he had it in his hands. This must have been the case for he read the motion from the chair, and then in his ignorance of his duty, or in his perverse disregard of it, he stopped and refused to proceed further, and thereupon the majority of the Council voted for the motion, just as if it had been actually put.

I cannot say that they misapprehend their position, they had to choose between taking the course they did take, and allowing their functions as a deliberative and legislative body to be virtually paralysed at the will of one of their own body; what they did was *ex necessitate*.

position might be submitted in any shape that would be sufficiently definite; for instance: It is proposed in the event of a majority of the qualified electors of the municipality of _____ consenting thereto, that a By-law shall be duly passed and adopted by the municipal corporation of the said municipality for granting aid to the _____ Railway Company, by taking stock to the amount of \$_____, or by granting a loan or bonus, or whatever be the shape of the proposed aid. The votes of the electors will be taken on the foregoing proposition at such a time and place; the proposition being of course submitted under the authority of the township council. Therefore simple the form in which the proposition is submitted the better. It is here that the manner and form of the signing or counter-signing, are to be prescribed by law; but there is nothing in the Act requiring the By-law prescribing these particulars to be submitted to the ratepayers.

What is required in the Act is not in my opinion, analogous to the passing of a Legislative Act by two Legislative Chambers, as put by the learned counsel for the plaintiff. In that case the Chambers have a co-equal power; the passing of a law by them is equally the Act of each, and it results from that position that each must have assented to every particular. But in the case of By-laws assented to by ratepayers the By-law is an Act of the Municipal Council; when submitted to the ratepayers it is only a proposition at most, the project of a law to which the corporation had not itself given its final assent; differing in these particulars also from a Bill passed by a Legislative Chamber.

To apply these particulars to what has been done in this particular case, a By-law for granting a bonus to the Railway Company was introduced into the Council and read a first and second time, and was submitted to the vote of the ratepayers. It was of course competent for the Corporation after the second reading of the proposed By-law to withhold it from the ratepayers, and again after it received the consent of the ratepayers, still to withhold its assent to its passing. To put the matter in a familiar shape, what passed was in substance this: 'We, the Township Council, propose to aid the Railway Company by granting to it a bonus of \$50,000, and the law requiring that you, the ratepayers, should assent to this; we lay before you the draft of a By-law, which we propose to pass for that purpose; and thereupon the majority of the ratepayers voted in favor of what was proposed to them. In my opinion the Council did not stand committed to pass the By-law *literatim et verbatim* in the terms of the draft which was placed before the ratepayers. In all essential particulars; in everything that could have induced the rate-payers to vote one way or the other, they were, I should say bound, as a matter of good faith, to adhere to what they had informed the ratepayers they intended to do. But after all, the substantial question was, aye or no to the granting of a bonus of \$50,000 to the Railway; the minor details, such as the one in question, whether the debentures are to be signed by the Reeve or by some other person, could not have been understood by either the Council or the ratepayers to have been submitted to the vote of the latter. It could not have been understood that the Council tied their hands from acting as they think fit in a matter so entirely within their competency, and with which the ratepayers had nothing to do.

It is contended that the signing of the debentures was not a purely ministerial act, that the amount of the debentures and the times and places where interest should be made payable were to be fixed by him. These points are left at large by the By-law, but it does not follow that they were to be settled by the Reeve. All that the By-law says is that the Reeve was to sign the debentures. If any matter requiring the exercise of discretion remained, they were left to be dealt with by whatever person or body was competent to deal with them, and this, I apprehend, will be the Township Council. The signature by the Reeve is put in the By-law as mandatory.

"You see, my men, there's land!" cried the mate. "Now, cut away the masts, and let go the sheet-anchor, and we shall all eat our Christmas dinners at home yet."

"He had scarcely spoken, when a vast wave overwhelmed us all. We were taken bodily out of the ship, which was itself submerged, and cast towards the shore, some to be drawn back at once under the wreck's keel, and drowned; others to battle once or twice with the terrible waves, but to be dragged from their desperate hold at last; and others, among whom was I, to gain firm footing, and presently firm footing. I felt almost torn to pieces by the jagged stones to which I had clung, and bruised as though I had been badly beaten; but I was for the moment safe, and thankful to find myself on dry ground. This and, as it turned out, was a barren uninhabited rock, with nothing but sea to be beheld around it; and of all the ship's company, but twenty-one had arrived at it alive; among them, however, was the mate, who might count, in the way of help, as ten men. We were all, as you may easily believe, in wretched plight, and miserably wet and cold; and my first thought, after a glance towards the vacant spot where the ship had been for a fire. You have often heard, I daresay, how easy it is to kindle one by rubbing two pieces of wood together; but indeed that is very difficult. Savages, I am told, are very clever at it, but such isn't the case with Christian men. A box of lucifers, such as you buy at the rocer's for a half-penny, would have been more welcome to us than a million of money.

CONTINUED.

Nilsson will make her first appearance in New York on the 19th of September.

It promotes decorum and regularity, and should not be dispensed with upon light grounds; but after all it is only this, that the presiding officer reads the motion already read by the mover, and asks the Council whether it is its will that it should pass. It is matter of form if passed from certainty, but still only matter of form, and its absence through the fault of the officer ought not to be allowed to defeat that which is the essence of the proceeding.

All that remains to be done in this case was to put the question to the Council. The Reeve received the motion, he had it in his hands. This must have been the case before he read the motion from the chair, and then in his ignorance of his duty, or in his perverse disregard of it, he stopped and refused to proceed further, and thereupon the majority of the Council voted for the motion, just as if it had been actually put. I cannot say that they misapprehend their position, they had to choose between taking the course they did take, and allowing their functions as a deliberative and legislative body to be virtually paralysed at the will of one of their own body; what they did was *ex necessitate sic*. In my judgment, they rightly decided not to abdicate their functions, because their presiding officer had most improperly abdicated his. There is no substantial difference in the case in the Queen's Bench, and the case before me, indeed, as stated in the Bill, and probably correctly stated, the course taken was the same; I have no hesitation therefore in holding the By-law validly passed.

Another question is, whether the debentures were duly executed? The clause of the Statute upon this point is:—All debentures and other specialties duly authorized to be executed on behalf of a municipal corporation shall, unless otherwise specially authorized or provided, be sealed with the seal of the corporation, and be signed by the head thereof, or by some other person authorized by law to sign the same, otherwise the same shall not be valid. The By-law granting the bonus, after going on to provide for the issue of debentures by the Reeve, contains this clause:—"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. This is a mere re-enactment of the Municipal Act adding a requirement of the Treasurer a directing of that to be done which would be done as of course without such direction. This direction was not in terms carried out, the Council passing a By-law under the provision to that effect, in the

granting of a bonus of \$50,000 to the Railway; the minor details, such as the one in question, whether the debentures are to be signed by the Reeve or by some other person, could not have been understood by either the Council or the ratepayers to have been submitted to the vote of the latter. It could not have been understood that the Council tied their hands from acting as they think fit in a matter so entirely within their competency, and with which the ratepayers had nothing to do.

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The conclusion at which I arrive is that the Township Council, by submitting the question of granting aid to the Railway Company, to ratepayers, in the shape in which they had submitted it, did not debar themselves of the right which they had or otherwise would have had under V. 213, of appointing some person other than the Reeve to sign the debentures.

I put it to the plaintiff's counsel at the hearing, what would be the consequence supposing I came to a different conclusion. It would be that the By-law authorizing another person to sign them would be invalid in my judgment—but what then? It would be the official duty of the Reeve to sign them. Would the inoperative By-law under which they were signed, and the actual signing of them under that By-law give the Township an equity to come into this Court.

I received no satisfactory answer to this question.

There remains one more question, the construction of the bond given by the Railway Company to the Corporation of Brock. It is clear, I think, that there is nothing in the condition of the bond requiring the Railway Company to keep the debentures in hand until the several works mentioned in the recital of the bond are completed. The condition is

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that in case of failure to do them, they will on demand pay over to the Township the sum of \$50,000 or return the debentures. But it is said that the recital is the key to the condition and controls it. Supposing this position to be correct, we must at least see that the recital is explicit, unambiguous, and consistent with itself; that the recital is not so. It recites a request by the Railway Company to grant the bond, and that the Corporation of Brock had agreed to do so, provided the Company would become bound to run their railway through the Township in a manner specified, and do also become bound to use three regular stations in the Township, at places specified, and also to become bound—and it is upon this that the question turns—that not less than sixty continuous miles of the said road shall be built within two years from the first day of March next on the route mentioned above, or if not the debentures to be issued to be returned to said municipality. The contention is that the Company is bound to be in a position to return the debentures in specie in the event of their failure to build the sixty continuous miles of road, and this it is contended they cannot do if they part with them, as they contend they have a right to do. This is a matter of inference only, and however forcible it may be drawn by itself we must look at the whole of the recitals, and we find one expressly defining what the Company is bound to do, before the Trustees, in whose hands the debentures were to be placed, should be at liberty to dispose of them; and that is, that they shall not be disposed of until the contracts are let for the building of said sixty miles of road and work commenced thereon; in other words, that after the contracts being let and work commenced, they are at liberty to dispose of them. This explicit provision more than countervails the inference to be drawn from the recital upon which the plaintiffs rely. It is of course impossible that this inference can control the condition.

On behalf of the Railway Company, evidence is given, shewing that the construction of the road is being actively prosecuted.

It does not appear that the Company contemplates disposing of the debentures. In question before they are entitled to do so under the terms of their bond, according to what is, as we conceive, its proper construction.

The plaintiffs fail upon all the points upon which their Bill is founded; their Bill must be dismissed with costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—The New York Tribune contains the following just remark in relation to local newspapers, which ought to be read by a good many people.—Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they pay for advertising, &c., as so much given to

RURAL AND DOMESTIC.

To Fatten a Calf.

It has usually been thought impracticable to fatten a calf properly without giving it milk fresh from the cow. Milk is the best type of food for the young animal, because it possesses all the constituents necessary to build up every part of the system, and in the most soluble and digestible condition. Now, any food containing the requisite constituents in a soluble condition, easily given in a liquid state, may be substituted for the new milk. Hay tea is sometimes used to bring up a calf. This is the soluble constituents of the milk obtained by cooking. But the best food to fatten a calf, without whole milk, is oil meal, molasses, and skim milk for the first two weeks after which a little oat or barley meal may be added. We have often made calves weigh 120 to 140 lbs. at four weeks old on this food. We have now one that weighs 125 lbs at that age, never having had new milk after the second day. Molasses may, perhaps, be considered a new food for this purpose, but, when fully understood, must be regarded as an important one. It is very soluble, and easily assimilated by the young animal. We all know how rapidly sugar enters into the circulation of the system. Sugar is found to take the place of animal fats in cold climates in keeping up the heat of the body. It may be considered as a substitute for the oil of the milk used in making butter. Oil meal is rich in muscle-forming food and phosphates with some remaining oil. Its constituents are mostly soluble, easily assimilated as food. Oil meal should be scalded, and allowed to form a thick mucilage before being mixed with the skimmed milk. The molasses may be added directly to the milk, and the whole should be blood-warm when given. The proper quantity for a young calf is a table-spoonful of oil meal and the same of molasses, divided into three parts, for one day's feed, added to the refuse milk. At the end of the first week each may be increased, and at ten days a spoonful of molasses and the same of oil meal may be given at each feed. At the com-

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