...ern Railway of Canada

RICHMOND HILL TIME TABLE

MOVING NORTH.

Mail Train.....7 55 A. M.
Express.....4 56 P. M.

MOVING SOUTH.

Express.....8 14 P. M.
Mail.....9 33 A. M.

New Advertisements.

...and Bacon—Wm. Atkinson's
...—G. A. Barnard
...Notice—Joshua Reid
...is the time to Buy Harness—W. H. Myers'
...oots and Shoes—W. H. Myers'
...kham Oil & Mining Co.—Wm. Stiver
...pport Home Manufacture—J. Verney
...other lot of ten dozen—G. A. Barnard.
...ean Cotton—Josiah Purkiss.
...oys and Shoes—S. M. Sanderson.
...indow Shades—W. P. Richmond.
...rnip Seed—G. A. Barnard.
...w Parasols—W. S. Pollock.
...s—H. & A. Newton
...e Prize Harness—Wm. Harrison
...edical Dispensary—Dr. T. C. Culver
...Note of Hand Lost—Margaret Leat
...perior Hams—W. Atkinson
...otice—Corporation of Yorkville
...—Read & Boyd
...e Great Emporium—W. Atkinson
...ist of Letters in P.O.
...otice to Builders.
...e Granite State Sewing Machine Co.
...ew Arrivals—J. H. Myers.
...ring Importation—W. Mitchell.
...gin Mills Store—J. G. Bernard.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
The York Herald, $1,00 a year

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL JUNE 1, 1866.

Ourselves!

With this week's issue of the *Herald* ends our sixth volume,—and before entering upon the seventh we desire to say a few words to our patrons and friends. It has been our earnest desire to be useful, and trust that our efforts have not been wholly in vain; it is possible that, as journalists, we now and then come into collision with parties with whom we would prefer being on amicable terms—but our duty to the public generally is of that importance that we must act as the sentinel on his post—discharge it with impartially, and protect the general interests of the community in preference to our individual leaning. We have done this at all times, as far as lay in our power, and have reason to know that our influence has been felt, not only in our own locality, but throughout the County of York; this is as it should be, and, we trust, will continue. As it has been for the past, so do we promise for the future; we shall endeavour to advocate that which we believe to be for the best interests of our country, and hope that our efforts in this direction will be seconded by our subscribers and friends. A local paper is of more importance to the interests of a neighborhood than most people are willing to admit. The advantages of advertising is not fully estimated,—those who give their attention to the subject have reaped a profitable harvest; we invite the attention of city merchants to the importance of advertising in a paper situated as the "YORK HERALD" is,—a distance of sixteen miles from Toronto, and having a large circulation among the Farmers and Mechanics of the surrounding country, who frequently visit the city on business, and are certain to call upon those with whose names and firms they become most familiar,—it will pay them to give our suggestion their serious consideration.

It should also be remembered that the question of the removal of the County Town from Toronto, is a subject that must not be permitted to become a dead letter; the necessity for a change in this matter is universally admitted—but Toronto influence and the City press is to be combatted, which will require the most untiring and combined energy of the rate-payers of the County, assisted by the local press, to bring to bear a strong pressure upon those who have the power to remove the County Seat to a more central point. This, also, is a subject which has and will continue to receive our attention, as the determined advocate of the rights of the Farmers and Mechanics of the County, as against a City monopoly.

To our subscribers and patrons who have paid up promptly we tender our grateful thanks, and hope to merit a continuance of their favors, together with the exercise of their influence for the increase of the circulation of the "YORK HERALD" amongst their friends. To those who have not been as punctual, we quietly intimate to them, that it is absolutely essential that all arrears must be paid up;—we trust it is not necessary to say more on this point. No honest man will refuse to "give the devil his due!" then why should the printer be an exception,—although we would rather a preference were made in our favor.

Trade of the Great West.

In our last issue we endeavoured to impress upon our readers the necessity and importance of giving encouragement to the projected Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, with a view of securing, as far as it is possible, the carrying-trade of the West through Canadian waters to the seaboard. This is a subject of vital importance, and worthy the consideration of every Canadian who desires to see his country keep pace in the onward march of progress and commercial enterprise so visible amongst our American neighbours on the other side of the line.

We are of opinion that it cannot fail to be interesting to our readers to give them some idea of the trade to which we refer—the magnitude of its proportions and its rapid growth—and in order that we may become aroused to the necessity of bestirring ourselves, and by placing our shoulders to the wheel of progress, to help on the good work, let us enquire into its extent:—The quantity of cereals raised in one year, in the grain-growing States, exceeds 553 *millions of bushels*, in addition to this there have been over *seven million head of cattle* and *eleven million head of swine*—all of which are the produce of the States of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. The State of Illinois raised in one year 250 *millions* of bushels of Corn, Wheat, Barley and Rye. Such is the abundance of Corn raised in the West that farmers have been known to use it as fuel instead of firewood, on account of the expense attending its transportation to market by the present inadequate means—by which enormous extra expenses have to be incurred on account of the number of transhipments and changes that require to be made, and the consequent losses by such changes, together with the utter incapacity of the present channels of transportation to meet the wants of the prolific regions of the Western States.

To give our readers an idea of farming in the West, we would mention one farmer in the State of Illinois, named Sullivan, who owns a farm of 70,000 acres, 23,000 acres of which are under cultivation!—this is pretty extensive farming, and upon a scale that, while it astonishes us, cannot fail to excite our admiration. As it is with Illinois, so is it likely to become with other States now growing up, for there is sufficient territory lying between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains, within the north-western boundaries of the United States, to form *fourteen States* as large as Ohio,—Two of the Western States alone, (Illinois and Missouri) are larger than England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland put together. Chicago and Milwaukee are the great centres at which the trade of the Western States (to a great extent) concentrates,—from these points the surplus produce is shipped for the different markets. The growth of Chicago has been so rapid, that one would hardly believe that it were possible a city could have grown to the extent it has within the last twenty-seven years. To give a partial idea of the amount of trade done at the great Western Mart, we refer our readers to the following exceedingly interesting table of the shipments of grain from Chicago, each year, from 1838 to 1864, which shows an increase unparalleled in the history of the rise and progress of any city in the world, that we have read of. The Chicago Board of Trade report is our authority:

In 1838	78	bushels.
In 1839	3,678	do
In 1840	19,000	do
In 1841	40,000	do
In 1842	586,907	do
In 1843	688,907	do
In 1844	923,494	do
In 1845	1,024,620	do
In 1846	1,599,619	do
In 1847	2,243,201	do
In 1848	3,001,740	do
In 1849	2,759,111	do
In 1850	1,830,938	do
In 1851	4,646,291	do
In 1852	5,873,141	do
In 1853	6,412,181	do
In 1854	12,932,320	do
In 1855	16,633,700	do
In 1856	21,583,221	do
In 1857	18,032,678	do
In 1858	20,035,166	do
In 1859	15,771,812	do
In 1860	31,108,759	do
In 1861	60,481,862	do
In 1862	56,184,110	do
In 1863	54,741,839	do
In 1864	47,124,194	do

In addition to the foregoing table of Shipments, we append a table of its growth in population, from 1830 to 1864:—

1830, official return of population			70
1840	do	do	4,853
1843	do	do	7,580
1844	do	do	10,864
1845	do	do	12,088
1846	do	do	14,169
1847	do	do	16,859
1848	do	do	20,023
1850	do	do	29,963
1855	do	do	60,625
1860	do	do	110,973
1862	do	do	138,835
1863	do	do	160,000
1864	do	do	196,000

Our object in going into these particulars which must interest any reflecting person, is to show to our readers the grand results of Commercial and Agricultural enterprise, and with a view to drawing their attention to the great necessity that exists for urging upon our Representatives in Parliament to render all the assistance in their power to forward the project of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, that the immense trade of the West may be diverted through Canadian territory and upon Canadian waters to the seaboard, without breaking bulk, which will thereby save losses and unnecessary expenses, and be the means of cheapening food to the poor of Europe, while the producer of the Far West will be in a position to avail himself of the best market whether on this Continent, or on the other side of the Atlantic, while the expenditure of the money required for the establishment of the great work, and the traffic and tolls accruing from it after it is in operation, will be to Canada what the Erie Canal is to the State of New York,—a source of wealth, by giving employment to labour, and being the shortest and cheapest route for the trade of the great West to the sea-board.

York Roads—Sale of Toll Gates.

Pursuant to public notice, the Warden of the County and the Superintendent of the Roads were at Richmond Hill, on Saturday, the 26th May, and offered the Toll Gates at public auction. The bidding was anything but spirited the gates were put up at such prices as to place them out of the reach of competition, and parties who had travelled several miles for the purpose of competing for the rental of some one of the Gates on Yonge Street were doomed to disappointment, although the Gates were not all sold. We are unable to comprehend the policy of putting an upset price upon these Gates that is calculated to prevent any sensible man from venturing to bid it may be that Mr. Howland and Mr. Gossage understand it, and are doing what is for the best interests of the County, but the audience attending the sale on Saturday last failed to see it—indeed we were somewhat disgusted at the whole proceedings and we have reason to know that such was the general feeling of those who attended the sale. In the first place, the upset price put upon each gate was so very high as to prevent parties from competing—except for one Gate, for which there were two competitors. Secondly, after the Auctioneer had laid it down, as one of the rules upon which the sale would be conducted, that "no bid would be taken of less amount than ten dollars,"—we think it looked small (to say the least of it) in trying to induce parties to bid by offering to take "five dollar bids, if they would not give ten." The whole proceeding was a failure, as several Gates remain unsold. We fail to see the utility of such a huxtering system of managing great public works as these Roads are.

In 1865, the two Gates north and south of Richmond Hill, sold for an annual rent of

No. 3, (at Thornhill).....$1345 00
No. 4, (north of Richmondhill) 850 00

This year the following was the result:

No. 3, upset price $1,600—not sold.
No. 4, upset price 900—sold at $910.

Several other Gates belonging to the Roads were offered here, as well as at other places, but the prices set upon them by the Superintendent were so high that no one would give even a "five dollar bid" over his price. The consequence is he has them on hand; whether for the best interests of the County or not remains yet to be ascertained. We say, it would be better that they had been let at a fairrent to the highest bidder.

Another Fire.

It is our painful duty to record another Fire in our Village. On Wednesday afternoon it was discovered that the driving-shed connected with the old 'Half-way' Tavern stand, formerly occupied by the late Mr. John Linfoot, as an Inn. For want of a sufficient supply of water the fire got under the roof of the stable and barn where there was some straw, which soon caused the fire to spread so rapidly that further efforts to save that building were useless. At one time we thought Mr. John Harrington's building on the opposite side of Yonge Street could not be saved; as also Mr. Henry Hall's Waggon shop, (close by the barn); Fortunately both buildings were saved. Again we are indebted to the Elgin Mills Engine, for doing good service,—which, under the manipulation of Mr. Dickson, was the cause of saving Mr. Hall's house from being burned on this occasion. This is now our third fire within a few weeks. We are not prepared to offer an opinion as to its origin.

We believe Mr. Linfoot's estate will suffer considerable loss, as the barn was insured for a very small amount, in comparison with its real value. Mr. John Waterhouse, one of the sufferers by the late fire at Mr Henderson's, lost a ton of hay, which was in the barn, Mr. Hall's furniture also suffered by removal.

Cabbage and Tomato Plants.—

Mr. Barnard advertises in this issue a large supply of cabbage, and Tomato Plants—of his own raising, which he warrants to be of good varities, and will sell at a low figure.

Markham Council.

The adjourned meeting of the Court of Revision of the Township of Markham met at Size's Hall Unionville, on Monday the 28th inst.

Reeve in the Chair.

Members all present.

Some errors in the assessment were corrected.

When James Bowman, seconded A. H. Fenwick, moved that the Court of Revision do now rise.—Carried.

The Council resumed for general business.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

From Wm Rennie and others praying for a grant on the 2nd Con. front of lot 14.

From Jacob Heise and others praying for grant on the 2nd Con. from lots 29 to 30—said petitions were received and read.

James Bowman, seconded by Peter Willmot, moved that the sum of $40 be, granted on the 2nd Con. opposite lot 14 and that Wm Rennie, Henry Quantz and Wm. Russel, be commissioners to expend the same.—Carried.

Peter Willmot, seconded by James Bowman, moved that the sum of $40 be granted on the 2nd Con. opposite lots 29 and 30, and that Jacob Heise jr, David Eyer jr, and John Baker jr. be commissioners to expend the same.—Carried.

James Bowman, seconded by James, Robinson, moved that shop License be granted to John G. Bernard, on Lot No 57 1st Con. of Markham.—Carried.

James Bowman, seconded by Peter Willmot, moved that the sum of $8 15 be granted to Dennis Collins, for funeral expenses, payable to the order of Councillor of Ward No 1.—Carried.

Moved by James Robinson, seconded by Mr. Willmot, that the sum of $15 be granted to James Ozbourne, payable to the order of Councillor of Ward No 5.—Carried.

Moved by James Robinson, seconded by Peter Willmot, that the sum of $80 be granted for the purpose of building a Bridge and cutting down hill on Church Street, in Markham Village, and that Wm. Flumerfelt, F. J. D. Smith and Joseph Marr be commissioners to expend the same.—Carried.

James Bowman, seconded by Peter Willmot, moves that the sum of $80 be granted on the 3rd Con. front of Lot No 21, and that Peter Heise, D. E. Horner and John McConnel be commissioners to expend the same, but not exceed that amount, and that Resolution passed on the 26th February 1869, granting the sum of $20 in front of Lot 21, in the 3rd Con. be and is hereby rescinded.—Carried.

Moved by James Robinson, seconded by Mr. Bowman that the Clerk do procure one hundred copies of the act, to prevent the spreading of Canada thistles, for distribution to road overseers.—Carried.

Moved by James Robinson, seconded by Mr. Fenwick, that the sum of $100 be granted to repair the Bridge, and cut down the Hill on the side road between lots 10 and 11 in the 8th Con. and that Wm. Armstrong, James Speight, and John Jerman be commissioners to expend the same.

The Council then adjourned to meet on the last Saturday in June next.

Mechanics' Institute.

The Semi-Annual meeting of the above society was held in Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening, May 22nd Amos Wright M.P.P. in the absence of President, occupied the chair. The report which is crowded out of this week's issue was read and adopted. The following Officers and Committee of management for the ensuing term were elected:—*President*, Mr. G. H. Porter; 1st *Vice President*, Mr. Wm. Harrison; 2nd *Vice President*, Mr. H. Hall; *Secretary*, Mr. A. McBeth; *Treasurer*, Robert Hall; Committee; Amos Wright M. P.P; A. Law Esq; James Langstaff M. D; A. M. Lafferty B. A; G. P. Dickson Esq; G. J. F. Pearce; Mr. R. E. Law; Mr. G. Newberry.

At the last ordinary meeting of the Mechanics' Institute last Tuesday evening, the following selections were read by the members. 'The ladder of fame,' Poetry; 'The order of Creation,' by Pope; 'The World for sale,' by Hoyt; An extract from Scots 'Marmion;' 'The emptiness of riches,' by Young; 'A Psalm of life,' by Longfellow; 'The Yankee Boys,' by Pierpont; 'The Modest wit,' Anon; 'What is life;' 'The burial of Sir John Moore,' a Recitation; 'Curran's invective,' prose, a recitation. A discussion on the following subject will take place at the next ordinary meeting, Tuesday June 5th. 'Resolved that capital punishment should be abolished.'

Thornhill Enterprise—

Mr. Purkiss appears to keep pace with the times in commercial enterprise:—judging by his advertisement, we are inclined to believe that his stock is deserving of a careful inspection, and we are quite certain that Mr. Purkiss will make it worth while to give him a call.—M. P. has had large experience in business, and thoroughly understands the trade; his selections are sure to meet the wants of his customers,—and we have no doubt but he will sell cheap,—we recommend our readers to call and try for themselves.

From 'Home.'—

The friends of Mr. J. K. Falconbridge, will be glad to hear that he returned to Richmond Hill, on Wednesday last, after a sojourn of nearly eight months in the old country.

The "Daily Telegraph."—

We are in receipt of a new daily paper just started by Messrs. Robertson & Cook, of Toronto. It is neatly printed, and displays mechanical skill which reflects credit upon the publishers;—it is got up with new type, and printed on good paper, and judging from appearances, we conclude that they are receiving a liberal support. The advertising patronage which the *Telegraph* enjoys will ensure success to the enterprise—which we wish with all our heart.

The Crops,—

We are rejoiced to know that the Crops in and around this section are promising well. The late rain saved them, for many began to fear that for want of moisture every description of agricultural produce was likely to be a short crop. Since the rain fell, the improvement is very encouraging, one and all are depending upon the agricultural products of the country—if the farmers crops fail, and they have a poor market, the whole country suffers—and of course the Printer comes in for a share, therefore we speak feelingly, and congratulate ourselves at the present prospect of a good harvest.

Auction Sale.—

The attention of our readers is directed to an advertisement in another column announcing the Auction Sale of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready Made Clothing &c, at Thornhill on Thursday the 14th inst., and following days, until all is sold off. As Mr. Reid has made arrangements for moving to Texas—the whole must be cleared out immediately. Great Bargains may be expected and sale will be made on a credit of four months.

Arrival of The City of Boston.

New York, May 28.—The *City of Boston*, from Liverpool on the 16th and Queenstown on the 17th, has arrived.

BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

In both Houses of Parliament the bombardment of Valparaiso had been noticed in terms of indignation, but the neutral attitude of the British Admiral was defended and fully endorsed by Government. The English press and people loudly denounce the act of Spain.

An indignation meeting was held at Liverpool, adopting resolutions of protest: also resolutions expressing gratitude for the exertions of Commodore Rogers, U. S. N.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

The financial panic continued sensibly to subside. Many difficulties are yet anticipated, but it is believed the effects will be less dangerous than former panics.

The discount demand at the Bank of England continued extremely large. The nominal rate remains at 10 per cent. There is also an active speculative demand for continental securities.

There were no additional suspensions in Liverpool.

FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

The continental situation is unchanged. The military attitude of the various Powers is very threatening.

It is reported that Bismark receives daily warnings of imminent assassination.

It is stated that Austria, in a few weeks will have 900,000 men in the field.

Large bodies of troops which were sent from Vienna, had already effected strategetic concentration on the Prussian frontier.

A Berne telegram says that the Italian troops had been withdrawn to the interior of the kingdom.

A Munich telegram states that the Government of Bavaria and Barden are in favour of armed neutrality.

A Coblentz despatch of the 7th says:—The Prussian war question is unchanged. There are, however, more pacific rumors from Paris, and the chances of an European congress are improving. It is asserted that Prussia and Italy have assented to the Austrian reply.

A Trieste despatch of the 16th says:—Austrian volunteers, about to proceed to Mexico, were, it is stated, to sail under the French flag.

Ferme Bros., of Liverpool, have suspended. Liabilities heavy, but assets considerably in excess thereof. Other suspensions are reported.

Rio de Janeiro, May 24.—Coffee $7 to $7 30.

Liverpool, May 17.—Cotton dull with little inquiry, and prices weak. Sales of two days 13,000, of which speculators took 1,500. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions in active, except lard, which is firmer. Sales at 70s 71s.

London, May 17.—Consols 86⅞ to 87⅛ for money. U. S. 5-20's 65¾ to 66. Erie shares 45 to 46. Illinois C. 76½ 77½.

FENIANISM.

The *Owl* says that the conduct of the United States in relation to the recent Fenian agitation in Ireland has been most satisfactory.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN IRELAND.

It is believed that the cattle plague is not extending in Ireland.

THE DERBY DAY.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, May 17.—The race of Derby to-day was won by Lord Lyon. Bribery Colt was second and Rustic third. Twenty-four horses ran.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 16.—The cotton market has been steady, with a fair trade demand. Prices of American and long stapled cotton are rather in favor of sellers. Middling uplands are quoted at about 13d. The sales on Monday and Tuesday were 13,000 bales. The trade at Manchester, yesterday, was on a limited scale. The prices offered were generally below the views of productors, and little business was transacted.

BREADSTUFFS.—Richardson, Spence & Co., Bruce, and other report flour quiet but steady. Wheat is steady demand at full rates; winter red at 10s 3d to 11s 9d per cental. Indian corn firm and in good demand at 30s to 30s 3d per 480 lbs for mixed.

PROVISIONS.—Bigland, Athaye, and others report beef and pork quiet and nominally unchanged. Bacon rather easier. Lard steady, at 70s for American. Tallow nominal, at late rates. Produce—Sugars inactive. Coffee and Rice—no sales. Linseed oil slow, at 40s to 41s. Rosin quiet; sales of American quiet at 6s 6d. Spirits of turpentine—small sales at 48s. Petroleum quiet at previous rates.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat firm at last week's prices. Flour in good request at late rates. Sugar—Small sales at late rates. Coffee unaltered. Tea quiet but steady. Rye dull and rather easier. Tallow slow.

In consequence of the threatening aspect of politics, the International Exhibition which was to be held at Vienna has been postponed indefinitely.

PETROLEUM IN BELGIUM.—A spring of petroleum oil was discovered recently by some workmen while digging a well at Ledeberg, in the environs of Brussels.

The Wesleyan Methodists, some time ago, built a hall in Bishopsgate Street, London, a freehold, which cost them £35,000. They have been recently offered £157,000 for the property.

There were 90,000 fewer persons in receipt of parochial relief in England and Wales at the end of February, 1866, than at the end of February, 1865—a decrease of more than 9 per cent.

The loss to the county of Caester by the cattle plague is expected to reach a little short of £350,000 in the shape of compensation. A subscription has been commenced, which already amounts to £22,000, including a donation of £5000 from the Marquis of Westminster.

A gentleman in speaking to a real-estate agent about the situation of an estate which he was about to buy in a level neighbourhood said: "The country is exceedingly beautiful, and I do so admire a rich flat"—"So do I, sir," said the obsequious but grinning agent.

We understand that eight new woollen factories are in course of construction in Upper and Lower Canada. The largest will contain twelve sets of machinery, which is a first class size, the others from three to six sets. With this great addition to our factories, we are told that their whole power will be insufficient to supply the Province with flannel and blankets needed, or to meet the large foreign and home demand for tweeds and cloth.

The very valuable leases held by Wm. B. Astor of Trinity Church in New York will terminate on the 31st of this month, and put the church into full control of property worth at least $6,000,000. Mr. Astor held possession of three hundred and thirty-six lots, which were let in 1767, at a very low rate of interest, for the term of ninety-one years. His income out of the houses built on them reached, reached in one year, the sum of $1,300,000.

DEMORALIZED.—The Detroit *Free Press* of the 52th says:—"The Fenian bubble in this city has become demoralized, and, owing to internal dissensions, is about to explode. Yesterday, we were informed, the furniture and fixtures of the mysterious hall were taken away, but for what purpose has not yet transpired. Head Centre Stephens' visit to this country appears to have had a contrary effect from that anticipated. Poor Ireland's worst enemies appear to be her friends." Ochone!

"CROWNERS."—We thought the "Crowners" of Canada knew how to make the most of this office, but it seems that their brethren across the lines know a thing or two not yet dreamt of in Canada. The Rochester *Express* thus exposes the manner in which the Buffalo Coroners manage to do so much "business:"—A citizen of that place, (Buffalo,) who was in town a few days ago, upon being twitted of the number of bodies found in Buffalo Creek, defended his beloved city thuswise:—"You don't suppose that every time there is a Coroner's inquest in Buffalo some new murder or death has occured? If so you are mistaken. The Buffalo Coroners are enterprising, and know how to value a corpse, and when they get one they hold an inquest and then 'chuck' it back into the creek, holding an inquest each time, until the subject isn't fit for use (!) I've known a Coroner to get a dozen cases out of the same body (!)"

PROTECTION OF ENGINE-ROOMS OF STEAMERS.—The following communication from Montrose appears in the London *Shipping Gazette*:—Shortly after the reported loss of the London (s.s.) with nearly 300 souls on board, owing to the heavy seas breaking on board and getting in the engine-room. Capt. Alex. Watt, long well-known in the Baltic trade, called on Mr. James Jack, engineer, and manager of the Montrose Foundry, and showed him a contrivance which, if adopted would render a similar catastrophe for the future next to impossible. We were shown a sketch of this contrivance. It consists of strong iron plates, in two or more pieces, sliding in suitable grooves under the deck planking. These he proposes to open and shut by toothed racks on them on a shaft, to be acted on from the deck by an ordinary winch handle. He also suggests that the lids of the coal bunkers should be made with a hight threaded screwed down on packing.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, June, 1

Flour ℔ brl		$5 15 @	$7 47
Fall Wheat ℔ bushel		2 05 @	2 10
Spring Wheat	do	1 40 @	1 45
Barley	do	0 50 @	0 60
Pease	do	0 60 @	0 72
Oats	do	0 30 @	0 34
Potatoes	do	0 25 @	0 35
Hay ℔ ton		7 00 @	10 00
Straw	do	6 00 @	8 00
Butter ℔ lb		0 33 @	0 24
Eggs ℔ doz		0 10 @	0 13
Apples ℔ brl		1 50 @	2 00

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

They 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 Semial Weakness, Urethral and Vaginal 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

BIRTH

At Richmond Hill, on Wednesday, the May 30th, the wife of Mr. G. A. Barnard, of a daughter.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous and Genital Debility, Nightly Emissions, and seminal Weakness, the result of youthful indiscretions, and came near ending his days in hopeless misery, will, for the sake 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, EDGAR TREMAIN, Station L. 128th New York city. 1y-25

Youthful Indiscretion.

In all Sexual Diseases, as Gonorrhea, Stricture, Gleet, and in 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 60 pills, Price One Dollar, or six boxes, Five Dollars: also, in large boxes, containing four of the small, Price Three Dollars.

PRIVATE CIRCULARS 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 enclose the money in a letter to Dr. J. BRYAN, 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

Purify the Blood.

The Greatest Medicine of the Age.

A sure antidote for sickness, and a refuge from SORROW, PAIN and DISEASE,

Bryan's Life Pills, Entirely Vegetable,

are admitted to be the *Best Family Medicine* for general use, Purifying the Blood and cleansing the system from all impurity,

Bryan's Life Pills,

regulate the Stomach, Liver and Biliary Secretions, which is the chief cause of Nervousness, Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, Headache, Sick Stomach and other kindred complaints.

Hundreds of Certificates can be Shown

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