## Family Reading.

### EDWIN FORTH, OR, THE EMIGRANT IN CANADA.

[From the New York Evergreen.]

"We can do nothing with him; nothing, I am sure," said Mr. Forth; "for he has been tried by every means, and now he has spent the last penny of his own money; I am told he has heavy debts, which he knows we are so careful to avoid; so long as his grandfather's property lasted, so long he would not listen to my advice, and now he may go."

"Where?" said his wife, gently.

"Anywhere," said Mr. Forth, who was much excited; "worthless, reckless spendthrift. He may go anywhere."

"He is our child," again interposed his wife.

"Our child, indeed; I know, to my cost, he is our child," said Mr. Forth; "he has caused me more care than all my family beside."

"He may amend," said Mrs. Forth; "perhaps, when he finds his money is gone, he may be more careful, and it is certain his companions will forsake him."

"He will not amend," said Mr. Forth, angrily; "he will go on getting into debt; we may be thankful he has not the power, as he has the inclination, to ruin every one of us."

"I hope he has not such an inclination," said Mrs. Forth; "his bad companions have led him astray; but I could not think so badly of him, or give up my child, deeply as I regret his folly and wickedness."

Mr. Forth did not reply; he was not in a humor to discuss closely the faults of his son; he felt the disgrace that he was bringing on them all by his bad habits.

Edwin Forth's career had been that of far too many young men. An overfond grandfather had left him a large legacy, independent of all control by his father. He had looked forward to coming of age, as a time when he should be quite free from restraint; even during his residence with his family, he had shown an impatience unbecoming a child to his parents; and he no sooner received his fortune, than he set all at defiance, and, after a few months, left home. He was not long in finding companions to assist him in spending his money. London abounds with those who, like himself, had once brilliant prospects, which they misused.

Edwin was everywhere, and saw everything; he called it pleasure; it was selfish enjoyment, not real pleasure; which can *only* consist in others' happiness, as well as our own. God has mercifully decreed, that to be truly happy in this world we must make others happy also, and that no real happiness can exist where others are made unhappy by our conduct. Edwin could not bear to think of home after he had left it, and dreaded his father, as he would an enemy. His mother, during a short visit, had, in his father's absence, tried to persuade him to return home; he consented to remain for a short time; the restraint was insupportable; he came only to return with greater eagerness to his companions; now it was all come to an end, and Edwin was threatened with a gaol, for debts contracted in some gambling transactions with his friends, as he falsely called those who had either defrauded him of, or wasted, his property.

When troubles came upon him, he found his way to his father's house; he knew it was useless to try his companions; he had heard their jest at those they had ruined, their boasts that it took so long to clear out some victim, and he was too proud to bear their taunts when his fortune was gone.

His interview with his father held out little hopes of assistance; he was met with an offer of the payment of all his just debts, on condition that he embarked within a week for Canada.

Mr. Forth was an honorable man: he had foreseen an end must come to Edwin's career; he feared even worse than what had now arrived; he saw that if he allowed him to remain in England, his bad associates would gather round him, and he preferred sending him to another country, with all its dangers, to the chase a farm, and to employ one of his agents in America so to secure it, that Edwin should not be able to encumber it, and he offered him such a moderate allowance as should suffice for his wants, yet not enough for him to indulge in luxury, without great exertion on his part.

It was a terrible blow to Edwin when he heard his father's proposal. "What I have spent," he said, "was my own."

"Nothing is our own, sir," said his father, sternly; "I have, by prudence, and self-denial, provided for all my children; but if they showed the same disposition as you have done, nothing would remain to me in a few years. I shall not allow my children to lead me to the doors of a gaol."

"I will not go," said Edwin, "that I will not;" he rushed out of the house, and, accidentally meeting one of his companions, less hardened than the rest, began to tell him how cruelly his father had used him, and that he had determined to take his chance, rather to go to gaol, than to submit to such a banishment.

"Forth," said he, "take my advice; go back home. I came to tell you that they are trying to arrest you for the debts that you have owed so long; you have not a chance in our set; I have watched you, and been sorry to see how you have thrown yourself away; for myself, I am alone; you have parents, don't break their hearts; I ruined mine, and should prefer any life to the one I now lead."

Edwin went home, bidding his companion good-by, and saying he supposed it was the last time they should see each other.

Is he a friend? thought Edwin: why does he want me to go away? He tried to prevail on his mother to ask for a longer respite, but she saw it would be useless, and prepared herself for a parting with her erring child. She blamed herself for the little indulgences she had given him, and suffered much more than Edwin, who busied himself with preparations for leaving home. He dared not leave the house, except at night, and was kept from his former haunts by the knowledge that he would be imprisoned.

At the end of a week a younger brother went with him to Liverpool, and saw him on board the Ajax, a fine vessel, which was to sail the same evening that they arrived. His brother paid his passage money, gave him a sum of money as a present from his father, and added something of his own, saying: "Edwin, this will do when father's is all gone."

Edwin felt ashamed; "No, William, I cannot take it," he said. William made him take the money, and soon after left the vessel, which was towed down the river.

When he recovered himself, and looked at the boxes neatly directed by his mother, he felt their kindness, but was angry with his father, who had not even come to Liverpool to see him to the ship. He recalled his pleasures, and wished to enjoy them once more; mentally he exclaimed against his parent's injustice, thought of many companions who had spent more than himself, and proposed leaving the ship; then there came before him the certainty of a gaol, and the inflexibility of his father's character.

While he remained in sight of home he hoped he might return, but as the shores faded from his sight, and he saw nothing but the wide sea around him, he yielded to circumstances, and began to talk about Canada to the captain and passengers.

When he told them he was going to farm, asking if he could hunt or shoot, and if the fishing were good: the captain said, "Young man, there is plenty of fishing, and hunting, too; but if you want to farm, I would leave all kinds of sport, for all farmers work in Canada, or they don't farm long."

"Then I don't intend to work," said Edwin.

"That is as you please, sir," said the captain; "no one will force you to work; and if you do not want for anything, I suppose you will not work."

"Very few work for the pleasure of it; captains do not, I am sure."

Edwin did not like the captain, who was very strict, observing religiously the Sunday, and reading the prayers from the Prayer-Book, when no clergyman was on board to officiate, and, at the same time, showing great interest in the spiritual condition of his sailors, to whom he constantly lent books. Edwin had found idle companions on board the vessel, and a kindly-intended caution from the captain, when he saw him losing money at cards, produced no good feeling in his mind. "Everybody seems to interfere with me now," said he. Before the end of the voyage he had lost all the money his father had given him, and on his arrival at Quebec, he found, that had it not been for his brother's kindness he could not have completed his voyage; he began to think the captain was not so bad, after all, and discovered that he had lost his money to a set of sharpers.

Edwin remained for a day at Quebec, and was reminded by it of France, which he had visited when a lad; he then set out for Toronto. He had no money to spend, and therefore amused himself with the scenery on the river, or watching the rafts of timber, which float down the river St. Lawrence, to be shipped at Quebec. Looking at his boxes, he saw one directed "Books, with care;" and stamping out the words with his shoe, he said: "Books. I shall not want you; I do not like books well enough;" yet he was glad in the evening to read the books which belonged to the vessel.

When he drew near Toronto, he inquired of the captain of the steamboat if Mr. Robertson would be on the pier? "Yes," said he, "he is agent for our boats; and when he comes on board I will bring you to him." Presently he said, looking through his glass, "There he is, waiting for us on the pier."

On their arrival, and on Mr. Forth being introduced to him, he said, "I received a letter from your father by the last mail, and he was very anxious to know if you had arrived safely." Oh, thought Edwin, he does care for me, then; and he may intend me to return home; this is only to frighten me; but his hopes were soon damped, when he heard that Mr. Robertson had purchased a farm, and furnished the house for him; he was gratified when he said: "I shall be happy to see you at my house; you must require rest after so long a voyage; and you will have an opportunity of returning thanks to God for His mercies, in preserving you from the dangers of the sea. I hope you have had a pleasant voyage." Edwin thanked Mr. Robertson, and accepted his invitation; he made no reply to his suggestion, that he should offer his thanks to God for the mercies he had received. He was not thankful; he had long neglected private prayer, and he felt a sort of shame in attending a public service.

He was soon at home in Mr. Robertson's house, and amused his family with stories about England; at times Mr. Robertson thought he observed a levity in his manner, and too great carelessness as to his future prospects. On the evening after his arrival he took Edwin to see the town, and after introducing him to his neighbors, and showing him the large warehouses filled with merchandise, he said, "A few years since, Mr. Forth, this town was a forest, and there was not a capitalist within it. I was myself one of seven children, without any property: but we have labored hard, and you see the results before you;" and pointing to their Church, he said, "we have not forgotten, you see, to build a temple for the service of God, the first duty of Christian men."—After some conversation about the country, and the manner of living, "Mr. Forth," said he, "I know your past life: for your father has written to me, and asked me to be a friend to you, and that I can only be if you will help yourself; forty miles, which is the distance of Rossneath from Toronto, is far enough to separate us, if you do not find my family pleasant company; but it is not too far for me to serve you, if you will avail yourself of my services."

Edwin thanked him, and said, "You must come and have some sport with me, or have some fishing; I suppose that there are lakes near my house."

"Yes," said Mr. Robertson, "about half a mile from your house is a lake of great extent and beauty; but my visits to you could not be for fishing or shooting. I may see you when I come on business; I have little time for pleasure, and that little I give to my family."

Edwin thought he should not like Mr. Robertson much as a visitor, if he did not hunt or fish; he, however, appeared pleased with the country, and listened to its praises, which were poured forth in no sparing manner, by one who really loved his country well. On Sunday Edwin went to Church, and, as Mr. Robertson again suggested, it returned thanks in public for his safe arrival in the colony. He thought harm; there was one, however, present, whom Edwin did not see, and who purposely avoided seeing him; one who did join in returning thanks. Edwin Forth and another person: "Who could that be?" said Edwin to Mr. Robertson.

"A young man who worked his passage out, and arrived last night; our Rector seemed much interested in him. He is going quite into the backwoods, two hundred miles hence."

It was Edwin's companion, a penitent; he had fled from his companions who had ruined him, and had seen, but carefully avoided, Edwin, fearing they might injure each other; he told his tale to the Rector, and took his advice; told him of the disgrace he had been to his family, and of the misery which sin had brought upon him. He had come to Canada to work as a laborer, and for that purpose chose the backwoods, that none might know him.

"If I die, sir," said he to the Rector, "I shall leave references to you among my papers, and you can tell my friends; if I live, I will try, by my life, to express my sense of the goodness of God in not cutting me off in the midst of my days."

Edwin did not pray, but there were those who prayed for him; nightly, when the family assembled, they prayed for the absent and erring son; and again, when morning came, was the prayer repeated, for him who lived without prayer.

"He is in the hands of our Heavenly Father," said Mrs. Forth; "the time may yet arrive when he will bless us for separating him from his wicked associates, who would have ruined him utterly." We have seen more than once, that the providence of God is a never-failing providence. We thought William had not recovered from his last illness, yet God hath given him a longer respite; it may not be very long, yet it is a blessing to live a day with him; he is ever gentle and affectionate."

"And so was Edwin as a child," said his father; "the legacy we thought so good a thing, and on account of which we, perhaps, favored him, has turned to a curse."

"Yes: we call those good providences which bring us riches or honors, and do not fear as we ought, their dangerous nature; our poor Edwin had, perhaps, been very different if trained to poverty."

There were many inquiries about Edwin from the younger members of the family, who could not understand why he, who was so kind to them, had been sent to America. They were told he had done wrong, and, happily, did not understand how grievous were the sins he had committed.

After a short stay at Toronto, Mr. Robertson took Edwin, in his own wagon, to Rossneath, and showed him over the farm; Edwin was pleased with its appearance, and also with the man who had been hired to look after it until he could take possession of it, and who he agreed should continue as his servant. Mr. Robertson stayed a few days, and gave all the information he could; and desired him to visit him if, at any time, he was in doubt how to manage.—When he left, Edwin began to look out for amusements, and soon gathered round him the idlers of the township; he formed fishing parties, as it was not the season for hunting, and when they returned the time was spent in drinking.

His servant would frequently beg him to give up his loose companions, and, at length, wrote to Mr. Robertson, telling him that the farm could not answer if Edwin went on in his expensive course of living; the inhabitants of the township also told Mr. Robertson the same, so that he resolved on another visit to Rossneath; he was greatly pained to observe the change in Edwin; his character was almost gone in Melville township; some complained that he did not pay his debts, others of his constant excesses, and the evil he did to the young men, who liked his company. The clergyman had seen him, but found he had no influence over him.

In order to separate him for a time from his idle set, Mr. Robertson proposed to take him back to Toronto, to which Edwin consented reluctantly. He felt degraded in his own estimation, the chances of improvement were gone, and he saw no way of peace but in fresh excesses; the man had managed the farm well, and was very honest, so that there seemed a better prospect for the farm without Edwin than with him.

He returned to Toronto, and for a few days behaved himself well; he was ashamed to allow himself in his bad habits; but, having met some of his old companions, who had also come to the town, he again relapsed, and scarce ever returned to the house in the evening, so as to be able to meet the family; more than once he had to be carried to his room. At length it became necessary that he should return to Rossneath, for he was worse in town than in the country; and Mr. Robertson was obliged to write to his father, and tell him that he was almost without hope of his son; the money, with which he had supplied him at his father's desire, had been spent in excesses; he had encumbered himself with debts; he disgraced himself daily; and he added, his life is as completely without religion as if he had never heard the name of God, or a future state of existence.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

## U. S. Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Rev. Dr. Parks.—The announcement of the death of the Rev. Dr. Parks was a surprise as well as a shock to his family, and his many friends. His return from Europe in the steamer *Arctic* was expected, and it was known that he came back by the advice of his physicians there, and with no prospect of relief from his long-continued and distressing disorder. But his last letter was written cheerfully, and there seemed no reason to apprehend that he would not be restored to his family, and home. In appointing it otherwise, it pleased God to add to the pain of parting from our friend, the grief of his departure among strangers, and when his homeward voyage was almost concluded. It *was* concluded, sooner even than he expected. And however natural it may be for those who knew and loved him, to feel a deeper sorrow at the circumstances of his death, they who were nearest to him, and most need comfort, will certainly find it in the assurance that he reached a home better than any that earthly love could prepare for him. He suffered severely, but received every kindness which on shipboard could be offered him. A friend whom he had previously known happened to be in the same vessel, and he found another, whose attentions, we learn, were unceasing, in the Rev. Dr. Abbott, the author of the "Young Christian." The last words which the former heard him speak were, "Simply to Thy cross I cling." His remains were brought to this city, and a funeral service was celebrated at Trinity Church on Tuesday last. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Church was filled, and a large number of the Clergy were present. The Burial Service, as usual, was performed with the addition of an Anthem, and the impressiveness of the solemnities was enhanced by the appropriate and effective music.

And this is the last on earth of one with whom it was scarce possible to converse half an hour without finding that he had a spirit so alive to the amount of work to be done in the world, and so ardent to do it, that, had his physical equalled his mental and moral energy, he would have made his mark, deep and characteristic, on his generation, and have left a void, of which the Church at large, as well as the community in which he lived, would have been sensible. So far as his strength went, it testified by deeds to this capacity on his part. But Almighty God, Who knows what instruments He needs, and how to temper them, ordained that our friend and brother should bear the discipline of long years of bodily infirmities. What he would have otherwise been to the Church, and had his life been prolonged, we can but confidently imagine: as it is, his loss will be deeply felt. He will be missed in many posts of usefulness. And his memory will be ever respected as that of a most faithful servant of God, an honest man, sincere as the day, intrepid, fervent in spirit, and as soon as he knew his duty, straightforward—almost too much so for his generation,—to do it.—*New York Church Journal.*

Church of the Advent, Boston.—This may be fairly ranked among the most interesting and useful parishes in the American Church. It was founded by that true-hearted and faithful minister of Christ, the late Rev. Dr. William Croswell, who was struck with death while ministering in its holy temple. He was succeeded in the Rectorship by the excellent prelate, who had, and ably, sustained the charge of our Church's Mission to Constantinople, which was some time since discontinued.

The admirable system so well adopted and prosecuted by Dr. Croswell, has been faithfully carried out by his successor. With what effect, will appear by the report of the parish, made at the late convention of the Diocese; which cannot but give joy to true Christians and true churchmen. It exhibits a state of things which, it would seem, must be a source of devout thankfulness to a pious and faithful Diocesan, and cheer and encourage him in his paternal labours.

As this Report circulates through the Church, the re- ... that, in a Church, in the place of the residence of the Bishop of the Diocese, in which there are, probably, not far from a hundred ready and desirous to be confirmed, no opportunity should have been given them through the year. This is connected with another fact, as remarkable, and truly painful, now very extensively known, that as the first Rector, whose praise for personal and official excellence was in all the Churches, received from his Diocesan little or nothing to cheer his heart and strengthen his hands, in his faithful labours for Christ; so is the parish still suffered to go year after year, without a visit from its chief pastor.

Our brethren of the Advent may rest assured, that many devout prayers are offered for their parish and its devoted pastors—prayers strong in faith, that God, for Christ's sake, will continue to bless them.—*Evergreen.*


## Advertisements.

### WILLIAM HAY,

ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, REMOVED to 62 *Church Street.*

**WANTED.**

Two well educated YOUTHS as pupils.

### M. ANDERSON,

**PORTRAIT PAINTER.**

IN his tour of the British Provinces, has visited Toronto for a short time, and is prepared to receive Sittings at his Rooms, 108, Yonge Street.

Toronto, Dec. 10th, 1852. 25-tf

### MR. S. J. STRATFORD,

**SURGEON AND OCULIST,**

*Church Street,* above *Queen Street, Toronto*

The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the Eye, in rear of the same.

Toronto, January 13th, 1837.

### T. BILTON,

**MERCHANT TAILOR,**

**No. 2, Wellington Buildings,**

**King street Toronto.**

Toronto, February, 1852. 27-tf

### WILLIAM HODGINS,

**ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER,**

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

February, 1852. 28-tf

**J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K.C.**

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,

SINGING AND GUITAR,

**Residence, Shuter Street.**

Toronto, May 7, 1851. 41-1ly

**JOHN CRAIG,**

GLASS STAINER,

**Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter**

HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c.

No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto.

September 4th 1851,

### HERBERT MORTIMER

BROKER,

**House, Land and General Agent,**

No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

(*Opposite St. James's Church.*)

Reference kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., Jas. Browne, Esq., W. McMaster, Esq., P. Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bowes & Hall, Crawford & Hagarty, Ridout Brothers&Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.

Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount.

Toronto, October 1st, 1852. 5-tf

**JUST RECEIVED,**

SAM SLICKS WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES; or, WHAT HE SAID, DID OR INVENTED.

Paper 2s. 6d; Cloth, 3s 9d.

HENRY ROWSELL,

*Bookseller & Stationer, King Street.*

Toronto, June 22nd, 1853.

**VENTILATION.**

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish at their Foundry, the most powerful and economical house-warming and VENTILATING STOVE in the world—of three different sizes—from that which will warm Churches or other large buildings to the smallest office. Specific directions will be furnished gratis by application to Henry Ruttan, Esq of Cobourg.

J. R. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Toronto, April 30, 1853.

MR. CHARLES RHAN.

**SURGEON DENTIST,**

BEGS to acquaint his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has been spending some time with Professor John Allen, of the College of Dental Surgeons, Cincinnati, from whom he has been acquiring a knowledge of the late great improvement in Dentistry, viz: that of uniting single teeth to eachother and to theplate upon which they are set, by means of a fusible silicious cement, which is flowed in and around the base of the teeth upon the plate in such a manner, as to form a continuous artificial gum. By this method the cavities between the teeth, which are unavoidable in the old style, are completely filled up leaving no chance for secretions of any kind and giving a perfectly natural and life-like appearance to the gum and teeth.

Specimens may be seen at his Office, on the corner of Bay and Melinda Streets. Office Hours from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**Terms—Cash—without exception.**

This important improvement has been patented by Dr. Allen in the United States, and steps havebeen taken to procure Patents in England and France. Dr. A. has authorized Mr. Rhan to give instructions in this beautiful art to educated gentlemen in the profession, on moderate terms.

N.B.—Mr. R offers a friendly challenge to all the Dentists of British North America to compete with him at the approaching Provincial Exhibiton, for a Gold Medal, value £12 10s. to be left to the judgment of the Professosr of Toronto University, and of Trinity College.

Toronto, Sept. 17, 1852. 1t-

**Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railroad.**

THE Freight Train going north, will until further notice, leave the foot of Bay Street, on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M. for Bradford.

Returning will leave Bradford, on each Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.

Freight for this train must be delivered before 7, on the morning of departure; or it will be received from 4 to 7 P. M., on the previous evening.

ALFRED BRUNEL, Superintendent

Toronto, June 23, 1853.

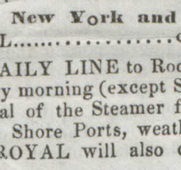
**Cricket Bats, Balls, &c.**

THE undersigned has pleasure in announcing to the lovers of Cricket, that he has just received and now offers for Sale, an excellent assortment of XXX MATCH BATS and BALLS, and other Cricketing materials.

These having been imported by him direct from the well-known house of Lillywhite, Brothers & Co., by special order, and the selection having been carefully made in England, he can confidently recommend them as of *first-rate quality.* The prices will also be found lower than has been hitherto charged for the *best* articles.

HENRY ROWSELL;

Toronto, May 26, 1853. King Street



DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS

**To Rochester, New York and Boston**

PRINCESS ROYAL..................Capt McBride.

WILL form a DAILY LINE to Rochester, leaving Toronto every morning (except Sunday), at ten o'clock, on the arrival of the Steamer from Hamilton, calling at the North Shore Ports, weather permitting. The PRINCESS ROYAL will also call at Grafton and Colborne.

For passengers who do not wish to travel by Railroad at night, this will be found the most expeditious and pleasant route to New York and Boston.

The above Steamers will leave Rochester for Toronto and other Ports every morning (except Sunday) at nine o'clock.

Royal Mail Steam Pakcet office, Toronto, April 23rd 1858. 30

TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE STEAMER

**CITY OF HAMILTON,**

(Capt. John Gordon.)

WILL leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, every Afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock; and will leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, every morning at 7 o'clock.

Fares, Cabin—2s. 6d—meals extr. Deck 7½.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office, Toronto, April 19, 1853, 38-tf

**Provincial Insurance Company.**

Toronto Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend has been declared, on the paid up Stock of this company, for the half year ending the 30th inst., at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, payable on and after the 15th July next —until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

The Dividends are payable either at the office of the Company in Toronto, or at its various agencies.

By order of the Board of Directors,

EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

Toronto, June, 20th, 1853.

**HOME DISTRICT**

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

*OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers*

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Buildings, in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS:

John McMurrich, Esq., *President.*

| | |
|---|---|
| James Shaw, | W. A. Baldwin, |
| Alex'r McGlashan, | William Mathers, |
| Joseph Sheard, | Thomas Clarkson, |
| Franklin Jackes, | John B. Warren, |
| A. McMaster, | B. W. Smith, |

J. Rains, *Secretary.*

☞ All losses promptly adjusted. *Letters by mail must be post-paid.*

Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21- tf.

**Western Assurance Company's Office.**

Toronto, 4th December, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend to the Stockholders in the

*WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,*

Of Ten per cent. for the year ending the 30th of November, 1852, payable at the Company's Office on and after the 22nd day of December, instant, with a Bonus of Twenty-five per cent. to be added to the paid-up Capital.

By Order,

ROBERT STANTON,

*Secretary and Treasurer*

# BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

**Corner of King & Church Streets, joining the Court House, Toronto**

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST

ASSORTMENT OF

**READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS**

IN CANADA WEST,

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

WE have received our complete assortment of NEW Spring and Summer Goods, which upon inspection, our Customers will find to be composed of the newest and most Fashionable materials, in great variety. Having been selected with great care, and imported direct from the best British, French, and American Markets, by ourselves, we can confidently submit them to the inspection of our Customers and the Public, as being the most Fashionable, Durable, Serviceable, and Cheap assortment of Ready-Made Clothing and Dry Goods, in Canada West.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED WITH TASTE.

*MOURNINGS FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.*

**PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY**

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

| | s. d. | | s. d. | | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Men's Br. Holland Coats, from | 4 4½ | Men's Black Cloth Vests from | 7 6 | Men's Moleskin Trousers, | 6 7 |
| Do. Check'd do. do. | " 5 0 | Do. Black Satin do. | " 8 9 | Do. Linen Drill do. | " 5 0 |
| Do. Black Alapaca do. | " 10 0 | Do. Fancy Satin do. | " 8 9 | Do. Check'd do. do. | " 5 0 |
| Do. Russell Cord do. | " 12 6 | Do. Holland do. | " 3 4 | Do. Courderoy do. | " 7 6 |
| Do. Princess do. do. | " 2 6 | Do. Fancy do. | " 4 4½ | Do. Satinett do. | " 11 3 |
| Do. Canada Tweed do. | " 7 6 | Do. Velvet do. | | Do. Cassimere do. | " 13 9 |
| Do. Broad Cloth do. | " 30 0 | Do. Marseiles do. | | Do. Buckskin do. | |
| Do. Cassimere do. | " 25 0 | Do. Barathea do. | | Do. Doeskin do. | |
| Boy's Br. Holland do. | " 4 4½ | Boy's Fancy do. | " 3 9 | Boy's Drill do. | " 4 4½ |
| Do. Check'd do. do. | " 5 0 | Do. Silk do. | " 5 0 | Do. Check'd do. | " 4 0 |
| Do. Moleskin do. | " 6 3 | Do. Satin do. | " 5 0 | Do. Moleskin do. | " 5 0 |
| Do. Tweede do. | " 10 0 | Do. Cloth do. | " 5 0 | Do. Canada Tweede do. | 4 4½ |
| Do. Broad Cloth do. | " 17 6 | Do Tweede do. | " 4 0 | Do. Cassimere do. | " |
| Do. Russell Cord do. | " 8 9 | Do. Cassimere do. | " 5 0 | Do. Tweede do. | " |
| White Shirts, Linen fronts | 4 4½ | Men's Cloth Caps | " 2 6 | Red Flannel Shirts | " 4 4½ |
| Striped " | " 2 6 | Boy's do. | " 1 10½ | Under Shirts and Drawers. | |

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| uslin Delaines, y wide, from | 10½ | Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, | Factory Cotton, from | 2¼ |
| rints, Fast Colours do. | " 0 7½ | Bed Tick, and Towels, | White do. | " 3½ |
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| Straw Bonnets, | " 1 3 | Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck-ties, | Ladies' Stays, | " 2 6 |
| Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, | | Cap Fronts, Muslin, Netts, | Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings, | |
| Edgings, Artificial Elowers, | | Collars, Silks, Satins, &c. | Barege Dresses, | |
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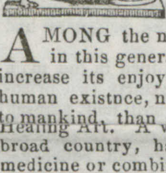

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AMONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer futher enquiry to the circular which the Agent below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

*From the President of Amherst College the celebrated Professor Hitchcock.*

"**James C. Ayer**—Sir: I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

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Respectfully yours. I. S. CUSHMAN, M.D.

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A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th 1852.*

To Professor Holloway,

Drar Sir,—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About ten years ago, Mr. Wm. Cummins, of Saltney Street, in this town, was thrown from his horse whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time, and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly ten years; recently he beganto use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper of Keady nea Gainsbro', dated March 1st., 1852.*

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines, she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, *Draper.*

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED BAD LEGS, DEBILITY ANDGENERAL ILL HEALTH.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated Sept. 20th, 1852.*

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—I am authorised by Mrs. Gibbon, of 31, Bailey Street, in this town, to inform you that for a considerable period she had been a sufferer from debility and general ill health, accompanied with a disordered stomach, and great derangement of the system. In addition to this she was terribly afflicted with ulcerated wounds, or running sores, in both her legs, so that she was totally incapable of doing her usual work.—In this distressing condition she adopted the use of your Pills and Ointment, and she states, that in a wonderful short time, they effected a perfectcure of her legs, and restored her condition tohealth and strength; and that she is now enabled to walk about with ease and comfort. Several other persons in this neighbourhood have also received extraordinary benefit from the use of your invaluable medicines.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN M. CLENNELL.

CERTAIN REDEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOUR AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

*Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker & Co., Chemists, Bath.*

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—Among the numerous cures effected by the use of your valuable medicines in this neighbourhood, we may mention that of an old lady living in the Village of Preston, about five miles from this City. She had ulcerated wounds in her leg for many years, and latterly they increased to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual remedies; her health rapidly giving way under the suffering she endured. In this distressing condition she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and by the assistance of her friends, was enabled to persevere in their use, until she received a perfect cure We have ourselves been greatly astonished at the effect upon so old a person, she being about 70 years of age We shall be happy to satify any enquiries as to the authenticity of this really wonderful case, either personally or by letter.

A private in the Bath Police Force, also, has been prefectly cured of an old scorbutic affection in the face, after all other means had failed. He states that it is entirely by the use of your Ointment, and speaks loudly in its praise.

We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) WALKER & Co.

April 6th, 1862.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

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| Bad Legs, | Gout, |
| Bad Breasts, | Glandular Swellings, |
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| Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies, | Rheumatism, |
| | Scalds, |
| Coco-bay, | Sore Nipples, |
| Chiego-foot, | Sore-throats, |
| Chilblains, | Skin-diseases, |
| Chapped hands, | Scurvy, |
| Corns (Soft), | Sore-heads, |
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| Contracted and Stiff Joints, | Ulcers, |
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December 4th, 1852. 23-1y



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TERMS:

Ten Shillings a year if paid in advance; Twelve Shillings and Sixpence if paid within six months of subscribing; Fifteen Shillings if not paid till the end of the year.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7½d. for every subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for every subsequent insertion. Above the lines. 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

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