MOVEMENTS OF

The Prince of Wales.

(Abridged from the Toronto *Leader*.)

QUEBEC, August 18th.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the *Hero* dropped anchor in front of the wharf, and at 4 o'clock the Prince landed from the *Hero's* barge under royal salutes from six men-of-war, and from four batteries from the city stationed at different points. The scene was magnificent. The broad river was alive with river craft, gaily decorated; the yards of the men-of-war were manned; the church bells chimed; and from the city, one of the most picturesque in the world, cheer after cheer came from thirty or forty thousand throats.

Immediately upon landing the Prince was conducted to the Pavilion, where he was received by the Mayor and Commons the Canadian Cabinet, all in official uniforms, the Lord Bishop and Clergy of Quebec, the Archbishop and Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, the Governor General of Canada, the Commander of the Forces in Canada, and his staff, the Earl of Malverne, Lord Lyons and his secretaries, the members of Parliament, and a large number of private citizens.

The Mayor of Quebec presented an address and the Prince replied.

A procession was then formed. The Prince rode with his suite and the Governor General in a carriage drawn with four horses. There was great cheering as the party passed up the streets. The procession itself—made up of military regiments and volunteers, Societies and Indians was rather a failure.

The Prince drove to the Governor's residence. The Seventeenth Regiment is the guard of honor. The city to-night is brilliantly illuminated. The citadel is a blaze of light, and bonfires are burning in all directions.

QUEBEC, August 20.

The only public act performed by the Prince yesterday (Sunday) was his attending Divine Service in the morning in the Anglican Cathedral. He and his suite drove to the sacred edifice in plain morning dresses, arrived exactly in time, and were received by Bishop Mountain and the Clergy of the Cathedral at the porch. His Lordship bowed to the Prince and the three chief members of his suite as they passed him, and a salute was of course returned.

The Governor General's pew had been fitted with crimson drapery. A throne had been placed in the centre for the Prince, and sofas for the rest; and it was occupied by the following personage, commencing from the right:—Major Teesdale, General Bruce, Lord Lyons, Sir Edmund Head, the Prince, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germains and General Sir F. Williams. The last named was the only one in uniform. In the adjoining pews were Lord Mulgrove, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, the Governor's aide-de-camp, and various other officers of the army and navy. These being in full dress. The Cathedral was very crowded; but the arrangements made were exemplary, and the order preserved throughout was remarkable. The Service was precisely the same as usual; there being no attempt at display of any kind. It may not be amiss to state, however, that the musical services were under the direction of Mr. Henry Carter, organist. Mr. Horseman preached the sermon.

A number of the Royal party have taken up their quarters at the Parliament House, and dined there yesterday. The Prince and Duke will occupy these apartments on Tuesday, when the levee will be held.

This morning the Styx arrived and took up her position among the other vessels of the fleet; this completes the list of men-of war expected.

The day has been exceedingly rainy. It has in fact poured down almost without intermission.

The chief occupation of members of Parliament and others who intend paying respects to the Prince, has been entering their names in the visiting books which lie upon tables in the vestibule of the Parliament House. Many hundreds of names were entered to day.

In spite of the rain the Prince proceeded at a little after noon to Cape Rogue where he embarked in a man of-war boat and crossed to the Chaudiere. Here he inspects the Falls. He lunched in the village close by and returned cityward.

QUEBEC, Aug. 21.

The most interesting ceremonial that has occurred since His Royal Highness landed on this continent, took place in the Parliament House here this morning.

At about eleven o'clock the booming of heavy guns, from the whole of the batteries of the fortress and from all the ships in the harbour, gave signal that the Prince was leaving the Governor General's and was coming to take up his quarters in the Palace prepared for him, and he shortly afterwards made his appearance coming down between the files of soldiers who lined the streets.

It rained heavily all the time, but as His Royal Highness and suite were in covered carriages the brilliancy of their uniforms was by no means tarnished.

Having taken their apartments, all of which are beautifully furnished, and divested themselves of their over coats, &c. the Royal party entered the reception room, late the Legislative Council Chambers, and arranged themselves in front of the crimson drapery of the Throne.

The Prince was of course in front, the central figure in the group, attired in the regulation dress of a colonel, with all his ribbons and orders around his person.

On his right hand was the Governor General, in his blue and silver Windsor uniform, also the Earl of St. Germans, Colonel Irvine, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Major Teesdale, Captain Vansittart, Commodore Seymour, and a host of other naval officers. On the left was the Duke of Newcastle, brilliant in scarlet and silver lace, General Sir Fenwick Williams, with his stars and medals, Colonels Sir Allan McNab and Sir E. P. Tache, aides-de-camp to the Queen. Lord Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, in the same dress as Sir Edmund Head, &c.

The first presentations were those of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, the whole of the Bishops in the Province belonging to that Church being separately introduced by one of their number.

No sooner had these dignitaries disappeared with their purple robes and their golden crucifixes, than the Judges of the Superior Court of Lower Canada came upon the stage in their silken gowns and linen bands; they, too, had the honor of separate and personal presentation.

Next came the members of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, who had previously gathered themselves together under the wings of their respective Speakers.

The members of the Upper House were all in costume, wearing coats, similar to those of the Queen's Counsel on the most of which were the polished steel regulation buttons.

The Speaker wore, of course, his usual robe. The Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, with his three bows, first entered the reception room, and after him the Sergeant-at-Arms, with his golden mace. Next came the Hon. Mr Speaker and then the whole of his flock of honourables, who, it is right to say, were the best dress and finest looking body of civilians that have yet greeted the Prince in any of the colonies. Having formed themselves into a crescent, two or three deep, with remarkable order and regularity, the Speaker advanced, and first in English and then in French read an address

The *Valorous*, *Flying Fish*, and *Styx* will go to Montreal.

The Prince visited Montmorenci Falls to-day. He started from the palace, at half past 4 o clock, in a carriage with a pair of horses. The Beauport road was decorated nearly all the way, but a very large number of tri colors were displayed The St. Charles bridge was handsomely ornamented. Arches were erected. People in holiday dress thronged the road and cheered as the *cortege* passed.

The Prince first drove across the bridge over the Falls, looked at it for nearly twenty minutes, and then returned. The Prince paid his quarter of a dollar for admission to the enclosure, and entered his name on the books. He spent nearly an hour examining the Falls, and was highly delighted. In returning, the *cortege* went some distance out of the road to see the country and arrived in the city shortly before eight o'clock.

THE *GLOBE'S* RECRIMINATION.

[From the Prototype, August 18.]

Of all men living, Mr Brown has the least reason to find fault with the strictures of the ministerial press upon the apparently black job with which his name was connected by the Montreal *Advertiser*. No man has ever appeared in the Province, not even excepting McKenzie himself, who has taken the same unbridled and licentious liberty with both the public and private character of his political opponents that Mr. George Brown has done. The slightest suspicions have been enough to him upon which to build up a fabric of calumny and defamation against his opponents, or men whose public character he wished to ruin, with this aggravating circumstance attached, that no explanations were ever admitted as satisfactory—no statements ever made retracted—no lies promulgated against any man ever withdrawn—proving him alike destitute of the principle of personal honor, fair dealing and truth. And this is just the sentiment entertained of him by almost every man, unless by a small class who are prepared to swear by him if he were as black as the prince of the nether regions. Mr. Brown, as a public writer, has taken the most unwarrantable liberties with the characters of others—a man who has been branded, upon two occasions, if we mistake not, by a jury of his countrymen as a liar and libeller—and should have been so in the case of Dr. Workman—and why he should feel and fume because the ministerial press have insisted upon a full explanation of what appears, at first sight, the grossest species of corruption, is more than we can see. When the allegation was made against him by the *Advertiser*, who should have posted himself well, as all had reason to expect he had, before he preferred such a charge, his course was a clear one. He had simply to refute the accusation, if it could be done, by producing such testimony as he has been forced, in the end, to produce. Had he even promised such an explanation, we, at least, should have been silent until it would have appeared, but he did no such thing. The explanations he attempted were quite unsatisfactory. Mere denials from him could not be relied on. But he says that he waited to let the Ministerial press produce its evidence, if they had any, before he would produce his exculpatory testimony, so that it might come down with more crushing effect. In the meantime, he launched out the most terrific threats against private individuals in no way connected with the discussion, and private members of the government. This tended still further to throw suspicion upon him. Mr. Brown, if he studies his own position and antecedents, is not the man to carry his threats, with impunity, into execution. We do not consider that the man who defamed Mr. White, of Halton—a reformer who had always acted with his party—as a public plunderer and robber, just as he is now doing with regard to Mr. Beaty, and who was adjudged guilty of slander, falsehood, and defamation by a jury of his countrymen—who was convicted of libel in this city against the Hon. Mr. Prince—who abused the Hon. John Rolph in the most scandalous manner that ever so old tried veteran in the ranks of his own party was ever vilified—who hounded Mr. Hincks with infamous charges of public "corruption" and robbery, which he never proved, and never retracted a syllable of his lying accusations, after the most explicit denials, and the clearest explanations—who charged the Hon. Mr James Morris, when a member of the Reform Government, with infamous crimes of corruption, as for example the Hamilton Post-office affair, and the fraudulent purchase of the Lauzon Seigniory—who branded the character of the Hon. Mr. Carlisle as that of a corruptionist, and entirely unworthy of public confidence—who levelled all the shafts of his personal malignity against the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, and drove him for a time from public life—we do not think that such a man has any reason to complain that the public press fixed upon him as fair game when a case presented itself, which, upon a *prima facie* view, appeared one of the grossest and blackest jobs ever perpetrated by a public man in the Province We have confined ourselves above, chiefly to his former slanderous accusations against the leading members of his own party. But what has been his course towards his opponents? Is there a single member of the government, of any mark, whom he has not traduced, misrepresented and calumniated? Did he not do his best to ruin the character, both as a private gentleman and a member of the Government, of the Hon. Mr. Cayley, and boasted sneeringly that he had done for him, at least as a public man? Has he not, and is he not now, attempting to defame the Attorney General, by a course of recrimination unworthy of a man and of a gentleman, and from which every person of a becoming sense of decency, and the proprieties and sanctity of private life would turn with loathing and disgust. Such unmitigated scoundrelism—such a deadness to every sense of decency and honor should stamp the author of *it* as a base born caitiff, to whom the amenities of private social intercourse should not be extended. He has taken it into his head that the ministry were the instigators of the attacks made upon him by the Ministerial press about the £5,000 job. In this we believe him mistaken. We repeat that we had no communication with any member of the government, or any agent of their's, upon the subject; and other journals, we doubt not, stand precisely in the same position. We took up the case upon its merits, as they presented themselves, and we regard the attempt to implicate the members of the government, as the instigators of the discussion, and to direct personal assaults upon them of the character which appears in the *Globe*, as infamous. Mr. Brown, as a public man, was fair game. We have a right to criticise his conduct, when his public character, as a member of parliament, is connected with an apparently questionable monetary transaction. He has attempted to enlist the public sympathy in his behalf as an ill-used man, and to throw himself upon it. His character has been assailed—a plot got up against him—the ministry are at the bottom of it, and no man has been so badly used. Although the plot and the machinations of the ministry are pure fabrications, still, had he pursued a more moderate course, having apparently freed himself from the accusation, the public might have had sympathy, and he might have come out stronger from the searching ordeal. But his present conduct must deprive him of all this. As a lion, caught for a time in the toils, when freed turns to rend his pursuers, and indiscriminately attacks every one he meets, so now does the *Globe*, without any regard to the proprieties of social life, or the principles that usually guide honorable men. This will not serve his purpose; but it will show the public that such a brutal vilifier of private and public character should be marked as a moral plague in society, and shunned and scouted. He cannot manufacture sympathy from such a course—he can neither injure Mr. Macdonald nor the Hon. Mr. Cameron, and his position will not be improved by the attempt. Were his antecedents gone thoroughly into—the circumstances under which he sought refuge in this country—his private subsidies from the Reform party exposed, and his ingratitude to several of his benefactors—were his obligations to private individuals exposed, and the infamous manner in which some of them were afterwards treated—it would convince the public that his claims for sympathy are not well founded; and they would despise the man whose hand, like that of the Ishmaelite, is against every man, when he whines out his complaint that the hands of others are raised against him.

MARRIED

On Saturday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, at the house of the bride's father, Craig's Station, Mr. JOHN FIELD, of the firm of Machell, Field & Co., Aurora, to Miss ISABELL ATKINSON, daughter of Thomas Atkinson, Esq., of Craig's Station.

By the Rev. Wellington Jeffers, in Toronto, Mr. James Barnes Gamble, of Markham, to Miss Hannah Williamson of Vaughan.

By the Rev. J. C. Slater, on the 13th inst., in Barrie, Mr. John Culverwell, of Newmarket, to Miss Susanna Gravier, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Gravier, of Barrie

DIED.

On the 8th inst., at Thornhill, GEORGE MORTIMER, youngest child of Herbert Mortimer, Esq., of Gerard Street, Toronto, aged 13 months.

At Eglington, Yonge Street, on Sunday, the 19th inst., Peter Lawrence, Esq., aged 74 years.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, August 9.

Fall Wheat,—2050 bshls was the extent of the supply which sold readily at high prices. Several loads sold as high as $1 08 to $1 2 er bshl, the average being $1 25. For common grades from $1 25 to $1 37 per bshl.

Spring Wheat—500 bshls in market, which sold it from $1 to $1 10 per bshl.

Peas.—150 bshls went off at 54 and 58 c per bshl.

Oats.—at 31 and 35c per bshl.

Barley.—sold at from 69 to 75c.

Hay—is from $9 to $12 per ton, Straw $4 to $5 per ton

Flour.—Superfine No 2 sold at $5 15 to $5 20, No 1, $4 to $5 05; Fancy (Spring) $5 30 to $5 40; Fancy (Fall) $5 45; to $5 60; Extra, $5 to $6 01; Double Extra, $5 20 to $5 25.

Butter.—Fresh is in fair supply at from 15c to 18c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh from wagons 15 to 16c per dozen.

Potatoes—New vary in price from 25 to 30c, and sometimes 60c per bushel. Old potatoes 20 to 22c per bushel

New Advertisments.

CAUTION!

I HEREBY FORBID any person from purchasing a Note drawn by me in favor of WILLIAM MILLAR, payable on the 1st day of January, 1861, as I have received no value for the same.

ROBERT McCARTNEY,

Vaughan, August 16, 1860. 93-4

Letters

Remaining in RICHMOND HILL Post Office AUGUST 1, 1860.

Arnold, Robert	McKinnon, Margret
Ashby, Sarah	McMunn, Charles
Bone, George	McDonald, John
Brooks, John	McGreavey, John
Clarke, William	O'Grady, Leonora
Claffy, Thomas	O'Grady, Martin
Charpentier, Mary	Phillips, William
Doyle, Mrs Margret	Playter, James
Doon, Hugh	Robinson, William [2]
Fergusson, Rev, Thos. A.	Reid, Margret
	Richmond, Orrin
Glover, Thos.	Revelle, Mr. [3]
Grant, George	Smith, Thomas, senior
Glass, Thomas	Siver, Robert
Goodwill, Miss	Simpson, William
Heveley, Silas	Sheppard, Charles
Hust, William	Steckill, Robert
Keall, Francis	Vandebuy, Mr
Kirswell, Julia	Washington, John
Lymburner, M. J.	Wilson, Robert
Linfoot, John	Walker, Hannah
Lewrence, Miss	Wilson, Ann
Lee, Rabon	Yothman, Richard
Langstaff, John [4]	

M. TEEFY, P. M.

TURNIP MATCH,

CARROT MATCH!

East Riding of York Agricultural Society

Markham, August 13, 1860.

RESOLVED—That the sum of $50 be appropriated for Prizes, as follows: $30 for the LARGEST YIELD and BEST QUALITY of TURNIP in an Acre, and $20 for the LARGEST YIELD and BEST QUALITY of CARROT, in half an Acre, in the Townships of Markham and Scarboro',—to be viewed on the ground.

For Turnips:

1st Prize......	$10.00	4th Prize......	$ 4.00
2nd do	8.00	5th do	2.00
3rd do	6.00		

For Carrots:

1st Prize......	$ 8.00	3rd Prize......	$ 4.00
2nd do	6.00	4th do	2.00

Entrance Fees to each Member of Society $2, Others $3.

Parties intending to compete shall enter their names with the Secretary, and pay entrance fee on or before the 1st day of September next, after which date no entries will be received,

A. BARKER,

Secretary, E.R.Y.A.S.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

KING DIVISION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN:

HAVING obtained the unanimous nomination of the Convention held at Markham, on the 30th of June—composed, as that Convention was, of many of the most influential gentlemen residing within King Division; and having received many kind assurances of support from electors of all political shades, in every part of the Division, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election of a representative to represent your Division in the Legislative Council.

The great responsibility which attaches to the high position of a Legislative Councillor, and the power placed in his hands, to be used for "the weal or woe" of the whole Province, are grave subjects for your consideration: and I frankly confess that it is not without many doubts as to my own ability to represent your interests, as efficiently as they ought to be, and as I could desire to do, that I now present myself before you.

A resident of the Division for nearly a quarter of a century, I believe myself to be personally known to a majority of the Electors, who will therefore be the better able to judge correctly whether in the event of my being placed at the head of the poll, I would protect your interests, advocate your views, and opinions on all questions of public policy, and zealously guard your rights,—as the inhabitants of one of the wealthiest, most populous, and intelligent Divisions in Canada.

A Canadian born, I early learned those great governmental principles of progress and reform, which have been so happily and beneficially conceded to us by the Mother country—Responsible government—securing to us the most valuable rights enjoyed under the British Constitution. I consider the form of Government best adapted to this country, when honestly administered, according to the well understood wishes of the people.

Should I be honored with your support, and be your chosen Representative, I will, to the utmost of my ability, advocate the following principles:—

1. Maintenance of the Union between the two Provinces.
2. Representation according to Population, irrespective of a dividing line between Upper and Lower Canada.
3. Encouragement to Emigrants.
4. Free Grants of Land to Emigrants and others, being actual settlers.
5. A Homestead Law.
6. No Expenditure of Public Money without the consent of Parliament.

Provincial Works only, to be taken up by the Government; and no Expenditure of Public Money to be made on Works of a Local character.

8. Retrenchment in every Department of the Public Expenditure—"Putting in the Pruning knife at the top!"
9. Reduction of the Custom Duties—The burden of taxation to be placed on the luxuries of the rich, and not on the necessaries of the poor.
10. A Judicious Bankrupt Law.
11. Reduction of Law Costs.
12. Simplification of the Proceedings of Courts of Law.
13. Revision of the Court of Chancery.
14. Extension of the Municipal Law.
15. Election of Reeves and Deputies, and Wardens of Counties, by the people; the same as Mayors of Cities and Towns.
16. Assimilation of the Laws of Upper and Lower Canada.
17. The restriction of the rights of Mortgagees to the property held in Mortgage—without allowing them the right to come upon the other property, real or personal of the Mortgager.
18. Holding all Parliamentary Elections in one day.
19. A better mode of settling Contested elections.
20. A Prohibitory Liquor Law.
21. Payment of Criminal Witnesses.
22. Abolition of Newspaper Postage.
23. Abolition of the Franking Privilege.

I believe that the above principles involve many valuable and important measures of Reform, which would tend to the material advancement of our social and political progress: but in the present disturbed state of political opinion, and considering the violent agitation for a complete disruption of our constitutional relations with Lower Canada, I feel bound to state freely and candidly, that the Union of the two Provinces I conceive to be the grand point at issue in this election. Any dissolution of the tie which now binds us together, to our great mutual advantage, must prove disastrous. Dissolution with a view to a federal connection of the two Provinces, I believe to be not only a retrograde and injurious policy, but, as evinced by the vote of Lower Canada at last session of Parliament, perfectly unattainable. Dissolution of the Union "pure and simple," a policy strongly advocated in some quarters, appears to me to be so obviously absurd, and in its consequences, so fatal, that I cannot believe in the sincerity or patriotism of its supporters. Lower Canada to the East, and the United States to the South, would then leave Upper Canada under their control, and entirely at their mercy. Hostile tariffs, and injurious restrictions here or there or perhaps both, would hamper us on every side, so that commercial disadvantages, and our isolated position would drive Upper Canada into some, now unforseen, but to-be-dreaded connection, and would most probably lead to a movement for annexation to the United States.

Gentlemen,—I hope no necessity for such a movement may arise. You and I are British subjects, our loyalty is due to a Queen, distinguished for every grace and virtue that can adorn her position, our hearts and sympathies are with the land which offers a refuge to the exiles and victims of tyranny, come from what country they may; the history of that country, her associations her struggles, are ours; her money, her credit, and her support has assisted our noble Province throughout all our dangers, difficulties and disadvantages. They are with us still. Let us cling then to our present connection, and unanimously oppose any and whatever policy that would be likely to endanger it.

The question of Federation of all the Provinces of British North America is, even now, generally and very favourably entertained.—I confidently anticipate the early accomplishment of such a scheme, and most earnestly hope for its consummation. I will zealously and cordially support every step calculated to secure its attainment. I believe that by the consolidation of our mutual interests and strength, we shall lay the foundation of a great North American Nation, linked together by the bonds of mutual commercial advantages, and to our Mother Country by the strongest ties of origin, kindred institutions, and indentity of interests. I believe that this is the only plan, by which we may hope to root out from amongst us, that bitter spirit of sectionalism and local jealousy now existing, and elevate the now petty politics of our Province to more worthy aspirations after Grand National objects.

I shall be no party man, in that sense of the word that requires all measures good or bad, emanating from one party to be supported while those of another are to be invariably rejected; I shall endeavor to judge honestly of the merits of each measure, as it is presented irrespective of the source or origin from which it proceeds, and support or oppose it upon those grounds alone. Firmly believing that the true principle of all Legislation should be—"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER!"—all measures calculated to advance the country and secure the happiness of the community shall receive my earnest attention, and cordial support.

If elected I shall know no "East" no "West,"—either locally or provincially, but will endeavor to act impartially for the whole, without distinction of locality, creed or sect.

There are two questions of a local nature affecting the Division to which I desire to allude, 1st. The late proposed Whitby Railway. The question of granting County aid to that work has already been decided by the Ratepayers of Ontario. With that decision I am content, and will not use my influence, or position to bring that subject again before the people, for pecuniary assistance. The charter has expired and should another ever be granted, it is evident that the road must either be constructed by private subscription or with foreign assistance.

2nd. With reference to the separation of the county of York from the city of Toronto for judicial purposes. I am in favor of the passage of a bill for that purpose to take effect so soon as approved of by the ratepayers of the County of York.

Gentlemen:—In soliciting your support as a candidate for the representation of King Division in the Legislative Council, I may say in conclusion that I have no personal ambition to serve, nor private object to gain, and should I have the honor to be elected I will go to the House free and untramelled and unpledged, to support any political party or set of men, "for the sake of the party." My political views on the public questions of the day are now fairly before you. These principles are such as I believe the true interests of the Province demand, and will under every circumstance and condition find in me a warm advocate. Men may come into power to day and go out to-morrow,—Ministries may exist two hours or two years but the welfare of the Province—and the future greatness and prosperity of my native country, will always be my first consideration.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient, humble Servant,

JOHN HAM PERRY.

Whitby, July 10, 1860. 85-t

Advertisement.

I hereby bear testimony that I have tried SANDERSON'S ROTATING HARROWS, on my summer fallow, last Saturday, and Monday, and have found them up to all that Mr. Sanderson represents them to be. They are NOT of any heavier draft than the common harrow, and do the work to my utmost satisfaction. I confidently recommend them to all who require implements of the kind.

RICHARD VANDERBURGH.

Richmond Hill, June 20, 1860.

NOTICE,

ALL Parties having any Demands against the Estate of the late THOMAS DUGAL CAMPBELL, of Richmond Hill, Yonge Street, Vaughan, will please present the same to WM. GAMBLE, Esq., of Church Street, Toronto, the acting Executor, for adjustment: and all parties indebted to the said Estate will please make payment to said acting Executor.

MARGARET CAMPBELL, *Executrix*.
WM. GAMBLE,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL } *Executors*

Toronto, June 11, 1860. 86-3

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Proprietor of the "YORK HERALD" begs to acquaint his numerous friends and the public generally that, between this and next issue, he intends

Removing his Printing Office

TO THE

NEW HOUSE ADJOINING,

Two doors farther north, where, by increased facilities, he will be prepared to get up work with the utmost expedition, and with every attention to the wishes of his customers.

"Herald" Office,
Richmond Hill, July 20, 1860.

Information Wanted.

IF this should meet the eye of JOHN LAWRENCE, who left his father's residence in Vaughan, in May, 1859, he is requested to communicate with his friends. Any party who will recognize by the following description—5 feet 7 inches high, dark brown hair, dark eyes, age about 26—and will give information of his whereabouts to his bereaved parent, will confer a favor. Was seen at Kettleby Mills, King, about two weeks ago.

JAMES B. LAWRENCE,
Richmond Hill, P.O.

July 12, 1860. 85-tf

☞ "Advance," Barrie, please copy twice.

NEW TREATMENT.

Buffalo Medical Dispensary.

Established for the cure of

DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, FEVER AND AGUE, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, CONSUMPTION OF YOUTH AND OLD AGE, ETC.

No Mercury Used.

Dr. Amos & Son,

CORNER OF MAIN & QUAY STS.,

Buffalo, New York,

ARE the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every state and symptom of disease.

The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years' extensive and successful practice in Europe and America.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION,

An instrument for the cure of Genital Debility, of Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from 15 to 20 days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. Amos & Son take pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test of the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York; it has been declared the only useful instrument ever yet invented for the cure of Seminal weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.

Dr. Amos & Son, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where it may prove unsatisfactory, after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument, will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed, and sent by mail or express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES—A CURE WARRANTED

Dr. Amos & Son have, for a long series of years, been engaged in an extensive practice in the treatment of these delicate complaints, and are the only legally qualified physicians who now advertise to cure certain complaints, or from whom genuine European remedies can be obtained.

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their cases, with a remittance for medicines, &c., which will be returned with the utmost dispatch and secure from observation.

Address DR. AMOS & SON, corner Main and Quay streets, Buffalo, N. Y. 88-1y

COMPETITION DEFIED!

MACHELL, FIEL, & CO.,

BEG respectfully to announce to the Public and their Customers generally that they are receiving their

SUMMER STOCK OF GOODS!

Which will be complete by the 28th of June. Buying their GOODS in the FIRST MARKETS, FOR CASH, they feel confident of giving the Public every satisfaction. Particular attention is requested to their

FACTORY & BLEACHED COTTONS,

American and English Cloths, &c.

Which for CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY cannot be exceeded by any Retail Store in the Province.

A call is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

Gents' Clothes made to Order

On the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

Aurora, June 18, 1860. 82 tf

MARKHAM

CARRIAGE & SLEIGH WORKS.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE

MARKHAM CARRIAGE FACTORY

RESPECTFULLY begs to remind the Public that the STOCK of CARRIAGES on hand, at his Establishment this season, surpasses that of previous years; inasmuch, as some very important additions have been made to the

LARGE VARIETY OF STYLES,

Formerly used. He would also remind the public that among the improvements, one is

CARRIAGE AXLES!

Has been introduced;

ANOTHER IN TOPS,

ANOTHER IN SEAT CUSHIONS,

Besides others of Importance. All of which add very much to the

DURABILITY, APPEARANCE, AND EASE

OF THE VEHICLE.

If possible more than ordinary care has been taken in the selection of

Timber and other Material!

This Season.

☞ *CALL AND SEE*

C. F. HALL.

Markham Village June 8, 1860. 80-tf

FOR NEW, GOOD, AND CHEAP HARNESS!

Of every description and variety of Mountings go to

W. H. MYERS'

Premium Harness Establishment, Richmond Hill.

HE has always on hand the Largest and Best Assortment of GOODS that is ever kept in any Country Shop, and at a much less price then it is possible for to get them in Toronto; and he is always ready to MAKE TO ORDER, on the shortest notice,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles, &c. of every description.

☞ ALL COLLARS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. ☜

Cash for HIDES and SKINS.

PATTERSONS' PLOUGHS and SHARES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All Work Warranted.

Call, Examine and See for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Richmond Hill, June 19, 1860. 62-1y

NOVELTY WAGGON WORKS!

MARKHAM VILLAGE.

Every Description of

LIGHT AND HEAVY

WAGGONS!

Manufactured by the Subscribers. Having an immense stock of Lumber, of the best quality and well seasoned, and with the great facilities which they have in Machinery, combined with first-class Workmen,—they can, and do make better Finished, More Durable, and

CHEAPER WAGGONS

Than any other Establishment in Canada.

All orders attended to with promptitude, and Work warranted

T. SPEIGHT & SON.

Markham Village, Jan. 4, 1859. 56-6m