London Herald

A SEMI-WEEKLY INDEPENDENT CONSERVATIVE JOURNAL.

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VOL. I. LONDON, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1856. NO. 81

The Bishop's Fund
R. Thomas P.O.
R. Wilkin Lapman
Esq

On permanent loan
Elgin Historical
Society

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CARDS, CIRCULARS, &c.

THE Proprietors of the *Herald* have just made an addition to their Office of one of Ruggles, finest Card Presses—together with a large and varied assortment of Type, with which they will be able to turn out all kinds of cards circulars, &c., in the first style with the greatest despatch. and on the most reasonable terms.

ELLIOTT & COOPER,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, &c., London.

OFFICE.—Corner of Richmond & Dundas Sts., over Rowland's Store. Entrance, Richmond-st.

W. ELLIOT. 1-m R. COOPER.

FRANCIS EVANS CORNISH,

BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., London, C. W.

☞ OFFICE in Pomroy's Block, South side Dundas Street, near the Robinson Hall.

London, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

Mr. C. L. DAVIES,

CIVIL ENGINEER, Provincial Surveyor and Land Agent, Royal Exchange Buildings, London, C. W. 1-m

Mr. E. J. PARKE.

BARRISTER, Dundas Street, London, Upper Canada.

October 12th, 1855. 18-y

CORNISH & CLENCH.

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS,

Conveyancers, &c.,

t. Mary's, C.W. Office, opposite the Post Office. 26-m

CITY HOTEL.

NATHANIEL SMITH has resumed the proprietary of the above establishment, which has lately been much enlarged and improved, and it is now the most central and extensive Hotel in the city. With able assistants the Proprietor is determined nothing shall be wanting to make it deserving the patronage of his friends and the public. 36-m.

CITY HALL SALOON,

Richmond Street, London, C. W.

DINNERS, Luncheons, and Suppers in first-rate style on the shortest notice.—Lobsters, Sardines, Fresh Oysters, Wines, Liquors, Ale, Porter, and Cigars of the best brands.

J. FERGUSON.

London, May, 1855. 7-m

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Alfred Harper, M. D. Edinburgh University,

AND

L. A. C. &c., LONDON, ENGLAND

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Residence and Office. Hitchcock Street, opposite the Catholic Church.

London Aug. 10, 1855. 1-m

Dr. ANDREWS

HAS taken up his residence permanently at the former residence of M. Seger, Esq., on York Street, next to the Baptist Chapel, where he may be consulted.

London, Aug. 17, 1855. 1-m

ALFRED A. ANDREWS, M. D.

M. A., B. C. L.

MEMBER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, ACCOUCHEUR &c.

Residence and Office, on *York Street*, at the former Residence of M. SEGER, Esq., next door to the Baptist Chapel.

London, Aug. 1855. 1-m

E. B. STIMSON, M. D.,

LICENTIATE of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. Residence on the Corner of Talbot and North-sts., opposite the warehouse of Mr. Adam Hope.

London, Aug. 1855. 1-m

B. A. MITCHELL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines.

DYESTUFFS, PERFUMERY, &c.

In the New Brick Buildings, Dundas Street, LONDON, C. W.

TERMS.—To wholesale Dealers, six months, or five per cent. discount for Cash; on which conditions purchasers will obtain most Goods *ten per cent. cheaper* than any establishment in Canada West, proof of which will be known by calling, and comparing prices with any other establishment in this section of the Province. 1-m

DR. NELLIS

HAS removed his residence to York Street, three doors East of Ridout Street.

37-m

DR. HOBBS,

MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, has removed to Ridout-st., opposite the Upper Canada Bank. 31-y.

Dr. S. PAYNE,

[LATE OF QUEBEC.]

HAS removed his Surgery to King Street, two doors east of Clarence St.

London, C. W. 35-m

ELZEAR D. GAUVREAU, M. D,

Of McGill College, Montreal.

OFFICE over J. B. Smith, Grocer, Dundas Street. Advice and Surgical operations to the poor *gratis*. Residence, Robinson Hall.

CHARLES GARTH,

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, COPPERSMITH, AND BRASSFOUNDER,

Royal Exchange Buildings,

Ridout Street, London, C. W. 25-m

WILLIAM SMITH,

IMPORTER and Dealer in British, French and American Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, and Silver Plated Ware, *Commercial Buildings*, Dundas Street, London.

☞ Clocks, Watches, and Musical Boxes, Repaired and Warranted.

September 3, 1855. 7-m

COLVILLE & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Commercial Buildings, Sign of the Mill Saw, Dundas St., London. A large assortment always on hand and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

August 31, 1855. 6-m

T. & J. THOMPSON,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in English, German and American Shelf HARDWARE, Wrought and Cut Nails, &c., &c., Dundas street, 1st Door East of Robinson Hall, London.

Aug. 7 1855. 2-m

R. & C. TOMLINSON,

GENERAL dealers in Groceries and Fancy Goods. Also, Soap and Candle Manufacturers, No. 39½ Dundas Street.

TEA, SUGARS, WILLOW WAGONS,
COFFEE, RICE, " CABS,
BIRD CAGES, " CRADLES,
" GLASSES, TOYS,
BIRD SEEDS, &c., &c.

August 31, 1855. 6-m

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-RATE FIRE ENGINE. Terms easy. For particulars apply to James Noble, Captain of Fire Company No. 1, or to the Municipality of Amerstburg.

Amerstburg, 22nd Feb. 1856. 55-m

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING,

LONDON, C. W.

J. CLEAK, Lithographic Printer, Draughtsman, and Engraver,

Maps, Plans, Show Boards, Circulars, Bill and Invoice Heads, Cards, Labels, etc.,

PORTRAITS TAKEN IN CRAYON.

London, May 9, 1856. 76-m

E. T. LEDYARD,

AGENT for the Monarch Fire and Life Insurance Co.,

☞ **Capital—Half a Million.**

Also, House and Land Agent. Office, Dundas over Mr. Fuller's Grocery Store, London, C.W.

31-y.

ELIGIBLE Farms, Wild Lands and Building Lots for sale by

T. W. LAWFORD,

LAW, Conveyancing, Land, House and General Agent.—Office, second floor in Victoria Buildings, (opposite the City Hall,) Richmond Street, London, Canada West.

A Register will be kept of all property for Sale or Purchase.

Agent for the Niagara Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

All Letters must be post-paid. 76m

McINNES, CHISHOLM & CO.,

WHOLESALE Importers, Corner Dundas and Talbot Sts., London, C. W. 1-m

FRED. ROWLAND,

IMPORTER of Provisions, Fruits, Seeds, Groceries, &c., &c., Corner of Dundas and Richmond Streets, London, C. W.

FINLAY McFEE.

IMPORTER and Dealer in Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, Tobaccos, Spices, Fruits, Window Glass, Glassware, &c., &c. *Sign of the Golden Tea Pot*, Corner Dundas and Richmond Streets, London, C. W. 1-m

LONDON BREWERY.

JOHN K. LABATT, (late Labatt & Eccles.) Brewer and Malster, Dealer in Barley, Malt, and Hops.

Ale and Beer in Barrels and Bottles.

London, September 7, 1855. 8-y

WILLIAM MOORE,

RECTIFYING Distiller, Merchant Miller, Flour Exporter, and dealer in Grain, &c., &c., London Gore Mills, South end of Adelaide street, London, C. W.

August 28, 1855. 5-m

Livery Stable,

REAR OF ROBINSON HALL—BY JOSEPH MARTIN.

ORDERS left at the office of the Robinson Hall will meet with prompt attention.

London, 3rd Sept., 1855. 48-mf

MARBLE WORKS.

MEIKLE & BUCHANAN, have always on hand modern constructions of Monuments, Headstones, Mantlepieces, and Table Tops; these are also made to order.

Dundas Street, opposite Hiscox's Hotel.—STONE WORKS, Corner of Clarence and North Streets, London, C. W. 10-no

J. EGAN'S

DAGUERREOTYPE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 27, North side Dundas Street London. 19-m.

JOHN COUSINS,

HAS Commenced Waggon Making in addition to his Smithing business, and will be happy to execute all orders with dispatch, on the most moderate terms. Corner of York and Wellington Streets.

London, Oct. 1855. 23-m

F. WESTLAKE,

CONFECTIONER, PASTRY COOK, &C.

Dundas St., London, C. W.

CHARLES N. SIMS,

Opposite the Robinson Hall, Dundas Street.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Wholesale and Retail dealer in pure Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

Merchants and Country Dealers supplied on liberal terms. 8-m

BRUSHES.

HAIR, Nail, Clothes, Tooth and Shaving Brushes, for sale by

CHAS. N. SIMS. 25-y

PERFUMES.

LUBEN'S Harrison's, Glenn's and Wright's Handkerchief Perfumes, Fanna's Cologne, &c., &c.

CHAS. N. SIMS.

LEECHES.

FINE healthy, Sweedish Leeches for sale by CHAS. N SIMS.

PURE Cod Liver Oil, recommended by the Faculty, CHAS. N SIMS.

MERCER BROTHERS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Richmond Street, opposite the City Hall, London, C. W.

December, 1855. 38-m

A. ROWLAND,

LATE

GLISSOLD & ROWLAND,

HAS REMOVED to Wellington street, five doors south of King street.

London, January 1, 1856. 40-m

CHARLES HUTCHINSON,

LOTS in Towns and Villages FOR SALE. FARMS bought and sold, or exchanged for TOWN LOTS.

Office in Lawrason's Block, adjoining the Mercantile Reading Rooms.

London, October 21, 1855.

D. C. MACDONALD,

AGENT

FOR the following *First Class* INSURANCE COMPANIES, takes risks on all kinds of property at lowest standard rates:—

Athenæum Insurance Society.

30 Sackville Street, London, England.

Capital, £2,000,000 St'g.

The Right Honorable the EARL OF GLENGALL, *Chairman.*

HENRY SALTER, Esq., *Actuary & Manager.*

"Beacon" Life and Fire Ass. Co.

No. 6 Waterloo Street, London, England, and King Street, Kingston, Canada.

Capital, £150,000 Sterling.

The Hon. JOHN A. McDONALD, Her Majesty's Att'y Gen. C. W. *Chairman.*
M. W. STRANGE, Esq., *Manager.*

"Erie Insurance Company, Niagara."

Capital, £100,000 C'y.

The Hon. WALTER H. DICKSON, *President.*

☞ Parties at a distance may send applications by mail which will be promptly attended to. 1-m

HERBERT DIXON,

AGENT for the Provincial Insurance Company, Toronto.

Office at the "Herald" office, Dundas Street.

JAMES GEDDES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Richmond Street, near the City Hall.

London, C. W., 1855. 75-m

James H Ryan,

FARMERS SALOON, Market Square, London, C. W

November 1, 1855. 48-mf

West End House.

NO. 22 Dundas Street London Canada West. James Glen, Merchant Tailor.

London 29th March; 1855. 40-m

J. B. Schram.

ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c.

Office opposite the City Hall, in Buckley's Buildings. 67-m

Insurance.

BRITISH American Fire Insurance Company, Capital £1,000,000. The Hon. William Allen, governor; T W. Birchall, Managing director. W. W. Street, agent London, Richard Smith, agent Port Stanley. 48-m

George Cottrell,

AUCTIONEER, VALUER & COMMISSION MERCHANT, London, C. W. 48-mf

Removed! Removed!

JAMES BURNS, BLACKSMITH, has removed to his NEW SHOP, South side York Street, adjoining the Stage Stables of M. Seger, Esquire.

London, Jan. 11th, 1855. 42-mf

Samuel McBride,

PRACTICAL Brazier and Coppersmith, Worker in tin-plate, Dealer in Pumps of all descriptions, Ridout-St., London.

Job Work solicited, and promptly attended to.

Jan. 1856. 48-mf

C. F. Armstrong,

MANUFACTURER and dealer in Hats, Caps and Furs, Wholesale and Retail, corner of Dundas and Richmond Streets London.

October 24, 1855. 48-mf

W. B. Leather,

CIVIL ENGINEER, Architect and Surveyor Ridout Street, Second door north of Dundas-St London C. W.:

☞ An articled pupil wanted. 43-mf

Richard Titley,

DEALER in Pig and Bar Iron, Tin, Canada Plat Sheet Copper, Axles, and General Heavy Hardware Also,—General Commission Agent. LONDON, C. W.:—OFFICE—Royal Exchange Buildings.

June 6th, 1855. 48-mf

Duggan & Flock.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNIES AT LAW, CONVEYANCERS &c., &c.

Office— Richmond Street, opposite the City Hall, London, C. W.

G. Duggan, Jr. J. H. Flock.

London, February 22 1856. 48-mf

Talbot & Freeman,

SUCCESSORS TO G. OLIVER,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS Wholesale and Retail Dealers. SIGN OF THE LARGE BOOT. Orders executed with neatness and despatch. Dundas Street Opposite STRONGS HOTEL. London. C. W. 48-mf

C. B. Rudd,

VETERINARY SURGEON, begs to inform the public that he has changed his residence to the Proof Line Road, No. 1, where he will always be found until 9 o'clock every morning. Persons desirous of consulting him would do well to call previous to that hour.

Jan. 1856. 48-mf

Western Hotel,

OPPOSITE St. Paul's Churc Rhichmond-St., London, C. W.

PETER McCANN.

London, February, 1856. 48-mf

Richard S Talbot,

HOUSE, Land, General Commission, and Division Court Agent, Conveyancer, Accountant, &c. ☞ Office, Court House Square-Ridout-St., London, C.W. N.B.—Collections of all descriptions attended to.

London March 19, 1854. 48-mf

W. Norman,

HOUSE PAINTER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, and general House Decorator. Graining and Marbling of all descriptions.

Residence, West side of Talbot Street, next door to S. Peters', Surveyor.

London, Feb. 19th, 1856. 53-m

Dr. A. T. Bull.

HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Graduate of the New York University of Medicine. Office, over Gunn & Gordon's, Dundas-Street.

Reference, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York.

☞ Residence, Dundas Street, nearly opposite the Besidence of E. Adams Esq. 66-m

SMITH & BEATTIE,

ARCHITECTS, Measurers & Accountants of Artificers' work. Plans and Specifications, made for every description of Building. Drawings & Specifications made for Patents. Maps, Plans and Drawings copied, enlarged or reduced. Dundas Street, opposite the Robinson Hall, London, C. W.

GEORGE SMITH. - - JOHN BEATTIE.

Feb. 8, 1856. 50-m

George Railton,

LAW AGENT,

NOTARY PUBLIC, ACCOUNTANT, AND CONVEYANCER.

Office, Dundas Street.

Mr. R. will give special attention to Division Court practice, and the recovery and prompt payment of debts left for collection.

REFERENCES:

Honorable George J. Goodhue, Hon. Malcolm Cameron, George Brown, Esq., M. P. P., Col. Askin, Lawrence Lawrason, Simeon Morrell, T. C. Dixon and Finlay McFee, Esquires.

London, November 1, 1855. 24-y

Rifles, Rifles, Rifles,

PHILO SOPHER, First prize Rifle maker, has a few first class rifles on hand, not sold cheap. Ridout-st, four doors south of the Robinson Hall London, C. W.

Repairing done in all its branches, and warranted inferior to none.

Orders executed at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

All rifles warranted.

London, September 14th, 1855. 48-mf

R & T Winnett's

INTELLIGENCE and Servant's Registry office, corner of Richmond and York Streets.

PARTIES requiring servants, and servants wanting places, provided immediately, as they have generally many applications always on hand. Parties having houses and farms to Rent, and persons requiring the same, would do well to register.

Groceries and Provisions of the very best description as cheap as any in Canada.

Also, a large quantity of squared timber and shingles which they will dispose of Cheap for Cash.

London, August 8th, 1855. 48-mf

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

For Land Surveyors, U. C.

THE Board of Examiners for Land Surveyors in Upper Canada, have been pleased to appoint Charles Lennox Davies, Esq., of London, to act as Local examiner under the provisions of the 18th Vic. C. 63.

By order,

F. P. PASMORE,

29-m Secretary.

Coal & Wood Company.

200 CORDS of WOOD, cut into Stove lengths is now on hand, at the Coal and Wood Company's yard, Bathurst Street.

London, C. W., March 8, 1856. 61-ss

Wm. Dawson & Sons,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSVENDERS.

74, *Cannon St., City London, England* [ESTABLISHED 1809.]

ORDERS for English Books, Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., punctually attended to, and despatched by First Mails to all parts of Canada, Novascotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, the United States, &c. &c

Remittance or reference in London for payment to accompany all orders.

Agents—Messrs Andrews & Coombe Stationer's Hall.

September 28th, 1855. 14-m

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Tea. Grocery, Wine and Spirit Warehouse

(DARCH'S NEW BLOCK, DUNDAS STREET,)

ANDREW FRASER respectfully announces to the Citizens of London and the Public generally that he has removed to his new store in the above block, where he has now opened out a very large stock of superior Teas, Groceries, Wines and Spirits selected by himself in the Montreal and New York Markets, on the very best of terms. He will therefore be enabled to furnish his customers with a much better article than heretofore, and cheaper than any other House in the trade, as he is determined to sell at a very small advance on cost prices for *cash*. 77

ROBERT WADDELL,

Office over J. Keillar's Dry Good Store, 62, Dundas-st., London, C. W.

PRACTICAL Accountant and Book-keeper, Custom House and Stock broker, Land and General Commission Agent

Would be willing to arrange with merchants and others to keep their books by double or single entry, by the year or otherwise; adjust intricate accounts, and transact all other business connected with a mercantile office. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and other legal documents promptly and accurately prepared.

Thirty-two building lots for sale on ten years credit. Accounts made out and collected. 25-y

Wilder's Safes, with Rich's Improvement.

DURING the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental Fires 196 times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a Fire proof article.

A fresh assortment of these celebrated Fire-Proof Safes just arrived.

☞ The only Safes in the world combining both Patents. These Safes are fitted up with La Belle, Jones', Permutating, and World's Fair Locks. Stearns & Marvin, makers, N. Y.

A. G. SMYTH, Agent, London.

Exchange Buildings, Nov. 2, 1855. 25-y

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

NEW MUSIC STORE,

SMITH'S BLOCK,

A WELL selected lot of Pianos, of the following well known makers, viz:

CHICKERING, STODDART, DUNHAM, LIGHT AND NEWTON,

and for sale as cheap as can be offered this side of New York, and on as favorable terms as can be given in Canada.

Also, Carhart & Needham's, Prince & Co's Melodeons; Ira Roe's Melopeans; Piano Stools, from five to twenty-five dollars. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos, or taken in exchange.

WM. GEROLAMY.

London, Decemer 7, 1855. 34-m.

Ready Made Clothing, &c.

A CHISHOLM & CO., have now received an immense

STOCK OF COATS, VESTS, AND PANTS.

Shirts, Collars

SUITABLE FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

AND as they are all manufactured by themselves, we warrant them as regards quality and workmanship.

Superfine Broad Cloths Tweeds, Doeskins, Vestery &c., in great variety.

Wholesale & Retail at the
Sign of the Large Case
Lawrason's Block,
Dundas St.

Fresh Importations of Groceries!

SIGN OF THE INDIAN,

Dundas Street, London, Canada West.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate that he is receiving a very fine assortment of Green and Black Teas, Java Coffee, Muscovado and refined Sugars, Tobaccos—finest Brands, Carolina Rice, Brooms, Fresh Figs, Currants, Raisins, &c., &c.

His stock of Brandies, Wines and Liquors will be found extensive and genuine.

WM. J. FULLER.

London, Aug. 1855. 1-m

New Store

IN the Commercial Buildings, South Side of Dundas Street, opposite the Market, and lately erected by Messrs. Moore and Rolph.

The subscriber would inform his old and numerous Customers and friends, that he has again opened business, with a large and entire new Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also.—Outfitting and Tailoring, after the most approved fashions. He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive from them and the public at large, liberal share of patronage.

The subscriber is determined to sell as low as possible.

A. B. JONES.

London, April 10th, 1856, 68-m.

Fall Importations.

JUST Received per steamer Canada, an extensive assortment of Watches and Jewelry of the newest and most fashionable styles.

W. SMITH, Watch Maker,
Commercial Buileings, Dundas Street.

December 4th, 1855 33-m

New Spring Dry Goods,

AT

WILLIAM THOMAS'S

LATE THOMAS & MCNAB

April 7, 1856. LONDON, C.W. 67-m

Notice.

WILLIAM NORMAN,

HOUSE PAINTER, recently of London, England, is prepared to execute orders in his line, from the plainest to the most finished style; and from his experience in London & New York, cannot fail to suit.

CHARGES MODERATE.

P. S.—Graining and Marbling of all descriptions. Specimens to be seen at his residence, West side of Talbot Street, next door to the office of S. Peters, Surveyor. All orders punctually attended to.

London, Feb. 26, 1856. 55-m

Upper Canada College.

REDUCTION OF FEES.

FROM the commencement of next term, (1st March,) the fees for Tuition in all the forms in Upper Canada College will be £1 5s. per term.

University and College Bursar's Office,
Toronto, January 16, 1856.

February, 1856. 55-m

Land Plaster.

500 TONS—for SALE at the Plaster Depot, Richmond St.

F. ROWLAND,
Corner Dundas-st., London.

49-m

New Farm Seeds, 1856.

200 BUSH. Red Clover Seed,
500 Bush. Timothy Seed,
1000 lbs. Stevens's Purple-top Swede Turnip Seed.
1000 lbs. East Lothian Purple-top Swede Turnip Seed.
500 lbs. White Globe Turnip.
Flax Seed.

49-m F. ROWLAND.

New Garden Seeds, 1856.

JUST imported from Great Britain & United States, every variety of useful

Vegetable and Flower Seeds,

Wholesale and Retail.

F. ROWLAND,
Corner Dundas & Richmond-st.

49-m

For Sale—Dried Fruit!

500 BUSHELS CHOICE DRIED APPLES.
Dried Peaches.
Dried Plumbs.

Nuts and Foreign Fruits of all kinds.

FRED. ROWLAND.

47-m

For Sale.

DRIED & SMOKED BACON. 'Home cured' Hams, Jowles & Tongues. Sugar Cured

Canadian & American Cheese.

Choice Roll and Firkin Butter.

No. 1 NEW LARD.

F. ROWLAND.

49-m

JAMES E. DIXON,

CANADA HOUSE, DUNDAS-ST., LONDON,

[OPPOSITE THE MARKET,]

IMPORTER of and wholesale and retail dealer in GROCERIES,

Teas, Sugars, Spices,
Rice, Pot Barley, Macarroni,
Vermicelli, Sago, Pickles,
English & Hamburg Cheese, Sauces.

☞ Port, Sherry, Maderia, and Champagnes; Pale and Dark Brandy,; Rum, Gin, Canadian and Scotch whiskey; Hibbert's London Porter, and Tennet's Pale Ale.

Lard, Olive, and Elephant Oils, with a general assortment of Crockery. China Glass Ware of the best description. Also, a well selected stock of Wooden and Willow ware.

His motto is, "Small Profits and Quick Sales."

☞ Give him a call.

London, Dec. 4, 1855. 34 m.

RIDOUT'S

HARDWARE STORE,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN ANVIL,

41 Dundas Street, London, C. W.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD,
WOLVERHAMPTON, AMERICAN,
FANCY and HEAVY HARDWARE

which he offers at Wholesale and Retail, on advantageous terms.

LIONEL RIDOUT.

London, August 1855. 1-y

London & Port Stanley

RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a ninth Instalment of ten per cent on the Capital stock in this Company, is required to be paid at the office of the Company at London, on Monday the 2nd day of June 1856.

By order of the Board,

London and Port Stanley R R Co. } CHAS. MONSARRAT. Secretary.

London, May 9th, 1856. 76-m

Good Books Delight, Instruct, Refine.

HOW AND WHERE TO PROCURE THEM.

PLEASE send for a copy of our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, of 150 different works, suitable for Family and Fireside Reading, and embracing popular American Biographies, Narratives and Travels, Agriculture, Temperance, Law, and School Books for the Young, beautifully Printed and Illustrated Family Bibles, Religious Books, Standard and select Poetry, and a choice variety of Miscellaneous Books.

WE WILL SEND IT WITHOUT CHARGE.

It contains a full description of the best standard works on the above important subjects, with their prices, and in a form convenient for reference and preservation. Every reader and book-buyer, should have it. ☞ We will send any of our books, Postage prepaid, on receipt of the advertised price, which may be sent to us by mail.

Ours are the best Books for Agents, because they are adapted to the wants of the people. Full particulars and practical instructions to Agents sent gratis, on application to

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
PUBLISHERS,

25 Park Row, New York, or 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

May 9th, 1856. 76-m

NOTICE.

PETER Rose having assigned all his personal property, including promissory notes and other securities, to John McRobert and Wm. Elliott for the benefit of creditors, parties indebted to the said Peter Rose are notified that payment must be made to the said assignees alone.

London, May 8, 1856. 76-m

. *Free Press insert for three weeks and send account to the Assignees.*

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all persons giving credit to any one in my name, after this notice, as I will not be answerable for the same.

WILLIAM GLOVER.

Katesville, C. W., May 3rd., 1856. 75-r

NOTICE.

IS Hereby given that the Firm, of "J. W. Kermott & Co.," have this day made an assignment of their effects real and personal including Books of Account, Accounts, Notes, Lands and Mortgages to the undersigned in trust all persons indebted to or having any transactions with said Firm are hereby notified that the assignees only are authorised to collect and discharge debts due said Firm. Dated this May A. D. 1856.

MURRAY ANDERSON,
JOHN CARLING
THO. SCATCHERD,
Assignees.

London, May 7th, 1856.

Notice.

MR. Edward C. Dickson, having assigned all his effects to Edward Adams, Esq. for the benefit of such of his creditors as shall come in under the assignment within one Month of the date hereof. Creditors are hereby notified that this deed lies for the signatures of the creditors at the office of Messrs. Elliot and Cooper—and all parties indebted to the said Edward C. Dickson are notified to make payment to the said assignee.

London, 5th April, 1856. 67-

. *Free Press copy one month.*

To be Sold Cheap,

A COMPLETE Set of Fixtures suitable for a DRY GOODS STORE.

Enquire of W. SMITH,
Watch Maker, Commercial Buildings.

March 18, 1856. 8-m

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

Montreal Store.

ROWLAND, HAMILTON & CO.,

Second and third doors east of Richmond-st.,

ARE RECEIVING their Winter Goods from the largest manufacturers in Canada and the States, and request attention to their immense stock, which, in consequence of their increased trade, is renewed [illegible] lately occupied by Mr. F. Rowlan[illegible] will be found every variety of Boots, Shoes, &c., adapted to the season.

They point triumphantly to a steadily increasing trade, in defiance of all opposition, during the seven years they have been engaged in it as the best warranty of the excellence of their goods.

Wholesale Dealers are requested to inspect the goods.

100 CASES OF INDIA RUBBERS, at prices below all precedent. Travelling Trunks in great variety.

DRY GOODS, CONSISTING OF

Cloaks, Blankets, Beavers,
Polkas, Flannels, Pilots,
Gloves, Cottons, Witneys,
Hose, Prints, DeLaines,
Petershams, Boas, Lions Skin,
Bonnets, Orleans, Broadcloths,
Hats, Caps &c. Cobourgs, Cassimeres,
Silk, black and colored, Doeskins.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

2,000 pairs of Pants, in great variety.
500 Overcoats, 1,000 Vests, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Paletots, &c., &c,

TAILORING.

Every article in the trade made in the newest style, by experienced workmen, under the superintendence of an experienced Cutter, from the first establishment in Western Canada.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Shirts.	*Handkerchiefs.*	*Gloves.*
Red Flannel,	Silk,	Kid,
White ditto,	Lawn,	Lined ditto.
Striped,	Cottou,	Berlin,
Regatta,	Mufflers,	Cashmere,
Fronts,	Neck Ties,	Buckskin,
Collars,	Stocks,	Mitts,
Braces,	Hose,	Fur Gauntlets.
		Buck ditto.

Travelling Bags, Valises, &c. India Rubber Coats and Overalls.

ROWLAND, HAMILTON & Co.,

Second and third doors east from Richmond-st., Dundas Street.

London, Nov. 29, 1855. 32-m.

FREE TRADE HOUSE,

Hiscox' Block, North side Dundas Street, London.

JOHN BESFORD respectfully announces to the inhabitants of London and surrounding country, that he has opened the above premises, with a choice and well selected stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, all of the newest styles and fabrics: also, a large and varied assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, in every article suitable for Men and Boy's wear.

J. B. particularly invites the public to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as great inducements will be held out to purchasers on his *One Price Cash System*, from which there is no abatement. 33-m

East India House,

101 DUNDAS STREET.

FORBES & FORDE, Wholesale and Retail Grocers. Wine, Spirit, and General Produce Merchants. 32-m.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS DAILY COMING TO HAND

VIA, BOSTON, HIS

SPRING

Importation of Dry Goods!

and will

CONTINUE TO RECEIVE,

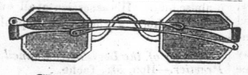
Per Steamers,

THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

JOHN ERSKINE.

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

London, 30 March, 1856. 65-m



CHARLES ANDREWS.

OPTICIAN and Surveying Instrument Maker Instruments repaired and adjusted.

Spectacles to suit all sights.

The Subscriber has the faculty which few possess, of so preparing glasses, as to enable persons to see far and near with the same pair.

Royal Exchange Buildings, up Stairs.

London, April, 1856. 68-1 y

T. MAXWELL BRYSON,

CUSTOM HOUSE, SHIPPING AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. No. 245 and 247 St. Paul Street, (next door to Messrs Brewster, Mulholland & Co.) Montreal, begs to say that having commenced business in the above line, he is prepared to attend to the sale or shipment of Flour and Produce Generally, the purchase of goods in this market, or the entering and forwarding of packages from Europe or the United States. He would add that any business confided to him will be promptly and faithfully attended to. He would also remind Merchants and others that by sending him their invoices, they have it at their option to have their foreign goods sent either by rail or any of the lake and river lines, which they may consider most suitable at the time.

REFERENCES.

L. H. Holton, Esq., M. P. P.; Wm. Workman Esq., Messrs L. Renaud & Frere.

Montreal, April, 1856. 69-jo

MILLINERY,

Mantles and Dry Goods

PHILLIPS & RANDALL,

Have now opened for the season their

MILLINERY ROOMS,

In which will be found every novelty of the present fashion.

Flowers, Feathers and Bonnets.

PHILLIPS & RANDALL,

Lawrason's Block, Dundas-st.

London, May 15, 1856. 78-m

The departing Vessel.

BY CALDER CAMPBELL.

A bark was gliding through our bay with hampers on the breeze,
And music from the crowded deck rang o'er the tipling seas;
There was no cloud upon the sky, no mist upon the shore,
And yet a moisture filled my eyes—a voice cried "Nevermore!"

A young cried, "Nevermore, perhaps, shall some on board that ship,
Who leave a land of love in search of wealth o'er the deep,
Return to dear and kindred hearts, that now are sore and sad,
Though all unselfishly they show a visage calm and glad."

Youth leaves us with a laughing lip, for hope is at its core,
And shews successful enterprise upon a glittering shore;
But age, upon the voyager looks sadly, for it sees
The grave that barreth meeting here, beneath ancestral trees!

O mother! take thy last fond look; thy poverty to-day
Shall have one less the mouth to feed, since he has gone away!
O mother! cherish yet the hope that time for thee and him
May bring a welcoming embrace, though now thine eyes are dim.

O son! the mother's tears that bathe thy cheeks are holy, they
Should purify thy heart from ill—then keep them wet for aye
Within thy memory, there to speak of her whose earnest prayers
May watch and hover o'er thy path 'midst manifold despairs!

The music from that gallant bark, as slowly it recedes,
Grows fainter at each onward sweep across the briny meads;
I cannot now discern the tune, whose gay and sparkling tones
Seem strangely mixed with sea-birds' cries, and rising ocean's moans.

And as the distant sounds in bursts of song fall on my ear,
Before my wakeful fancy vivid memories appear;
The dying echoes rouse a troop of phantoms at each strain,
And swarms of thought, like bees from hives, float upwards from my brain!

I see the shapes of forms beloved flit past me, though know
That they no longer move in life through life's long walks of wo;
I hear the voice of dear friends, who never more to me
Can speak those accents that give life a pleasure sweet to see.

The music's last faint cadence, as it comes upon the wind,
Like a dying bird that leaves the sea its grave ashore to find,
Fills all my soul with sadness deep, which makes me seem to be
Left lonely and unloved by all that sought or cherished me
Thus age and sickness summon up dark images that lend
A morbid coloring to scenes where brightest beauties blend;
No marvel that the solitary wanderer here below
Hears many a dirge that none else hear, sees many a secret wo!
Hopes, wishes, aims, belong to youth—with youth and health they flee,
As fleeteth with you fleeting ship the music o'er the sea!
Youth was wish and hope—but ah! when age doth o'er us fall,
And care attend our stumbling steps, we fear to wish at all!

The Old Doctor; or Stray Leaves from my Journal.

THE DEATH-BED OF THE SPENDTHRIFT.

On arriving at the village I had designated, I allighted, and entering the tavern, called for a private room, and then desired the landlord to send the driver to me, as though I wished to pay him his fare or to give him fresh orders respecting my return to the city.

He came into the room, and I immediately stepped up to him, and taking him by the hand, said, "is it possible! Can this be Edward Marsden?"

He blushed until the blood dyed his swarthy, unshaven cheeks a deep red, stammered confusedly, and at length said, "it is; and you are Doctor ——. I saw you yesterday and recognized you; but for reasons you may well imagine avoided you."

"But how in the name of wonder do I see you thus? Surely a man of your talents and acquirements, however reduced he might become by the fluctuations of fortune, should rise again to a more congenial position than that in which I now find you?"

"Fallen in fortune! Rise again!" he replied, while a sardonic sneer overspread his features and gave a shockingly sinister expression to his countenance, which was seared by the lines marked by intemperance and recklessness now grown habitual. "Rise again! How can a man rise again when he has lost character, caste, his good name and fame, the sympathy of his friends—all, everything! How can a man rise again when the powers of heaven, earth and hell have conspired to crush him, and to render him a noxious, crawling reptile, rather than a being formed after God's own image, as the parsons cantingly say? How can a man rise from the slough of despair when he has no means of staving off the pangs of hunger, save the few cents he may chance to glean by labor and exposure from daylight until midnight, and then be compelled by the pressure of circumstances to rest,—if rest it can be termed—amidst the vilest of the vile in the sneaking abodes of penury and vice. Rise again! James ——, you will excuse my familiarity, I know and feel it is out of place now; but this meeting has recalled to my mind too forcibly the memories of other days, and compelled me to recollect what I strive to forget, the knowledge of what I might have been, what I now am, and what I am doomed to be

window and sprang into the street, from a height of three stories. He was killed instantly, and the 'mandate of the law was served upon a senseless corpse. It was true that he had committed the forgery, and the money was found in his packed trunk. It had doubtless been his intention to have fled that night, had not the demon of drunkenness impeded his progress and hastened his unhappy hour.

Thus perished one who had talents and education to have worked his way to eminence, but who had never been able to control the vice of extravagance, partly natural, and uncurbed in early youth. It is a sad memorial in my pages. I turn over a new leaf; let me look for a brighter subject, although all my narratives must necessarily be tinctured by melancholy. I have found one; and one that ends as physician's tales too seldom do, in happiness instead of gloom and despondency. It will form the subject of my next narrative.

A Lady's Hat.

Walker says a hat is "a cover for for the head," as if man had a lid like a saucepan, or a teapot. The fact is, the definition is not a good one, and gives no idea whatever of a hat. The human hair is a cover for the head; but no one would venture to say that the human hair is a hat, at least in literal language; metaphorically it may be, but Walker is confined to the province of literal definitions, and though a hat is a cover for the head, still the definition does not cover the whole ground. With equal reason it might apply to the bandbox which contains the hat, for what is there in the definition to prevent me from clapping the bandbox on my head, extinguishing all my perceptive faculties, and then gurgling forth in smothered accents to an astonished crown, that I had my hat on?—yet would that crowd be convinced it was a hat? The authority of Walker would undoubtedly sink in the estimation of any enlightened public to whom such an appeal should be made.

What, then, is a hat? What, but--an an artificial cover intended expressly for the human head; and though organ grinders sometimes put hats on monkey's heads such use of them is but the exception, and an utter distortion of the original purpose for which hats were intended. As for its gender, the male hat is one of the most unnatural works of man, constructed in the shape of a stove pipe, and he who invented it deserves to have it knocked over his eyes and have his daguerreotype, with all the modern improvements, taken, and then exhibited in the Broadway show-case. What greater punishment can be inflicted on man than to expose him to the gaze of the world, as he looks in daguerreotype, in phototype, in ambrotype, and in lampratype?

But the female hat is eminently a work of art, while the gaudy structure which adorns the *lady's* head is more than a hat; the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms all contribute to its construction, while even human imagination to taxed to invent new forms for it, and Taste and Fancy are enlisted in the arrangement of its various decorations.

The framework of the lady's hat is most commonly of wire, furnished by the mineral kingdom. The stomach of the silkworm produces the usual material which covers this framework, and is also the origin of the ribbons that go to decorate it. The flax-plant supplies lace, as well as the linen out of which are stamped the flowers that adorn it. The bird of Paradise, that famous bird, once fabled to have derived its only nourishment from dew and the nector and odor of flowers, which dwelt constantly in the air, "wafted about in the bright beams of the sun, independent of the ordinary mechanism of wings," even the wonderful bird adds its tail; to the general contribution, while the ostrich, largest of birds, send those curious productions of the winged tribe, called feathers "every one of which," according to Paley, "is a mechanical wonder."

A lady's hat! What scene does it not conjure up before the astonished gaze? As one regards it, he see: in imagination on the tail of the Bird of Paradise, once more appended to its original possessor, and fluttering in the soft air of the Moluccas—he sees the Ostrich feathers restored to their legitimate owner, and scouring over the sandy deserts of Africa—he sees the silkworm rolling itself up in the cocoon which it weaves from its own stomach, while the cotton plant and the flax plant are germinating under the warm rays of the sun, all unconscious of adorning the head of a woman. Oh woman, woman! not satisfied with your own native charms, you must levy contributions on the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms to feed your insatiate vanity!

Latest from Austrilia.

From Sydney we learn, so late as the 15th of January, that the Cressey had arrived from Plymouth with 264 Government emigrants. The demand for labour is represented as being most pressing, more especially for single men and female domestic servants. There had been considerable arrivals of flour, and large transactions had taken place at lower prices. First quality was quoted £28, seconds, £26. The Sidney Mint has issued during the month of January(to the 15th) soverigns to the amount of £154,000.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE EMIGRANT REGULATIONS—We are enabled to anuounce that the Emigration Commissioners have abolished the regulations by which emigrants were required to contribute sums varying from £10 to £12 for each head of a family, and also by adult males and females after arrivals in New South Wales. The Commissioners have now adopted one uniform scale of payment from emigrants for either of the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. The payments now exxired being:—For married agriculture labourers, shepherds, and herdsmen, also married journeymen mechanics and artisans, such as masons, bricklayers, black smiths, wheelwrights, sawyers, carpenters, &c., under 45 years of age, £1; if 45, an under 50 years of age, £5; if 50, and under 60 years of age, £11; single men, not exceeding 40 years of age, £1; single women not exceeding 35 years of age, 10s. No payments are required for wives, or for children under 14 years of age accompanying their parents.

THEORY OF THE AURORA BOREALIS.—Sir John Ross states that in order to test his theory that the phenomena of the aurora borealis were occasioned by the action of the sun, when below the pole, on the surrounding ice, by its rays being reflected from the points of incidence to clouds above the pole, which were before invisible,—he placed a powerful lamp to represent the sun having a lens, at a focal distance of which he set a rectified terrestrial globe, on which bruised glass of the various colors seen in Baffin's Cay was placed, to represent the colored icebergs in that locality, while the space between Greenland and Spitzbergen was left blank, to represent the sea. To similate the clouds above the pole which were to receive the reflected rays, he applied a hot iron to a sponge, and by giving the globe its regular diurnal motion, he produced the phenomena, vulgarly called the merry dancers, and every appearance, exactly as seen in the natural sky, while it disappeared as the globe turned, as being the part representing the sea to the points of incidence.

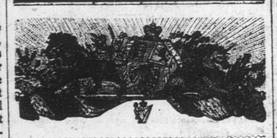
NEW BRUNSWICK TRADE RETURNS.—The number of vessels entered inwards at St. John during 1855 and 1856, measuring 367,521 tons, and at all the ports in the Province, 3452 vessels, 590,767 tons.—The number of vessels cleared outwards at St. John during last year was 1,879 measuring 420,621 tons, and for all the ports in the Province 3381 vessels, 666,981 tons.

The value, in sterling, of goods imported from Great Britain into St. John, during the quarter ended 31st March last, was £16,456; from British North American Colonies, £1,247; from Spanish West Indies, £10,300; the principle article imported from this country was molasses, of which there were 223,042 gallons; from the United States, the value of goods imported was £58,984; among the imports from this country were 2,694 tons pitch, pine timber, 48,419 lbs., Tea, 8,225 cwt., Meat, salt, and fresh, 8,498 bushels wheat, 6,832 bushels corn, 9,371 bushels oats, 11,508 barrels flour, 4,562 barrels corn meal. The total value of goods imported into St. John during last quarter was £90,687 sterling.

The quantity of deals and lumber exported to Great Britain during last quarter was 9,943,000 feet; pine timber, 7420 tons; birch timber, 1,943 tons. The quantities for the corresponding quarter last year, were as follows:—Deals and lumber, 16,935,000 feet; pine timber, 5,856 tons; birch timber, 1,260 tons.

NOTICE!—*All unsettled subscriptions will be charged* 1s. 3d. *per quarter additional for each unpaid quarter.*

*** *We are not responsible for the* OPINIONS *of our correspondents. We publish their letters for the* INTELLIGENCE *they contain, and, as to the views they express, our readers can form their own opinions.*



The London Herald.

"Refined policy ever has been the parent of Confusion; and ever will be, so long as the world endures. Plain, good intention, which is as easily discovered at the first view as fraud is surely detected at the last, is of so mean force in the government of mankind."—BURKE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1856.

SINCE our last issue, the birthday of our Queen has been duly celebrated throughout the Province. On Saturday last in every Town and Township the militia force of Canada was enrolled; and all Canadians made holiday in honor of the day. Nothing could exceed the heartiness and good humor of the people of London, and, as far as we are able to learn, of all other places, on this occasion. This time twelvemonth, when celebrating this anniversary, we were in the midst of a war, which, many told us, was likely to last for many years. Happily the contest has been brought to a succesful close; and we have rejoiced in the advent of peace as well as the addition of another year to the reign of our beloved monarch. There never was a time when we had more cause to be thankful that such a sovereign fills the throne of these realms, or more reason to hope that Providence may for many years prolong the auspicious reign. The peace of Europe has been attained, and the cause of freedom has triumphed through the means, among other things of the French alliance; and we firmly believe that the prudence and good judgment of our Queen have done more to cement this alliance than all the diplomacy of her Ministers. There are other mighty monarchs but none who govern so great a nation by similar means. The Emperor of Russia rules men in millions, but he sits upon a throne which was not inaptly represented by *Punch*, as studded with bayonet points. The King of Prussia stands disgraced in the eyes of the world as a traitor to the cause of liberty throughout the war; while the young Emperor of Austria rules by despotic power alone, and has come out of the struggle with the reputation of a coward—the occupant of a seat adorned with no laurel, but tainted with the blood of Hungary. Even Napoleon is compelled to refuse the most ordinary freedom of speech and action to his subjects, knowing full well that they are not yet fitted to enjoy the boon. Queen VICTORIA alone governs an empire, extending to all quarters of the globe, without coercive means—by means of the "unbought loyalty" of the people, because the people are not only free but know how to value and maintain that freedom.

It was natural enough that in the celebrations of Saturday, occasional allusions should have been made to the vapourings of neighbor Jonathan in his intercourse with our government. There can be no doubt but the cessation of the Russian war has much modified the tone of the American press and of the speech-makers at Washington. To pick a quarrel with England when at war or at peace may be naturally considered by our shrewd neighbours to be two very different things. They had fiercely demanded the recall of Mr. Crampton; but Lord Clarendon's very able rejoinder to the correspondence, reviewing the whole subjects of the disputes, and flatly refusing to take any step in reference to the matter, has sobered down the leaders of public opinion' in the model Republic. This has, perhaps, not been the only thing which has influenced our neighbours, nor is it the only circumstance of significance on which we may place our reliance for a continuance of peace We are glad to observe the change in the manner adopted by the press in reviewing the acts of Great Britain; but the Review of the Fleet at Spit-head was a hint more broad and memorable than any thrown out by the papers. Lord Clarendon's arguments will have their effect; but there is still more "moral suasion" in the 30,000 men who man the largest and most efficient fleet that ever floated on old ocean since the world began. Great Britain has come out of the war with an army improved and a fleet greatly augmented; and we verily believe that so far from being anxious for hostilities, no amount of mob agitation could persuade the States to break with England *now*, whatever might have been done had the war with Russia continued. As for the recognition of the pretended Government of the Buccaneer Walker, that will turn out, we believe, to be a mere question between Walker and any British authority who may be empowered to see whether the fellow has or has not taken possession of a piece of British ground, or territory under our protection. The recognition of the "fillibuster" by President Pierce is comparatively immaterial, and seems to be thrown out as a sort of bravado to cover the retreat from the threatened dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

Among the contingencies alluded to by the New York Press is the *delay* which they fear will occur in consummating the annexation of Canada! On this subject they may make themselves perfectly easy. The militia of Canada are not yet, it is true. properly organized, but they are very much like the men of 1812 and vastly more numerous, and, what is of more importance neither they nor the Province are being lost sight of by Great Britain. Time was when British politicians spoke slightingly of the importance of the colonies but, now we find emanating from the Home Government such sentiments as contained in the following despatch, showing both what is expected on our part and what the mother Country has determined to do on hers for the permanence of British connection in any event. We cannot more appropriately close this article than by printing the document in full.

DOWNING STREET.
No. 79. May 2. 1856.
Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR.—You are aware that the Treaty of Peace provides for the prompt evacuation by her Majesty's forces of foreign territories at present held by them; and that, among other arrangements for the distribution of the army on its return from active service, orders have been given that five regiments shall be selected to be stationed in British North America, of which three are allotted to Canada.

2. Such an amount of force is not of a character to afford much room for misconception as to the purpose of her Majesty's Government, but still I think it better to address to you a few remarks in explanation of that purpose.

3. Earl Grey's despatch to Lord Elgin of the 14th March, 1851, laid down the principles which were then adopted by her Majesty's Government in regard to their colonial policy, considered in a military point of view and in reserving to the mother country the duty of maintaining Garrisons for fortressess of chief importance, such as Quebec, invited the co operation of the Province or the auxiliary measures of defence. The vigour with which at this moment a militia *force is being organized, justifies our continuing to place as we do place, the fullest reliance on this policy.*

4. It is not, of course, expected that the force of the garrisons alluded to should be at all times of an unvarying strength. It may vary occasionally from military or political reasons. During the war just ended, when the chief military strength of the Empire had to be concentrated for the operation in the East, Regiments stationed in Canada were withdrawn; and as my predecessor, Sir George Grey, explained in a despatch, dated 11th August, 1854. increased responsibility was thrown upon the Province. That emergency has now happily passed away; but although the regular soldiers in Canada may be more or fewer at any particular time, the policy of her Majesty's Government continues *the same, and they desire to place their main dependence on the well proved loyalty and courage of her Majesty's Canadian subjects to repel any hostile aggression, should the occasion ever unfortunately occur; although in that event her Majesty's Government would not fail to give to the Province the full support of the whole power of the British Empire.*

5. You will take care that no misapprehension on this subject shall exist in Canada, which might produce any relaxation of the honorable exertions which the Province is now making to establish a suitable military organization. I have had the greatest satisfaction in submitting to her *Majesty the accounts which you have transmitted to me of the spirit and energy with which all classes of her Canadian subjects have come forward to carry into effect the provisions of the new militia act, and I trust that the result will be, that this local force will speedily be placed on a footing of permanent efficiency.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Political.

It will be seen by the portion of the discussion of Friday last in the House, which we print to-day, that we were right in our issue of that day as to the resignation of all the ministers; and that the *Leades* and *Colonist* were wrong. We were fully and correctly informed that all had resigned, as the fact turns out to be. The *Colonist* is out in favor of a sort of McNabb Government; and the *Leader* sketches a Grand Trunk Governmedt. The result is a ministry more conservative than the last, and less likely to sell us to the Grand Trunk than either of those proposed by the Toronto papers, but, we hope, able to cope with this Railroad question with firmness and fairness. The accession of Mr. Vankoughnet to the conservative section of the House will improve materially the position of that party in the country, and give Mr. Cayley an opportunity of retracing some of his steps. We believe a dissolution and new election will soon take place. We give the names of the new ministers as nearly as we can ascertain them among conflicting accounts.

The *Colonist* has a fierce attack upon Mr. Vankoughnett, for joining a government of a coalition character, we are certainly sorry to see him begin a Parliamentary career in company with Mr. Spence and the like; but we know that he is just the man *to advise well* upon the most difficult question of the day, and we shall do by this government as by the last---we shall give it a trial and judge it by its acts; and, disapproving as we do of coalitions on principle, we shall only hope this will be an improvement upon the last, and that it will change into a good conservative government in time. Meanwhile, if we are to have a coalition, surely the more sound stuff we can get into the better; and when a man of the highest reputation and ability goes to the assistance of those who are in trouble, it savors more of splen than Patriotism on the part of such a paper as the *Colonist* to begin o abuse him. His accession at all events saved us from a clear grit Republican ministry.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Premier.—Hon. Mr. Tache.
Inspector General.—Mr. Cayley.
Attorney General West, and Leader of the Assembly.—Mr. J. A. McDonald.
Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Mr. Cauchon.
Commissioner of Public Works.—Mr. Lemieux.
Postmaster General.—Mr. Spence.
Receiver General.—Mr. J. C. Morrison.
President of the Council.—P. M. Vankoughnet.
Attorney General East.—Mr. Cartier.
Provincial Secretary.—Mr. Terrill.
Solicitor General West.---Mr. H. Smith.
Solicitor General East.---Mr. Dunbar Ross, (doubtful.)

The Stanstead Bank.

The fear that the fraud in the case of this Bank is a very cross one. Under the Free Banking act, parties can commence operations on depositing an amount of Provincial Debentures equal to the intended issue of the notes. Some enterprising foreigners purcha sed Lower Canada Debentures *below par*---say 15 per cent. The notes are issued, a huge shave is made, and the speculators return to their native land rejoicing over the profits of their "raid" upon British territory.

The affair will be wound up to the loss to the Bill holders of 25 per cent. at least, in all probability; and an amendment of the law will be immediately necessary. There is every reason to believe, that no new affair will be sanctioned until the law is altered with a view to the safety of the public.

Church Matters.

We publish the letter of "another layman," at his earnest request, but we cannot let it pass without a word of comment.

We simply wish to deny emphatically as an assertion utterly inaccurate and unsupported by a shadow of evidence---the statement that we have opposed the Church of England. We appeal to the files of our paper to show that we have done the Church of England ample justice. Nay more, we make bold to say that we have done as much to rouse the public opinion and public feeling of the members of that Church to activity in her behalf, as any other paper of the same circulation.

As for no true member of the Church taking the paper, we doubt whether our correspondents opinion is perfectly conclusive as to the true churchmanship of our subscribers. We say this with all respect for our correspondent, but must request him in any future communication to omit such statements as the one we refer to. We feel conscious of doing justice both to members of the Church of England and all other Christian bodies of men; and those who are displeased at the course we take should remember that there is much difference between opposing the Church of England and opening our columns to discussions in which that Church in Canada is deeply interested.

The Bishops' Fund.

To the Editor of the Herald,

One or two years ago the Bishop of Toronto published a proposition to raise funds for the endowment of the new Sees proposed to be established, and if we admit the necessity of creating such funds, his views were moderate enough. He divided the members of the church into so many classes and proposed that each should contribute so much. "The highest contributors were rated at, I think, £5; £2 10s and so on in proportion. The lowest class comprising the bulk of the church were set down at $4 each, say $20,000. Not very long, I believe, after the Bishop's proposition was promulgated, a subscription list was adopted, to provide a fund for the proposed Western Diocese. But the Bishop's modest refusal was ignored at once, by the very first dash of the pen on the subscription list. Instead of £5—the wealthy men of the Church in London set the munificent example of heading the list with a subscription of £100. Foremost if not first among these generous, and I have no doubt sincere contributors, was the rector of London, through various members of his family, to the extent of £500. So I was informed, for I have not seen the list. I do not question either the right or the motives of such munificent benefactors; but the propriety of leading off the list in question, with these high figures, I do doubt. It was calculated to stagger prudent old men, whose heads had grown grey with the cares and anxieties of endeavoring to lead a truly religious life, that is, with humble trust in God's Providence, endeavoring by diligent industry to discharge their liabilities to their fellow men, and to raise and support their families in a proper manner, I say the overflowing liberality of a comparatively few individuals, was calculated to instil into the minds of many a suspicion that all was not exactly as it appeared. At all events, the moderate views of the Bishop were distanced, and instead of the wise old maxim, *"look after the pence and shillings*—or dollars—*and the pounds will take care of themselves,"* the movers and seconders in the matter of raising the Bishop's endowment Fund directed their special attention to the easier task of collecting the pounds—or hundreds of pounds, considering, no doubt, that the *privates* in the church would follow the liberal example of their officials. I hold that whenever a subscription is raised for the support of religion, the judgement of the individual should be appealed to, and that every dollar obtained in this way is as effectual in the cause of true religion as a pound or a hundred—and I mean to say that carrying out the Bishop's plan of raising the Funds by moderate and small sums would have a greater and better effect in promoting the influence and prosperity of the Church than by larger sums obtained from comparatively a few individuals. If the ministers of the Church and the friends of the Bishop's endowment Fund, would undertake to raise the 20,000 single dollar collections, I have not the smallest doubt that the larger subscriptions would be easily obtained. By this course, a multitude of Churchmen, who now do nothing, might be brought to see that they have a duty to perform towards the support of the Church, and for every dollar subscription thus obtained, some seeds of religious instructions must have been imparted.

Thus far I have been arguing with those who contend that without a permanent fund we can have no Bishop. To this proposition I demur. If I could think that the Protestant Episcopal Church could not exist without permanent funds or endowments for the support of Bishops, I should at once advocate the creation of such Funds; for I do hold that the Episcopal form of Church Government is the best that I have any knowledge of, and that the essential doctrines of Christianity as maintained by the Church of England and Ireland are pure and scriptural; but no one will contend that our system of Church Government is faultless, and that the stewards of God's mysteries have not, before and even after the Reformation, brought great scandal on the Church by their lives and unchristian practices, as well as by their perversions of the doctrines of Christ and his Apostles. Holding then, as I do, that the Clergy of the Church of England are superior to any other body of religious teachers, I ask, how is it that our venerable Church is, in too many instances, merely the resort of fashion, and deserted by the bulk of the middling and poorer classes of the population? I answer unhesitatingly that it is because their spiritual welfare has not been sufficiently attended to by the Clergy; not so much through indifference or negligence of individual Clergymen, as through a system of Church Government, which tends rather to confirm than to amend in them the infirmities of human nature. I say further in the words of the Holy Apostle, emphatically the love of money is the root of all evil, and that the establishment of permanent Funds for the support of Bishops is not only unscriptural, but is a sure and infallible means of perpetuating evil. I crave the indulgence of my brother laymen while I endeavour to show this.

A WESTERN LAYMAN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Permit me to make a few observations upon a letter signed "A Western Layman," which appeared in your issue of the 23d inst.

On taking up that letter, I supposed, from its introductory remarks, I was about to peruse a reply to that very absurd production, "the Church extra," very lately circulated here, recommending us to select for our Bishop "a man of bible moderation and prayer-book theology." I fall in with the the opinion of your correspondent, that this is indeed "putting the cart before the horse" as I too would prefer "a man of bible theology and prayer-book moderation." All this is very good, and so far I and "A Western Layman" are agreed.

The rest of his letter however turns out to be an unprovoked and unmanly attack upon the private character of the respected Rector of London. I have no desire to indulge in hard epithets, but truth obliges me to designate it as unmanly to attack a clergyman in so wanton a manner, who, from his peculiar position has not the same facilities for redress as other men.

The impression your friend's letter has made upon my mind, and that of others, with whom I have conversed on the subject is that some private pique is at the bottom. I am surprised also that "A Western Layman," should be so devoid of good sense and modesty, as to assume such a very dictatorial and magisterial strain. If your correspondent has attained perfection, then let him cast these stones at the reverend gentleman, but if not, let him henceforward look at home, and then perhaps he will find ample materials to occupy him without going further.

I could, if it were needed enlarge upon the many christian virtues of Dr. Cronyn, having had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with him during the last six and twenty years; but he is too well known and respected to render this necessary. "A Western Layman's" insinuations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Again, I do not exactly agree with the sentiment of "A Western Layman," that, "we *may not be able* to find a man totally blameless." It is my opinion the whole world cannot produce such, and this as a Bible theologian he ought to know. And by the way, I may here remark upon the extraordinary interpretation he has given of that passage of Scripture he has thought fit to quote, explaining "them that are *without*," to signify those that happen to be located beyond the precincts of any given parish. According to this, we of London are *within*, and they of Woodstock, (for instance) are *without*, and vice-versa.

But our "Western Layman," (not content with attacking Dr. Cronyn,) administers also a castigation upon the Doctor's friends, (and by, let him remember are not a few), whom he designates as "*officious*," and "*indiscreet*." And for what? Because forsooth, they have presumed to put forward Dr. Cronyn's name as a suitable candidate for the episcopacy. The sarcastic hit at our esteemed Rector, (twice administered) about his being "a clever man," I pass by, it carries with it its own reproof.

As to his observations in reference to the Rev. R. Flood, I am sure that worthy gentleman will not deem himself honored in having his name dragged into such an unwarrantable attack upon his valued friend. I shall now take leave of "A Western Layman."

But now, with yourself, Mr. Editor, I have "a crow to pluck;" you will therefore, I trust, allow me to extend these lines a little further. You are aware that I am a shareholder in the *Herald* to the extent of one share, which I subscribed on its being represented that the *Herald* was intended to be a staunch conservative Protestant journal, (vide Prospectus), and in order to be such, in my humble opinion, it should be the friend and advocate of the Church of England, the great bulwark of Protestantism; the extinction of the one would be the annihilation of the other. But, strange to say, I (and I find many other stockholders with me) find to our disappointment that we have identified ourselves with a journal which seems to have for one of its main objects, a crusade against the Church of England in this locality.

The repeated accusations levelled against Dr. Cronyn in the columns of the *Herald*, though intended to damage his reputation, has, in the estimation of all right thinking men, redounded to his credit, as it has afforded him an opportunity of exhibiting a spirit of forbearance rarely to be met with. This is the Christianity to be admired, and a man of such a spirit is the one I would like to have for Bishop.

I very much regret the *Herald* should ever have become the vehicle for these unprovoked attacks upon the Rector and everything connected with the Church of England in London; and I can assure you if this course is much longer persevered in no true churchman will continue to support your paper. I, for one, have more than once felt inclined to withdraw my name as a subscriber, and nought but personal friendship and respect for yourself has prevailed with me to continue my name upon your list.

Hoping you will do me the favor to insert the foregoing,

I am your ob't serv't,
ANOTHER LAYMAN.

From our London Correspondent.

LONDON, May 9th, 1856.

On Monday evening both Houses of Parliament were engaged in discussing the treaty of peace. An address to the Crown approving of the treaty has been agreed to. Probably Lord Derby's description of this document is as just as any that has been given, yet of what human transaction might not as much be safely predicted—"It might certainly have been worse, but it ought to have been better." The feeling expressed in Parliament does not differ from that entertained by the people generally. While all are gratified by the cessation of the horrors of war and the restoration of peace, none are pleased with the circumstances under which the war was either conducted or concluded. We feel that our military prestige has suffered severely in he conflict, and that we allowed our gallant allies, the French to carry off the greatest share of glory. That branch of the service, too, in which we consider our supremacy to lie, was scarcely brought into action throughout the war; and now when the conflict is at an end, we have recourse to the childish alternative of making a holiday display of our naval forces.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Malmesburg criticised with considerable severity the terms of the treaty, which he regarded as not sufficiently providing for the future security of the Turkish Empire---especially in allowing Russia to retain all her influence on the eastern coast of the Euxine, from which he foresaw great danger to the Circassians, and to the Asiatic dominions of the Porte. Lord Clarendon took the opportunity to defend the conduct of government with reference to the defence of Kars; but his apology merely amounted to this—that the French were equally to blame. He furnished in the course of his speech a painful commentary on the event alluded to, when he said that we were not in a position from our military successes, to require the non-erection of Russian forts on the Black Sea. It was satisfactory, however, to hear the Foreign Minister declare that he believed the peace would be found alike permanent and honourable. In the House of Commons the principal assailant of the treaty of peace was Lord John Manners, who showed that while the integrity of Turkey in Europe had been secured.—Asiatic Turkey had been left at the mercy of Russia; and he referred to the fact that already the Circassians are suffering from a neglect of this precaution---"Why was this?"---He asked---"No doubt it was owing to the fall of Kars; and if so, could it be said that the terms of peace were satisfactory?" There can be no doubt that the fall of Kars enabled the Russian diplomatists to stand out for better terms than they would otherwise have obtained. At the same time that we deplore the result, it is gratifying to find that the services of the heroic defender of the Asiatic fortress have not been forgotten by the government. It was announced in the House last night that a pension of £100 per annum, together with the dignity of baronet---under the style of Sir John Fenwiell Williams, of Kars—would be conferred on General Williams. These measures will be hailed with satisfaction by this country, and in Nova Scotia the land of the hero's birth. The advent of peace has been wisely seized upon by the Queen as an occasion for granting an amnesty to political offenders; consequently, W. Smith O'Brien, Frost, the chartist, and the remaining few of our exiles will be allowed to return home.

There are in the American character peculiarities which strike the curious observer; but there is not one that is thrown out into such bold relief as their dislike to be told the truth. Not that they naturally love a lie, but that they are reluctant to descend from egostistical stilts, and regard themselves and others from the same levil. Your real Yankee is for ever above his fellows; he will not be convinced. America is not only a "great" country, it is the only one of the sort. In no country it is oftentimes asserted, have there been such extraordinary advances in wealth and civilization; but no other country that ever had such a start in intellectual ideas and physical advantages. Every national lever, whether in science, morals, government, or commercial enterprise, which Old-World countries had taken a thousand years to mature, were thrust into her hands the moment she sets up on her own account. Therefore, the wonder, rather would have been, had she not made rapid strides, being so furnished, having so many untouched resources, recruited by so much bone and sinew from this side. Hence, therefore, there is sufficient to account for the fact---if it be a fact---that the United States "whips all creation." In many things we confess her superiority. She can boast of better fire-engines than all the world beside---*Canada excepted*, and she bears witness that they are not allowed to rot in idleness. She has more railways, we dare say, than all the world put together; and no wonder, therefore, that her accidents in that way exceeds all nations in fatality and dramatic interest. Her river steamboats are acknowledged to be unrivalled in their accommodation and liability to explosion, and the rivers themselves attest their unapproachable majesty by disregarding as many shipwrecks and snags as would infallibly have rendered half-a-dozen of the Old World steamers all but innavigable. Then as to her cities; of which it may be affirmed, that as the statutes in Rome more then equalled the population at it palmiest period, so does America present a catalogue that casts into shade the solitary names which are the landmarks of Cisatlantic history. Having regard, therefore, to this national characteristic, we should predict that we are on the eve of a war with the United States, did we not know that this very loftiness of pretension not uncommonly disqualifies the possessor from condescending to the common level of an antagonist. However, itsometimes happens that a little homely truth and the wrong side of a dispatch will precipitate a quarrel with an adversary of this description; and it may be that the final reply of Lord Clarendon on the recruiting question will overboil the fury which his masterly despatch on the Central American dispute must have arowsed in the mind of President Pierce and Mr. Marcy. Lord Clarendon has not only demolished the whole recruiting grievance, but he has pinned Mr. Marcy to the very earth.

First of all he staggers him with a blow as to whether any illegal enlisting took place in the States, then he singularly enough knocks him down by an exposition of American law, and finally transfixes him by words which fell from Mr. Marcy's own mouth in March, 1855. On perusing Lord Clarendon's last letter, which is dated on the 30th April, and which was presented to Parliament of Friday night, at the earliest evening on which it possibly could have been, consistently with its reception and perusal by Mr. Dallas, the new American minister, an impartial reader can come to no other conclusion than that President Pierce wants a quarrel, that Mr. Buchanan, the late ambassador, was absolutely opposed to his superior, and that, as in the Central American question, the behaviour of the United States has been some what arrogant, sometimes shuffling, but always uncertain. Indeed, we shall be thoroughly disappointed if, from all the great centres of American influence, there does not burst a perfect tornado of indignation against a parcel of men who may be very clever fellows at picking a quarrel, but who are not fit for a moment to direct or expound a civilised statesmanship. Never was a great country so humiliated. Talk of being defeated by force of arms. Why, this in its worst sense, is neither more nor less than the weaker submitting to the stronger—a matter not disgraceful *par se*. But for an American statesman to be convicted of tergiversation, to be foiled in argument by his own weapons, to be schooled in the laws of his own nation by his adversary, to feel tha every sentence of his antagonist bites as keenly as the whip of the Yankee slave-driver—all these things, are irresistibly humiliating. Honour there would be none even if all President Pierce's "troubles" were successful; but contempts ineffable must be the fate of those who, under the guise of right, justice, and self-respect, have sought temporary popularity at so great a sacrifice of personal credit and reputation. That amicable relations could be jeopardised by such a stupid knot of politicians as now constitute the American cabinet is not marvellous, for almost every year gives a sort of immortality to some mischievous idiot, some undeniable ruffian, some fellow whose capacity for mischief is about proportionate to his incapacity in other respects. But to think that such relations as those existing between this country and the United States—and at such a time, too, when we have a magnificent army and an unrivalled fleet, should be perilled for two such clumsy and contemptible shams as the Central American question and the recruiting grievance, does more than humiliate America, it humiliates us. The Colonial Secretary is said to have offered the Governorship of Victoria, vacant by the death of Sir Charles Hotham, to several gentlemnn, who have all declined it on account, it is suggested, of the tone assumed by the people of Melbourne at a public meeting. The Australians are glad enough to have the protection of the motaer country, but like wayward children, they don't like control, and they very illogically declare "we are anxious to hold directly of the Crown, but we repudiate and protest against the interference of Parliament, and assert our rights as equal and co-ordinate." In other words our Constitution of Queen, Lords and Commons must be altered to please our young friends, who, after repudiating the interference of a Secretary of State, and having insisted on holding direct communications with the Crown, would no doubt demand a resident sovereign. What is wanted is a good Governor for Australia's own sake, that would be worth at this present time the finest Republican system that man could devise.

On Friday night the Chancellor of the Exchequer carried the second reading of his bill to levy the English duty on French fire insurances by a large majority—133 against 31. Indeed it was manifestly impossible to leave the matter in its present state. While English offices have to pay 2s. 6d. per cent. on every insurance they effect, and 1s. 2d. for every policy-stamp besides, free trade itself requires that the French offices should not enjoy a protective immunity from the tax. Such a state of the law must speedily transfer to France every fire insurance in the Kingdom. In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, among the petitions presented was one by W. Cowan, from 1,120 women, married and single, complaining that on entering into matrimony under the present state of the law, they passed from a condition of freedom into one of slavery, and praying for some provision to protect them and secure to them their own earnings.

The affairs of the late Covent Garden Theatre are becoming extremely complicated. The Duke of Bedford has brought an action against the proprietors for the recovery of the site; the proprietors have issued a writ against W. Gye for two amounts, viz: £1,700 and £750; and W. Gye has issued a writ against the proprietors for unliquidated demands occasioned by the fire to his property.

Two vacancies in the Commission of Customs have been fitled up by Mr. Granville Barkley and Mr. W. Rathbone Grey—the former assistant whipper-in on the liberal side of the House of Commons, and the latter, the eminent writer on political economy, who is connected with the manufacturing interests of Manchester.

Provincial Parliament.

[From the Colonist]

Toronto, 23rd May, 1856.

The Speaker informed the House that he had appointed Mr. Barrage Sergant at arms during the sickness of Mr. McDonald.

Two petitions were presented praying for representation by population. Also, a petition from the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas and Water Company, praying for amendment to their act of incorporation.

MINSTERIAL CRISIS.

Sir Allan McNab (who had been lifted into the House in a chair) said, Mr. Speaker, I have a few words to offer to the House, and from my long protracted illness I have therefore, to ask permission of the House to address it without rising.

Leave granted.

Sir Allen McNab resumed—It must be well known to all the members of this House that I have left my own house for the purpose of offering to the representatives of the people of this province an explanation of the reasons which have induced the members of the present government to resign the several offices they hold, and which they only hold until their successors are appointed. As regards myself personally, I will say that I attach a good deal of consequence, at my period of life, and from the period of time that I have had the honor of serving the people of this province in this House, to the explanation that I have to give. On my way here I was met by Attorney General Drummond, who told me that it was not his intention, or that of his colleagues, to come here to-day, but that they deputed Solicitor General Smith to ask for an adjournment until Monday. I am most anxious to give the people of this province and the members of this House, that explanation which it is my duty to give, and which they have a right to expect at my hands, of the reasons which have induced my late colleagues to retire from the position they hold; and my reasons for saying to his Excellency that I could not by any act of mine identify myself with the reasons for resignation given by my late colleagues at the time that I placed my commission in his hands, and informed him that he was at liberty to make use of my office in any way that he thought proper, if he thought it necessary to do so in forming a government; but my colleagues are desirous not to give those explanations until Monday, and although I am most anxious that they should be laid at onee before the people, I will not do so until they are present, when I will give the reasons why they retired from their several offices, and my reasons for differing from them on very important questions. I am therefore precluded, from a sense of justice to those gentlemen, from giving those reasons to-day. And I will now add that I very much regret that the state of my health, and the severe indisposition from which I have suffered, have prevented me from discharging my duty as a member of this House, in my place in the House. I have been a member of this House for twenty-six years, and during that time I have never been so long absent as during the present session; and I think that the people of this country will receive that as a sufficient excuse for my absence in consequence of severe indisposition. I can well remember that during the last session of 7 months I was never absent from my place for a single day. Under these circumstances I am sure that no reason but the true one will be assigned for my absence. I again might say that I am not in a position to give, as is my duty to give, and as the House has a right to expect at my hands, the reasons why the members of the administration has have retired from their offices. I have nothing more to say, but I will be in my place on Monday, and will then be prepared in the presence of my colleagues to give those explanations. And to the people of the country I will confidently appeal in vindication of the course that I have taken; and, if supported by them, I will feel that I am right; and, if not, I will retire to private life for which, at my time of life, I am perhaps fit for little else. (Sir A. McNab was very warmly applauded at several portions of his address, and at the close.)

Sol. Gen. Smith moved that the House do adjourn.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald.---I am sure that the manly declaration of the hon. and gallant Premier has been properly appreciated by this House. And I am sure that we all feel the deepest sympathy with him for the affliction with which it has pleased Providence to afflict him during the present session, but there is one thing that the people of this Province will feel---that here we are three or four days after the resignation of the ministry, without a single word of explanation as to the cause, and that no member of the late administration has thought fit to come down to this House, and give an explanation, while the Premier has been prevented by the interference of the Attorney General East from carrying out his own determination to lay those explanations before the House to-night. This House is entitled to know, as a matter of Parliamentary right, what were the causes of the resignation, and what has been done towards the formation of a new administration, instead of being obliged to depend on the rumours which are current in the streets. We are now compelled to accept what is said outside---and what are we told? That before His Excellency accepted the resignation of the hon. and gallant Premier, he was in treaty with a member of the Legislative Council to reorganize the Administration!

Sol. Gen. Smith (ironically). Hear, hear.

Hon J. S. Macdonald.---Are the people of this country to wait day after day without any explanation? Or are we to wait for the Sol. General East to come down and move that the House do adjourn? Are we to wait on the caprices of an administration which has lost the confidence of this House? Are we to wait here at the close of a session of three months, without any word of explanation as to the causes of the resignation, and to be told

Mr, Loranger—What do you want?
Mr. J. S. Macdonald--Explanations.
Mr. Loranger.—What explanations do you want? Those explanations will be given when the Government is formed.—The Premier has said that he will defer the explanations he has to give until Monday, and is it not that a proof that he considered the reason given for delay sufficient? (Mr. Loranger referred to a precedent of recent date, when Messrs. Hincks and Morin resigned in 1854, alleging that the explanations were not given until the Government had been formed, but his statement was contradicted by several members.) Leaving precedent on one side, and considering this as a matter of common sense and reason, can you force members of an administration to give explanations before a Government is formed? It is nothing but a matter of right and justice to give the gentleman called on to form the new Government time to form that Government, before compelling him, or any member of the late Government to give explanations. Of course I do not enter into the merits of the new administration. When they come before the House let them be judged according to their acts; but I say that after eight days have been consumed in discussing a question of non-confidence, which resulted in a majority of the whole house in favour of the new Government, and when a portion of them resigned, forcing the others to go with them it is unfair to ask them to give explanations before the Government is formed, when a member of that Government comes here and says, "we are not ready," and asks for one day's delay. I think during this session time enough has been wasted in vain discussions, and when a matter of so much importance comes before us, I think it is very unjust to refuse the delay asked for.

Hon. J. H. Cameron—I do not concur in some of the observations of the honourable member who has just sat down. We have heard that the government was sustained by a majority of this House, and if this is the case, why should we not have explanations of the reasons which induced them to resign, of the peculiarity of the position in which they were placed. If they were sustained by a majority of the House we have a right to know what explanations the Government is prepared to give, and what government they are going to form. For the moment we know that the government was sustained by a majority of the House, we are not in such a position as to be told that it is the season to ask for explanations. It is quite clear that a large portion of the government is gone out on the principle that a double majority is necessary to uphold a Government—a principle which I am ready to say that a large majority of the people of this Province, both of Upper and Lower Canada, will not sustain. And we have a right to thank the hon. and gallant Premier for coming down in his weak state ready to take his stand, and if he is not deserted by Conservatives, and I tell the gallant knight that there are Conservatives in the House, and plenty of Conservatives out of the House who will endorse his position.—(Cheers.) He need not fear any attacks, no matter from what quarter they may come. I will not discuss the question now; but we will be ready to stand by him on this issue; no matter what may be the position in which they are going to carry on the government of the United Province. (Cheers from the Conservative members.)

Torture in India.

The practice of torture in our Indian possessions is a blot and a scandal upon us as the masters of an enormous empire. It is a blot which we are bound to expunge, and a scandal which we are bound to efface; but we cannot treat it as a simple disease. It is the symptom of a malady, not the malady itself, and great care will be required to apply such remedies as will meet the general disease, of which it is but one, though the most shocking, evidence. It is of no use to narrow the question into a controversy whether the cruel and disgusting tortures cited by Lord Albemarle are inflicted with or without the privity of English officials, or can be discontinued by their authority. Perhaps on this point it might be as well to admit—what we shall be told by many men conversant with India and Hindoos—that neither taxes, nor debts, nor information, nor detection of crime, can be extorted from that race without severe corporal infliction. It is probably not far from true that in the existing state of things the Hindoo will bow his head in the dust before the European Sahib, will kiss his feet, will go through all the fawning pantomime a spaniel, but yet will lie resolutely against the most convincing evidence, or remain mute in spite of the most authoritative commands to speak; and that the sole means of conquering his obduracy or compelling his testimony is that which is practised on him by his own fellows and his own race. This may not be far from the truth. It may result, in part, from a combination of various circumstances—from the hereditary servility of the Hindoo stock, from the habits of despotic insolence indulged in by that rough Mussulman caste which burst upon the plains of India from the mountains of the north. It may result, in part, from the readiness with which the official parasites of a dominant class seek to earn the gratitude of their employers by severity towards their own fellow-subjects. All these may each partly explain the causes of the painful disclosures which have been so recently made in the House of Lords. But while they explain them, they also show that it will not be sufficient to remove one symptom of the disease. Many remedies must be tried before that which is the most revolting indications of its existence can be extirpated.

The increase of torture has been attributed to the exertions of the fiscal functionaries; these to the decreasing revenues of the provinces. In other words, in India, as elsewhere, the poverty of the people leads to evasion, and evasion, in turn, leads o oppression. The real remedy is the multiplication of the means of employment and development of the sources of wealth. Whatever tends to open out the resources of India, to exercise the industry of its inhabitants to increase their productions, to bring them near great markets, to give them security in the enjoyment of their property—whatever does these thing—be it the construction of railways or canals, or the cultivation of cotton, will also contribute to increase the comforts and the wealth of the poorer Indian natives. The first step, therefore, must be to find ampler means of employment for the people. When this is done the next important step will be to diminish the number of those venal native subordinates which in every province of India poison the stream of justice and pollute the atmosphere of authority. Nor, when we recollect the numbers of active, enterprising, and sufficiently educated Englishmen that we have at home, capable of undertaking duties which, though subordinat, are not unimportant, and the greater number whom the return of the Crimean troops will soon add to this list, ought we either to despair of seeing Oriental corruption and cruelty superseded by European integrity, or to grudge the cost of so necessary a supersession.

Summary of a Fortnight's News from California.

[From the Atla Californian, April 21.]

The apprehensions that were entertained a few weeks since of an unusual dry season this year, have been dispelled by the fall of copious showers during the last fortnight. The effect of these opportune rains have been felt throughout the State, and in every department of business affairs; and particularly with the farmers and ranchers. This visitation of the watery element, does not, however, entirely remove the gloom that rests upon business prospects, and shows that the very general dullness of trade and commercial matters is not alone chargeable to the absence of our usual winter showers.

The construction of a road of some kind across the continent, to encourage and facilitate immigration to this State, is believed to be almost indispensable to our prosperity, and the project of building a wagon road—which it is thought, will be of great service to us, and hasten the commencement and completion of a railway—has again been sincerely considered.—Several meetings have been held, committees appointed to solicit the names of memorialists to Congress for an appropriation to this object, and a petition will go forward in this steamer embracing the names of fifty thousand persons, asking of Congress some immediate action in this matter.

The people of Marysville are again moving in the matter of constructing a railroad from that city to some point in the Bay of San Francisco, as near the city as possible. It is believed that the present efforts will be productive of something more than talk and meaningless resolutions.

The first blow has been struck upon the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, at the terminus in San Francisco. A company has been organized, stock subscribed, contract awarded, and the work actually commenced upon a road to extend from this city to Mission Dolores, a distance of about three miles, and in the direction of San Jose, and in the line of the contemplated route of the future railway, by which we shall be connected with our brethren on the Atlantic.

The legislature is still in session, but has agreed, by joint resolution, to dissolve on the 21st inst. Nothing of special interest has been transacted since the sailing of the last steamer. In the House a joint resolution was adopted to go into joint convention to elect a U. S. Senator, but it was lost in the Senate by a vote of 16 to 15, so the election is certainly defeated for this session.

A personal recounter occurred between Messrs. Borland and Williams, of El Dorado, both members of the lower House, on the 7th inst., in the Orleans Hotel, in which the former was seriously wounded by a pistol shot, which penetrated the lungs, and was at first thought to be fatal, but the injured man is fast recovering.

The great feature of interest in San Francisco has been the serious consideration by the Common Council to grant to Messrs. Dennis Parsons, and others, the right of wharfage and dockage of the entire water front of the city for a term of twenty-five years, in consideration of the grantees constructing a sea-wall, or bulk-head, upon a plan proposed by themselves. The wharfage receipts are said to be $500,000 per annum, and at this rate (and it will be far more in future) the receipts for the twenty-five years would amount to twelve and a half millions, while it is thought the sea-wall can be built for three millions. It is a gigantic scheme, and on its presentation looked quite plausible, and met the approval of several members of the Council; but upon reflection, the chances of obtaining the grant are not so favorable.

The bark Emily Banning, having on board a submarine apparatus and diving-bells, recently arrived in our harbour from the coast of Lower California, where she has been engaged in testing the machinery in the pearl fishery. Since her arrival here, two days have been spent in testing the apparatus, and several persons were invited to visit the bottom of the bay in the bells, and were highly gratified with the excursion and the operation of the machinery. Should the bulkhead project succeed, it is thought there will be a demand for the apparatus in laying the foundation walls.

Our Chinese residents have held a grand religious festival upon a more expensive and magnificent scale than ever before in this country, during the last fortnight. The usual ceremonies of adoring and worshiping their wooden gods were observed, and all the form of idolatry as fully carried out as in their own land, and this, too, within the shadow of the temples of Christianity.

The merchants of the city have been making some efforts to suppress the system of private coinage which exists among us, and are taking steps to call into the mint that already issued. This coinage was originally encouraged and fostered by the Bankers, but experience has taught them that the step was an unadvised one.

Progress of the Indian War on the Pacific Coast.

LATEST FROM THE CASCADES.

The following is from the *Oregonian*, of April 5th:

We learn from J. O' Neil. who is just over from Vancouver, that news came down yesterday that 1000 Indians were approaching upon the Dalles from the north, and were within ten miles of that place. Also, that Mr. Pearson, the mountain expressman, has followed the trail of the Indians, who were defeated at the Cascades, some ten miles south of the Dalles. There is no doubt, therefore, but that these Indians who destroyed the Cascades have gone back to the main body of Kamaikin's command.

The *Oregonian* publishes the following list of the whites killed and wounded and the number of houses burned during the Indian depredations at the Cascades:

Killed.—B. W. Brown and wife, James Watkins, boy, Henry Hager, German, George Griswold, Jake Kyle, German boy, Jacob White, German, Bourbon, half breed, James Sinclair, of Hudson Bay Company, Dick Turpin, colored, two soldiers, Norman Palmer, Calder Wood.

Wounded.—George Watkins, severely, Jacob Rouse, mortally, Martin Bailey, James Lindsay, John Chase, Jess.———, James Alden, slightly, James Snooks, Mr. Moffat, Fletcher Murphy, Henry Kyle, two soldiers, Mr. Hendricks.

Houses Burned.—Johnson's, Hamilton's, Wilson's, Bishops, Chenowith's, Palmer's, Bradford's new storehouse, Shepherd's Bush Watkins'. Brown's Bradford's, Bradford's saw mill and out house, McNatt's and Vanderpool's.

There has been some fighting in southern Oregon, and a general rising of the Indians at Vancouver was apprehended.

Parish School Children.—On a day of rest, of recreation, of thankfulness, these poor little things are most frequently treated as follows:—They have to attend school from nine to half-past ten, parade to church, sit through service with a man at hand to rap their knuckles if they do not attend; then to school again at two, and service till five, in all seven hours. We remember to have heard of a school examined by a Government inspector, who asked among other questions on the division of time which was the longest day? At first he got no answer; in a minute or two a little boy looked suddenly intelligent, and said. "I know, sir; it's Sunday."—*Westminster Review.*

Weekly Review of the Grain Market.

Monday, May 26, 1856.

The continuation of fine weather, and the hurry of the spring work being over, have enabled the average number of farmers to attend the market through the past week, and a brisk business has been done in those grains that constitute the chief staples.

Wheat and Oats.—We observe frequently as in last week, large loads, and these of very fine winter wheat, evidently showing that the bulk of the wheat on hand, is of good quality, and in the hands of the more wealthy class of producers, who now appear quite willing to dispose of their surplus at the current rates. Indeed we very much question whether the market has evinced for many months past, as healthy a tone as it does at present. With a fair demand for all that is brought in, for immediate use or shipment, and at prices by which a farmer may make a fair profit above the cost of raising, we have our doubts whether a much better state of things could exist, for all classes of the community.

The arrivals from Europe for the week were the *Canadian* at Quebec, and *Canada* at Halifax, both on the 21st., bringing Liverpool dates down to the 10th inst; their advices just previous to departure, were of a slight advance in breadstuffs, with a moderate business doing, but buyers were somewhat reluctant to operate, holding back for low prices. Wheat had advanced 3d to 4d per bushel, and flour 2s per bbl for the week

As might be expected this news had the effect of improving the markets at the seaboard and other places. In New York sales have been effected of White Canadian Wheat at $1.75. In Oswego $1.61 to $1,63, and in Rochester $1.58 to $1.60. Our own market has also participated to about the same extent, and prices through the week have ranged from 9s. 6d. to 10s. for very prime Fall Wheat, and 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. for Spring Wheat. At these prices sales are readily effected, and, notwithstanding the great scarcity of money, sufficient sums are to be found for farm produce. Oats continue steady at 3s.

BIRTH.

On the 21st inst., the wife of J. Maybee, Esq., of a son.

CORRECTED FOR THE "HERALD"

London Markets.

London, May 22th, 1856

GRAIN. &c.	s. d.		s. d.
Fall Wheat per bushel.	9 8	to	10 0
Spring Wheat "	9 3	to	9 10
Indian Corn, "	5 6	to	6 0
Oats, "	3 0	to	3 2
Barley "	5 6	to	6 0
Peas "	5 0	to	7 0
Timothy seed, per 60lbs	$3½	to	4 0
Clover seed "	61	to	62 0
Hay per ton	12 0	to	15 0
PROVISIONS, &c.			
Flour per 100 lbs.	$3	to	$3½ 0
Potatos per bus.	4s 0d	to	5 0
Apples "	8 0	to	10 0
Turnips "	2 0	to	0 0
Onions "	8 0	to	0 0
Geese, each,	0 0	to	0 0
Turkeys, each,	7 0	to	8 0
Fowls, per pair,	5 6	to	6 0
Ducks, each	0 0	to	0 0
Eggs, per dozen,	0 9	to	11 0
Fresh butter per pound	1 4	to	1 8
Keg butter per pound	2 0	to	2 6
Lard " "	1 0	to	0 0
Hams " "			20 cents
Bacon, " "	0 10	to	0 0
Fresh Herrings per doz	1 0	to	0 0
Beef per 100 lbs	$6½	to	7 0

TIME TABLE

Of the Great Western Rail Road.

Trains passing London Station, run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

Accommodation	6.00 A M
Morning Express	10.35 "
Mixed	0.00 "
Steamboat Express	12.50 P M
Mixed	0.00 "
Lightning Express	7.15 "
Night Mail	11.50 "

GOING WEST.

Mixed	8.00 A M
Morning Express	1.40 P M
Steamboat Express	12.55 P M
Day Express	4.30 "
Night Mail	1.19 A M
Lightning Express	4.10 "

Time of Closing Mails at London P. O.

Port Stanley at	7.00 A M and 4.30 P M
Blanshard	7.00 " "
Port Sarnia	7.00 " "
Goderich	7.00 "
Western	3.30 P M., and 7 P
Eastern	2.30 " " 7 P

The Overland Mail.

The following may be interesting to those who have correspondence with the East:—

The mail leaves Southampton on the 4th of each month and arrives at Gibralter on the 9th of the same month; arrives at Malta on the 14th of the same month; arrives at Alexandria on the 18th of the same month; leaves Suez on the 20th or 21st of same month; arrives at Aden on the 25th or 26th of the same month; leaves Aden on the 26th or 27th of the same month, arrives at Bombay on the 1st or 2nd of the following month; leaves Bombay on the same day; arrives at Calle on the 6th or 7th of the following month; leaves Calle on the 7th or 8th of the following month; arrives at Tewanag on the 12th or 13th of the following month; arrives at Singapore on the 16th or 21st of the following month; arrives at Hong Kong on the 22nd or 23rd of the following month.

New Advertisements.

TO PRINTERS

FORSALE a No. 5 Hoe's Washington Press, Size of Platten 40 by 25 inches, being large enough to print a paper this size. Terms easy. Apply at this Office.
April 22nd, 1856.

Advertisement.

WILLIAM GEROLAMY presents his compliments to the Fire Brigade of London, and risks to state that he holds none of them responsible for anything got by Mr. Dodsworth, as that gentleman's word is perfectly sufficient.
London, May 26th, 1856.

SALE OF LOTS!

IN the Town of Seaforth, in the County of Huron. About the middle of June next, will be offered for sale by public Auction, Fifty Town Lots in the Town of SEAFORTH.

The position of this town is such as to insure its rapid growth and prosperity. It is situated on the Great Huron Road, and about equi-distant on either side from Mitchell and Clinton. Laid out on Lot No. 11, on the 1st Con. in the Township of Tuckersmith, south of the Huron Road, it is at the point of intersection of that great thoroughfare, the Great Huron Road, by the main travelled road from the Township of Grey, Morris, Elma, Wallace, Hewick, Turnberry and McKillop to Bayfield, Brucefield and the London road; and is distant but one mile and a quarter from the Village of Harpurhey, and half a mile from the thriving village of Egmondville, one of the oldest settlements in that district of country, where are Saw and Grist Mills, &c.

The "Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway passes directly through the centre of the town Plot, in which four acres have been reserved for Depot purposes; and, from the town being at the immediate point of junction of the four great leading thoroughfares of that part of Canada West, every prospect offers of its ultimately becoming a most important place of business, and Depot for the Agricultural produce of the magnificent country surrounding it.

Further particulars will be made known before day of Sale, and plans furnished on application [post-paid] to the proprietors,

Messrs. PATTON, BERNARD & LEFROY.
Barrie, C. W.
Barrie, 24th May, 1856. 81-m

Household Furniture.

A Handsome Book-case, Office and Telescope Tables Beds, &c.

T. W. SHEPHERD will sell by Auction on Tuesday, 3d June, at twelve o'clock precisely, by order of the Rev. M. M Dillon, at his rooms in the Infantry Barracks, London, all the Superior Household Furniture, comprising large Telescope Dining Tables, solid Satin-wood Sofa and Cabinet Tables; Satin-wood Bookcase; Sofas; Easy, Rocking and Reading Chairs; Cane-seated Parlor and Bed-room Chairs; Carpets; large and handsome Bookcase, with escritoir; Office Tables, Bedsteads, Feather Beds; Hair and other Mattrasses. Witney Blankets, Quilts; Child's Walnut Crib, Iron do.; Bureau; Parlor, Bed-room, Hall, and Cooking Stoves large Size; Kitchen Dresser; a very superior Refrigerator, with water-tank attached; Dish Covers; Culinary Articles, &c. &c.;—Also a quantity of firewood.

TERMS—CASH.

Lon lon, May 26, 1856, 81-m

City of London Building Society.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the 2nd of June next, a bonus of three pounds will be required to be paid on each new share subscribed, in addition to the back payments.

The Directors will in future increase this bonus from time to time, according to the amount of profit accrued, without giving notice,

By order of the Directors
W. W. STREET, Sec. & Treas.
London, May 19, 1856. 79-m.

Lost,

BETWEEN Ridout and Clarence Street, on Tuesday last, 13th May,

$41 in Bills,

Enclosed in an envelope not sealed. $10 reward will be paid to any one returning the same to the *Herald* office, Dundas Street.
London, May 13th, 1856. 79-m

Farm to be Sold or Exchanged for City Property.

RICHARD STEPHENS will be happy to negotiate with a person having City Property to exchange; or will be happy to meet with a purchaser for a farm of 50 Acres on the 7th Concession, Lot 3, Township of London.

Particulars may be had on application to Charles Lindsay, Innkeeper, Mr. Cousins at the Pump Factory, or the Proprietor.
London, March 31, 1856. 56-m

CITY OF LONDON, CANADA WEST
INCORPORATED 1855.

To Let for Three Years

THREE Shops in the City Hall, fronting on Richmond Street. Two in the Arcade. One in the rear of the Hall, fronting on the Market.

For particulars, apply to
JOHN BROWN,
City Chamberlain.
London, May 16, 1856. 79-m

CITY OF LONDON, CANADA WEST
INCORPORATED 1855.

Notice.

THE Court appointed to revise the Assessment Rolls of the several wards of the City of London, for the year 1856, will hold its first meeting at the City Hall, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 26th inst., of whico all parties interested will take immediate notice, as no petition relating to assessments received after that day will be entertained by the Court

JOHN DOYLE, City Clerk.
London, May 16, 1856. 79-o

BANK OF TORONTO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of subscribers to the Stock of the Bank of Toronto, will be held at the office of the institution in Toronto, on Wednesday the 2nd day of July, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors.

By order of the Provisional Committee.
ANGUS CAMERON,
Acting Manager.

P. S. Shareholders who have not paid in the the first instalment, will take notice that by the 7th clause of the act of incorporation, the sum must be paid before the 2d day of June, to enable them to vote at the aveve named election.

DR. E. BLODGET.

ANALYTICAL Physician, will be in attendance at his offices as follows:—

Hamilton—Burlington Hotel, Thursday, the 27th of May, and Tuesday, the 10th of June.

Dundas—Rigin House, Friday the 30th of May.

Paris—Bradford's Hotel, Saturday, the 31st of May.

Woodstock—Royal Pavilion, Monday the 2nd of June.

Ingersoll—Carrol's Hotel, Tuesday the 3rd of June.

London—Strong's Hotel, Wednesday, the 4th of June.

Chatham—Chatham Arms Hotel, Thursday, the 5th of June.

Detroit—City Hotel, Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th of June.

Where he can be consulted by all persons suffering from chronic or long standing complaints.

For years Dr. Blodget's entire attention has been devoted to the treatment of Chronic Diseases; and by a careful observance of directions some of the most wretched and hopeless have been restored to health.

No encouragement given unless there be a reasonable prospect of success.

The Doctor visits the above places regularly once in five weeks, of which due notice will be given, from time to time, in this newspaper.

Farm for Sale on Easy Terms.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that splendid Farm containing about 180 Acres, being composed of Lot 1, on the first Concession of Delaware, 90 acres cleared, with Frame House and Barn, and well watered with never failing Springs. There is on the premises a large bearing Orchard of every variety of Grafted fruit. The soil is very rich, being on the Banks of the Thames, mid-way on the Gravelled Road from Delaware village to Komoka on the G. W. R. R.

The beautiful locality of this property will afford an opportunity to purchasers seldom to be met with. The front of the Farm having been laid out in Town and Park Lots, will be sold separate or together to suit purchasers. For particulars enquire of the proprietors on the premises.

R. SPRINGER.
May 16, 1856. 78-m

*** The Weekly *Globe* will please copy till forbid, and forward their account to the *Herald* Office.

Great Sale of Village Lots.

To be sold by public Auction on Thursday the 29th day of May 1856, at the village of Ireland or Mansfield, situated on the corner of the Townships of MacGillivray and Biddulph, being 19 miles from London on the Goderich and London Gravel Road, 27 Village Lots, varying in size from ¼ to ½ acre each.

This is a rare chance to Merchants, Mechanics, and others as this thriving village (laid out by J. C. Macklin Esq., in 1852, is hardly surpassed by any in the country for prosperity, being in the centre of a great Agricultural District, and new numbering between 50 and 60 houses, both frame and brick. Amongst which are 6 stores, 3 Hotels &c., while a number of others are in course of erection, including a large Steam Grist and Saw Mill, Foundry Tannery, Carriage Shops, &c.

As a place for good health, it is not surpassed by any in the Province, having in abundance what most conduces to such—good water.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money down, or endorsed notes at three months, the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest on the unpaid principal, A deed given and mortgage taken.

Also at the same place and time, one half acre Lot, fronting on the London and Goderich Road, with a good Frame House two story high 20x25 feet thereon, the house is new, being erected last fall.

Terms for Lot with House.—One-half the purchase money down, or endorsed note at three months, the remainder in two years, in equal annual instalments with interest.

A plan of the above lots can be seen at N. Reid's Auction Mart, City Hall, Richmond-St., London.

P. S. Any person or persons wishing to avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of speculating with so desirable a locality will be accommodated with conveyances free of expenses from N. Reid's Auction Mart at 8 o'clock A. M. to the place of sale. 75-m

GRAND ORANGE LODGE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Session of the GRAND ORANGE LODGE of British America, for the year 1856, will commence in the Court House in the Town of Brockville, Upper Canada, on Tuesday the 17th of June, 1856 at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Grand Lodge will attend Divine Service on the morning of the 2d day, (the 18th.) The public procession to and from the Church, will be mustered under the immediate direction of S. B. Campbell, Esq., Grand Director of Ceremonies. The members appearing in the full Regalia of the order.

Immediately after the return from Divine Service, the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing year will commence. All present Grand Officers, and all Past Grand Officers, all county Masters, and County Proxies, all District Masters, and all Masters of private lodges (or the special proxies of lodges, where the Masters are not present,) and all members of the Grand Committee are hereby summoned and required to give their attendance pursuant to the Constitution and Laws, clause 95, page 26.

Arrangements having been made with the Steamer "Europa," Captain Murdock, for the conveyance of Members attending from the west, and on board of which steamer will be head quarters attended by the Orange band from Toronto. The "Europa will leave the City of Hamilton at Seven o'clock on the morning of the 16th, Toronto at eleven, Darlington at half past one, p. m., Port Hope at Five, Cobourg at half past five, Kingston at midnight, and arrive at Brockville at Seven on Tuesday morning.

The members proceeding by this conveyance will receive return tickets free of charge.

By Order,
GEORGE L. ALLEN, Grand Sec'y.
Toronto, May 5, 1856. 79-m.

Wanted,

A GOOD FEMALE COOK, apply at the American Hotel, London, C. W.
London, April 16, 1856. 94-m

Orange Association, B. N. A.

PROCLAMATION,

By the Right Worshipful the Grand Master of British North America, John Flannigan, Esq., to his companions and brethren, Greeting:

AFTER mature deliberation and after consultation with his official brethren with whom he has taken a calm survey of events as they are now presented to the public, and in consideration of the proceedings had in high places, the Right Worshipful the Grand Master to take this step is the conviction that every effort should be made to effect a union of the Brethren, and that all minor consideration should be laid aside to effect that great object. Inasmuch as the Brethren unhappily now in connection with the adverse Grand Lodge will hold their annual meeting at a distance from the place at which the Grand Lodge will assemble, and as on that account all negotiations must meet more or less interruption and embarrassment it is deemed advisable that an emergent meeting should be held to devise means by which all such difficulties may be obviated and the great object so much desired by all true Orangemen honorably accomplished.

In the opinion of the R. W., the Grand Master no one can doubt the necessity that this double administration of affairs should cease. It has already been attended with serious evils, and, if continued, will render the institution itself perfectly inactive and inefficient. It is no period now for discussing who is right or who is wrong, but the welfare of the whole demands mutual and immediate concessions, such concessions as will convince the world that as a brotherhood Orangemen have means by which to settle their unhappy differences. He who was for years the acknowleged head of your order retired from the high position to which his Brethren had elected him, hoping thereby to bring us the blessings of peace and union, and the R. W., the Grand Master, hopes that the example so honourably set will be followed by the Brethren generally. For himself, the R. W., the Grand Master declares he never had any desires to be placed where the too favourable opinion of his Brethren placed him. His only object was to serve and be useful to the order, and while now ready as ever to maintain the integrity and rights of the Order with his property and his existence. He will cheerfully join with his Brethren in making any sacrifice consistent with the dignity of the association which its general interests may demand

Movements are afloat, which, more, or less, must affect the Protestant constitution of the Association, and therefore in the opinion of the R. W. the Grand Master it is necessary that the original position of the order should be restored and maintained in an energetic condition. If, after mature deliberation and consultation the order is of opinion that the movements of the day are adverse to those great protestant principles, to maintain which the Brethren are bound together, then, in the opinion of the R. W. the Grand Master, that order should place itself in front of battle and stoutly and resolutely oppose the same.

But if the convictions of the Brethren are such that they recognize in the movements of the day and in the questions propounded support for those principles of civil and religious liberty which they are bound to maintain, and which, impared must produce their ruin and overthrow, then, in the opinion of the R. W. the Grand Master, the brethren should endeavour by all constitutional means to carry out those undertakings by again placing themselves at the head of the movement.

It signifies nothing that a temporary cessation of aggressive movements be brought about—if there be cause for action on the part of the order—if it be conceived that attempts are made or making to betray the interests and principles of the order to its opponents, then the emergency arises which must unite Orangemen to seek to obtain a voice where opinions tell and where principle must ultimately triumph. But distracted as the order now is before the public, although its members are perfectly convinced of each others private sentiments, opinions, and feelings, they are incapable of effecting any good, and cannot resist the phalanx of their opponents. This disorder, this sad disorganization, requires speedy attention, unless it be desired that the gangrene of desired should effect the permanent division of the order.

Dissimulation should never be employed by the order, nor does the R. W. the Grand Master mean to intimate that it has been, but he puts forward these statements that all may know that when Orangemen avow their undertakings they will stand by them, and whether affirming or opposing a principle the resolution to succeed will be equally evident and clear, and he really and sincerely believes that on the reunion, remodeling and re-organization under one head, the entire prosperity of the order depends.

Straightforward and lofty principles will conduce to this desirable end, while selfishness and unworthy ambition must lead to ruin and defeat.

The R. W. the Grand Masters begs to call the attention of the Brethren to the fact that the Grand Lodge has, ever since these deplorable differences arose, used its best endeavours to reconcile them, and has been always ready to lay aside any minor considerations of its own position to effect this object.

While thus expressing his convictions more immediately to those who, as in duty bound, have faithfully adhered to what they believe to be the legitimate authority of the institution, the R. W. the Grand Masters also earnestly appeals to that high sense of duty and honour which has always been characteristic of all true Orangemen, whether they have for the time being been in connection with the proper authorities of institution or not, and he is confident that all who are sincerely desirous of maintaining intact the integrity and purity of the Order, will, in the present emergency, heartily join with him in lying aside all minor defferences and meeting any concession that the Grand Lodge may be willing to make in their spirit in which they are offered, and will on their part have no hesitation in making such concessions as the mutual intrests of all parties may require.

Wherefore in the opinion of the R. W. the Grand Masters, much consultation is required to remove obstacles and embarrassments which stand in the way, and no better method can be devised to deal with them than such means as may be suggested at a special reunion of the R. W. the grand Lodge; and it is that these matters may be all duly cosidered with moderation and caution, that the opinion of the R. W. the Grand Master an early convocation of the R. W. the Grand Lodge should be held, an in order that the convenience of all may be consulted an emergency meeting of the R. W. the Grand Lodge of British North America will be held on the 5th June, 1856, in the City of Kingston, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of the R. W. the Grand Master.

(Signed.)
JAMES AGNEW, G.S.
May 7, 1856

To the Booksellers and Printers of Canada.

DANIEL F. OAKEY, Colonial Agent.

THE late firm of Partridge, Oakey & Co., begs to announce that he has commenced business as above. Possessing a thorough practical knowledge of the Bookselling, Publishing, Printing, and Stationery trades, in all their departments, Mr. Oakey respectfully offers his services to any respectable house requiring to make purchases in Great Britain.

Printing Presses, or Machinery, new or second hand; Papers of all kinds; Types, plain or ornamental; Blocking and Cutting Machines and Presses employed in the Bookbinding and Stationery departments; Stereotype Processes; Designing and engraving on Wood by the best English artists; with the various methods of Facing Type and Wood Engravings, or obtaining Casts therefrom: in all these matters long practical experience will enable Mr. Oakey to negotiate or purchase advantageously and to keep his correspondents well posted up as to the latest improvements therein.

Literary engagements and every other description of Literary Agency negotiated and arranged. Literary Institutions, Merchants and Shippers, supplied with miscellaneous book parcels on advantageous terms.

All Magazines and Newspapers or New Books of Great Britain regularly posted in accordance with the new post arrangements.

Address, "Daniel F. Oakey, 21, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, England." Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

May 16, 1856. 78-m

Provincial Insurance Company of Toronto.

MUTUAL BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties insured in the Mutual Branch of this company, that the Directors are prepared to transfer the Policies issued in the said Branch to the Proprietary Branch, upon certain terms and conditions which may be ascertained on application to the local agent, who will supply the form of application necessary for the purpose, and all parties who do not desire to make such transfer, and whose premium notes remain unpaid on the first day of July next, will be proceeded against for the recovery of the amount due thereon, without further notice.

Dated at Toronto, this 8th day of May, 1856.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD TAYLOR DARTNELL
May 16, 1856. 7

E. EMERY, Licensed Auctioneer.

At Strathroy on Monday, 26th May, extensive sale of Building Lots. See Bills and advertisements.

At Windsor, on Thursday, 15th May, 100 Town and Park lots opposite the Michigan central Railroad Depot and the centre of the City of Detroit. See Bills and advertisements.

At Windsor, on Tuesday, May 20th, 160 Town lots in the central part of the Town. See Bills and advertisements.

At the City Auction Mart on Monday, May 27th, 173 acres of land in Township of London, divided into 4 lots to suit purchasers. See Bills.

Extensive Sale of Carriages, Buggies, &c., on the Premises, King St., at R. McCullough's, on Wednesday, May 28.

On the following day, May 29, all the Household furniture of the Establishment will be sold on the premises of Talbot St, opposite Gray's Tavern. See Bills.

Semi-Monthly Sales.

THE Holders of Real Estate are requested to take notice that Semi-Monthly Sales, by Auction, will take place at the City Auction Mart, Dundas Street, London.

E. EMERY, having had frequent applications to establish fixed days for the Sale of House and Land Property, has determined on making such Sales on the First and Third Thursday in each and every month, commencing in June next, thus affording a facility of disposing of Landed Property to persons desirous of selling, at a nominal or trifling expense, no charge being made except sales are effected; the sum of five shillings to one pound only being required for entry in proportion, prior to each sale for advertising, &c, &c. Such sum to be paid at the time of registry; the usual commission to be paid on all sales made either by private bargain or Auction, after the advertising or offering such property for sale. Landed proprietors will find this a most desirable and favorable opportunity of turning real estate to account, and purchasers by attending these regular sales will economise their time, and have no difficulty in meeting with such property as they require, entries should be made early to give time for advertising.

E. EMERY,
Auctioneer.
London, May 5th, 1856. 75-m.

FOR SALE.

FIRST RATE investment of capital at the Eckfrid Station of the G. W. R., 160 acres of land immediately opposite the Station, forming a splendid site for a town, being composed of part of Lot No. 2, on the 2d concession, and part of lot No. 2, 3d concession of Carradoc, making altogether 160 acres of a first rate quality of land—about 65 acres cleared, the rest well timbered with the best description of oak, beech, and maple, with good frame house, barn, &c., and good orchard. It is well situated for laying out in lots for a Town adjoining this station, on the G. W. R. The Town line, which is only about 140 rods from the station, will be planked this season to the long woods road, in connection with a road leading to the new bridge over the Thames. Several lots have already been disposed of, and Stores and Taverns erected, being a most desirable location for a Town, on this line of Railway. Thus offering one of the very best opportunities for an outlay of capital, with a certainty of an immense return in a short time.

Terms of purchase on a liberal scale, for particulars of which, apply to the proprietor on the premises, or at the City Auction Mart, Dundas Street, London.

May 5, 1856. 75-a

*** *Free Press* and Hamilton *Spectator* to copy weekly, and forward one copy of each to E. Emery, London.

IMPORTANT

Sale of Town Lots.

250 BUILDING LOTS, in the Town of Komoka, at the Junction of the Sarnia Branch with the main line of the Great Western Railway.

E. EMERY has received instructions from the proprietor, Ira Spaulding, Esq., to submit to public competition, at Komoka, on Thursday the 22nd day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

E. Emery begs leave to direct special attention to the above sale of property, at this important town.

This splendid Block of Land is admirably adapted for the sight of a large and populous town, independent of the advantages of its location at the junction of the two lines of railway, and at the terminus of the Delaware and Sarnia Gravel roads. It is beautifully situated, upon fine dry gravelly soil, in a most healthy locality, with abundance of the purest spring water. The growth of this town since a portion of the lots were brought into market, less than one year since, is almost unprecedented, even in the history of Canada, and the thriving character of the inhabitants is shown in the number of dwelling-houses, stores, shops, mills, foundries, factories, &c., already built, and are in process of erection, and in the activity that prevails in every department of business.

The Junction of the Sarnia Branch with the main Line of Great Western Railway, insures construction at this point of extensive Depots, engine houses, and machine shops, which will of themselves furnish constant employment for several hundred mechanics. While the money thus disbursed here will promote activity and enterprise in every department of trade. The Railway Company have lately purchased at this point, most extensive depot grounds for the erection of the above mentioned buildings, and for the accommodation of the large additional business.

The works upon the Sarnia Branch are being pushed forward with vigour, and it is expected that this line will be opened early in the coming year, thus connecting this point directly with Port Sarnia and Central Michigan, and making this one of the most important stations in Upper Canada.

The Town is situated in the centre of one of the finest and most wealthy agricultural districts in the Western Province, is admirably laid out, upon each side of the railway depot grounds, with two large and beautiful parks for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants, and for beauty and healthiness of location cannot be surpassed.

Terms of Sale.—One-fifth cash down, or approved endorsed notes at three months with interest. Balance in eight equal annual instalments, with interest on the unpaid principal sum yearly.

A deposit will be required to be paid to the Auctioneer at the time of sale.

Refreshments will be provided on the ground for parties attending the sale.

Plans of the property can be obtained at the City Auction Mart, Dundas-st., London, or of William Barnum, Agent at Komoka, and seen at the different Hotels East and West of London.

April 28, 1856.

Cultivation of Indian Corn.

Indian Corn is the most important crop raised on this continent; yet sitting down to write about its cultivation, we are painfully reminded of our lamentable ignorance of its chemical requirements. We know, thanks to European investigations, something of the requirements of wheat, barley, beans, peas, turnips, &c., but no one knows anything respecting the special demands of Indian corn. To raise a crop of wheat, from 15 to 35 bushels per acre, we know the exact quantity of certain constituents of manure that will be required; but who can say the same of Indian corn? Who can tell us, if a soil without manure yields 30 bushels of shelled corn per acre, how much ammonia, phosphoric acid, potash, &c., we must supply in manure to produce 90 bushels per acre? Everybody must admit that such knowledge is desirable, yet we are not aware of a single experiment that has ever been made to ascertain the point.

By reference to another page it will be seen that the New York State Agricultural Society has taken up this matter, and offered premiums for experiments on Indian corn, which, if judiciously carried out, cannot fail to throw some light on this interesting and important subject.

Indian corn is supposed to be indegenous to the new world; at all events it flourishes better here than in Europe. It grows on the poorest sands, on the most tenacious clays, on granite rocks and rich alluvial bottoms; in every clime and on every soil of this vast continent Indian corn springs up, as it were, spontaneously, without the care and attention of the planter. The ease with which it is produced is probably one of the principal reasons why we have neglected to study its peculiar requirements.

Experience, that great teacher in all the practical arts, has taught us all we know of the cultivation of Indian corn. It would appear to teach that corn does not need so compact and calcareous a soil as the wheat plant demands. It delights in a loose, friable, warm, porous, deep soil, abounding in organic matter. It does well on all good wheat soils; yet it often does better on soils which are too light and mucky to produce good wheat. It is a gross feeder; we can easily make land too rich for wheat, but we have never yet seen any too rich for the production of Indian corn. Like all spring crops, corn requires an active soil. The atmosphere should have free access, and decomposition and disintegration should go on with great rapidity. Hence, fine tilth is essential. The particles of soil should be rendered as fine as possible by good ploughing, dragging, rolling, cultivating, etc.; and after the plants are up, the hoe and cultivator cannot be used too much for the benefit of the corn crop.

Many of our best Western New York farmers are in the habit of plowing under a clover sod immediately before planting. By this time the clover has got a good growth, and the soil is in first-rate working condition. The grubs feast on this recently covered matter, and do not attack the corn until it is well started and growing so rapidly as to receive little or no injury.

Plant early—the earlier the better, if the weather is warm and the soil in good order. More corn was injured last year from late ripening than all other causes combined. The principal mean of hastening the maturity of corn is to be sought in thorough underdraining. But we are well aware that the expenditure of $30 per acres in the underdraining is, with three-fourths of our readers, entirely out of the question. The next means to be resorted to, is to plant early varieties, and to avoid planting too thick. We saw many crops of corn injured last season from too thick planting. It will be said that last year was an exceptional season. True, but we are persuaded that corn very generally suffers from this cause. We would rather plant in hills four feet apart, than three, which is the common practice in the Eastern States. Perhaps in Western New York three and a half feet, and three to four plants in a hill, is the best distance in ordinary seasons.

Careless planting must be garded against Planting "bees" are an abomination. Some of the planters bury the seed six inches deep, while others hardly cover it at all. The consequence is the corn comes up—that which comes up at all—very unevenly. Some hills are almost ready for the first hoeing before others are out of the ground, and the bad field of corn not only looks bad, but turns out bad at husking time. The hills should be made as broad and as flat at the top as possible, and the seed be covered not more than two inches deep. It is better to have too many seed in the hill than too few, for if too thick the plants can be thinned out, but if too thin, none can be added.

It is always in the end the most economical to mark out the lot both ways before planting, so as to insure straight rows in both directions. The cornfield not only looks better to the passer by but you can horse-hoe both ways, and much closer without risk of cutting up the hills.

If plaster can be obtained for less than four dollars per ton, it will on most soils, pay to use it on corn. The best way to apply it is to scatter a small table spoonful on each hill, shortly after the plants are through the soil. The beneficial effect is sometimes astonishing. Unbleached ashes and one-third plaster, are scattered on the hill with good effect. It appears to be the general opinion that ashes can be more profitably used on Indian corn than any other crop. How far the opinion is well founded experiments alone can decide.

CHEAP COMPOST FOR CORN.—Having received the credit for two years past of having as good pieces of corn as any in our neighbourhood, and attributing our success mainly to the use of a single handful of cheap compost dropped in each hill before planting the corn, we give you a statement as to how we form it.

Supposing a load to contain twenty-five bushels, we take two loads of muck manure from our hog-yard, one load of wood ashes, and three bushels of plaster of Paris. Work the parts thoroughly together with a hoe or shovel. Our corn ground having received a coating of manure before being ploughed, the harrow following the plough lengthwise of the furrows, until the surface is well pulverized. We mark one way for the hills with a shallow furrow of the plough, and then draw a chain the other way, which shows the place for each hill. The compost gives the corn a good start, and the manure helps it out. We have also, for the two years past, soaked our seed corn in a strong solution of tobacco water: and have not been troubled much with worms. Let it remain in the solution from twelve to twenty-four hours. W. A. E. COWLES, *Canton Conn., in Country Gent.*

SHADE AS A FERTILIZER.—One of the arguments in favour of the notion that shade possesses peculiar powers of enriching a soil, has been that the northern sides of hills are more fertile than the south sides. The *Louisville Journal*, some time since, had an excellent article on this subject, and explains the fact, so far as Kentucky is concerned at least, in this wise:—"The northern slopes remain frozen much more than than the southern, which protects the former from being washed, while the latter, from exposure to the sun, are softened almost every day in winter, and the soil is carried away by every rain."

TOO MUCH STALK IN PROPORTION TO GRAIN.—A Connecticut correspondent of the *Farmer* complains of getting too much stalk and cob in proportion to the grain of his corn crop. Indian corn is at least one of the cereals which does not lose the proportion between the stalk and the grain by excessive manuring. While wheat from Brinows to straw, with a diminished head, £1,247; from oil very rich in decomposing organic the principle Indian corn will increase in both country was molasses in such a soil. I take it that 223,042 gallons; from a small kernel, should be the value of goods imported we planted. Corn, if among the imports from this country many cwt., 2,694 tons pitch, pine timber, 48,419 lbs. disproportion; Tea, 3,225 cwt., Meat, salt, and fresh, any

CLINTON

Allan Cameron,

AUCTIONEER, Conveyancer, Commission and Land Agent, Clinton, C. W.
Clinton, May 20, 1856. 79-m

For Sale in Clinton.

A FEW Choice Building Lots in the centre of the Town, also Park Lots on the Bayfield River. For particulars apply to R. Thwaites, Land Agent, Ratenbury St., Clinton. 61-m

For Sale

IN Rattenbury Street, Clinton, a Frame Dwelling House containing eight rooms with good cellar and well of spring water and quarter of an acre of Land attached. For further particulars apply to R. Thwaites House, Land and agent Cliton. 63-m

Kertland & Gilkison,

IVIL Engineers, P. L. Surveyors, and Land Agents, Clinton and Elora.
W. S. GILKISON, Clinton.
H. KERTLAND, Elora.
September 14, 1855. 10-m

Frederick Wilson,

CONVEYANCER, Auctioneer and General Agent, Clinton, C. W.
☞ Agent for the Division Court. 2-m

J. Stewart,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Stratford. 1-tf

Dr. Cole,

CLINTON, Huron Road, (Mr. Thwaites's former store.) late of Stanley,
August 10, 1855. 1-tf

GEORGE M. TRUEMAN,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Clinton and Goderich;
Licenced Auctioneer

FOR the town of Goderich and for the Townships of Goderich, Hallet, Stanley, Tuckersmith, Hay, Usborne, Biddulph, Stephen, Colborne, Ashfield, and Wawanash.

N. B.—Sales respectfully solicited and all orders by Post will receive prompt attention.
Clinton, at Rattenbury's Hotel, every Wednesday.
Goderich, Office at Market Square. 2-m

CITY HOTEL, CLINTON.

WILLIAM RATTENBURY begs to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to supply all the Luxuries and comforts of Canadian Life, to such travellers as shall honor him with their company.

WM. R. has just completed a large House sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious in the land. It is situated in the centre of the unequalled Town of Clinton.
Clinton, Aug. 10, 1855. 1-m

BRIDGEWATER HOTEL.

JOSEPH WALKER—2½ miles from Clinton, will be happy to accommodate travellers and those inhabitants of Clinton who will favor him with a call will find a most agreable place of recreation in his extensive gardens and very superior Trout stream.

N. B.—The attention of Anglers is called to the above. The board is cheap, and there is also excellent shooting in the neighbourhood. 2-m

THE CLINTON
DISTILERY AND STEAM MILLS.

LUMBER sawed to order. Whiskey, Lumber, Wheat, Flour, and Bran always on hand.
RANCE & BROTHER.
Albert Street, Clinton, Huron. 2-m

O. S. Doan,

TANNER and Currier, Main street Clinton.—Cash for Hides. 2-m

Dr. Burnham,

CLINTON, Victoria Street.
August 10, 1855. 1-m

CLINTON PUMP FACTORY by Daniel Mulloy.
August 17, 1855. 2-m

King & Henderson,
CLINTON,

HOUSE PAINTERS and Decorators. All orders executed with neatness and despatch. 2-m

Wm. Rowel,

HORSE-SHOER and general Blacksmith.—All work done promptly and in a superior manner.
Clinton, Aug. 1855, 2-m

The Clinton, Paris and London
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

IS now opened with a large assortment of goods of a most superior description.
Fashions regularly received. Fits guaranteed easy and graceful for Court, Ball-room or City.
M. MKINNON 16-m

James McDonald,
CLINTON,

CARPENTER, Joiner, and Builder, Victoria Street, Clinton, C. W. 2-m

Henry Johnson,

HORSE-SHOER and general Blacksmith.—All orders promptly attended to.
Clinton, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

Charles Dayment,
CLINTON,

CARPENTER and Builder, Sash and Blind Manufacturer. A large assortment of the above articles on hand.
Dinsley Terrace, Clinton, Aug. 1855. 2-m

West & Rumble's
WAGON, CARRIAGE, AND PLOUGH MANUFACTORY.

PERSONS requiring any of the above articles can be supplied with the very best of the kind at the well known establishment, formerly occupied by Messrs Denslay & Sons, Main Street, Clinton, C. W.

Henry S. Lines,

FROM London, England, Cabinet Maker, Carpenter, and Builder. Plans and Specifications drawn up. Estimates made out and Contracts taken.
Woodland Villa, Clinton, C. W.
Aug. 16, 1855. 2-m

CLINTON LIVERY STABLES.

E. F. SMITH, London, having commenced Business in the above line, at the "City Hotel," guarantees to supply Horses, Carriages, &c. second to none in the Province.
Clinton, January 24, 1856. 43-m

Wm. Rowel,
CHAIR AND BEDSTEAD FACTORY.

A LIBERAL percentage will be given to Agents. A good Turner and Chair Maker wanted, to whom high wages will be paid. Apply at the Robinson Hall Saloon, London.
Clinton, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

Clinton Cabinet Warehouse.

T. STEVENSON, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Clinton and the surrounding country, that he has opened his new establishment in Main Street, where he is prepared to furnish every article in his line of business, such as Tables, Bedsteads, Sofas, Sideboards, Bureaus, &c., &c., and hopes by strict attention to business, to meet a share of public patronage.
Clinton, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

CLINTON
TIN AND STOVE WAREHOUSE

EVERY variety of Tin-ware, Stove, Stove Pipes and Eave Troughs of all patterns at London Prices.
JOHN REID.
Clinton, Nov. 5, 1855. 25-m

GOLDEN SADDLE.

R. LEE,
Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Maker,
VICTORIA STREET, CLINTON, C. W.

R. L. RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Clinton and surrounding country, that he has always on hand a choice selection of British and American Sadlery, fancy and Team Harness, Trunks, Valices, Bridles, Whips, &c., &c., made of the best materials, and workmanship, which he can confidently recommend inspection, which he respectfully solicits an
REPAIRING done on reasonable terms promptly attended to and on reasonable terms.
August 31, 1855.

CLINTON

Robert C. McMillen,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Law, Land, Insurance, General Commission and Division Court Agent—Conveyancing of all kinds executed with care, and titles examined.
Christina-st., Port Sarnia, County of Lambton. 12-y

Clinton Removal.

MOORE & HUNTER have removed their Business to the large New Store in the erent of Clinton.
Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

Cars off the Track
BUT NO ONE INJURED.

SMITH & FISHER may still be found at their Store in CLINTON, selling Goods even *Cheaper* than they have done heretofore:
Among their Stock may be found a large and well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
Ready-made Clothing, and Boots & Shoes,
The facilities which they possess of purchasing Goods will enable them to maintain the name which they have already gained of SELLING CHEAP.
They are now receiving their
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
and would invite all to call and examine for themselves. No charge made for shewing Goods.
A Branch of the Upper Canada Bible Society Depository. Bibles and Testaments with and without Psalms, at Toronto prices.
Clinton, Sept. 7, 1855. 8-m

CLINTON AGAIN.

MOORE & HUNTER, thankful to the inhabitants of Clinton and its neighborhood for past and present support, beg to inform them that in consequence of the enormous increase of patronage they have received, since their removal to their new establishment, (being *second to none* in the united Counties,) beg to intimate that they have now received a large and
Valuable Stock of Goods,
suited for the present season, all of which have been selected with care, comprising every variety of articles required by their numerous Customers and which will be disposed of on their usual liberal system.
The Stock embraces an endless variety of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY &c. In which, having purchased on most reasonable terms, they defy competition,
WANTED TO PURCHASE,
50,000 Bushels of Wheat, and 10,000 bushels of Barley.
☞ Hurrah for Clinton. ☜
Clinton, October 13, 1855. 19-m

New Map of the Town of Clinton.

THE Subscribers have now in the hands of the Lithographers an entire New Map of this flourishing Town, which they will be prepared to issue in a few days. The Map is compiled from original survey, shows all the late additions, and may be relied upon as being correct in every particular.
To ensure a copy make early application at the office of the subscribers, Albert Street, Clinton.
Nov. 21, 1855. KERTLAND & GILKISON,
31-m E. E. & P. L. S.

CLINTON.
Tailoring and Habit Making
ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. JACKSON & BROTHERS still continue to receive the *Largest Selections* of the most approved
European Fashions,
in the *Huron District*. Every article bought at this establishment, warranted to fit or the money returned.
CLOTH HALL, MAIN ST., CLINTON.
July 24th, 1855. 1-m

George Wright,
BUTCHER &c., CLINTON.

G. W. BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Clinton and neighborhood that having purchased the business and premises of James Lee, Victoria Street, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of that patronage, which the public so liberally afforded to his predecessor.
Cash paid for fat Cattle and Pork.
All orders punctually attended to.
☞ Fresh Sausages always on hand.
N. B.—An apprentice wanted immediately. 19-m

J. JACKON'
French Boot & Shoe Emporium.

THIS Establishment, where every article in the above line can be had of the *Best Material* and on the
Most Reasonable Terms.
The quality and variety of style and price never has been offered in Western Canada before.—All of which he *Warrants*. Our motto is
"Small Profits and Quick Returns."
CLINTON, July 24th, 1855. 1-m

Clinton Wagon Shop.

THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to the inhabitants of Clinton and the surrounding country that they have commenced the business of
WAGON MAKING
in all its branches, on the corner of Albert and Princes streets, opposite Rance & Brother's Steam Mill, where they are prepared to manufacture *Wagons, Carriages, Buggies*, &c., of the latest improved style, for service and durability equal in material and workmanship to any other shop in Western Canada, and on the most reasonable terms.
☞ Repairing done on short notice and low prices. SIMMONS & Co.
N. B.—An *APPRENTICE WANTED* in the Blacksmithing department.
Clinton, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

CLINTON
Upholstery and Cabinet Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having opened his commodious premises on Victoria Street, is prepared to furnish the Palace or the Peasant's Cot with the newest fashions and at the lowest prices.
WILLIAM SHAW.
Clinton, Nov 5, 1855. 25-w

VICTORIA HOTEL, CLINTON.

LATELY kept by Mr. Wm Campbell, has been leased for a term of years by Mr. J. Neason, who is renovating and otherwise improving the House throughout, and will, in the course of three weeks, be prepared to receive the public with every possible accommodation necessary for comfort. The stabling is very superior.
Clinton, March 18, 1856.

ROYAL WESTERN HOTEL, Clinton.

H. J. MIDDAUGH, lately of Goderich, having rented this well known and popular House, situated in the central part of Clinton, had refurnished it throughout, is prepared to accommodate his guests in as good and comfortable style as any Hotel in Canada West.
Clinton, Nov. 5, 1855. 25-m

Competition is the Life of Trade.

J. D. SHARMAN,
(Successor to R. TWATTS, Clinton,)

IS now receiving a large and superior selection of
Shawls, Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Merinos, Plaids, Prints, &c.. Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Pilots, Full Cloths, Sattinetts, &c. Blankets, Sheetings, Tickings, and Flannels, Shirtings and Factory Cottons, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.
Groceries and Liquors,
CROCKERY, GLASS, HARDWARE, &c.

J. D. S. is positively enabled to sell a large portion of the above goods at a *Price fully one-Fourth Less* than any house north of London. The Dry Goods have been selected with the greatest care, by one of the first buyers, in Canada and are calculated to give the highest satisfaction in every respect.
☞ STORE and TAVERN-KEEPERS supplied at the *VERY LOWEST LONDON WHOLESALE PRICES.*
Clinton, October 22, 1855. 21-m

Look Here.

BUILDING and House Carpentering work done in all its branches, by
WILLIAM LITTLE.
Clinton, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

CLINTON.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £100,000 or $400,000. Head Office, Church Street, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.
J. C. GILMOR, H. MILLER, R. LEWIS, J. HAWORTH, T. P. ROBERTS, W. HENDERSON, GEORGE MICKIE, W. MCFARLANE, J. LEASH,
J. C. GILMOR, *President.*
J. HAWORTH, *Vice President.*
R. STANTON, *Secretary.*
A. MORRISON, *Solicitor.*
BANK OF UPPER CANADA, *Bankers.*

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above highly respectable Provincial Company, are authorised to assume Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on all descriptions of Property, such as BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c. &c., particularly FARM PROPERTY, on terms most favorable to the assured. All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at the Head Office, Toronto. Terms of Assurance made known on application to
R. THWAITES, *Agent, Clinton.*
JOHN HALDAN, Jr. *Agent, Goderich.*
Clinton, January 8, 1856. 44-m

Wm. Butcher,

BRICKLAYER and Builder. Stucco work done in the most approved moderd style.—Houses built by Contract.
Main Street, Clinton, Aug. 17, 1855. 2-m

GODERICH.

Cooper & Davison,

ATTORNEYS, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Main Street, Goderich.
ROBERT COOPER. JOHN DAVIDSON
55-m

Dr. Hamilton,

REMOVED to the residence lately occupied by Mr. Sheriff McDonald, Light-House Point.
Goderich, Aug 10. 1855. 1-tf

NEW GROCERY!!
ON KINGSTON STREET, GODERICH,
In the Store lately occupied by F. I. Ferguson, Opposite the "Huron Hotel."

THE Subscribers have received to-day Steamer "Canadian," a
NEW LOT OF GROCERIES,
Which will be open for sale in the above building, on Monday the 11th inst., as they will sell only for
Cash or Country Produce,
The public may rely on Goods being sold at a small advance on cost. We are determined to adhere strictly to one price. Small profits and quick returns.
TWOMEY & GOODING.

N.B.—We have also received to-day a fresh supply of Dry Goods at the Manchester Store, West Street. T. & G.
Goderich, 6th June, 1855. 1-m

IMPORTANT
To those who wish to buy Groceries Cheap.

THE Subscriber having purchased from S. Whitter, Esq. his Stock in trade &c., at an immese reduction under cost, will offer for sal the whole of the Goods, together with an excellent assortment of
Groceries, Wines, Brandies, Whiskey, &c,
recently bought expressly for the trade, at prices which cannot fail but help to produce a favorable impression on all who make Goderich their Market town.
☞ Call and examine prices and stock at the sign of the Tea Ghest, opposite the Huron Hotel, Kingston Street.
ANDREW JOHNSTONE.
Goderich, July 11th, 1855. 2-m

NEW DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY
And Clothing,
AT THE
MANCHESTER STORE,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
TWOMEY & GOODING.
August 1855. 1-m

COLBURN HOTEL,
GODERICH.

JOHN PATCH having leased the above well known Hotel from the proprietor, Robert Ellis, Esq., begs most respectfully to inform the public and travelling communityhat his Hotel is now open for their accommodation, and he would assure all his old friends and those who may favor him with a call, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to contribute to their comforts in every respect.
Excellent stabling and a good ostler.
Goderich Corner, Dec. 28th, 1855. 39-

NEW BOOKS!

LEWIS ALLEN, begs to inform his friends and the public of Goderich and Clinton that he has now ready for their inspection a large assortment of the
NEWEST PUBLICATIONS
which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. L. A. has always on hand a quantity of Stationery and ROOM-PAPER
Periodicals supplied monthly. 1-m

British & Canadian Insurance
AGENCY, GODERICH, C. W.

BEACON Fire and Life Insurance Company —Capital £150,000 sg., No. 6, Waterloo Place, London, England, Office next door to the Bank of Upper Canada.
W. A. S. WILLIAMS,
1-tf Agent at Goderich.

BRUCEFIELD, COUNTY OF HURON.

JOHN COPELAND informs the travelling public that he has completed his new and commodious Brick Hotel, where they may rely upon obtaining every possible comfort and accommodation.
Brucefield, C. W., Aug.17, 1855. 2-m

THE WELLINGTON ARMS,
BAYFIELD.

TRAVELLERS to and through Bayfield, and the public generally, will find good accommodation for man and beast, and a hearty welcome, at this Inn. No pains are spared to make people comfortable by the proprietor,
W. WELLINGTON CONNOR,
Bayfield, Sept. 21, 1855. 12-m

HARRISON & CANA,

AUCTIONEERS for the town of Stratford, townships of Dowaie, Ellice, North and South Easthope, &c.
Orders received at their Office, Stratford Hotel, promptly attended to.
September 8th, 1855. 14-tf

Auctioneers, Land Agents, &c.

MESSRS. GRIFFITHS & PALMER

BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of London and the country generally, that they have taken one of the stores in Oliver's Block, on Dundas Street, near the entrance to the Market Square, which they have opened as Auction Rooms for the sale of Real Estate and other property, and trust by moderate charges and strict attention to the interests of their employers to merit a share of public patronage.

G. & P. have on hand for private sale a number of City and Town Lots, as well as Country Property, consisting of improved Farms and Wild Land.

MONEY.

G. & P. continue to advance money on approved paper at short dates, in sums not less than £25.

Farm for Sale.

ONE Hundred Acres of land in the Township of Westminster, being the North half of Lot No. 11, in the second concession—distant about 5 miles from London on a good road.—About 50 acres are in cultivation, the remainder is well timbered. There is a good frame dwelling house and barn upon the land. For further particulars apply to Elliot & Cooper, Solicitors London.
London, 7th April, 1856: 67-m
*** *The Canadian Free Press will please copy until forbid.*

To Let

FOR a term of years, four acres, with a house thereon, with a right to cut fire-wood, on lot No. 13, in the 19th concession of London.
For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
MARY GRANGER.
March 29, 1856. 65-m

The Ladies' Friend.

A decided improvement in Washing Machines or washing made easy by the use of Bright & Co's patent Washing Machine—decidedly the greatest invention of the age in which we live.

By the use of the above machine, a child of fifteen years of age will do the washing of an ordinary family in two hours; they also effect a great saving of fuel and soap.

The machines are manufactured by Burke & Co. at William Darrille & Sons Pail Factory Talbot Street north, and for sale at their store on Dundas Street East, adjoining Smith's Block, London C. W. where they will always be prepared to furnish the article at short notice and on favorable terms. They are also authorized by the patentees to sell letters patent for the following Townships, viz: Southwold, Yarmouth, Delaware, Lobo, Malahide and Bayham
CERTIFICATES.
This is to certify that we the undersigned have used Wright & Co's. Washing Machines and can safely say that out of five or six kinds of machines used under our inspection, we have not found its equal for saving labor, time, soap, and also there is a great saving in wear and tear of clothing by the use of this machine, over any other we have seen or used.
Thomas Archdeacon, Brampton; William Gray, do; William Spears, do; J. D. Wadsworth, do; Joseph Rodinson, Attorney, Toronto, Peter Patterson, do; T. W. Lawford, Conveyancer, London.
London, April 10, 1856. 68-m

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

New and Important Steamboat

Route.

ON and after Monday the 5th of May, one of the Company's magnificent steamers, "CANADA" or "AMERICA" will leave the Railway wharf, Hamilton, at 3 o'clock, p. m., every day, (Sundays excepted,) for Cape Vincent, Brockville, and Ogdensburgh.

These steamers will connect at Cape Vincent with Express Trains to New York, and at Ogdensburgh, with trains to Boston, making this the most pleasant route to the east, during the season of navigation.

From Brockville, Express trains will run on the Grand Trunk Railway to Montreal and Quebec, enabling persons to reach Montreal from Hamilton, in less than 22 hours.

Express Trains will arrive at Hamilton from Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Windsor London, and all the intermediate Stations in time to connect with the above Steamers.

These steamers will form a most desirable route for the conveyance of Freight to and from Montreal, Boston and New York.
C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.
Hamilton, April 15, 1856. 70-1

Stone Ware Factory.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership in the manufacturing of Stone and Earthenware, beg leave respectfully to announce to the public that they are about erecting a Factory on the Corner of Adelaide and Grey Streets near the Hamilton Road, for the purpose of manufacturing Stone and Earthenware, Draing and Sewerage pipe tile, also pressed and stock bricks.
They will be prepared to receive orders in June.
M. WHITEHOUSE.
O. SMITH.
London, April 3. 1856 66-6m

GENERAL LITERARY AGENCY.

DANIEL F. OAKEY, Bookseller, Publisher, Printer, Stationer, &c., of the late firm of Partridge, Oakey & Co., having taken commodious premises in Paternoster Row, London, begs to offer his services as Commission Agent or correspondent to any respectable house in either of the above trades, requiring to make purchases in, or to consign goods to, or transact other business with, Great Britain. Large experience combined with a thorough practical knowledge of printing, publishing, bookselling, and stationery in all their various departments, will enable Mr. Oakey to do full justice to those who may favor him with their commissions.

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Letters and parcels should be addressed (free) to "DANIEL F. OAKEY, Publisher, &c., 21, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London;" and all orders should contain a remittance or reference in England. 47-y

J. McAULIFF'S
Livery Stables and Horse Repository,
Late Kiely's Dundas St, London., C. W.

J. McAULIFF, in returning thanks to his numerous friends for their kind patronage during the time he had Livery Stables on Richmond Street, begs respectfully to inform them and the public, that he has taken the extensive Stables and premises lately in the occupation of Mr. Kiely, where he hopes still to receive their support, being determined that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to deserve the same.

In addition to the Livery business he intends to call Semi-weekly Auction Sales of Horses, on the same principle as at *Tattersall's*, in England. Farmers and others having Horses to dispose of, either by Public Auction or on Commission, may depend upon the greatest care being taken of them, and the highest prices obtained. The auction sales will take place every Tuesday and Friday, at 12, noon, and owners of Horses are requested to send them in, if intended for sale, the day previous to the auction.

N. B.—Horses broken to ride or drive.

Charges Moderate, and owners of property settled with immediately after sale.
Oct. 18th, 1855. 20-m

Fanning Mills.

THE Subscribers continue to manufacture a superior Fanning Mill, on which they have taken five first premiums at different fairs this Fall. The demand for these Mills since they commenced business has been unexpectedly large showing that the Farmers well understand their value. Grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed thus far they beg to say that they have made arrangements for manufacturing a large number for the coming year, and are determined to maintain the unrivalled character of these mills. They also keep on hand a good assortment of Straw Cutters and in their seasons will have a good supply of Mooly Cradles, (Crosby pattern,) at wholesale and retail, at Crosby's old stand, Hitchcock Street, a few rods west of the Catholic Church.
MANVEL, SEATON & Co.
London, Nov. 9th, 1855. 27-no.

D. J. McPherson
Carriage, Waggon and Sleigh Maker,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of London and surrounding country, that in addition to his Waggon Business, he has commenced the manufacture of Light Carriages and Buggies, and would say that, for neatness and durability, he does not mean to be surpassed in the Canadas.

His stock is of the best quality, and will be warranted as such, the Springs and Axles being made expressly to order by the best manufacturers, and the wood work consisting of the best Eastern Second Growth Hickory.

The Carriage Repository is on Richmond Street, opposite the English and Catholic Churches.

At his Factory on Market Street, will be found Waggons of all descriptions generally used, the Tires of which will be warranted for two years, and should they require it, will be re-set at the Factory during that period.

As it has been customary for Waggon Makers to refer to their Large and well-seasoned Stock of Lumber, when in point of fact they have neither, D. J. McP. would refrain from comment, further than to refer to those who have used the articles, and to invite those who are judges to call and see for themselves.

☞ Agents at the following places: Mr. J. Smith, Wardsville Station; Mr. Lilley, Wallaceburgh; Mr. Shaw, Warwick. All orders left with the above promptly attended to. Terms to suit purchasers.
London, March 15. 1856. 61-m

N Moss,

HAS removed his boot and shoe-making Establishment from Ridout Street to the commercial buildings in Market Lane, where he will be happy to serve his customers and the public generally with the best quality of boots & shoes.

☞ Farmers, take notice; Water-proof and Kip Boots constantly on hand and made to order.
London, January 18th, 1856. 40-mf

Seeds! Seeds!!

LARGE IMPORTATIONS FOR 1856,

OF SKIRVING'S improved Swedish Turnip Seed, Purple Top, White Globe and other descriptions of Field and Garden Seeds, direct from Great Britain.

W. & R. Simson & Co., respectfully request the attention of their numerous agricultural friends and the public, to their catalogue this season of fresh imported British Seeds, comprising:

TURNIPS:
Purple Top, Swede, Skirving's improved; Purple Top, do., White Globe.
Carrots & Mangle Wurtzel:
Early Horn Carrot, Long Orange do., Large White Belgian do., Mangle Wurtzel Long Red.
PEAS:
Blue Imperial, Woodford's Green Marrow, Early Warwick, Dwarf Marrow Fat.
CABBAGE:
Early York, Drum Head, Red, Emperor, Green Curled Savoy, Kale.
ONIONS & BEETS:
White Portagal Onions, Brown do., Blood Red do., Sugar Beet, Blood Beet, White do.
GRASS SEEDS:
Red Clover, White Dutch, Lawn Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Spring Tares 'Fenton.'
ASSORTED SEEDS:
Parsley, Mustard, Cress, Cauliflower, Cape Brocoli, Long P. Cucumbers, Round Spinage, Summer Savoy, Thyme, Radish and Scarlet Radish.

W. & R. Simson & Co's. importations this year are much larger, and more varied in their character than usual, particularly the improved Swedish Seed, Purple Top, being the fifth annual importation direct from the grower 'Geo. Hope, Esq., of Fenton Barns, East Lothian, Scotland,' and with respect to this very productive Seed, the character of which is now established. We feel greater confidence than ever in recommending their importation, this year to the notice of Farmers. On referring to the North British Agricultural newspaper, dated Edinburgh 28th Dec., 1854—we find that at the United East Lothian Agricultural Society, annual Show of Roots held in Haddington, the following extract from the report of the proceedings of that Society, viz:

The marked success which attended the Root Shows, and which was fully sustained at the Show in Dec. 1854, having induced the Committee to place on their list of premiums, a sweepstake of ten shillings, with one pound given by the Society, for the best five acres of Swedish Turnips, eleven members from various parts of the country became competitors. The Judge after taking much pains, and devoting nearly four days in inspecting the various lists entered, awarded the stake to Mr. Hope of Fenton Barns.

We simply quote this fact to show the quality and kind of Turnips, and the rank they hold in the opinion of Judges, in one of the best Agricultural counties in Scotland.

As it is the Seed grown from these roots that we have been so successful for the last five years, in introducing into this country, and have induced the farmers in the county of Middlesex to cultivate this invaluable root extensively, with the certainty of a sure crop. And we are acquainted with farmers in this neighborhood, who clear £25 to £30 per acre from their Turnip crop alone.

County and Township Agricultural Societies supplied at wholesale prices.
W. & R. SIMSON & Co,
16 Dundas-st.
London, Feb. 26th, 1856. 58-m

Herring's Fire Proof Safes.

$306,000

IN BANK NOTES, besides an immense amount of the most valuable Books & Papers have been saved in Herring's Fire Proof Safes, within the last year or two.

Call at F. B. BEDDOME'S Office, Royal Exchange Buildings and see Book of 150 pages containing plates of the Medals awarded to SILAS C. HERRING, by the Judges at the Great Exhibition in London, in 1851:
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See also the small safe standing at the agent's door that was red hot for three hours at the late fire at Mount Bridges and proved itself perfectly fire proof.
F B. BEDDOME,
Agent,
Corner of Dundas and Ridout Streets
London, Feb. 12 1856. 55-

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