

Northern Railway of Canada.

RICHMOND HILL TIME TABLE

MOVING NORTH.

Mail Train.....	7 55 A. M.
Through Mixed.....	8 59 "
Express.....	9 01 P. M.

MOVING SOUTH.

Express.....	9 37 A. M.
Mail.....	8 04 P. M.

New Advertisements.

Wm. Atkinson—Oysters! Oysters!!
Dry Goods—Pringle & Co.
New Fall and Winter Goods.—W. S. Pollock,
That Nubia—W. S. Pollock
Teas that are Teas.—Wm. Atkinson
Glad News.—Dr. Bryan
More Valuable than Gold.—Dr. Bryan
To Ladies.—Dr. Bryan
Cheap Single Harness.—Wm. Harrison
Eave Troughs, &c.—John Langstaff
Deacon's Family Medicines.—G. A. Barnard
That Prime Mess Pork.—Wm. Atkinson
Notice.—The Estate of the late Geo. Dove.
Card.—W. G. Castell
Store and Dwelling to Let.—G. A. Barnard,
Air-tight and Frost-proof Door.—W. Macey
Cheap Photographs.—A. M. Hood
Joshua Road.—Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,
Abraham Eves—Lambert
Notice.—The Langstaff Estate,
Card.—R. H. Hall, Chemist and Druggist,
W. C. Adams—Dentist.
Godev for November.—At Scott's

SUBSCRIBE FOR

The York Herald, \$1.00 a year,

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, NOV. 17, 1865

The Late County Assizes.

If anything were needed to strengthen the conviction generally prevailing, that the County is heavily the loser by its present connection with the City, an additional argument exists plainly enough in the unusual length of the late Assizes, and very small amount of the County business transacted thereat.

We have not, as yet, been able to obtain a return of the exact number of cases disposed of, from the County and the City, and the relative amount of time occupied by the aggregate criminal business of each; but we have learned enough to satisfy us that fully three-fourths of the time our jurymen are detained from their homes, is occupied with matters with which the County ought not to have the slightest concern.

An examination of the reports from the various Eastern and Western Counties will show that the average duration of their Assize Courts was less than a fortnight; yet with us the sittings of the Court have been protracted more than twice the time. For some weeks the unfortunate jurymen, some of whom had been brought from the extremities of the county, were delayed in the city, to the serious injury in many cases, of interests which required their presence at home. If this is the convenience which some people say results from our civic connection, we have had enough of it. Our own business could be done within the county in less than half the time, and in a far more satisfactory manner.

As to the nice little item of thousands of dollars, which our share of the late assize expenses will figure up to, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing, when the County Council report is published, that "that's the way the money goes." So large a sum for jury expenses and all the et ceteras, will help to explain to us how we spend \$26,000 a year, and pay 45 cents per head taxes! Of that sort of consolation we have had enough also. Its a poor lining for empty pockets. Give us smaller items and less of them. Give us the only true remedy—a separation from the city, the privilege of managing our own affairs, through our own officials, and in some central place within the county, and we may hope to see the present unreasonable inconvenience and expenditure reduced to their proper limits.

We have not space to discuss this matter further at present, but would again urge upon the rate-payers the absolute necessity of making this separation movement a test question at the coming municipal elections. Let the friends of the desired reform exert themselves to have men returned as councillors, who will be pledged to support the petition to be sent in to the next County Council.

The second lecture dealt principally with the nature and properties of water, air, and the principal gases and acids. It was replete with the most valuable information. Especially on the subject of ventilation, was his philosophy sound, and his remarks forcible and to the point. We were glad to see the pernicious properties of carbonic acid gas, and the danger of generating it, or allowing it to accumulate in sleeping apartments, so strongly dwelt upon, especially as the lamentable accidents which frequently occur, prove that upon this vital point, deplorable public ignorance exists.

Mr. Kent's exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen or Drummond light, his Elec-

Oil Companies.

"To be or not to be—that's the question." Whether 'tis better to endure hard times in safety, or bore for "oil," and sink several thousand dollars, five hundred feet below the surface of terra firma, in the hope of reaching "liquid gold," that shall flow many a thousand back again. In truth it is a serious question; and the more so since steps have already been taken to put the matter beyond conjecture. It is perhaps no news to many of our readers that in several places around Richmond Hill, there are, in the opinion of many, whose experience should qualify them to judge, strong indications that oil exists in paying quantities, beneath the surface. These indications, we are informed, are precisely similar to those observed in the Pennsylvania and Bothwell oil regions. They consist of oil floating on the surface of the water, of creeks and springs; peculiar kinds of red sand stone, and of white and green clay; found a short distance beneath the surface; and the general physical features of the localities. Whether these indications be sufficient to justify the belief entertained, that oil exists, we presume not to say; time and testing will tell that; but they have at least been sufficient to cause the formation of two companies, and the commencement of operations.

At Headford, two and a half miles east of Richmond Hill, a company has been organized, with a capital of \$2,500, in shares of \$100 each, thirteen of which have been already taken up. Part of the material for the erection of a derrick and engine house has been brought to the ground; and an engine has been purchased, and the company purpose commencing to bore in a couple of weeks.

A second company, with a proposed capital of \$4,000, in eighty shares of fifty dollars each, is about being formed to bore on Mr. Clink's farm, one and a quarter miles east of Yonge Street, and about three and a half from this village. Some fifteen or twenty shares have been already spoken for, and there seems every prospect of the rest being speedily taken up, as the signs of oil are represented as being fully as abundant as at Headford.

That it is possible and even probable, that these enterprises may prove highly successful, is beyond question; and that they should do so, cannot but be desired. A discovery of oil in abundance would give a mighty impetus to trade in every department, and open up various sources of wealth and prosperity.

Of course it may be objected, that this is but another case of "oil on the brain," and that a spirit of speculation has disregarded the cautions of prudence and sound common sense. We do not believe this to be the case. The character of the men who have invested forbids such a conclusion.

It is highly desirable that this matter should be fully tested. If there be oil in the neighborhood, it is worth finding, and will handsomely pay the expenditure. At the same time, where failure involves a dead loss, it is a speculation which should be taken hold of only by those who can well spare the capital—our rich farmers and merchants, and not by those to whom loss would bring embarrassment or ruin. First be sure you are right, or can afford to be wrong, and then go ahead. That motto will answer most of us.

Lectures on Chemistry.

A very entertaining and instructive course of lectures on Chemistry, Magnetism, and Electricity, was delivered in the Temperance Hall last week, by Prof. Kent. The first lecture was devoted to Magnetism and Electricity, the laws and phenomena of which were explained and illustrated by a series of brilliant experiments. Mr. Kent's efforts to popularize and utilize his subject by practical application, was a very praiseworthy feature. His remarks concerning the proper way of erecting lightning rods, and with respect to the precautions to be observed during thunder storms, were well worth being remembered and acted upon, being soundly based upon both science and experience.

The second lecture dealt principally with the nature and properties of water, air, and the principal gases and acids. It was replete with the most valuable information. Especially on the subject of ventilation, was his philosophy sound, and his remarks forcible and to the point. We were glad to see the pernicious properties of carbonic acid gas, and the danger of generating it, or allowing it to accumulate in sleeping apartments, so strongly dwelt upon, especially as the lamentable accidents which frequently occur, prove that upon this vital point, deplorable public ignorance exists.

Mr. Kent's exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen or Drummond light, his Elec-

THE MILITARY OF THE MOVE.

In the meantime the Fourth Battalion of the 46th Regiment is ordered to the west, and will, I am informed, be stationed at London. Four or five regiments are also expected out from England to be prepared in case of danger—Six thousand Canadian volunteers have been ordered out for duty, and will be placed on the frontier, so that should any rash attempt be made to invade Canada by the Fenians, they will get a warm greeting from our gallant defenders.

MUCH OF THE FENIAN TALK IS DUE to the approaching Municipal elections. Last year the march of the Fenians on the 5th of November made Mr. Melcalf, Mayor of Toronto, for the year 1865, and as that gentleman is again a candidate for the Mayor's chair, his friends are making the most of the Fenian rumors to get up the old protestant cry. From present appearances, I think enough protestant feeling can be manufactured to secure his election. The Globe people would like to see a change, and are casting about them for a reliable mercantile man, to start as a candidate, and as there is no chance of deluding Orangemen from their allegiance to "old square toes," they belittle the Fenian rumors, in the hope of securing the Catholic vote for their man. The task is a difficult one, as our Mayor has done nothing deserving of censure, and his honesty has never been questioned, even by those who are opposed to him. The only man yet named as a probable candidate is Terence J. O'Neill, a Roman Catholic gentleman of standing and respectability. His chances are small indeed, and I think very justly. We want a change in our council. We want better men, abler men,—but I do not think this is the time for the citizens of Toronto to place a Roman Catholic at the head of our civic government. While I detest the introduction of religion into politics, either Municipal or Parliamentary, I cannot forget that we may be standing on a volcano and it is necessary to have men in positions of trust who are above the breath of suspicion.

A meeting of the Library Association will be held at Van Nostrand's Hotel on Monday Evening, next, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of arranging with the Mechanics' Institute about the Library. A. Law, President.

We are most happy to learn that Mr. Pearce, our esteemed Township Treasurer, has recovered the large amount of money which he lost on last Tuesday morning. A Mrs. Lawless, wife of the foreman at Mr. Powell's pump factory, Newton Brook, found the packet of notes, and honorably returned it. Such an act is a credit to her sex. The news of Mr. P.'s loss caused general regret, and we are sure this announcement will afford his friends sincere pleasure.

The following are the names of the Officers and Managing Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, which we have been requested to publish:—Mr. G. H. Porter, President; Mr. J. Henderson, 1st Vice President; Mr. D. Boyle, 2nd Vice President; Mr. Wm. Harrison, Sec.; R. Marsh, Esq., Treas.; Managing Committee, Messrs. Price, Cocklin, A. Wright, Esq., M. P. P., A. Law, Esq., Henry Hall, R. H. Hall, A. McBeath, H. S. Broughton.

FRIDAY, NOV. 24.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c. on lot No. 4, rear of the 1st Con. of King, the property of Mr. Alex. Patton. Sale at 10 a.m. Gormley & Ferris, Auc'rs.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock and Implements, on Lot No. 3, rear of the 8th Con. of King, the property of Mr. Geo. Ireland.—Sale at 1 p.m. H. Smelson, Auc'r.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c. on lot No. 29, 6th Con. Vaughan, the property of Mr. Michael Peterson. Sale at 11 a.m. H. Smelson, Auctioneer.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

HAMLET. Indeed, indeed, sirs, but they trouble me. Hold you the watch to-night? ALL. We do, my lord. HAMLET. Arid, say you? ALL. Arid, my lord. HAMLET. From top to toe? ALL. My lord, from head to foot.

The Fenians absorb all our attention at present. For the last few days no other subject can obtain a decent hearing in Toronto. No sooner has one absurd rumor died out, than we have another more horrible, to alarm the fears of old men and weak-minded ladies.—Whatever truth there may be in these stories, there are many persons in the city, who implicitly believe that the Fenians mean mischief during the winter, and they are loud in their demands for protection. The Leader has gone into the sensation business, on a large scale, and does much to keep up a feeling of insecurity, by publishing the most alarming rumors of intended raids upon the banks. A few days ago that journal inserted that they had information to the effect that the Fenians would attack and rob the banks on a certain night. To such an extent was this rumor believed, the military authorities considered it advisable to double the guards throughout the city. Strange as it may appear, while these "horrible tales" are being circulated, and to a great extent credited as true, the man who is supposed to be the author and instigator of all this pro-military villany is permitted to be at large. If the authorities have any information, to warrant them in taking such a step, it is undoubtedly their duty to place Michael Murphy, President of the Fenian Society, under arrest.—This man has been stirring up bad blood amongst us for some time, and on his return from the late Fenian Congress at Philadelphia, where he went as a representative of Canada, he should have been accommodated with safe quarters in "Castle Allan," east of the Don. I observe one of the Government Detectives in the city, probably working up the case against the conspirators, and we may expect some action in a few days.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

The total number of arrests made by our Police, for the last three months, was 1,040. At No. 1 Station in July, 166, males 116, females 41; in August, 137, males 107, females 36; in September, 138, males 107, females 31. No. 2 Station in July, 122, males 94, females 28; in August 133; males 102, females 31; in September, 105, males 69, females 36. At No. 3 Station 248, in July, 69, August 114, and in September 65. Nearly every nation under the sun was represented in the above collection. The offences were of every kind and description. With all the zeal of our police force, I am sorry to say that little is done to weed out those dens of infamy which abound in this city. Degraded men and abandoned women are allowed to ply their debasing vocation without let and hindrance, unless some crime is committed, which demands the attention of the police. Poor drunks are hunted out and punished, while vice, decked out in the latest style, is permitted to jostle respectable ladies on the principal streets, and the first step is not taken to break up their dens of infamy.

NEW YORK HERALD'S CORRESPONDENT.

This journal has sent a representative to Canada, and as he appears, to take pleasure in sending the most lying reports to the journal he represents, I will inform you that he is no less a personage than Capt. J. E. P. Doyle. Some few years ago Doyle was connected with the Toronto Press, the Globe I think, from which place he transferred his services to a journal published in either Ingalls or Simcoe. I lost sight of him for some time, until I chanced to receive a copy of the Cornwall Freeholder, when I observed that it was published by J. E. P. Doyle, Editor and Proprietor. From the Freeholder he went to a Detroit paper, and on the breaking out of the war, he entered the army, rose to the rank of Captain, and was appointed by General Sherman as one of his Aid-de-camp. He claims to have written the account of Sherman's march through the Southern States, which appeared in the Herald. I know he held the position of correspondent of that journal during the war. While in Canada before, he cultivated the sensation line of business, and among his associates he was not considered to be over truthful.

FRANK FREEMAN.

Correspondence.

Complimentary Tea and Presentation.

(To the Editor of the York Herald.)

Sir,—On Friday evening, the 21st ult. the people of Newton Brook and vicinity met in their commodious church, to give the Rev. Mr. Graham a tea, and to present him a purse, as an evidence of the high appreciation in which he was held by them as a minister.

After tea, which was larger than was anticipated from the inclination of the weather, had partaken of the refreshment so generously provided by the ladies, which was served in the lecture room, they repaired to the church. J. P. Bull, Esq., was appointed chairman, he briefly explained the object of the meeting, and spoke very highly of Mr. Graham, having had him as an inmate of his house for the past two and half years, during which he has laboured on the circuit. Mr. John Agar was then called upon to read the address and to present the purse, which I understood contained \$50. Mr. Graham replied, seemingly almost overpowered with feeling, he said, "I deeply regret my removal from you, but am glad I have a place in your affections." "I never labored amongst any community that refused me their sympathies, and now not only from the sentiments contained in the address, but from the legible evidence contained in that purse, I feel confident that I have a place in your affections."

The Rev. S. J. Hunter, J. W. McCallum, and T. Conford followed in order, the speeches were lively, interesting, spicy, and very pleasing, each seemed very warm on his special subject, and all spoke very favorably of Mr. Graham.

The Choir enhanced the proceedings with more than ordinary ability; their former leader, Prof. A. L. Wilson, M. A., of Toronto, presiding at the organ.

On account of the death of the Rev. Mr. Flinders, of Lower Canada, Mr. Graham was called to fill the vacancy. Newton Church deeply feels the loss they have sustained by his removal from them. As a minister his talents are of the first order, he is deeply argumentative, and never fails to present truth in the most forcible manner. The Rev. Mr. Kelley fills the place of the Rev. J. Graham.

The interesting social broke up between nine and ten o'clock, each one satisfied with the proceedings, and pronouncing it the best ever held in the church, but all feeling deeply the loss of their much loved pastor.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

NEWTON BROOK, Nov. 13th, 1865.

GRADUAL DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—Wilmer and Smith's European Times records, as a pleasant fact, the disappearance of the alarm about the cattle plague, if not the disappearance of the plague itself, and adds—"Without standing the large space which the subject has occupied in the columns of the press, the ravages of the rinderpest have been by no means equal to the alarm that was felt. Of this alarm butchers and others have taken advantage to enormously increase the price of meat, whereas it is now found, as regards the kingdom generally, that only three basis per thousand have fallen victims to the plague."

The provincial government of British North America, says a Montreal paper, are about to appoint a commission to examine and report on the probability of opening direct trade relations with Brazil, Mexico and the West India Islands, with the approbation and assistance of the Imperial government. The commissioners of the provinces will be accredited by the Imperial government to the governments of the various countries, and will be empowered to negotiate commercial treaties. A member of the Canadian government will be the head of the commission.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY, TORONTO.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on the 9th instant, when the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the year 1865-6: Robert Cassels, President; A. M. Smith, M. P. P., 1st Vice; Hon. D. L. McPherson, M. L. C., 2nd Vice President. During the past year \$445 49 was expended in charity; 139 persons were assisted, of whom 108 were married, 24 were widows, 19 widowers, six females whose husbands had deserted them, 31 unmarried, and 12 emigrants. On the same evening the SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY, HAMILTON, held their annual meeting, in that city, where Adam Brown was chosen President, Matthew Leggat, 1st Vice; A. Murray, 2nd Vice President; Chaplains, Revs. Mr. Burnett and Dr. Ormiston. It is

From the Leader of Thursday.

Fenian Excitement.

A PORTION OF THE 47th REGIMENT UNDER ARMS.

The Drill-shed heavily guarded

THE CITY PATROLLED BY TROOPS.

It may appear somewhat strange to parties living at a distance to learn that since this country has been threatened with a Fenian invasion no excitement existed in Toronto with regard to the subject till yesterday, when, it must be admitted, a very uneasy feeling prevailed among a large portion of the citizens. This excitement was caused by a rumor to the effect that a telegram had been received by General Napier from the Commander-in-Chief at Montreal, ordering him to keep the 47th regiment and a large portion of the volunteers under arms last night; to have both batteries of artillery ready to turn out at a moment's notice, and also to request His worship the Mayor to be within easy reach, armed with the riot act, as a Fenian outbreak was apprehended. At first the subject was spoken of in apparent secrecy and in an undertone; but latterly in the afternoon the matter had gained such publicity that it was discussed openly on the streets, and steps were taken by hundreds to bring all their available weapons to defence upon requisition. And as night closed in the Fenian fever ran pretty high. Some denominated the whole thing as a canard that had been got up by frightened timid people, whilst others thought differently and more seriously of it.

In the evening not less than 150 men belonging to the 47th Regiment were placed under arms and in full marching trim, with knapsacks, foraging-caps, &c.; the sentry-boxes were increased at headquarters and twenty men were detailed for duty on the streets of the city; the military police force was doubled; and a guard of six men each placed at the private residences of General Napier and Col. Lowry; and the horses of the Royal Artillery were actually harnessed and held in readiness for the first warning blows of the trumpet. A guard of over sixty volunteers were also placed at the drill-shed and the utmost vigilance was observed by the military and civil authorities. The whole of the police force was also ordered on duty in expectation of an unusual disturbance of some kind, or other. A large number of the banks and other public and private buildings were guarded, and almost everything wore a warlike appearance. These measures on the part of the military authorities showed clearly that something serious was apprehended, and that they were determined to put it down at once and with a strong and determined hand.

We have been informed, on good authority, that about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, an attack was made on the private residence of Col. Lowry, on Front Street, with brick-bats, and that several of the windows were smashed. No cause is assigned for this occurrence, except perhaps that it was the act of some drunken or disaffected soldier.

We received a telegram at mid-night from Montreal to the effect that the feeling there in regard to the Fenian invasion was not groundless for such an alarm in Toronto; and we are gratified at being able to state that up to the hour of going to press no enemy had been committed—that no enemy had presented himself in the city.

AN OLD MAN KILLED IN BED—The Murderers Arrested.

A murder of a peculiarly horrid nature occurred in the township of Sombra, county of Lambton, on Saturday night last. The details of the shocking deed have as yet but imperfectly reached us, but from particulars given by a resident of the locality, we learn that, on the night in question an old man named John Stephenson was murdered while sleeping in bed beside his wife, and the house afterwards robbed. The victim, it appears, was a man of about 70 years of age, who had moved from the town of Newport, Michigan, some time during summer, after having disposed of property there, which realised a considerable sum. With a portion of this he bought a lot in the township of Sombra, on the Canadian side of the St. Clair. These circumstances were known to the murderers, who concluded that in consequence he must have a large sum of money about his person. Accordingly, on Saturday night last, three men crossed the river at a point opposite the old man's house, two of whom remained outside, and one proceeded inside. The man inside found his victim asleep in bed, and his wife by his side. Seizing her he gagged her mouth with a pillow, while he dispatched her husband with a bludgeon. Little resistance was offered, and the villain proceeded to ransack the house, but found only thirty dollars as the price of his infamous work, the rest of his money having been deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada, at Sarnia, a few days before. On his departure the woman succeeded in obtaining the neighbors, when a crowd collected around the house to hear the details of the deed. One of these, a man named Drummond, coming up, addressed the unfortunate woman, asking her, "What was up?" Immediately she recognised him as her husband's murderer, and he was conveyed to the Sarnia gaol, where he now lies incarcerated. The other companion was shortly afterwards caught, while the third was taken on his being reported that he merely roved among the river. His evidence would be a strong circumstance against the prisoners, and he will probably be detained for this purpose. All the parties engaged in the affair are said to be inhabitants of Newport, and were probably known to the woman. The shocking affair causes much excitement in Sarnia which is only a few miles distant from the scene of murder.—London Prototype.

No. 3 express train, which left Hamilton at 3 40 Monday afternoon, the 13th inst., for Toronto, had a narrow escape from being thrown off the track some two miles east of Oakville, in consequence of a stick of heavy timber having been lying across the rails. It appears that while a man was employed hauling a piece of timber forty feet in length, his horses were unable to pull it over the rails, and that on seeing the approach of the train he unbitched his team and waved his hat to warn the driver of the engine of his danger. The Engineer, Mr. Edward Black, however, did not observe the obstruction until within some two hundred yards of it, when he whistled down and it collided with the timber, which was thrown completely off the track. The engine escaped with the loss of the cowcatcher. The train was detained about twenty minutes. Mr. D. Blount was the conductor.—Leader.

Another Railway Accident.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

TWO MEN INJURED.

An accident occurred on the Grand Trunk line on Monday, three miles east of Widder station, to No. 1 Express train from Detroit. The boiler of the locomotive exploded with terrific force and noise, and three of the cars were thrown off the track. The train was, it is said, running at the rate of 25 miles an hour. Happily, none of the passengers were injured or their baggage lost. On getting out they saw that the part of the engine that remained was lying in the ditch; the tender had split in the same direction. The baggage car had fallen into the ditch on the right. The first showed that the boiler was blown to pieces. Such had been its violence that a part of the boiler, weighing about 500 lbs., was blown about 30 rods over into the adjoining field on the right; another piece of the engine, weighing about 400 lbs., was found 50 rods distant in a field on the left, the intervening space being scattered with fragments of the wreck. The fireman, J. Wellington, and a brakeman, John Hays, were much injured, though in the opinion of medical men not mortally, while the driver escaped with a few scars. Various were the opinions expressed as to the cause of the disaster, but a passenger, who was working engineer, assigns as the most probable, that the water in the boiler had been allowed to get too low, and in consequence the pipes became red-hot, when, on water being turned in on them, the explosion occurred. The cause summed their journey to Toronto with another engine, after a delay of six hours.

On Building School Houses.

In superficial measurement, a school-house should be large enough to allow as the rate of ten square feet for each child. The walls in general, need not be higher than twelve feet, with the walls placed along each side, and the floor six feet from the floor. The most convenient shape is an oblong, the length about one third more than the breadth. Besides the large school-room, there should at least be one hall-room, with doors of ingress and egress, also two smaller rooms at one end, one fitted up as a gallery-room, and the other as a classroom.

The common furniture of the school room consists of a partition at one end, usually about eight feet by two feet in dimensions, the teacher's desk occupying the whole front of it, with space for a seat, drawers, and a book press in front. The pupils desks and seats, each four feet long, to accommodate two pupils. The top of the being thirteen inches wide, two feet high level, and a slope of one and a half inches in one foot, the height in front varying from two to two feet three inches in front, for the small and large pupils. The seats form fourteen to sixteen inches high with a sloping back and an arm of partition in the middle, about ten inches wide, and placed about two inches from the front of the desk. Both desks and seats should be firmly fastened to the floor and arranged facing the teacher's desk, with an interval of least six feet between the latter and the first desk, there should also be twelve inches between the back of one seat and the front of the desk behind; there should be a space of fifteen inches, or more, between the ends of the adjacent desk. Down one side of the room a space of not less than seven feet next the wall, marked with semicircular lines, for the drafts to stand by, these semicircles should be about ten feet in diameter, fitting book-presses should be placed in these positions.

The apparatus should consist of one black-board, six feet by three feet from the floor, and a set of blackboards, the latter should be the four-sided, the world, Canada, England, Ireland & Scotland, United States, and Holy Land. One set of school apparatus, including astronomical apparatus, one box of solids, a cube, a cone, a sphere, and a pair of eighteen inch globes.

The class room may be similarly fitted up except the semicircles. The gallery room should have half the floor vacant, and the other half fitted up with steps, extending the whole way across, about four feet high, the room should be fitted with slings along the wall, whereon to hang tablet lessons, &c., and some maps.

The play ground should be carefully fenced, and for a mixed school be divided into two parts, it should be fitted with an open shed on one side and kept neatly, so that the house and grounds may be an object of attraction rather than otherwise.

NORMAL SCHOOL NOTES.

News in Brief.

Why is a faithful primer like an ardent lover? Because he sets up a great deal and employs an occasional "em-dash."

Sir Morton Peto's dinner at Delmonico's, New York, cost \$25,000. There were 2500 guests present, and the entertainment cost about \$100, each person.

The whole number of vessels now in the Federal service is one hundred and one, with an aggregate of one thousand one hundred and fifteen guns, or an average of eleven guns to each vessel.

Michigan is fast becoming a fruit-growing State. During the present season 133,675 barrels of apples have been delivered at different stations on the line of the Central Railroad.

Another great artesian well, flowing 200,000 gallons daily, was struck at Chicago last week. Its diameter is five inches, though the intention is to enlarge it to 20 inches, at which size it will have a discharge capacity of 19,000 gallons daily.

In a recent engagement the loyal Moriches lost five men. The bodies were taken by the Pal Marries, the bodies were cut off the brains and eyes were eaten on the spot, while the trunks were cut up into joints, baked and feasted upon.

SEVEN BY PRINCE ARTHUR.—In reply to an address presented to him last week at the inauguration of the Welsh memorial to the late Prince Consort, Prince Arthur (who is now a little over fifteen years of age) said:—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen—I hardly know how to thank you as I could wish for your kind address. How deeply it would have touched and pleased my dear mother, could she have been here herself, to witness the reception which I, as her only son, and with the proof of the Welsh art to be now uncovered such gratifying evidence of their reverence for the great and noble qualities of my beloved father and appreciation of his great public services! I shall never forget this day, nor your kind welcome; and I shall ever think with pride and pleasure of having been allowed, young as I am, to represent my dear mother on this most interesting occasion.

Another Railway Accident.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

TWO MEN INJURED.

An accident occurred on the Grand Trunk line on Monday, three miles east of Widder station, to No. 1 Express train from Detroit. The boiler of the locomotive exploded with terrific force and noise, and three of the cars were thrown off the track. The train was, it is said, running at the rate of 25 miles an hour. Happily, none of the passengers were injured or their baggage lost. On getting out they saw that the part of the engine that remained was lying in the ditch; the tender had split in the same direction. The baggage car had fallen into the ditch on the right. The first showed that the boiler was blown to pieces. Such had been its violence that a part of the boiler, weighing about 500 lbs., was blown about 30 rods over into the adjoining field on the right; another piece of the engine, weighing about 400 lbs., was found 50 rods distant in a field on the left, the intervening space being scattered with fragments of the wreck. The fireman, J. Wellington, and a brakeman, John Hays, were much injured, though in the opinion of medical men not mortally, while the driver escaped with a few scars. Various were the opinions expressed as to the cause of the disaster, but a passenger, who was working engineer, assigns as the most probable, that the water in the boiler had been allowed to get too low, and in consequence the pipes became red-hot, when, on water being turned in on them, the explosion occurred. The cause summed their journey to Toronto with another engine, after a delay of six hours.

On Building School Houses.

In superficial measurement, a school-house should be large enough to allow as the rate of ten square feet for each child. The walls in general, need not be higher than twelve feet, with the walls placed along each side, and the floor six feet from the floor. The most convenient shape is an oblong, the length about one third more than the breadth. Besides the large school-room, there should at least be one hall-room, with doors of ingress and egress, also two smaller rooms at one end, one fitted up as a gallery-room, and the other as a classroom.

The common furniture of the school room consists of a partition at one end, usually about eight feet by two feet in dimensions, the teacher's desk occupying the whole front of it, with space for a seat, drawers, and a book press in front. The pupils desks and seats, each four feet long, to accommodate two pupils. The top of the being thirteen inches wide, two feet high level, and a slope of one and a half inches in one foot, the height in front varying from two to two feet three inches in front, for the small and large pupils. The seats form fourteen to sixteen inches high with a sloping back and an arm of partition in the middle, about ten inches wide, and placed about two inches from the front of the desk. Both desks and seats should be firmly fastened to the floor and arranged facing the teacher's desk, with an interval of least six feet between the latter and the first desk, there should also be twelve inches between the back of one seat and the front of the desk behind; there should be a space of fifteen inches, or more, between the ends of the adjacent desk. Down one side of the room a space of not less than seven feet next the wall, marked with semicircular lines, for the drafts to stand by, these semicircles should be about ten feet in diameter, fitting book-presses should be placed in these positions.

The apparatus should consist of one black-board, six feet by three feet from the floor, and a set of blackboards, the latter should be the four-sided, the world, Canada, England, Ireland & Scotland, United States, and Holy Land. One set of school apparatus, including astronomical apparatus, one box of solids, a cube, a cone, a sphere, and a pair of eighteen inch globes.

The class room may be similarly fitted up except the semicircles. The gallery room should have half the floor vacant, and the other half fitted up with steps, extending the whole way across, about four feet high, the room should be fitted with slings along the wall, whereon to hang tablet lessons, &c., and some maps.

The play ground should be carefully fenced, and for a mixed school be divided into two parts, it should be fitted with an open shed on one side and kept neatly, so that the house and grounds may be an object of attraction rather than otherwise.

NORMAL SCHOOL NOTES.

News in Brief.

Why is a faithful primer like an ardent lover? Because he sets up a great deal and employs an occasional "em-dash."

Sir Morton Peto's dinner at Delmonico's, New York, cost \$25,000. There were 2500 guests present, and the entertainment cost about \$100, each person.

The whole number of vessels now in the Federal service is one hundred and one, with an aggregate of one thousand one hundred and fifteen guns, or an average of eleven guns to each vessel.

Michigan is fast becoming a fruit-growing State. During the present season 133,675 barrels of apples have been delivered at different stations on the line of the Central Railroad.

Another great artesian well, flowing 200,000 gallons daily, was struck at Chicago last week. Its diameter is five inches, though the intention is to enlarge it to 20 inches, at which size it will have a discharge capacity of 19,000 gallons daily.

In a recent engagement the loyal Moriches lost five men. The bodies were taken by the Pal Marries, the bodies were cut off the brains and eyes were eaten on the spot, while the trunks were cut up into joints, baked and feasted upon.

SEVEN BY PRINCE ARTHUR.—In reply to an address presented to him last week at the inauguration of the Welsh memorial to the late Prince Consort, Prince Arthur (who is now a little over fifteen years of age) said:—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen—I hardly know how to thank you as I could wish for your kind address. How deeply it would have touched and pleased my dear mother, could she have been here herself, to witness the reception which I, as her only son, and with the proof of the Welsh art to be now uncovered such gratifying evidence of their reverence for the great and noble qualities of my beloved father and appreciation of his great public services! I shall never forget this day, nor your kind welcome; and I shall ever think with pride and pleasure of having been allowed, young as I am, to represent my dear mother on this most interesting occasion.