

County Council.

The County Council commenced its Summer Sessions on Monday afternoon, at the Court House. The Warden, Mr. James Parnham, presided, and a large number of Councillors were present. The following communications were read by the Clerk: From the Sisters of St. Joseph, thanking the Council for the grant of \$100 to the House of Providence. From the Secretary of the Orphan's Home, asking for pecuniary assistance in the building of the proposed Infirmary for the Institution. From Messrs. Blake, Kerr & Boyd, informing the Council that Mr. James French had instructed them to take proceedings to compel the Council to remove the weigh-scales in Yorkville from the front of his premises. A number of unimportant communications were read, but they did not refer to any matters of public interest. Mr. Archibald Riddell gave notice that he would move on Wednesday next that the Council would go into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the advisability of petitioning the Legislature in regard to Bridges and County and Township Boundary Marks or by establishing a by-law so as to place all county bridges on an equal footing. The Council then adjourned until Tuesday, at 10 A.M.

The County Council met on Tuesday forenoon—the Warden in the chair. A few petitions were presented; after which the Council adjourned till ten o'clock, Wednesday, in order to allow the committee to prepare work.

The County Council resumed at 10 A.M., Wednesday, the Warden, Mr. James Parnham, presiding.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved. The Clerk read communications as follows: From S. James, Superintendent of the York Roads, praying for payment of his account of \$168.

The following petitions were presented: Mr. Wallis—The petition of Joshua Atkinson, lessee of Gate No. 2, Dundas Road, praying to be indemnified for loss sustained in consequence of the Humber Bridge, at Lambton being impassable during a portion of the month of April.

Mr. Tyrrell—The petition of E. A. Wadsworth in reference to the state of the Humber Bridge.

Mr. Tyrrell—The petition of Geo. Leslie, John Taylor & Bros., Hon. Jno. McMurrich, Hon. G. W. Allen and 2,464 others, praying for the removal of No. 1 Toll-Gate, on the Kingston Road.

Mr. Tyrrell—The petition of Jos. Roundtree and 12 others, praying for a grant of \$60 to repair a bridge crossing the Humber.

Mr. Chester—The petition of Jas. Humphry and eight others, praying the Council to pass a by-law to confirm a by-law passed by the Corporation of the Township of Scarborough on the 27th day of December, 1869.

Mr. Chester—The petition of Richardson Humphry, praying the Council to pass a by-law to confirm a by-law passed by the Corporation of the Township of Scarborough, on the 14th day of March, 1870.

Mr. Gosham gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move that the Council do instruct the Standing Committee on Finance and Assessment to levy the tax upon village village municipalities for county purposes, upon the capitalized valuation only of such village municipalities as the basis of such taxation, in accordance with the provision of the amended sub-section 71 of the Assessment Act of 1869.

Also, that he would, to-morrow, move that the Council do into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the communication from F.C. Caprool, Esq., President of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, and for the purpose of taking such action thereon as may, by the Council, be deemed proper.

On motion of Mr. Riddell, seconded by Mr. Maritt, the Council went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the advisability of petitioning the Legislature in regard to Bridges on County and Township Boundary Lines, or of enacting a by-law to put all County bridges on an equal footing.

At 12:15 the Committee rose and reported and asked leave to sit again. The Council resumed at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Wallace—The petition of George Bostwick and others, praying that the public weigh-scales in the village of Yorkville be allowed to remain in their present position.

Mr. Player—The petition of George Leslie and others, praying for the refunding to them of certain moneys, paid by them at No. 1 toll gate on the Kingston Road.

Mr. Canning—The petition of H. Noble, lessee of a gate on the Lake Shore Road, praying to be indemnified for loss sustained by him through holding said rate. Also the petition of Mr. Hughill, lessee of No. 3 Toll Gate on the Dundas Road, to the same effect.

The Council again went into Committee of the Whole on the resolution on the above subject, and after some discussion the following resolution was adopted:—"That, in the opinion of this Council, it is expedient to petition the Legislature, praying for such amendment to the Municipal Act as will make it obligatory on Township Municipalities to bear the whole or just proportion of the expenses of erecting and maintaining bridges across rivers, the maintenance of which is now imposed entirely upon County Councils; and that Messrs. Tyrrell, Gorham, Patterson, Munnis, and Wallace be a Select Committee to draft a report on said petition at the present meeting of the Council."

The Committee then rose and reported, and their report was adopted. Mr. Wallace moved, seconded by Mr. Canning,—"That Messrs. Robinson, Patterson, Tyrrell, Gorham, and the mover, be appointed a Select Committee to draft a petition to the Legislature for certain amendments to the Assessment Act. Carried."

Mr. Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. Patterson, that the Warden be instructed to apply for the patent of the Gaol property, in order that the Council may carry out the arrangement entered into by the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Patterson, Mr. B. McGinn was granted before the Council on the state of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Hamilton.

The Council then adjourned until Thursday morning.

PILES.—Use Dr. J. Briggs' Pile Remedy for piles of every description. Sold by druggists.

The Late Charles Dickens.

From the "Globe." At an age at which many are satisfied to begin to taste the rewards of their labor and genius, with his hand still on the pen that has so nobly testified alike to his creative power and his marvellous industry, in the height of his renown as the most popular writer of fiction of modern days, and without showing the least sign of exhaustion or decay, Charles Dickens has passed away. On Thursday evening an attack of paralysis terminated his life, which had lasted barely 58 years.

From the time of the first appearance of the *Skeetches by Boz*, in the year 1836-7, down to the issue of his uncompleted story, *Peverell's Dream*, Mr. Dickens has, by his books, been a constant and ever-welcome guest in the hearts of his countrymen. His fame and popularity have been as great in the New as in the Old World, and wherever the English language is spoken, his creations are recognized as familiar friends, reflecting in their sorrow, their humors, their quaint eccentricities, their follies, or their noble qualities of the broadest and most diversified, but at the same time, most human experience.

Mr. Dickens' first start in life was as clerk in an attorney's office, and there he picked up enough of the dry formulas of English legal practice to point many a home-thru at the profession during his subsequent career as an author. His mind, however, soon overleaped the narrow bounds of his first profession, and an opening upon the reporting staff of the *Morning Chronicle* gave him the first chance of displaying his literary talents to the world. His *Skeetches by Boz* led to an invitation from the firm of Chapman & Hall to write a serial story to be issued monthly. The result was *The Pickwick Papers*. The genial humor and powerful delineations of human character which distinguished this work, raised the unknown author at one bound, and at the age of twenty-five to a place in the front rank of living novelists. The sale was enormous, and *Boz* was announced in 1838 to be Charles Dickens. Having thus established an imperishable record as a humorist, Mr. Dickens was next to prove that he could worthily act the part of a social reformer. Oliver Twist and Nicholas Nickleby, the first exposing many of the hardships and sufferings of the pauper class, and the latter only too truthfully portraying many of the abuses to which the less favored pupils of cheap private schools were often subjected, stimulated a spirit of enquiry that has led, during the past thirty years, to the most thoroughly practical results. They exhibited a habit of observation and analysis of the darker as well as the lighter and more humorous phases of characters which proved Mr. Dickens to be something beyond a genial caricaturist, and as capable of delineating the depth of Fagin's iniquity, or the selfish brutality and malice of Squeers, as well as the shrewd common sense of Sam Weller, or the good natured bluntness of the portly Mr. Pickwick. O'er *Stanza* was not wanting in the purest and most natural pathos; but this characteristic in Mr. Dickens' delineations found a higher development in the story of "Little Nell" in the "Old Curiosity Shop." In the expressly touching story of the child's life and death there "a touch of that real dramatic power which Charles Dickens displayed almost as if unconsciously to himself, so perfectly natural and unforced in the style in which he puts them upon or withdraws them from the stage. "Barnaby Rudge" was another of the same series which, under the general title of "Master Humphrey's Clock" appeared at this time.

After compiling Grimaldi's memoirs Mr. Dickens visited the United States, and on returning in 1842 published his well-known "American Notes." With the faculty of the caricaturist so strong upon him, and with the most abundant materials for his too ready pen, the Notes brought out into strong and, as has sometimes been alleged, too unfavorable a light, the weaker and less amiable characteristics of American society. But Dickens himself lived so receive from the very people he had thus mercilessly ridiculed a welcome that told how highly the man and the author was appreciated, notwithstanding old grudges. Probably the fact was that the superstructure of the criticism was sound, and that Dickens fell only into the common error of the painter in giving occasionally a little too free play to his imagination. In his next work, "Martin Chuzzlewit," such inimitable creations as Pecksniff and Sairy Gamp, were added to his collection of faithful photographs. Praising for a while in his career as author, Mr. Dickens assumed the position of Editor of a newspaper, and the *London Daily News* was started under his auspices in 1846. The dry plodding labors of the desk were altogether ungenial to Mr. Dickens. He had surrounded himself with a staff of able collectors, and conducted the paper on a highly liberal principle. The result, however, was very unfavorable for such an experiment, the cost of the effort was enormous, and the pecuniary result for some years very discouraging. Mr. Dickens did not wait; he resigned the *Daily News* safely through its Editor's struggles. He quitted his post as Editor at the end of a few months, and retired to his old and well-loved avocation, *Dombey & Son*, being given to the world in the following year. With marvellous versatility he produced *David Copperfield* in 1849-50. As a tale, *Copperfield* is, perhaps, upon the whole the best of his productions. His own career aided him in giving life-like reality to its sketches, and a mature experience had, by the time it was written, chastened his style and broadened the author's human knowledge and sympathies. Poor Emily's story is handled with a degree of delicacy and tact that conceals all the grosser features of her fall, without abating one jot of the guilt of her seducer, Steerforth, while the noble and many characters of Ham and Old Peggotty, the undercurrent of tenderness in *Copperfield's* stern and uncompromising aunt, the innocent whimsicalities of Mr. Dick, the calm dignity of the high-souled, but simple-minded Doctor, the exciting severity of Uriah Heep, the childish love of little Doris, the faithful devotion of Agnes, and above all, the half-realized act of the immortal Micawber, make up a group of sketches that would have established for ever the fame of the artist, even if the works that had preceded "*Copperfield*" had been still unwritten.

Black House in 1853, with its scathing exposure of the cruel delays and extortionations of Chancery Practice—*Little Dorrit* in 1856, "A Tale of Two Cities," "The Unconquered Traveller," and "Great Expectations" were added to the list of Mr. Dickens' literary fictions soon afterwards. As the proprietor of a weekly serial, first *Household Words*, and then *All the Year Round*, Mr. Dickens had scope for his abilities in a somewhat different field; but "Our Mutual Friend" and other emanations from his fertile brain have shown that his new avocation did not circumscribe the range of his literary powers. In thus glancing at some of the deceased author's higher achievements, his minor works need not be forgotten, although our space must limit our reference to them at the moment. Amongst these his Christmas stories were always looked for as affording a special fund of delight and enjoyment.

Latest from Europe.

LONDON, June 12.—John Bright's health is greatly improved. Thomas Carlisle will soon sail for the United States. The *John Bull*, a weekly journal, publishes a rumor that the Marquis of Bute is about to abjure Romanism.

LONDON, June 13.—The *Times* quotes the *Chicago Tribune* to show that the New York Press convives at such things as municipal outlaws, and Erie mismanagement. The *Acres* agrees that the Press makes no effort to do an end public sentiment.

LONDON, June 13.—The Irish national journals concur in saying that the Government need not exult over the defeat of O'Neill's attempt to invade Canada, that a lesson has been learned which will insure victory the next time. The American correspondent of the *London Times*, in a letter just published, bears witness to the activity of the U. S. State authorities in suppressing the Fenian movement within their border.

QUEENSTOWN, June 13.—The miniature ship *City of Ragusa* has returned to this port today.

PARIS, June 13.—The members of the International Society of Workmen who were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the late plot, will have a preliminary examination before the Tribunal on Saturday next, and be released on giving bail. The Sessions of the High Court begin at Blois on the 18th of July.

PARIS, June 13.—The following despatch from Rome, dated Saturday, has been published here today:—The discussion on the 11th ability Dogma continues in the Ecumenical Council held at Constantinople, to debate M. seigneur Domanopou energetically cor batted any exaggeration of the rights of the Pope. Seventy-two fathers have given their intention to vote against the infallibility proposition, and of these 15 are French prelates.

PARIS, June 13.—Viscount de la Gueronniere is to be appointed Ambassador of France at Constantinople.

MADRID, June 13.—The Cortes, on Saturday, June 12, decided that the Government had sought a candidate for the throne, but thus far in vain. He felt confident that within the next three months one would be found. He did not apprehend any disorders, although there was a general feeling of anxiety on account of the unsettled state of affairs.

LONDON, June 14.—Advices have been received to the effect that an American lumber laden vessel was seen off the Irish coast abandoned on the 9th of June.

Bel's Weekly Messenger, a journal devoted to agriculture, asserts in its last issue that a fraction less than five inches of rain had fallen here this year.

At the recent election in the Isle of Wight Mr. A. D. W. Cochrane was chosen a member of the House of Commons. Mr. Leggate was also elected for Leicestershire.

LONDON, June 14.—The London rowing club decline the challenge of the Hudson rowing association because a trustworthy crew is not forthcoming.

It is rumored that the remains of Charles Dickens will be brought to London to bury the family having consented to their burial in Westminster Abbey.

The Westminster station on the Metropolitan railway was nearly consumed by fire last night.

LONDON, June 14.—Advices are received here announcing the total loss of the British gunboat *Slaney* in the China Seas. The Commander and 43 of the crew perished.

PARIS, June 14.—Baron H. Mercler de Lostende will not be disturbed as ambassador to Spain as reported.

PARIS, June 14.—The harvest is expected to begin throughout the country in about ten days.

PARIS, June 14.—The Emperor to-day is suffering from an attack of gout. His condition creates uneasiness on the bourse. Routes closed flat and declined to 74 1/2.

It is announced to-day that a son of Ed. von Laboulaye will go to Washington as second secretary of the new French ambassador, Prevost Paradol.

ROME, June 14.—The preamble of the infallibility decree is still under consideration in the council. His Holiness is certain of a majority in favour of the measure. Several members of the minority repeat their resolution to retire in case the proposition is successful. The Fathers who are in favour of infallibility are contributing heavily to make up a purse to be given to the people.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sewing Machines.—C. Chapman. Dominion Telegraph Company.—M. Teffy.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 17, 1870.

THAT LAW SUIT.

We have received a communication from one of our suffering subscribers, who complains that he does not get his YORK HERALD as regularly as formerly, in consequence of not having direct mail communication between Richmond Hill and Thornhill post office. Our correspondent comments rather severely on the professional gentleman upon whose advice the suit against the mail carrier was commenced, and might subject us and himself to the further annoyance of having to defend in another kind of suit if we published the letter. As to the suggestion that Mr. Raymond should be "compelled to carry Her Majesty's mail," we imagine our correspondent cannot be serious, as that would be simply absurd. We think, however, that if the matter was properly brought under the notice of Mr. Dewe, the active and obliging P. O. Inspector of the district, arrangements could be made that would obviate the difficulty. We suggest that Mr. Dewe's attention be called to the matter without delay, and that a contract be given out by tender to carry the mail from the first of July, the date when the Post Office quarter commences.

We have also received a communication from Mr. John Langstaff, (one of the gate-keeper's surties) over the name of "Ritchie," referring to our remarks of last week, which we publish in another column. It is a very silly production, and worthy of the source from which it originated. We do not think it improves the case to which our remarks of last week have drawn so much attention. Our correspondent does not claim that he had a good cause of action, nor does he say a word for the legal gentleman who advised the plaintiff in the suit!—Both points are worthy of note. We leave it in the hands of our intelligent readers.

DR. BRIGGS AND SIR GEORGE E. CARTIER.

We regret that anything should transpire to mar the harmony which has existed, for so many years, between the Chief Superintendent of Education and the political party with which he has been so long identified. At all times of political crises, Dr. Ryerson has manfully put himself in the front ranks, to do battle with opponents of the party now in power at Ottawa. He won his spurs as a political writer, when Sir Charles Metcalfe quarrelled with the Baldwin-Lafontaine Reformers; has fought George Brown and D'Arcy McGee single handed—and whipped them too! He has tried a fall or two with the late Joseph Hume—the Radical Goliath of the British House of Commons—and showed what Canadian pluck could do. Having rendered such good service to Sir John A. Macdonald's party, in years past, we regret that anything should have happened to cause so staunch a champion of conservatism, to take offence at Sir John A.'s colleague. We do not think that any offence was intended by Sir George E. Cartier; and if not intended, we trust the Rev. Dr. will permit himself to be dragged into the clear gilt ranks in his decline of life, after having done such good service to the conservative party during the past thirty years.

NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Our friends at Maple, belonging to the Wesleyan body, have, for many years, labored under great inconvenience, owing to their church being about a mile and a quarter from their village; they decided during the past winter to take the matter in hand, and endeavor to build an edifice worthy of them in the village. With praiseworthy energy a few of the leading spirits, assisted by the untiring zeal of their superintendant, Rev. Mr. Fish, opened a subscription list and received most liberal encouragement, so that they felt justified in advertising for tenders for the erection of one of the most handsome buildings in the county. We believe the whole, complete, will cost somewhere about \$5,000. Yesterday, the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, the President of the Conference, laid the foundation stone of this new church. Our reporter has gone to the ceremony and will furnish a full and detailed account for our next issue.

CONKS.—Use Dr. J. Briggs' Curative for corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, &c. Sold by druggists.

NEURALGIA.—Use Dr. J. Briggs' Allenvator for neuralgia, catarrh, headache, &c. Sold by druggists.

A MATERIAL reduction has been made in the tolls on cable messages between England and India via Gibraltar and Malta.

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

IMMEDIATELY after the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility, on the 29th of June the Ecumenical Council will take a recess until the 15th of October.

CONKS.—Use Dr. J. Briggs' Modern Curative for corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, tender feet, &c. Mild, soothing, softening and healing. Sold by druggists.

GENERAL ESPARTERO, according to a statement in the Madrid journal *Imparcial*, formally refused the candidature for the throne of Spain on account of age and default of heirs.

The Italian Government has determined on a thorough re-organization of the army. The Government is also making preparations for the construction of the St. Gothard Railway.

DEPARTURES from Athens state that the investigation into the late massacre is progressing. The last surviving member of the band of brigands who perpetrated the slaughter has been captured.

STATISTICS show that for a long period of years the average number of persons who have destroyed themselves have been at the rate of 110 per million inhabitants in France, and only 69 per million in England.

SELF-MADE.—One of Disraeli's admirers, in speaking of him to John Bright, said, "You ought to give him credit for what he has accomplished, as he is a self-made man." "I know he is," retorted Mr. Bright, "and he atones his maker."

CONKS.—Use Dr. J. Briggs' Curative for corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, &c. Sold by druggists.

A CONCESSION has been granted by Spain for laying a telegraphic cable between some point on the English coast and the port of Corunna.

EMIGRATION AND THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT.

Ever since the Hon. John Carling accepted office in the Ontario Government, he has been untiring in his efforts to encourage a healthy emigration to this Province. He sent Mr. Thomas White as a special commissioner to the British Islands, with a view to induce intending emigrants to steer their course for Ontario, and make their home here. Mr. Carling has done all that was possible to induce the members of Municipal Councils to second him in his efforts to make things smooth for strangers coming to our shores; he has pointed out—by printed circulars frequently sent Municipal officers—that it would be of great service if they would second the efforts of the government, by sending replies to the questions put in the printed papers forwarded to them. It is to be regretted that only one-third of the Township Councils have paid attention to Mr. Carling's circular, the rest have acted in a manner to lead us to imagine they do not care to see emigrants coming among us. We regret that such indifference is manifested by our representative men; as they certainly must know that for years the cry has been, "why is it that our Government will do nothing to create a flow of emigrants into our country?" Now, we have a government ready and willing to do all that can be expected of them, and are doing so; yet two-thirds of the local representatives of the people decline to second the efforts so made. We want skilled and unskilled laborers, and now that harvest is approaching, farmers will have reason to censure the neglect of Municipal Councillors who have manifested such indifference to the appeals of the Commissioner of Agriculture in the matter of emigration. It is a fact that labouring men, who can handle the spade, are asking and get constant employment in and about Richmond Hill at one dollar a day, and board; strong, able-bodied laboring men, who are not afraid of work, will find employment readily in the country. They should not remain about in towns and cities. We do hope our public men will stir themselves, and do all in their power to second Mr. Carling in his endeavors to smooth the emigrant's path.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the York Herald. Sir.—It is generally conceded now-a-days that the press is the palladium on which to place all our wrongs for adjudication. It is also supposed that Editors are capable of information on any subject within the four corners of the earth. I wish you would let me know if it is lawful for the most abominable of rascals to insult people who are honestly struggling to make a decent living, as they quietly pass up and down the streets of one of our most enterprising villages. If men who pay for what they eat and drink, and what they put on, are to be abused by detestable ruffians, who stand at the street corners with their sleeves rolled up to show that they can afford to wear a guernsey shirt, and others who cover their nakedness with something like a white shirt to atone for the want of a decent coat. If men who reverence the name of their Creator are to be blackguarded by blokes who cannot utter three words without profaning the name of Him who will not hold guiltless those who take His holy name in vain. If men who give to the support of the widow and fatherless are to be sneered at by vendors of "rot gut" whiskey—whose only aim seems to be to catch the coppers of the deluded drinkers, regardless of the widows' prayers and orphans' tears. If men who make it their duty to assist in training the rising generation in the way they should go, are to be abused by agents of the devil—whose sole object is to set young men and women in the way that will lead to shame and disgrace here, and everlasting punishment hereafter. If men of principle are to be abused simply because they will not condescend to take a favorable notice of the satanic wiles of most impertinent copper-catching, drunkard makers, whose means of subsistence consists in the hard-earned dollars of poor laborers, and the pocket-money of travelling deaf mutes. If men who earnestly strive to repress the evils of the day are to be counteracted in their efforts by fiends in human form, who well know that they are fitted to a nicely by the cap formed by the gentle hints thrown out by your humorous friend "Dick Tater," and, in consequence, suppose him to be any person who can decently write his name.

Is there such a thing as a jail in the enlightened County of York? If there is, I wonder that such a villainous character as the above should be allowed to run at large. The only way that I can account for it is, that I believe the most abominable of jails would be by far too respectable a place for the above mentioned emissaries of Old Nick.

I think it would be a good idea for the directors of the Provincial Exhibition to offer a prize for the best specimen of a "rowdy." When such will be the case, all the people of the village alluded to before have to do, is to cage the villain hinted at above in a hen-coop, and the prize is theirs. Should he continue his depredations on Society, he will not be castigated through the medium of the *Herald*, but by other means in no way agreeable.

Yours, &c.,

Vaughan, June 14, 1870.

To the Editor of the York Herald. Sir.—In your article of the 10th inst., headed "Ritchie vs. Raymond," I beg to make a few remarks. About four years ago, Raymond, the "enterprising proprietor of an Omnibus," volunteered to carry an empty mail bag between Richmond Hill and Thornhill, with no other remuneration than the privilege of exhibiting the said bag to "poor Ritchie," in consideration of his toll each way—with such pay I could not meet my rent—my surties had to cash up. Raymond was not under any written contract, consequently it was only a cheat to deprive Ritchie of the tolls—hence the suit. You say, for years, "Raymond was never asked for the toll; he was frequently, but in return I was shown the mail bag.—Poor Pay. You will oblige me by inserting the above in your paper.

Yours, &c.,

Langstaff, June 16, 1870.

THE CROPS.—The welcome showers that have fallen during the past ten days have done an immense good to the spring crops. They are now in a very forward state, and promise an abundant crop. The fall wheat is progressing nicely and has been out in head for some time. Our Hay-crop is not quite so heavy as last year, but the late rains have done an astonishing amount of good to it, and, with a good second crop, the farmers may look for a fair average. Altogether, the agriculturalists have no reason to despond, but the reverse; and all may praise the Giver of these bounties for his abundant promises of overflowing blessings during the coming harvest.

The British Government promises to take strong measures against betting at races.

Two locomotives have been built at Bristol for the Toronto, Grey and Bruce railway.

The President of the Poor Law Board has, it is stated, decided to adopt the Scotch system of boarding out pauper children in England.

THE MICROSCOPE.—One of the most interesting experiments and one of which is easily performed, is to watch the change in the blood of a delicate or very pale person while using "Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites."

The colourless or dead corpuscles are steadily removed from the system, and are replaced by the red or vitalized particles, so necessary to vigorous existence.

Price \$1 50 a bottle; 6 for \$7 50. Sold by apothecaries and by F. Cundill & Co., wholesale agents, Montreal.

Who has not suffered from corns, bunions, club or inverted nails, enlarged and diseased joints, chilblains, frosted feet, &c.? Who has not yet been willing to make any sacrifice, and incur any expense to effect their cure; but as years roll on and no relief came, the sufferer has concluded they were inevitable evils, and has endured martyrdom from the apparently simple causes which have tormented more people than any other ailment of the human frame! There is none that entail agonies so great or suffering more severe. We are glad to know that corns will soon be numbered among the things of the past, owing to the skill of Dr. Briggs, the far famed chiropodist, whose success in treating diseases of the feet almost surpasses belief. His method involves no pain, no drawing of blood, and no application to the foot, but the result is, the patient is effectually relieved, in such a manner as to excite both wonder and gratitude. Dr. Briggs may be consulted at his office, No. 6 King Street, West, Toronto, by those who wish his professional services. His Modern Curative is sold by druggists and country merchants.

CONSUMPTIVES.—Use Dr. J. Briggs' throat and lung Healer for diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. Very pleasant and efficacious. Sold everywhere.

RICHMOND HILL P. O. SAVINGS BANK.—The following statement exhibits the amount of business transacted by the Richmond Hill Branch of the Post Office Savings Bank up to the 31st May:—

Total deposits to 31st May, '70. \$13,858 00
Deposits during month of May. 353 00
" from 1st Jan '70, to May 31 5,299 00
Withdrawals in May. 162 00
M. TEEFY, Postmaster.

TORONTO MARKETS. Toronto, June 16, 1870.

Flour, barrel..... \$4 15 @ 4 35
Wheat, bush..... 1 05 @ 1 10
Spring Wheat, bush..... 1 03 @ 1 05
Barley, bush..... 0 58 @ 0 60
Pease, do..... 0 66 @ 0 70
Oats, do..... 0 40 @ 0 42
Hay, ton..... 11 00 @ 15 00
Straw, ton..... 5 00 @ 7 00
Butter, lb rolls..... 0 24 @ 0 25
Pork mess, per bbl..... 24 50 @ 25 00
Wool, lb..... 0 26 @ 0 28
Dressed Hogs, per cwt..... 9 00 @ 9 25

Special Notices.

EVERY WEEK FOR JUNE, Arrived at the Herald Book Store.

NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, &c., cured very quickly by using Dr. J. Briggs' Allenvator, a safe and reliable remedy. 583-ly-cq

PILES, INTERNAL, EXTERNAL, bleeding and itching, relieved at once and soon cured by using Dr. J. Briggs' universal Pile remedy; soothing, safe and reliable, a.

BRONCHITIS, LARINGITIS, AND ALL affections of the throat, lungs and chest immediately relieved, and all but hopeless cases cured by using Dr. J. Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer. 583-ly-cq

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA Richmond Hill Station. Change of time taking effect May 2, 1869: Going North 8:04 A.M. 5:04 P.M. Going South 9:34 A.M. 8:09 P.M.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the York Herald. Sir.—It is generally conceded now-a-days that the press is the palladium on which to place all our wrongs for adjudication. It is also supposed that Editors are capable of information on any subject within the four corners of the earth. I wish you would let me know if it is lawful for the most abominable of rascals to insult people who are honestly struggling to make a decent living, as they quietly pass up and down the streets of one of our most enterprising villages. If men who pay for what they eat and drink, and what they put on, are to be abused by detestable ruffians, who stand at the street corners with their sleeves rolled