

Telegraphic.

Great Britain

The French deputation, headed by Count de Flavin, who recently landed in Ireland, have crossed into England and will visit the city of York. They are enthusiastically received everywhere. The object of the visit to the United Kingdom is to personally return the thanks of the French people for the aid so freely given by Englishmen and Irishmen for the wounded and suffering and French during the war.

Ireland

DUBLIN, Aug. 22.—As a band of music was passing through the streets of Limerick to-day, followed by a large crowd, a signal was given at which the mob commenced stoning the police, who were watching the proceedings. The latter immediately rushed upon their assailants, and after some hand fighting, succeeded in dispersing them. Several persons were injured and taken to the hospital.

France

PARIS, August 21.—The Assembly committee on the budget has agreed to fix the salary of President Thiers at 500,000 francs, with a credit in addition for ordinary expenses and presents. A bill providing for the dissolution of the present Assembly will soon be brought forward. The deputies of the Left are preparing a manifesto demanding the restoration of the Constitution of 1848.

Japan

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The particulars of the fighting as given by correspondents do not vary essentially from the summary received by telegraph. The *Yokohama*'s correspondent, writing from Shanghai, says everything tends to show that the Koreans were aware of the coming of the expedition, and had made preparations for resistance. It was also found during the ten days of inactivity, and while waiting for an apology, that the officials who first came off had informed the Korean Government of the peaceful character of the expedition. But they sent an unusually great number of troops to oppose the fleet. Certainly no less than 10,000 were on Kangha Island alone, and more forces were concentrated on the road to the capital. The Governor of Kangha has been degraded on account of American success. Since this fight the *Palos* and *Monrovia* have returned to Shanghai to refit, while the remainder of the fleet has gone to Chooan. It is hoped here that the American Government will send out reinforcements so as to enable the Admiral to carry the programme of the expedition to an end; if not it would have been better if the expedition to Korea had never been made. As it is, it will do a great deal towards stirring up anti foreign feelings among the Chinese, because the ships have left Korea without having reached the capital. Unless something is done soon the Americans will lose greatly in the estimation of both Chinese and Japanese.

Persia

LONDON, August 22.—News from Persia is still contradictory. The *Levant Herald* declares the famine and pestilence are worse than ever; that there have been 27,000 victims at Isfahan alone; that the crops have been destroyed, and that one-third of the population has been perishing. The details are said to be heart-sickening.

Grand Trunk Collision

KINGSTON, Aug. 22.—A serious railway accident, occasioned by the collision of two freight trains, occurred on Monday night, on the Grand Trunk Railway, at Tuttle's Hill, about three miles east of Kingston, whereby one man was killed and four injured, but not seriously, as they jumped off the train immediately previous to the collision. It appeared from the evidence at the coroner's inquest that the accident occurred through a mistake of the operator and despatcher at Kingston, Mr. John Nelson, in ordering on No. 13 train going east without waiting for the report of No. 14 train going west, which, he supposed, had arrived at the Kingston station. It was evident that the jury at the inquest took the most favorable view of the action of Mr. John Nelson, but it was quite patent to all present that had that official taken the necessary precautions to satisfy himself of the actual arrival of No. 14 train the accident would not have occurred. The man who was killed was Mr. Nicholas Willoughby, a farmer at Chesapeake, who was driving a horse and cart, and it appears that he got on the train at Gananoque without permission, it being contrary to the orders of the Grand Trunk authorities for passengers to be taken on freight trains. His exact position at the time of the accident does not appear quite plain, but one of the witnesses stated that he saw him on the engine on No. 14 train previous to the accident. Four cars were derailed, and both trains were running at low speed— one of them with the brakes on—or the damage to the cars would have been much greater. An inquest was held by Dr. Barker at Quigley's tavern, and the verdict of the jury was, "That the deceased came to his death accidentally, on the 21st of August, in a collision on the Grand Trunk Railway, having been on board the engine without the consent of the Grand Trunk authorities." Mr. John Nelson, the person to whom he blame is attached, cannot be found.

Canadians will be pained to notice that Her Majesty is reported to be again ill at Balmoral. Her complete recovery will be anxiously looked for.

A great many people have asked us of late, "How do you keep your horses looking so sleek and glossy?" We tell them that the easiest thing in the world; give *Shepherd's Cavalry Condition Powders* two or three times a week.

The Station Island Ferry Company will have to pay heavily for the culpable negligence of its chief officials, as some forty actions for damages have been instituted by the relatives of victims of the "Westfield" disaster who resided in Brooklyn.

On Saturday last the Hon. Joseph Howe left Ottawa to attend the gathering of the Howe family, which takes place at Farmington Grove, Boston, the 31st instant. The honorable gentleman will deliver an oration to his kinsmen, and after spending some days amongst them he will proceed to Nova Scotia.

York County Council

The Council met on Thursday last at 10 o'clock. The Warden in the chair. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and confirmed.

Communications were received from Messrs. Leith & Kennedy, Solicitors, respecting damage sustained by horse and buggy belonging to Mr. Shields, by going over an embankment on Dundas street.

From Mr. James Beatty, respecting the dangerous condition of the road in front of his house on Yonge street.

The Standing Committee on Roads and Bridges presented a report on the petition of certain Trustees of Christ's Church, in the township of York, asking the Council to confirm a By-law passed in 1870, by the council of the township of York, providing for the closing of a certain road altogether.

A By-law was introduced confirming the said By-law of the York Township Council, and read a first, second, and third time and passed.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Munsie introduced a By-law to appoint a County Solicitor. The By-law passed through committee, but was lost on the third reading in committee.

The following report was presented from the Committee on Education:

1st. With regard to the petition of L. Langstaff, asking for the establishment of a new school section in King, no action could be taken by the Council, as no resolution or by-law had been passed by the municipality of the township, nor no ground of appeal or complaint existed.

2nd. The Committee could not entertain the request in a communication from Mr. Hector MacIntyre of Weston for a Grant School, for semi-annual appropriations to schools, as it would add to the labor of the Council without any real benefit.

3rd. It was recommended to pay the incidental expenses incurred by the Board of Examiners for the County of York, at its recent first meeting.

The Council adjourned sine die.

Lorne as Governor-General.

Several of the journals of the Province are considering whether the approaching visit of the Marquis of Lorne and wife to this country might not be turned to good account. They are of the opinion that, if Lord Lorne is to leave us, it would be well for Canada and well for himself if the Marquis were to mount the viceregal throne and be the figure head of the Dominion. There is a considerable quantity of good sense in this suggestion. The Marquis, at though a young man, has an old head; and with it and with the income which he receives by his wife, he could do well enough both for us and for himself. He has served a diplomatic apprenticeship in which he acquitted himself with credit, and he has shown by his writings that he has a comprehensive knowledge of the world and of the art of ruling men. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that his governor-generalship would draw them closer to the old country and to the throne, the people of Canada would hail the young nobleman with affection and pain him the most dutiful respect. Moreover, the services which he would render to the Empire by presiding over the affairs of Canada would be a matter of congratulation for the English people. They who have to pay a pretty round sum annually for the support of the royal family, would relish the fact that the Queen's daughter and son-in-law were, in a measure, working towards their living, and would think more highly of the young couple for so doing. The governing of a country like this would be infinitely more creditable than dwelling in the paths of the British nobility. The one would be a life of usefulness and honor, the other a career of frivolity and dissipation without any great degree of credit to its follower. Dr. Guthrie gave the Marquis the best of characters when he said at the wedding that "he knew of no more worthy youth." He has shown that he has higher aims and aspirations than mere court life and that he believes in a higher destiny for himself than perpetual "loafing around the throne."—*Telegraph*.

Vanderbilt Incarcerated.

From the N. Y. *World's* account of Vanderbilt & Co's incarceration we clip the following passage:—

The District Attorney having communicated back to the Coroner, it was only a few minutes before the clerk had walked mechanically to a large case on another side of the room, taken three "commitments" out of a pigeon hole, and filled them out ready for the signature of the Coroner. Captain Ullman seized the three papers in one hand, gave a signal to the quiet trio of prisoners, and shot out of the room. In another minute the party who had entered at the front of the City Hall had gone out at the rear, and were steering for the Tombs. Mr. Vanderbilt seemed to hold his umbrella tremulously, and braided between the pine board to whistle on while in his cell. While the party was passing along Chamber street towards Centre street Mr. Vanderbilt asked leave to drop into his lawyer's office, and Captain Ullman and the other two prisoners stood on the sidewalk till he came out. The march to the Tombs was then resumed. Arriving there they all passed in at the gate, and soon the door of cell No. 53 was closed before Mr. Vanderbilt's face.

As they passed in braided shook his head woefully, saying, "This is dreadful!" The prisoners remained in the cells only a short time, and then they were transferred to a small room over the boys' prisoner. This room has a strong door made of heavy bars, and a small table stands in the centre. Commissioner Bell arrived, and, together with a few other friends, visited the prisoners in their narrow quarters. Mr. Vanderbilt having become warm, owing to the excitement, took off his coat and thrust it over his chair. As soon as it was known that Mr. Vanderbilt and the two other prisoners were in the Tombs there was great excitement in the streets outside, and the burden of the remarks made by the bystanders was, "Well that's splendid beginning, but I'd like to know how long those prisoners will stay in there." Not very long, as the sequel shows.

The Czar of Russia has issued an imperial ukase, permanently abolishing the privileges formerly extended to German colonists in Russia.

A gentleman in the eastern part of the State, who was about having his leg amputated on account of its being bent at right angles and stiff at the knee, heard of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. After using it a short time his leg became straight, and is now as serviceable as the other.

A cable despatch from Dublin on Tuesday states that the Limerick boys have been amusing themselves by pelting stones at the police, and that the latter body have been pelting the boys with stones. The stones of the assailants, many of whom were placed hors de combat and then accommodated with free lodgings in the hospitals.—*Leader*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sign of the Tea Chest.—A. Moodie Farms for Sale.—Gideon Hislop Insolvent Notice.—T. Clarkson Picnic at Thornhill. Sow Astray.—Joseph Geo Insolvent Act of 1869.—T. Clarkson High School Notice. Jetoline at the Herald Book Store.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, AUGUST 25, 1871.

THE QUEEN ON THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The Queen, when prorogating the Houses of Parliament on Monday, the 21st inst., used the following language in reference to the Washington Treaty:

"With special satisfaction I refer on the present occasion to our relations with the United States. By the Treaty of Washington, modes of settlement have been fixed for several questions which have long remained in dispute, my communication with the American Government not being without promise of advantage to other countries. The President has concurred with me in the application of that principle of amicable reference which is proclaimed by the treaty of Paris, which I rejoice to have the opportunity of recommending by example, and we have also agreed in the adoption of certain rules for guiding the maritime conduct of neutrals, which may, I trust, ere long, obtain general recognition and form a valuable addition to the code of international law. I place full reliance upon the disposition of the Americans to carry forward with cordiality and zeal the subsidiary arrangements which have been determined on for the execution of the treaty. I shall apprise the Parliament of Canada that the provisions which require its consent are, in my view, highly conducive to the interests of the Dominion. On these provisions, however, that Parliament will pass an independent and final judgment."

Nothing can be clearer or more distinct than this, and this authoritative statement must settle at once and forever the right, which seemed by the terms of the treaty to have been so plainly secured to Canada, that our own Parliament should decide on the grave question raised by the work of the Joint High Commission, and that the Dominion, without Imperial representation, shall not have its interests treated as if it were a mere colonial dependency of the mother country. The fullest discussion of the whole matter by the representatives of Canada, will, we presume, be sure to take place, and whether the Dominion Parliament in its wisdom decides to accept or reject the Treaty clauses which refer to this country, that decision will of necessity be final and authoritative.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

About one A.M. on Friday, the 18th inst., a fire was discovered in a large log built wagon house, in this town, the property of Dr. Duncumb. The building was stored with a large quantity of dry lumber, windows, paints and oil, &c., all inflammable material, which had been collected for the erection of a new brick tavern. Under such circumstances the flames spread rapidly, extending north to the frame of the old Masonic Arms Hotel, and south to a pile of valuable lumber, and then to the large brick hall, which had been used for more than ten years, free of cost, by the Church of England congregation. Its high roof soon caught fire and fell, and with it a costly stained glass window. The inhabitants of the town, with their engine, did all they could under circumstances, but with little effect. The Doctor estimates his loss at \$6000—no insurance. Two hundred dollars is offered for evidence sufficient to convict the cowardly villain who committed the deed, and who, doubtless, was aware of Dr. Duncumb's absence at the time. Within the last year we have had several incendiary fires, and no exertion made to ferret out the evil doer.

Mr. Moodie, of the Tea Chest notoriety, announces the arrival of a new lot of first class teas cheap.

According to the New Orleans *Picayune*, the cotton crop of 1870-71 will amount to four million four hundred and thirty thousand bales. Four million bales are reported to have been received at the seaports, and three hundred and twenty thousand bales, it is believed, have been used in the Southern manufactures, and ten thousand bales, have been burned. These figures give a total crop of 4,320,000 bales, nearly equalling the crop of 1859-60, which amounted to 4,675,000 bales. On this basis the crop of 1870-71 is estimated at 2,082,100,000 pounds.—*Leader*.

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A map has been published, under the authority of the Canal Commission, pretending to show the various existing and proposed water routes of the Dominion. We must say we are not surprised to find that the line of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal has been entirely omitted. We do not know who is responsible for this, but we rather fancy that the omission has been made with intent rather than by mistake. The Huron and Ontario Canal was made a subject of discussion by the Commissioners, and its proposed route should not have been omitted from a map published under their direction. A very considerable sum of money has been expended upon this canal, in making surveys, obtaining charters, preparing plans, getting the opinion of eminent engineers in England, and in other ways furthering its progress. The Commission had no right to ignore it in such a manner; and we think we may go further and say that if the Government would find some way of making compensation to Mr. Capreol for the great expenditure of time and money which he has made upon this great undertaking—the benefits and advantages of which so many of our public men persistently refuse to see—there would not be a voice raised against such action.—*Leader*.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—Peters' Musical Monthly for September is a splendid number. It would seem almost impossible to improve this excellent work, and yet each succeeding number seems to be better than the last. This present number opens with a beautiful Ballad by G. W. Persley, entitled "Barney Aleen;" then follows a charming Song by Tucker, "My Mother's Wedding-Ring," after which comes Thomas's Sacred Song, "The Cross and Crown," which is alone worth the price of the Monthly. "My Sister in Heaven," Song and Chorus, and "The House of the Swallows," Duet, are also gems of great value. These are followed by five Quarters, three easy Piano pieces, and two elegant Transcriptions by Leonie Tonel, making a total of fifteen pieces, printed from thirty-six full-size music plates, and you can get all this choice music for thirty cents. Vol. VIII. commenced with the July number, and the publisher offers to send the July, August, and September numbers for 75 cents. Address J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

Attention ought to be given by pupils who purpose attending the Richmond Hill High School during the coming winter, to the notice that they will require to be present on the 8th day of September next.

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