

# The York Herald.

VOL. XII, No. 45.

RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO, CANADA, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871.

WHOLE NO. 664.

## The York Herald

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY ALEXANDER SCOTT, RICHMOND HILL.

And dispatched to subscribers by the earliest mails, or otherwise, unless otherwise directed. The YORK HERALD will always be found to contain the latest and most important foreign and provincial news and markets, and the greatest care will be taken to render it acceptable to the man of business, and a valuable family newspaper.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, in advance; if not paid within Two Months, One Dollar and Fifty cents will be charged. All orders addressed to the Editor must be post-paid.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; and advertising papers without paying up, will be held accountable for the subscription.

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Six lines and under, first insertion, \$0.50  
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Advertisements without written directions inserted at the discretion of the Editor, and charged accordingly. All advertisements published for a less period than one month, must be paid for in advance. All transitory advertisements, from strangers or irregular customers, must be paid for when handed for insertion.

### Business Directory.

#### REMOVAL.

H. SANDERSON & SONS, PROPRIETORS OF THE RICHMOND HILL DRUG STORE.

Have removed to their new and commodious building on the corner of Yonge and Centre St. East, and will return their thanks to the public for past patronage, hoping to merit a continuance of the same. They have greatly enlarged their old stock and have now on hand a good assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Perfumery, Chemicals, Oils, Toilet Soaps, Medicines, Vernishes, Fancy articles, Drogs, Stuffs, Patent Medicines, and all other articles kept by Druggists generally. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders attended to with care and despatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete—warranted genuine—and of the best quality. Richmond Hill, Nov. 25, 1869. 593.

#### TIME! TIME!! TIME!!!

A. L. SKELLE IS PREPARED TO repair Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, at his shop opposite the Grammar School, Richmond Hill. A trial is respectfully solicited. Richmond Hill, March 24, 1870. 610

#### P. O. SAVINGS BANK.

RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE.

DEPOSITS OF ONE DOLLAR, OR any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars by any one depositor, will be received at the Richmond Hill Post Office, for which Government will allow interest. For particulars apply to M. TEEFY, Postmaster.

#### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ALSO AGENT FOR THE MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY. Office hours: from 6:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M. May 4, 1869. 563-1f

#### RINGWOOD MARBLE WORKS.

P. WIDEMAN, MANUFACTURER OF all kinds of Monuments, Headstones, &c. Call and examine my Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest. Issued of Marriage Licenses. Ringwood, Sept. 13, 1867. 497

#### FARMERS' BOOT & SHOE STORE

JOHN BARRON, MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds of Boots and Shoes, 58 West Market Square, Toronto. Boots and Shoes made to Measure, of the Best Materials and Workmanship, at the lowest Reasonable Prices. Toronto, Dec. 3, 1867.

#### P. A. SCOTT,

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

#### PETER S. GIBSON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman. Office at Willowdale, on Yonge St., in the County of York. Orders by letter promptly attended to. Willowdale, Dec. 15, 1869. 596-1y

#### GEO. McPHILLIPS & SON,

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Seaford, Ontario. June 27, 1862. 1

### Medical Cards.

JNO. D. McCONNELL, M.D., GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY, RESIDENCE—Adjoining Thornhill Hotel, July 22, 1869. 575-1y

#### DR. HOSTETTER,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF Surgeons, England, Residence: North of Richmond Hill, opposite the Elgin House. All calls (night or day) promptly attended to. Elgin Mills, January 1, 1870. 598

#### DR. JAS. LANGSTAFF

WILL GENERALLY BE FOUND AT home from 8 to 9 A.M. Mr. A. F. Armstrong is authorized to collect Accounts. Richmond Hill, Oct. 14, 1869. 568\*

#### JOHN N. REID, M.D.,

COR. OF YONGE AND COLBORNE STREETS, Thornhill. Consultations in the office on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays, from 8 to 10 A.M. All consultations in the office, Cash. Thornhill, June 9, 1865. 1

#### CARD.

N.B.—THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE take notice that Mr. John Falor has ceased to collect for John N. Reid, M.D., and that Mr. John Garton, of Thornhill, is authorized to collect for the subscriber until further notice. JOHN N. REID, M.D. Thornhill, December 22, 1869. 597

#### R. E. LAW,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, RICHMOND HILL. Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared. Richmond Hill, Dec. 1, 1869. 594-1f

#### DRUG STORE IN KLINEBURG.

JACOB YELINSKI BEGS TO INFORM the Inhabitants of Klineburg and surrounding country that he has succeeded a Drug Store in the above named place. All kinds of Herbs and Herb Medicines supplied. Klineburg, March 1, 1869. 560-1f

#### THOMAS CARR,

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

#### W. H. CANNON, L.D.S.,

DENTIST, CLARE ASSISTANT, Toronto. I respectfully announce that he will visit the following places, (Sundays excepted), where he will attend to Dentistry in all its branches: King, 1st of each month; Richmond Hill, 5th; Newmarket, 10th; Aurora, 15th; Scarborough, 20th. Teeth inserted in the most improved Styles, on Gold, Silver, Vulcanized Rubber, and Aluminium Base. Teeth filled in such a manner as to preserve them from further decay. Teeth extracted with the least possible pain, and especial attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth. Charges Moderate, and work warranted to give satisfaction. All letters addressed to Aurora will receive prompt attention. Aurora, May 25, 1870. 619-1y

#### G. H. HUSBAND, L.D.S.,

DENTIST, BEGS MOST RESPECTFULLY TO ANNOUNCE THAT he will be at Unionville, 1st Monday of each month; Weston, 9th day; Klineburg, 15th; Barwick, 22nd; Scarborough, 29th. Where he will be prepared and most happy to wait outside who may require his services. G. H. H., having had over ELEVEN YEARS' PRACTICE, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction. To those who have favored him with their patronage in the past he returns his sincere thanks, and to those who may do so in the future, he would say that no endeavor on his part will be wanting to meet their approval. REFERENCES.—The following gentlemen, with confidence, recommend G. H. Husband to all requiring Dental aid: Dr. Reid, Thornhill; Dr. Bull, Weston; Dr. D'Evlyn, Barwick; Dr. Corson, Brampton. RESIDENCE.—Thornhill, Thornhill September 17, 1868. 1y

#### DENTISTRY

W. C. ADAMS, D.D.S., 95 King Street East, Toronto, near Church Street, is prepared to wait upon any who need his professional services in order to preserve their teeth, or relieve suffering and supply new teeth in the most approved style. Also to regulate the teeth of those who need it. Consultations free, and all work warranted. June, 1865

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

HALL OF THE ASSOCIATION, 24 King Street East, Toronto. To Parents, Guardians, Pastors, and other who have Sons, Wards, or Friends may be leaving home for residence in the City of Toronto: The Young Men's Christian Association of Toronto announce that they have a Committee for the purpose of showing kindness to Young Men who are strangers, and leading them under religious influences. It is requested that all who desire the co-operation of this Committee, will send the names and addresses of Young Men about to remove to Toronto, in whom they are interested, by the person himself if possible, or by post, with such particulars of character as they may deem proper. Jno. Macdonald, Thos. J. Wilkie, President, Secretary.

#### J. SEGSWORTH,

IMPORTER OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, and Fine Jewels, 141 Yonge St., Toronto. \* Masonic and other emblems made to order. Toronto, April 27, 1866.

### Licensed Auctioneers.

J. RAFFERTY LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of York. 1st Sales punctually attended to. CHARGES MODERATE. ADDRESS: King P.O. 633-4m

#### M. FISHER,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of York, Let 4, 3rd concession, Vaughan. P.O. Address, Concord. Orders promptly attended to. Concord, March 16, 1870. 606

#### HENRY SMELSOR,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York and Peel, Collector of Taxes, Accounts, &c. Small charges and plenty to do. Loc. March 2nd 1865 39-1y

#### FRANCIS BUTTON, JR.,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of York. Sales attended to on the shortest notice and at moderate rates. P.O. Address, Buttonville, Markham, July 24, 1868. 497

#### H. D. BENNETT,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE County of York. Residence lot No. 14, 2nd Con. Vaughan. P.O. Address, Carville. All orders left at the "York Herald" office, Richmond Hill, or at the P.O. Maple, will be attended to. Vaughan, Oct. 10 1867. 1-y

#### JOHN CARTER,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York, Peel and Ontario. Residence: Lot 8, 6th concession Markham. Post Office—Unionville. Sales attended on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Orders left at the "Herald" office for Mr. Carter's services will be promptly attended to. June, 37, 1857.

#### EDW. SANDERSON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR THE Counties of York and Peel. Residence—Lot 20, rear of 3rd Concession of Markham. P.O. Address—Buttonville. Parties requiring Mr. Sanderson's services can make arrangements at the Herald office. January 4, 1865. 31

#### WILLIAM MALLOY,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office: No. 78 King Street East, Toronto over the Wesleyan Book Room, Toronto, December 2, 1869. 594

#### J. N. BLAKE,

BARRISTER, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office:—No. 66 Church Street, Toronto. December 29, 1869. 598

#### DUGGAN & MEYERS,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c. Office:—Provincial Insurance Buildings Street, Toronto. JOHN DUGGAN, G.C. ADAM H. MEYERS, JR. Toronto Dec. 24, 1868. 544-1y

#### READ AND BOYD,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office:—77, King St. East, (over Thompson's East India House) Toronto. D. B. READ, G.C. J. A. BOYD, B.A. May 6, 1867. 52-1f

#### McNABB, MURRAY & JACKES,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c. Office:—In the Court House, Toronto August 1, 1865. 95

#### MARRIAGE LICENSES,

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

#### JAMES BOWMAN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, Almiria Mills, Markham, Nov. 1, 1866. 22

#### GREEN BUSH HOTEL,

215 and 217 Yonge Street, Toronto. THE FARMERS AND TRAVELLING public will find first-class accommodation at the above House, at low rates. There is an extensive Stable attached, and large covered sheds. A attentive and obliging hostler. 597 J. L. PARKER, Proprietor.

#### PAINTING & WHITEWASHING.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to the inhabitants of Richmond Hill and surrounding country that he has commenced the above business, and will be prepared to do all orders promptly. He trusts by strict attention to merit the patronage of the public. Charges very Moderate. HENRY CHAPMAN. Richmond Hill, April 6, 1871. 662-1f

#### MAGAZINES, PAPERS, &c.

SUPPLIED AT THE HERALD BOOK STORE.

### Poetry.

#### Thoughts.

Thoughts come and go: visions of joy and pain, They pass away, like gleams of summer rain; Like noiseless bird, like sun on winter snow They pass away, forgotten as they go.

Thoughts come and go: visions of light and bliss To pure to linger in a world like this; A latent something from those realms afar Of what we may be, but not what we are.

Thoughts come and go: we know not whence or where, High thoughts of Heaven, unmix'd with earth or care, Yet some of earth—the gold must have alloy, And earthly sense must cleave, though earth may cloy.

Thoughts come and go: and Memory's traitor cell, Hoards not the treasure she values well; Like gleams of light they come, like gleams they pass, And leave no shadow on the answering glass.

Thoughts come and go: deep thoughts of purer life, Unmarried, unstained by earth's unholy strife— Dew-drops of peace send down from realms above, To whisper man of Heaven's protecting love.

—From the New Dominion Monthly.

#### Literature.

#### Our Herring Fisheries.

Very wonderful is that great harvest of the sea which is annually reaped around these shores,—harvest which needs no tillage of the husbandman, the fruits of which are gathered without either sowing seed or plowing. First comes the spring seal-fishery, in which some half million seal are captured. This is succeeded by the summer cod-fishery, lasting till the beginning of October, and yielding not less than sixty millions of cod annually, allowing an average of sixty fish to each quintal of dried cod. Then comes the herring fishery, beginning in October, and in some localities lasting throughout the winter. The herring-fishery of Newfoundland is yet in its infancy. In 1867, the total amount of herring was 149,000 barrels; in 1868, it was 149,000 barrels; in 1869, it was 149,000 barrels; in 1870, it was 149,000 barrels. The Labrador fishery, the catch only reached 80,935 barrels, the value, at three dollar a barrel, being \$242,805. This year, I fear, owing to another disastrous failure on Labrador, the export of herring will be considerably less than that of last year. Compare this return with that of Britain, where the great bulk of the herring is taken on the shores of Scotland and the adjacent islands. In 1862 no less than 832,904 barrels were cured in Britain, besides an immense quantity used in a fresh condition. The Newfoundland herring-fishery might be considered to almost any extent—the shoals of herring that periodically visit our shores being enormous. At present the chief seats of the herring-fishery, in addition to Labrador, are Fortune Bay, St. George's Bay, Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay. The Labrador herring enjoy a world-wide reputation, and the herring taken in Bay of Islands are equally fine. This locality, which seems destined one day to be the Amsterdam of Newfoundland, has a winter herring-fishery, lasts from December till April. The bay is frozen over, holes are cut in the ice, and the herring taken in nets. From fifty to a hundred vessels load here during the winter for the Canadian and American markets. From Fortune Bay large quantities of herring are exported in a frozen state, and sold fresh in the markets of Boston and New York. Hitherto little attention has been paid to cure herring, and, in consequence, the reputation of Newfoundland herring has suffered in foreign markets. There is urgent need of a system of inspection and branding by Government officials, such as prevails in Scotland, and has worked so advantageously. We also require an importation of skilled curers from the North of Scotland to impart to our people a knowledge of the art of curing the herring.

The phenomena of our herring-fishery completely disprove the old theory that the annual migration of herring to and from the Arctic seas, and go to show that the herring is a local not a migratory fish. The theory of Pennant and the older naturalists was that in the inaccessible seas of the high northern latitudes, herrings were found in overwhelming abundance, securing within the icy Arctic Circle a boundless feeding ground, and, at the same time, a quiet and safe retreat from their numerous enemies. These theorists further held that, at a certain season, inspired by some commanding im-

pulse, vast bodies of this fish gathered themselves together into one great army, and, in numbers far exceeding the powers of imagination to picture, departed for the waters of Europe and America, sending off detachments in various directions as they reached their places of destination. Till rather recently this theory was almost universally accepted; but an extended acquaintance with the habits of this fish has now completely exploded it. The ascertained facts regarding the natural history of the herring along these shores, are entirely irreconcilable with the supposition of an annual migration, and all combine to show that it is a native of the seas where it is taken. In point of fact, the herring is taken on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador all the year round, the fishery commencing at various times in the different localities. Besides, the herrings of different localities are marked by distinctive features. In appearance and flavor the Labrador herring is essentially different from that of Fortune Bay, and the same description of fish is invariable take in each locality. The superiority of the Labrador herring is doubtless owing to the superior feeding it enjoys, for it is natural that the animals of one feeding locality should differ from those of another. Different races of herring thus exist in different places, having marked differences in size, shape, and quality. From merely glancing at the fish, an expert fisher will tell in a moment their different localities. The St. George's Bay herring differs widely from those taken in the Bay of Islands, and a Bonne Bay herring is never mistaken for a Fortune Bay herring. All these facts point to one conclusion that the herring is a native of the water in which it is taken, and never migrates, unless, as other fish, from deep to shallower and warmer water, in order to deposit its spawn. It follows from this that by overfishing, the herring of any locality may be greatly reduced or even exterminated, as has happened here more than once. Nothing, however, is more certain than that herring-dealers know the different localities of the fish, and do not sleep from one place to another, but sleep in one place, and take the same holds good in Scotland, where they can tell at a glance a Lochfyle herring from one taken in the Firth of Forth, and a Tweed salmon from one captured in the Spey.

Gilbert White says, "the two great motives which regulate the brute creation are love and hunger: the one incites them to perpetuate their kind, the latter induces them to preserve individuals." In obedience to these laws, the herring congregate on our coasts, for there only they find an abundant supply of food to nature with the necessary rapidity their milk and roe, as well as a sea-bottom fitted to receive their spawn. They must have a rocky bottom to spawn upon, with a vegetable growth of some kind to preserve the roe. The herring shoal keeps well together till the time of spawning, it breaks up, and then the herring lead an individual life. The same shoal will always gather over the same spawning ground, and the fish keep their position till they fulfil the grand object of their life. Before spawning they swim deep and hug the ground; after spawning they rise buoyantly to the top water. It is worth noting that when they thus come within the reach of man, the herring are in their worst condition, so far as food-yielding qualities are concerned, because at the spawning season their whole nutritive powers are exerted in reproducing their kind and their flesh is consequently lean.

The family of the herring is rather extensive—the most prominent members being the common herring, the sprat, the pilchard, the white bait and anchovy. The pilchard is the sardine of commerce; but its place is often usurped by the sprat, and thousands of tin boxes of that fish are annually made up and sold as sardines. In France this practice is extensively followed,—75,000 barrels of sprats being annually taken on the coast of Brittany, of which large quantities are done up in oil as sardines. It is now generally admitted among the best naturalists that the sprat are the young of the herring. However this may be, not less than 13,000 boats of Brittany are engaged in the sardine trade, capturing sprats, young pilchards and young herring for curing as sardines. According to Mitchell, the sum of £80,000 is annually expended on cod and mackerel roe for bait in this fishery. From Newfoundland 964 barrels of cod roe were exported last year, the whole of which was forwarded to France for the sardines

fisheries. In this country it is worth three dollars per barrel.

The herring of Newfoundland is nearly all picked for exportation. Were there a ready means of communication established between Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay, Labrador and the United States and Canada, one would fancy that a splendid trade might be established by curing the fine herring of these localities as "bloters" and "reds." The "bloters" are very slightly cured, and as slightly smoked, being prepared for immediate sale speedily consumption. The name "bloater" is derived from the herring beginning to swell or bloat during the proceeds of curing. Small logs of oak are burned to produce the smoke, and the fish are all put on "spits," which are run through the gills. Treated in this way, the Bay of Islands and Labrador herring would be a most delicious article. I think, however, I have given you enough about herring for one article, and may, perhaps, return to the subject. —From New Dominion Monthly.

#### Our Garden.

"Our Garden"—How much there is in these two words, so much of home and its attractions, good for father, mother, children and all. But to have a garden worthy of the name, we must not expect only to work with a plough and team for about three days in the spring, and do no more all the remaining part of the year. A mere vegetable patch is not worthy of the name of "Our Garden." What I mean by a garden is some lawn plenty of deciduous trees, and some evergreens in their proper place, good orchard trees, and vines, with a plentiful portion appropriated for vegetables and small fruits. This garden will require work and attention, and if of any extent, no doubt the time required will sometimes be ill-spaced, but the garden is such an ornament and luxury that all are ready to put a hand to its decoration. Odd hours are continually occurring in which much may be done. Then the vegetables are such an addition to house-keeping; often and often there has been wanted in the country something for dinner and tea, besides the ordinary provisions of the butter. A good garden has always something to be found in it for such a purpose; peas, beans, cauliflowers, tomatoes, rhubarb, radishes, squash, cabbage, onions, beets, etc.; all these things, are most useful, and they will repay the time, care and trouble of raising them. Not to mention flowers, fruits of all kinds, gooseberries, currants, apples, pears, blackberries, raspberries, are all to be had in abundance for just the trouble of planting, manuring, and keeping free from weeds; and what an addition to housekeeping these form.

Often in cities, and particularly in their environs, do we see an acre, and sometimes much more, of meadow land, around two sides of a nice house, with trees scattered about, every little depression made something of, and forming a great attraction by its neatness alone; and such a meadow, on a more extensive scale, with such trees, is within the reach of every farmer in the land. There is absolutely no expense whatever attending it after planting, as sheep will crop the grass without injury to the trees, and mowing is quite unnecessary. You may depend on it, to bring up a family with such an addition to their home, is to give the first strong inducement to the girls or boys to possess such a home of their own, and they will ultimately have one. Their minds are set towards it, and having always been used to it, will not readily dispense with such. Bear this in mind, fathers and mothers, and if you desire your children's welfare, and that they should like home, devote two or three acres about your homestead to meadow, tress, garden, and walks, and drive up to the house through them.

When will our well-to-do farmers act upon such suggestions as these, and make each home, to the members of each family, the proudest spot on earth, and our Canadian home the most beautiful and attractive country of this continent. —Canada Farmer.

Why is swearing like an old coat? Because it is a bad habit.

A young man, becoming engaged recently, was desirous of presenting his intended with a ring, appropriately inscribed but being at last what to have inscribed upon it, called upon his father for advice. "Well," said the old man, "put on, 'When this you see remember me.'" The young lady was much surprised a few days after at receiving a beautiful ring with this inscription:—"When this you see remember father."

### ANSWER TO TRIUMPH OVER THE CELTIC RACE.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

Respectful Sir: In your issue of last Thursday, April 14th, 1871, I notice the insertion of an article from the New York Times, upon the results of the recent war in Europe. Would you allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper (for it is indeed a neat and intelligent sheet), to publish at least a few lines in reply. Having the honor of being both Latin and Celtic in blood, (my mother a French lady, and my father an Italian gentleman), I consider it incumbent upon me to reply to any such articles, when and wherever they appear. Wherefore, I would show, sir, that "the war has not placed the Germans at the head of European civilization." For through what means has Prussia so unexpectedly triumphed over France? Is it not through having revived and introduced old barbarism in her system of warfare, by training every able bodied man for the field of war, and thereby degraded their women to manual labor, in order to be able (like the Indian tribes who leave their squaws to do their work and take care of the papooses at home, whilst the whole male population invade the enemy) to march against us overwhelming armies. Is this what the writer would have us receive as civilization? If it is, woe unto the rising generations!—For go into Prussia to-day, and what do you find?—a lady to receive you into her house with intelligent politeness, as an English, French, American, Scotch, or Canadian woman would? No. You find a woman returning from the field all covered with dust, ignorant and degraded in appearance; and almost covered with filth from head to foot. You call for a meal, and she presents you with what the dog of an English or French gentleman, (let alone that of a Yankee,) would not partake of, unless on the point of starvation. But travel into France, and you will find that the French, like the Canadians, English, and Americans, make ladies of their wives; whilst the Germans make ladies of their daughters, especially of late years; for the Prussians have been for over a quarter of a century, preparing to invade France with a barbarous host; and as soon as they saw themselves ready, they wormed themselves into one of those pious insults, for which their king, and his Prime Minister, Bismarck, have of recent years become so notorious. They knew very well that no Frenchman, with true national blood in his veins, would or could submit to undermining courtesies, or he was obliged to do so.—Not because it was given in an open manner; but in a way replete with affected friendship. Let the correspondent of the New York Times wait, until France has adopted the barbarous military system of Germany, especially that of Prussia; and he will see whether the Romanized Celts, and the whole Celtic race must take an inferior position in the progress of races—even if war may be considered progressive. Alas! what an evil have the Prussians re-introduced in Europe! Other nations must now arm every man, or be dictated by their selfish and unrelenting brutal neighbor. Prussia will yet be taught by us, that we can beat her at her own game, as we have many times before. We will make horses and cattle of our wives, as the Prussians have done, (yet the genius and honor of France is above this). However, we will try the bloody issue again. Then woe unto Prussia, her allies, and all such as have encouraged her unholy armament.

The writer says:—"Nothing but the sword will ever subject them." Just so. And in the first part of this present century, it has taken that of thirteen different powers to do so; and in the recent encounter, our enemies had to resort to a barbarous war, to accomplish what they did, by bringing against us their whole nation, instead of meeting our armies with professional soldiers; and even that, at the time when our political troubles did not admit of our using the limited armies at our command, to the best advantage. But wait! the Rhine shall yet run with the blood of contending hosts! Berlin! Berlin! thou shalt yet mourn, and repent the unmerciful war, thou didst bring about and wage against the brave sons of France. She declared war, but thou, Prussia, wished and willed it.

The author of the article referred to, speaks of "the more elevated morals, and greater political skill of the Germanic races." I deny this excellence. And if the writer, which is evidently a German, will refer to the Sunday Beer and dance