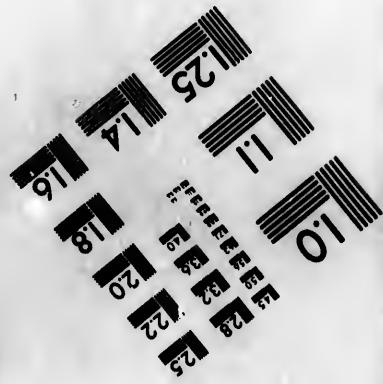
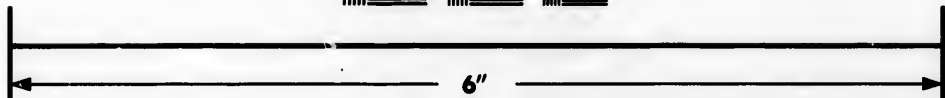
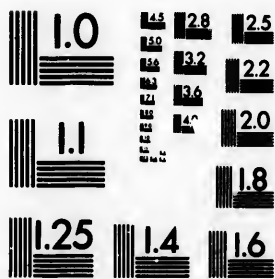


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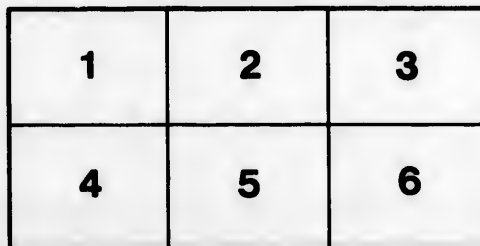
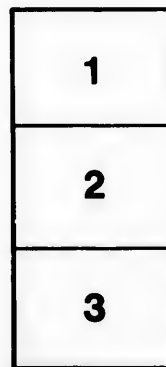
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The Plough and Harrow

ADDRESS

TO THE

ELECTORS OF CANADA.

BY THOMAS JOHNSON GROVER,

Fellow of the Royal Patriotic Farmers of Canada.

In all Diseases you must remove the CAUSE, if you wish to effect a CURE; and rest assured that the broad sweep of our united efforts will accomplish the object at the hustings.

Published at London, in Middlesex, C.W.

1851.

See Provincial Secretary's office
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Plough and Harrow Address.

To the Electors of Canada :

It is with no small difficulty that I have been able to overcome in a measure that pride, which has proved so great an evil to the whole human race, sufficient I trust, to lay my humble ideas before my fellow farmers and countrymen, fearless of smiles or frowns. On account of my well-known deficiency as regards an early and fashionable education, having been bred and educated at the *plough-tail*, never pursuing my studies, even in language having to adopt an *idiom* of my own formed merely from the force of habit. Trusting that it may prove both edifying and intelligible to my fellow-labourers in Canada, leaving the *learned friends* to construe and comprehend for themselves—having ever found it difficult to reduce to laudable practice the *Rule of Oae!*

And now, forsooth, I find myself giving *lessons* to the *learned*, and I trust confidence to my fellow-farmers—having waited many years for some abler one of our *plough-boys* to come forward and advocate our common interest. And in place of that, I see the enemy is steadily gaining upon us in the shape of the learned profession of the Law, which causes me to commence breaking the ice, with a perfect knowledge of my inadequacy to do justice to the cause, by leaving my plough for a brief period and hooking on to the harrow, by raking up a quill and using my best endeavours in exposing the enemy and building up in security the multitude, trusting that should the harrow disturb some of the more prominent high grounds, that it may prove nourishing to a most valuable crop in the low land, which I would wish to see produced in the shape of efficient teachers for our children, whose well cultivated minds would prove a most valuable crop; a continued source of wealth for both parents and children to dwell upon. In doing this I may bring upon me the execration of the *learned friends*, and it may be the multitude also, until once my motives are taken into account, and the measures I propose and propound, are fully acted upon, with prudence and judgment, as they are coupled with the principle of benefitting the majority, without practising unnecessary severity on the minority, although it is evident that they have neglected the masses to build up the few. A mode of procedure that could not be expected to continue.

Therefore fearing that it would lead to anarchy or a separation from the Parent State, either of which would cause extreme regret on various accounts, not but that it might prove beneficial to Britain to be nicely rid of us, nor that it would be any disparagement to be connected to the neighboring Republic; both of which are most respectable and honorable in their position. But for the convenience of a most *enviable situation*, in having mutual ground to the extent of Canada, for all persons of whatever *colour, nation, or language*, to flock to, when disgusted with the aristocratic oppression of the one country or the democratic confusion of the other, being situated as we are under the protection of all, without the fixed vices of either. Therefore it is the true interest of every Canadian to uphold our present connexion by uprooting our greatest local evils, which can be done in a most sure and simple manner by merely keeping the *Lawyers out of Parliament*. It is opposite to my wish to upbraid the learned or in any way to cast a damp upon science, so long as that learning is productive of the principles of exalting

virtue and suppressing vice; when it awards due merit to that integrity and piety which promotes the Redeemer's Kingdom. But on the contrary, when we see learning turned to create oppression, to suppress knowledge, placing vice in the highest seats, trampling justice and mercy under foot, then we say, "Pull down the mighty and exalt the humble and meek."

Those are the sentiments which I purpose with Divine assistance, to set forth in this work, humbly trusting that the will will be taken for the deed.

In all legislative and public movements the majority in a civilized community should be first attended to, and secondly, the minority should not be lost sight of. And now, as many of my readers may not have had an opportunity of perusing those Resolutions which I had the honor of submitting to that portion of the inhabitants of Middlesex, in the vicinity of Wardsville, I will here insert them, with the utmost confidence in their ultimate prevalence, from the unanimous manner they were adopted at a public meeting specially convened for the occasion:—

"Resolved—That this meeting being disappointed by our present House of Assembly, as well as the former one; knowing that it is the desire of the British Government that Canada should be governed in strict accordance with the wishes of its inhabitants, and considering as we do that we have been deceived by the learned profession of the law. And as soon as such have secured their seats in Parliament they have invariably turned their delegated powers to the aggrandizement of their own profession, to the utter disregard of the *people's interest*, and against the peace and welfare of Canada generally.

"Resolved—That this meeting considers Canada essentially an agricultural country and as such should be represented in Parliament by resident farmers in the several counties, and by editors, manufacturers, mechanics, in the different towns and cities, believing as we do that lawyers should have no more to do with making laws than doctors with making medicine, or merchants making their own goods; their business being to sell their skill and wares to the best advantage.

"Resolved—That this meeting can discover no difference between a Reform lawyer and a Tory lawyer, as both go to protect their own profession, and viewing that union between the "learned friends," causes this meeting to suggest the *great propriety* of a like union of all the electors in one solemn bond for our mutual protection, by not voting for a lawyer under any circumstances at the next General Election, the result of which would soon show where all the maladministration of Canadian affairs rested."

As a Canadian cultivator of the soil, a learned document must not be expected, but I humbly trust that the aforesaid Resolutions may prove useful as a *guide* to unite the various shades of politicians in Canada, in one common bond for our mutual protection, against the common enemy. The time *has fully arrived* when farmers and mechanics should in justice to themselves and posterity stand forth, and think, speak, and act for themselves, on all occasions when their own interests and that of the Crown and government under which we live are at stake, and in doing this we are protected from without by the wooden walls of Old England, and from within by British feelings and Canadian liberality. It should be borne in mind that some of the oldest and most inveterate of political partizans in Middlesex attended the meeting, who to a man supported the aforesaid Resolutions. And as all are anxious for Reform and wish to reap its advantages, it is the earnest desire of the author that this union of feeling may be acted upon from Gaspé to Sandwich, to the full accomplishment of the great object in view, viz.:—1: keeping lawyers out of the House of Assembly, at the next General Election and we would then see Reform in reality, which is nothing more than improve

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ment. Yes, fellow-labourers, improvement is the order of the day, and now what is the improvement we most require? Is it high salaries and useless and numerous officers extravagantly paid? Or is it *good roads* to market, and schools on *free* and enlarged principles? I will venture to recommend to your favourable notice the latter, and who so competent to secure those advantages as members chosen from our own ranks, resident in the different counties, ridings, &c? Did not Bonaparte find his ablest generals in the ranks. And as Britain has conceded to us the responsibility of managing our own local affairs, are we awarding due respect to the parent state, or justice to ourselves and posterity, in giving all this power into the hands of lawyers, as our representatives, who in addition to enormous costs levied on her Majesty's loyal subjects, in a most cruel manner, absorb the resources of this fine fertile country in the administration of the government, and as is further termed, the administration of justice. Surely it must appear as if we were all rogues together when out of a revenue of over £500,000 a year, not a farthing is left for public improvements. A reversion of such management would be most desirable by all those wishing well to either parent or colony. I have witnessed for many years the management of lawyers in the House of Assembly, both as Tories and Reformers, and have never seen any but lawyers flourish under their management. Look at our useless and multiplied Courts of Law, the officers of which are carefully provided for at the public expense with yearly incomes and little to do, with a door open wide for judges to take a pension at their leisure. Is not this the way to depress the enterprise of a new country far in arrears of public improvements? Who can say that we have not been deceived by those learned friends? And in place of their simplifying and reforming abuses have they not mystified in order to make justice, as it were, unattainable? Does not such a course of procedure call loudly for our united efforts to put them down? And that too by the simple means of not voting for them! Look at the management of our Railroads under the withering influence of lawyers, and where are they now to be found? Their whole aim is to get at the fingering of the funds whenever such works may proceed; but it is to be hoped that capitalists will pause ere they commit the management of so important an undertaking to their hands. Under their management it would be apt to get a *track* through Chancery a few times to begin with and leave us to tug our produce to market as usual, in mud to the knees. This, fellow-farmers, is not what Britain expected of us, when to former indulgences they have thereto added the boon of Responsible Government, under which it was expected that the resources of this fine agricultural country might be fully developed, and their ships continually returning to Britain loaded with corn and oil, the produce of Canadian soil. All of which goes to prove the time has fully arrived for Canadian farmers to think and act for themselves, in order that the parent state may not upbraid us with ingratitude and negligence, and that our children may not arise and condemn us for want of paternal care and exertion, in not protecting them from the ravenous grasp of the spoiler, when we have but a simple duty to perform, and that is to pledge ourselves to a man, that we will not vote for a lawyer at the next General Election, and the work is done. We would then see our country flourish. Farmers would then find a way to market, manufacturers and mechanics would find ample employment at satisfactory prices, merchants could then load their ships and spread their returns before a wondering community. To think that all this was effected simply by keeping lawyers out of our Legislative Halls, which is simply done by not voting for them. Besides to witness those learned legislators holding their sessions in the night, not unlike a set of freebooters, in order to have an uninterrupted

opportunity of dividing the *spoils*, or should it be for to imitate our more wealthy parent. As well may the frog in the fable attempt to imitate the ox, as for those to attempt the imitation of our sturdy old John Bull. Those learned friends have had seats in our House of Assembly since it has been established in Canada, and they have proved themselves as yet but mere "calves," therefore it is surely time for us to turn our attention to some other branch of that most noble Science of Agriculture, than to be mere feeders of "calves." Would it not materially turn the scale by placing Farmers in the House. Then would we expect to see Christian principles and civil liberty meet with due respect, and that equal justice would be measured to all. Is it not therefore earnestly to be hoped that all party feeling be laid aside and all strive together to secure so great a *boon*. And as Inhabitants of one of the finest countries of soil and climate we read of, and protected as we are by the greatest Monarch of Europe, whose policy is guided by that noble principle of reigning in the hearts of her subjects; a policy that none can object to. Under all these favorable auspices, are we to be deterred from putting down a *local evil*, that exists in our land to an alarming extent? that which has been promoted even by ourselves under the extreme anxiety of having Learning diffused in our land, which has proved itself in our continually selecting Lawyers to represent us, which we supposed to possess the greatest amount of learning, and as we had fondly hoped the greatest amount of integrity also. But alas, how sorely have we been disappointed, when we behold Legislation diverted by them from its legitimate source, and all its advantages and patronage confined to a small minority composed of their own profession, with extraordinary privileges and protection, in place of Legislating on the broad principle of extending the greatest amount of benefit to the greatest number of people! And as we have something more to do than lament such gross inconsistency, I will proceed to mention some of those measures we stand so much in need of, with such remarks as my humble ability will admit of, in support of the same, together with that legitimate plan for their ultimate adoption, should such improvements be deemed worthy by the Electors of Canada.

In the first place, Jurymen should be sworn in all cases to render a true verdict according to *evidence* and *equity*, and their decisions final;—or where is the use of jury trials. Secondly, that fifty acres of land, with the homestead, should be secured to every family, together with necessary furniture, stock, and team, against all executions or warrants for debts or costs, it being far easier to *protect* the poor than to *provide* for them in *distress*. Besides is it not far more likely that every person would ultimately be able to pay up when they felt secure in their means to work with and keep their families comfortable at the same time. I would recommend that the County Registry Office be held in each Township, thereby effecting a saving in time, and travelling expenses of far more than the price of recording. Besides I have known a County Registrar to take documents left to be recorded, out of his office into a Court, as testimony, prior to recording them, said Registrar being a Lawyer. Also, as the Registry Officials of vast importance to the people, it should be placed under the entire control of the Municipal authority. I would without hesitation recommend the abolishing of the offices of 26 Judges, leaving three in the Queen's Bench for Upper Canada. At the same time provide amply, not only for the *public service* but for the *people's safety*, by the enlargement of the powers and equity of the Division Court, by extending the jurisdiction to all just debts, and in all causes of disputes, trespass, and damages, to the extent of £150, said Court to consist of a board of Commissioners in each division, with a Jury of 12 beyond £24; said Court to sit on the first Wednesday in each

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month in each division, whose verdict in all cases should be final. Then every one could know the exact day of the Court, and not be obliged to wait the notion of some *pet Judge*, who now has it in his power to keep the parties and jury waiting his motion, who has been known to neglect to attend after appointing the day himself, to the damage and expence of Jury men in particular, as well as others in general. Besides the saving of those Judges' pay, what a vast amount of time and expence would be prevented in having all these trifling difficulties settled in the immediate vicinity of the cause of action, where the Jury would in some instances visit the ground of complaint, thereby being many times better enabled to come at the justice of the case.

I would also recommend that all causes of Assault and Felony be tried before two or more of the Justices of the Peace with a Jury, where the perpetrators were caught in the act or proof positive, leaving all cases of doubt to the Queen's Bench. Since the commencement of this work there has two causes come under the writer's observation; one was horse stealing, the other was house breaking and robbery; both proper cases to be tried on the ground where they were caught with the goods upon them and evidences fresh. The first was, a juvenile offender of shrewd intellect, who was tried in a Court of Law and acquitted on some quibble, leaving the youth to suppose that horse stealing was a trifling evil and the chance of escape easy, which would be rather an inducement to try again. The other was two Darkies who were remanded to prison, a distance of some 50 miles, to wait some six months before trial on expence to the County, on account of the Assize having just terminated. During this period the witnesses may be scattered to the regions of California, and the cause of action nearly forgotten, with a chance at quibbles also, they may get clear also! Now is this safety to the people of a British Colony, or is it safety to a set of horse-thieves and house-breakers. Besides count the expence of the time of those two last mentioned evident hardened offenders, there is first landing them to prison, not less than £7 10s. expence of keeping six months £25, Queen's Counsel £6 each, £12, the Jury should have the same or \$12 each, then there will be two or three days occupied in trying these chaps, say 500 people waiting on expence during that time for their business to come on, at not less than 5s each, £250 total expence to the country for trying those two persons, not less than £306 10s, when they could as well been equitably tried at an expence of £5, at the same time the public safety fully secured. Time and circumstances will not permit me to go into statistics or chronology, but I can assure my *fellow farmers* that if Retrenchment, as above described, was once acted upon, not only would the public safety be secured with ample means to open 300 Free Schools as well as to construct a Railroad from one end of the Province to the other. Then there is the feasibility of abolishing the office of Attorney General, transferring the duties to the Solicitor Generals at their present salaries, who should be styled Deputies under the Attorney General of England, thereby strengthening our connexion, and at the same time effect a saving that would annually go far towards *draining* our *pestilential* swamps, thereby rendering essential service to her Majesty's Loyal Subjects in Western Canada.

Finally the powers of the Municipal Councils require extending, in order that they could settle contested elections, appoint the various County and Town officers, with special powers to tax Wild Lands for Roads, Bridges, Drainage and protection against Wolves, whose depredations amount to a most severe tax on our flocks and herds, in consequence of large blocks of wild lands held by Speculators, as well as power to dispose of reclaimed Lands to assist defraying the expence of draining, thereby breaking up wolf harbours also, as well as removing

pestilence, thereby adding materially to the Revenue and resources of the Empire. In carrying out these, with other similar and useful measures, would it not render abortive the recent motions for *dividing Counties*, thereby not only making more of those useless "Judges," but creating further expence on the people for Court Houses, &c., when a snug Town Hall or a good School House would answer every purpose, and place the Inhabitants of every Township on *equal footing*, by enabling them to transact nearly all the present county business in their own Township, trusting that by adopting the aforesaid liberal measures our present Prisons will prove sufficient for many years to come, as there is nothing plainer than our present system of allowing Lawyers to strip hard-working individuals by enormous bills of costs, grown out of some mere petty trespass or some difference between two surveyors viewing a side-line, has caused many to become desperate or to quit the country, who, under mild and just treatment would have continued wholesome Inhabitants. But should any prove incorrigible and be determined to have their property adorned by the appearance of a Court House and Prison, to such, I would recommend a model prison in miniature lit up in their drawing rooms or shops, with a treatise on prison discipline, drawn up by that celebrated prison reformer of Penitentiary notoriety, for their edification, in place of being the means of saddling further and unnecessary expences on us for such utter uselessness.

Those are amongst the topics of Reform and Retrenchment that I would wish to see carried out, and can we ever expect that Lawyers will do it? If they ever intended such measures, surely they have had time afforded to adopt them. Has not our generosity been trampled upon by those very men, employed by us under high wages to rectify *those very abuses*? Their actions speak louder than words, and in defiance of all their professions of Reform and Retrenchment, have they not even subverted and undermined the very foundation of the great bulwark of the British Constitution, and even of civilization, in rendering void and of no effect the trial by Jury, which was supposed to be the greatest safeguard ever invented for the protection of *persons and property*. To witness the powers extended to Judges to set aside the verdicts of Jurys, thereby making all such trials mere mockery, in order to keep up a semblance of justice without the power. And do we not see that prerogative now extended to the Division Court? And can it be expected that we as a free and enterprising British enlightened people, will tamely submit to such inroads upon our principle and safety, when we have all the knowledge of the civilized world to assist us. With Britain pronouncing us as competent to the task, the remedy therefore is simple and easy to accomplish. Let every Elector come to the determination that he will not vote for a Lawyer at the next General Election, and the work is complete. Where can we find the conduct and principles of Lawyers so fully defined as in that best of *all books, the Bible*? In perusing the New Testament, you will there find recorded in the words of our *blessed Lord and Saviour*, in the Gospel according to St. Mathew, also in St. Luke. "And he said, Woe unto you also, ye Lawyers! for you lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers." And again he says, "Woe unto you Lawyers! for ye have taken away the Key of Knowledge, ye enter not in yourselves, them that were entering in ye hindered." And can any one say that their conduct is not the same even now? Fellow laborers, dare we dispute the *Bible*? is it not clear that a Lawyer is a Lawyer still, and that they with all the unblushing effrontery imaginable, stands united for the maintenance of their profession, disregarding both *Bible and people*, a state of things utterly unendurable. Do we not see the establishing of

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high and useless Courts of Appeal, with a secondary motive for the division of Counties, and for what purpose if not in order to make place for Lawyers at the expence of the people. We at the same time, see other motions for the union of Provinces, and the establishing a "Superior Court,"—I suppose to try such as have had their property stolen or suffered other violence, us we must in all conscience have Courts enough, to try all the rogues in the world. However the latter object is evidently the same as the former to make high places for extraordinary pay out of our money. Surely all this tends to depress that laudable enterprise our country stands so much in need of. And then to witness the blowing about a Railroad, a song 18 years old, with \$80,000 spent and no signs of a road yet, with a new and sublime scheme of taxing a people already taxed far too much in order to get the fingering of another \$80,000. Rather poor encouragement I should think for us to embark in, until a new Directorship is appointed at least, (if then even,) what is plainer than if over there is a Railroad constructed from Niagara to Detroit through Canada, a work of the greatest importance, as well as one throughout the Province, the working men will have to do it, and who so fit to manage such affairs as men acquainted with such work, therefore leave all such undertakings for Speculators, who should receive every encouragement that a liberal Parliament and a generous people could give, by granting a liberal Charter, with right of way, &c. &c., and all such as feel disposed should take Stock, but for heaven's sake do not drag those in or load them down with taxes, who like me am not able to pay the present taxes without great exertion, therefore if we act upon the principle set forth in the aforesaid resolutions and keep the Lawyers out of Parliament, what is clearer than we will have a House of practical working men, who have the true interest and welfare of the country at heart, and whenever such a House should frame so bungling a machine as the Municipal Act or even a less paltry one as the Jury Act, not unlike the Dutelman's horse, only two faults, bad to catch, and useless when caught. Just so with the Jury Law, it forgets to pay them and make their decisions final? If a House destitute of Lawyers, as I before said, should make so bungling a job, just call them stupid if you please, and I will say amen to it, and although they were never before called upon to enact Laws, still they have frequently strained their wits in order to live up to very crooked ones. The consequence of which would soon draw their attention to simplifying all these abusive points, thereby rendering justice more accessible by adopting a plain, intelligible, and practicable method of arriving at it, without clambering over a stack of absurdities and treading through dark vullies for most erroneous precedents. The great mystery the writer wishes to reveal is merely this, who is so competent to represent the farming interest of Canada, as farmers themselves, who is that individual that dare say we are destitute of knowledge when we have always had the Maps and Charts of Nature before us, and the *Universe* with all its *variegated splendor* for our Library. And let those pale-faced inmates of a lordship veil their faces and cry shame to themselves who does utter such unwarrantable remarks, who is there that knows the troubles and vicissitudes that the Inhabitants of a new country have to endure as well as the *men of experience*. Where is the individual that can describe their wants, ascertain their practical capabilities, the amount of expenditure that may be required, as well as the practical man?

Theorists who make their livelihood out of the people by their tongue and pen, know nothing of the amount of political drudgery we have to undergo, as well as the privation we have to endure to reduce a howling wilderness to fertile fields, and half-comfortable dwellings with passable roads to market. Those theorist

have invariably fell in arrears, who are destitute of practice, as well in private speculation as in public enterprise, when sore experience has been known to *pre-ecial*! Have we not witnessed those theoretical failures, to our cost and grief, in medicine, in law, and in Agriculture? And have we not heard those theorists say that "Those working farmers and mechanics are stupid fellows, not at all fit to manage their own affairs; drudgery is all they are fit for." Most surely this is fine language for learned gentlemen to use to those who furnish them with the staff of life. Is it not well for them that we are blessed with a temperament which enables us to overlook such remarks as emanating through the ignorance of the speakers, (rather a strong method of convincing us of their superior learning,) in displaying their deficiency as it were in their a, b, c, therefore may we not be allowed to ask by whom the greatest feats of the arts and sciences have been accomplished, and has not the climax of science been surmounted by those of the fewest words, who were workmen, whose minds have been active while their hands and strength have been engaged in the most servile drudgery. And may we not further ask, which is of the greatest importance to Canada, the ox-yoke or steam-engine, or in other words, which could be spared with the least injury to the public service? May I make bold to say the steam-engine, as three-fourths of the shipping employed in our trade would be thrown idle if it were not for the simplicity and utility of the "*Ox-yoke*." Then if said yoke is of such importance, show me a man that can make a good one, and I will show you a man of science, of genius, of justice and mercy, qualifications I must say, that are rather scarce in some of our *Lawships*! Again, which is of the greatest importance to a business-like community, a plain, simple, safe and equitable method of collecting debts and settling disputes, at mere nominal expence of both time and money, before a Court, to consist of a board of Commissioners with a Jury, all residents in the vicinity of the cause of action, or through a succession of Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Chancery, &c., at a most ruinous waste of *time, money, and anxiety*. Methinks I hear thousands of my countrymen say, give us the *plais, simple justice* founded on *Truth*. It may be argued by some, that it will be difficult to find men qualified in some of the remotest Townships. To such an argument, I would say, that if qualifications should be found low in some localities, (of which I much doubt,) you may bear in mind that the amount of crime, claims and debts, will be low also.

How often have we noticed the different papers in their Editorial remarks, say "there were far too many Lawyers in the House," and that it was evident they had the advantage of mystifying or words similar, and that the Laws were far too intricate, and now when a tangible method is on foot to get rid of the evil, to see those Editors turn about and say those means are far too *sweeping*, and that none but Lawyers are fit to carry out Law Reform? What a grammatical division of the term "Reform," as if there were two sorts of reform for a Member of Parliament to introduce, viz.: Reform and Law Reform, I must say this is a poser to me, as much so as it was to the boy when he picked up the horse-shoe, to ascertain whether it was not a horse-shoe, to such counter changes amongst the Editors, I would ask, Who has paid you for such changeable consistency? or rather where is your authority for the new discovery of Indian Rubber Grammar. Away then with such papers and their Editors, should he be made sensible of their error, by our discontinuing all such papers as upholds the principle of sending Lawyers to Parliament, to carry out Law Reform or any other Reform, and if this does not test their stability, we may give them up as hopeless. What is plainer than the broom that carries forth the greatest amount of rubbish in raising the least

amount of dust in doing so, is by far the best and most to be approved broom, it is not also a plain fact that a large amount of accumulated rubbish could not easily be removed with a slight brush. Therefore, may it not be inferred that this broad united *Sweep* is just what our position requires, in order that our local evils may be thoroughly renovated and cleansed from this combined amount of corruption, which has even amounted to a compact far more formidable than the one supposed to have been crushed never to appear again in Canada, being now composed of the learned friends, consequently the mammoth broom of our united efforts must be applied, or our *fate will be sealed*. I would not wish to have it understood that we are to unite in trying to keep all Tories, neither all Reformers, out of the House, but that each of these parties should as usual stand by each other, and that each party should, if they thought proper, put forward their respective Candidate for Parliament, but that we all agree not to bring forward or vote for a Lawyer on any consideration. Our whole drift and aim being founded on the principle of purging the House of the *greatest evil* Canada has to contend with. To witness our substance not only squandered in paying enormous bills of costs, with high salaries to useless judges, but with that finishing touch for their own overthrow in that abominable act opening a *pension list* for "those judges" to retire on, a course of procedure that has not some of those leading members heretofore declared "themselves averse to," and now in the last stages of their own *downfall*, do not allow ourselves to exult, it having occurred through *learned ignorance*, not unlike that frailty which caused Louis Philippe to forget his people in the aggrandizement of his own family. By strengthening his position in a *fortress* by enormous expenditure out of his people's money, disregarding their continued applications for relief, the consequence of which was in the trying hour, his stronghold proved on a bad foundation, the result of which sunk him into infamy (this is of course comparing the small to the great). But it will prove just so with the combination of those learned friends, in all their fixtures of places and pension, extravagantly paid out of our money. A house of sturdy farmers and mechanics would soon cast so base a course of proceeding to the wind.

And when we behold empires overturning through extravagance and negligence of the people's interest, and welfare, have we not great reason to rejoice in being an appendage of that empire which has stood the test of ages, and have not forgotten us in our low estate or remote position, having clothed us in that garb self-government, which if judiciously applied will most effectually remove the cause of all local evils, by enabling us at the hustings to *sweep* those learned friends out of Parliament. Then the folly of petitioning our Provincial Parliament *with so little use* will be at an end. A House composed of the people will not require to be told what the people wants, being there *themselves* in the proper place, and in due time to move the adoption of such measure would be most beneficial for all.

As this address is mostly intended for that part of the Province heretofore called Upper Canada, it may not be out of place here to remark as we are brethren in the same land, and joint heirs to the same inheritance, we should extend to each other the right hand of good-fellowship. And as the different localities in some measure require different local treatment, we should in no way throw obstacles in each others road, but all strive together for the real and substantial improvement of our common country, by carrying out the free school system in using such funds for the purpose as a rigid reduction of expenditure with a strict regard to public service will admit of, as before pointed out, removing the appellation of *learned* from the lawyers to the teachers of our youth.

Have we not witnessed attorneys bringing actions against their clients for exorbitant costs, (when they received more in advance than should be allowed for conducting any such suit,) before our learned judges, when it turned up in evidence that said attorneys had been guilty of gross negligence or incapacity, to all, the judges would say was no bar to the attorney's bill for costs, consequently said attorney would get a verdict for said costs, and the unfortunate defendant who had not only lost this case, but the former one, also his debt or claim which was lost by the negligence of said attorney. And in this most inhuman dilemma the unfortunate client and defendant is stripped of his necessaries, and finally turned adrift with his little ones and weeping wife in a most heartless manner, in accordance with the aforesaid learned decree! Rendering said defendant unable to pursue said lawyer for negligence, as it may leak out that an action will be brought against said attorney, and should fortune or friends interpose, it will then be found that those attorneys are all in league from the difficulty he will find in getting one lawyer to fetch a suit against another, and finally should he succeed, it may be found that said attorney had just availed himself of some legal dodge to cover his iniquity! Now, fellow farmers, is not this awful, and does England require of us to suffer the continuation of those abuses? I will answer this as a Polish officer once did Bonaparte, on a certain occasion, with a superb NO! And can we expect to escape if we neglect to interpose and stay such further and like proceedings by applying the *besom*, as before described, at the next election?

And now in the face of all those continued abuses can any be so depraved as to say that lawyers in Canada are honest. Surely if there had been even one such in the House he would long ere this have moved in the premises? Have not some exalted judges and many of the small ones had an opportunity of doing so, when members of the House? Away then with that newspaper trash that says that lawyers are the proper men to carry out "Reform." Would it not abound to our credit to discontinue all such papers at once, and support only such papers as go to protect Her Majesty's loyal subjects from all such *unendurable abuses*. All of which serves to show that lawyers are not the proper ones to give money obligations to for collection. But for the Clerk of the Court, what security have we for our money in a lawyer's hands, when an inkstand, a few sheets of paper, and some borrowed books may constitute his stock in trade, when the Clerks are or should be required to make ample security for the due performance of the duties of his office, I have in my limited experience, found more difficulty in getting money out of Lawyer's hands than I would if I had left it in the original debtor's hands, having in some cases to rule them, as it is termed, a very agreeable job for a farmer to attend to in harvest time, besides the idea of ruling a Lawyer before his father, or a brother-in-law who may be the Judge. Very fine, therefore, if you have any regard for yourself, your children or friends, keep your money out of the Lawyer's hands and themselves out of Parliament, never again give them power to enact a sure and fixed price for their motions and labor, while you and I have to seek the best price we can get for our work and grain.

To witness such wanton disregard for our welfare as practiced by our Judges, who so carelessly attend to their work by not unfrequently opening the different Courts many hours after the time appointed, thereby keeping the juryman waiting under a penalty at their own expence, and not unfrequently do we see those same Judges adjourning the Court soon after opening it, on the plea of no business, thereby practising further oppression on the juryman, in keeping us waiting for those Attorneys to get their business in readiness, which is a most wanton method of dealing with the working people of Canada, it evidently appears as if we were

mere tools for those learned friends to tamper with. I would suppose that those gents who are so well paid for attending to their public duties, should in all cases be on the ground in time, and when there was no business brought forward, the Judge or Sheriff should be empowered to dismiss the Court at once, and not extort unnecessary attendance out of Her Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects, so needlessly, at the cost of time and money. This course once adopted would have prompted all those having business at those Courts to attend to it promptly or be sure of its being laid over at their cost.

And now if Tory lawyers or Tory judges were any better or any more thoughtful of the public welfare, surely they have had forty years to move in the premises, and if both Tories and Reformers have neglected to do so, it *merely* proves that we ought to take those improvements in hand *ourselves*, by sweeping all such out of Parliament, and then retrenching all necessary public servants' pay to bare working wages, which will be apt to put a stop to this scrambling for office, and at the same time secure a more faithful attendance to the duties, as proves itself in the prompt and faithful manner that path-masters and jurymen do their duty in comparison to some of those extravagantly-paid officials. And would it be absurd in me to suggest the propriety, as long as jurymen served without pay, that they should be exempt from tolls on the roads to and from the court, and that their summons should serve as a pass at the different gates and bridges? Who will deny that if 26 judges were abolished or dismissed, the saving thereby would not be sufficient to open more than *Three Hundred Free Schools*? Besides the vast saving of time and expense to jurymen and others in doing away those County Courts and Quarter Sessions, giving the same powers to the Division Courts and the magistrates in the different townships as before mentioned. A system of Reform not unlike that of our modern artists and mechanics in machines, who have been known to throw out a large number of wheels as useless, which were found to retard the motion they originally were expected to multiply, by a most enormous amount of friction, as well as an extraordinary and endless consumption of oil! Therefore in dispensing with those 26 judges, and substituting the powerful *lever of equity*, would we not effect a vast saving of *friction and oil*, which, if judiciously applied, would go far to enlighten the understanding and minds of the children of Canada? Does it not speak volumes for the great County of Middlesex that 1851 has commenced without a single criminal in its large and commodious jail. It is to be hoped that it may long continue destitute of crime, and so long as we continue the advancement of education and the principle of equal justice to all, so long may we expect peace and prosperity to abound through the length and breadth of Canada, then away with the fantastic idea of dividing Counties in order to create taxes on us for more jails, court-houses, judges, sheriffs, &c., for the mere special benefit of a certain few at the expense of the many. And give us a court in every township where debts can be collected at the cost and charges of sixpence for a summons, two shillings for a judgment, sixpence for recording, fourpence a mile for travelling to serve papers, a shilling for a warrant to hold property until a judgment can be matured, a shilling for the bond, two shillings and sixpence for selling, returning all writs, &c., with as severe a penalty as you please for false swearing and malicious arrests of goods.

Give Justices of the Peace, with a Jury, power to try rogues and felons in order to prevent crime, on account of the simple manner they now too frequently escape punishment. Enlarge the powers of the Municipal Councils. Secure fifty acres, with the homestead, furniture, a year's provision, and stock and team, to each and

every family, against all executions for debts or costs, with a Registry Office in each Township, with at least one Free School in each Township, then may we say we have something in the shape of Reform, and in order to prevent the continuous forming of these compacts, would it not be advisable to have a new House of Assembly in Canada, elected annually at the Town Meetings, which could be done at little or no expence, as it would only require an extra column or two on the Poll book. Finally, there was never in the History of Canada, a time when it was so necessary for the Reformers and well-wishers of this country to stand by each other, and the Crown and Government of Britain as the present time. More particularly as the present House has in a great measure betrayed their trust, as set forth in the aforesaid Resolutions, by creating unnecessary expenditure, in place of making general improvements? Therefore I am free to admit, that if this is Reform, we want no more of it. But to think of supporting again the old Tory school in Canada, requires due consideration. Have they not already been in power more than forty years, and what have they ever done for us, or the Parent State? Have they not created an enormous debt to hang over our shoulders? Have they ever made a mile of Rail Road? And did they not try their utmost to secure the Clergy Reserves in the hands of a few, to the prejudice of the many? And are those broad strides of oppression to be so easily forgotten? I venture, not. Therefore if we would like the adoption of any part of the within mentioned improvements, it surely behoves us to stick to our colours, and under the fostering care of Great Britain, let us make one more effort for Reform by sending such men as we know are Reformers in place of lawyers. And should we not reject all such as offer themselves, by selecting such only as we know will move and support all such measures and such only, as would be most beneficial for all without any prejudice to any.

Now in conclusion, if Education is available and humanity amendable, also that Christianity is advisable. It surely behoves us to move in those matters, and our first effort should be to remove the curse that falters the one and binds the other, causing gloom and misery to overhang the rest. All of which can be most effectually done by applying the Beson of our united efforts, that will sweep these "learned friends" from our House of Assembly, who get their living by keeping all mankind in a ferment, thereby rendering men desperate about mere trifles; by destroying that confidence which we all should strive to cultivate in each other, and lastly, by the recklessness of the professions in making the truth appear false and falsehood truth, thereby prostrating that regard for that truth, which should lead us to adore that Being, who in his wisdom created all things.

"And now in ploughman's phrase, God send you speed,
Daily to grow wiser,
And may you better reek the reed,
Than e'er did the adviser." *Burns.*

APPENDIX.

I had under this head purposed giving some useful information to persons in remote places, on the subject of Contracts and Agreements, with some useful forms thereon, but finding my circumstances and space limited, I shall be obliged to defer many useful remarks thereon for a future edition, humbly substituting other matters more in connexion with the original subject, which may serve to show where the present Ministry found the material for their "Ministerial Division Court Bill" Giving them all due credit for a vast amount of immaterial

absurdity, which must in all justice be placed to them, as truly original without doubt, which they have added thereto, making the Division Court an exact transcript of themselves, viz. a most extravagant and iniquitous, overbearing, unjust machine, inasmuch as it does not and cannot, as it now stands carry out the principles of a cheap and safe method of collecting debts and settling disputes.

I will here insert the Petition I drew up and submitted to Parliament in January 1840, and leave my readers to compare and conclude for themselves, from whence the Learned Ministry of Canada get the ground work of said Bill. In proof of which, I will annex two letters, one from the Hon. M. Cameron, to whom I sent the petition, acknowledging the receipt of the same, the other from Mr Notman; both letters will speak for themselves in their proper places in the appendix, to all of which I claim a perusal.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Honorable House,—We the undersigned dutiful and Loyal Subjects of Her Majesty, Inhabitants of Canada West, humbly sheweth, that your Memorialists have viewed and experienced the working of the Court of Request or Division Court, under its various changes for the last fifteen years, and considering as we do, that said Court is far short of our requirements, this being none other than an Agricultural and Commercial country, and that failures of crops, fluctuation of prices, as well as other disappointments are liable to occur. Also situated as we are, where nearly every man's time and labor comprises his principal stock in trade. Consequently a cheap and safe method of collecting debts and settling disputes would be extremely desirable, where any saving of time and expence would be beneficial to the State as well as to the Subject, who, if properly protected from enormous bills of costs, would thereby be induced to extend the improvements of the country, consequently increase the Revenue, and in every way adding to the improvements of the Province; therefore your Memorialists views the extension of the jurisdiction of said Court as advisable in all matters of indisputable or written contracts to the extent of fifty pounds, and in all other matters of amount and disputes to the extent of £30, with the present Code of Fees. Save and except the Judge's office which we would wish abolished, and Commissioners substituted, residents in each division, three of which should form a Court, together with a jury, as at present, where the parties or either of them required it, said Commissioners to receive no more than 2s. for each decision, and when creditors were apprehensive that certain debtors would move their property or leave the Province before an Execution could be served out in the ordinary way, such creditor should be allowed to make oath before any one of said Commissioners to the above effect, whereon the Clerk should be ordered to issue a warrant to hold said property to bail, until a trial and execution could be matured; said warrant to contain a clause citing the defendant to trial, *the same as a Summons*, for which the Commissioners should be allowed 1s.; also the Bailiff 1s. 6d. for said Bond in addition to the present fees. All false swearing and malicious arrests punishable as at present. Said court to sit monthly and all decisions to be final. It would be superfluous for us to attempt the details of the Bill, suffice it to say that the foregoing are the outlines, and your Memorialists would expect that a due regard would be paid to the protection of both Debtor and Creditor, in requiring an extension of security from the Clerk and Bailiffs on the one hand, and allowing people time for the notice of trials and return of writs on the other, with power to sell Lands and Tenements, where no other property can be found. All of which your Memorialists submit to the consideration of your Honorable House, &c. &c. &c.

January 26, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—I received yours of the 20th with the petition on the subject of Division Courts, containing valuable suggestions, which I shall have referred to a Committee. We have, I fear, too many lawyers in the House to leave any hope of a measure passing which would so effectually cast down their costs. Yours truly,
T. J. GROVER, Esq., M^oq^a.
Signed, M. CAMERON.

Montreal, 27th January, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—I think I had the pleasure of being introduced to you by my friend Mr. Benjamin.

Grant, on New Year's morning of 1849, on which occasion you did not promise me your support. The result of the contest however was decided in my favor,* and as member for Middlesex, I should have had pleasure in presenting the petition to increase the jurisdiction of the Division Court and reduce the law costs, which you entrusted to the Hon. Malcolm Cameron. It was presented yesterday, and will be read on Monday, and though I have not had the honor of submitting to the House the wants and wishes of that portion of the County where you reside, yet I hope you will not be offended when I tell you that I intend to second the motion of the Honourable Member for Kent, and give the measure my hearty support.

T. J. GROVER, Esq.

Signed,

WM. NOTMAN.

The above exhibits my plan of a Division Court in January, '49, and in January, '51, we see it put in motion with all its disimprovements, Also the foregoing work shows my ideas of a further extended Division Court to meet the growing wants of Canada at the present time, leaving the people to judge and compare the whole, and adopt such as would be the most suitable to our capacity.

It may be well here to mention that an act has passed into law, during the last session, enabling Widows to obtain any dower that may be due them with costs, for which I am most happy to give all due credit. As there is no class that claim so much of our sympathy as Widows, would therefore advise all such as have property under such claims to compromise as early as possible, as it will be far easier to deal with them than their attorneys or agents.

At the same time I do not approve of creating widows for the purpose of exhibiting sympathy, by destroying their husbands and substance in aggravated law expenses, a system now practising, which brings forcibly to my mind the words of a celebrated Scottish ploughman and poet, which are most applicable, as follows:

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn!"

* I say the contest was decided in favor of Reform.—T. J. G.

*Agreement for the Purchase of Land.

Articles of Agreement made and entered into—the day of—A. D. 185—, between A. B. of—, of the one part, and C. D., of—, of the other part as follows, that is to say, the said A. B. doth hereby contract and agree with the said C. D. to sell and convey to him, his heirs and assigns and the said C. D. doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators contract and agree with the said A. B., his heirs, executors and administrators, to purchase of and from the said A. B. all that [*here describe the premises*] and the freehold and inheritance there-of in fee simple in possession, free from all incumbrances except the reservations contained in the original patent from the Crown, at and for the price or sum of £—of good and lawful money of the province of Canada, to be paid in manner following, that is to say, the sum of £—part thereof upon the execution of these presents, the receipt whereof he the said A. B. doth hereby admit and acknowledge, and the residue thereof to be paid by five successive equal annual instalments of £—each with interest at the rate of six per cent. on the—day of—in each year, until the whole amount and interest shall be paid and satisfied; the first of such instalments with interest at the rate aforesaid, on the whole residue to be paid on or before the—day of—next, and the interest upon the whole of the residue for such purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid to be paid annually and to be added to and paid with each successive instalment as the same shall become due and payable; and it is agreed between the said parties that the said C. D. shall and may have and take and keep possession of the said purchased premises.

* It has been customary for parties to enter into bonds for the conveyance of the land and payment of the purchase money. But the simplest and best mode of entering into a contract for the purchase of land is by articles of agreement, in the form given, the terms of which will of course be varied according to the agreement. An agreement in this form will bind the contracting parties and their representatives as firmly as any bond. The agreement should be in duplicate, signed, and sealed, by both parties, and each party retain one of the duplicates.

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until default shall be made in the payment of any of the aforesaid instalments or of the interest aforesaid, and that the said C. D. shall pay all the taxes hereafter charged upon the said premises, and in case default shall be made in payment of any one of such instalments, or of the interest aforesaid, or any part thereof, contrary to this agreement, it shall be lawful for the said A. B. to re-enter upon and keep possession of the said premises as if this agreement had not been made and entered into; and upon the punctual payment of the said purchase money and the interest thereof in the manner above provided, the said A. B. doth hereby for himself, his heirs, exs., ads., and assigns, covenant and agree with the said C. D. his heirs and assigns to make and execute to the said C. D. his heirs and assigns a good and sufficient deed of conveyance of the said premises, and of the freehold and inheritance thereof in possession free from all incumbrances upon the same being tendered to him the said A. B. his heirs, or assigns, by and at the expense of the said C. D. his heirs or assigns, such conveyance to contain a release of Dower from M. B. the present or any future wife of the said A. B., and all usual and customary covenants for title. And the said C. D. doth hereby for himself, his heirs, exs. and ads., covenant with the said A. B. his exs. and ads., to pay the residue of such purchase money, and the interest thereon, by the instalments and at the times and in the manner hereinbefore provided; and for the true performance of this agreement each of the said parties doth hereby bind himself, his heirs, exs. and ads., unto the other of them, his heirs exs. and ads., in the penal sum of £—of good and lawful money aforesaid. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

A. B. (L. s.)

C. D. (L. s.)

Signed, sealed, &c.

Received on the day of the date of this agreement, from the within named C. D. the sum of £—, being the sum therein mentioned to be by him paid to me. A. B.
Witness, J. K.

Form of a Will,

*Devising Real Estate in Fee Simple to Testator's Sons, chargeable with annuity to Wife, and portions to Daughters.**

This is the last will and testament of A. B. of—, yeoman. I will and desire that all my just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses be paid by my executors as soon as conveniently may be after my decease, and as to my worldly estate, wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me, I give and dispose of the same as follows:—I give and devise to my beloved wife E. all my household goods and furniture, plate, linen, and chiana, for the term of her natural life, and I give and devise to her one bed-room and one parlour of her own choice in the dwelling-house wherein I now dwell, situate and being on lot No. — in the — concession of — also the use of the kitchen, yard, garden and out-buildings, in common with my eldest son, hereinafter named; also I give and devise to my said wife an annuity or clear yearly sum of £— to be paid to her in lieu of dower half yearly, out of my real estate, in the proportions hereinafter mentioned; and I give and devise to my eldest son A. the homestead and farm whereupon I now reside, being the lot above mentioned, to hold to him, his heirs and assigns for ever, subject nevertheless to the above mentioned devise of one bed-room and one parlor, and the use of the kitchen, yard, garden and out-buildings to my wife, and subject also to the pay-

* The devise of real estate to the sons in this will carries with it the FEE SIMPLE: that is, the sons have the power to dispose of the same again by deed or will which is not the case where real estate is ENTAILLED. Care must be taken not to use the word *ISSUE* in framing the devise, otherwise an estate tail may be incautiously and unintentionally created.

ment of the yearly sum of £— to my wife in part of the annuity above mentioned, the same to be paid by equal half yearly payments: and I give and devise to my second son B. all that parcel of land, being lot — in the — concession, &c., to hold to him, his heirs and assigns for ever, subject nevertheless to the payment of the yearly sum of £— to my said wife in part of her said annuity, the same to be paid by equal half yearly payments, [and add similar devises in favor of other sons,] and I give and bequeath all my stock, farming implements, farming produce and all other my personal estate not hereinbefore bequeathed, unto my executors hereinbefore named, in trust, to dispose thereof to the best advantage and after paying all my just debts and executorship expenses, in trust to pay and apply the sum of— annually, for the maintenance, education and support of my daughters M. E. F. until they shall respectively attain the age of twenty-one years, and upon each of them attaining that age, upon trust to pay to each of them the sum of £— which I give and bequeath to them as a legacy, and in case my personal estate so bequeathed as last aforesaid, shall not prove sufficient to pay the charges thereon hereinbefore mentioned; then I charge* whatever deficiency there may be on the real estate above mentioned and devised to my sons as aforesaid, in equal shares and proportions, [or in such portions as testator may direct,] and I give and bequeath my said household goods and furniture, plate, linen and china on the decease of my said wife, (or in the event of her second marriage,) as also all the rest, residue and remainder of my personal estate which may remain in the hands of my executors, after payments of debts, legacies, funeral and executorship expenses, and other charges thereon as aforesaid, unto and equally between and among all my sons and daughters, share and share alike, and in case any or either of my sons should die before me, leaving a lawful heir, my will then is, that such heir shall inherit the premises devised to such deceased son, and hold the same in fee simple, and in like manner and subject to the same liabilities and charges as such deceased son would have held the same under this my will. And my will further is, that in case the said annuity given to my wife as aforesaid, shall at any time be behind and unpaid in the parts and proportions aforesaid for the space of—days after any such part or proportion shall become due, it shall be lawful for her to enter upon the premises chargeable with such part or proportion, and distrain for such part or proportion, and all costs and charges made by non-payment thereof. And my will further is, that my said executors shall have the like power to enter and distrain upon the aforesaid premises for the annuity bequeathed by me for the support and education of my daughters, in case the same shall be in arrear, and my personal estate prove insufficient for payment thereof as aforesaid: and my will further is, that in the event of my wife's second marriage, the annuity hereinbefore given to her, as also every other bequest and devise herein contained shall from thenceforth cease. And I nominate and appoint my trusty and worthy friends—to be the executors of this my will, hereby revoking all former wills. In witness whereof I the said A. B. have hereunto set my hand and seal the— day of — in the year of our Lord—.

*Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said
testator A. B. as and for his last will and testa-
ment in the presence of us who at his request and
in his presence, and in the presence of each other
have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.*

A. B. [SEAL.]

C. M., C. K., E. D.

* If the devisee of the real estate so CHARGED, should neglect or refuse to pay such deficiency, the Court Chancery would compel him to pay, or order the premises or a sufficient part thereof to be sold.

more or less, and I do hereby also give and grant to the said A, B, peaceable and quiet possession of the same, and I do also order and require that (here mention the officer or individual who is to give the deeds.) Shall well and truly make to the said A, B, a good and sufficient deed as soon as the said A, B, shall pay the balance of instalments or fees due thereon, and I do further agree to make, order, and execute any further agreement that may be found necessary to secure said premises to the said A, B, his heirs or assigns, according to the true intent and meaning of this instrument, (here insert a penalty if you wish it.)

Given under my Hand and Seal, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord, 185 _____ (Signed) _____ C. C. [L. s.]

In presence of

L. D.

R. R.

N. B.—As for running to a Lawyer to get all those affairs drawn up is all fudge, if you are a bad penman go to the Schoolmaster to get all such writings done. Rest assured the less you have to do with these "Learned Friends," the better.

HENRY R. ARCHER,
GENERAL DEALER

IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Heavy Hardware, Shelf Goods, Cutlery, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c., and almost every description of Country Produce.
Main street, Mosa, 1851.

Cheap Cash Store,

WARDSVILLE,

BY JOHN MACKINTOSH

(LATE OF HAMILTON,)

GENERAL DEALER in DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, and LIQUORS. Tavern-keepers supplied at Toronto prices in Brandy, Wines, Gin, Rum, &c. &c.

Wardsville, 1851.

DR. MACKELLAR

MAY be consulted at the Anglo-American Hotel, at all hours.

Advice to the poor (gratis.)
Wardsville, 1851.

A CARD.

A. D. WARD tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public for their liberal support at the Anglo-American HOTEL, and hopes that the same will be continued.

Wardsville, 1851.

CARD.

GEORGE J. SMITH,

OF EKFRID,

INN-KEEPER and Dealer in DRY GOODS and GROCERIES,—and Purchaser of STAVES and LUMBER—tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal support since his commencement in business.

Ekfrid, 1851.

JOHN DOBIE

BEGS to acquaint his friends that he has removed to the **COMMERCIAL HOTEL**, nearly opposite the Post-Office in Wardsville, which he is fitting-up in a superior manner for the accommodation of those who may favour him with a call.

Black Walnut Lumber

FOR SALE,

AT either of my MILLS in Mosa. Also, at my Lumber-Yard, near the Market Square in Wardsville.

BENJAMIN GRANT.

J. A. McRAE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

South side of Main Street,

WARDSVILLE,

Nearly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel,

Where all orders in his line will be promptly attended to.

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