

Correspondence.

THE LANGSTAFF FARMERS' CLUB.

To the Editor of the York Herald. DEAR HERALD: The meetings of our club grow more interesting each week; the young members are taking a more active part in the debates which follow the essays, so that the subject is pretty well discussed. We cannot boast of a large membership, nor do we have many from a distance, yet in our immediate locality it is doing a good work. We hope shortly to be in correspondence with other clubs, and have some leading agriculturists address us on various subjects. At our last meeting Mr. J. Langstaff gave us an able essay on "Fruit Culture." At our next meeting Mr. Brainbridge will read an essay on "The effects of water on land, and underdraining." The week following Mr. Isaac Munshaw, will lead the discussion on "Tilling the soil," including the agricultural implements to be used therefor.

Yours, &c., X. Vaughan, December, 3rd 1872.

VILLAGE CORPORATION.

To the Editor of the York Herald. Sir: As you know almost everything, besides a little of something else, you can perhaps inform your readers what a Good Templar's position will be in our corporation. If a Good Templar should be elected Reeve, can he consistently sign papers in behalf of tavern keepers obtaining license to sell intoxicating drinks? If the Reeve and a majority of the Village Council are members of that Temperance Association, and decide to reduce the number of tavern licenses below that now in existence, will our village finances not suffer, in consequence? These are matters upon which you can throw some light—let us have it, and oblige

Yours, &c., TOWSER. Richmond Hill, Dec. 4, 1872.

[Not being connected with our Good Templars' Lodge (which we understand is pretty strong at present), although strictly temperate, we are unable to speak with authority, but would suppose that their obligation, if strictly adhered to, would incapacitate a member of that order acting as Reeve, in signing papers in behalf of tavern keepers. The finances of the Municipality would of course suffer, if the licenses were reduced in number.—Ed.]

Death of Horace Greeley.

There are few men in the world whose death would have caused deep regret in the minds of so many persons as mourn to-day for Horace Greeley. Certainly no man in the United States ever had so numerous a personal following as the editor of the New York Tribune. Horace Greeley may be said to have been killed by politics. Of a robust frame and with no ordinary intellect, he, as a journalist, had fought various quarrels, public battles and the still greater battle of the Union with unimpaired vigour; but the transition from his position as maker and unmaker of public men, to that of a candidate for the Presidency, inflicted upon him a strain under which first his mind and then his body collapsed. We cannot speculate on the decrees of Providence, but so far as mortal vision goes, it seems certain that if President Grant had been accounted for, Mr. Greeley would have been alive to-day. Vain to a degree, he made up his mind when he received the Cincinnati nomination that the people could not reject him. Even when the State elections in Pennsylvania and North Carolina showed that public opinion was decidedly in Grant's favor, he hoped on and continued to believe that he would be President. The ferocity of the campaign was unparalleled. His private life and transactions were raked up; he was mercilessly "cartooned" and abused; physically and mentally he suffered severely in his wife's illness and death; and although he struggled hard to take his editorial chair when his crushing defeat was realized, nature could not endure the burden of his accumulated misfortunes.

Horace Greeley was a self-made man in the widest sense of the phrase. In 1825, when he was fourteen years old, he entered a Vermont printing office as "boy" and after mastering the art, landed in New York in 1831, an uncouth, friendless, and penniless journeyman. He taught himself. Every spare moment was devoted to the improvement of his mind, so that when he had rubbed shoulders for a while with city companions, he was bright enough and able enough to strike out on his own account as a journalist. For three years he started journals only to be compelled by his poverty to abandon them, but in 1834 he established the Tribune—the chief organ of the Anti Slavery movement—with the name and prosperity of which he has been, and his memory will be, inseparably connected. In 1848, seven years after his successful venture, he was chosen to fill a vacancy in Congress, and served until the election of General Taylor. In 1851 he visited Europe and published an account of his travels. In 1861 the war broke out, and no non-combatant did more signal service in the cause of Union than Horace Greeley. He led the people of the North with the cry "On to Richmond," but was appalled by the early disasters of the struggle, faltered for a time, and even proposed to give the South its independence. When that crisis was past, he became the firm advocate of Union and his popularity was at its zenith when the war closed at Appomattox Court House and before, he kindled Northern bigotry by becoming one of the bondsmen of Davis. His best known work is "The History of the Great American Conflict," giving the operations of the Washington Cabinet, and of the armistice, with his reflections thereon. After Grant's election he took strong ground in favour of conciliating the South, as he described it in the late campaign, of "stretching hands across the bloody chasm." Up to the close of 1871 the Tribune gave a strong support to the Administration, and as strongly pursued Mr. Greeley's ruling idea, Protection. In his discussions with the opponents of his own party, he was the big strong Saxon became proverbial; and it was little thought that the man who so

vigorously abused others would collapse when his own weapons were used against him. About a year ago the Tribune stepped out of the Grant ranks, hoisted the "Liberal" Republican flag, and threw all its weight and influence in favor of its founder, and with him shared in perhaps the most thorough rout ever suffered by a Presidential candidate. The day after the election Mr. Greeley published a card announcing that he would resume his old place, which he vacated after the Cincinnati nomination; but, wounded by bereavement and heart broken by disappointment, the great editor knew his health no more. He was in his sixty-second year.—Mail.

George Peabody.

We copy from the Toronto Leader the following synopsis of a lecture delivered by the Rev. W. W. Carson, of Kingston, in the Elm Street W. M. Church, on the evening of the 22nd inst:— "A very numerous audience assembled in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, last evening, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from the Rev. W. W. Carson, on 'George Peabody.'" The lecture was given under the auspices of the Elm Street Christian Total Abstinence Society. The lecturer commenced by observing that the Society that existed in paying honour to the great and their memories. He then described the funeral of Mr. Peabody in Westminster Abbey, at which were assembled the representatives of Her Majesty of all grades, and the weeping mourners of two Continents. He spoke of the great role of witness from feudal lords, bold barons, mailed knights, warriors, statesmen, and philosophers, who, as he was, witnessed the solemn ceremony, and remarked that it suggested the line of Tennyson upon the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

"Who is this that cometh like an honour guest?" George Peabody was born on Feb. 18th, 1795, at Danvers, Mass., of a family which was of great antiquity of considerable name, which had been recorded by a gentleman of the States and revised and supplied members of the family. His education was somewhat neglected and there was no very special sign, as in the cases of Clive or Hastings, to give earnest of his future career as to set forth the old proverb "the child is father of the man." It is, however, recorded that he took kindly to his books. His parents were not distinguished among his workpeople. Some who have been many years in his services got as much as £40 apiece.

In Kent the farmers are establishing a County Farmers Union; for the purpose of taking combined action in self defence, and to protect the non-union laborers from intimidation. This step, it is stated, has been taken in consequence of "the threatening aspect presented by the Agricultural Laborers' Union." Several candidates are in the field to succeed the late Mr. Maguire in the representation of County Wick in the next Parliament. Among them are Mr. Daly, Mayor of the city, whose platform is Home Rule and denominational education; and Mr. Joseph P. Rosnyne, a Nationalist, Sir G. Bowyer and Mr. O'Donnell of Dublin are also named.

The Tichborne Trial.

The Tichborne trial promises to become one of the institutions of the country. Seven years have elapsed since it first made its appearance in the Law Courts, and, from what took place in the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday it is still doubtful when we shall see the last of the Claimant's portly form, or hear the last of his portentously long name. On behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Hawkins asked the Chief Justice and his colleagues to fix a day for the trial of the indictments for perjury and forgery which have been found against Thomas Castro, alias Sir Roger Doughty Tichborne. Counsel for the defendant were in their places, and joined in the application, with the earnestness of learned gentlemen retained to represent a man against whom serious criminal charges have been preferred, and who is very anxious for an opportunity of demonstrating his innocence. The judges, too, appeared quite sensible of the importance of the task that lies before them, and of the desirability of beginning it as speedily as possible, the more so because past experience has shown its tendency to run to an unprecedented length, and try to the utmost the patience and the power of every body concerned. But here came the hitch. Mr. Hawkins stated that Mr. Sergeant Parry, Sir George Hovvman, and himself had already laid their heads together, but so far as could be seen, without much practical result. They have seriously considered the matter, are gravely considering it, and they left the court considering it. Not all those learned heads, even when cooled in those imposing looking wig in which wisdom is generally supposed especially to dwell, were sufficient to settle the question. The judges declined to take the case out of its turn, at any rate during the sittings, which begin on the 26th inst., because it seems that though it stands at the head of the new cases, there are no fewer than thirty remnants from former sittings yet to be tried, and their lordships do not feel that they ought to keep other suitors waiting for the sake of trying the Claimant and pleasing the public, who, of course, are anxiously waiting for the next act of this apparently interminable drama. They, therefore, advised Mr. Hawkins to consult with Mr. Sergeant Sleight, who leads for the defence, after which they are to mention the matter again. At all events, it seems quite certain that the trial will not be commenced until some time in January, so that until then the public curiosity must remain unsatisfied.—London Standard, Nov. 15.

A UNIVERSAL STRIKE THREATENED.—The Memorial Diplomatique, on the authority of letters from London, asserts that the International Association is at this moment organizing among all its members throughout Europe a general strike of workmen to take place on the occasion of the Universal Exhibition at Vienna in 1873. The Austrian Government has been warned of this strike, and has decided to send a commission to be recommended. But, whatever may be the case with the Government of times past, I feel certain there can be no doubt or hesitation in regard to the Government at the time present. I believe the present Government to be whole-hearted and determined on this matter, and, whatever may be the result of the mission, I can now before the matter is decided, see that, if it is not attended with success, it will not be attended with the Government have not given their decided and most determined support.

News Items.

The event of the opening of the Australian telegraph line was celebrated by a grand banquet in London on the 8th inst.

The venerable Dr. Lang, founder of the Presbyterian Church in Australia, known in the literary world as a historian of distinction, has just retired from his pastorate of the Scotch church at Sydney, after a ministerial career of exactly fifty years.

A London merchant has offered a munificent contribution in aid of the extension of the foreign missions of the Church in the form of a subscription of £1,000 per annum for five years to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The Common Council of London has voted a resolution of regret for the conflagration in Boston and of sympathy with the inhabitants of the American city and for the whole American people, under what can be considered "no less than a national calamity."

On being asked if he has any intention of leaving Rome, the Pope has taken a roundabout way of saying he hasn't. He will only leave it when he is convinced that his words "for governing the Catholic world" are not allowed to reach those who are ready to hear them.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.—The Sydney Balmain Regatta Club have issued a challenge to the London Rowing Club and the Atlanta of New York to compete in an International regatta, offering to contribute £500 towards the expenses of the crews.

The annual meeting of the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage was held in that city on the 6th inst., when a resolution was passed voting the reintroduction of the Woman's Disabilities bill at an early period of the forthcoming session of Parliament.

The transport Himalaya arrived in England on Saturday, from Halifax, with the loss of eight sailors—washed overboard, no doubt, during its recent rough weather. In addition to the men lost at sea, ten more were lost by the capsizing of a boat while it was proceeding to shore from the vessel at Devonport.

A HAPPY MERCHANT.—M. Jean Dollfus, the great Mulhouse manufacturer, has celebrated his golden wedding by the distribution of the munificent sum of £20,000 among his workpeople. Some who have been many years in his services got as much as £40 apiece.

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PROTESTANT CLASSES AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.—An effort has been made with satisfactory success to establish classes of the Protestant Education Institute (of which the Rev. Mr. Badenoch is secretary) in the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. There have been two classes established in each of these towns. Several of the local clergy are helping forward the movement.

DEVELOPING IN FRANCE.—M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice in France, is preparing a Bill on duelling. The principal dispositions are as follows:—"The project will have for its basis the present legislation in vigor since 1837; in case of wounds or death, a very considerable fine will be imposed; the seconds are to be jointly responsible; no prosecution is to be instituted against any wounded man who did not provoke the quarrel; lastly, the provocation, not followed by a duel, is to be considered as an indictable offence and punished with a penalty."

ON LIAISON NOV. 25.—A sad occurrence took place last Tuesday night, about 8 miles from Port Carlisle, in the township of Medora. The particulars are briefly as follows:—It appears that a gentleman named Richards, only six weeks or thereabout out from England or Wales, started about nine p. m. with a lantern, to reach his new home, about 13 miles from Port Carlisle, near Lake Joseph, and died on the way on Thursday last by the side of the Rev. Mr. Hartley. When discovered he was lying on his face, blood oozing from his mouth, and the snow which was a foot in depth, was tramped and beaten down for some yards around the spot where the unfortunate man was found. He was only a short time married, and leaves a young wife to mourn his untimely fate.

The German Government officially contradicts the report that the German troops in France are to be concentrated in case of certain contingencies.

An example has been made of the Chicago elevator men who fraudulently put false bottoms in their grain bins, the Board of Trade having expelled them.

The aquarium in course of construction at Vienna, as a part of the Exposition, will contain 200,000 gallons of seawater, which will be brought from Trieste, twenty hours distant, by a fast train. This surely is a bold undertaking in connection with the Vienna Exposition.

A meeting was held at Napanee on Saturday for the purpose of discussing the propriety of constructing a railway from that town to form a junction with the Kingston and Pembroke line, or of getting a charter to build a direct road to Charlotten Place, connecting with the Canada Central for Ottawa.

The new silver coins issued by the British mint are so defective in workmanship that the London Times says of some specimens, forwarded by a banker, "are of a character that would induce any one to reject them on the ground that they could not possibly have been sent forth from any Government establishment."

Earthquakes are not usually considered welcome visitations, but the citizens of Lima have had occasion to rejoice over the results of a timely shock in the early part of last month. The sluggish Peruvian Congress was so frightened by the subterranean rumbling that it finished up business in about two days and hastened home.

An apparatus has been recently devised in Germany for the purpose of raising water at any desired depth of the ocean. A strong, heavy vessel, entirely closed and empty, has a valve through which water may be admitted but which is only put in motion by means of powerful electro magnets connected therewith. These magnets are also connected with a wire which accompanies the rope, by means of which the apparatus is lowered from the ship. When the empty vessel which is to be lowered, has reached the required depth, an electric current is sent from the battery on ship board to the coils below; the magnetism thus generated opens the valves, and the vessel is filled and ready to be drawn up.

A SOLDIER'S CRIME.—The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says:—"It is unfortunate for Gen. de Cissey, at a moment when so many circumstances conspire to show that the organization and discipline of the army is not what it ought to be, that he should have committed the terrible crime of shooting a first-class soldier, the Veteran, yesterday morning, at about 10 o'clock, Drum-Major Briandet, of the 1st Regiment, was shot dead by Drummer Penneier, of the same regiment, and the murderer immediately afterward committed suicide. The man, an old soldier, who appears to have borne a good character until he entered the band, about a year and a half ago, had been frequently sentenced by the Drum-Major to punishment for irregularities. For some time he was under the impression that the bandmaster had a prejudice against him, and had endeavored to return to his duty as a private. Being refused, his irritation increased, and yesterday, after his drill, he loaded his Chassepot, with a cartridge which he had contrived to smuggle, and went to the first-class room of the Paris Barracks. There he found him at breakfast with his wife, a daughter of fourteen, and a little girl. The Drum-Major, seeing the musket, which he knew the man had no business to carry, guessed his object, caught hold of the muzzle with the view to wrest it from his person, but it was too late. The assassin drew the trigger, the ball went through the victim's face and came out at the back of his head, and he fell dead in the midst of his distracted family. Penneier then reloaded his gun, frightened away the soldier who had come to see what was the matter when he heard the report the fire arm, and then, going in the bedroom, put the muzzle under his chin, pulled the trigger, and killed himself instantly. Penneier then opened the door of the room, and fired a bullet upon him; but there ought to be a rigid enquiry as to how he got possession of the cartridges, none of which formed his own kit."

TORONTO MARKETS. Toronto, December 5, 1872. Flour—Superfine... 5 30 @ 5 35 Spring Wheat extra... 5 40 @ 5 00 No. 1... 5 70 @ 5 00 No. 2... 6 34 @ 5 00 Superior Extra... 5 00 @ 5 00 Oatmeal... 4 75 @ 5 00 Cornmeal... 2 90 @ 5 00 Wheat... 13 50 @ 14 00 No. 1... 12 12 @ 11 9 No. 2... 1 25 @ 1 28 Treadwell... 1 18 @ 1 24 Barley... 0 63 @ 0 55 Peas... 0 65 @ 0 66 Beans... 0 40 @ 0 42 Rye... 0 63 @ 0 60 Potatoes... 25 00 @ 27 00 Straw... 14 00 @ 0 00 Potatoes, per bag... 0 65 @ 0 70 Apples, per barrel... 3 50 @ 4 00 Beef, by the side... 5 00 @ 6 00 Mutton, by the carcass... 5 00 @ 6 00 Poultry—fowls... 0 40 @ 0 70 Turkeys... 0 60 @ 0 80 Chickens, per pair... 0 30 @ 0 35 Ducks, per pair... 1 50 @ 2 00 Pork—Mess... 15 00 @ 6 00 Eggs—Extra Prime... 0 00 @ 0 00 Bacon... 0 74 @ 0 08 Salted... 0 11 @ 0 12 Sugar—Sucre... 4 75 @ 5 10 Lard... 9 00 @ 9 10 Butter—No. 1... 0 16 @ 0 17 No. 2... 0 15 @ 0 18 Packed... 0 05 @ 0 08 Eggs... 0 08 @ 0 25 Dried Apples... 1 50 @ 0 00 Salt... 1 50 @ 0 00 Vinegar... 0 45 @ 0 48

BREAKFAST.—EPSS'S COCOA.—By a Frenchman, and composed of the essential elements of the cereal laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a special application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, M. Epss has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which will save us many "heavy coats" bills.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled "James Epss & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London."

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The meeting which was held in London on Nov. 4th, with the view to aid in the suppression of the East African Slave Trade, was one of the most influential convened in that city for many years. Sir Bartle Peere, said of the treaty stipulations with the Sultan of Zanzibar:—"At the time those engagements were made with the semi-barbarian natives of Africa, they were made with the most perfect conviction that they went as far at that time as it was possible to go. They were made by men who had the cause quite as much at heart as we have now, and who, if they were present in this generation, though they might regret that their work had not been attended with the results they expected, would most cordially join with you in the more decided measures which are now recommended. But, whatever may be the case with the Government of times past, I feel certain there can be no doubt or hesitation in regard to the Government at the time present. I believe the present Government to be whole-hearted and determined on this matter, and, whatever may be the result of the mission, I can now before the matter is decided, see that, if it is not attended with success, it will not be attended with the Government have not given their decided and most determined support."

WANTED.—A GOOD SERVANT girl, one accustomed to cooking, &c. Apply at W. H. MYERS', Richmond Hill, Nov. 11, 72. 747-

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Dry Goods, Groceries.

GOOD NEWS! FROM THE

THE TEA CHEST

The subscriber begs leave to inform the farmers and public in general, that the TEA CHEST has received

A FRESH SUPPLY OF CHOICE TEAS!

Which he is confident will give good satisfaction both in PRICE AND QUALITY

Of strength and flavor. Choice GROCERIES & LIQUORS

Pure and unadulterated, always on hand Also, the best and cheapest assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS AND PUTTY, AND CUTLERY

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURES. A LARGE STOCK OF BLOOD'S PORTER!

AND O'KEEFE'S ALE ALWAYS ON HAND. Flour and feed kept constantly on hand, And delivered free of charge.

ALEX. VOODIE, SIGN OF THE TEA CHEST. Richmond Hill, July 31, 1872. 716-1f

FOR FATTENING AND BRINGING into condition Horses, Cows, Calves, Sheep and Pigs the

YORKSHIRE CATTLE FEEDER!

Is used and recommended by FIRST-CLASS STOCK BREEDERS.

Stock fed with it have always taken first prizes. Much Cattle produce more milk and butter.

It fattens in One-fourth the usual time, and saves Food.

Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per box. A collar box contains two hundred feeds.

HUGH MILLER & CO., Sole Agents for Ontario, 167, King Street East, Toronto. For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers. Sept. 17, 1872. 739-1f

Farmers and Threshers Take Notice.

RAE'S NEW AND IMPROVED PATENT SIEVE!

Will clean all kinds of grain, embracing wheat, rye, barley, and oats and will not choke with any thistle or foul grain. No stick or brush required to be used, and the machine need not at any time be stopped by clogging of the Sieve. For this Sieve addressed to the patentee, John Rae, Lansing P.O. Ont., will receive prompt attention. Any infringement on this patent will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law. JOHN RAE, Lansing P.O. Yonge Street, July, 1872. 729-1f

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... 6:15 A.M. Southern Mail... 6:45 A.M. EVENING, Southern Mail... 6:55 P.M. N. B. Recipients of Letters will require to be handed in 15 minutes before the time of closing.

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 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 10 cents per 100 weight. If sent via New York, it will be 80 cents per 100 weight. These rates apply to prepaid letters; if sent unpaid, or unaddressed, they are 20 cents of double the amount of deficient postage.

M. TREFY, Postmaster. Richmond Hill, Nov. 20, 1872.

Wanted, A SMART, ACTIVE LAD—ABOUT 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the harness business. Apply to WM. HARRISON, Richmond Hill, Sept. 26, 1872. 740-1f

For Sale Cheap, A FIRST-CLASS THRESHING Machine in Working order, made by Abel, Woodbridge. Apply to DANIEL GLASS, North Toll gate, Richmond Hill, Aug. 15 1872. 734-1f

J. N. BLAKE, BARRISTER, CONVEYANCER &c. Office.—No 66 Church Street, Toronto. December 29, 1869. 59

J. SEGSWORTH, DEALER IN FINE GOLD AND SILVER Watches, Jewelry, &c., 113 Yonge Street, Toronto. September 1, 1871. 684

REMOVAL. NICOL & NICOL, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c. Office.—Removed to Whitehorse's Buildings, Toronto Street, Toronto. 710-1f

S. JAMES, (LATE JAMES & FOWLER.) ARCHITECT, CIVIL ENGINEER and Surveyor, Trust and Loan Office, corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets, Toronto. 719-1f

Mathematical Instruments.

H. B. REESOR, DEALER IN

Prince's Organs & Melodeons

Chickering, Stairway and Durham Pianos. Also, the celebrated HUMMING BIRD PIANO

Which is adapted to parlors where space is an object. The note of its construction is entirely new, and based upon the best known principles of science.

Notice. M. R. H. B. REESOR HAS SUCCEEDED

in the agency in this section for the sale of Messrs. A. Prince & Co's celebrated Organs and Melodeons, in favor of which we give our most unqualified approval and recommendation as the leading and most reliable reed instrument now manufactured.

(Signed) H. G. COLLINS, WM. F. UHRFELDT. Markham, Nov. 3, 1871.

Testimonial from Professor H. G. Collins. I have recently examined the pianos of Mr. H. B. Reesor, called the Humming Bird, or Colibri Piano, manufactured by Alexander, and think they are wonderfully sweet and pure in tone, and from their peculiar construction, calculated to remain in tune longer than other pianos, and consequently to stand a greater amount of wear.

HENRY GUEST COLLINS, Toronto Feb. 28, 1872. 714-1y

Property for Sale. De irab! Farm for Sale

BEING THE EAST HALF OF LOT No. 4, the 10th concession T. was 1/2 K. being in the concession of the late W. J. McNeil containing

120 Acres of Excellent Land

11 Acres of which are under cultivation. There is a good Frame Dwelling House with an excellent cellar underneath, Barns, Stables and other out-buildings and timber for a new farm 40 x 60. Plenty of water. This is a very desirable property being only 2 1/2 miles from King Station on Northern Railroad, where there is a good market for all kinds of produce. Schools & Churches in the immediate neighborhood.

Terms will be made on every acre. For particulars apply to either of the undersigned executors to the estate. JAMES McNAIR, Lot 25, 2nd on Vaughan, JOHN GILLES, Lot 5, 3rd Con. King, Richmond Hill, July 11, 1872. 729-1f

Village Lots for Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE a number of Village lots, situated in the village of

VICTORIA SQUARE! The lots contain

About One-fifth of an Acre, and are located at the North-west corner of No. 35, 1st concession of Markham, in a section where mechanics and laborers can get ready work and High wages. Apply by order, promptly to Henry Jennings, Victoria Square, Toronto.

WM. G. HINGSTON, Dine P.O. March 17, 1872. 714-1f

P. O. Department. P O SAVINGS BANK

RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE. DEPOSITS OF ONE DOLLAR, (OR any sum or not exceeding one hundred dollars by any one depositor.) will be received at the Richmond Hill Post Office, for which Government Warrants are issued.

For particulars apply to M. TREFY, Postmaster. *Mr. TREFY is Government Agent for the sale of

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

THE MORNING PAPERS OF TORONTO: THE MORNING GLOBE, LEADER.

Can be had at the Post Office, for 10 CENTS A WEEK. Apply to M. TREFY, Richmond Hill. May 14, 1869. 564-1f

F. I. W's Compound SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

As all life is composed of bodies, whether they be Bones, Birds, Reptiles, Insects, or even Zoophytes, and subjects of the Vegetable Kingdom are governed by vital force, which binds the atoms of existence, and is the principle of life, it is evident that the preservation of the human system, and the recovery of those who are debilitated, must be sustained in the living body by a food which is rich in phosphorus.

Modern chemistry has verified the question and discovered the ingredients which constitute the brain, muscles and nerves, and finds that by introducing these ingredients in proper proportions the brain and nervous system are strengthened.

This, then, is substantially the basis on which FELLOW'S HYPOPHOSPHITES is built, and its direct action is upon the Blood, the Brain and Nervous System, and the Muscles;—strengthening the nerves, it causes the rapid distribution of Vitalized Blood in the Muscular Organs of the body.

Restoring the sluggish Heart and Liver, strengthening the action of the Stomach and bowels and enabling the Lungs to be fully inflated with Oxygen.

It is adapted for all cases of Weakness and Emaciation, whether arising from sedentary life, a tropical climate, from fever or debility from any cause, and is efficacious in Pulmonary Consumption, many confirmed cases having been cured and all benefited, where its use has been continued over a fortnight.

In Bronchitis it is a specific, and in Asthma it gives relief where every other remedy fails. As this is a purely distinct and different from every other preparation of Hypophosphites, be careful to ask for FELLOW'S SYRUP, and take no other.

SOLD BY APOTHECARIES. Price, \$1.50; Six for \$7.50. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N. B.

THOMAS GRABHAM, IMPORTER and Sole Dealer of FELLOW'S SYRUP, 100, Queen Street, Toronto. 706-1y

Miscellaneous.

DUGGAN & MEYERS, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c. Office: Provincial Insurance Buildings, Street, Toronto. JOHN DUGGAN &c. DAN H. MEYERS, JR. Toronto, Dec. 24, 1868. 544-1y

MARRIAGE LICENSES, RICHMOND HILL.

M. TREFY, NOTARY PUBLIC AND Commissioner in H. H. 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.

Patent Eave-trough AND WATERSPOUTS FOR THE DO.

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