THE
INGERSOLL CHRONICLE.

THE undersigned begs to call the attention of the public to the facilities he possesses for doing neat work, and the advantages offered to ADVERTISERS in the Columns of

The Ingersoll "Chronicle."

It is the oldest Paper in the County of Oxford, being now in the fifteenth year of its publication, and contains Thirty-Two long Columns, to which we are compelled to add a large Ten-Column Supplement, during the greater part of the year, to meet the requirements of our patrons. On the Editorial Staff the best talent is engaged, and its Local and Selected Items comprise all the passing events of interest of the day. Its circulation throughout the County and Province is much larger than that of any other paper published in this section, thus affording to advertisers a medium for publicity which cannot be equalled in this part of the Dominion.

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The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week show the date to which he has paid up. Thus, "John Smith, Jan., '68," shows that he has paid up to January, 1868, and owes his Subscription from that date. Terms—one dollar and fifty cents in advance, to mail subscribers, and two dollars fifty cents if not paid in advance.

Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

Will Nova Scotia ever be Conciliated?

We shall not now inquire at any length into the cause of the failure of the recent mission of Ministers to Nova Scotia. We are quite satisfied that success was impossible—that at the present time the anti-Unionists there are too strong and too bitter to allow any reconciliation to be affected. But having conceded that the conciliation of that Province is just now impossible, are we to infer that Nova Scotia will never be in any better humour? Are we to infer that there remains to the Dominion only the choice between letting Nova Scotia go out of the Union, and of having that Province in a state of perpetual discontent? If that is indeed the prospect, the position is a most unpleasant one. As British Americans we want Nova Scotia to complete our country—as a sort of frontage—to quote a word once used by Mr. Howe—to this great Northern Dominion which we have begun to build up. Having secured Union with Nova Scotia we should terribly hate to give it up. We should shrink from the loss of that Province because of its value to the Dominion, and more than all shrink from the moral influence of the breaking up of our Union. That influence would be bad in every respect—bad upon our own people—bad upon England—and most mischievous in the United States. No wonder we feel ready to do all in our power to avert such a calamity. On the other hand, we should dislike very much to keep the Nova Scotians in the Union against their will. We should shrink from the prospect of a perpetual struggle with them—they demanding repeal and we resisting the demand. Such a state of things would be unsatisfactory in the extreme.

We are not without hopes, however, that both these disagreeable extremes will be avoided. We concede freely that the Union is now exceedingly unpopular in Nova Scotia, and that its enemies are as bitter as ever they were in their hostility. We have a strong hope, however that two or three years may work great changes in the feeling in Nova Scotia. We base that hope, in the first place, upon the utterly unreasonable character of many of the objections to the Union. Very much of all that is said against the Union by the repeal agitators of Nova Scotia, is the greatest nonsense imaginable. Very many of the notions that influence people in that Province to cry out against the Union as a terrible grievance, are the most absurd possible. We know that passion and persistent agitation may do a good deal—even for a very bad cause—but we do believe that it is possible for repealers of Nova Scotia with the little capital they have to keep alive the popular hostility to Union for a great while longer. Misapprehensions so gross and ridiculous as those by which thousands of the people have been duped cannot last forever.

We base our hope of a change in the popular opinion of Nova Scotia; in the second place, on the fact that the people of that Province have always been loyal and British in their feelings. A few of them, indeed, appear to have forgotten their allegiance for the moment, and are talking as some of our people talked in 1849—but they will probably repent as sincerely as the Canadian annexationists of twenty years ago have done, before a quarter of the time has passed over their heads. Even now, however, the feeling of attachment to Britain and British institutions is quite too strong to be defied by the repeal party, and those of the repeal organs which had begun to hint about annexation have thought it prudent to draw back. The truth is, that should the repeal party take one violent step, it will provide for its own destruction. It is confined to what it calls "lawful and constitutional" means of agitation. It must keep within the law and within the limits of its allegiance, or it will drive thousands of people from its ranks. It may continue agitation for a year or two, but that will simply give the people time to see the folly of further resistance to Union—and to see the necessity of the Union to the people of British America, and the advantages of Union to the people of Nova Scotia. The day may come when the Union will be as popular in Nova Scotia as in any part of the Dominion.

Great Enterprises.

This is the age for great enterprises, and many people are liable to become a little crazed about great enterprises which are from time to time urged upon public attention. Once an enterprise is called great, some people think they are bound to go for it, no matter how wild it may be. They seem to have no other safeguard against being regarded as narrow and illiberal. A very good specimen of the great enterprise which captivates such people and but few others, the is Huron and Ontario ship canal project. Now there is no doubt that a ship canal from Toronto to Georgian Bay would be a magnificent thing—a fine thing to look at if it would not revolutionize the [illegible] world, as some sanguine [illegible] Bay. But it would be very [illegible], and it would be a grand proof of the enterprising spirit of the age to build it. If, however, any one believes that it will be built during the present generation, he has more faith than we have. The proposal is that the forty millions of dollars necessary to build it, shall be raised—half in the United States and half in England—on the simple condition that the Province of Ontario shall give ten millions of acres to the company which shall build the canal. Strangest of all, it is said that capitalists in England and Pennsylvania have been found to promise the money provided only the land is given.—We do not believe that the Legislature will offer the land, and if it did, we very strongly suspect that there would be some mistake about the forty millions of money. It might puzzle the Provincial authorities to find ten millions of acres of ungranted land without taking a great deal that is of very little value. All the ungranted land in Ontario would not make the building of the canal a profitable undertaking for the capitalists who should furnish the forty millions, and if our Provincial Legislature were to vote the ten millions of acres for the purpose of inducing men to spend that enormous sum on such an undertaking as the Georgian Bay canal, the members of that body could hardly be held guiltless in the matter. They, knowing the character of the work to be done, and the slim chance of its ever proving renumerative, would hardly be justified in assisting to entrap foreign capitalists into such a losing business.

Another great enterprise, almost equally visionary, has been started lately as a sort of adjunct to the North Shore Railway scheme. As if it were not bad enough to build the Intercolonial Railway by the north shore route, it is proposed to make the matter a good deal worse by adopting a scheme for quick communication with Europe by way of Newfoundland. There is to be a port for European steamers on the east side of Newfoundland—a railway across the wild unknown country of that island—a ferry to a point on the mainland, and a branch thence to connect with the Intercolonial Railway. A route can thus be established by way of Ireland and Newfoundland which would be very quick and reduce the sea-voyage between Europe and America to the minimum. If, however, any man supposes such a route will ever get any considerable amount of trade or travel, he must be very wild in his ideas. We sincerely trust that no attempt will be made to get the Dominion to undertake the expense of this wild scheme.

Upper Canada College.

ARTICLE No. 3.

This institution after it commenced its operations gave anything but favorable impressions of itself, and not long after it was established it was described by William Lyon MacKenzie as "a place of learning for the children of persons holding situations under the Local Government, and a few other wealthy and influential individuals, at great public cost, but placed beyond the control of public opinion, and from which the sons of the yeomanry derive no benefit or advantage." This truly described Upper Canada College in the beginning of its existence, and to this day. It is just as free to-day from the control of public opinion, and not even is the Grammar School Inspector allowed to visit it as the officer of the Educational Authorities of this Province. So early as the year 1832 the tide of public opinion ran so high that the Parliament of that day was obliged to make Upper Canada College the subject of an investigation. After a long and tedious investigation the committee, in their 3rd Report, recommended that the appropriation from the Grammar School Reserves, made by Sir John Colborne, be not recognized; that a loan of £10,000 which had been raised by an illegal sale of Grammar School lands be withdrawn from Upper Canada College, and be invested in securities for the benefit of the Grammar Schools.

In the following session the House of Assembly passed an address to His Majesty King William IV., complaining bitterly of the unjust treatment which the Grammar or District Schools had received in alienating the Grammar School lands from their primary and legal object, and robbing the County Grammar Schools of their lawful inheritance. The following is an extract from this address.

"It is therefore obvious that a very inconsiderable portion of the whole reservation has been left for purposes which in the minds of those individuals who made the Legislative application in the year 1797 to His Late Majesty, as well as in that of the Royal Donor, took precedence of every object, and were entitled to a much more valuable endowment." After stating that what is left of the Reserves is "of exceedingly bad quality," the Address again proceeds: "For these reasons, as well as for many others which might be adduced, we are constrained to represent to your Majesty the serious injustice of the measure which deprived the people of Canada of that magnificent grant of land which was set apart for the diffusion of learning by the endowment of Free Grammar Schools in the several Districts."

Strange to say, that through the intrigues and evil doings of those interested in the existence of this institution, the Royal relief was withheld. Upper Canada College to this day has been allowed to retain her illgotten plunder, and the lands that were left for the Grammar Schools was of so poor a kind that it consisted of rocky wildernesses and barren wastes. In the year 1836 the reply of the Assembly to the Speech from the Throne contained the following passage:

"We have also been anxious in past years to make the means of education general and easily available, but it has only lately become known to the Legislature that a bountiful provision in lands was made by the Crown about forty years ago, *though since deteriorated by a secret unfavorable exchange for inferior lands.* Not ought we to fail to notice that large appropriations have been made out of the University fund, not to the District [i. e. Grammar] Schools and Township [i. e. Common] Schools, undeservedly neglected, but to sustain U. C. College in this city, in which the sons of all the wealthiest families are educated, and which ought therefore to be supported without so questionable an encroachment on public funds." A few days after the above words had been addressed to Sir John Colborne he was succeeded in the administration of the Government by Sir F. B. Head.*

* The above words were addressed to Sir John Colborn on January 20; on the 25th of the same month, Sir Francis Head assumed the administration of affairs.

Though Upper Canada College has been 38 years in existence, and though it was originally intended to do University work, yet during that period it has never done such work except for the four years that the learned and distinguished President of University College, Dr. McCaul, was its Head Master. We shall now briefly consider how this University excrescense affected the Grammar Schools during the first twenty years of its existence. Our readers may remember that the Royal Grants to the Grammar Schools of Kingston, Cornwall, and Niagara, were devoted to this new educational institution. This as a matter of course for a time completely crippled these Grammar Schools. The friends of these schools rallied around them and did their best. The Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, of Kingston, implored assistance for his Grammar School. This valued and beloved Clergyman had himself been the first Head Master of that School, and at this period was chairman of the Board of Trustees. He appealed to the Executive for assistance, but none came. Shortly after the School fell into ruins, and had it not been that the Venerable Archdeacon gave the use of his own parlor, the School would have been dispersed. To the honor and credit of the Kingston Grammar School and the others, the fact is recorded, that even in this, the period of their prostration and dire necessity, they gave free tuition to a number of poor boys. What a contrast this, to the first act, and continued policy of Upper Canada College, of turning from their doors the sons of the poor. The cause of this condition of affairs is not yet removed. The reason of this is fully set forth in the pamphlet. We shall conclude by giving, *in extenso*, the words of the report on this point:

"The cause of this distressed condition of the Grammar Schools is very intelligible; and, as it concerns the Grammar Schools of our own day as much as those of thirty or forty years ago, it deserves careful attention. The provision made by the Legislature in 1807* for this class of Schools was, as shown above, of an *interim* character. The allowance of £100 cy. per annum was assigned as the nucleus of a modest stipend for the master. The several Districts, in order to avail themselves of this Parliamentary bounty, erected each a school house by private subscription. But the average lifetime of a school-house,—when its lease of life has not been periodically renewed by extensive repairs,—does not exceed the average professional lifetime of a School Master. It will, then, be no matter for surprise that buildings erected in 1807 had, in 1830, fallen into utter ruin. No fund had then, or for that matter, HAS YET, been provided for the building, or the repair, or the equipment of Grammar Schools. The unreliable mode of voluntary subscription had utterly failed to raise the fund necessary for extensive repairs, and just at the moment when the actual sale of the Grammar School Reserves was contemplated as the solution of the difficulty, it was discovered that the most valuable portion of that endowment was already fraudulently alienated. Every effort made by the Assembly to re-imburse the Grammar Schools, or otherwise provide for the higher education of the masses was rendered nugatory by a military despot, who would tolerate no rival of U. C. College; or the effort was defeated by the bigotry of the Legislative Council who saw, even in Common Schools, the fancied enemies of King's College.† The injury thus done to the Grammar Schools has never yet been repaired. The whole amount now accruing from the interest of the Grammar School Fund supplemented in each locality by a Municipal grant affords but a very scanty pittance and is therefore very properly, by Act of Parliament‡ restricted to the payment of Masters' Salaries. This scanty provision may, as we shall afterwards see, at once, be most materially increased by a very simple and unobjectional expedient —*the immediate restoration to the Grammar School Fund of the U. C. College Endowment which was fradulently abstracted therefrom.* There is, however, a difficulty of another kind still remaining to be provided for. As matters now stand, there is absolutely no source from which a Grammar School can be repaired, can be warmed or can be provided with the most necessary school apparatus, unless, indeed, fees are imposed on pupils in order to meet such expenses. But these fees are, except in a few schools, of the most trifling character, and are annually becoming more distasteful, on account of the happily increasing number of free Common Schools. This is a problem which is constantly becoming a source of greater perplexity and the solution of which cannot be longer deferred. The Common School Trustees can by the right of taxation which has been conceded to them, raise the most bounti-ful provision for the schools committed to their charge; but the Grammar Schools have hitherto been left helpless. The natural result has been the union of the Grammar and Common Schools. But in such unions the Grammar School Trustees are at a great disadvantage. They are now, in towns and cities, far outnumbered by the Common School Trustees; and though cases happily do exist in which the latter most honorably abstain from abusing their advantage, still this grossly unequal representation of interests, must, in a clear majority of cases, prove the fertile source of injury to Grammar Schools. It is simply waste of ar u ment to discuss whether a union of Grammar and Common Schools is, in itself, injurious. Such a union is, as matters now rest, absolutely essential to the very existence of nearly every Grammar School in the Province; and any measure looking towards the dissolution of such unions must be PRECEDED, NOT FOLLOWED, by a measure adequately providing for the independent maintainance of the Grammar Schools."

"The first union on record arose out of the depredations of U. C. College. The Master of the Niagara Grammar School§ having found himself unable, owing to the loss of the Royal Grant, to provide assistance in teaching, stru k on the expedient of uniting the not then numerously attended Common School to his own, and thus gaining the services of an assistant Master.

* 47 Geo. III., cap. 6.

† As exhibitions of this feeling, we have the repeated rejection, by the Legislative Council, of Money Bills intended for the relief of the Grammar and Common Schools, or intended for the assistance of such institutions as the Grantham Academy.

‡ Consolidated Grammar School Act § 8; Grammar School Improvement Act, (1865) § 6.

§ Journal Assembly 1829, Appendix.

THE PRESS EXCURSION.

TO FORT WILLIAM AND BACK.

LETTER NO. IV.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

SIR: After a long pull, in due time, we reached Agate Island, and were soon distributed along the beach in search of agates, being joined in a short time by several other boat loads, all of whom were intent on getting some memorial to serve as a memento of our trip. The agates were a good deal of a myth, and I venture the assertion, without fear of contradiction, that the island never before exhibited so many people on their knees at once. I am not prepared to say that their exercises were as devotional as might be, but there was an eagerness and earnestness in this search of precious stones, that certainly deserved to be rewarded with success. Very small agates there were in considerable variety, but I did not see one of any size or beauty, that could have been used to profit; however, the freshness and buoyancy of the atmosphere, the wild and romantic character of the scenery, the vast and expansive waters by which we are surrounded, fill our souls with admiration and wonder whether eternal silence and solitude has always prevailed here, as no trace of rational intelligences present themselves to our view through these vast wastes and wilds.

After spending two or three hours here we returned to our boat, where we found most of our party had returned from their various ramblings. Some had been fishing, others coasting around some of the numerous islands scattered around. All were much delighted with their different excursions. Some fine speckled trout were brought in by some of our party.

I had written thus far, Mr. Editor, when I was obliged to lay down my pen in great grief and sadness of heart. Our dear little daughter Janie, who had accompanied us on our late trip, and who appeared to be a general favorite on board, has sickened and died, leaving us the mournful reflection that she who entered into all our plans of enjoyment on the trip, with an earnestness and intelligence far beyond her years, is now no more amongst us. Her spirit has gone to God who gave it—yet

She is not dead, the child of our affection,
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.

Not as a child, shall we again behold her,
For when, with raptures wild,
In our embraces we again enfold her,
She will not be a child.

But a fair maiden in her Father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace,
And beautiful, with all the soul's expansion
Shall we behold her face.

Let us be patient—these severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise;
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

We will be patient and assuage the feeling;
We may not wholly stay;
By silence sanctifying, not concealing
The grief that must have way.

We left St. Ignace in the evening, and before we were up in the morning we had reached Fort William, delivered our mail and steamed back about eight miles to the Canada Mining Company's wharf in Thunder Bay; but our vessel could not reach the wharf, so she lay to at anchor some distance out and we went on shore with the small boats. Here we are to lay several hours, taking on wood, which is brought to the steamer in a scow.

This is quite an important point, being the first portage on the Red River route. The Government have commenced opening a road to Dog Lake, some twenty-six miles distant. I walked up the road about a mile. It is a good, fair, wagon road, and I was told about six miles were completed, but from some cause the works were stopped. There are mines in the vicinity, which, if not for the restrictive policy of the Ontario Government, would no doubt be now yielding a large amount of silver. Several of our party went to visit them and their report was very favorable, but at present there is nothing doing. The proprietors told us that the imposition of a royalty by the Government takes away all the profit of working them, consequently operations are all suspended and very strong feelings of dissatisfaction are expressed on this account by every party we met here. I saw quite an amount of machinery laying here, out of which it is intended to erect a stamping mill, but this must remain in abeyance till a more liberal policy is pursued by our Government.

There can be no doubt that there are vast mineral resources to be developed among these mountainous elevations by which we are surrounded. From all accounts there is untold wealth yet to be brought from beneath the earth's surface here. Silver, copper, iron, lead, &c., have been found in rich, very rich, paying quantities. Within a few days of our arrival a great discovery in the way of silver indications have been found, indicating, perhaps, the richest yield that has yet been developed on this coast. It was reported to be equal to $500 to the ton. It is to be hoped that a more liberal and enlightened policy may be inaugurated by our Government after they see the folly of the present restrictive enactment—a policy that may have for its object the settlement and development of this great mineral region. What are all its hidden riches to us if they are to lay buried in the ground? What is it that makes the wealth and prosperity of our country but the industry and skill of our inhabitants? Out of what source does our Government draw its revenues? We have never, as yet, benefitted much from the sales of our public domain. Better that all this territory should be given away, upon condition of development, than that a grasping, griping policy should be carried out towards those expending the best energies of their life time in making a country inhabitable. The inducement must be strong that could bring a man and his family here to settle. Offer this inducement, then, let the capitalist and the laborer feel that their life blood is not to be squeezed out of them by the unreasonable exactions and impositions imposed without a true knowledge of their effects.

We hope should it be our fortune to traverse this coast again, to see a different state of things existing, and a better feeling towards the powers that be than is at present felt by all we met here.

The scenery around, on all sides, is very grand. We are in what is called Thunder Bay, a spacious, land-locked harbor. Cape Thunder, in the distance, rises to the perpendicular height of near 1400, feet towering far above the less pretentious elevations by which we are surrounded. I must leave the reader here for the present. I am, yours, &c., C.

Ingersoll, Sept. 7, 1868.

TWO QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why should men wear beards? Because they are a great protection to the throat and lungs, and add much to their personal appearance.

Why should we use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers?" Because when used for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, &c., they act like a charm. Ministers and lawyers use them, physicians recommend them, and singers and public speakers say they are the very best medicine in existence for the cure of such complaints. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25 cts per box.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—There are multitudes of brave fellows now suffering from the effects of wounds received in the war, who might be made sound and whole in a short time by the use of Holloway's Ointment. It is no superficial remedy, that merely skins over an ulcer, leaving the poison festering beneath to break out afresh at some future time. On the contrary, it eradiates the inflammatory principle itself, and works a complete and thorough cure. Sold by all druggists.

TWO FOLLIES.—First, to eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a weary waking in the morning. Second, to try all the remedies in existence for rheumatism, pains in the back and sides, coughs, colds, cramps, sprains, bruises, &c., before trying the "Canadian Pain Destroyer." Sold by all Medicine dealers at 25 cts par bottle.

☞ Hunt's Empire Hair Gloss is good for Headache.

☞ Dr Colby's Pills are a mild but certain Cathartic.

☞ Hunt's Empire Hair Gloss is our Trade Mark.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and, although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of Pamphlet have been observed.

For further particulars get Pamphlet (free) of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return of mail.

JOB MOSES, N.Y., Sole Proprietor.

NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C.W.,
General Agents for the Canadas.

Sold in Ingersoll by O. B. Caldwell, R. Kneeshaw and J. Gayler & Co.; Scott & White, Woodstock; James Fairbairn, Beachville; T. B. Bain, Tilsonburg; P. J. Gundey, Vienna; J. A. Tidey, Norwichville; and all medicine dealers.

Nov. 28, 1867. 44

VERY SENSIBLE.

Horse dealers, who are supposed to know what effects their interests, purchase "Darley's Arabian Have a Remedy and Condition Medicine" by the dozen and feed it to their horses for the purpose of improving their condition, which it always does—others should profit by their example.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hard & Co.* is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. 785bm

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL, P. Q.

In 1857 Mr DECKER purchased the "Albion," which then contained fifty rooms. In 1859 he added a New Wing of Forty Rooms. The steady and rapid increase in the business compelled him, in 1862, to add a second New Wing of Fifty Sleeping Rooms, with large Dining Room, capable of seating Two Hundred guests. Notwithstanding all this additional accommodation, hundreds of merchants and others, patrons of the "Albion," have been obliged to seek accommodation elsewhere during the Spring and Fall Business Seasons. Encouraged by the liberal patronage extended to the "Albion," the proprietor has built a third addition of Ninety Sleeping Rooms, large Parlors, Reading Room, Office, and Bar—fronting on McGill street. Fifty of the Sleeping Rooms will be furnished and ready for the Fall Trade. In the Spring of 1869, all the improvements will be completed, when the "Albion" will have an entrance on McGill street instead of St. Paul street.

The charge will be $1.50 per day, as heretofore.

785bm

THE STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
(Established 1825)
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office for Canada:
MONTREAL — STANDARD CO.'S BUILDINGS,
No. 47 Great St. James Street.
Manager, W. M. RAMSAY. | Inspector, RICH. BULL.

THIS Company having deposited the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars with the Receiver General, in conformity with the Insurance Act passed last Session, Assurances will continue to be carried out at moderate rates and on all the different systems in practice.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager, Canada.

C. H. SORLEY, Merchants' Bank,
Agent for Ingersoll and neighborhood.

Sept. 10, 1868. 785be

FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING Fifty four acres of excellent land, with about forty-five cleared, the remainder heavily Timbered; well Watered, a good Frame House and young Orchard, being a part of Lot number sixteen, in the second concession of North Oxford.

For particulars, apply to

THOMAS ELLIOT,
Ingersoll.

Ingersoll, Sept. 10, 1868. 785em

Stray Cow.

CAME into the Premises of the subscriber, about the 26th of August last

A Dark Red Spotted Cow,

About 6 years old; medium size, horns turn upwards. The owner is requested to claim, prove property pay expenses and take her away.

DANIEL BULLIS,
Lot 28, 1st Con., West Oxford.

Sept. 10, 1868 784t

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
CHEAPEST
In the
DOMINION,
AT THE
BRITISH
WAREHOUSE!

A Call is Respectfully Solicited.

ALEX. REID.

INGERSOLL, September 10, 1868. 785

1868. AUTUMN. 1868.

Boots & Shoes!

Suitable for Fall and Winter wear just received by

E. BARKER, Thames St., Ingersoll.

THE Stock which he has just received comprises all the newest and most fashionable styles of BOYS', GIRLS', YOUTHS', MISSES', LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S,

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

☞ An early call is solicited, as inducements will be offered to intending purchasers, for cheapness and quality, which have never before been attempted in INGERSOLL.

EDWARD BARKER.

Ingersoll, September 10, 1868. 785

PUBLIC NOTICE
TO
Young Men & Parents.

GREAT
ROYAL DOMINION
Commercial College,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

A special invitation is extended to visit the College during the

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,

of the Agricultural Association, which is to be held in Hamilton from the 22nd to the 25th September.

The Principal

will be continually in attendance at the College Office, and will have much pleasure in giving all necessary information, &c., &c., to Young Men who purpose attending any Commercial College

THIS OR THE COMING SEASON,

or at any future period; also, Parents who have Sons to educate are

Respectfully Invited to visit the College

before leaving the City.

This Well Known Institution

which is so universally popular, the Cheapest and best Business College in the country, and has the best and Cheapest Boarding accommodations. Young Men and Ladies desiring to qualify themselves for business in the best possible manner at the least expense will find it to their benefit to attend this permanent Institution. Enquire of the leading and educated business men in your neighborhood in reference to the merits of the Dominion College which has a higher standard of instruction and being so largely patronized guarantees (which is well known) the most competent instructors.

Notwithstanding the well known efficiency in the Penmanship Department, we have added to our list of Instructors in Penmanship, the

GREAT SPENCERIAN PENMAN

who has won so many Diplomas in the United States a few years ago, and also at the great Provincial trial of 1857, his name appears in our Circulars.

Any who cannot visit us, please send for our Circular with fac-simile specimens of Business and

Ornamental Penmanship

from the new Penman, also Bank Bills.

Address,

T. N. HARRIS,
COR. COLLEGE,
Sept. 10, 1868. 785eb Hamilton.

THE
TORONTO DAILY TELEGRAPH
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ROBERTSON & COOK,
Publishers and Proprietors.
Sept. 10, 1868. 785 Toronto.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Insolvent Act of 1864-5

In the Matter of JOHN BOWERS, an Insolvent.

BY order of James McWhirter, Official Assignee, the Undersigned will offer for sale on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., and following days, at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m. each day, at the Store one door South of Hearn's Hotel, Ingersoll, the Stock of Groceries, Glassware, etc., etc., belonging to the above Estate.

Inventory of Stock may be seen and particulars obtained on application to

JAMES BRADY,
Woodstock, 7th Sept., 1868. 785b Auctioneer.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the INGERSOLL POST OFFICE on September 1, 1868:

Alexander Wm.	Jordan C
Anderson Wm	Kemp G E 3
Benson Mrs	Maker Eliza 2
Bullis Dan	Mason Mary 2
Brisg Jas	McDuffe C P
Butler John	McKellar A
Bungey L F	McNabb John
Bass Wm	McCrada Mary
Chisholm Christiana	Nims Fred'k
Crawford A	Nichols Catharine
Cora Eliza J	Parsons John
Carroll Eliz	Palmer Mrs L A H
Carroll Peter	Ryan Louie
Cuthbertson Wm	Ross Mrs Mary
Evans Lizzie	Sharp Charlotte
Eshelby James	Smith A J
Fitzmanna Rev Patk	Smith Joseph
"Gustavus"	Towber & Campbell
Hazen Almira	Thibeaudo John W
Hellwell C L	Thornton Mary
Hart—Barrister	Thomas Wm
Harris Mrs Hannah	Wastu Geo
Harris Myra	Whelan Patrick
Hamilton Wm	

J. THIRKELL, P. M.

IN CHANCERY
BETWEEN
THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Plaintiff,
AND
LACHLAN MCLEAN, GEORGE SUPPEL, GEORGE BAXTER, WILLIAM W. NELLIS, AND ARCHIBALD GREER, BY BILL, AND CHARLES LOCKEY BEARD, MADE A PARTY IN THE MASTER'S OFFICE, Defendants.

TO BE (PEREMPTORILY) SOLD BY

Public Auction!

In pursuance of a Decree and Final Order for Sale made by the Court of Chancery, bearing date respectively the Twenty-second day of April, 1866, and the Twenty-fourth day of April, 1868, and with the approbation of

Henry B. Beard, Esquire,
The Master of this Honorable Court at Woodstock,

On FRIDAY, the 25th Day of
SEPTEMBER, 1868,
AT TWO OF THE CLOCK
IN THE AFTERNOON,
On the Premises, in the

Village of Tilsonburg,

In the County of Oxford, by

Mr. Matthew Dillon, Auctioneer,

The Following Freehold Property:—

1. The North Half of the South Half of Lot Number Three in the Eleventh Concession of the Township of Dereham, in the County of Oxford, containing by admeasurement FIFTY acres, subdivided into FOURTEEN PARK LOTS according to a plan to be produced at time of Sale, and containing from two and one-half acres to five acres each. These fourteen Park Lots will be sold separately as numbered on the said map.

2. Lot lettered "C" north of Oxford Street and east of Harvey Street in the said Village of Tilsonburg, containing TWO acres, subdivided into three lots according to a map or plan which will be produced at time of Sale, and on one of which a good two-storey Frame House with outbuildings is erected. These three lots will be sold separately as designated on said map.

3. That part of Village Lot Number Eleven, on the north side of Harvey street, east of Broadway street, according to survey made by Jesse P. Ball, P. L. S., described as follows:—Commencing at the south east angle of said Village Lot, thence along the eastern boundary thereof to the northern boundary of said lot; thence westerly along the said northern boundary fifty feet, to lands of Abraham Van Norman; thence southerly parallel with the said eastern boundary sixty-six feet; thence easterly parallel with the said northern boundary twenty-eight feet; thence southerly parallel with the said southern boundary sixty feet; thence westerly parallel with the said northern boundary twenty-seven feet; thence southerly, parallel with the said eastern boundary to Harvey street; thence along the northern side of Harvey street to the place of beginning.

On this property is a large two-storey frame building, divided into four good stores and it will be put up at this Sale in four separate lots, each covering one of these stores and in accordance with a plan which will be produced at time of Sale.

The purchaser shall at the time of Sale pay down a deposit in the proportion of Ten Dollars for every One Hundred Dollars of his purchase money to the Vendors or their Solicitor, and shall in one month from the day of sale pay a further sum so as to make the said deposit amount in the proportion of Twenty-five Dollars for every One Hundred Dollars.

The remainder of the said purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale at the rate of seven per centum per annum—half yearly in four equal yearly and consecutive payments.

Vendees to give Mortgages with bar of dower, with covenant to insure and power of Sale, pursuant to the Act respecting Short Forms of Mortgages.

In other respects, and except as above mentioned, the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of Sale of the said Court of Chancery.

The Conditions of Sale and further particulars may be obtained at the Chambers of the said Master at Woodstock, at the Law Office of Hugh Richardson, Esquire, Woodstock, and of the Auctioneer.

Dated at Woodstock, this Second day of September, A. D. 1868.

H. B. BEARD,
Master at Woodstock.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Plaintiff's Solicitor. 784t

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the County Court of the County of Oxford.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

In the Matter of JAMES SUTHERLAND, individually, and as a member of the firm of Mitchell & Co. of Toronto, an insolvent:

ON FRIDAY, the 27th day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Dated at Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1868.

JAMES SUTHERLAND,
by
BROWN & WELLS,
His Attorneys ad litem.

785w

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.

S. G. READ would respectfully inform his customers of the arrival of his New Fall Goods which comprise the latest novelties of the season.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
WINCEYS,
REPPS AND FRENCH MERINOES,
BLACK SILKS,
COBOURGS, ALPACAS, &c.

Also, the most beautiful assortment of Wool Goods, such as

SCARFS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
CLOUDS, &c.

FINE CORSETS at - - - - 50 cents per Pair.

Gentlemen's Department.

FINE BROADCLOTHS,
DOE SKINS,
English, French, Irish,
Scotch and German
TWEEDS!

Together with a fine lot of Canadian, made from our own wool and can guarantee the wear of them to our customers; also, a fine lot of Wool Goods, such as

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SCARFS, &C.

Together with a good stock of

CLOTHING.

☞ Cloth bought at the Store Cut Free of Charge in a systematic manner. ☜

Our Order Department is under the management of our well-known Cutter—MR TUCKER.

We have, also, a good stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

on hand at very low prices.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Flannels, Blankets, Tickings and Cottons, &c.

Terms Cash, but prices Low.

S. G. READ,
No. 1 Store, Poole's Block.
785

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

J. F. MORREY,

Having returned from Europe, has now on hand a

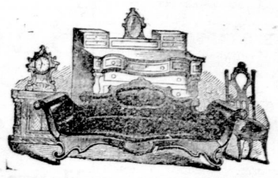
FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

WHICH FOR

Cheapness and Excellence of Finish

Cannot be Surpassed.



ESPECIAL ATTENTION

Paid to all Orders that the public may favor him with, which will always be attended to with promptness.

Jas. F. M. would direct especial attention to his branch of

Undertaking

Being in a position to pay the most minute attention to all Funerals that may be entrusted to his management.

Charges Moderate.

JAS. F. MORREY,
Thames Street, Ingersoll.
September 10, 1868. 785nm