

Northern Railway of Canada

Richmond Hill Station
CHANGE OF TIME
May 6, 1867.
Going North 7:55 A.M. 4:56 P.M.
Going South 9:33 A.M. 8:14 P.M.

New Advertisements
Notice—Jacob Heise
To be sold by private bargain—John Faggin
Grammar and Common School Re-opening
East York—Mr. Milne's meeting
List of Letters
Bargains that are Bargains—G. A. Barnard
\$25,000 to Loan—N. Battick
Notice—Crown Lands Department

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR
The York Herald, \$1.00 a year
Mails made up at the Richmond
Hill Post Office.

Until further notice, the mails will be
closed at this Post Office as follows:

MORNING.
Northern Mail, 6:30 A.M.
Southern Mail, 6:30 A.M.
Mail for Almiral, 6:30 A.M.
Cashel, 11:00 A.M.
Cormley, on Tuesdays
Henderson, on Wednesdays
Victoria Square, on Fridays.

EVENING MAIL.
Northern Mail, 6:30 P.M.
N.B. REGISTERED LETTERS will
require to be handed in 15 minutes before
the time of closing.

M. TEEFY, Postmaster.
Richmond Hill, May 6, 1867

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, AUG. 9, 1867.

Tyrell at Maple.

Mr. Tyrell will meet the electors of
Vaughan at the village of Maple this evening.
He will be glad to see as large a number
of the friends of Union present as can
make it convenient to attend.

Tyrell at Thornhill.

Mr. Tyrell will hold a meeting of electors
of West York at Mr. Heron's hotel, Thornhill,
to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at seven
o'clock. We trust the friends of Union
who reside in that section of the Riding will
muster strong.

"Tory!" "Tory!"

This is a term so often brayed in our
hearing, by a certain class of long-eared
politicians, we think it may not be un-
interesting to our readers if we make
a few remarks against the offensive
epithet. Those who are in the habit of
freely using the term "Tory" to
such as happen to differ with them, in
matters political, may be sub-divided into
two sections,—first, those whose only
knowledge of Canadian politics is de-
rived from devouring the Globe news-
paper,—second, that class of knowing
politicians who think they have only to
denounce "the Tories!" and the audi-
ence will at once conclude that the de-
claimer is a "Reformer," of the most
unquestionable type; ask those persons
what are the reform principles they ad-
vocate, which distinguishes them from
the persons whom they insultingly design-
ate as "Tories," and the voracious
Globovics will tell you "John A. is a
Tory, you support John A."—ergo
"you are a Tory."—George Brown is
opposed to John A.—and denounces
him in the Globe; and I believe the
Globe, therefore George Brown is a true
reformer; I acknowledge him as my
leader, and the leader of the Reform
party." The second section simply say,
that they are no admirers of Mr. Brown,
that they believe he has diminished the
strength of the "Reform party," but
the time is coming when he will have
to make way for some other man more
capable of leading them to victory. This
is about all they are prepared to advance
in support of their blatant cry of
"Tory." To those who are familiar
with the political history of the country,
and are desirous only of seeing our
country happy and prosperous, it is a
matter of sincere regret to hear men,
who profess to be patriots, using such
senseless epithets. When such men as
Baldwin, Bidwell, Rolph, McKenzie,
Price, and others, marshalled their fol-
lowers under the banner of "Reform,"
they laid down certain clearly defined
reforms that were required, and which
their opponents of that time—the Rob-
insons, Sherwoods, Hagerman, Jones,
et al.—advised the representative of
sovereignty to resist; then it was that
Reformers could explain what the peo-
ple wanted, and who they were that
were opposed to granting popular
rights; at that time reproachfully
termed "Tories." All who remember the
great struggle that extended over a
long period of Canada's history, will now
admit that the battle for popular rights
and constitutional government was man-
fully fought and won by the Reform party
led on by their standard bearers, whose
names we have already given. It will
not be denied that this great party ac-
complished all that the people of Canada
were led to expect; and after achieving
a noble victory, the general had to be

sacrificed, to gratify the ambition of one
man. It is only a few years ago that
Mr. Brown and his Globe broke up the
Reform party—drove its beloved chief
to a premature grave; and for years has
devoted his energies to ruin the political
standing of every public man, whose shade
darkened his path to power and influ-
ence. He has only succeeded too well,
and has the effrontery to gloat, ghoul-
like, over his "path strewn with dead
men's bones." This is the man who
claims to be dictator-in-chief to the poli-
ticians of the Province of Ontario. We
indulge in the fond hope that the elec-
tions, now so near at hand, will bring Mr.
Brown to a proper sense of his mad folly,
and convince him that, although he has
struck off the heads of leading politicians,
ripen the Reform party asunder, and
strewed his "path with dead men's
bones," he can never more lay claim to
the confidence of the reflecting and in-
telligent men who formed the marrow
and muscle of that great party, which has
accomplished so much in the past history
of our country.

WEST YORK.

The Leader of the 8th inst. gives an
account of a meeting held in the little
village of Burwick, on Tuesday last—at
which Messrs. Tyrell, Grahame, and
Ball, the candidates for the Local Legisla-
ture, were present; the whole thing is
"bounce" on the part of Mr. Grahame's
friends in and about his native village.
It appears that the meeting was held in
Mr. Wallace's building; Mr. T. F. Wal-
lace acted as chairman, and Mr. C.
Wallace as secretary—how many more
little Wallace's took part in the proceed-
ings we are not informed, but judge that
all the Wallace's "held up both hands"
when the vote was taken. There were
"two hundred hands being held up,"
big and little, in favor of Mr. Grahame.
The whole affair is laughable, when read
by those who know the way such things
are managed at Burwick; it is a farce
that is certain to mislead unwary elec-
tors at a distance, and may tend to
create division in the ranks of the friends
of Union. No wonder Dr. Bull should
speak in flattering terms of Mr. Gra-
hame—when he is only hastening on the
Dr.'s election, and the success of the
Brown cause. The Leader is unfavour-
able to Mr. Tyrell, on personal grounds,
and prefers Grahame for this reason—but
we have a good opportunity of knowing
that of these two, Mr. Tyrell is the
only man who has a chance to carry the
riding against Dr. Bull. To call it a
"public meeting of the electors of
Vaughan," reminds us of the proclama-
tion of the three Tooley-street tag-lars:
"we, the people of England!" said
the knights of the goose and
shears—so with our merry friends
in the little hamlet of Burwick:
"we, the electors of Vaughan!" say
Mr. Grahame's playmates in and around
Burwick. But to be serious, it cannot
be permitted to have the Union cause
trifled with by a few enthusiastic friends
of Mr. Grahame, in one corner of the
Township of Vaughan; we care not for
the man, it is the cause we go in for; and
whatever is calculated to endanger it, we
shall oppose, whether it is palatable or
not. We know that Mr. Grahame has
become exceedingly unpopular through
Vaughan, since he was elected one of the
Deputy Reeves of the Township, in
January last, and he will find the truth of
our statement next Municipal election.
On the contrary, Mr. Tyrell is popular
in his own Township, he is well and
favorably known in Vaughan and Etobicoke,
has done good service to the coun-
ty as Warden, and was a candidate for
the Riding once before, when he polled
a large vote. We are quite hopeful of
success if the contest is left between
Tyrell and Bull, but if Mr. Grahame
will persist in going to the poll, there is
no doubt, in our mind, but that the anti-
union candidate will be returned; if
this takes place we will have Mr. Gra-
hame and his few friends to thank for
throwing the riding into the
hands of the Brown faction.

Dr. Ryerson's Pamphlet.

No man in the Province of Ontario
has, individually, done more, (if as much)
to promote the interests of his fellow-
subjects than the Rev. Dr. Ryerson; and
we believe him to be a patriot in the true
sense of the term. His successful efforts
in the cause of our Common and Gram-
mar Schools, alone, gives him a just claim
upon the gratitude of the present as well
as future generations of this
Province. We have differed with him
on the ground he took against our na-
tional University, and would regret to
see his efforts in that direction succeed;
yet, with this exception, and one or
two matters of minor importance, we
feel that it is but just to him to say,
that he has rendered much good service
to the public.
We have perused a small pamphlet of
thirty-five pages recently published by
him, entitled "The new Canadian Do-
minion; dangers and duties of the
people in regard to their government;"
it is a most able and truthful defence of
the "Union" cause, as against the in-
sane factiousness of Mr. Brown's old
party howl; it should be printed by
tens of thousands, and distributed broad-
cast over the length and breadth of this
Province, in order that every individual
may become familiar with the true state
of matters, as they now stand between
the friends of Union, on the one side,
and George Brown and his black bolted
brigade on the other. We recommend
our readers, by all means, to secure a
copy of the Dr's pamphlet, and read it
carefully.

Rev. James Dick.

It affords us much pleasure to announce
to our readers, and the numerous friends of
the Rev. James Dick, Presbyterian Minister
of this place, that he arrived safe in his
native land about the middle of July, and
is in the enjoyment of excellent health.
We run the risk of being accused of selfish-
ness in adding that we hope soon to see his
honest face amongst us again.

Opening of the Grammar School.

An advertisement in another column an-
nounces the opening of the Grammar and
Common Schools of Richmond Hill, on
Monday next, the 12th inst.; we trust that,
as the Grammar School is free to all pupils
from any part of the county, there will be a
good attendance at the commencement of
the term.

The Toronto Young Men's Christian Association.

Our attention has been called to the
Third Annual Report of the Toronto
Young Men's Christian Association. In
looking over its contents, we think
that the truly benevolent efforts put
forth during the past year, are of a very
commendable character. The officers
and members in connection with the
Society must be of the most energetic
and persevering class to accomplish so
much, with such limited means. The
object for which the society was organ-
ized, is one of the best, and one which
should meet with the approbation and
obtain the hearty co-operation of all who
desire the elevation of the religious,
moral and intellectual character of our
young men. Man is rather a creature
of impulse than of reflection, he acts,
and too often has to reflect in sorrow.
Thousands of our young men prove the
truth of the assertion, they enter into
our large cities, mingle with the mass—
are carried with the tide—the current
glides swiftly on—they become oblivious
of the flight of time—of talent misim-
proved and of "reputation gone," and
when within the outer circles of the
moral maestro, awake to find them-
selves shipwrecked as regards all that
is worth living for. To prevent as far
as lies within their power, results so un-
fortunate is the object of the members of
the Young Men's Christian Association. The
inducements offered to those who have
sufficient good sense to avail themselves
of them are certainly tempting. The
rooms of the society situated on Yonge
Street, No. 151, are open daily from 8
o'clock a.m., to 10 p.m. free. Once
there and you have no lack of literary
matter. A library containing a choice
selection of books, to use Lord Bacon's
words, "some to be tasted, others to be
digested, and more to be chewed and
swallowed," invite your attention. To
these have been added 274 volumes of
new and interesting works during the
past year. If the visitor's inclination
leans towards periodical literature, there
access to it is easy. Variety being pleas-
ing, there lies before him six daily news-
papers, 30 weeklies, 19 monthlies, and 2
quarterlies, enough to satiate the most
invertebrate secker after "some new thing."
But intellectual measures of a passive
character are not the only ones resorted
to by the energetic members of this
Association, to aid in the acquisition and
extension of knowledge. We can in no
way convey a better idea of the manner in
which the time is spent than by making
the following extract from the report
which lies before us:—
"During the year just closed there
have been held 17 business meetings,
and the growing wants of the Associa-
tion have demanded increased attention
from the Officers and Managing Com-
mittee. There have also been held 27
devotional meetings, at 13 of those meet-
ings papers were read as follows:—On
"Reading and Working," by Mr. Robert-
son—"On Beauty," by Mr. Robertson
—"The Christian's assurance of accep-
tance with God," by Mr. Woodruff
—"On the temptation of Christ," by
Mr. Goulding—"On Hospital Visitation,"
by Mr. Kingstone—"On Music,"
by Mr. Anderson—"On Regeneration,"
by Mr. Campbell—"On Gardens of the
Bible," by Mr. Laird—"The Study
of Natural History," by Mr. Stark—"
On Spare Hours," by Mr. Thomas—"
The best method of reaching young
men," by Mr. Goulding, and on
"Genius and Work and Prayer," by
Mr. Grainger, we have also had readings
from "Bushnell's New Life," by Mr.
Macdonald, and from "Good Words,"
by Mr. Nasmith. Two evenings were
occupied in hearing the Reports of the
Delegates to the Convention of Young
Men's Christian Associations held in
Albany in June last."
No young man can identify himself as
a member of such an Association, and
take an active interest in its proceedings,
without realizing a development of latent
talent and the acquisition of much valu-
able information.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT PETROLIA.

PETROLIA, Aug. 5.—Another terrible
fire occurred here on Saturday night in
the flowing well district, caused by a lamp
igniting a tank of oil. The fire spread over
an area of twenty acres, consuming in its
course twelve wells, and burned about
40,000 bbls of oil. The principal losers in
the fire are the North Eastern Oil Com-
pany; Lincoln Oil Company; and the well
of J. B. Barker, St. Catharines; John D.
Noble of Kingston; Messrs. Gode-ich &
Marshall's well; Edwin Lake, and E. H.
Thompson & Co., whose well still flows
and burning at the same time. The loss is
estimated at nearly one hundred thousand
dollars. The fire is still raging, but is being
subdued.

THE FIRE IN PETROLIA.

PETROLIA, Aug. 4.
The greatest fire that ever was in Cana-
dian oilfield occurred here last night, com-
mencing about eleven o'clock. There was
a man—some say a boy—who was running
the engine at Lane's well, and it was about
time for him to leave work, and for another
to come on. In going for his mate, he held
the lantern over one of the oil tanks, for
the purpose of looking to see how much oil
was in it. While doing this the gas took fire,
and, in an instant, the whole tank was in
flames. There was over 400 barrels of oil
in this tank; and another, containing 800
barrels, was in close proximity to it—the
two being about eight feet apart. I arrived
at the scene about twelve o'clock, and work-
ing with a will, until the eyes were almost
burned out of my head with the heat, which
was of the most intense description. In
trying to save some of the oil out of one of
the tanks by means of a pipe, the pipe leak-
ed, and the terrible heat from the burning
tank set the oil fire on the ground.
Quick as lightning, the fire flew back to
this tank also, and in less than a moment, it
was all a mass of flames. Then came the
tuz of war, I never saw such a grand awful
sight before. Down the creek went the
burning, across the road to the King Well,
and the rest of Noble's. It was truly a ma-
jestic sight. Now you would hear a boiler
burst, and fly up, then one of the tanks
would burst, and between the fire and the
noise running like hunted mice, it was a
scene I shall never forget. In order to get
a bird's-eye view of the conflagration, I
ascended about last way up into a neighbor-
ing derelict. Just as I had got comfortably
seated, bang went Marshall's boiler, some
portions of which flew past me, and had
rather a bad effect on my nervous system.
After satisfying myself in the derelict, down
I came, and went across to Peter Dick's
well, (No. 1). It was on fire, its tanks had
burst, and the oil was rapidly backing up
behind Smith's blacksmith's shop. I feared
the consequences were more and more, and
procured a spade and went and damped up
the drain leading to our water tank, and our
well was safe. At this time the fire was at its
height, not a breath of wind, and about 15
acres of solid flame. When the burning oil
was running down the creek, and the whole
square in one blaze of fire, then the current
of air rushing past you like a tremendous
whirlwind. The leaves of the trees even
were all drawn close to the branched, and
the branches close to the trunks. The air
was rushing from all directions, and in the
centre of the vortex the whirlwind took the
smoke up to the heavens like a
roll of wool, and then it would take
fire, presenting the appearance of an im-
mense fiery serpent, whirling up about 300
in the air. The hissing and seething
was awfully grand, and the super-heated
steam, generated under the oil, would burst
forth again and again, resembling the can-
nonade of artillery guns. It is hard to esti-
mate the entire loss at present, but I think
that 50,000 barrels of oil have been con-
sumed, together with \$20,000 worth of prop-
erty, comprising engines, derricks, tanks
&c. The effect of this immense loss will
be to send up the price very considerably.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

The following abstract of the election
law has been prepared by an eminent legal
authority, and will remove some doubts
which have been started by several corres-
pondents:—

The qualification of Parliamentary elec-
tors is defined by the 81st section of the
Municipal Act of 1866, to be as follows:—
The owner or occupant of real property
of the actual value,

In cities, of \$400
In towns, of 200
In villages, of 100
In townships, of 50

Besides possessing the requisite property
qualification, the elector must have been
entered on the last revised assessment roll,
from which the voter's list is prepared.
In municipalities where the assessment roll
of 1867 has been revised, it is the duty of
the Clerk to prepare the voter's list from
this roll, and if completed by him and filed
with the Clerk of the Peace one month be-
fore the date of the writ for the election,
such list is the proper one to govern who
are electors. Where this has not been done,
the voter's list will be that prepared from
the assessment roll of 1866. Whether that
should have been prepared on the old qual-
ification or on the new, gives rise to a ques-
tion of some uncertainty. By the 47th sec-
tion of the Act of 1866 which introduced the new
qualification, the provisions with reference
to the qualification of electors and candi-
dates are postponed from taking effect until
after the 1st of September, 1867. The Act
contains distinct provisions with reference
to the qualifications of Municipal and Par-
liamentary electors, and also as to the qual-
ification of candidates, and the first part of
the 47th section applies expressly to "muni-
cipal candidates," and following the usual
legal rule of construction, according to the
maxim "noscitur a sociis," it would seem
that the electors and candidates meant by
this section are municipal. The voter's
list, when finally revised, is final and com-
pulsive, and no question of qualification can
be raised at the election, but of the identity
only of the voter with the elector, whose
name is on the list.—Globe.

Correspondence.

Pathmaster's Attention!

To the Editor of the York Herald.
Sir:—Permit me through the
columns of your valuable journal, to call the
attention of the Pathmasters in this
Township to the thistle crop. There is,
I believe, a law in force, making it
their duty to see that they are cut down
before going to seed, but as far as my
observation extends, nothing has been
done towards doing so. Now, it is very
annoying to those who are trying to
keep their lands free from this trouble-
some weed, to see them blowing from
the public highways, through the negli-
gence of those whose duty it is to attend
to them. Our pathmasters ought not
to be so entirely engrossed with their
own private concerns, as to neglect until
too late the performance of a duty, which
their own interest as well as that of the
community generally demands from
them.
Hoping Mr. Editor, that this gentle
hint may not be without effect, I remain
Yours &c.,
A SUBSCRIBER.
Maple, July 23, 1867.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT PETROLIA.

PETROLIA, Aug. 5.—Another terrible
fire occurred here on Saturday night in
the flowing well district, caused by a lamp
igniting a tank of oil. The fire spread over
an area of twenty acres, consuming in its
course twelve wells, and burned about
40,000 bbls of oil. The principal losers in
the fire are the North Eastern Oil Com-
pany; Lincoln Oil Company; and the well
of J. B. Barker, St. Catharines; John D.
Noble of Kingston; Messrs. Gode-ich &
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time for him to leave work, and for another
to come on. In going for his mate, he held
the lantern over one of the oil tanks, for
the purpose of looking to see how much oil
was in it. While doing this the gas took fire,
and, in an instant, the whole tank was in
flames. There was over 400 barrels of oil
in this tank; and another, containing 800
barrels, was in close proximity to it—the
two being about eight feet apart. I arrived
at the scene about twelve o'clock, and work-
ing with a will, until the eyes were almost
burned out of my head with the heat, which
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tank set the oil fire on the ground.
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would burst, and between the fire and the
noise running like hunted mice, it was a
scene I shall never forget. In order to get
a bird's-eye view of the conflagration, I
ascended about last way up into a neighbor-
ing derelict. Just as I had got comfortably
seated, bang went Marshall's boiler, some
portions of which flew past me, and had
rather a bad effect on my nervous system.
After satisfying myself in the derelict, down
I came, and went across to Peter Dick's
well, (No. 1). It was on fire, its tanks had
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behind Smith's blacksmith's shop. I feared
the consequences were more and more, and
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the drain leading to our water tank, and our
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of air rushing past you like a tremendous
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mense fiery serpent, whirling up about 300
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was awfully grand, and the super-heated
steam, generated under the oil, would burst
forth again and again, resembling the can-
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mate the entire loss at present, but I think
that 50,000 barrels of oil have been con-
sumed, together with \$20,000 worth of prop-
erty, comprising engines, derricks, tanks
&c. The effect of this immense loss will
be to send up the price very considerably.

THE COALITION SPEECHES OF 1864.

We propose reproducing these speeches
complete in our next issue; a number of
friends have expressed a wish that we
should re-print them, in order that Mr.
Brown's remarkable sayings and doings
in the past should be brought fresh to
the minds of those who are anxious to
know the truth. If any of our friends
want extra numbers of next week's paper,
they should send in their orders at once.

Latest from Ottawa.

It is expected that the Rev. Mr.
Kennedy, from Dunbar, will preach in
the Presbyterian Church, in this village, on
Sabbath next the twelfth inst., at 11 a.m.

THE WRITS ISSUED.

Proclamation by the Governor-General.
WRITS RETURNABLE 24th SEPT.

Ottawa, August 7.

An extra of the Office Gazette, this
evening, contains the following proclama-
tion, ordering a general election to the Par-
liament of the Dominion:—

Canada—Monck, L. S. Victoria by the
Grace of God of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland, Queen defend-
er of the Faith, etc., etc.
To all to whom these presents shall come—
Greeting:—

Whereas we are desirous and resolved as
soon as may be, to meet our people of our
Dominion of Canada, and to have their ad-
vice in Parliament. We do make known
our royal will and pleasure to call a Par-
liament, and do further declare, that by the
advice of our Privy Council for Canada, we
have this day given orders for issuing our
Writs in due form for calling a Parliament
in our said Dominion, which Writs are to
be read on the seventh day of August in-
stant, and to be returnable on the twenty-
fourth day of September, next, except how-
ever the Writs for the electoral district of
Gaspere, and for the electoral district of
Chicoutimi and Saguenay, which Writs
will be returnable on the twenty-fourth day
of October next.

A BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

The French papers have lately described
an engineering project, of which the model
would be as remarkable as anything now to
be seen in the great International Exhibi-
tion, while the work itself would be a new
wonder of the world. Instead of the long
indented tunnel beneath the Channel, a
French engineer, M. Boulet, now proposes
to build a bridge across it. The bridge,
according to the published scheme in the
Monitor, would be broad enough to bid a
double line of railway, a carriage road, and
a path for foot-passengers. There would
also be space for a row of shops along this
Boulet and Galais road which, once estab-
lished, would not doubt be a very popu-
lar thoroughfare; and need we add that
half way across there would be a restaurant
and cafe? The bridge would rest on a
series of thirty-two vertical rectangular iron
piles, each pile to be 200 metres in height
and 100 metres in breadth. The depth of
the Channel between the two points selected
is found to be not more than thirty to
thirty-six metres, so that the bridge would
be about 170 metres above the level of the
sea. In laying down the bridge the first
step would be to connect the iron piles by
means of sixteen cables of iron plated wire,
stretched in parallel lines from St.
Pierre's Cliff on the English side of the
Channel, to Cape Bonne Naz on the French
side—a distance of thirty-three kilometres
(about twenty miles). The body of the
bridge would thus be formed of iron tresser
stretched from pile to pile. M. Boulet be-
lieves that he could hang a suspension
bridge across the Channel from St. Pierre's
Cliff in his eyes it is only a question of
proportion. If a wire of a certain strength and
thickness will have extended between two
given points, then if the strength and thick-
ness of the wire be increased the distance
between the points may be increased pro-
portionately. However, in the project now
before the public the proposed bridge may
be looked upon as a succession of bid cas-
cades. If a wire of a certain strength and
thickness will have extended between two
given points, and more than provided against
the iron piles, for instance, would not be
nice things for a vessel to run against—but
they would be of great value as light houses,
and, accordingly, each pile would be fitted
with a signal light. The cost of this
Anglo-French wire is estimated at 400,000
francs; and M. Boulet, having dis-
posed his plans at the Ministry of Public
Works, actually proposes to form a company
with that amount of capital. It is said that,
for the benefit of the incredulous, a practical
model of the bridge is about to be con-
structed across the Seine at Paris.—Pall
Mall Gazette.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon
an unfortunate accident occurred at a
picnic of the Timers of this city, which cast
a gloom over the otherwise pleasant pro-
ceedings. The second boat load of the
Anglo-French wire arrived about half-past eleven
o'clock, and shortly afterwards proceeded to
prepare retirements. The deceased, Mr.
James Francis Walker, being one of the
Committee, started with others from the
grounds to Mr. McDowell's for this purpose,
but those who were along the Great Western
track to the tavern. He had not gone far
when the Great Western accommodation train
due in this city at one o'clock came
along and struck him, throwing him under
the track and killing him instantly. The
body was dreadfully mutilated, and when
picked up the deceased had breathed his
last. When the engineer saw the man on
the track the whistle was sounded and
every means taken to stop the engine, but
to no avail. He was about 32 years of age,
and much esteemed in this city, where he
lives a wife and two children to mourn his
untimely decease. The unfortunate occur-
rence afflicted all present so heavily that
it was at once resolved to cease the picnicking
and the party returned to this city.—Globe.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATE OF THE WORLD.

Statisticians have calculated that
if the population of the world's ar-
mounts to between 1200 and 1300 mil-
lions persons, the number of deaths in a
year would be about 32 millions. As
summing the correctness of this calcula-
tion, the deaths each day would be
nearly 88,000; 3600 per hour, 60 per
minute, and thus every second would
carry one human life from one part of
the world or another. But reproduction
asserts its superior power; for, on cal-
culating the probable annual births
of the globe, the result shows that
whereas 60 persons die per minute,
70 children are born, and thus the in-
crease of population is kept up.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—The

Globe says a serious quarrel seems to be
impending between Mexico and the United
States. General Santa Anna, who has
since been shot, was forcibly seized by the
Juaristas on board an American vessel, and
when protected by the American flag.
What is more, the General was actually an
enforced passenger on board that ship, hav-
ing been put on board by Commander Rowe
—so that he was prevented in making
provision for his own safety such as he might
otherwise have done. The New York Her-
ald says:—"If our standard has ceased to
be a protection in Mexican waters, it is time
the country knew it; and, as we have evi-
dently got to come in collision with these
very liberal Mexican authorities, the sooner
the better."

BRITISH SHIPPING.

A COMMANDER, who has been engaged
for many years in the survey of the Irish
Coast, was examined last week before the
Select Committee on the Fisheries of Ire-
land. He stated that the quantity of fish in
the sea was so vast and unlimited that all
the art was man directed to its capture would
have no appreciable effect in diminishing
the quantity. "Indeed," added the gallant
officer, "if you were to take every fish you
could catch out of it, I don't think there
would be one less in it!"

ANARCHY IN THE SOUTH.—NEW YORK.

Aug. 9.—The Tribune's Nashville special
says:—On election day about 1,000 armed
men came into Jackson, Madison County—
ordered the company of militia to leave the
town—looked the State certificates from the
counties—overruled the judges of election—
drove the commissioners and other
Union citizens from the town—and took
possession of the polls. Horrible outrages
on negroes are reported. Leading Union
men have fled for safety. A sufficient military
force is organizing to restore law and
order.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.—We learn

from reliable sources that, according
with instructions from the home Govern-
ment, a portion of His Majesty's Indian
forces are held in readiness to take part in
any expedition that may be decided upon
against Abyssinia.—Imperial Review.

A PILE OF EXTRAORDINARY SIZE IS REPORTED

to have been lately caught in Lough Gur.
The fish was caught by two tinkers, who
went from Limerick to fish in the loch.
The enormous fish weighed 109 lbs.

According to an eminent French physician,

a cold in the head can be cured by
inhaling hartshorn. The inhalation should
be by the nose, seven or eight times in five
minutes.
Four Indian officers have returned to
Almoh after a two months shooting excu-
sion in which they killed 30 tigers, 6 bears,
and 4 panthers.
The Mexican consuls at Havre and Cetto
—M. Mera, of Oriza, and Brunet, as well
as several vice-consuls of that State in
France, have resigned their offices.
At Shinrone, Ireland, on the 12th, forty-
three lambs were killed by lightning out of
a flock of fifty-two, belonging to Mr. Smith
of Ballymouna House. They were lying in a
knot under a tree.
Fual Pachá, in the name of the Sultan,
handed, before his departure for England,
to the Prefect of the Seine, a sum of
60,000fr. for the poor of Paris. He also
left 40,000fr. as a gratification to the ser-
vants at the Elysee.
The income of Mlle. Christie Nilsson,
the vocalist, whilst in England, will be at
least £1200 a year, which is half as much
again as the Lord Chancellor gets, and
three times the income of a pious judge.
There was much rioting and some blood-
shed at St. Helen's, Leicestershire, on the 16th,
on the occasion of the Orange demonstra-
tion. For a time there was a complete
reign of terror.
The first ascent of Mont Blanc this year
was successfully accomplished by two Eng-
lishmen on the 4th inst.
The House of Commons has passed the
Bill for the abolition of Church rates.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL TREATMENT.

In Cholera-Asphyxia, Cholera-Morbi,
Bilious Colic, and other agonizing and dan-
gerous diseases of the bowels large doses of
opium and rhubarb are often given. What
can be more absurd—more empirical?
The effect of the opium is to constrict and
constipate; of the rhubarb, to purge and
relax; and the two antagonist agents con-
tending for the mastery in the intestines,
create disturbances that aggravate the dis-
ease. The only true and rational treatment
is to stop the torture and suspend all the
sharp and perilous symptoms with Radway's
Ready Relief, giving it inwardly as a dif-
fusive stimulant and anti-spasmodic; apply-
ing it outwardly as a rubefacient, and then to
exhibit Radway's Regulating Pills, which
being aperient and purifying in their nature,
will speedily relieve the digestive and dis-
charging organs of all morbid matter.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to
health in a few weeks by a very simple
remedy, after having suffered for several
years with a severe lung affection, and that
dead disease Consumption—is anxious to
make known to his fellow-sufferers the
means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy
of the prescription used (free of charge),
with the directions for preparing and using
the same, which they will find a sure cure
for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung
Affections. The object of the advertiser
in sending the prescription is to benefit
the afflicted, and spread information which
he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes
every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will
cost them nothing, and may prove a bless-
ing. Parties wishing the prescription,
FREE, by return mail, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williams-
burg, Kings Co., New York.