

Northern Railway of Canada.

Mail Train	8 54 A. M.
Express	9 29 P. M.
Express	10 07 A. M.
Mail	6 54 P. M.

New Advertisements.

Warm Winter Gloves—G. A. Barard
Money to Lend—W. H. Myers
The Mammoth Chess—W. Atkinson
New Timeless Shop—ACampbell
Breasting Steers—P. Moselman
Dr. Duncumb's Sayings.
Card—John Barton
Money Wanted—W. H. Myers
Notice—P. Crosby
Stray Steer—R. Robinson
Lecture—Mechanics' Institute
Wm. Atkinson—Oysters! Oysters!!
Dry Goods—Fring & Co.
Tea that are Tea—Wm. Atkinson
Glad News—Dr. Bryan
More Valuable than Gold—Dr. Bryan
The Ladies—Dr. Bryan
Cheap Single Harness—Wm. Harrison
Eave Troughs, &c.—John Langstaff
Deacon's Family Medicines—G. A. Barard
Card—W. G. Cassell
Jonas Reed—Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Abraham Eves—Lumbering.
Card—R. B. Hall, Chemist and Druggist.
W. C. Adams—Dentist.
Godey for January—At Scott's

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The York Herald, \$1.00 a year.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, DEC. 29, 1865.

Municipal Elections.

A few weeks since, we called the attention of the ratepayers of the county, to the coming elections, and urged upon their consideration the necessity of making the separation question, a test one, at the polls. As within a few days their decision will have been rendered, and the power to control the county legislation, have passed for another year comparatively out of their hands, we need offer no apology for again endeavouring to impress upon their minds the importance of the issues that depend upon the character and principles of those whom they are about to elect as their representatives for the ensuing year.

It is now nearly nine months since the agitation for a separation of the county from the city, ostensibly commenced. Long previous to that, however, as is evident from Mr. Graham's resolution in the county council, and from the scheme of county separation, advocated by our northern friends, the conviction was general among those who had reflected upon the subject, that our connection with the city was rapidly increasing our expenses, depraved our morals, and acted as a serious hindrance to our internal progress. How fully this conviction was substantiated, by the subsequent financial investigation, on which the resolutions passed at the various public meetings were based, has been proved by the readiness with which the petition, praying for separation, was signed, where ever it was presented.

Since the conclusions then arrived at have never been weakened, and are, or ought to be, a powerful element influencing the decision of voters, we take the liberty of recapitulating them, as incentives to renewed energy.

First, that our yearly expenses, raised by direct taxation, now reach the enormous sum of \$26,083, or about forty-five cents per head; while those of other counties, of nearly equal wealth and population, do not reach one-half the amount; for instance, Halton and Lambton each pay little over \$5,000, or about twenty-two cents per head. It is true these counties have less population than York; but if their population was doubled, and their present rate of expenditure increased proportionately, the case would not be altered. There is no good reason why our expenses should be some \$15,000 in excess of theirs, but there is a very evident reason why they are so; and that reason is, our disastrous connection with the city.

That this is no mere reckless assertion, brief reference to the state of things in respect to salaries, mileage, courts and jurors, in this county, will suffice to prove. On account of Toronto being the county seat, and most of our officials reside there, and therefore require and receive salaries extravagantly out of proportion with the services rendered. Here alone is a dead loss of fifty per cent. to the county, besides producing endless inconvenience, and causing additional expense to others. In the matter of mileage, our case is no better. Expense and inconsequence, without the slightest commensurate benefit, meet us on the very threshold of our examination. Both are clearly double what they should be, and both, as clearly traceable to the fact of the county town being at one extremity of the county. Again, our courts are notoriously long and tedious. County affairs are carelessly set aside to await city convenience. Four and sometimes five weeks are taken up in transacting business that need not occupy two, and

meanwhile the unfortunate jurors are kept absent from home and business, because it does not happen to suit the slow coaches of law, to use a reasonable expedition. They need not care, certainly—the county pays and pays handsomely, and the longer the better.

We need scarcely say, that separated from the city all this would be changed. The business of our courts would then be properly attended to, as it is not now, and being freed from the present complication, would be more directly within ken of the people. Why not have a separation then? or who are the objectors? and what are their reasons? Verily we know not. Conscience weak, more mercifully obscures them and their arguments.

Second,—It was shown that the county property in the city is worth over \$160,000, and would, if advantageously disposed of, realize more than sufficient to erect our county buildings, and pay our expenses for some years besides! We have sufficient confidence in the gentlemen who prepared the report from which the above condensation is taken, to accept it as sound. What then becomes of the objection that separation would increase our expenditure beyond our earnings? It has no foundation, and is but another of those stupid old-fogies, which people give credence to when they are too lazy or too prejudiced to think.

The objection, that the removal of the county business from Toronto would cause inconvenience, since it would no longer admit of two birds being killed with the same stone, that is, of marketing and county business being done at the same time, is the merest nonsense. Not one in a hundred of the rate-payers are called to the city on county business once in the year, and furthermore, if he has the misfortune to be a juror, it is just at the time when he has no marketing to do, and can least afford to be away. Under these circumstances is this rigmarole about inconvenience worth considering?

What plainer case do we want? Connection with the city burdens us with expense and trouble, separation will be a certain remedy—is within our reach, and carries not a single disqualifying circumstance along with it. One more reason and we have done. Separation will save our county prisoners from the ruinous contamination of the city graduates in crime, with whom they are now associated. We hope this fact will weigh with those for whom the dollar and dime side of the question has but little interest. It ought to weigh heavily with all; for surely, nothing can be more lamentable, than that those sent to jail for punishment and reformation, in many cases guilty of only some slight misdemeanor, should come out worse than ever, corrupted, hardened, and having a more positive bias towards crime. If separation would do nothing more than rescue county prisoners from that sink of iniquity, the city jail, it would have sufficient recommendation.

Let it be remembered that the constitution of the county council must depend upon the result of the coming elections. Let it not be forgotten, that the success of this separation movement must also depend upon the constitution of the next county council. Let it be remembered that the electors have now the opportunity and the power, by electing men of the right stamp, to bring the matter to a successful and happy issue, by the most natural and legitimate method. Let it not be forgotten either that if this opportunity be neglected, we may have to struggle under our present burdens for many years.

Markham and Vaughan.

WARD No. 1.—In this Ward Mr. James Bowman, an old and tried servant of the township, will have no opposition.

WARD No. 2.—We are sorry to learn that there are efforts being made to bring out a candidate to oppose Mr. Robert Marsh in this Ward. Mr. Marsh has had five or six years experience as a Councillor and there is no better informed man on Municipal matters in the township, and few better calculated to fill the position of Councillor with credit to himself and advantage to the electors. It seems that Mr. Marsh is distasteful to some of the ratepayers, because, forthwith, he is favorable to a Separation of the County from the City. No more unreasonable or foolish ground of opposition could possibly be chosen. Mr. Marsh, in candidly declaring his views, stands in very favorable contrast to those whom a servile fear of endangering their election has made mates of.—His course in this regards well for the future. It has been manly and straight-forward, and ought to strongly recommend him for a liberal support.

WARD No. 3.—Mr. Archibald Barker has for several years represented this Ward with credit. We learn he will again be returned without opposition.

WARD No. 4.—Mr. John Bowman, the Reeve, will be opposed by Mr. A. H. Fenwick. Mr. Bowman has served in the Coun-

cil several years, has done his duty, and makes an admirable Township officer. His friends should see to it that every effort be made to secure his return.

WARD No. 5.—In this Ward there will be some fun. Mr. Wm. M. Button, who has for thirteen years represented this Ward at the Council board, will be opposed by Mr. J. Reesor. Last year the same parties were candidates and the vote was close.

VAUGHAN.
In Wards No. 1, 3, 4 and 5, we hear of no opposition to the present representatives. In Ward No. 2, Dr. Langstaff will be opposed by Mr. Thomas Watson. Many friends of Dr. Langstaff think highly of him as a professional gentleman, consider him rather out of place in the Township Council, will not support him. He is a very strong candidate however and will poll a large vote. His opponents will have to exert themselves considerably to defeat him.

Markham Oil Wells.

OPERATIONS AT HEADFORD.

A WELL SUNK 70 FEET.

Another Well at BUTTENVILLE.

The Headford Oil Company are carrying on their operations with energy. They have got a Well sunk about 70 ft. and everything is going on favorably. The indications are very encouraging. They have on the ground all the apparatus requisite, and seem to be very sanguine of success.

At Buttenville a Company was formed on Wednesday last, to sink a Well. The indications in that neighborhood are very encouraging, and they will commence boring immediately.

Public Charity.

We regret to see from the lately published Minutes of the Municipal Council of Vaughan, that nearly \$800 has been distributed in charity to indigent persons during the last year. We regret it, not in a niggardly spirit of fault finding, that so much money has been expended, but rather that there should be any necessity for its expenditure. How it happens, in a rich and long settled township like Vaughan, that there should be so many paupers, is something that certainly needs explanation. Certainly they cannot belong to it, as its natural inhabitants whom misfortune had reduced. May it not be that the good natured, easy going benevolence of the Council, with public money, makes Vaughan rather a pleasant and profitable resort for these unfortunates? If it becomes known that the Council is ready to spend an equal sum next year, for a similar purpose, depend upon it there will be no lack of applicants. If the other municipalities were to act likewise, what a paradise for indigents would the county be. It would be cheaper to establish a poor house at once.

We have no desire to discountenance the extension of assistance in cases of real necessity to the poor of the Township, but it is a different thing by an easy and ill timed liberality, to usurp the office of private benevolence, and hold out inducements to professional mendicancy.

It seems like a reflection on the wealthy and benevolent farmers of Vaughan, that every old and infirm man and woman, and every distressed widow and orphan, should have to solicit public charity. Can nothing be done by private, christian philanthropy, that these miserable ones, who are really deserving, should be saved making a public spectacle of their misfortunes? or that the good natured, unsuspecting council may be protected from designing impostors? We are prepared to receive suggestions.

Dr. Gekie's Lecture.

A large and respectable audience assembled to hear the learned Doctor last Friday evening. Throughout, his remarks were most instructive and entertaining, and were listened to with profound attention. Having explained the origin of the superstition of Witchcraft, and given an account of its doctrines as expounded by the demonologists of the 15th and 16th centuries, the lecturer traced its progress and decline in England, Scotland and America, up to the time of the last barbarous executions. Many of the illustrative incidents related would be beyond credulity, were they not matters of history, and though perhaps profane in themselves, yet an instance of the power which superstition may exercise over even the intelligent, were not without a wholesome moral.

At the close of the lecture, Mr. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Wright, moved a vote of thanks to the Doctor for his able and eloquent lecture. It was unanimously carried, and the audience dispersed, apparently highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

There has been a great scarcity of rain in New England during the autumn, and the lakes and streams are nearly as low as they were in the drought of last summer.

School Examinations.

The Christmas Examinations of the Common and Grammar School in this village, took place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week. On account of the extreme cold, not many visitors were present. This is much to be regretted, as from what we can learn from those who were present, the exercises were very creditably performed. The Common School department, under Mr. Porter and Miss Oates' management, appears to be in a most efficient condition, and gives great promise of future success and usefulness; and if an energetic and able teacher, is secured for the Grammar School Department, no facility will be wanting to obtain a sound practical education, English and Classical.

At the close of Mr. Bond's examination, his pupils, who seem to have profited greatly under his instruction, and to have been much attached to him, presented him with a handsome writing desk, as a token of remembrance.

Mechanics' Institute.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the Lecture committee in connection with the Mechanics' Institute, have engaged the services of the Rev. Wm. Atkinson, of Toronto. We trust that the community will show their appreciation of the laudable efforts to furnish first class Lectures for the season, by a good "turnout." The subject—"The Central Force of Christianity," is one interesting to all, and being in the hands of a gentleman of unquestionable talent, it will be presented to the audience with more than ordinary ability.

Wesleyan Parsonage Fund.

On Wednesday, the 27th inst., a Tea meeting was held in the Methodist Church, in this village, in aid of the Parsonage Fund. Owing to the absence of that great essential to the success of a tea meeting in the winter, "Sleighing" and the unpropitious state of the weather, the attendance was not so large as it might otherwise have been. After tea, the choir was taken by Amos Wright, Esq., M.P.P. On the platform we observed the Rev. Messrs. Walsey, (Missionary from among the Indians of the "Far West"), Pollard, of Toronto, Chambers, McCallum and Hunter. The speeches, as is usual on such occasions, consisted of a "Miscellany" of topics, each however made entertaining and instructive by the various speakers. The pecuniary result we have not heard, but hope that our Methodist friends in that respect also, have been equally successful.

Supper at Thornhill.

The Wesleyans at Thornhill purpose celebrating the Anniversary of their Sabbath School by a public supper, on New Year's Day, at 3 p.m. Ticket 30cts. The people in that neighborhood have a proverbial reputation for getting up a good repast, and invariably plenty of it. The Anniversary Sermons will be preached on Sabbath, Dec. 31, by the Rev. S. Ross, at 10 1/2 a.m. and 6 p.m. Also, on Wednesday, Jan. 3rd, 1866, the public are invited to meet at the Church at 7 p.m. Addresses will be delivered and a number of choice Hymns sung by the Children.

Victoria Square Party.

On New Year's Day the Primitive Methodist Sabbath School will celebrate their Anniversary. This Institution deserves the support of all, and we have no doubt many will attend.

A Skating Rink has been opened at Thornhill, where the lovers of this healthy amusement can spend a good time this winter by purchasing a season ticket. As the rates are very low, it is to be hoped that the movement will be sufficiently supported to enable the managers to keep the ice in good condition during the winter. See advertisement.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DISRUPTION OF THE MINISTRY.
The startling announcement that the Hon. George Brown, President of the Executive Council, had tendered his resignation to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, in consequence of a serious difference of opinion with his colleagues on an important public question, has been the great sensation of the last few days, and has created an immense amount of excitement in this city. All minor matters sink into utter insignificance when compared with this public event. The serious disagreement between the Attorney General West and the President of the Executive Council, which arose during the North West election, prepared us, to a certain extent, for an early dissolution of the present extraordinary coalition; but we were hardly prepared for the events of the last ten days. Many are the attempts made to divine the cause of the disagreement, as we do not believe that Mr. Brown would withdraw just at the moment when his highly cherished scheme of confederation is so near adoption, unless the disagreement was very great indeed. Some who claim to know all state secrets, assign the Reciprocity Treaty as the cause, and state that the Government had with the single exception of Mr. Brown, determined to adopt retaliatory measures, in the event

of the American Government refusing to grant a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, by placing a high tariff on American goods, and by excluding American vessels from our canals and navigable waters. Should it prove to be true that this was the cause of his withdrawal, there will be a wide difference of opinion among the people of Canada, as to the wisdom of the course proposed to be adopted. The members of the Administration have wisely determined to keep the cause of the ministerial crisis from the public until after the assembling of Parliament, and sensible persons will commend the wisdom of their course.

It would never do to forewarn the Americans as to what we propose doing in reference to the discussion of this international question, when our representatives reach Washington, or as to the course we will pursue in their refusing to enter into liberal trading arrangements with us. We must be prepared to drive a hard bargain with a people that are desirous of over-reaching us, and only by presenting a united front can we obtain from them all that we can desire. Mr. Brown has always been a consistent Free Trader, and no doubt anything bordering on a protective tariff would be highly objectionable to him. The disappointment of both political parties, at this sudden resignation of the leader of the Reform section of the Cabinet, is very great indeed, while not a few rejoice to think that there is some prospect of again having a pure party government.

The desire to see the British North American colonies united under one strong government is very great, and politicians have managed to sink party considerations, and to support a ministry that was determined to make us a united people, and to build up a power on this continent possessing all the attributes of England's greatness; yet free from the somewhat too rapid tendencies towards Democracy which characterises Americans. Mr. Brown has been in consultation with Sir John Michel, the Administrator of the Government; and that gentleman has refused to accept his resignation, for the present. It is also added that Mr. Brown has determined not to re-enter the Cabinet. Does it not strike you as being out of the usual course of procedure in such cases, for Mr. Brown to be in consultation with the head of the Executive? Is it not in accordance with British practice for the crown to know only the Prime Minister? and if so, is this not another wonderful departure from constitutional practice by this extraordinary coalition. Will some writer on constitutional law enlighten us on this important point?

LAKE MICHIGAN.

I learn from an intelligent Chicago gentleman that a powerful agitation is springing into existence in that city and the West, to influence Congress to exclude Canadian vessels from navigating Lake Michigan. As my informant is connected with the Chicago Press, he has opportunities for being well informed. Doubtless our American neighbors are preparing to use all the power they possess to coerce us into acquiescence. The sequel will show how woefully they miscalculate the spirit of the Canadian people, in thinking that they can by petty annoyances compel us to enter an objectionable union.

HAVE WE FENIANS IN CANADA?

It has been frequently asserted, and as frequently denied, that we have Fenians in Canada. I think we may safely say that the reasonable order has extended its ramifications to Canada, for I learn from the last statement of the Fenian Secretary of the Brotherhood, just issued, and approved by J. O'Mahoney, President, that the British Provinces are numbered as District No. XXXVII. The following amounts are acknowledged as being received from Canada:

Sept. 13—Received from Montreal, \$ 69-50
Do 23—do do do do do 22-75
Do 25—do do do do do 509-00
Oct. 6—do do do do do 208-85
Do 10—do do do do do 104-75
Do 14—do do do do do 300-00

of Michael Murphy, \$300-00
Now if the Michael Murphy named in the above list is not our man, then Canada must be unfortunate indeed in possessing two traitors of the same name. Mr. Moriarity is on a visit to Canada. I am afraid his tour of observation will not be profitable to him, as he will miss his share of the stealings. He had better get back to New York as quickly as possible.

NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

In consequence of the interference of the Reform Club in our Municipal elections? it is proposed to form two new organizations in this city. Conservatives are preparing to bring into existence a Conservative Club, so as to be prepared to act unitedly when required. The material for such a Club is abundant, and many young men of Conservative leanings will be glad to enroll themselves on the list of membership. The second is to be a non-political Club, and called the Citizen's Association. It will be composed of such persons as are desirous of having able and efficient men sent to the City Council. Politics will be rigidly excluded, and it is generally supposed that as the Reform Club is the bone of contention, the Citizen's Association will be the antidote.

ONTARIO LITERARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society for the selection of officers resulted in the election of Mr. Charles Belford, associate Editor of the Leader, and nephew of James Beaty, Esq., proprietor of that journal, as President for the ensuing term. I am sure that the editorial corps will rejoice at the honor conferred on one of their number. The selection is a richly deserved honor for Mr. Belford and a credit to the Society. This is the first departure that has been made for some years in the election of a gentleman not connected with the legal fra-

CHRISTMAS CHEER.

The display made in the market this year was excellent, although hardly equal to what I have seen on former occasions. The market and stores generally were crammed with purchasers on Friday and Saturday last. The Toy and Fancy Goods shops did a thriving business, in supplying the wants of those who were providing for the "little folks" at home. Little hearts were made happy and older hearts were glad, when the Christmas goose was eaten and the wine was sipped with thankfulness and cheerfulness on Monday.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The semi-annual examinations of the scholars of the Public Schools were held on Thursday and Friday last. Many of the parents of the children and others interested in the success of the Free School system, were in attendance and took much interest in the proceedings. The high state of proficiency to which the children had been educated gave much satisfaction. Very little sympathy was felt for the utopian ideas of Mr. C. R. Brock, who has been deceiving the success of the higher branches, in order that his peculiar ideas may prevail in the matter of imparting superior education. The examinations in the Grammar School were also conducted on Friday, and gave considerable satisfaction. The progress of this School has been very marked since the appointment of the Rev. Arthur Wickson, L.L.D., as Rector.

THE SKATING RINKS.

Are in full blast, and are crowded with ladies and gentlemen daily to enjoy this healthful exercise. We have four rinks in Toronto, all of which are liberally supported.

SLEIGHING.

The little snow that has fallen has had quite an enlivening effect on our streets, which were crowded with persons enjoying the pleasures of a sleigh drive. The officers of the garrison have a marfia for tandem, and not infrequently cause much amusement by their sleighing. It is rather a difficult matter to drive tandem successfully through crowded streets, especially when there is a collision and a crash ensues—when this does happen it is taken in the best humor by all, which considerably adds to the fun of the thing.

THE CHIMES.

At an early hour on Christmas morning the peal of Bells, lately placed in the tower of St. James' Cathedral, rang forth a merry peal. A large crowd had assembled, and waited patiently until midnight, when the Chimes commenced to ring forth their merry notes. We are very much pleased with the addition to the attractions of the city.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Made a liberal distribution of bread, meat and potatoes to the poor on Saturday last. This Society annually provides a Christmas dinner for a large number of our poor people. No distinction is made in reference to country. All who desire it can obtain the relief so freely distributed.

THE THEATRE.

Uncle Tom's Cabin was placed on the boards on Christmas evening, and drew a large house. The different performers acted their parts well, and were warmly applauded by the audience.

HON. GEO. BROWN.

Has arrived in the city, his resignation having been accepted.

FRANK FREEMAN.

Count McCaskey to the Fenians Greeting.

We have made allusion to the reply which McCaskey sent to the Fenians when offered the chief command of their armies. It is so eminently characteristic of the eccentric (Hibernian) immortalized in the pages of Tony Butler, that we give a portion of it. He says:

You talk of an Irish Republic! Why, sir, since the day when Mr. Keogh promised to make Athlone a port for the Atlantic trade, there has been nothing equal to this Irish Republicanism! You are aware that there is not so feudal a people in Europe? Do you not know that class distinctions and respect for rank that is associated with ancient blood, are amongst the most cherished feelings of all Irishmen? Irish Republicanism! Why pat is the marchist, your excellency, of all Europe?—Your Irish Republicanism is only the "back-water" of Irish emigration. It comes home again with the insolence and arrogant pretensions of the fellow who has felt all the importance of the "Irish ticket" in an election, and wants to play a conspicuous part in the country which he left as a cow-boy.—Strange assertions these, sir, for a man like myself. Your Irish Republicanism remind me of what Barney Galt called his opponent in a controversy—an "infernal Orange Papist."

You are mighty boastful that there is nothing religious in the present project, and that the clergy are adverse to you rather than friendly. Of all your confessions, this is the very weakest and poorest. Why, don't you know that the failure of Humbert's expedition was the democratic declaration of the French, that they wanted no help from the church, and would try and conquer without the Virgin Mary? From that hour Pat held back; he wasn't going to be killed here and rosted hereafter. I'd rather, if I was given the choice, fight the English without powder than without the Priest.

You want enthusiasm, and you turn away from the great fountain of all enthusiasm!—You want union, and you reject the great bonds of union! You want that rash fanaticism by which Western people supply the fancies of Eastern nations, and you ignore what supplies to this world out of the illimitable hopes of the next one!

Now, if Ireland were rich in colonial establishments—where she splended churches like Spain or Italy, grand convents and fine monasteries—I could understand why you severed yourself from the clergy. The pillage might be more profitable than the priest. But what have you in Ireland? The little wretched chapel, poor and bare as a barn. Where is the plate of gold and silver? Where the pictures of Murillo and Raphael? Where the saints with emeralds for eyes and diamonds for toenails? I wouldn't give you fifty pounds for all the robberies of the Catholic chapels west of the Shannon, even if you were to throw me in, as a whip, Bishop McLea's vestment!

I intended to say a word or two about the admirable secret, as you call it, of your organization, but I forbear. I can only say, if you succeed in excluding spies and Government informers, you are the first rebels in Ireland that ever accomplished that object.—It is said that for every man that took the field in 1848 there were two informers. Believe me that the moment one fellow turns traitor fifty will follow him. These fellows will crowd the Castle, like the crew of people at a French theatre, and they will have to make a "queue" not to make a disturbance.

Not that the Irish are any worse than their neighbors, but that "cannille" is "cannille" everywhere, and if you leave a rising with men of fortune, you must content yourself to deal with the worst materials of the worst passions in the nation. I wish you would out of the experiment; but I won't join it. No, sir, I'll give neither Whig or Tory Attorney General the triumph to arraign, convict, and hang Milo McCaskey. The man who braved Rossas, wounded Crotchford, fought hand to hand with O'Neil's Patch, and shared the bivouac of Lamoriciere, shall not grace the dock of Cash or Tralee.

You are preparing what the Fenians call a "Famous 400,000," and if it were not that so many of you will be hanged, I would call you to you to laugh at it. And after all, sir, I confess the fellows, or the hulk is a smart price to pay for a drill in the dark, or the position of a Federal uniform and a six-shooter. It is but the smallest estimate for the same money I ever heard of.

Poor a thing as Italian brigandage is, it is better than your Irish revolution. The rebels here are not men of action, and people with them. They have an inaccessible territory, and they believe at least the blessings of the Holy Father on their work. I decline, sir, therefore, the command of the army that does not exist, and will only muster to be hanged or transported.

I refuse to associate myself with a project which must fail, and I reject all offers of rank or station from those who have none of their own, and I am, with every assurance of the deepest consideration, your humble and devoted servant.

MIL O' CASKEY.

Count, Lieut-General, and Cameron Intermio to his Holiness the Pope.

FRESH FENIAN EXCITEMENT.—We find the following telegram from New York in some of the western papers: "The Fenian party have determined on a Canadian war immediately. Measures of compromise between the Cabinet and the Senators are now under debate." The staff of the Secretary of War is announced: two of his members are graduates of West Point. Despatches have also been received from the Fenians, from the Head Centre, Stephens, and so important were they considered by President O'Mahoney, that he at once ordered them before General Sweeny, or those who represent what is called the Senate, with a view to have their requirements complied with. The merits of the despatches is not made public.—Leader.

The Essex Journal says that wildcat oil rumours are afloat. It is said that good indications are visible in the township of Maidstone, and upwards of twenty farms near the Middle Road have been leased to oil speculators from Bothwell.

The Hon. Judge Drummond fell on Friday on a footpath, in Quebec, and broke his arm. Owing to this and to the sickness of Chief Justice Duval, there has been on Court of Appeal.

GLAD NEWS.

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

They can be Used Without Detection, and do not interfere with business pursuits, and No change of Diet is necessary.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS!

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of Seminal Weakness, Urinary and Venereal Discharges, Gleet, Sexual Debility and Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys. They are adapted for male or female, old or young, and are the only reliable known for the cure of all diseases arising from.

Youthful Indiscretion.

In all Sexual Diseases, as Gonorrhoea, Stricture, Gleet, and all Urinary and Kidney complaints, they act like a charm. Relief is experienced by taking a single box, and from four to six boxes generally effect a cure. Sold in boxes containing 25 Pills. One Dollar, or six boxes, Five Dollars; also, in large boxes, containing four of the small, Price Three Dollars.

PRIVATE COUNSELLORS to Gentlemen only, sent free on receipt of directed envelope and stamp. If you need the Pills, cut out this advertisement for reference, and if you cannot procure them of your druggist, do not be imposed on by any other remedy, but send the money in a letter to Dr. BEVAN, Consulting Physician, 442 Broadway, New York Box, 5079, and they will be sent to you secure from observation, by return mail, on receipt of the money. 1y-25

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous and Genital Debility, Nightly Emissions, and seminal Weakness, the result of youthful indiscretion, and came near ending his days in hopeless misery, will, in the act of suffering man, send to any one afflicted, the simple means used by him, which effected a cure in a few weeks, after the failure of numerous medicines. Send a directed envelope and ten cents and it will cost you nothing. Address, Dr. J. HAYES, 442 Broadway, New York. Box 5079. 1y-25

THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER

Exclusively for Ladies.
An invaluable treatise of 100 pages, by Dr. J. Hayes, published for the benefit of the sex. On receipt of Twenty cents, it will be sent out-paid, in a sealed envelope to all who apply for it. Address, Dr. J. HAYES, 442 Broadway, New York. Box 5079. 1y-25