

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, April 13.—The Herald's special says—"It is well known that the Cabinet is not a unit on the question of Cuban recognition. A meeting was held last Friday on it, and the views of each member, except Rawlin's, were learned. Secretary Fish expressed his conservative views. He sympathizes with the Cubans as much as any man could, but deprecated any official proclamation by the Administration. On either side he believes Cuba's destiny was annexation. Spain would rise in resisting the mandates of fate. But if the United States interferes, then Spain will not only exhaust her own resources to prevent our acquisition of the island, but will draw assistance from England and France, and we will have to combat a combination of the most powerful military and naval forces of Europe. We need peace now, not war. These are the Secretary's views. Grant has great confidence in his Secretary of State, and though his private views may not coincide with Mr. Fish's, yet it is feared the foreign policy of the Government will be shaped in accordance with them. Other members are directly opposed to Mr. Fish, and believe in a prompt and vigorous action, urging the President to proclaim a bold and manly policy in regard to Cuba.

Gen. Sickles has declined the Mexican mission, and will be sent to Spain. WASHINGTON, April 13.—The only speech made in the Senate today on the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty, for the settlement of claims, was by Mr. Sumner, and occupied nearly two hours. Mr. Sumner took the ground that instead of removing any existing grievances, it left nothing but heart-burning, and therefore could not be considered a settlement of the pending questions between the two nations. It offered no semblance of compensation, and it could not be for the interests of either party that the treaty should be ratified. Examining it from beginning to end, he showed it was merely for the settlement of individual claims on both sides, so that the sufferers by the misconduct of England may counterbalance by the British blockade runners. The case against England was elaborately stated, including the British proclamation of neutrality, and permitting the building and equipping of privateers in British ports, which had the effect of prolonging the war for two years. British ships and British subjects did their work; but eventually it failed in the purpose, and the rebellion succeeded. He spoke of the extent of our losses, not only by the destruction of our ships, which was comparatively small, but in the destruction of American carrying trade; the falling off in our exports and imports, with the allowance for abnormal currency, and the destruction of war vessels and British property considered. Every British privateer, he said, was a bold menace, involving the British Government, which should be made to respond in damages not only to the individuals who have suffered, but also to the national Government for the common good of all the people. The above are a few points of the speech, gathered from reliable sources. Mr. Sumner, in view of the circumstances, estimates our losses at about \$11,000,000. When Mr. Sumner resumed his seat, several Senators briefly expressed their dissent from the treaty. At one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a French saloon in Hancock, Michigan, which resulted in the almost complete destruction of the village—every store, business place, saloon, &c., except the post office, Gibson's tailor shop, and the millinery store near the Masonic Hall, being destroyed, together with about fifty private dwellings. The principal buildings saved were the Masonic and St. Patrick's Hall, the Methodist and Catholic churches, and schools, and a few buildings adjoining, lying west of them, and the warehouses, buildings and docks under the bluff on the lake shore. The distance burned over is about sixty-five acres, comprising six entire blocks, containing one hundred and ten occupied buildings, besides the usual number of barns, &c. The loss will not be far from half a million of dollars, and the insurance covers about one hundred thousand dollars. Over two hundred families are left homeless, or have lost a large portion of their effects. A meeting of the citizens of the county will be held today, to make suitable provision for the destitute, and to raise a fund for their relief—many of whom are in a pitiful condition.

NASHVILLE, April 12.—Ex-President Johnson is still in Nashville. He has abandoned his proposed trip to Europe, and proposes to devote himself in behalf of the disfranchised of the South. He will speak in all the Southern States. He leaves for Memphis on Wednesday. The Herald's special gives an account of an exciting interview between Senator Ross and President Grant in regard to the appointments, in which Senator Ross told the President to "go to hell," and the President ordered the Senator out of the room, thus terminating the interview.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The President nominated today Thos. H. Nelson, of Indiana, Minister to Mexico; C. F. Bristow, of Texas, Minister to Costa Rica; H. S. Sanford, of Connecticut, Minister to Spain; Horace Rublee, of Wisconsin, Minister to Switzerland; W. A. Pile, of Missouri, Minister to Brazil; F. H. Morse, of Maine, Consul General at London; T. B. Vanharen, of New Jersey, Consul General at Florence; G. W. Wurts, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Legation at Florence; J. M. Reed, jr., of New York, Consul General at Paris; W. P. Webster, of Massachusetts, Consul General at Frankfort-on-Main. The following to be Consuls:—D. M. Armstrong, of New York, at Rome; G. F. Allen, of Indiana, at Morocco; C. A. Clark, of New York, at Bordeaux; W. O. Dart, of New York, Consul General for the British North American Provinces at Montreal; D. E. Clapp, of New York, at Buenos Ayres; James Hazerty, of New York at Glasgow; C. E. Kerry, of New York, at Aspinwall.

OTTAWA, April 13.—Hon. J. H. Cameron, it is said, will defend Buckley and Doyle at the Assizes here. The medical opinion is that Buckley's mind has broken down under his troubles. He has lost all interest in his private affairs, and it is not possible, that instead of undergoing trial, he will be sent to a Lunatic Asylum. Should Buckley and Doyle be brought to trial as accessories in the McCreo murder, it is pretty generally believed here the charge will break down. It is expected that medical men will be called upon to state their opinion as to Buckley's sanity before a trial takes place.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE IN TORONTO.

Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, an event, the true import of which cannot yet be properly ascertained, occurred at the house No. 305 Queen Street East—about four houses east of Power street. It appears from facts hastily gathered that about the hour mentioned, the occupant of the house, a man named James McKenna, sent for Dr. Riddell to attend his wife, who was then in a dying condition. On Dr. Riddell's arrival a shocking scene presented itself. A crowd of women lay almost naked in a pool of blood in the kitchen of the premises; clotted blood lay on the lintel of the back door, and spots bespattered the walls in all directions. The woman, when the doctor arrived, was in the last struggles of death, and he had little more than made his entry when the woman breathed her last. Dr. Riddell issued his warrant for a jury to assemble at Bolna's Hotel this evening at seven o'clock. On reporting the scene of occurrence immediately on the case being reported at the police office, and found it one of the most miserable hovels in the city. The husband of the deceased had gone to the police station with Dr. Riddell, and given himself up at the suggestion of the latter, leaving the place in the possession of a young lad aged about twelve—a son of the parties. A crowd of children was collected in front of the door, and inside were several women of dissipated appearance, from whom we could learn, on questioning the deceased, the body was laid on the floor of the kitchen, covered, except at the head and face, by a calico dress that showed traces of blood. Under the head were two straw pillows, and these were completely saturated with blood that had been poured over a wound in the top of the head. The face was bruised and cut in several places, but had been washed, leaving specks of blood on the cheeks and temples. The head was completely clotted with blood that had issued from an oblong wound on the top of the head, but whether the skull was fractured or not has not yet been ascertained. The house, internally, presented as wretched an appearance as could be imagined. It consisted of three rooms, but in all there did not appear to be sufficient furniture to warrant a bailiff in distressing for a day's rent. The front room, entered immediately from the door, presented one or two blood marks of older date than to-day, indicating that the fatality had its preliminary scuffles such as are invariably the case in occurrences of this description. To the left of the front room was a bedroom in which stood the only respectable piece of furniture in the house—a bedstead. This was covered by a straw tick, but had been strewn with little clothing the couple appeared to cover the remains. A picture of William, Prince of Orange, hung at one end of the room. In the room where the body lay was a small table about four feet and a half long, and this with a couple of chairs, some barrels and the like, comprised the whole of the furniture of the premises.

THE DEATH OF THE HUSBAND. The husband of the deceased was visited by our reporter in his cell at No. 1 Police Station yesterday, immediately after his incarceration. He is a man about 45 years of age, strong abed with rather an agreeable countenance than the reverse. He appeared to regret the death of his wife, but manifested no concern as to his own culpability in the matter. He stated that he was asked by Richard Allen, the contractor for removing night soil to St. David's Ward; that he was not out last night, and remained at home. He did not sleep with his wife, in consequence of her being drunk; when she was drunk she was very abusive. He and his son slept in the small bedroom in the kitchen, while she slept in the bed in the front room. About 7 o'clock in the morning, he got up and went out to avoid talking to her; when he returned she was up. He again went out and returned when he was in a little while he found she had fallen down across the inside of the door in the back room, and was bleeding. He immediately got some water and commenced bathing her temples; gave her some to drink, which he observed her lips turn blue. This he had noticed frequently before, and was always an indication with him that she was in a fit. She had often been in such fits, and drinking served to make her light in the head. When he found she was really very ill, he sent for Dr. Riddell. Her name was Margaret; she was 42 years of age. He married her in the West 13 years ago, and has one son living. She was married before, and has another son in Hamilton, and always, he added, "gave her all the money I earned."

THE BOY'S STATEMENT. The boy, an intelligent lad about twelve years of age, was in the house when our reporter entered, and manifested no great concern at the occurrence. He had evidently been accustomed to rough scenes. He stated: My mother drank hard; she was drunk when my father came home last night. I put her to bed about six o'clock, and when I went to bed, sometime after, in the kitchen. Sometime during the night I heard her fall out of the bed, and I got up to put her back. She made an attempt to strike me. I did not want to go in, because she was cursing and swearing at me. I helped her into bed again. She had fallen off the bed against the wall. I do not know whether she cut her head or not, as it was dark. There was a lamp in the house, but I did not use it. She wanted me to let her out to fight my father. Mr. Spilling sent down for the Dr., and he came up. She abused my father very often. The boy in detailing these facts spoke with some degree of hesitancy, but seemed clear in all he stated.—Globe of Wednesday.

Ladies who want beautiful Hair use Hunt's Eucalypt Hair Gloss. The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to return to England about the 10th of May. Prince Arthur is to go to Dublin on the 5th of April, and is likely to stay in Ireland for a short time. Nine boys and two girls, the children of five mothers, were baptised the other day in an Hungarian village. Four of the mothers had been delivered of twins and the fifth of three children at a birth. Both mothers and children are doing well. During the year 1866-67, Algeria had to pass through one of those phases rare in its history. The harvest of that year was almost destroyed by drought, and famine, with its attendant horrors of disease and death, was the inevitable result. It is believed that no fewer than 200,000 natives perished; and there is too much reason to fear that during the winter now approaching there will be a recurrence of abnormal mortality.—Consul's Report.

LITERARY WORK.—The highest kind of literary work cannot be done by the aid of Secretaries. I know Sir Walter Scott could well write about his study at Abbotsford and dictate chapters after chapters of his novels to an amanuensis. But Sir Walter Scott is the only man I know in literary history who could do this. Charles Dickens tells us that when he had made up his mind to write a Christmas story, he shut himself up in his study for six weeks, but his whole soul into the work; in I came out again looking as hag-gard as a murderer. And that is the condition under which most literary work must be done.—Gentleman's Magazine.

New Advertisements.

Photographs of the late Rev. T. Garbutt Drug Store at Maple.—Jacob Yelinskie Ploughing Match.—Vaughan Agricultural Society. Court of Revision. Early Peas.—William Atkinson

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, APRIL 16, 1869.

COUNTY MAGISTRATES.

Owing to the incapacity of a large number of magistrates throughout the Province of Ontario, who take upon themselves the important duty of administering the law, the country has been, from time to time, put to great expense in the service of criminal subpoenas; whereas they could have saved the country large sums of money, by simply binding the prosecutor and witnesses in recognizances to appear at the next Court of Competent Criminal Jurisdiction, at which the accused would be tried, then to prosecute and give evidence; and by this course save the necessity of sending bailiffs over the country to hunt up witnesses when the trial is about to take place. There is a general feeling gaining ground that the greater number of country magistrates do not perform the duties they have voluntarily assumed, in a manner calculated to command the respect and confidence of the public. True, there are occasional exceptions, but as a body—they are legion, numbering 5784, in the Province of Ontario, and 348 in the Counties of York and Peel—there appears to be a growing feeling of discontent, as regards their efficiency. We venture to say that nine-tenths of the summary convictions that are made by these dispensers of justice would not stand the test of an "appeal"; and as proof we cite the fact, that in most cases, when an appeal is made, the convictions are set aside, from some cause or other, that reflects upon the incompetency of the convicting justice; but, as a precaution against suffering such a humiliation, the magistrate endeavours to get the defendant to pay the amount, for which he is mulet at the time, knowing that by this means he cuts off all chance of appeal from his decision—his victim not knowing, until too late, that if the penalty (no matter how small) is paid, the law does not admit of an appeal; and, as a matter of course, the costs follow. We have been induced to make these remarks after reading an able communication in the Leader of the 12th instant, over the signature "Justitia"; which we consider well-timed, and to the purpose. The following circular has been sent to all the magistrates of the County of York—and, no doubt, to all in the Province—with a view to economising the public money, so inconsiderately wasted by magistrates who are ignorant of the statutes under which they act:—

"Attorney General's Office, Ontario, Toronto, 3rd March, 1869. The attention of the Government has been called to the great expense attendant upon the service of Criminal Subpoenas throughout the Province, in consequence of Justices of the Peace neglecting the provisions of Sections 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Cap. 102 Consolidated Statutes of Canada. "After the sitting of the coming Assizes, no charges for the service of Criminal Subpoenas will be allowed, except under special circumstances, to be stated in the account therefor, duly certified, showing the absolute necessity for the same. "The Justices of the Peace in your County must in future comply strictly with the provisions of the sections above named, and you are directed to report to this Department, from time to time, the names of all such Justices who omit or neglect to conform to the terms of the Statute in that behalf. "All Subpoenas issued by County Attorneys must be delivered to the Sheriff for service, the mileage and fees for which will be taxed in his behalf. "You will read this Circular at the next and subsequent sittings of the Court of General Sessions, for the information of all parties concerned, and in the meantime notify the County Auditors and all County officials of the contents hereof. "I am, Sir, "Your obedient servant, "J. S. MACDONALD," "To JOHN McNEBB, Esq., Clerk of the Court, Toronto.

We are requested to announce that a meeting of the inhabitants of Richmond Hill will be held at Raymond's Hotel, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock P.M., to appoint a committee for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for the celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day.

AUCTION SALES.

SATURDAY, April 17.—Cash Sale of Household Furniture, &c., at Rumble's Hotel, Maple. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P.M., H. D. Bennett, Auctioneer. FRIDAY, April 23.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c., on lot 1, 3rd Con. Markham, the property of Mr. Thos. Kelly. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, James Gormley, Auctioneer. WEDNESDAY, April 21.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c., on lot 27, 5th Con. Markham, the property of Mr. John Boyd. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, Gormley & Sanderson, Auctioneers.

Parties having Sale bills printed at this office, will have a notice similar to the above, free of charge.

Jacobs' Rheumatic Liquid is a trade mark.

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT AND EMIGRATION.

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's administration appears to be adopting practical means in order to encourage a healthy flow of immigration to this province, during the ensuing spring and summer. This is another step in the right direction, and is further earnest of the present government being anxious to consult the best interests of the country. The means adopted by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works—the Hon. John Carling—are well calculated to secure the object in view, which is to attract into the country as many of the industrious emigrants, who land upon our shores, as can obtain employment. Those who come with capital, in the shape of money, can easily take care of themselves, and at their leisure seek a locality where they would like to settle. But the majority of persons coming from Europe, are such as have little left whereon to depend but their labor; and it is this class—a very desirable one too—which the government is desirous of providing for, in a way that will be permanently useful to themselves, and avert the danger of their being subjected to unnecessary hardship and disappointment. In order that immediate employment may be found for such as are in want of and willing to work, the Commissioner of Agriculture has addressed the following circular to all municipal authorities, with a view to save the poor emigrant from being delayed in large towns where labor is not abundant, and giving them such information as will enable them to scatter themselves over the rural districts, where they may soon obtain work; and, by sobriety and industry, procure a comfortable livelihood for themselves and families:— "Department of Agriculture and Public Works for Ontario, "Toronto, 5th April, 1869. "DEAR SIR,—In view of an anticipated extensive immigration of the industrial classes to this Province from Europe, and especially from Great Britain, during the coming season, I am anxious to ascertain, so far as possible, the actual demand for the various descriptions of labor in the different sections of the Province of Ontario. "The Government is desirous of furthering, by every prudent means, a healthy immigration. To the industrious immigrant, either with or without capital, it is desirable that every possible encouragement should be afforded, and in a way that will not lessen the feeling of honorable independence on the part of the recipient. In this view, the greatest benefit which can be conferred upon industrious immigrants is to provide them with work at fair rates of remuneration. It is here that the Provincial and Municipal authorities can render essential aid, and to what extent labor is required; and the feeling of honorable independence on the part of the recipient. 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