

THE LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London, May 18.—The Morning Post considers the vote on the eleventh article of impeachment conclusive, and says the result of this trial demonstrates the folly of the Radicals, as the certainty of success is the only excuse for their taking such a step as impeachment.

The Daily News takes a widely different ground in its comments, and claims the vote is not conclusive of the whole case. A respite of one week has been granted to Barrett, the Clerkwell conspirator, who is under sentence of death.

Berlin, May 18.—In a debate on the Treaty with Austria, Count Von Bismarck said while Prussia, applying herself to the pressure, waits for the time when the South German States shall seek union with the Confederation of the North, she condemns the exercise of any restraint upon the action of the Zollverein Diet.

London, May 18, midday.—In the House of Commons to-night the Scotch Reform Bill was under consideration. Mr. W. E. Baxter, the member for Monross, moved to add to the number of Scotch members of the house by taking the franchise from some of the small English boroughs.

Paris, May 18.—The Paris newspaper to-day says the Emperor Napoleon has been ill, but his condition is now much improved.

Paris, May 18.—The following are the opinions expressed by the leading journals on the vote in the Impachment case:—The Temps (Democratic) says that Mr. Johnson has been saved by legal toms only. He has been deposited in the hands of the country.

The Journal Des Debats (Orleanist) says that while Mr. Johnson is acquitted, the vote was such as to render him powerless hereafter.

The Liberte (Radical Opposition) says simply that the verdict shows that liberty is the best guarantee of justice. The Constitution (Semi-official Liberalist) regards the vote as fatal to the Imperial party. The Epoque was opposed to the impeachment project from the beginning. It blames the republicans for attempting to remove the executive on grounds so slight, and says that great political party could not have more cleverly lost its prestige.

AMERICAN NEWS.

FLAVID. New York, May 18.—The Herald's Havana special gives important news from that city. President Salva escaped from Port Haytien, and reached Port au Prince. He and General Delorme, who acted as Secretary of State, of Interior, of War and Navy, arrested many citizens, and ordered some to be shot. Robberies and murders were frequent. Stores of six American merchants robbed by troops. Salva threatened to seize the town and burn it to ashes, also used violent means to foreign consuls. Many Americans have been shot at their own windows, and forced to seek refuge in the American Consulate. The American Consul had an interview with President Salva and Delorme. They demanded protection, but were received defiantly, and with threats. The American Minister at once sent a despatch to Havana for some American men of war to go to his assistance. He also sent to Jamaica for a British war steamer.

A later despatch says that a British gunboat had gone from Jamaica to the assistance of the American Minister at Port au Prince. Latest news from Port au Prince states that the whole country is reported in arms against President Salva, excepting Gonaive, Jacmel, and the Cape. The revolution in the north has been successful. The entire south is now in arms against the Government.

ORDERED TO BE IN READINESS.—Orders were received from Ottawa last night for the different Volunteer Battalions in the city to hold themselves in readiness at an hour's notice. The instructions were communicated by a Brigade order to the Commandants of Battalions, and by them to Captains of Companies, and arrangements were made at the same time by which the men could be mustered in a very short time. The equipments and camp equipment in the volunteer stores have been undergoing an overhauling in order to place everything in a very capable condition. It is presumed that the order had been issued as a measure of precaution in case General O'Neill should be fool enough to try another raid. It is satisfactory to know that the authorities are on the qui vive. There will be no repetition of the blunders of 1856.—Daily Globe of Tuesday 18.

SOCIAL.—We call the attention of the public to a Social to be held on Monday 25th inst., in the shop nearly opposite the Methodist Church in this village. Tea, &c., &c., will be served from 3 o'clock to 8 o'clock, P.M. The proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt on the Harmonium recently purchased for the Sabbath School. This Social is a step in the right direction; it will afford strangers visiting Richmond Hill, on the Queen's birth day, an opportunity of enjoying wholesome refreshments for very little money.

PHILLIPS' EXCELSIOR PUMPS.—We have pleasure in directing attention to Mr Phillips' advertisement. He has opened a shop at Richmond Hill, and is now manufacturing a superior Pump, at a low price. One put down at Dolnages' hotel, in this village, gives ample evidence of its superiority.

Mr. Wm. Atkinson is out to-day with several announcements. Buyers will do well to give him a visit.

This week the Vaughan Council proceedings have been overlooked. Will appear in our next.

Jacobs' Rheumatic Liquid Cures Numbness.

Northern Railway of Canada

RICHMOND HILL STATION

CHANGE OF TIME. April 27, 1868. Going North 8.04 A.M. 4.50 P.M. Going South 9.32 A.M. 8.06 P.M.

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, 6.45 A.M. Southern Mail, 6.45 A.M. Mail for Albany, 11.00 A.M. Go. Albany on Tuesdays & Fridays. Via G. & S. and E.V. EVENING MAIL. Southern, 6.45 P.M.

N.B. REGISTERED LETTERS will require to be handed in 15 minutes before the time of closing. M. TEEFY, Postmaster. Richmond Hill, April 27, 1868.

New Advertisements.

Queen's Birthday Concert.—J. G. Smith. New Series.—W. Atkinson. Card.—P. A. Scott. Men's Hats.—W. Atkinson. Always up to time.—A. Scott. Ladies' Hats at Timmings.—W. Atkinson. Furnishings for Sale.—G. H. Potter. Cow Lost.—W. Coz. Card.—W. Campbell. Excelsior Pumps.—P. Phillips. History of Canada.—J. McMullen, Esq.

SUBSCRIBE FOR The York Herald, \$4.00 a year

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, MAY 22, 1868.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

FESTIVITIES AT RICHMOND HILL.

Monday next will be a gala day in this village, when the lovers of fun and innocent amusement will have an opportunity of enjoying themselves, rarely offered outside the metropolis. The Mayor of ceremonies, and committees, have prepared a programme that cannot fail to give the utmost satisfaction to guests who may visit our village on the joyful occasion of celebrating our beloved Sovereign's Birth-day. We hope to see many of our 'loyal and true' fellow subjects from the surrounding neighborhood, and promise them a rare treat, in great variety.

According to the bill of fare, the amusements of the day will commence at 10 o'clock a.m., by a Foot-ball match, for which a prize is to be awarded; the Richmond Hill Callithumpians, headed by their chief, will take place at 1 o'clock p.m.; those who are mutually inclined will find sufficient in this grotesque and laughter-provoking exhibition to meet their most sanguine expectations. Immediately after the procession, the Athletic Games will commence, when a number of prizes will be awarded to successful competitors in the various games. In the evening there will be a grand Concert in Dr. Duncumb's Hall, when Mr. Gaston J. Smith, Mrs. and Mr. Stewart, Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Conolly will give one of the best musical entertainments ever presented to a Richmond Hill audience; this delightful part of the programme will open at 6.30 p.m., and terminate in time for the Torch-light procession and Fire-works, at about 9 o'clock.

Preparations have been made for a magnificent pyrotechnic display, on a scale far exceeding anything we have ever witnessed here; during the evening's entertainment it is announced that something unpronounceable will ascend in a Balloon. The services of the Patterson Brass Band has been secured to add to the pleasures of the day.

THE DAY AT THORNHILL.

The good people at Thornhill have also prepared to honor the day; they announce a "Base-ball match," "Athletic Games," "a Ballon ascension," and a "Pyrotechnic display, under the direction of Prof. Aguzzis Junr., and Mons. J. Antifiniana." After which the amusements of the day will close with a splendid Torchlight procession, headed by the Thornhill Callithumpians. A Band is expected to be in attendance. We hope that our friends at Thornhill, will "have a gay time" of it, and that the Band will not serve them, on this occasion, as did the Band of the 13th Hussars, which was expected on a former celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day.

The Managing committee and members of the Mechanics' Institute are requested to attend at the Temperance Hall, this (Friday) evening, at 7 1/2 P.M., for the purpose of Electing a President, striking Sub-committees, and settling other important business. A full attendance is solicited.

Those who use Colby's Pills recommend them to their friends.

Mr. CROSBY'S CHAMPION.

As a lover of fair play we insert a communication over the signature of "Vindex"; not because we consider that his arguments are sound, or that Mr. Crosby is immaculate—for we think otherwise—but because it is just that the public should know in how far Mr. Crosby, or his friends, are able to remove the stain, upon his moral character, in reference to the school monies he kept in his possession about 15 years, and only paid them over (without interest) to the County Treasurer—whn he was found out. The non-payment of his election expenses is a matter between himself and those who generously spent their time and money to secure his return; we do not feel that we have a right to step in and take a part in a domestic brawl, which is certain to be made up in the "good time coming"; but we have a right, in the interest of the public generally, and of our friends in Markham particularly, to point out the fact that neither Mr. Crosby, or his friends, have satisfactorily cleared up that nasty affair of the school monies. The result of the last election would almost lead one to think that the supporters of Mr. Crosby approved of his conduct in keeping those monies, for a very long time after his coming to the Township Council, and making use of them for his own advantage—if they do, we cannot understand what their ideas of right or wrong can be—had it been "a Tory" who kept the money, as Mr. Crosby did, we should have seen in the Economist, in large black letters the words "embezzlement," "stealing," "pilferage," and so on, until his vocabulary became exhausted; but the Economist, having an eye to business, and looking forward to "making a good thing" out of Crosby and Metcalfe, shut his eyes to Crosby's precedents, assured his readers that all was right, and Mr. Crosby was the victim of "Tory" malignity, although in his heart, the Economist knew that his defecation was an outrage on truth and honesty.

As a representative in parliament, Mr. Crosby is now here; he sits in the south west corner of the assembly room, and looks as wise as he can; his peculiar elevation of the eyebrows, and compression of the lips are intended to impress spectators with an idea that he is an intellectual giant.—but there he sits, and sits, and draws his indemnity for saying—nothing at all!

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

MAPLE AND RICHMOND HILL.

Some few weeks ago we suggested the advantage of mail communication, direct, between Richmond Hill and Maple post offices, by which means letters and papers, going from this village to Maple and the offices supplied by it, and vice versa, would be saved from the delay of going to Collingwood or Toronto, before reaching their destination. We are happy to be able to inform our readers that Mr. Dewe, the Post Office Inspector—who, by the way, is ever ready and willing to do all that is in his power to promote the public interests—has made arrangements for mails to be interchanged twice a day (morning and night) between Richmond Hill and Maple. This is a decided improvement; as a letter for Maple, posted at Richmond Hill—a distance of four miles—had to be taken to Collingwood in the morning, and arrived by the "down train" at night; thus travelling over 152 miles instead of 4, and delayed over 12 hours.

POST OFFICE HOLIDAY.

Monday, the 25th, being kept as a general holiday, the Post-office here will be closed at 10.30 a.m. The mails arrive in the morning at 9 o'clock; by this arrangement all parties will have a fair opportunity to procure their letters and papers. Postmasters, like other loyal citizens, should not be deprived of the pleasure of celebrating Her Majesty's Birth-day.

Correspondence.

THE "ECONOMIST" AND Mr. CROSBY.

(To the Editor of the York Herald.)

In the last number of the Markham Economist is a communication by "An Indignant Elector," ostensibly for the purpose of showing the pecuniary claims of that paper on our local representative, Mr. Crosby. In reviewing the facts of the Reform Convention, I observe that Mr. Crosby objected the nomination as the reform candidate in such a way that "a good many of the most substantial men in the Riding were at a stand to know what course to pursue;" of course "Elector" was among the number for he gives credence to all the charges urged against Mr. Crosby—states "he was unknown to a great many reformers, or known only as an obscure unsuccessful aspirant to a

seat in our Township Council, or as a person who acted dishonestly as Township Clerk;" but while "these substantial reformers" were trembling in the balance, lo! the Economist comes out and turns the scale in favor of Mr. Crosby. That paper pervaded by the generous soul of its proprietor urged that the faults of that gentleman were the result of "indiscretion and inexperience." It exposed the knavery of the tory party, gave "glowing descriptions of the reform meetings," and by its vigorous exertions exercised a controlling influence on the contest. These "substantial reformers" became enlightened, their scruples were removed, and they were stimulated to exertion. I can imagine the covering working night and day for Mr. Crosby, attending midnight collar caucuses and leaving no stone unturned for his return. The Economist informs us that "Elector" was ever a "warm supporter." Wonderful paper and wonderful editor, that could so impinge on the conviction of the warring substantial reformers who believed Mr. Crosby guilty of intrigue, thought him an obscure man, and open to "charges of embezzlement and fraud!" The heat of the Economist melts away these convictions and they became inflexible warm supporters. I wonder if they do not feel indignant at the editor for so completely hawking them, now that they have made the discovery that they were right after all, that Mr. C. is really a dishonest, ungrateful man. As it was, Mr. Crosby was returned through the extraordinary influence wielded by the Economist—but base ingratitude! Mr. Crosby refuses to pay its moderate election bill. After securing his victory by overcoming the obstinacy of reluctant "sit-a-chre owners" of the "Elector" stripe, he positively refuses him pay for such true and disinterested devotion to his interests—"Elector" calls it "an unjust, ungrateful and dishonorable treatment."

But did the Economist do the wrong ascribed to it? Were many of the wrongs at a "stand what course to pursue?" I utterly deny it. Mr. Crosby was the duly nominated candidate of the party and such was supported by that party—there surely could be no wavering—his opponent was a Tory, and, according to "Elector," an "ambitious and unscrupulous individual." Even according to "Elector" Mr. Crosby was preferable in personal character—as to political principle he was well known to be a staunch reformer. The body of the reform party at once advocated his claims and supported his election; on what grounds then could a true reformer waver in his action? Certainly not on grounds of principle; but as "Elector" states there were some who were ready to barter principle for the gratification of private ambition; there were some jealous local aspirants who envied Mr. Crosby the confidence of his party, and so could not decide how to act. As "Elector" further informs us that the Economist cooled their mighty wrath and kept them from open rebellion; we will also in this assertion—but what consisted his cooling process? Considering the excitement resulting from disconcerted schemes, and discomfited ambition, rendered them unqualified to act rationally for themselves; did they consult this oracle, and allow themselves to be guided by its commands? Or did the Economist promise a future shower of honor on these ardent aspirants of distinction, by the advocacy of their claims, and by making a clean sweep of conservatives in our Municipal Councils? Perhaps "Elector" could tell us—when "Elector" assures us there were many substantial reformers guilty of such conduct; he states what we know is opposed to facts; and, also, insults the party to which he pretends to belong. Unprincipled as they must have been, and few in number the Economist cannot claim much honor for retaining them in the reform ranks. Its influence in this respect, surely did little to affect the result of the election.

But supposing the Economist did exercise a great influence on the election, would that justify the extraordinary demands it makes on Mr. Crosby? It has been, or at least professed to be, the organ of the reform party. As such it has been supported and upheld by that party. When an election came on, it was naturally supposed it would use its influence for its political friends. By so doing it would only be advancing its own interests, and the interests of the party it professed to represent. It would only be doing its duty as the organ of the Reform party. If conscientious in its principles it would use all its influence for the triumph of these principles. It would consider itself repaid in the confidence and support of the party.

To warrant these demands on Mr. Crosby, either of the two things must be taken for granted. Either the proprietor of that paper must have thought that he had a great personal influence in the contest, or that such a strain was made on his conscience by the advocacy of the reform candidates, he should receive a pecuniary recompense. It is possible, he argues from both premises. It is possible that he thinks himself a sun in the political firmament, and should be paid for shining so graciously and beneficently. It is also possible that he was reared in conservatism, only became a reformer from the necessity of circumstances, and thought that he should be rewarded for his defection.

Mr. Crosby might think that the patronage of his party, was a sufficient remuneration for a man who sincerely advocated its principles. He might think that a man of honesty and spirit would spare to give what would be called a bought support, and that the journalist who laboured only for money, should go unrewarded. He might not, as a public servant, wish to gain undue influence, on the expression of opinion amongst his constituents. He might also think that the proprietor of the Economist, had no personal influence in the Riding, either as a man of transcendent intellectual power, or as a man of great moral status, and that the pa-

per had an influence merely as a power wielded by the reform party. Lastly, he might think that if there were any strainings of conscience, such should not be encouraged, and that defection of principle should never be rewarded.

Acting on such considerations he would be supported by the public approbation. The power of the press should be exercised above all such pecuniary motives. It is the vehicle of public opinion—the voice of the people. If its independence is tampered with by men of influence and talent, its power for good becomes diminished. Instead of being the safeguard of the people, by warning them of dangers and exposing incompetency and mistake; it becomes the organ of unscrupulous ambition. The public man then that uses his position and wealth for sifting a free expression of public opinion, and thus furthering his own personal interest by obtaining undue influence over the press, inflicts an injury and an injustice on the country. Mr. Crosby shows he desires no paid organ sound his praises and cover his defects. He fearlessly throws himself on the public, conscious of the Economist's tremendous power, he does not bribe its favour with money, and thus use it to keep himself in the good graces of the people. His conduct in this respect will only increase the confidence of the electors in his honesty and worth. Notwithstanding then the formidable defection of "Elector," and the predictions to the contrary, Mr. Crosby may be the "coming man." The petty intrigues of a few disconcerted individuals, will not destroy the confidence of the reform party in his integrity. Before another election he will have served a term in our Local Legislature. We will then be better able to judge of his honesty and ability in discharging his public duties. He will stand or fall by his political conduct. May not even "Elector" change his views before next election? Mr. Crosby, he stated, was an obscure man, at the next he will be fresh with parliamentary honors. Then he was said to be a man, known to have acted dishonestly as Clerk of the Township; at the next political contest he may have vindicated his honesty. There is reason then to think that "Elector," may yet support him. If some great power like the Economist uses its influence over him, he may even become a "warm supporter."

Your's truly, VINDEX.

Markham, May 19, 1868.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—HURRY.—At Richmond Hill, on Tuesday the 21st inst., by the Rev. James D. K. Mr. Edward Taylor and Miss Ellen Hurry, both of Vaughan.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. Edward A. Wilson will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburg, New York.

"ECONOMY IS HEALTH."

Franklin.

Why will people pay \$30 or \$100 for a Sewing Machine, when \$25 will buy a better one for all practical purposes? Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Machines can be had in any quantity. This machine is a double-thread, constructed upon entirely new principles, and DOES NOT interfere upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excel all others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

AGENTS WANTED.

Machines sent to Agents on trial, and given away to families who are needy and deserving. Address J. C. OTTIS & CO., Boston, Mass.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of Hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing:

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST, 82 1/2 Broadway, New York

I WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

For Children Teething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants. We have put up and sold this article for years, and can say in CONFIDENCE and TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its beneficial effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW" after years of experience, and PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and twain minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the facsimile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Price, only 25 cents per Bottle.

Offices—215 Nulton Street, New York, 205 High Holborn, London, E.G., 441 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E.

477-ly

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a Caution to Young Men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time The Means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. The applicant by paying postage on his letter, will receive a copy, free of charge, from the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, May 21, 1868. Flour, per barrel, \$5 10 @ 6 10. Wheat, per bush, 1 75 @ 1 80. Spring Wheat, per bush, 1 61 @ 1 63. Barley, per bush, 1 30 @ 1 20. Pease, do, 0 90 @ 0 91. Oats, do, 0 58 @ 0 59. Potatoes, do, 0 60 @ 0 61. Hay, per ton, 15 00 @ 21 00. Straw, per ton, 11 00 @ 13 00. Pork fresh per 100 lbs., 21 00 @ 22 00. Butter per lb., 0 18 @ 0 02.

New Advertisements.

P. A. SCOTT, LUMBER MERCHANT, AND BUILDER, 618 Yonge Street, Toronto.

DOORS SASHES, BLINDS, FLOORING, SHEETING, MOULDINGS, &c. And all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS SUPPLIED. Post Office address, Yorkville. Toronto, May 18, 1868. 3-m.

LADIES AND GENTS,

When you come to Richmond Hill to celebrate His Majesty's Birth-day, bring your LITTLE BOYS along and get a

SPLENDID NEW SUIT,

ONLY FOUR DOLLARS, From ATKINSON.

STRAYED

FROM the premises of the Subscriber, Richmond Hill, on Wednesday last the 20th inst.

A FAT COW,

Color White. Any person giving information that will lead to her whereabouts, or bring her to the Subscriber, will be suitably rewarded.

WILLIAM COX, Butcher. Richmond Hill, May 20, 1868. 3-t.

P. PHILIPS' Excelsior Pumps.

THE Subscriber would intimate to the inhabitants of Richmond Hill and surrounding Country, that he is prepared to supply

PUMPS

On the SHORTEST NOTICE, From a Cistern to a Well of a 150 feet, on one month trial.

Price for the Excelsior Pump, \$5 above Platform; 40 cents per foot below for the Well. The

CHURN PUMP

For Cisterns, \$3. A liberal discount allowed, when parties take the Pump from the Shop. Richmond Hill, May 20, 1868. 2-m

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, TAILOR.

BEGS respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Richmond Hill, and surrounding Country, that he has opened a Custom

TAILOR SHOP,

At the Elgin Mills, where he will warrant GOOD & SATISFACTORY FITS.

All Work done by hand. Orders left at Mr. Newton's or Mr. Beaudry's, will be promptly attended to. Richmond Hill, May 20, '68. 3-m.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY CONCERT

V. R. In Dr. Duncomb's Hall RICHMOND HILL ON Monday, May 25th, 1868. A GRAND CONCERT Under the Patronage of the COMMITTEE OF AMUSEMENT. Will be given by MR. GASTON J. SMITH OF TORONTO. Supported by Mrs. STEWART, Mr. STEWART, Mr. ATKINSON and MR. CONOLY, The Famous Comic Delineator.

Doors open at half-past six; performance to commence at 7 sharp. The Concert will terminate in time for the fire-works, a little before nine o'clock. Admission—25 cents. Richmond Hill, May 20, 1868.

JUST ARRIVED, ANOTHER LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' HATS AND TRIMMINGS

At ATKINSON'S

ATKINSON

HAS THE Best Assortment

OF LADIES' AND GENTS' HATS.

FOR SALE,

SOME SECOND HAND FURNITURE, Consisting of Stoves and Pipes, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, a Book Case, Glass Cabinet, &c. Terms reasonable, as the Subscriber is leaving the neighborhood. Apply, up to Saturday evening, to H. PORTER, Richmond Hill, May 20, 1868.

THE HISTORY OF CANADA.

NOW IN THE PRESS, And Will be published about the 1st of June.

THE HISTORY OF CANADA,

From its first discovery to the present time, By J. MacMullen, Esq., Second Edition, 610 pages 8vo., carefully corrected and revised, continued down to the Dominion Day, 1867, and beautifully printed on superfine paper. Price \$3 in bevelled cloth, or \$4 in antique morocco, gilt or marbled edges.

The first edition of this History, published in 1856, was received most favorably by the Canadian Press and Public, and immediately sold. The entire work has now been carefully revised, a large part on relating to the Province of Ontario re-written, and about 100 pages of entirely new matter added, containing the narrative in the most full and complete manner from 1850 to 1867, an exceedingly interesting and important period in the constitutional history of this country. The Author has had access to the most authentic sources of information, and has spared no pains to make his narrative a valuable book of reference to the public man, as well as a reliable source of information to all those who desire to acquire themselves with the annals of this Dominion. The last chapter will give full details of the social condition of the Canadian people at the present time, as well as the progress of this country in population, trade and commerce; education, &c., from the earliest period to the date of the latest government statistical returns. This work supplies the only full and complete history of the Province of Ontario, from its first settlement in 1614, to existence; while no event of any importance is omitted in the history of the province of Quebec. It will be beautifully printed on superfine paper, expressly made for the publishers by Cowan & Co., of Edinburgh, and will be one of the handsomest books, as regards binding, ever published in Canada. McMULLAN & Co., Brockville, Ont., May 20, 1868. 1-m

HEADLOGY.

While some tradesmen deal with the understanding (Boots and Shoes for instance),

GEO. A. BARNARD

Deals with the intellect, coolly, justly and mercifully, not pressing the fore-brain with harsh, unfeeling force, nor the after-thought with a pain which is felt in the pocket; therefore, call and examine his Stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

Which consist of All The Latest Styles In Felt, Silk, Cloth and Velvet; also Straw, Leghorn, Tuscan and Chip, in Men's, Youths', Boys' and Infants', Cheap and durable. A large Stock to select from.

Ladies' Misses' Hats and Bonnets will be sold at about half price. Not having room to devote to this branch of business, GEO. A. BARNARD'S, Richmond Hill, May 14, 1868. 513-f

WOOL WANTED.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF TWEEDS, CLOTHS, FLANNELS, SATINETTS, Cotton and Woolen Shirting, Blankets and Horse Blankets, TO EXCHANGE FOR WOOL, Or Sell Cheap for Cash, at the

ALMIRA MILLS! MARKHAM.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for their liberal patronage during the past year, and begs to announce to them that he is now prepared to do

CARDING, SPINNING, AND MANUFACTURING, ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT Unusually Low Prices.

Persons from a distance can have their rolls done with them by coming early in the morning. Parties wishing their wool

SPUN AND SKEINED,

Will do well to bring it early in the season before we commence manufacturing and we will do it at once.

The Highest Price in Cash paid for Fine Wool.

Wool Carding Strictly Cash