

The Franco-Prussian War.

ALLEGED SECRET TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.—GREAT INDIGNATION IN ENGLAND.—FRANCE RESOLVED TO FORCE DENMARK INTO WAR.—SOUTH GERMAN AND PRUSSIAN OPINION.—THE PRINCE OF WALES ON HIS WAY TO DENMARK.—A PRUSSIAN SEMI-OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.—LATEST DESPATCHS.

A special despatch from Paris to the Daily News, dated Saturday last, says France is resolved to force Denmark into hostilities against Prussia, notwithstanding the determination of the Danish Cabinet to remain neutral. A French fleet will shortly appear before Copenhagen and make a movement to overthrow the Ministry and save the Danes from Prussia in spite of themselves.

LONDON, July 25, evening.—The French base of operations extends from Strasbourg to Thionville, a few miles north of Metz. The centre line is between Metz and St. Avold; the second line at Metz is capable of extension to the north and to Thionville. Up to this hour no report of any general engagement has been received here.

LONDON, July 25.—The Times publishes a projected treaty submitted to the Prussian Government, and guarantees its authenticity. The preamble sets forth that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French, in order to strengthen the ties of friendship between Governments, people, &c., hereby conclude the following treaty:—

In the first article, Napoleon admits and recognizing the late acquisition of Prussia from Austria.

In the second, the Prussian King engages to facilitate the French acquisition of Luxembourg.

In the third, the Emperor acquiesces in the union of the North and South German States, Austria excepted.

In the fourth, France finding it necessary to absorb Belgium, Prussia lends her assistance to that measure.

The fifth article is the usual one of offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations.

LONDON, July 25.—The secret treaty projected between France and Prussia monopolizes the attention here of the public Press and Parliament. Intense indignation is manifested at the duplicity of the Powers concerned. The action of Napoleon is considered as resulting to England. Complete ignorance of the negotiation is professed at the French Embassy here.

A despatch from Brussels states that the account of the treaty projected between France and Prussia, printed in the London Times this morning, is perfectly authentic. The Belgian Government knows of its existence some time ago.

LONDON, July 25.—The morning Telegraph prints to-day a large type, a communication respecting an interview recently had with the Emperor Napoleon. A fortnight ago, the Emperor had no thought of war with Prussia. He was still undecided; but France was slipping from his hands, and in order to rule he must take to war. The Emperor related the contents of a conversation between himself and Count Bismarck, claiming that the latter wanted too much and wanted it too soon. The Emperor demanded Luxembourg in 1866, as an equivalent for his neutrality in Prussia's war with Austria. Count Bismarck replied by demanding Holland as an equivalent for Luxembourg. The Emperor replied to this demand of Count Bismarck that should he independently of Holland be attacked by Prussia, it would be regarded as a declaration of war. Count Bismarck, was present at the interview when these facts were elicited.

LONDON, July 25.—The Consul-General of the North German Confederation, in this country, writes to-day to the Secretary of the European telegram published in the newspapers to the effect that the Prussian authorities have issued instructions to their consuls abroad to furnish free passage and outfit to all Germans who wish to return home and volunteer into the army, is untrue in every particular.

LONDON, July 25.—The Paris correspondent of the News writes Sunday evening that never has war been undertaken by France with less enthusiasm or more distrust of success. The crowds on the boulevards who were ready to die for their country have disappeared. Troops are marching through Paris to take trains for the seat of war, and traverse the streets without eliciting a single cheer. Soldiers joining their regiments walk along in groups, almost all of them drunk, and the bourgeois sneer at them, and shrug their shoulders. The aspect of Paris could not be more melancholy if the Prussians were at the gates of Paris.

LONDON, July 26.—The excitement occasioned by the publication of the secret treaty between France and Prussia is increasing, as evidence becomes more clear that the document is genuine. Nearly all the journals of London have editorial remarks this morning on the project, all similar in tone. "France must explain this offensive treaty," says the Times, and that is the burden of the London press. There is no question but that the press, the Times particularly, is seeking to make this treaty the pretext for the intervention of England in favor of Prussia. The attitude of Ireland is also commented on. After giving details of the many meetings recently had in Ireland, and the strong resolutions of sympathy for France which have been adopted, the Times asserts that the sympathy is altogether due to Catholicism and a consequent hatred to German Protestantism.

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A military officer writes the Times showing that the Emperor Napoleon will most probably try to force his way into the old Kingdom of Hanover.

The Pall Mall Gazette, now that the real designs of the French Emperor are revealed, counsels England to make every preparation for war.

The French report another cavalry skirmish near Metz, and claim that the Prussians were beaten and lost three officers.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Tribune's London special says:—It is understood that immediate communications were made by the Government to its agents at Berlin and Paris and that the French Government will have instant opportunity to admit or deny its responsibility for the alleged treaty. It is believed here that the treaty is genuine. Its proposals were French and its rejection is due to Prussia. The Times copy is thought to have been supplied from Berlin. It is certain that the Times would not have published it unless on evidence deemed to be conclusive.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A special says the Prince of Wales has gone to Denmark for the purpose of influencing that country to preserve strict neutrality. LONDON, July 27.—M. Ollivier in a letter to a friend here denies negotiation by France of alleged secret treaty with Prussia. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs positively denies that France has entertained the idea of annexing Belgium.

France inquired through Russia on what condition peace might be made. Prussia's reply to Russia was embodied in four words, "It is too late."

The Spanish Government has demanded of the Duke de Gramont an explanation of the assertion made by him in his address to the Corps Legislatif, that the Cortes were to be surprised into voting for Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern.

The special correspondent of the Tribune writes from Berlin on Sunday:—The Prussian Frederick Charles is at present commanding the army of the Rhine. It is considered certain in Berlin that Napoleon, counting on the disloyalty of South Germany, had planned a sudden movement across the Rhine before Prussia could concentrate considerable force, and is bitterly disappointed by the unanimity of all Germany, and not daring to risk a movement northward with the Southern German army on his flank, Napoleon certainly delayed, and perhaps altered his original plan of the campaign.

It is decided that no advance can now be made at any point without risking a general engagement. Prussia, though not ready to attack, is everywhere ready for defence.

The prolonged stay here of the officers of the general head quarters, including King William and General Moltke, shows confidence that the Prussian lines cannot anywhere be suddenly forced.

Austria is now siding more with Prussia than with France. The French are purchasing arms at Liege, pretending they are for American orders.

BERLIN, July 27.—The Correspondence points out the secret treaty of the French Emperor offered Count Bismarck. In his comments the Correspondence says the Emperor waived all opposition to German unification, provided Prussia would abet the French acquisition of Luxembourg and Belgium.

The minutes of the secret treaty, in Count Benedetti's handwriting, are preserved in the War Office in Berlin. Before the war of 1866, between Prussia and Austria, as an equivalent for the cession to France of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

All the French organs represent that the secret treaty was not seriously proposed by Prussia, but rather as an attempt to test Count Bismarck's nerve.

BERLIN, July 27.—Count Bismarck's organ promises to give on the part of Prussia, immediate explanations of the Franco-Prussian treaty.

From Strasbourg, on the 22nd, there are advices of the concentrating of troops towards Thionville. Nothing remains at Metz but to await the attack. The Emperor related the contents of a conversation between himself and Count Bismarck, claiming that the latter wanted too much and wanted it too soon. The Emperor demanded Luxembourg in 1866, as an equivalent for his neutrality in Prussia's war with Austria.

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Letter from Sir Francis Hinks to the Hon. Wm. Macdougall.

CACOUA, Quebec, July 19, 1870.

Hon. Wm. Macdougall, C. B., M. P., &c.

SIR.—While travelling to this place from Quebec at the close of last week, I read for the first time in the Quebec Chronicle of the 16th inst., your letter to Mr. Beatty, M. P. for East Toronto, dated the 7th inst. I had previously heard that letter commented on by several persons, but had received no intimation that my name had been introduced into the discussion. This explanation will, I hope, sufficiently account for the delay which has taken place in answering that portion of it, against which I feel it my duty to protest, and which is in the following words:—"Mr. Beatty ought, in fairness, to give Mr. Macdougall credit for having refused as Minister of Public Works, during the whole time of his incumbency, the oft-repeated requests of Mr. Beatty, backed up by the recommendation of the Prime Minister, to report in favor of a claim of Mr. Beatty, for a much larger sum of public money, for which he (Mr. Beatty) had given no service whatever. It has been stated, with what truth Mr. Macdougall cannot say, that soon after he left Ottawa, and Sir Francis Hinks accepted of office, Mr. Beatty's claim, or considerable part of it, "was paid." I presume that it will be admitted that such language is calculated to convey to the public, an impression that Mr. Beatty had, during your incumbency of office, desired to obtain public money to which he was neither legally or justly entitled; that you resisted his demand, although it was supported by the recommendation of the Prime Minister, from office, and my accession thereto, the claim, or a considerable part of it, was paid through my influence. I shall leave others to judge how far you are justified in sheltering yourself under the conventional phrases "it has been stated" and "with what truth Mr. Macdougall cannot say," and content myself with remarking that the subject of the payments actually made on account of the York Roads was fully investigated before the Committee of Public Accounts during the last Session of Parliament, and that there could have been no difficulty in ascertaining the truth, which is, that only payments made on account of the York Roads were sanctioned while you were at the head of the Public Works Department, and long before I became a member of the Government. Those payments were not made to Mr. Beatty, or to the York Roads Company, but to a few small contractors. The duty devolved on me during last session of defending your proceedings in this matter, against the attacks of your new allies, a duty which I faithfully performed, but I shall not be guilty of the absurdity of defending you against yourself. Having disposed of that portion of the quotations from your letter, which is personal to myself, I feel that were I to pass over without notice what relates to the First Minister, it might be imagined that I admitted the justice of your reference to him. I must therefore add a few words, for I think that it is warranted to have given a very different account of the transaction, to which you have felt it consistent with your duty as an Ex-Minister of the Crown to refer. I must in the first place enter my protest against your statement with reference to its correctness. I hold the opinion that no Minister of the Crown, after protesting, having no objection to making reference to differences of opinion between himself and one or more of his colleagues, while acting together in the government, without express permission and that this well-understood rule is specially applicable to cases in which no government action has been taken. I need not dwell further on this objection to your statement. You are the responsible party of making it, and as I cannot consult the First Minister at present, I must on my own responsibility place the true statement of the case before the public. It is well known that those who have watched the proceedings relative to the York Roads, that a former government foreclosed a mortgage which it held on these roads, and afterwards issued a writ of extent against the property of the company, under which a large quantity of broken stone, &c., was seized and subsequently sold to the Court Council of York. Against those proceedings the company, in which Mr. Beatty is a principal partner, have always protested, having been advised that the government exceeded their legal power. From first to last the question has been a legal one. Mr. Beatty has never made any claim on behalf of his company beyond what he has been advised he is legally entitled to. The company filed a bill in chancery under the advice, if I have been correctly informed, of Mr. Edmond Blake, at what stage of the proceedings negotiations for the mortgage were opened, and at whose instance, you know much better than I do, but I am clear on one point, that the motto can be said of the First Minister's consideration in consequence of its being referred to him as Minister of Justice, that he concurred in Mr. Edmond Blake's opinion, and that any advice or recommendation that for legal and departmental and strictly on the legal merits of the case. If my statement be strictly accurate, as I believe it to be, I cannot doubt that the language in which you have referred to the First Minister in relation to the claim of the York Roads Company will be deemed wholly unjustifiable under the circumstances. I have only to add that your letter is intended for publication, and as this much delay has already taken place, I shall cause a copy of it to be sent to you in print. Your most obedt. F. HINKS,

—Leader.

CORNS.—Use Dr. J. Briggs' Curative for corns, bunions, in-growing nails, &c. Sold by druggists. 583q

France asks Prussia through Russia on what conditions peace can be made. Prussia says "it's too late."

NEURALGIA.—Use Dr. J. Briggs' Allenvator for neuralgia, headache, catarrh, sore throat, Bronchitis, &c. It is a reliable and reliable. Sold by druggists. 583q

Spanish labourers, in large numbers, have made a demonstration in Madrid before the offices of several members of the Ministry, the burden of their complaint being that they were "dying of hunger."

David and Wilson, two Fenians arrested for trying to organize an armed outbreak in London recently, have been found guilty and sentenced, the former to fifteen, and the latter to seven years in gaol with hard labour.

A SCHOLARSHIP has just been gained by Mr. Vincent Portilla, a young Spanish Mexican, at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Mr. Portilla is the first Mexican who at either of the two foremost English Universities ever gained such an honor.

An Ottawa telegram says, the patent Office here has received information that Congress has passed a new patent law placing Canadian inventors on the same footing as American inventors. Canadian inventions will therefore be charged a fee of only \$35 instead of \$500.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JULY 29, 1870.

THE "LEADER" AND THE MARKHAM SENATOR.

In another column we publish a letter, written by the Hon. David Reesor, to the Editor of the Leader, repudiating the charge made by that journal as to Mr. Reesor having made overtures to Sir John A. Macdonald for a seat in the Cabinet. The Leader publishes Mr. Reesor's letter and adds some editorial remarks, which go to prove that the Leader is thoroughly posted on Mr. Reesor's efforts to secure a seat in the Ministry. The Leader says: "Sir John A. was considerably amused at the persistence with which so unlikely a 'disqualified' Senator urged his claims for a 'Cabinet appointment.' It was too bad for Sir John to laugh at the persistence of his ambitious neighbour; still he did no more than ten out of every dozen would do who know him. The Leader says that on Mr. Reesor's return from Ottawa, after his interview with Sir John, 'that immediately on his arrival here he visited the Editor of the Leader in his office, and requested that something should appear in these columns in his favor, he having told Sir John that if his services were required they had only to be asked for.' This is professedly positive that Mr. Reesor was 'available' for any office Sir John had at his disposal; that he begged for an appointment, and that the Premier showed him the cold shoulder, notwithstanding the influence brought to bear in the shape of a character from the Ex-Governor of Manitoba, or Mr. Reesor's cousin—or rather brother-in-law. Mr. Reesor, in his letter, refers to his election to the Legislative Council for King's Division, in 1860. Mr. Farwell, of Oshawa, might mention how Mr. Reesor pulled the wires at the Radical convention, held at Milliken's corner, in the spring of 1860. Mr. Reesor's appointment to the Senate after Confederation, we believe to have been very unfortunate for the country; at least it was not his claims as a statesman, and some people say his 'cousin' (brother-in-law) made Mr. Reesor's appointment a part of the bill of sale in 1867. We hope the Leader will give to the public all the facts of this matter. If the electors of King's Division ever have an opportunity to vote for a Senator, and we hope they will, Mr. Reesor may consider his 'goose cooked.'

THE TORNADO.

In our issue of last week, we mentioned the terrific hurricane that visited this neighborhood on Wednesday evening, the 20th instant. At that time we had no idea of the amount of damage done in the vicinity of this place. The storm came from the north-west, commencing about nine o'clock, and continued for one hour. On the town-line of King and Vaughan, we learn that the fire that raged during the storm was caused by the lightning striking a barn belonging to Mr. Samuel Thompson. The building contained this season's hay crop, nearly 200 bushels of old wheat and a number of implements, all of which were consumed. The storm made serious havoc with roofs of barns, standing timber, fences and everything in its way. Mr. James Dunton had a new barn blown down; it was not quite finished and had this year's crop of hay and several implements inside, among which was a new reaper, completely destroyed. The bush to the south-east of the village of Patterson sustained considerable damage. Mr. David Boyle had about twenty acres of fine bush levelled, leaving only about twenty-five trees standing; part of the roof of his saw-mill was also carried away. Mr. Boyle's loss may be estimated at nearly \$1000. Mr. Geo. Appleby, occupant of the Richmond Hill flour mill, had the roof partly torn off, as also part of the roof of Mr. Copelands carding mill. Mr. Brampton, tenant on Mr. Lymburner's farm, had the roof of his barn hurled to the ground and a rafted forced through the end of the dwelling house. Messrs. Duncan, Russel, Langstaff, Cox, Lane and others all along the route of the tornado had barns more or less damaged. Mr. Abraham Eyer, 2nd Con. Markham, whose bush suffered some weeks ago by a previous storm, was again visited on this occasion, and we learn, not a tree was left standing.

NEWS SUMMARY

New paper at Collingwood called the Bulletin. The prospects of the English harvest are improving. In Russia the telegraph is chiefly worked by women. Mr. Bright's health has been improved by sea-bathing. Newspaper men are permitted to follow the Prussian army. No indication of the late riots at Lisbon being repeated. A true bill has been brought in against General O'Neil. The forests in New Brunswick are being destroyed by fire. Gen. Sheridan and staff visit Europe at their own expense. Fifteen car loads of Chinamen have arrived in Tennessee. The French have decided on the gradual evacuation of Rome. A war at Pekin is inevitable on account of the late massacre. Another million dollars of fractional currency are to be issued. The crops of Ireland are said to be good, particularly the flax crop. The usual monthly fair will be held in this town on Wednesday next. The Russians are endeavoring to establish the tea plant in Turkestan. 235 Chinese immigrants arrived at San Francisco by the ship Sardis. Forty thousand women are employed as out-door laborers in England. The United States Navy is to be placed on a war footing immediately. Miss Rye is coming to Toronto with 130 children and 20 young women. A native of Hyderabad, India, died lately at the mature age of 125 years. Italy has just finished a fine new railroad between Castagnole and Mortara. The Parisians eat no less than 2758 horses last year. Tough fare, wasn't it? The Spanish troops killed over 250 Cuban insurgents in recent engagements. The Leader calls the Markham Economist the "Available's" "pocket organ."

The Italians have an eye on Rome on account of the withdrawal of French troops. It is reported that Austria will prohibit the proclamation of the Papal Infallibility. Treasure received last week at New York from San Francisco amounted to \$236,000. See in another column a letter from Sir Francis Hinks to the Hon. Wm. Macdougall. The Panama and West India cable was landed at Batbano, Cuba, on Wednesday last. Fearful wind and thunder storms raged throughout Ontario during the past two weeks. The number of emigrants despatched from Liverpool during the past six months was 91,000. Minister Motley has been recalled from England to the deep regret of his numerous friends. Mrs. Tabitha McCraith, aged 109, died recently in Ohio, leaving 180 descendants behind her. Captain Hall will be Controller, and Mr. Phillips Thornton, Chief Constructor of the English Navy. The Spanish Government is taking every precaution against another threatened rising of the Carlists. Sheriff Jarvis, of Toronto, offers a reward of \$50 for the apprehension of the escaped prisoner, McKay. The removal of the United States duty on sawn lumber has caused a great increase in the Ottawa trade. French citizens in New York have subscribed nearly a thousand dollars to aid their wounded countrymen. The Frenchmen have opened a recruiting office in Montreal. Our Government should "come down on them."

The celebrated Africa missionary, Rev. Mr. Moffat, lately arrived at London, England, from the Cape of Good Hope. Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. Dr. Tupper are expected to return to Ottawa about the beginning of September. A man named Wm. Tiffin was killed by a train on the Grand Trunk Railway near Weston while in a state of intoxication. The N. Y. Herald special at Paris, says that the Journal Marselleise, having no subscribers, has ceased to be published. In strange contrast to the heat and drought elsewhere in Europe, snow has recently fallen near Vienna, the capital of Austria. The proposal to abolish the sinecure of the Lord of the Privy Seal was rejected in the British House of Commons on Tuesday night. A New York German Workingmen's Union maintains that workingmen all over the world should not in any way assist the European conflict as it is opposed to their interests. The New York Tribune has some wonderfully mistaken ideas in regard to the Red River Expedition. It thinks the men too worn out and dispirited to fight if Beil ofered any opposition. A counterfeit of the Canadian ten cent coin of 1858 has been put into circulation in Montreal. The base piece has the usual dull appearance, and the makers have blurred the wreath of maple leaves.—Globe.

The new Lord Justice of England, Sir William Milbourne James, is a son of the late Mr. Christopher James, of Swansea, and is 63 years of age. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, June, 1831. The tone of the London Press is warlike since the publication of the projected treaty by the London Times. The indignation in England is very serious, and many think that neutrality could not be maintained with honor.

News Summary

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MARKHAM SENATOR.

Through the columns of the Markham Economist Senator Reesor addresses to the Leader the following communication:

"Sir: In the Leader of the 15th inst., you make certain charges against me which, stripped of unnecessary verbiage, are in substance as follows:—

"1. That by some mischance I was made a senator of the dominion.

"2. That after the Hon. Mr. McDougall went to the North-west, I posted to Ottawa to offer my services to the Premier; that I handed him a letter from my cousin, recommending my appointment to a seat in the Cabinet; and finally, that I was told I had not been sent for.

"I beg to tell you that the whole of your statements are a tissue of falsehoods, and very silly falsehoods at that.

"1. In 1860 I was elected to the Legislative Council of Ontario by a majority of 720 votes. The validity of that election never was questioned. After Confederation I was appointed to the Senate without ever having directly or indirectly solicited the appointment. My appointment was not, therefore, by mischance.

"2. I never visited Ottawa for the purpose of meeting the Premier; I never handed him a letter from my cousin, recommending my appointment to a seat in the Cabinet, and, of course, never was told I had not been sent for, or anything to that purport. I may add that, up to the present time, I have never asked for any office for myself that is in the gift of the Government.

"If overtures have been made to me, they were not of my seeking, and if my views did not prove to be in accord with the policy of the Government, it is no reason why you should publish gross falsehoods in order to injure a political opponent. The principal reason you assign for the base attack you have made upon me is the fact that the Markham Economist, which you are pleased to call my 'pocket organ,' opposes the Government and their North-west policy. This is about as reasonable as the attack of the Fenians on Canada in order to correct the wrongs of Ireland.

"Yours, &c., &c., D. REESOR.

Treasure received last week at New York from San Francisco amounted to \$236,000. See in another column a letter from Sir Francis Hinks to the Hon. Wm. Macdougall. The Panama and West India cable was landed at Batbano, Cuba, on Wednesday last. Fearful wind and thunder storms raged throughout Ontario during the past two weeks. The number of emigrants despatched from Liverpool during the past six months was 91,000. Minister Motley has been recalled from England to the deep regret of his numerous friends. Mrs. Tabitha McCraith, aged 109, died recently in Ohio, leaving 180 descendants behind her. Captain Hall will be Controller, and Mr. Phillips Thornton, Chief Constructor of the English Navy. The Spanish Government is taking every precaution against another threatened rising of the Carlists. Sheriff Jarvis, of Toronto, offers a reward of \$50 for the apprehension of the escaped prisoner, McKay. The removal of the United States duty on sawn lumber has caused a great increase in the Ottawa trade. French citizens in New York have subscribed nearly a thousand dollars to aid their wounded countrymen. The Frenchmen have opened a recruiting office in Montreal. Our Government should "come down on them."

The celebrated Africa missionary, Rev. Mr. Moffat, lately arrived at London, England, from the Cape of Good Hope. Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. Dr. Tupper are expected to return to Ottawa about the beginning of September. A man named Wm. Tiffin was killed by a train on the Grand Trunk Railway near Weston while in a state of intoxication. The N. Y. Herald special at Paris, says that the Journal Marselleise, having no subscribers, has ceased to be published. In strange contrast to the heat and drought elsewhere in Europe, snow has recently fallen near Vienna, the capital of Austria. The proposal to abolish the sinecure of the Lord of the Privy Seal was rejected in the British House of Commons on Tuesday night. A New York German Workingmen's Union maintains that workingmen all over the world should not in any way assist the European conflict as it is opposed to their interests. The New York Tribune has some wonderfully mistaken ideas in regard to the Red River Expedition. It thinks the men too worn out and dispirited to fight if Beil ofered any opposition. A counterfeit of the Canadian ten cent coin of 1858 has been put into circulation in Montreal. The base piece has the usual dull appearance, and the makers have blurred the wreath of maple leaves.—Globe.

The new Lord Justice of England, Sir William Milbourne James, is a son of the late Mr. Christopher James, of Swansea, and is 63 years of age. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, June, 1831. The tone of the London Press is warlike since the publication of the projected treaty by the London Times. The indignation in England is very serious, and many think that neutrality could not be maintained with honor.

NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, &c., cured very quickly reusing Dr. J. Briggs' Allenvator, a safe and reliable remedy, 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. 3:09 p.m.

CORNS, HARD, SOFT AND FESTERING

Use Dr. J. Briggs' Curative for corns, bunions, in-growing nails, &c. Sold by druggists. 583q

MAILS MADE UP AT THE RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE.

Until further notice, the mails will be closed at this office as follows: MORNING. Northern Mail 6:30 A.M. Southern Mail 6:30 A.M. Mail for Almirra 6:30 A.M. Cashel 11:00 A.M. Gormley, on Tuesdays & Fridays. Hartford, on Tuesdays & Fridays. Victoria Square, 7:30 A.M. THURSDAY EVENING MAIL. Northern Mail 6:30 p.m. N.B. REGISTERED LETTERS will require to be handed in 15 minutes before the time of closing.

BRITISH MAILS

Are closed at Toronto as follows: By Cunard Line, every Monday, at 10 A.M. By Bremen Line, every Tuesday, at 11 A.M. By Canadian Line, every Thursday, at 10 P.M. N.B. * Letters for despatch by these lines of Steamers, should be so marked. The rate on Letters for the United Kingdom (via Quebec in summer, and Portland in winter), is now reduced to 6 cents per 1 oz. weight. If sent via New York, it will be 8 cents per 1 oz. These rates apply only to the registered and unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid, there will be a fine of double the amount of deficient postage. M. TEEPLY, Postmaster. Richmond Hill, Nov. 29, 1869.

New Advertisements.

To Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDER-SIGNED, up to 10 o'clock A.M., on the 9th August, for Grading the Hill north of the village of Thornhill, Yonge St. Tenders to state how much per cubic yard for the work, according to plan and specification, which may be seen at the office of the County Clerk, Court House. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. S. JAMES, Superintendent Y. R. Court House, Toronto, July 13, 1870.

POCKET CUTTLERY.

The Best and Cheapest Assortment of Pocket Cutlery to be had in the County. A Fresh Supply of the genuine Rodgers', and also other celebrated manufacturers, at the York Herald Book Store, Richmond Hill.

NEW TIN SHOP.