

Franco-Prussian War.

FOUR DAY'S HARD FIGHTING.—THE FRENCH TOTALLY ROUTED.—120,000 PRISONERS INCLUDING McMAHON AND NAPOLEON AND STAFF.—THE PRINCE IMPERIAL IN ENGLAND.—"ON TO PARIS!"

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The following has just been made public:—

From King William to the Queen:— A capitulation whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war, has just been concluded with Gen. Wimpfen commandant instead of Marshal McMahon who is wounded. The Emperor surrendered himself to me as he has no commandant. He left everything to the regent at Paris. His residence I shall appoint after an interview with him at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately. What the course events, with God's guidance, have taken?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A despatch from Minister Moley fully confirms King William's despatch regarding the surrender of the Emperor and the French army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Minister Jones telegraphs from Brussels full confirmation of the news of yesterday from France.

Minister of War telegraphs from Paris that the people here had heard of the defeat of Marshal McMahon, and the capture of Sedan, but did not know that the Emperor was a prisoner or in Belgium.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The following is the Tribune's special account of the capture of Sedan, by the commandant who witnessed the action from King William's headquarters. After detailing the positions and number of the troops engaged, he says:—

There were a few stray cannon shots, merely to obtain the range, as soon as it was light; but the real battle did not begin until six o'clock, becoming a sharp artillery fight at nine, when the batteries had each got within easy range, and shells began to do serious mischief. At 11:55 the musketry fire in the valley behind Sedan, which had opened about 11:25, became exceedingly lively, being one continuous rattle only broken by the occasional whizz of a shell.

The case, which played with deadly effect upon the Saxons and Bavarians columns. General Sheridan, by whose side I was standing at the time, said that he did not remember ever to have heard such a well sustained fire of small arms. It made itself heard above the roar of the batteries at our feet. At 12 o'clock precisely, a Prussian battery of six guns, on the slope above the broken railway bridge over the Meuse, near La Villette, had silenced two batteries of French guns at the foot of Bare Hill, already mentioned near the village of Floing.

At 12:10, the French infantry no longer supported by the batteries, was compelled to retire to Floing, and soon afterwards a junction between the Saxons and Prussians behind Sedan was announced to us by Gen. Von Roon, who was eagerly peering through a large telescope, as being safely completed. From this moment the result of the battle could no longer be doubtful. The French were completely surrounded and brought to bay at 12:25. We were all astonished to see clouds of retreating French infantry on the hill between Floing and Sedan. A Prussian battery in front of St. Menges was making accurate practice with percussion shells among the retreating ranks. The whole hill for a quarter of an hour was literally covered with Frenchmen running rapidly.

Less than half an hour afterwards, at 12:50, Gen. Von Roon called our attention to another French column in full retreat to the right of Sedan, on the road leading from Bazelle to the French woods. They never halted until they came to a red-roofed house on the outskirts of Sedan itself.

Almost at the same moment, Gen. Sheridan, who was using my opera glass, asked me to look at a third French column moving up a broad grass covered road through the La Garonne wood, immediately above Sedan, doubtless to support the troops defending the important Bazelle ravine to the north-east of the town. At one o'clock French batteries on the edge of the wood toward Torey and above it opened a vigorous fire on the advancing Prussian columns of the third corps, whose evident intention it was to storm the hill north-west of La Garonne, and so gain the key of the position on that side.

At 10:55 yet another French battery near the wood opened on the Prussian columns, which were compelled to keep shifting their grounds till ready for their final rush at the hills, in order to avoid offering such a good mark to the French shells. Afterwards we saw the first Prussian skirmishers on the crest of the La Garonne hills above Torey. They did not see in strength; and General Sheridan, who was standing behind me, exclaimed—"Ah the beggars are too weak; they can never hold that position against those French." The General's prophecy soon proved correct; for the French, advancing at least six to one, the Prussians were forced to retreat down the hill to seek reinforcements from the columns which were hurrying to their support. In five minutes they came back again, this time in greater force, but still terribly inferior to those huge masses.

"Good heavens, the French cuirassiers are going to charge them!" cried Gen. Sheridan; and sure enough the regiment of cuirassiers, their helmets and breastplates flashing in the September sun, form in sections of squadrons and dash down on the scattered Prussian skirmishers, who did not deem to form in line. Squares are never used by Prussians. The infantry received the cuirassiers with a crushing fire—Schnell Feuer—at about a hundred yards distance, loading and firing with extreme rapidity and unflinching precision into the dense French squadrons.

The effect was startling: over two hundred men in numbers, in hundreds, and the regiment of proud French cuirassiers went hurriedly back in disorder—went back faster than it came—went back scarcely a regiment in strength, and not at all a regiment in form. The comely army was suddenly changed into a shapeless and helpless crowd of flying men. The moment the cuirassiers turned back, the brave Prussians actually dashed forward in hot pursuit at the double quick, the infantry plainly pursuing the flying cavalry. Such a thing has not often been recorded in the annals of war. I know not when an example to compare precisely with this has occurred—no more striking episode in battle. When the French infantry saw their cavalry thus fleeing before the foot soldiers, they in their turn came forward and attacked the Prussians.

The Prussians waited quietly, patiently enduring a rapid and telling fire from the Chassepots, until their enemy had drawn so near as to be within one hundred yards from them. Then they returned with the needle gun, but the rapid fire from the Chassepots, and the French infantry could no more endure the Prussian fire than the cavalry to whose rescue they had come. The infantry fled in its turn and followed the cavalry to the place from which they came—that is, behind the ridge some five hundred yards on the way to Sedan, where the Prussian Mitrailleuse, with their tensing fire, could no longer reach them. The great object of the Prussians was gained, since they

were not driven from the crest of the hill. They fought to hold, and holding it thus against cavalry, the Prussians persuaded themselves that it was possible to establish a battery on this hill.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—An Amsterdam Telegram reports that the first announcement that the Prince Imperial had escaped into Belgium is erroneous. He surrendered at Sedan with the Emperor. The total number of prisoners by this surrender reaches 120,000.

New York, Sept. 5.—A special despatch to the Telegram, from London to day says:—"A special despatch dated Brussels, Sept. 3rd, received in this city this morning, states that 12,000 French troops, with cannons, eagles, and 1,200 horses, had crossed the Belgian frontier and laid down their arms. McMahon's whole army, comprising 100,000 prisoners, capitulated without conditions. The Prussians had 240,000 men engaged or in the reserve; the French, 120,000.

Paris, Sept. 6.—It is now positively asserted that the Empress left Paris on Sunday afternoon, going to Belgium to rejoin the Prince Imperial. She quitted the palace by the entrance on the quay, having with her but a servant. In the morning M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, a relative of the empress, went to her and advised that she sign her abdication. She seemed to agree to this, and taking the project of the act went to the palace where the minister sat in council. They all declared that she must not sign the paper.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6.—The Prince Imperial left Hanover for England. The Empress Eugenie arrived in Belgium on Sunday.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Prince Imperial reached London this morning. His arrival at Charing Cross railroad terminus was unexpected and therefore did not excite attention. The Prince was attended by his suite. He appeared to be suffering from recent indisposition.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Times says the capture of Sedan for several months, but sudden submission will be the end. The Prussians are advancing on Paris by forced marches.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the Prussians have utterly broken and defeated the Emperor and France, and it would be creditable to the Prussians to demand the surrender of the Emperor and the Emperor's family. The Emperor Napoleon is said to have made ample provision for the day of adversity, in the shape of an immense amount of self-appropriated money; and the knowledge that the new and independent Chamber would demand a close investigation of the public accounts, is said to have compelled his rash war policy. It is reported that he has misapplied about £2,000,000 annually out of the money voted for military purposes. The government of England seems to be abstaining from any efforts to bring about peace, but declares itself prepared to act the part of mediator.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Tribune's correspondent writes from the headquarters of the King, near Sedan, on the 3rd inst.:—"You ask what is to be our next move? I answer to Paris! So say the men; so say the whole voice of public rumour and public opinion in the German armies. To Paris unless the French will yield up Strassburg and Metz and pay the war expenses. Count Bismarck would be content with less; but the German people insist on hard terms, and the German people must be obeyed. To Paris! then, is the cry, and with their accented yodel the muddy travel-stained legions of King William are off and away on the road to the French capital."

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A special Paris despatch to the Telegram says:—"The report is confirmed that the Orleans Princess are on their way to Paris, and it is rumored that the republican ministry are determined to arrest them on their arrival."

BOULDER BURGARY IN WINDSOR, The London Advertiser says:—At about three o'clock on Sunday morning Messrs. Strong, a banker at Windsor, was awakened in his bedroom by some one clutching him by the shoulder, and he roused up to find four masked men in the room, one of whom held a dark lantern, and the others displayed revolvers. Strong gave a shout of alarm, and attempted to spring up, but was knocked on the head by a stroke from a "hilly," and the robbers then produced ropes and a gag and fixed him so securely that he could not move or speak. Mrs. Strong awoke about the same time that her husband did, but was prudently quiet. One of the ruffians told her that she would not be harmed if she remained quiet, but that it was necessary to also bind her with cords which was shortly accomplished, care being taken not to injure her. Strong was informed that the object of the men was robbery, and was asked to reveal the place where he kept his money, to save them the trouble of further search. The men had gained entrance to the washstand through a window, thence to the dining-room by use of skeleton key, and had made a thorough search of the place for the money before rousing the inmates. The money was in a satchel, hanging under some clothes in a closet, and they had passed it by. When Strong refused to tell where the money was, or when he persisted that it was in the bank safe, they told the wife that they would kill her husband if she did not tell, and so she speedily pointed out the place. The fellows secured about two hundred dollars in Canadian bills, some change in silver, and nearly twelve hundred dollars in greenbacks, mostly in small bills. Strong's clothing was overhauled, and a small amount of money secured from his wallet, and his gold watch was taken. The men were in the house about three quarters of an hour, but they said very little, and their faces were completely concealed by masks that neither of the victims once caught sight of a feature. Upon getting ready to depart the men informed the victims that they would be murdered if they made any outcry within two hours or attempted to remove any of their belongings. Strong had removed the gag from his mouth, and they did not put it back but brought a Bible to the bedside and made both swear that they would not give an alarm before daylight. The oath was duly taken, but the robbers had not been gone five minutes when the banker cast off the cords, dressed himself, ran down and gave the alarm. Detectives were prying into the case all day, but it is not known that they secured any clue to the robbers, who, it is thought, had a confederate out doors, a boat on the river, and crossed to this side as soon as possible.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tinware.—George Wiltshire. Apprentices wanted.—Mrs. Henry Clark. Trustees Sale of land. List of letters in P. O.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, SEPT. 9, 1870.

THE WAR.

Since our last issue, particulars have been received of the four days' fighting near Sedan, a town in the north-eastern part of France, on the Belgian frontier, between the Prussian and French forces. The French got fearfully cut up, and upwards of 120,000 men were compelled to surrender to the Prussians. McMahon was wounded and it is reported that he is since dead. Napoleon surrendered himself a prisoner to the King of Prussia, and has been sent for safe keeping to Casel. The Empress Eugenie has fled from Paris and is on her way to join her husband. A republic was declared on Tuesday last by the Parisians, and has been favorably received through all France. The fortification of Paris continues with vigor; the inhabitants seem determined to defend the city to the last; immense numbers of stragglers from the defeated army are crowding in daily, and the government is doing everything in its power to carry on the defense; if they have a little more time for preparations the French will be capable of making a stout resistance. The German Army is again on the march to Paris, and is within four days' march of the city. The Emperor Napoleon is said to have made ample provision for the day of adversity, in the shape of an immense amount of self-appropriated money; and the knowledge that the new and independent Chamber would demand a close investigation of the public accounts, is said to have compelled his rash war policy. It is reported that he has misapplied about £2,000,000 annually out of the money voted for military purposes. The government of England seems to be abstaining from any efforts to bring about peace, but declares itself prepared to act the part of mediator.

THE CATTLE DISEASE. Under the instructions of the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Andrew Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, has visited different places in Western Ontario, where the cattle have suffered most severely this summer, and has reported officially on the whole subject. He says that "in every instance" that came under his notice, "the cause has been the attack of flies."

"The symptoms are generally confined to the limbs, and the fore legs are usually first attacked behind the fetlock and knee, and from the animal continually stamping and kicking to relieve itself of these pests, the irritation is greatly increased, and frequently acute inflammatory action takes place, extending upwards along the absorbent vessels, and terminating in the formation of abscesses, causing pain and difficulty in progression, and at the same time producing considerable constitutional derangement which occasionally may terminate fatally. These severe cases are usually a result of carelessness and neglect, or from the application of irritant and poisonous dressings injudiciously applied."

"I am glad to be able to report that the great majority of cases, although very annoying to the animal, are not attended with any serious consequences, and the symptoms are so mild in their nature that all that is noticed is merely a slight excoeriation of the skin of the parts already mentioned. The flies are found to be most numerous in low, wet pastures, and in districts where there has been an unusual fall of rain. There are many simple remedies, and readily procured, that will tend to allay the irritation, and also prevent the bite of the fly. As to the curative treatment of cases where there is much inflammation, the parts affected should be carefully fomented with warm water, then dry thoroughly, and dress with carbolic acid lotion, in the proportions of one part of carbolic acid to sixteen parts of water; or an application of equal parts of tincture of benzoin, oil of tar, and linseed oil to be daily applied. The affected animals should be kept in clean and somewhat elevated stables during the day. In mild cases dressing the parts daily with the last mentioned application will suffice (without resorting to fomentations), or washing the parts with carbolic acid soap, or the use of impure carbolic acid diluted with six parts of water to one of acid. The fly that has proved such a source of annoyance is somewhat similar in appearance to the common house fly, and is called the Stomoxys Calcitrans described by Harris in his work on Insects, as follows:—"The flies that abound in stables in August and September, and sometimes enter houses on the approach of rain, might be mistaken for house flies were it not for the severity of their bites, which are often felt through our clothing, and are generally followed by blood. Upon examination they will be found to differ essentially from house flies in their proboscis, which is very long and slender, and projects horizontally beyond the head; the bristles on their antennae are feathered above. Cattle suffer severely from the piercing bite of these flies and horses are sometimes so much tormented by them as to become unmanageable in harness. This fly lays its eggs in dung, where its young are hatched, and pass through their transformations." In my investigations I have been materially assisted by Mr. Saunders, the well-known entomologist of London.

"In conclusion I have to state that I feel confident there is no great cause for alarm, and that the cold weather of autumn will soon put a stop to the attacks of this pestiferous fly."

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

A correspondent sends us the following account of a trial held before A. Law, Esq., J.P. in his office on Monday last. We do not vouch for the truth of the affair, but we are assured there was a great amount of amusement and very little respect shown in the court:—

Monday, Sept. 5, 1870. Before A. Law, Esq. J.P.

THE QUEEN vs. HENRY MILLER. H. Miller was put upon his trial for assaulting T. Hunter on the evening of Friday last.

The case was opened by J. D. O'Brien, who appeared for T. Hunter.

Witness.—The first called was Benjamin Jenkins. I was in P. Savage's yard on Friday evening last, when H. Miller came in and asked Hunter if he had turned out some pigs from his yard. Hunter said he did; Miller said he did not, and called him a d—d thiefing liar.

A. Law.—You may leave out d—d Mr. Jenkins, it is not necessary; liar is sufficient.

J. D. O'Brien.—I should like your worship to take down the word d—d as I consider it a very important part of the evidence.

A. Law.—Do you come here, sir, to teach me the law in this case; I want you to understand that I am judge here, and will not be interfered in the execution of my duty as such.

J. D. O'Brien.—I would beg to inform your worship, that I am here on the part of Mr. Hunter.

A. Law.—Sit down sir! and do not interfere with me in the execution of my duty. If you do not immediately take your chair, sir, I shall command the constable to put you out.

Witness resumed.—Mr. Miller then took hold of Tom by the arm, and gave him a kick.

Dr. Hosletter was next called upon and gave his evidence as to the nature of the injuries received.

A. Law.—Gentlemen, as this is a very important case, I shall follow the example of the Chief Justice in similar cases, and postpone my verdict until to-morrow.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER.—The appearance of Ballou's Magazine for October reminds us that the evenings are growing longer and that the people will rush to occupy their leisure hours. Now such a magazine as Ballou's is just what is wanted at the fireside. It contains so many good stories, so much poetry of real merit, and so many engravings of interest, and all for 15 cents single copies, or \$1.50 per year, that we do not wonder at its circulation being the largest of any magazine in the country. It is for sale at all periodical stores in the country. Thomas & Talbot, 63 Congress Street, Boston, are the publishers.

THE FRENCH CANADIAN MISSION SOCIETY.—The Rev. Mr. Byrne, agent of the French Canadian Missionary Society, is to visit Richmond Hill and neighborhood on behalf of the Society. He will (D.V.) preach on Sabbath first in the Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock a.m., and in the Wesleyan Church, at 6 o'clock p.m., explaining the nature and object, and the success of the Mission among the French Canadians. A collection will be taken up after public service, at both places, on behalf of the Mission. Mr. Byrne will also address the Sabbath School children in the Wesleyan Church, at half past 2 o'clock p.m.

SABBATH SCHOOL PIC NIC.—This Pic Nic came off on Tuesday last, and was quite a success. There were over 400 people, young and old, on the grounds round the Presbyterian church. The day was fine, and the young people enjoyed the festival and their amusements very much. The Patterson Brass Band were present and by many and fine pieces of music—played with great taste—contributed much to the enjoyment of the company. Such meetings conduce much to the harmony and social enjoyment of the neighborhood.

DIED. DOERR.—At Richmond Hill, on Thursday, the 1st inst., Lena, infant daughter of Mr. Robert F. Doerr, aged 7 months.

RAEMAN.—At Carville, on Monday, the 5th inst., Thomas Edgar, infant son of Mr. Daniel Raeman, aged 7 months and 15 days.

TORONTO MARKETS. Toronto, Sept. 8, 1870.

Flour, per barrel, \$5 40 @ 5 50  
Wheat, per bush, 1 08 @ 1 12  
Spring Wheat, per bush, 1 00 @ 1 05  
Barley, per bush, 0 84 @ 0 94  
Pease, do, 0 63 @ 0 68  
Oats, do, 0 37 @ 0 40  
Hay, per ton, 10 00 @ 13 00  
Straw, per ton, 6 00 @ 7 50  
Butter, per lb. rolls, 0 19 @ 0 20  
Pork mess, per barrel, 22 00 @ 23 00  
Wool, per lb., 0 58 @ 0 30  
Apples, per bush, 0 75 @ 1 25  
Potatoes, new, per bush, 0 80 @ 0 85

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

JOB PRINTING Done Neat and Quick at the Herald Office

RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE SAVINGS' BANK.

The following statement will exhibit the transactions in this branch of the Post Office Savings' Bank, up to the 31st August, 1870:—

Total Deposits to Aug. 31, '70. \$16,924 00  
Total from Jan. 1st 1870, to Aug. 31st, 1870. 8,505 00  
Total for month of August 1870. 257 00  
Total withdrawals in August 1870 211 19  
M. TEEFY, Postmaster.

AUCTION SALES.

FRIDAY, September 16.—Credit Sale of Horses and Implements at Kleinburg, the property of Mr. Nixon Robinson. Sale to begin at twelve o'clock noon. Henry Smelser, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, September 26.—Cash Sale of Household Furniture, &c., at Brown's Corners, 4th Con. Markham, the property of Mr. James Monteith. Sale at one p.m. J. Gormley, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, September 28.—Cash Sale of Bar Fixings, &c., at the Golden Lion Hotel, Yonge Street, the property of Mr. Nelson Davis. Sale at ten o'clock, a.m. R. Conway, Auctioneer.

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

News Summary.

Small-pox prevails in Stratford. Cholera is raging in South Eastern Prussia. Mr. Wiltshire covers flat roofs with zinc. Maps of the seat of war at the HERALD Book Store.

Riel, O'Donohue and Lepine have escaped from Fort Garry. Orders concerning the annual training have been issued to the militia. A cable with seven conducting wires is to be laid across the Irish Channel.

The annual yield of codfish in the Newfoundland Banks is about 140,000,000. In Spain a few Carlist bands are still moving about; but no danger is apprehended. \$73,500 has been sent to the Berlin Society's Aid Commission by the Germans of the United States.

Lieut.-Colonel Chamberlain is to receive the sword of honor from the hand of Lady Young, early in October. In a grove of big trees in Calaveras Co., California, is one giant eighty-four feet in circumference at the roots.

Lieut.-Col. W. Powell has gone to Ireland to make purchases of uniform and accoutrements for the volunteers. The Newmarket Era and Courier are enjoying the old game of telling one another the truth, and perhaps a little more.

Captain Perry, of Ottawa, will shortly go to Fort Garry, via Pembina, with a supply of clothing for the Red River Expedition. The authorities will prevent Frank Thorn from taking the contemplated jump from the Suspension Bridge into the Niagara River.

The great seal of Manitoba, now being made at Ottawa, contains the cross of St. George and the royal crown, with a buffalo on a green field. Mr. Wiltshire's enterprise shows that he can supply the public with eave-troughs, stove-pipes and all kinds of tinware on the shortest notice.

The Adjutant-General intends to visit the different volunteer camps, in order to ascertain some knowledge of the force and its fitness for service. One hundred native protestants were not to be found in all India and Burmah in 1800. Now there are not far from eighty thousand church members.

Baron Von Arnim, the Prussian Ambassador at Rome, has been made a Count as a reward for preventing Italy going to war on the side of France. Of eleven Protestants and ninety-four Roman Catholics that died in Montreal last week, eighty of the latter were children under twelve years of age.

A three-mile race between Deerfoot and Keranowee, came off in Montreal on Saturday, and was won by the latter in fifteen minutes and forty seconds. Mexico continues in as deplorable a state as ever. General Martinez and others have raised rebellions in several parts of the country, which seems to be drifting into complete and terrible anarchy.

IF YOU WANT ANY TINWARE GO TO WILTSHIRE.

IF YOU WANT ANY REPAIRS DONE GO TO WILTSHIRE.

IF YOU WANT EAVE-TROUGHS From 10 cts per foot, go to WILTSHIRE.

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EVERY WEEK FOR AUGUST,

Arrived at the Herald Book Store. BOW BELLS FOR SEPTEMBER, Arrived at the Herald Book Store.

NEURALGIE, HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, &c., cured very quickly by using Dr. J. Briggs' Allenvator, a safe and by liable remedy. 583-15-cq

PILELS, INTERNAL, EXTERNAL, bleeding and itching, relieved at once and soon cured by using Dr. J. Briggs' universal Pile remedy; soothing, safe and reliable. 583-15-cq

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. 583-15-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.

CORNS, HARD, SOFT AND FLESHING corns, bunions, large and small, ingrowing nails, sweat scalded feet, &c., relieved immediately and soon cured by applying Dr. J. Briggs' Modern Curative according to directions; it never does harm, but it always does good. 583-15-cq

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 Albany, . . . . . 6:30 A.M.  
" Cashel, . . . . . 11:00 A.M.  
" Gormley, . . . . . on Tuesdays  
" Headford, . . . . . & Fridays.  
" Victoria Square, . . . . .

EVENING MAIL. Southern 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 1/2 oz. weight. These rates apply only to prepaid letters; if sent unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid, there will be a fine of double the amount of deficient postage. M. TEEFY, Postmaster. Richmond Hill, Nov. 29, 1869.

New Advertisements. TRUSTEES' Sale of Land. PURSUANT TO 22ND VICTORIA, Chapter 69, Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, we the undersigned, Trustees of the Markham congregation of the society of Trustees, hereby give public notice that we will offer for sale by auction on Saturday, the 8th October next, on the premises, a certain quarter acre lot, on the North part of Lot number twenty-four in the third concession of the Township of Markham, together with the buildings thereon, recently occupied by Mrs. Catherine Miller, widow, of which the following is a description, that is to say:—"That parcel of land situate in the Township of Markham, containing one fourth of an acre, in the north part of lot number twenty-four, in the third concession of the said Township, bounded and bounded as follows:—Commencing at the distance North seventy-four degrees East twenty-five chains and fifty links from the north-west angle of the said lot; then South ninety degrees East one chain and twenty-five links; then South seventy-four degrees West two chains; then north nine degrees West one chain and twenty-five links to the north boundary line of said lot; then North seventy-four degrees East two chains to the place of beginning." Terms: CASH. Sale at one o'clock, P.M. (Signed) JACOB HEISE, Trustee. PETER COBLER, Trustee. EDWARD SANDERSON, Auctioneer. Markham, 7th September, 1870. 634

THEY ARE COMING! THEY ARE ON THE ROAD. Be Sure You Wait for Them! THEY ARE A SUPERB LOT. I have spared neither pains nor trouble to have

THE LARGEST! THE BEST. AND CONSEQUENTLY THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES Ever offered on Richmond Hill. They have been purchased from the leading manufacturers in Quebec, Montreal and Toronto. THEY CANNOT BE BEAT. BE SURE YOU SEE THEM AT W. H. MYERS' Cheap Boot and Shoe Establishment. Richmond Hill, Sept. 1, 1870. 629-1y

GAMES, TOYS, &c., FOR SALE AT THE HERALD BOOK STORE.

LEISURE HOUR, Sold by at Home for Sep. at Herald Book Store

Wanted Immediately, TWO SMART GIRLS AS APPRENTICES to the Dressmaking and Millinery business. Apply to MRS. HENRY CLARK. Richmond Hill, Sept. 7, 1870. 634-1f

List of Letters REMAINING IN THE RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE, 1st September, 1870:—

Anderson, George  
Barbe, Karl  
Bull, T.  
Clark, Mary Ann  
Cosgrove, Francis  
Campbell, John  
Eyer Bro.  
Elliott, Mary A  
Gordon, Otto  
Goswami, G. W.  
Mills, R.  
McGill, Ann Jane  
McQuin, Alex  
McDermid, John

McNair Matthew  
Nicholson, William  
O'Hearn, Mary  
Rushford, Mr.  
Richards, J.  
Rutherford, Robert  
Richards, Jesse  
Stevenson, Joshua  
Simpson, James  
Sunday, W. A.  
Sullivan, Andrew  
Stephens, John  
Thompson, Rev. G. H.  
Thirk, John  
West, John  
Wilson, Mrs James  
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