

even numbered amongst the distinctly Christian elements, so influential are they for the most part." Mr. Walter Gibson cites the confession made to him by an American Missionary in 1856, to the effect that:—

"The millions, and hundreds of millions in the East pass away, uninfluenced to the slightest extent by European dominion and enlightenment."

And not unnecessarily to accumulate evidence, we may finish with that of Mr. Campbell, who deplures that:—

"It must be admitted that the attempt to Christianise the natives has entirely failed; we have made some infidels, but very few Christians, and are not likely on the present system to make many more."

If therefore Protestant testimony may be received as conclusive on the subject, Protestant Missions, considered as agencies for converting the heathen and idolaters of India to Christianity, "do not pay."

On the other hand, considered with reference to the persons engaged as Missionaries, or to the agents themselves, Protestant Missions "do pay," and that most handsomely. Thus it appears upon the statement of Lord Teignmouth that a late Chaplain General died "worth more than £100,000. I speak positively as to the amount," adds his Lordship, "on the authority of one who went to Doctors' Commons, and procured a copy of his will." And in the journal of the Reverend Mr. Kiernander, a Danish Protestant Missionary, entries such as these occur, showing that the reverend gentleman, if they cannot win souls to Christ, know well how to feather their own nests, and that with the softest of down:—

"The Rev. Mr. Blanshard is preparing to go to England, upon an American ship in about a fortnight, worth five lakhs of rupees, Mr. Owen two and a-half lakhs, Mr. Johnson three and a-half lakhs."

Surely the laborer is not defrauded of his hire in India. If an "interesting field," it is also a most lucrative one. In Ceylon, where Protestant Missionaries swarm, affairs go on much in the same way as in India. The Rev. Mr. Harvard, a Methodist Missionary, writes:—

"The greater part of the Singalese whom I designate nominal Christians of the Reformed religion are little more than Christians by baptism."

The Rev. J. Selkirk of the Anglican sect writes:—

"By far the greater part live as if they had no souls."

Dr. Browne admits in 1844—that:—

"Disappointment was felt in nearly every department of the Mission."

In 1856, the Rev. Mr. Tupper reports that:—

"All accounts agree in reporting unfavorably." And Mr. Fridham deplures, but cannot deny or conceal the fact, that in Ceylon, and under the influence of the Protestant Missionaries:—

"Christianity has made but lee-way." So much for the South Sea Islands, and the Indian Missions—and with this we must conclude for the present; purposing however to return to the subject in our next, and to show from Protestant testimony how it has fared with Protestant Missions, and Protestant Missionaries, in China, Australia, and New Zealand.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENTS.—An ambassador is popularly defined as a man who is sent abroad to tell lies for the good of his country. What may be the tenor of the instructions given by the Provincial authorities to their agents in Europe, and especially in Ireland, we cannot say; but if they authorise the publication of such wild and mischievous statements as the subjoined, published as an advertisement in the Dublin Catholic Telegraph, and addressed to the people of Ireland, we can only say that a Government Emigration Agent resembles an ambassador, in so far as he as is one sent abroad to "tell lies;" and that he differs from an ambassador, in as much as the lies which he is sent abroad to tell, are not "for the good of his country." We request our Irish friends carefully to read the following advertisement; and having done so they will we think agree with us that the statements which it contains are most mischievous, and doubly mischievous; that they are injurious both to Canada and to Ireland—to the people of the latter, by holding out to them most inflated if not altogether false, prospects of the advantages which emigration to this country offers to the laboring classes—to the people of Canada, by their natural tendency to swell the already too great mass of pauperism with which they are already burthened. The following is the advertisement to which we allude; and its allegations are given to the public with apparently the sanction of the Provincial Government:—

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture and Emigration has received official returns from the municipalities, by which immediate employment can be assured to

7,000 farm labourers at 40s to 60s per month.
5,000 female servants at 15s to 20s per month.
3,200 boys over 13 at 10s to 40s per month.
3,500 girls over 13 at 7s 6d to 20s per month.

With Board and Lodging.

Carpenters, Masons, Bricklayers, Tailors, Shoemakers, Coopers, and Blacksmiths, can find steady employment at 4s to 6s per day on application to the Government Emigration Officers in the chief towns in Canada.

MILLIONS OF ACRES of fine Land for sale by Government at One shilling to Four shillings per acre, besides FREE GRANTS, 100 acres each, to industrious settlers. NO RENT to pay afterwards.

Improved Farms in desirable localities to be had cheap, and the steady progress of the country makes all purchases of real estate safe and remunerative investments.

Steamers sail from Liverpool every Thursday, from Londonderry every Friday, and from Glasgow once a fortnight. Steerage fare from Glasgow Five Guineas; from Dublin and the principal towns in Ireland via Londonderry, Six Guineas; from Liverpool in a sailing ship, Four Pounds.

For full and authorised information—in Pamphlet form—apply to the undersigned, who has resided in Canada over twenty years, or to J. A. Donaldson, Esq., Londonderry.

E. J. CHARLTON,
Canadian Government Emigration Agent,
25 Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

We assert that the above, especially with reference to the assuring "immediate employment" to 7,000 farm labourers, 5,000 female servants, 3,200 boys, and 3,500 girls, contains much that is not deserving of the name of false, is grossly exaggerated; and that the labor-market in Canada is, if not actually glutted at the present moment, at all events fully stocked. With regard to male adults we need say but little; but we can assure any of them who upon the strength of the above advertisement may be induced to abandon Ireland for Canada, that upon landing on the shores of the latter they will be lucky indeed, very lucky, if they can find "immediate employment" at rates averaging one-half even of those which the Agent "assures" to them. This we know, that in Quebec, Montreal, and our large cities, there are hundreds and thousands of able-bodied men who would only be too glad to learn where, and with whom, they "could find permanent employment, with wages averaging from eight to fifteen dollars a month, with board and lodging;" and Mr. Charlton would confer a great favor on our St. Vincent de Paul, and other charitable and national Societies, if he would have the kindness to put himself in communication with their several Presidents, and inform them where and how the said "immediate employment" is to be found.

We might however, pardon the exaggerated assertion with regard to the finding immediate employment for male adults, were it not followed by the far more mischievous statements with regard to female servants, and children of both sexes above thirteen years of age. These statements cannot be too strongly condemned. They are false, utterly false; and the thronged condition of our Asylums gives them the lie at once. It is not indeed too much to say that he who circulates them, is either wittingly or unwittingly playing the not very honorable part of purveyor to the brothels of the large cities of British North America; and that he by his unfounded assertions, is luring the unwary to their inevitable destruction, to the ruin of their souls and of their bodies. With respect to "female servants" we say it without hesitation, and with full knowledge of our subject—that no unmarried woman should under any circumstances, emigrate to Canada unless accompanied by her parents; and that it is by no means easy in the present state of the labor-market to find for her any honest and profitable employment when she lands upon our shores. A few indeed may now then have the great, but very rare, good luck of being engaged in a respectable family at wages averaging from four to five dollars, sixteen to twenty shillings st. per month; but for the great majority of those who, tempted by the mendacious promises of the interested agents, emigrate to Canada, a fate too horrible to mention is in store. If any one doubts this, let him read the Gael Reports, the Police Statistics, and the Records of our Courts. We will not pursue the subject any further; only would we adjure our friends in Ireland, by every patriotic, by every religious consideration, as they value the fair fame of the chaste daughters of Erin, and as they love virtue—to discountenance by every means within their power, the emigration of unmarried females, unless accompanied by their natural protectors, by their fathers and their mothers.

The crowded condition of our numerous Orphan Asylums, and other charitable institutions, with which, in proportion to its population, Canada is more richly endowed than any other country in the world—suffices to contradict the allegations of the advertisement with respect to the facilities for finding employment for children in Canada. The very contrary is the fact. It is often almost impossible to find honest employment for children, which shall keep soul and body together; and during our long months of winter, when all navigation, when all employment on the canals and public works are at an end, when all field-labor is suspended, and when boys and girls, women and men go about our streets looking, but looking in vain, for a turn of work that shall bring them in a crust of bread—were it not for our Religious Corporations, for our Grey Nuns, and Providence Nuns, for our St. Vincent de Paul Societies, and our other numerous charitable institutions, the sufferings of the poor would be far greater in Canada than in the most poverty stricken district in Europe. If however, Mr. Charlton is in earnest in what he says, we implore him to put himself in communication with the Presidents of the several national and charitable societies; and to let those gentlemen know where they can procure immediate and permanent employment for boys and girls thirteen years of age, at the rate of wages indicated.

There are also to our actual knowledge, and as we write, many artisans or skilled laborers, even in this City of Montreal, who would be only too happy if they could find "steady employment" at a rate of wages averaging from \$350 to \$500 per annum. The Government Emigration Officers make fine promises in the columns of the Irish newspapers, but they are not so ready to redeem those promises in Canada—as hundreds of unemployed starving artisans know to their cost.

We have no design to discourage immigration or to undervalue the material advantages which Canada may possess; but we do desire to enter our protest against the mischievous and wicked system of tempting people to emigrate, by holding out to them prospects which can never be realised, and which every one in Canada knows to be false. For the honest, industrious, unencumbered healthy laborer, in the prime of life, in the full vigor of his strength, Canada is emphatically "a fine country;" and if he cannot live at home,

he will do well to try his fortune here. But we cannot too often or too loudly take up our protest against the emigration of "single females," and of either boys or girls unaccompanied by their parents; and in the interests both of Canada and of Ireland we deem it our duty to tell the people of the latter—deceived as they often are by trusting to bad sources of information—that Canada is by no means a land of Cocagne; that here, as elsewhere man must earn his bread in the sweat of his brow; and that toil, hard and unremitting toil is at least as necessary in Canada as in any part of Europe. To the question of land, and actual settlement we shall return shortly; and in the meantime we entreat our Irish exchanges, and the Dublin Catholic Telegraph especially, to warn their and its readers against placing too implicit reliance upon the allegations of the Government Agents, with respect to the state of the labor-market in Canada. We have always on hand men looking for work; it is not often that employers of labor are compelled to go into the market to look for hands.

The *Courrier du Canada* announces the safe arrival in London on the 8th instant, of their Lordships the Bishops of Tloa and Kingston, with their several companions. They were to start for Rome immediately, where it was expected that they would arrive on or about the 14th instant.

It is rumoured that a seat is to be found for M. Dorion by the resignation of our county member.

When a certain class fall out, honest men come by their own. We read therefore with pleasure an announcement to the effect that Mr. George Brown intends to oppose Mr. McDougall the new Government man, when the latter presents himself before his constituency for re-election.

M. Gustave Smith's Concert at the Mechanics' Hall on the evening of the 22nd inst., was, and indeed well deserved to be, a complete success. No pains had been spared to promote the pleasure of the audience, and the *artistes* who kindly lent their services upon the occasion acquitted themselves admirably. Mrs. Stevenson was, as she always is, enthusiastically *encore'd* in several of her pieces, and the *Montagnards Canadiens* though only very recently organised elicited loud and reiterated applause. Of M.M. Smith's and Ducharme's performance on the piano we cannot speak too highly, and Mr. Torrington's masterly playing on the violin was equally deserving of mention, and of praise.

YANKEE BRUTALITY.—General Butler has, according to the *Vicksburg Citizen*, issued a General Order to the effect that:—

"When any female shall, by words, posture, or movement, insult, or show any contempt for, any soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded, and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her vocation."

By Order, General Butler,
"Geo. C. Strong, A. A. G."

Is it to be wondered at that the Yankees are held in universal execration by the people of the South, whose wives, sisters, mothers and daughters are thus, by a General Order, delivered over to the brutality of a licentious soldiery.

THE R. C. BISHOP OF RED RIVER ON RAILWAYS.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, }
May 12, 1862. }
Cam. C. Hough, Esq., Agent Michigan Southern Railroad, Montreal.

MY DEAR SIR.—I hasten to thank you for the attention you have bestowed upon me at Detroit. You had good reason to say that I should be satisfied with the Michigan Southern Railway. Besides the very liberal terms which you made with me, I have been very much pleased with the attention and politeness of the conductor. The road is excellent,—the best even of those which I have travelled on in America; and I shall not hesitate to recommend the line to those of my friends who will have to travel between Detroit and Chicago. I have not seen the M. D. R. at Chicago. I hope you will be able more easily to inform this gentleman of the passage of the Sisters of Charity, and that these good ladies will find all possible facilities throughout the length of their voyage. I recommend them to your attention.

Accept my thanks for the good offices that you have done me, and believe me,
Your humble servant,
ALEX. BISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE,
O.M.J.

To the Editor of the True Witness.
London, C.W., May 16, 1862.

DEAR SIR—As the Separate School Question, as you are aware, is again before the country, you will, I hope, allow me to express my opinions upon the subject.

I have been a resident of Upper Canada since 1851, and from that period to the present, I have been an attentive observer of things falling under my notice. I read your editorials against the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, and in support of Armandus Francis Mary, late Bishop of Toronto, who, because of his imperfect knowledge of English, was being rather roughly handled by the said Chief. In that regard, I am well acquainted with your battles, "on flood and field," for the last ten years in favor of religious freedom to the Catholics of Western Canada. I am sure too you are quite conversant with the tricks of the opponents of Catholic schools in the preparation of Separate School Laws; this law, in Upper Canada, is almost totally inadequate to relieve Catholics in rural school sections from the disabilities under which they labor. It is too much Common School Law for a basis. It is this evil groundwork that has given so much trouble in rural school sections to Catholics, and left them wholly in the power of their enemies; a fact known not by Catholics alone, but by the Chief Superintendent, the man of casual advantages.

This attempted blending of Common and Separate School Law it is that has caused the whole trouble. In his clap-net works, pompously called Annual Reports, he (the Chief Superintendent) has been constantly dining into the ears of the public the inefficient and declining condition of Separate Schools; but, at the same time, he has kept out of sight that he and the Common School Law of which he boasts to be the father, have been the real cause. I will just lay down his strong point. It is this:—"In case at a public meeting of each of two or more sections called by the Trustees for that purpose—i.e., that of uniting the sections, a majority of the freeholders and householders of each of the sections to be affected, request to be united, then the Council shall unite such school sections into one."

Again:—"Under the conditions prescribed in the

40th section in respect to alterations of other school sections, union school sections consisting of parts of two or more townships, or parts of a township, and any town or incorporated village, may be formed and altered by the Reeves and Local Superintendent or Superintendents out of parts of which such sections are proposed to be formed." This is the Common School Law wedge, which the man of "casual advantages" and his allies have used to make Separate Schools what they are; and which compels Catholics, through Mr. Scott, to demand a new Separate School Law.

Every man, however slightly acquainted with Upper Canada, knows that Catholics are in almost every school section in the minority, and hence are at the mercy of the majority, who may or may not unite school sections. If an union or a disunion be disadvantageous to Separate School supporters, it will certainly be made. The difficulty in this way given to the establishment of Separate Schools is so obvious that it would be an abuse of words to say more.

The nullification of the clauses of the Common School Law have copied by Mr. Scott's Bill, if it should become law, has given the greatest trouble to the Chief Superintendent. He knows they being once abolished, so far as they are connected with Separate Schools, that the latter will dot the land as thickly as the Common Schools do now, and will be, I believe, much better. All that is wanting is—liberty to work. The philanthropists of the Ferguson and Biggar School need not fear that the Irish Catholic will leave his offspring without a knowledge of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, and the tables of weights and measures, which are about the sum total of what the bulk of children understand when taken from the Common Schools in the country, to begin the world. Indeed the Common School system at present in use is what Dallas of Toronto proved it to be a few years ago—a colossal humbug, benefiting only his Chief and the party surrounding him. Catholics will never regret its loss, though the *Globe* thinks otherwise, as may be learned from its strictures on the letter of the Chief Superintendent to the *Leader*, and on Mr. Scott's Bill. It believes there will be Catholic dissenters, and urges that they have all the room possible. I urge too, that Protestants, dissatisfied with the Common Schools, be given the same latitude as is given to Catholics. It will soon appear who is on the winning side. If the Common Schools had only the same legal prop to sustain them that the Separate Schools have, they would not stand six months.

Yours truly,
TACHMON.

The Sheriff, as *ex-officio* Returning Officer, has issued his writ for a new election for Montreal West. The nomination is fixed for Thursday, the 5th of June. If a poll is demanded, it will commence on the following Thursday.

WHERE IS THE MUSIC?—Signor Moretti advertised to give a concert in the Mechanics' Hall on Wednesday evening, and had a very good house. About eight o'clock he came upon the platform, and announced that the "music had not arrived," but he would go and look for it. He is probably looking for it still as he returned not, but left the audience to enjoy themselves as they pleased. Even the policeman at the entry was "sold," since Moretti was to pay him on Friday night, when he would give another concert.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

The Richmond Hill Herald says:—"The crops in this and the adjoining townships have seldom, if ever, presented a more satisfactory appearance than at the present time. The uniform verdure that covers the fields of fall wheat shows conclusively that little or no injury has been caused by winter killing. So far as indicated by present appearances, we have every prospect of a rich and abundant harvest."

The Pontiac Pioneer is credibly informed that small quantities of gold have been found in several creeks in that township, where miners are actively at work. Samples have been sent to Ottawa for inspection, and pronounced excellent in quality.

DROWNED IN THE LAKE.—An unfortunate accident occurred on Friday evening last, near the islands known as the "Three Brothers," opposite Collins' Bay. Two men of the name of Benjamin were engaged in fishing; when, in overhauling their net, the boat was inadvertently overturned, and both were thrown into the water. Samuel Benjamin was drowned, but the other brother (whose Christian name we have not learned) was saved. The deceased leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.—*Kingsston News*, 19th.

ANOTHER WIFE MURDER. An inquest was held before Coroner John P. McDunnell, Esq., on Monday last the 5th inst. on the body of one Mary Brown, wife of Patrick Brown, who had come to her death by wounds inflicted on her person by her inhuman husband; by striking her with an axe, and stabbing her with a pair of scissors. Dr. Burdett attended her after she had received the wounds, which she told him were caused by falling on a nail, but after making a post mortem, he gave it as his opinion that the wound in the left ilium, which was about four inches in extent, was inflicted by violence, and was the cause of her death. A Mrs. Catherine Doyle swore that the woman showed her the wounds, and said her husband inflicted them with an axe and a pair of scissors. J. Donoghue, Esq., had frequently seen them quarrelling and fighting. The inquest was not completed at the time of going to press. The man Patrick Brown is in gaol awaiting the decision of the inquest.—*Hastings Chronicle*.

A labouring man, named Henderson, residing in the Southern part of North Dorchester, about three weeks ago was bitten by what has since proved to be a rabid dog. Symptoms of hydrophobia were exhibited about two weeks since from the bite, from which time up to the hour of his death, the man suffered very much. Death relieved the sufferer on Saturday last. Henderson was about forty years of age, an Irishman—had not been long in this country, and leaves a wife and seven children.

Died.
In Belleville, on the 19th instant, Mary, wife of Mr. Francis Papineau, aged 43 years.
At Hawkesbury Village, on the 25th inst., Agnes, the beloved wife of Peter Doyle, Esq., aged 43 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.
Montreal, May 27th, 1862.

Flour—Pollards, \$3 50 to \$3 10; Middlings, \$3 50 to \$3 60.
Fine \$4 to \$4 10; Super No 2, \$4 20; Super, \$4 25 to \$4 40; Fancy, \$5; Extra, \$5 15 to \$5 30.
Superior Extra, \$5 50 to \$6. Bag Flour, \$2 40 to \$2 50, per 112 lbs.
Flour is weaker to-day. There have been several sales of Super yesterday afternoon and this morning at \$4 40; and this forenoon a lot of a thousand barrels was placed at \$4 35. Some parties talk of even lower rates; but on the other hand, some are storing rather than take less than \$4 50.
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs.—\$3 80 to \$4.
Wheat per 50 lbs.—U C Spring, \$1 to \$1 02; White Winter, \$1 15 to \$1 16.
Coarse Grains—No transactions.
Peas—72 to 74c to 66 lbs.
Ashes—Pots, \$6 07 to 66 70; Inferiors 10c more; Pearl's scarce, \$6 22.
Pork—Mess, \$12 50; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$11; Prime, \$9 50. Market weaker; arrivals large.
Hams—6c to 8c; Shoulders, 4c to 6c.
Butter is still scarce; the small lots which arrive are eagerly purchased at the late quotations; medium, from 11c to 13c; Fine Dairy, 14c to 16c.
Eggs are still scarce at 8c.
Lard—Inactive, at 7c to 8c.
Tallow—8c to 8 1/2c for fine.— <i>Montreal Witness</i> .

CANADA HOTEL,
15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street.

THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made
GREAT IMPROVEMENTS
in the above-named Hotel.

Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars.
The Table is always well furnished.
Prices extremely moderate.

May 28, 6m.
SBRAFINO GIRALDI.

VALOIS & LABELLE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. Valois & Labelle have OPENED, at Nos. 18 and 20 Jacques-Cartier Place, in the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Labelle & Lapierre, a LEATHER and BOOT and SHOE STORE.

They will also always have on hand an assortment of Shoemakers' Furnishings and Tools.

NARCISS VALOIS,
SEVERE LABELLE.
6m.
May 28.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held, on MONDAY EVENING, 2nd June, in the MONAVENTURE HALL.

The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock
(By Order.)
P. O'MEARA, Sec. Soc.

SCHOOL.
CORNER OF M'CORD AND WILLIAM STREETS.

MISS LALOR would take this opportunity to respectfully inform her friends and the public that she will continue her School at the above mentioned place. From her assiduity and care, she hopes to deserve a continuance of that patronage which she has hitherto enjoyed. Her course of instructions comprises Reading, Writing, History, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, with instructions on the Piano Forte.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,
Practical Plumbers & Gasfitters,
TIN-SMITHS,
ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS,

CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET,
Beg leave to inform the citizens of Montreal that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the above place, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—K. & Bros. would beg to state, that from their experience of over eight years in some of the principal shops in this city, and having a thorough practical knowledge of the same, they feel confident of giving entire satisfaction.

Jobbing Punctually Attended to.
May 22.

ST. LEON SPRINGS
MINERAL WATER.

THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has established a MINERAL WATER DEPOT at 233 Notre Dame Street, (West opposite Shelton's.)

JUST RECEIVED,
A Supply of the Celebrated ST. LEON, Fresh from the Springs.
Orders for the same promptly attended to.
PRICE: TEN PENCE per Gallon, delivered to all parts of the city.
W. G. SLACK.
May 22.

NOTICE.
Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.
Jan 17, 1862.

THE TORONTO EVENING JOURNAL.
CIRCULATION, 5,000
IN TORONTO AND VICINITY.
AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

IN August last the first number of the "TORONTO EVENING JOURNAL" made its appearance, and it has been published regularly each week from that time to the present.

The proprietor feels grateful for the liberal advertising patronage extended to the paper thus far. Arrangements are now being made to give additional interest to the paper, both for readers and Advertisers.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants frequently purchase space in the "TORONTO EVENING JOURNAL" for the publication of their Circulars, and furnish the names of THOUSANDS of Farmers and others to whom the paper is delivered and mailed—in addition to the regular issues. For instance, the following order just received from one Wholesale Firm in this City will explain the manner in which extra editions of the paper are attended to:—

"Toronto, May 7th, 1862."
"We have this day bargained with Mr. A. H. St. Germain to circulate FIVE THOUSAND copies of the 'TORONTO EVENING JOURNAL' to parties named by us containing our advertisement."

"ROBERT WALKER & SONS."
In this way the paper enjoys a large circulation, and has, consequently, become a first class advertising medium. All advertisements ordered for the "TORONTO EVENING JOURNAL" will receive one gratuitous insertion in the Toronto Weekly "Journal," a large first class paper established in 1857 and at present circulated in almost every part of Canada West.

The terms for advertising are less than has ever been offered to the public before, viz.: THREE CENTS per line for the first insertion, and ONE CENT per line for each subsequent insertion. Business and Professional Cards (without changes) will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR per line by the year, when they contain six lines or less.

Newspaper, Book, and Job Printing done neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously.

Office:—First flat over the "Golden Lion," 37 King Street East.
A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor.
Toronto, May, 1862.