

# The York Herald.

M. Teefy, Esq.

VOL. XI, No. 20.

RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1869.

WHOLE No. 587.

## The York Herald

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And dispatched to subscribers by the earliest mail, or by conveyance, when so desired. The York Herald will always be found to contain the latest and most important foreign and provincial news and markets, and the greatest care will be taken to render it acceptable to the man of business, and a valuable family newspaper.

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### Business Directory.

**JNO. HOSTETTER,**  
M.D., M.R.C.S., ENGLAND—RESIDENT, North of Richmond Hill—opposite the Elgin House. Office hours from 9 to 9 A.M., daily.  
The Dr. begs to announce that his books are posted, and those indebted to him by account, will find it to their advantage to call and settle without further notice.  
Elgin Mills, Aug. 26, 1869. 580-1f

**JNO. D. McCONNELL, M.D.,**  
(Graduate of Toronto University)  
LICENSED PRACTITIONER IN MEDICINE, Surgery, Obstetrics, &c.  
RESIDENCE—Adjoining Thornhill Hotel.  
July 22, 1869. 575-1y

**DR. JAS. LANGSTAFF**  
WILL GENERALLY BE FOUND AT HOME FROM 8 TO 9 A.M.  
Mr A. F. Armstrong is authorized to collect Accounts.  
Richmond Hill, June 9, 1869. 565\*

**JOHN N. REID, M.D.,**  
COR. OF YONGE AND COLBORNE STREETS, THORNHILL. Consultations in the office on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 8 to 10 A.M.  
\*All consultations in the office, Cash.  
Thornhill, June 9, 1869. 1

**MARGACH, ANDERSON & Co.,**  
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,  
44 King Street East, Toronto,  
OFFERS FOR SALE A LARGE AND Varied Assortment of  
**DRUGS, CHEMICALS,**  
Paints, Oils, Varnishes!  
BRUSHES,  
ARTISTS' MATERIAL, &c., &c.  
At Low Rates for Cash.  
Call when you visit the city, inspect the stock and learn the price; we shall feel pleasure in showing goods whether you purchase or not. Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
Toronto, July 15, 1869. 550-1y

**GEO. H. LESLIE & Co.,**  
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS  
COR. OF BLOOR & YONGE STS., YORKVILLE,  
DEALERS IN DRUGS,  
CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS,  
Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c.  
Yorkville, April 1, 1869. 558-1y

**THOMAS CARR,**  
DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES,  
Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Thornhill.  
By Royal Letters patently has been appointed  
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.  
Thornhill, Feb. 26, 1868.

**R. H. HALL,**  
DRUGGIST AND PHARMACEUTIST,  
Richmond Hill.  
January 31, 1867. 35-1y

**DRUG STORE IN MAPLE.**  
JACOB YELINSKIE BEGS TO INFORM  
the Inhabitants of Maple and surrounding country that he has opened a Drug Store in the above named place.  
All kinds of Herbs and Herb Medicines supplied.  
Maple, April 15, 1869. 560-1f

## Law Cards.

**McNABB, MURRAY & JACKES,**  
Barristers and Attorneys at Law,  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
CONVEYANCERS, &c.  
Office—In the Court House - - TORONTO,  
August 1, 1865. 95

**STRONG, EDGAR & GRAHAME,**  
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS.  
Office—Wellington Chambers, Jordan St.  
Toronto.  
S. H. STRONG, J. D. EDGAR, R. GRAHAME,  
Toronto, June 18, 1868

**J. N. BLAKE,**  
BARRISTER AT LAW,  
CONVEYANCER, &c.  
Office—Over the Gas Company Office, Toronto  
Street, Toronto.  
Toronto, August 1, 1867.

**DUGGAN & MEYERS,**  
Barristers, Attorneys - at - Law,  
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,  
CONVEYANCERS, &c., &c.  
Office—Provincial Insurance Buildings, Court  
Street, Toronto.  
JOHN DUGGAN, Q.C. ADAM H. MEYERS, JR.,  
Toronto Dec. 24, 1868. 544-1y

**READ AND BOYD,**  
Barristers, Attorneys at Law,  
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c.,  
77, King Street East, (over Thompson's East  
India House) Toronto.  
D. B. READ, Q.C. J. A. BOYD, B.A.  
May 6, 1867. 40-1f

**HENRY SMELSOR,**  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the  
Counties of York and Peel, Collector of Notes,  
Accounts, &c., Small charges and plenty to do  
Luskot, March 28, 1865 39-1y

**FRANCIS BUTTON, JR.,**  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER  
FOR THE  
COUNTY OF YORK  
Sales attended on the shortest notice at  
moderate rates. P.O. Address, Buttonville.  
Markham, June 24, 1868. 497

**H. D. BENNETT,**  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,  
FOR THE  
COUNTY OF YORK.  
RESIDENCE, Lot No. 14, 2nd Co.,  
Vaughan Post Office Address Carville,  
All orders left at the "York Herald" office,  
Richmond Hill, or at the P.O. Maple, will be  
attended to.  
Vaughan, Oct. 10, 1867. 1-y

**JOHN CARTER,**  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,  
FOR THE  
COUNTIES OF YORK, PEEL AND  
ONTARIO. Residences: Lot 8, 6th concess on  
Markham. Post Office—Unionville.  
Sales attended on the shortest notice, and  
on reasonable terms.  
Orders left at the "Herald" office for Mr  
Carter's services will be promptly attended to  
June 27, 1867.

**EDW. SANDERSON,**  
Licensed Auctioneer,  
FOR THE  
COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL.  
Residence—Lot 29, 3rd concess of  
Markham. P.O. Address—Buttonville.  
Parties requiring Mr. Sanderson's services  
can make arrangements at the HERALD office.  
January 4, 1865. 31

**P. A. SCOTT,**  
LUMBER MERCHANT & BUILDER,  
618 Yonge Street, Toronto.  
Doors, Sash, Flooring, Blinds, Shoeing,  
Mouldings, &c.  
All kinds of Building Materials supplied.  
Post Office Address—Yorkville.  
Toronto, May 18, 1868. 3-m.

**Farmer's Boot & shoe Store**  
**JOHN BARRON,**  
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of  
**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
38 West Market Square, Toronto  
Boots and Shoes made to Measure,  
of the Best Materials and Workmanship, at the  
Lowest Remunerating Prices  
Toronto, Dec. 3, 1867.

**Ringwood Marble Works**  
**P. WIDEMAN,**  
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF  
**MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES!**  
&c. &c. &c.  
Call and examine my Stock and Prices be-  
fore purchasing elsewhere, as you will find it  
to your interest.  
\*Issuer of Marriage Licenses.  
Ringwood, Sept. 13, 1867. 497

**GEO. McPHILLIPS & SON,**  
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,  
Seaford, Ontario.  
June 7, 1865. 1

## P. O. SAVINGS BANK.

RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE.  
DEPOSITS OF ONE DOLLAR,  
(Or any number—not exceeding three hundred  
dollars by any one depositor.) will be received  
at the Richmond Hill Post Office, for which  
Government will allow Interest.  
For particulars apply to  
M. TEEFY, Postmaster  
\* \* \* Mr. TEEFY is Government Agent for  
the sale of  
MARRIAGE LICENSES  
Office hours: from 6:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.  
May 4, 1869. 563-1f

**GOLDEN LION HOTEL,**  
YONGE STREET,  
NELSON DAVIS, - - Proprietor.  
\* \* \* Good Stabling attached. Trusty Host-  
ler always in attendance.  
Yonge St., April 7, 1869. 559-1y

**MARRIAGE LICENSES**  
RICHMOND HILL.  
M. TEEFY, NOTARY PUBLIC AND  
Commissioner in B.R., is Government  
Agent for issuing Marriage Licenses in the  
County of York.  
Office hours—7 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.  
Richmond Hill, October 23, 1869.

**JAMES BOWMAN,**  
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,  
ALMIRA MILLS,  
Markham, Nov. 1, 1865. 22

**J. S. SCOTT, M.D., L.D.S.**  
SURGEON DENTIST!  
RESIDENCE—PORT HOPE.  
**ROBT E. LAW, ASSISTANT,**  
RICHMOND HILL.  
N.B. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for  
the painless Extraction of Teeth.  
Toronto, Jan. 27, 1869. 549-1y

**DENTISTRY.**  
**W. C. ADAMS, D.D.S.,**  
95 King Street East, Toronto,  
NEAR CHURCH STREET,  
I prepared to visit upon any who need his  
professional services in order to preserve  
their teeth, or relieve suffering and supply new  
teeth in the most approved style. Also regulate  
the teeth of those who need it.  
Consultation free, and all work warranted.  
June, 1865. 21-y

**Money to Lend.**  
**MONEY TO LEND ON GOOD FARM**  
Security, in Sums to suit applicants.  
Apply to  
**DUGGAN & MEYERS,**  
Attorneys, Court St.  
Toronto, April 1, 1869. 555-3m

**Money to Lend on Landed Security.**  
**THE Undersigned is authorized to state that**  
**\$20,000!**  
Can be procured, in sums to suit borrowers,  
on Landed Security. Terms made known on  
personal application to  
**M. TEEFY,**  
Notary Public, Agent &c.  
N.B. Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Bonds, &c.  
&c., drawn with neatness and dispatch.—  
M. T. continues to act as Division Court  
Agent. Fees moderate.  
Richmond Hill, Nov. 28, 1866.

**W. WHARIN & Co.,**  
IMPORTERS AND  
**DEALERS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS,**  
AND JEWELLERY  
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,  
&c., &c., &c.  
THE attention of the Public is invited to their  
Stock, consisting of  
**A Great Variety**  
OF  
**CHOICE AND FANCY GOODS,**  
Of the best description and newest designs.  
Careful attention given to the repairing of  
Watches and Clocks. Jewelry manufactured  
and repaired.  
No. 11, King Street East, 6 doors east of  
Yonge Street.  
Toronto, April 26, 1866.

**J. SEGSWORTH,**  
IMPORTER OF  
**WATCHES, CLOCKS,**  
AND FINE JEWELRY.  
113 Yonge Street, Toronto  
\* \* \* Masonic and other Emblems  
made to order.  
Toronto, April 27, 1866. 47.

**LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**  
RICHMOND HILL.  
THIS ASSOCIATION HAS TRANS-  
ferred their Library to the HERALD Book  
Store, where Stockholders and others may  
procure Books every Friday afternoon,  
A. SCOTT, Librarian,

## DO YOU WANT

**FIRST CLASS HARNESS**  
IF SO GO TO  
**W. H. MYERS',**  
RICHMOND HILL;  
He has now on Hand!  
**A CHOICE ASSORTMENT,**  
WHICH  
He will Sell Cheap for Cash!  
OR APPROVED CREDIT.  
**My Collars are all Warranted**  
To give satisfaction. Also on hand a  
**Superior Stock of Whips**  
And Whiplashes.  
I cannot be Undersold in this Line.

A call from intending purchasers is respect-  
fully solicited.  
W. H. MYERS.  
Richmond Hill, April 22, 1869. 534-1y

**NEW SPRING GOODS**  
AT  
**W. H. MYERS'.**  
THE LARGEST STOCK OF  
**BOOTS & SHOES**  
EVER OFFERED  
ON RICHMOND HILL,  
AND AT THE  
**Lowest Toronto Prices!**  
Ladies' Boots 75 cts and upwards,  
S-P-L-E-N-D-I-D G-O-O-D-S.  
Gentleman's in all  
**THE LATEST STYLES.**  
Girls' and Boys' Boots in endless variety.  
In fact the stock is complete and comprises  
some of the most beautiful goods that has ever  
been offered in this place.  
A call is Earnestly Requested.  
Remember I will not be Undersold.  
Richmond Hill, April 22, 1869. 534-1y

**To Farmers.**  
**PERFECT SAFETY IN SHEEP DIP-  
PING.**  
W'DUGGALL'S NON-TOXIC  
**SHEEP DIPPING COMPOSITION!**  
WARRANTED FREE FROM ARSENIC  
OR MERCURY.  
Equally adapted for applying to Sheep and  
Lambs by Dipping, Pouring, Smearing or  
Salting.  
Used also as a wash for Horses and Cattle.  
Sold only by  
**GEO. H. LESLIE & Co.,**  
Cor. of Bloor & Yonge Sts.  
Jan 23, 1869. 670-1f Yorkville

**Farm for Sale.**  
**THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR**  
Sale his farm, being  
**LOT NO. 17, SECOND CON.**  
OF THE  
**Township of Markham!**  
CONTAINING 68 ACRES  
Of excellent land, 55 of which are cleared, and  
in a good state of cultivation,  
The buildings are good and in a thorough  
state of repair. There is also a splendid Or-  
chard on the premises.  
This Farm is only 16 miles from Toronto,  
and 2 miles from Yonge Street.  
For particulars apply to the proprietor on the  
premises, or by letter prepaid to  
**GEO. TEASDALL,**  
HEADQUARTERS P. O.  
Markham, July 16, 1869. 569-1f

**Arnica Liniment,**  
**THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN**  
FOR RHEUMATISM,  
Sprains, Tor Doloreux, Neuralgia &c.  
Prepared and Sold on by  
**GEO. H. LESLIE & Co.,**  
Cor. of Bloor & Yonge Sts.,  
April 1, 1868. 558-1y YORKVILLE

**\$1,000 Reward.**  
**THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE**  
to inform the inhabitants of Richmond  
Hill and surrounding country, that he has com-  
menced business as  
**HOUSE, SIGN AND**  
**Ornamental Painter!**  
In the shop formerly occupied by Mr. John  
Hutchins.  
\* \* \* All work warranted to give general sa-  
tisfaction.  
H. A. DAVID,  
Richmond Hill, June 23, 1869. 570-1y

**SPLendid FARM FOR SALE,**  
IN THE  
**TOWNSHIP OF ERIN.**  
THE Subscriber offers for sale a good farm,  
being lot No. 4, in the 8th concess of  
the township of Erin, 100 acres, 60 acres  
cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the  
balance nearly all first rate Hardwood bush.  
There is on the premises a good log house,  
barn, stable, &c., with good water privilege.  
Also a beautiful young Orchard of 100 fruit  
trees, planted 5 years. A good gravel road  
passes along the front of the lot. This farm  
is 35 miles from Richmond Hill, 6 miles from  
Georgetown, on the Grand Trunk Railway, and  
30 miles from Toronto.  
Farms: Twenty five hundred dollars—part  
cash, balance on time  
For particulars apply to the owner,  
**WILLIAM HARDING,**  
Richmond Hill  
January 14, 1869. 547-6m

## Poetry.

**VAIN REGRETS.**  
Ah, how soft, 'mid memory's dreamings,  
We who sorrow's keenness know,  
Vainly crave for some bright gleamings  
Of our buried "long ago!"  
Sighing for some love "long vanished"  
With a bitter throbb of pain,  
Dreaming of bright hopes now banish'd,  
Never to return again.  
Never! and the heart grows weary,  
Moaning o'er the bitter fate  
That has left it lone and dreary,  
Sadly wailing—but too late!  
Vain are the regrets that thrall us;  
While we think what might have been;  
Nothing ever can recall us,  
Of the past, one joyous scene.  
All may have fled, yet we must linger  
Till our allotted task be done;  
And, thank God, time, with soothing finger,  
Heals our bruises one by one.  
But these silent hours of thinking  
Bring full many a bitter moan,  
And our hearts within us sinking  
Still will sigh for what is gone.

**Literature.**  
**THE ROTHSCHILDS AND THEIR HISTORY.**  
Anybody that reads at all has read of the House of Rothschilds, the great and wealthy bankers of the world. The Barings at London, the Hopes at Amsterdam, the Siemens at Berlin, the Steingelzes at St. Petersburg, have undoubtedly established great reputation as financiers and bankers; but all of them combined fall far short of the wealth and monetary influence of the Rothschilds. Popular wit generally hits the truth; and some years ago a conundrum was current in Europe to the following purport: What is the difference between the Ante-Christian era and modern times? The answer was very pointed and ran as follows: In Ante-Christian times, all the Jews had but one king; now all the kings have but one Jew—Rothschild. An undeniable fact it is, that in 1841, when all the arsenals of Europe were wringing with preparations for war against France, and legion after legion was marching toward the Rhine, France trying, under little, sprightly and mercurial Philippe, then Prime Minister of King Louis Phillippe, to acquire a portion of the coveted Rhine Frontier, and all Germany uniting to resist it, there was a great panic in the Exchange at Frankfurt on the Main, and this grew in intensity until one day Rothschild appeared on the Bourse, and being asked his opinion of the prospects of peace or war, quietly replied that there would and could be no war, as he would give the fools no money to carry it on. And sure enough, two weeks after that, all the armies were withdrawn and the adventurous Thiers was kicked out of the French Cabinet. True, the power of the Rothschilds by tightening or opening their purse-strings to influence the policy of States, has been greatly weakened since the accession to power of Napoleon III the present French Emperor, and the introduction of his system of popular loans. But to a large extent, these Bankers still hold sway over the public credit of many nations and may control the money market of the world. And all this wealth and financial power has been accumulated in the course of a single lifetime and only since 1780.

The great-grandfather of the present Rothschilds was Amsel Moses Rothschild a money changer of very moderate circumstances, at Frankfurt. Germany being in those days divided into more than a hundred different sovereign principalities and each coining its own money of different standard, value and name from the rest, money changing at Frankfurt, the central mart of the country, was a brisk trade, though not over lucrative. The oldest son, Maier Amsel Rothschild, who afterward became the founder of the great Banking House, was employed by his father to carry bags with gold from banker to banker, and exchange the gold for small silver coins. This employment in his youth was afterward of the greatest service to him. It gave him a correct knowledge of the monetary system of each State in Europe of the exact value of their coinage; chance also often placed rare coins in his hands, and his financial turn of mind soon found a copious yield for himself by being a gatherer for numismatians. Shortly after, however, his father sent Maier Amsel to the Jewish Seminary at Fuerth, where for a year or two he studied Jewish theology, being destined for the position of a Rabbi. But he tired of the dry study of the Talmud and its still drier commentaries and returned to the occupation for which he was by nature most fitted—to trade and finance. He went to Hanover and entered the Banking House at Oppenheim, at first as clerk. Whether he did so with the knowledge of his father or against his will, that is, ran away from Fuerth, is not very certain and may be left altogether to conjecture. So much however is fact, that his employment at Hanover lasted for several years and became a proximate cause of his subsequent unparalleled success. As clerk he proved himself not only highly intelligent and well educated, but more than commonly sharp, keen and careful in all business transactions, so much so that many of the most important financial operations were entrusted to him entirely. While so employed he became acquainted with General Estoff, a large landed proprietor, whose financial concerns were left to the management of the Banker Oppenheim at Hanover.

General Estoff being on intimate terms with the Landgrave of Hesse, William IX., this acquaintance, years after, grew into the main root of Rothschild's prosperity, as we shall presently see.

After an absence of several years, Maier Amsel Rothschild returned to Frankfurt. He did not enter the business of his father, but commenced on his own account; very small at first, in accordance with his limited means, but out of this commencement rose the present House of the Rothschilds, encircling the world with its financial wires. At first he was but a money changer and broker, and dealt, in a small way, in rare coins and old plate. His gains must have been considerable at this business, for shortly after 1770 he began trade as a regular banker. He married about that time a native of Frankfurt, Gutta Senapfer, who died as late as 1849, and had the pleasure of seeing with her own eyes the rise to unlocked for eminence of the house of which she was one of the founders.

About the year 1780, Maier Amsel and his wife purchased and moved into the house known as 'the Green Shield,' and there both continued to live to their death. The house is now, by a testamentary provision of the grandmother of the present Rothschild, devoted exclusively to charitable purposes, and one and a half million of florins (six hundred thousand dollars) have been set apart and funded to support the institution.

From the description we have already given of grandfather Maier Amsel Rothschild, his clear-sightedness and business tact, it may be imagined that he must have had unusual success in his operations. Moreover the disturbed condition of Europe greatly aided him. The French Revolution of 1789, with its subsequent years of carnage, bloody wars and violent conquests, surged its mighty billows over the whole western continent, and many persons of rank and means, many French refugees, trusting to the reputed honesty and sagacity of the Jew Banker at Frankfurt, placed their money and valuables in his possession, by him to be invested, the proceeds to be collected through him and paid over to them. With a clear eye he seemed prophetically to foresee that the rock bound isle of Britain would be the only safe place—would probably be the only spot where the engulfing waves of the revolutionary upheaval could not reach—and hither he sent all the wealth entrusted to his safe keeping. In the execution of the many trusts he was so circumspect in his payments, so punctual even to punctiliousness, that this branch of his business soon assumed an enormous aspect, and in 1789, a mere money-changer in London did no longer suffice for his transaction in that capital, then the centre of all combinations against the increasing power of the French Republic. He therefore, in that year opened a banking house at London himself, both that and his bank at Frankfurt being under his own control. It was about this time that history or fable, we will not venture to say which, attributes to him the invention or discovery of carrier pigeons. Finding direct communication by the regular post—and even by swift special messengers—to slow, and this slow coach of the mail often interrupted by opposing armies or predatory bands, he is said to have hit upon the idea of keeping up his correspondence between London, Frankfurt and his agents and correspondents at other cities, by placing short letters in cypher under the wings of trained pigeons and bidding them fly to their well-known home. He thus outstripped all means then known for conveying intelligence by days and often by weeks, which advantage in those times of rapidly changing circumstances, where a day's battle decided the fate of a kingdom, a man of his stamp would certainly know how to use. And he did use it. His name as the shrewdest financier—as one gifted with almost supernatural prophetic foresight—soon became known all over Europe. And now happened an occurrence which added to his reputation the means to raise him to the front rank of all the banking firms in the world.

In 1801, the Landgrave of Hesse, William IX., was looking about for a new fiscal agent for his treasury. His friend, General Estoff, at once bethought himself of the young clerk with whom he had often come in contact, of whom already then, when still a clerk at Hanover, he had formed a high opinion, and who had justified that opinion by his subsequent success as a financier. General Estoff proposed Maier Amsel Rothschild. A messenger was sent to Frankfurt, and Rothschild summoned to Cassel in the presence of the Landgrave. When the banker arrived and was ushered into the Landgrave's presence, the latter was playing a game of chess with the General, and was so deeply interested in the game that he did not notice the stranger. The game proceeded and the General was gaining in pieces and in position over His Highness; the Landgrave became irritated and looked up, when he observed the stranger.

"Who is he?" inquired the Landgrave. The General looked around and observing Rothschild, who silently bowed, said: "This is Rothschild, the Frankfurt banker, whom I recommend to your Highness for fiscal agent."

"You have not sent me a stupid fellow," and Rothschild was the fiscal agent of the Landgrave from that moment.

It must be borne in mind that Landgrave, William of Hesse, was immensely rich—perhaps the richest sovereign in all Europe, though ruling only over a petty principality. And further, that this was the first time that Rothschild, who hitherto had confined himself to doing business with the nobility and the merchants, traders and capitalists, now entered into direct connection with one of the ruling sovereigns of Europe as the recognized fiscal agent of his government. This furnished him not only with additional capital for his undertaking, but it gave him also an eminence and a prestige which none knew better than how to employ. Thus he was enabled, in 1804, to contract with the Danish government for entire loan of ten million of Rix Thalers, with the permission of the Landgrave to use his funds, then in Rothschild's hands, for that purpose.

But in 1806 another event happened—the war between France and Prussia—which at once established the pre-eminence of the banking house of Rothschild in Europe. The Landgrave of Hesse was a friend of the King of Prussia, and therefore an enemy of Napoleon. The battle of Jena had for that time sealed the fate of the kingdom of Prussia and of its allies, and the kingdom of Westphalia, of which Hesse Cassel formed a part, was to be established. Landgrave William fled; but before his flight, in order to secure his enormous treasure, he caused it to be clandestinely transferred to Frankfurt, and it was there left in the vaults of Rothschild for safe keeping. Napoleon's power was then at its height; Rothschild feared for the safety of the millions left with him, and he succeeded by dexterous management, in carrying it all over to London, where it remained untouched for two years. In the year 1808 the British Government desired to engage a trusty agent to furnish to the English army in Spain, periodically, the amount of money necessary for its maintenance, to be repaid, at intervals, with a handsome commission in London. The security which the government demanded was, however, so large; the dangers incident to the proposed service—partly from the cruisers, partly from the armies of the French—so great; and, moreover, the steady success of Napoleon had created such a superstitious belief in his invincibility, that no English banker, not even the Bank of England, would undertake it. Then Rothschild stepped forward and made his own conditions under which he would serve the British Government. With the assent of the Landgrave of Hesse, then a fugitive at Vienna, he was enabled with this Prince's accumulated treasure, not only to offer the required security, but to make the necessary payments in Spain at once, and also, on his own terms, to succour with ready money the Portuguese and Spaniards, fighting by the side of the British flag against the invaders. It has been conceded in England itself that the victories of Wellington in Spain and the first truly damaging blow struck at Napoleon's supremacy in Europe were almost as much due to Rothschild's money as to the perseverance and heroism of the Spaniards and the valor and constancy of the British. As Rothschild continued in this service for the English till his death, in 1812, and had the use of the Landgrave's many millions merely for their safe keeping during all that time, it may be imagined what tremendous profit he must have coined out of it. Look at our own Nabobs, who from comparative poverty rose to be Princes in wealth during our own war, and you may make an approximate estimate.

Maier Amsel Rothschild, the founder of the house, died, as we said, in 1812, having, as his last grand financial operation, negotiated a heavy loan for Russia, which needed money for her impending life-and-death-struggle with the Corsican giant. In thirty-two years, from 1790, to 1812, from the circumstances and merely local business of a small banking office in the Judengasse, a Jew street, at Frankfurt, this remarkable man rose to be the banker of kingdoms and empires, and while thrones fell and the whole political geography of Europe was completely changed, he walked uninterruptedly on his even course to wealth, eminence and power.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

DRUGGINESS turns a man out of himself, and leaves an animal in his room.

PALES.—Use Dr. J. Briggs' Pile Remedy for internal, external, bleeding and itching Piles. It gives immediate relief and is reliable. Sold by druggists.

HEINZMAN & Co's Agraff Bar Piano Fortes were awarded the 1st prize and Diploma at the last Provincial Exhibition, over twelve competitors. Intending purchasers visited upon at their residence, by addressing C. Chapman, Music Hall, Markham.

FRIENDSHIP has a noble effect upon all states and conditions. It relieves our cares, raises our hopes, and abates our fears. A friend who relates his success tells himself into a new pleasure; and by opening his misfortunes, leaves part of them behind him.

KNOWLEDGE—Learning will accumulate wonderfully if you add a little every day. Do not wait for a long period of leisure. Pick up the book and gain one new idea, if no more. Save that one, and add another as soon as you can. Save the old Scotch adage, "Many a little makes a mickle."

Who is he? inquired the Landgrave. The General looked around and observing Rothschild, who silently bowed, said: "This is Rothschild, the Frankfurt banker, whom I recommend to your Highness for fiscal agent."

The Landgrave, however was so much taken up with his game and the impending loss of it, that he inquired of the banker: "Do you understand chess?"

"Yes, Your Highness," answered Rothschild.

"Then step up here and look at my game," bluntly ordered the Landgrave. Rothschild did as he was ordered, ex-