

The French Emeute.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The Tribune's special dated Paris, Sunday evening, says: "A heavy artillery duel was kept up all day. The practice is bad, the shells flying wild. There was a fusillade at Neuilly at these quarters. The Versailles gens d'armes at St. Denis have procured permission from the Prussians to search the trains en route to Paris for suspicious foreigners. Paris, Saturday night.—The ramparts on the north are totally unarmied and very carelessly guarded. The Montmartre battalions are mutinous and complain of their hard work and bad equipment, and declare they marched recently only because they were forced by the Chassepots of the Belleville battalions. Two battalions last night abandoned their post unattacked, and the commandant of the fourth battalion refused to march to the ramparts. Many similar acts of dissatisfaction have occurred. M. Fyot resigned because the Commune declared the elections valid. A member proposed to arrest him. London, April 24, (6 a.m.)—Despatches from before Paris say that the decisive attack on Fort Issy and Vanvres has been postponed. An Army Corps is forming under the command of Gen. Douai. A special to the London Telegraph says: "Evidently the Versailles Government has been declared in a state of siege. The Communists have lost the greater part of Neuilly and are profoundly discouraged. The Commune has ordered a restoration of the money taken from the Gas Company." New York, April 23.—A correspondent telegraphs at midnight to-night that "the people gathered to-day in large numbers on the top of the Opera House and other high buildings to view the combat. There is a strong desire for reconciliation in Paris. It is reported that the Versailles are in possession of Charenton and Nogent, and it is expected that they will be in St. Denis to-morrow. The Versailles are erecting immense works at Chatillon. Nearly eight hundred people are out of work in Paris through the suppression of the newspapers. Persons in possession of ammunition, petroleum and stores have been ordered to report to the Commune. Members of English corps have been invited to submit plans indicating an intended prolonged resistance. The armistice will enable the inhabitants of Neuilly to leave their cellars. It will last till eight o'clock on Monday morning. The National Guard complain that the inhabitants of Neuilly fired on them. A barricade has been begun in the Rue Royale. A special from Versailles on Sunday says: "Dombrowski led the night attack on the barricade at the Quay of Asiniers which was carried. He then attacked the second barricade, but was repulsed with great slaughter by a heavy fire of twelve pounders and mitrailleurs. His troops were also driven from the first barricade. Several insurgents, wearing the naval uniform, were killed in the Rue de Boulogne." London, April 24.—Count Moltke has given notice that he will make a line of fortifications to guarantee against all attacks in the occupied provinces of France until the indemnity is fully paid and a regular government firmly established. Paris, April 24.—Gen. Cluseret reports to the Commune that a suspension of hostilities at Neuilly has been agreed to.

requisitions upon the vacant houses in Paris for lodgings for the people flying from the bombardment. During the suspension of hostilities at Neuilly the troops of the two armies will hold their respective positions, and fire ceases all along the lines. In several reconnaissances by the Communist troops, recently made, the Versailles force was found in the occupancy of strong positions. They were attacked, but without material result. The army of the Assembly is mainly engaged in the establishment of new batteries. Gen. Dombrowski demands the prosecution of the chiefs of the 220th and 221st battalions of the National Guards for cowardice. The commandant at Fort Montrouge claims a victory for the forces of the Commune under his order.

Ontario Prohibitory League.

The public have already been made aware through the columns of the daily papers, that an association has been formed, having for its object the prohibition, by legislative enactment, of the whole traffic in intoxicating drinks. It is felt by those engaged in the movement, that the public are entitled to a distinct statement, not only of the object of the Association, but also of the grounds on which its action is based, and the methods by which it proposes to accomplish the end in view. Preliminary to this, a brief historical statement may not be out of place. For many years the question of total abstinence has been before the people of Canada, and the reform has been carried forward with varying success, but latterly the conviction has been deepening in the minds of many friends of the Temperance cause that moral suasion alone is insufficient to check the growing evil of intemperance, that more stringent repressive measures must be adopted. During the past few weeks a series of meetings in the interest of Temperance have been held in Toronto, with a view of "arousing public sentiment in regard to the terrible evils of the liquor traffic, and the necessity of strong repressive measures." The last meeting of the series was held on the 31st inst. in the Music Hall, which was filled by an intelligent and enthusiastic audience. Various aspects of the Temperance question were presented in able addresses, and when a proposition was made to organize an association on the basis of prohibition, pure and simple, the audience unanimously and heartily voted "Aye!" A call was then made for names, and in less than ten minutes over 80 signatures were given, with subscriptions amounting to over \$200. A provincial council was then appointed to take necessary steps for organizing the Association on a permanent basis. The council held its first meeting on the 5th inst., and appointed a sub-committee to prepare a constitution, and also a statement to be presented to the public concerning the objects of the Association. The sub-committee have met and decided upon the following:

- 1. Name.—This Association shall be known as the "Ontario Prohibitory League." 2. Object.—To secure a legislative enactment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the Province of Ontario, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and to co-operate with associations that may be formed in the other provinces, with a view of extending the principle of prohibition to the whole of the Dominion. 3. Membership.—The League shall be composed of all persons who agree to support prohibition, pure and simple, and who contribute to the funds of the Association \$1.00 or upwards per annum. 4. The Officers of the League shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretaries, to be elected annually. In addition to the five Vice-Presidents elected by the members, all Presidents of Local Branches shall be ex officio Vice Presidents of the League. 5. The management of the work of the League shall be vested in a general council, to be composed of the Officers of the Association and twenty-five other members, to be elected annually. The council shall appoint the time and place of its own meetings, and may, if judged expedient, appoint an executive council to manage the business of the League between the sessions of the general council. 6. Alterations or amendments to be made only at an annual meeting. Due notice of proposed amendments to be given to the council. As soon as 200 members are secured, the Provisional Council will call a general meeting of the members, for the purpose of electing permanent officers and council. Persons in any part of the province desiring to become members of the League, are requested to send their names and subscription to the Provisional Secretary, Mr. T. J. Wilkie, Toronto. The Provisional Council earnestly recommend the immediate formation of a branch of the League in every municipality in Ontario. They wish it to be distinctly understood that the present movement is not designed to interfere with, much less to hinder, the work of existing temperance organizations. On the contrary it is believed it will tend to greatly strengthen them; while the presentation of prohibition before the people, as a distinct issue, will tend to unite the friends of temperance everywhere for a common object. The Council propose to carry out the work by means of memorials to the Local and Dominion Parliaments, by public meetings and addresses, by collecting and disseminating information, in regard to the Liquor Traffic, throughout the whole country, by availing themselves to the utmost possible extent of that great lever of public opinion—the press; and by calling to their aid that most potent agent in all moral reforms—the Christian Pulpit. Believing that the cause is founded upon right and justice, and that it stands intimately connected with the commercial prosperity, as well as with the moral and social well-being of this Dominion, the members of the council earnestly and confidently ask the co-operation of all good men and true; while they reverently invoke the blessing and direction of Him without whom no work can ultimately prosper. On behalf of the Provisional Council, THOS. NIXON, Chairman. REV. A. SUTHERLAND, REV. WM. STEWART, B.A. REV. E. H. DEWART, THOS. J. WILKIE, Secretary.

Mr. William Davenant, the poet, who had no nose, passing along a street in London one day, a beggar-woman follow him, crying, "Ah, Heaven preserve your eyesight!" "Why good woman," said he, "dost thou pray so much for my eyesight?" "Ah, dear sir," answered the woman, "if it should please God that you grow dim-sighted, you have no place to hang your spectacles on."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Powell's Pumps.—C. Powell, Spring Goods.—G. A. Baroard. Pomona Mills.—John Brunskill. Boy Wanted. Found.—J. Nelson. Strayed.—W. H. Myers.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, APRIL 28, 1871.

WEST YORK CONTESTED.

We understand that proceedings have been initiated to nullify the late election for West York, a protest having been entered against the validity of Mr. Patterson's election. The grounds of the protest, as near as we can gather, appear to be—that the member elected was not an eligible candidate from the fact of his holding on the day of nomination, an office under the government—the Post-Office at Paterson. This movement takes us a little by surprise, as we had always supposed that Mr. Patterson had resigned his office, and also had his resignation accepted prior to the day of nomination, and we believe that such was in a measure true, yet the acceptance seems not to have been in strict accordance with statute, nor the resignation legally tendered. The latter should have been in writing, whilst the former was not officially signed until the 18th day of March—four days after the nomination. It is further urged that a Post Master is legally considered as holding his office and responsible for the performance of its duties until his successor shall have been appointed. Now, in this case, Mr. Patterson's successor was not appointed until the 5th of April—after the election. The new election law is so indefinite and conflicting in many of its provisions, that we cannot even offer a conjecture as to the probable result of this protest, nor what weight the court may attach to the objections advanced. To us, we must confess, they appear to possess not a little significance, and yet it is difficult to believe that a gentleman of Mr. Patterson's acknowledged shrewdness would have pursued the course he has unless under the advice of competent and reliable authority. Should Mr. Patterson be unseated it will remain with the court either to decide upon a new election or to declare Mr. Graham the elected member.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday last, old and much respected farmer and resident of this neighborhood, got up from his bed at the usual hour and partook of a hearty breakfast. On leaving the table, he proceeded to another room to read the newspapers; shortly after he was observed to drop the paper from his hands and found to be dead, sitting on his chair. Mr. Clifford had been complaining for some time past, but felt much better on the morning of the sad occurrence. When the doctor was called he announced that the deceased had been suffering from heart disease, but that the immediate cause of death was an Apoplectic attack. Mr. Clifford was 62 years of age, and had been a resident of this neighborhood for over thirty years; his remains were followed to Richmond Hill burying ground, on Tuesday last, by a large number of sorrowing relatives and acquaintances.

BLAKE ON THE RAMPAGE.

The unwavering zeal with which the Grit party consent to be gulled by their political leaders, amounts to little less than infatuation. Even now when they have before their very eyes, the evidence of their pet Blake's duplicity and political knavery, they are satisfied to close their eyes to the facts and unresistingly to be dragged down into the filth with their paragon. The grits of West Durham have just been treated to a two hours' length of Blake's plausible platitudes, and according to the Globe—a journal noted for its veracity (?), this is a joke—he admirably succeeded in convincing his brother grits that he was the best ill-used man in the Dominion, and indeed, the only one who had done anything for the benefit of the country. The Globe says he "criticised" the expressions of the press on his disgraceful course in the Dolomte case. His criticisms must have partaken largely of the humorous. He must have spoken somewhat in this style: "They abuse your leader because he contrived, before the close of the late session of the Ontario Legislature, to raise a cry against the government which has gained you several extra seats in the House. Am I not a great man for accomplishing this great feat? I cannot deny that in the House of Commons I swallowed all the buncumb I uttered in the Local Legislature, and voted against any inquiry being instituted in the case of the member for Proveucher, who was openly accused of being one of Scott's murderers. I did this because I had no purpose to serve in voting for it, and further, the question had no interest for me whatever." Of course this is not exactly what is reported in the Globe. In fact, the only reason assigned why Mr. Blake should have pursued such a course of double-dealing, is that Mr. Beatty, of the Leader, voted in the same manner; and this reason was quite satisfactory to the grits of Bowmanville. Poor Blake! He must have been in a difficult situation, when, with all his wonderful ingenuity, he could offer no better excuse for his extraordinary conduct. We hope, however, he was sincere in what he said, and will continue to vote with Mr. Beatty in future; if so, he will evince a much more sensible view of political questions than his past votes would indicate.

RE-UNION.—On Wednesday evening next, the officers of the Richmond Hill Mechanics' Institute intend holding their last reunion of the season, in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock P.M. The Re-union Committee have engaged the assistance of Mr. Room Kay, for the evening's entertainment. Mr. Kay is acknowledged by all who have heard him to be one of the best elocutionists in the Dominion, and has attracted large and intelligent audiences wherever he has announced his series of readings and recitations. The committee have pleasure also in announcing that in addition to the above, they have been promised the assistance of the best local amateur talent in vocal and instrumental music. From the arrangements made, there is no doubt that the seventeenth re-union will prove the best of the series. As the proceeds are to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt incurred by the Institute, in furnishing the lower part of the Hall, we hope that the public will show its appreciation of the spirited efforts of the managing committee to provide for its comfort and convenience in contributing as far as possible toward a "consummation so devoutly to be wished," by a large attendance.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, the reports of the Officers and Managing Committee of the Richmond Hill Mechanics' Institute will be read and submitted to the members. The officers and committee will then be elected for the ensuing year. As every member holding a ticket has a vote, it is desirable that there be a good representation, so that the most active, earnest, and intelligent among the members of the society should have the responsibility of its success in the coming year. Through the praiseworthy efforts of the present managers, the Institute is in a most flourishing condition; its membership is large, and comprised of our most intelligent citizens, its re-unions are excellent and exceedingly popular, its library well selected and well read, and its magazines and periodicals the best of the day. The coming year we trust will be such as are able to keep up its present high position, and mark out for its future still greater prosperity, and yet more widely increasing usefulness.

YORKVILLE NEWS.

To the Editor of the York Herald: Sir: The refusing of the license to Mr. Wilson, seems to be the all important question in certain circles. The recent action of a majority of the council seems to give confidence to certain parties, to try and have carried out next year what is known as the Dunkin act, or no licenses; others again are afraid that the revenue derived from selling "Rot-gut" whiskey, &c., is more than the village can afford to lose; forgetting that the villagers would be more than gainers, if the same amount of money that is spent every year in slow poison was invested in broad cloth, and other comforts, which would be far better for the health and comfort of those who so spend it. During the past year some \$50,000 in buildings have been added to the village, which at 7 1/2 mills would bring in \$375 of taxes, more than enough to compensate the loss of the revenue derived from such questionable sources as licensing taverns. It being laid down as an axiom, by Messrs. Nightingale, Wickson and Booth, that any number of ratepayers living in the neighborhood of a tavern, could, by petition to the council have a license refused, it therefore only remains to send these gentlemen back next year, and then let all hands petition against the granting of licenses. For some time past, parties living in Rosedale have complained against the bad repair of what is known as the Rosedale bridge, and not without reason, but the council hitherto, have taken little or no pains to put this bridge in a proper state of repair, but there seems a fair prospect at last of doing something whereby the state of things may be remedied; ratepayers living in Rosedale having offered to provide the sinking fund to pay debentures to be issued by the corporation for that purpose. Yours &c., Yorkville, April 24, 1871.

Correspondence.

YORKVILLE NEWS. To the Editor of the York Herald: Sir: The refusing of the license to Mr. Wilson, seems to be the all important question in certain circles. The recent action of a majority of the council seems to give confidence to certain parties, to try and have carried out next year what is known as the Dunkin act, or no licenses; others again are afraid that the revenue derived from selling "Rot-gut" whiskey, &c., is more than the village can afford to lose; forgetting that the villagers would be more than gainers, if the same amount of money that is spent every year in slow poison was invested in broad cloth, and other comforts, which would be far better for the health and comfort of those who so spend it. During the past year some \$50,000 in buildings have been added to the village, which at 7 1/2 mills would bring in \$375 of taxes, more than enough to compensate the loss of the revenue derived from such questionable sources as licensing taverns. It being laid down as an axiom, by Messrs. Nightingale, Wickson and Booth, that any number of ratepayers living in the neighborhood of a tavern, could, by petition to the council have a license refused, it therefore only remains to send these gentlemen back next year, and then let all hands petition against the granting of licenses. For some time past, parties living in Rosedale have complained against the bad repair of what is known as the Rosedale bridge, and not without reason, but the council hitherto, have taken little or no pains to put this bridge in a proper state of repair, but there seems a fair prospect at last of doing something whereby the state of things may be remedied; ratepayers living in Rosedale having offered to provide the sinking fund to pay debentures to be issued by the corporation for that purpose. Yours &c., Yorkville, April 24, 1871.

YORKVILLE NEWS.

To the Editor of the York Herald: Sir: The refusing of the license to Mr. Wilson, seems to be the all important question in certain circles. The recent action of a majority of the council seems to give confidence to certain parties, to try and have carried out next year what is known as the Dunkin act, or no licenses; others again are afraid that the revenue derived from selling "Rot-gut" whiskey, &c., is more than the village can afford to lose; forgetting that the villagers would be more than gainers, if the same amount of money that is spent every year in slow poison was invested in broad cloth, and other comforts, which would be far better for the health and comfort of those who so spend it. During the past year some \$50,000 in buildings have been added to the village, which at 7 1/2 mills would bring in \$375 of taxes, more than enough to compensate the loss of the revenue derived from such questionable sources as licensing taverns. It being laid down as an axiom, by Messrs. Nightingale, Wickson and Booth, that any number of ratepayers living in the neighborhood of a tavern, could, by petition to the council have a license refused, it therefore only remains to send these gentlemen back next year, and then let all hands petition against the granting of licenses. For some time past, parties living in Rosedale have complained against the bad repair of what is known as the Rosedale bridge, and not without reason, but the council hitherto, have taken little or no pains to put this bridge in a proper state of repair, but there seems a fair prospect at last of doing something whereby the state of things may be remedied; ratepayers living in Rosedale having offered to provide the sinking fund to pay debentures to be issued by the corporation for that purpose. Yours &c., Yorkville, April 24, 1871.

YORKVILLE NEWS.

To the Editor of the York Herald: Sir: The refusing of the license to Mr. Wilson, seems to be the all important question in certain circles. The recent action of a majority of the council seems to give confidence to certain parties, to try and have carried out next year what is known as the Dunkin act, or no licenses; others again are afraid that the revenue derived from selling "Rot-gut" whiskey, &c., is more than the village can afford to lose; forgetting that the villagers would be more than gainers, if the same amount of money that is spent every year in slow poison was invested in broad cloth, and other comforts, which would be far better for the health and comfort of those who so spend it. During the past year some \$50,000 in buildings have been added to the village, which at 7 1/2 mills would bring in \$375 of taxes, more than enough to compensate the loss of the revenue derived from such questionable sources as licensing taverns. It being laid down as an axiom, by Messrs. Nightingale, Wickson and Booth, that any number of ratepayers living in the neighborhood of a tavern, could, by petition to the council have a license refused, it therefore only remains to send these gentlemen back next year, and then let all hands petition against the granting of licenses. For some time past, parties living in Rosedale have complained against the bad repair of what is known as the Rosedale bridge, and not without reason, but the council hitherto, have taken little or no pains to put this bridge in a proper state of repair, but there seems a fair prospect at last of doing something whereby the state of things may be remedied; ratepayers living in Rosedale having offered to provide the sinking fund to pay debentures to be issued by the corporation for that purpose. Yours &c., Yorkville, April 24, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

Successful angling is reported on the St. Lawrence by the Montreal papers. Excavations for the new Post Office at Toronto commenced on the 11th inst. The Freemasons of Ottawa, Canada, are making arrangements suitably to entertain Earl de Grey and Ripon on his visit to their city next month. Six hundred English sparrows are to be imported to be placed in the squares and gardens of Montreal. Several other places have them, or are endeavoring to get them. A Canadian paper is the authority for the statement that Professor Goldwin Smith says that the colleges in the United States compare unfavorably with those in Canada. A Quebec dispatch says there are now building in that vicinity eleven sea going vessels from 450 to 1,250 tons. Six steamers, four schooners, and nine barges are also under construction. Ex-Mayor Murison, of Hamilton, is, it is stated, one of the best shots in the Dominion. He excels not only at short ranges, but equally as well at long shots, as may be seen by the following score of 70, in a possible 80, at 1,000 yards; 444333443344432344—70. The man who can make eleven bulls' eyes out of twenty shots at a distance of 1,000 yards, is one whom that city might well feel a pride in sending to meet the crack shots at Wimbledon ranges. The strong points supporting the use of Fellows' Compound of Hypophosphites are, that while it takes immediate hold upon the system, in stimulating the Liver, regulating and strengthening the muscles of the Heart, Stomach, Lungs, &c., it has no debilitating effect under any circumstances; and while its continued use is marked by the general toning of the system, without producing constipating effects, it may be stopped at any time without the usual disagreeable effect following the discontinuance of some otherwise valuable tonics. These characteristics are particularly valuable to consumptives and other debilitated invalids, and are peculiar to this preparation.

NEW SPRING GOODS.—Mr. G. A. Barnard announces in our advertising columns this week, that he has received a large stock of new goods. His assortment is very choice, and will commend itself to the attention of economic buyers.

CHANGING OF TIME.—The time table in another column, announces that the N. R. Co. commenced running their trains according to the usual summer arrangements, on Monday last.

POWELL'S PUMP.—We direct the special attention of our readers to Mr. Powell's advertisement. This pump has gained a reputation in the country as being the best article of the kind in the Dominion.

Readings.—Mr. James Room Kay gave a selection of readings last evening in St. George's School House in aid of the Sunday School of St. George's Church. Archdeacon Fuller presided, and introduced Mr. Kay to the audience. The readings were varied in style, being selections from Shakespeare, Hood, Edgar Allen Poe, Dickens, Lever, and other authors, in all of which Mr. Kay displayed undoubted ability as an elocutionist.—Globe

Mr. George Lyall was elected Governor of the Bank of England.

The Lord Chancellor has introduced a Bill to disqualify bankrupt Peers from sitting in the House of Lords.

Addresses of congratulation to the Queen on the occasion of the marriage of Princess Louise have been forwarded from nearly all the Corporations in Great Britain.

The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne took their departure from Dover on April 4th, in the packet Maid of Kent, for Ostend. They travelled via Ghent, Louvain, Cologne, &c.

Price Hassan, son of the Viceroi of Egypt, who has some months been an undergraduate at Oxford, has so completely adopted Oxonian ways that it is difficult to distinguish him from an Englishman.

TORONTO MARKETS. Toronto, April 27, 1871.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Peas, Oats, Hay, Straw, Butter, Pork, Wool, Apples, Potatoes.

Special Notices.

JOB PRINTING Done Neat and Quick at the Herald Office

LEISURE HOUR, Sunday at Home for Mar. at Herald Book Store

JEWELRY! JEWELRY! For Sale cheap, at the Herald Office.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE TORONTO Weekly Papers, received at the Herald Book Store, Richmond Hill.

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA Richmond Hill Station Change of time taking effect April 21, 1871: Going North 8 04 A.M. 5 04 P.M. Going South 9 34 A.M. 5 09 P.M.

MAILS MADE UP AT THE RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE.

Until further notice, the mails will be closed at this office as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Mail Name and Time. Includes Northern Mail, Southern Mail, Mail for Alberta, Cashel, Gormley, Headford, Victoria Equine.

BRITISH MAILS

Are closed at Toronto as follows: By Canadian Line, every Monday, 10:30 A.M. By Canadian Line, every Thursday 10:00 P.M. N.B. Letters for Despatch by those lines of Steamers should be 30 marked.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pomona Mills. THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW PREPARED to furnish families in the neighborhood with the different grades of Flour, also BRAN, SHORTS, SCREENINGS, &c.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT. Chopping Done on Reasonable Terms! JOHN BRUNSKILL, Thornhill, April, 1871. 665-4

Boy Wanted. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, AN INTELLIGENT BOY. One who has a knowledge of the Grocery Trade preferred. Apply at this office.

Found. AT MAPLE, A SUM OF MONEY. The owner can have it by applying to J. Nelson, Maple, and paying expenses. April 27, 1871. 665-5

Apprentice Wanted. WANTED, A STRONG, ACTIVE LAD of about 16 or 17 years, to learn the Blacksmithing business. Apply to EDWIN DOTHY, Almiria 5th Con., Markham.

Strayed. FROM THE PREMISES OF THE Subscriber, on Wednesday last, a Cow, color nearly white 4 years old, with horns turned in. When last seen she was making for the 2nd Con. of Markham, by way of the Dr.'s side line. Anyone returning or giving information as to her whereabouts, will be suitably rewarded. W. H. MYERS. Richmond Hill, April 27, 1871.

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE SIGN OF THE BRITISH FLAG STAFF, A New and Varied ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS Consisting in part of Scotch and Canadian Tweeds; Cottonades, Gambroons, Denims, Tickings, BLEACHED & FACTORY COTTONS, A Nice Assortment of DRESS GOODS! Prints, Plain and Fancy Brilliantes, Marsallas, Gingham, &c., SPLENDID VALUE! Mourning Goods, Cobourgs, Crape Cloths, Plain and Silk wove Lustras, with the LARGEST & MOST VARIED STOCK OF Gents' Shirts, Ties, Cravats, Coilers, Fronts, &c., on Richmond Hill. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Ladies' Gents' and Children's Summer Hosiery and Socks IN ALL SIZES. New Gloves, Parasols, Laces, Small Wares and Fancy Goods, with a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GROCERIES AND HARDWARE! Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass in all Sizes, Which will be sold For Cash or Short Credit AS CHEAP AS ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE. At G. A. BARNARD'S, 665-1st Richmond Hill.

C. POWELL, IN RETURNING THANKS TO THE public for the liberal patronage he has received since first introducing to his notice HIS NOW CELEBRATED PUMPS!

Bege to assure them that he will, in future, as in the past, endeavor to deserve this confidence by supplying Pumps as superior to any hitherto produced as those he has supplied were to the kinds which they superseded, AND AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION!

SWING FORCE PUMPS. \$20 for first 20 feet, after 20 ft. 60 cts per foot.

SWING LIFTING PUMPS, \$12 for first 20 feet, after 20 ft. 50 cts per foot.

This pump, as now made, will throw more water in shallow wells, and work easier in deep wells than any other made. Is greatly improved this season with LARGER CYLINDER and NEW PATENT WROUGHT IRON GEAR

Cistern Pumps, Churn Style ..... \$ 2 50 Excelsior or common lever ..... 6 00 Swing, Wrought Gear ..... 7 00 Swing, do do Large Size ..... 20 10 Swing Force, Large Size ..... 20 10

INFRINGERS OF POWELL'S PATENTS! AND USERS OF SUCH INFRINGEMENTS Will be held Responsible. BEWARE!!!

PATENT RIGHTS To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

C. P. keeps also a Stock of Common Pumps as follows: THE SO-CALLED EXCELSIOR Pump, for the first 20 feet, \$8, after 20 feet, 30 cents per foot. The Markham or Cash Style, first 20 feet, \$10, after 20 feet, 40 cents per foot. Newton Brook, April 26, 1871. 665-1y

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.

Patent Rights. To manufacture under POWELL'S PATENTS FOR SALE, In Canada and the United States.