Che York Herald

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, And despatched to Subscribers by the earlies mails, or other conveyance, when so desired

The YORK HERALD will always be be found to continue the latestand meaning mentant Foreign and Provincial News and Markots, and the greatest ener will be taken to render it acceptable to the man of business, and a valuable Family Newspaper.

TERMS.—Seven and Sixpenice per Annum, is anyance; and if not paid within Three Mouths two dollars will be charged.

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All transitory advertisements, from stranger or irregular customers, must be paid for when handed in for insertion.

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid: and parties refusing papers without paying up, will be held accountable for the subscription.

THE YORK HERALD

Book and Job Printing ESTABLISMENT.

ORDERS for any of the undermentioned description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB WORK will be promptly attended to:—
BOOKS, FANCY BUSINESS CARDS, LARGE

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING

done in the best style, at moderate rates. Our assortment of JOB TYPE is entirely new and of the latest patterns. A large whilery for new Fancy Type and Borders, for Cards, Circulars , &c. kept always on hand

Business Directory.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. HOSTETTER,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons England,

Opposite lite Elgin Mills,

May 1, 1861.

JOHN N. REID, M.D., COR. OF YONGE & COLBURNE STS.,

Consultations in the office on the mornings of Tuesdays. Thursdays and Saundays, 8 to 16, n.m. EP All Consultations in the office, Cash.

Thornhill, April 9, '62. B. BOWMAN, M.D.

N.B. All calls punctually attended to except when absent on professional besiness.

Ahnira, Markham, November 20, 1862.

ISAAC BOWMAN, M. D.,

Graduate of the University of Vic Coll. & Provincial Licentiate,

HAS settled (permanently) at Thopsmill, where he can be consulted at all times on the various brahence of his profession except when absent on business. Thornhill, May, 1862.

The Work Merald,

" Let Sound Reason weigh more with us than Popular Opinion." ALEX. SCOTT, Proprietor

RICHMOND ADVOCATE HILL AND ADVERTISER.

TERMS \$1 50 In Advance

Voh V. No. 24.

RICHMOND HILL, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1863.

Whole No. 232.

HOTEL CARDS.

AURORA

RICHMOND HILL HOTEL RICHARD NICHOLLS, Proprietor,

A Hotel for Assemblies. Balls, Concerts,

Meetings, &c.
A STAGE leaves this Holel every morning for Toronto, at 7 a.m.: returning, leaves Teronic at half-past 3.

IF Good Stabling and a careful Hostler in

Richmond Hill, Nov. 7, 1861.

White Hart Inn.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has based the above Hotel, where he will feep constantly on hand a good sopply of first-class Liqubrs, &c. As this house pussesses avery accommodation Traveles and the control of the

YONGE STREET HOTEL,

AURORA. A GOOD supply of Wines and Liquois always by hund. Excellent Accommodation for Travellers, Farmers, and others. Cigars of all brands.

D. McLEOD, Proprietor.

CLYDE HOTEL, TORONTO, C.W.

JOHN MILLS, Proprietor.

Good Stabling attached and attentive Hostlers
always in adiabelence.

Toronto, November 1861.

Be true to every immost thought, thy speec

And, as thy thought, thy speec

What thou hast not by suffering t

James Massey, No. 26 West Market Place:
TORONTO.

The first world-tempest's ruthless shock Scatters their shifting strang;

Every accommodation for Farmers and others attending Market Good Stabling.

Hunter's Hotel. Deutches Tasthaus,

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has leased the above Hotel, HAS again returned to ALMIRA MILLS where he can be consulted on the various branches of his profession.

N.B. All ralls punctually attended to skeept when absent on professional beauers, and down, and down are respectfully Lavied to

Corner of Church and Stanley Sig., Toronto, Sept. 6, 1861. 145-15

THE WELL-KNOWA BLACK HORSE HOTEL, Formerly kept by William Rolpi

Cor. of Palace & George Sts AST OF THE MARKET, | TORON WILLIAM COX, Proprietor,



Daetry.

BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

BY THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY, Speak thou the truth. Let others fence

And trim their words for pay : Let others bask their day. Guard thou the fact : though clouds of night

Down on thy watch-tower stoop; Though thou shouldst see thy heart's deligh Borne from thee by their sweep Face thou the wind. Though safer seem

We were not made to sit and dream; The safe must first be tried Where God hash set his thorns about,

In shelter to abide,

Is paved with toil and pain, One fragment of His blessed Word,

Late thy spirit burned. Is better than the whole, half heard And by thine interest turned Show thou thy light. If consciouse gleam,

Set not the bushel down : The smallest spark may send his beam O'er hamlet, tower, and town Woe, wee to him, on safety bent,

Who creeps to age from youth, Failing to grasp his life's intent Because he fears the truth.

157-tf What thou hast not by suffering bought

Hold on, hold on-thou hast the rock , The foes are on the sand :

While each wild gust the mist shall clear We now see darkly through,

167 And justified at last appear The true, in Bim that's TRUE

- Macmillan's Magnain Literature.

| For the York Herabl. STREET EDUCATION.

Rome's internal enemy's, in wishing to procure his country's down fail, did not by bribery endeavour to convert her statesmen into trait-ors, or by the promise of plunder, her army into a band of mercen ares to effect his of jeet; but by corruption of its youth. As long LAV CARDS.

M. TEEFY, ESQ.,
NO CHAIN PUBLIC COMMISSIONER NEW GENERAL CO as the rising generation are reared in virtue and intelligence, form and

Society is so corrupt that every barrier, religious, moral and intellectual, is requisite to save the voung from ruin. As the twey is bent the tree inclines. Youth is the time to make lasting impressions. Train, then, at home the tender shoot; let not the bighting blasts of sin blow uptn it. Shield from it the warping, withering in-

non-word every consenses on the construction to the confidence of the caveling community, to metic share of their patronage and torses.

ALMES WATSON, Maple, July 7, 1862, 190

George WVIISOL, (LATE FROD EXCLARD)

FRICHMOND HILL,

RICHMOND HILL,

THOMAS SEDMAN,

Carriage and Waggon

THOMAS SEDMAN,

Carriage and Waggon

These Cadeleand Loose Boxes for taxel late of the construction of Liquors and Cigars kept constitutions for the construction of Liquors and Cigars kept constitutions for the constitution of the construction of the construction of the constitution of the constinct of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution o

good, bad and indifferent, are de- itiatory phrase from the slang voca- make home attractive, teach the piorably apparent in the precocious bulary is practiced on till exchanged volumer branches to draw with development of many an Arab of for a nearer approximation to the pleasure around the family centre the highway. Do we not occar ultimatum of profainty—an oath,— table, lend a hand, a voice, a heart sionally raise our indignant voices in The commands of God being toward aiding in spending the even-

sionally raise our indignant voices in protestations against the present condition of some of our jails in the indiscriminate mingling of the less guilty with those hardened in driner.

The aptness of children to learn, and the readiness with which they stone to associate with those who may parents allow the realing innocent to associate with those whose consciences are in a measure searced by frequent acts of tansgressions. Daily experience proves to us how very soon the mind becomes corrupted by thad examples, and how hard it is to eradicate the to us how very soon the mind becomes corrupted by that examples, and how hard it is to eradicate the evil impressions of early childhood. So far from throwing them in the way of anything that has a tendency to demoralize or corrupt the heart, the very tenacity with which the minds of children retain impressions, should urge us to goard every avenue with double diligence that the seeds of immortality children remain out so late at night, on goard every avenue with double diligence that the seeds of immorbility may fail to find a lodgement to germant are in the future means, vulgar and onseemly conduct; but tather let it be surrounded with all that will induce to the acquisition of pure motives, and stering principles, which tend to the elevation of ples, which tend to the elevation of the settl.

In animadverting on an indulgence so alarmingly prevalent, we do not wish to restrict lads who have entered their teens, entirely to the house. On the contrary, we like to see them enjoying their full share of the rights and privileges due to youth; indeed we think that association is necessary in order that they may be manly in action and thought, as they emerge toward manhood in stature. Being always at home and always under restraint, produces a wakwardness and a liability to be made the dune! restraint, produces awkwardness and a liability to be made the dupe of the crafty and designing in after whon you place such confidence, years. But we think that the child of tender years should rarely the will come through unscathed? be allowed to seek for amusement The first evidences of immorality or like the "child of the battle-field," on a public thoroughfare until it is capable not only of understanding, but of taking the affectionately given advice of its parents—so that parental kindness and home influence may have their oroper weight in harmless actions, till be flush himself engaged only in harmless actions, till be flush himself.

ence may have their oroper weight in harmless actions, till he finds himpearance of evil.

Society is so corrupt that every demic often fastens itself on the viburrier collisions and none time youth thinks bimself engaged only encouragement to work, every encouragement is given to induce the parent to "train up the child in the way he should get." Surdemic often fastens itself on the vi-

LIGHT AND HEAT FROM EDECTION AND THE STARS.

(From the Scientific American.)
A very remarkable scientific lecture was lately delivered before the Royal Society in London, by Prof. Miller, its treasurer. He related the results of a large number of ex-periments which he had made to test the chemical effects of different test the chemical effects of different rays of light upon photographic paper, when transititted through various transparent substances.— There is a wonderful difference of chemical effect produced by differ-ent lights; and as great a variety of effect obtained from transparent of effect obtained from transparent substances in transmitting and absorbing both light and heat. Some draw with Miller's experiments and related in his lecture, we give in a condensed

Some bodies which are transparent to light are not equally so to radiant heat. Glass, for example, arrests a large portion of the rays of heat emitted by bodies which are not sufficiently hot to become luminous: but pure rock salt, freely transmits rays of both lightand heat from all sources. In light there are also chemical rays, and while common glass absorbs many of these, quartz transmits them freely. The chemical rays of various luminous objects vary greatly in quantity and quality. Some sources of light emit rays of much higher refrangibility than others,— Thus the flame of ordinary coal gas, when burned in an admixture of air so as to produce a blue light and a smokeless flame, gives out scarcely any rays capable of affecting an ordinary photographic plate; whilst the same gas, burned in the ordinary manner for illumination, emits decided rays capable of producing chemical action. It is also remarkable that the rays emanating from the intensely hot jet of the oxyhydrogen flane exert scarcely any elemical action upon sensitive collodion; but when this flame is thrown upon a hall of lime, the light then emitted contains as large a proportion of chemical rays as the light of the sun, and they are of nearly the same refrangibility. The most wonderful source of chemical rays, however, is afforded by the electric light, the chemical spectrum of which is three times as long as that obtained from the sun itself. Out of fourteen transportant Out of fourteen transparent solid substances through which hight from the electric spark was sent and permitted to fall upon collodion coated with the inside of silver, rock crystal, ice, and floor spar transmitted the greatest number of chemical rays; the diamond was much inferior to any of these. Out of nine transparent liquids tested in the same manner, pure water was found to be the best; out of thirteen gases, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and carbonic acid were superior to all the others. Photographs were taken by the transmission of the light through these substances, and the time required in making the pictures was carefully

polished surfaces, metals were found to vary greatly in the quantity of the rays which were reflected. Gold and lead, although not the most brilliant, reflected the rays more uniformly than the bright rays more uniformly than the bright white surfaces of silver and speculum metal. The temperature of the hottest blast furnace does not exceed 4,500° Fah.; and the oxyhydrogen fame has been estimated at a temperature of 14,600°. The spectrum obtained from this light spectrum obtained from this light was the same as that obtained from the solar spectrum; hence Prof. Miller considers that the temperature of the sun is not higher that of the oxylydrogen flame, which is far below that of the electric spark. The temperature of the son's atmosphere is therefore considered to be less than the heat of the electric spark.

With respect to the influence of light from the distant stars, Prof. Miller said: 'Conjointly with Mr.' Hoggins, I have been pursuing investigations with an 8-inch equatained some interesting results, having measured the principal lines in the stars Sirius, Betelgeus and Aldebaran. The light of Sirius, from the measurements of Sir J. Herschel and Mr. Bond, is little more than one-sixth thousandthmillionth part of that of the sun, and although probably not less in size than sixty of our suns, is estimated at more than one hundred and thirty millions of miles distant. And yet if is influencing in a measure the chemical changes which are perpetually occurring upon the earth's surface, and by suitable means the changes may be recorded, mated, and measured; we registered these by the photograph Sirius twenty-one years ago. A photograph has also been taken by the rays of the star Capell , which is more than three times the dis-

tance of Sirius from the earth. The following advertisment was stuck in the window of a house in Cheltenhan r Groan Jentelmon tort Loggerhaffy hand