

tember 7th, 1860, will be long observed by hundreds of lacerated hearts with tears and anguish. The schooner *Augusta*, Capt. D. M. Malott, came into our port early on Saturday morning, and reported that on the night previous, about midnight she had collided with a large steamer on the lake, a few miles out of the city. The *Augusta* had suffered seriously in the encounter from the loss of her headgear, and was leaking badly. She had a full cargo of lumber, which had shifted in the collision, in which she struck head on. The Captain knew nothing of the extent of the disaster to the other vessel.

Almost simultaneously with her arrival came tidings from Evanston that brought the rest of the tale, in an intelligence of disaster that by eight o'clock a.m. filled our streets and places of public resort with anxious inquiries, in the encounter with the *Augusta* was the *Lady Elgin*, Capt. Jack Wilson, which left this port on Friday evening in her regular departure for Lake Superior, in which line she has run for some seasons past.

The steamer *Lady Elgin* on Friday morning last left Milwaukee on a regular charter from the Independent Union Guards from that city, and brought about three hundred excursionists, gentlemen and ladies, into Chicago, where the party passed the day in interchanges of hospitalities and socialities usual to such occasions. On her return she left at stated on her regular trip to Lake Superior, taking about fifty cabin passengers for Mackinac and pleasure points north, added to the excursion party.

The details are best given in the following.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. HARTSTOFF.  
[Lieut. Hartstoff is a Lieutenant in the United States Army, and is stationed at Fort Mackinac.]

I was on board the steamer *Lady Elgin* when she collided with the schooner *Augusta*, asleep in my berth. I immediately jumped from my berth and saw the schooner floating away. Did not think any serious damage had been done at first, but soon discovered that the steamer was settling. I immediately left my berth, which was in the after cabin, and ran toward the pilot-house where I found Capt. Wilson. When I saw the schooner I asked him if he thought there was any danger, and he replied that he thought she would float. He told me where there was life-preservers on the hurricane deck, and I went and passed them down to the passengers in the cabin till they were about exhausted. When I took one myself and waited on the hurricane deck. While there, quite a number came on deck, only a few of whom were females, but how many came up I could not say, as it was very dark. From a quarter to half an hour after the collision, the schooner broke up, the hurricane deck floating off, and the hull going to the bottom with a tremendous noise. As she broke, I jumped with my life-preserver—a board six or eight feet long and about one wide—into the water, which was at the time only a few feet below, and pulled with all my might to escape from the mass of the wreck. After the confusion had somewhat subsided, I heard the voice of Capt. Wilson cheering and encouraging the people on the wreck, telling them that the shore was but a few miles off, and that if they kept calm and obeyed his directions they might all be saved. I heard him in this manner for perhaps ten minutes, and then I had separated so far from the hurricane deck where the Capt. and all the large number were, that I could not see them. When it became so light that I could see some distance, I discovered a large mass of the wreck a little distance to the westward of us, covered with people. I then got on quite a large piece of wreck, which was floating near me, and which contained no other person, and no person got on it after I did. The large mass to the westward of which I have just spoken, now began to separate. I then let the piece I was on and got on a large piece of the hurricane deck, on which there were only a few persons. I do not know who they were. On this fragment I remained until we reached within about a quarter of a mile of the shore, when our raft broke up, and two of the four on it with me were washed off and drowned. A moment after the remaining three persons were washed off by a heavy sea, and one more of our little party drowned. My remaining companion contrived to regain the raft, and I again took to a life-preserver which I found afloat, and on this I floated to the shore just below the bluff. From the time I was washed from the raft until I reached the shore, I was several times buried deep under the waves. When close in to the shore I was thrown from my life-preserver and went to the bottom, and although the water was not more than three or four feet deep, I was so exhausted as to be unable to rise. I crawled for some distance under the water until I reached dry land.

Early in the morning I discovered a fragment of the wreck a short distance from me, on which was a woman and three men. She was much exhausted, and the water was so long in keeping from dropping to sleep, although the exertions of the three men were continually in use to prevent it. She was finally drowned while remaining on the wreck, being unable to keep her head from the water. Her body remained on the fragment of the wreck as long as it was in sight. I saw many pieces of the wreck containing from two to four persons capized, almost invariably drowning all that were on them. To avoid the capizing of our frail bark, I instructed the men with me to sit on it so as to keep the edge under water. This prevented us capizing, and at the same time enabled us to float faster, we having in this way passed many of the other rafts. I saw one woman alone floating on a dining table, and a short time after I discovered the table capized and the disappointed order was given to the crew, and finally reappeared on the surface clinging to the table, and eventually, by great exertion, she regained her feet upon the table. When I last saw her she was near the shore, and as I heard of a woman being saved shortly after I was taken to a house near by, I presume she must have been the one. By my instructions, our party most of the time turned our faces from the shore, and thus faced the waves, and in this way were enabled to watch the breakers as they came towards us and be prepared for them. In this way we were several times saved from being washed off, while almost every one near us were carried from their frail barks and perished. Under one piece of the wreck which was floating near us were four dead bodies, and I saw one who was two or three persons. The buoyancy of the dead bodies of the cattle kept this piece of the wreck almost entirely out of the water, and when last seen, this peculiar life boat was very near the shore, and the persons on it were doubtless saved.

When I passed through the cabin on my way to the pilot house, immediately after the collision, there was much confusion there. Many of the passengers, owing to the scarcity of berths, were asleep on the floor, and when the collision took place the vessel listed so much that all rolled in a pile one side of the cabin. This caused much confusion, and when persons from above commenced passing down life-preservers, and these below commenced pulling down the doors and other floating material, the anxiety to obtain these preservers became great indeed. About daylight I saw one boat badly stove, bottom up, six or seven men clinging to it. Whether or not they were saved I cannot say.

When I reached the shore after giving attention which heartily I presume could suggest, was paid to me and the other survivors. One gentleman pulled off his coat and gave it to me,

and another his boots. Mr. Pierce, of the Adams House, Chicago, was one of the first to reach the scene of disaster, and his efforts for the comfort and safety of all were unceasing. During the time I was on the wreck I contrived to keep myself warm by dressing my arms, catcling pieces of wreck, &c., and in this manner I saved myself from suffering from the cold, which proved so fatal to many.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.  
CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—No accurate list or number of persons on board the *Lady Elgin* can be given, but the following estimate is nearly correct:—Excursion party, 300; regular passengers, 50; steamers crew, 35; total, 385; of these but 88 are saved. The captain of the schooner saw the lights of the steamer and supposed them to be from a quarter to half a mile distant. It was raining very hard at the time. When he saw that a collision was probable, he ordered the schooner's helm hard up, and struck the steamer three minutes afterwards, just struck the port paddle box. The steamer kept on her course, her engines in full motion. The *Augusta* fell into the trough of the sea, and all her head gear, jibboom, and stanchions were carried away. We took in sail and cleared away the anchor, supposing the wreck and getting up the foremast, we succeeded in getting up the foremast and stood for land. We lost sight of the steamer in five minutes. The second mate of the *Lady Elgin* says he saw the light of a vessel and sung out hard the port, but the vessel paid no attention and struck the steamer, tearing off the wheel, and cutting through the guards into the cabin and hull. Intelligence of the loss of the steamer with the excursion party on board reached Milwaukee yesterday. It spread like wildfire throughout the city. The telegraph office was thronged all the day with relatives and friends of those on board, many of whom presented despatches in tears; and the utmost excitement and anxiety was manifested in the countenances of them all. In the first ward of that city it is said that there is scarcely a house or place of business that has not lost some inmate or employee. All the survivors unite in recording to Captain Wilson praise for his great bravery and daring throughout. He was foremost in confronting danger and earnest for the safety of his passengers. He was drowned within a hundred feet of the shore. Nearly 100 persons arrived within fifty yards of the beach, but were swept back by the returning waves and lost. Up to this morning twenty-seven bodies have been recovered. All accounts represent Milwaukee surrounded in morning. Business is entirely suspended.

Senator Steward's reception, sat down for to-day had been postponed. The body of Herbert Ingram, a member of the British Parliament, had been recovered and taken in charge by his friends.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.

The Coroner's jury yesterday commenced the investigation of the wreck of the *Lady Elgin*. John Jervis, of Milwaukee, a passenger, testified that the schooner appeared to be coming towards us at about an angle of forty-five degrees. The Steward tried to stop the leak with mattresses. The Captain ordered everything loose to be thrown overboard. The Captain and myself got twenty-five ladies up on the hurricane deck, and the boat went down in two minutes afterwards. There were between twenty and thirty children on the forward part of the hurricane roof. It was very dark and raining at the time. The bell commenced ringing, and the whistle blowing almost at once after the collision. Thomas Cummings testified that the schooner did not strike the steamer quartering, but at right angles. She ran square into her. I think we were about two miles from shore. Saw a vessel's light after we left the steamer. Think I could have seen a light on a vessel three miles off. Did not see schooner after she got clear of us. Saw that all the steamer's head lights were up. The schooner was running due east when she struck us. I think a vessel under that wind and headway could have avoided the steamer at within 20 rods of her, by great exertion. Even if the vessel was but three times her length from the steamer, she could have avoided doing serious damage, by putting her helm hard up. Had the schooner seen the steamer half a mile off she could not have struck her, except by gross negligence. It seems to me that the helm of the vessel must have been put down instead of up, and that was the cause of the disaster. The schooner could have laid to within a mile of us, after the collision with perfect safety. It was not very dark although raining hard.

John Varce, first mate of the *Augusta*, says, at the time of the collision, it was the Captain's watch; the second mate was on deck when a squall came up, and called the Captain who got on deck just as the squall struck us. About one-third of the foremast and one-third of the mainmast were up when we struck the steamer.

MARRIED.

At Toronto, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. William Gregg, of Toronto, Mr. John McRae, to Miss Eliza McRae, of Scarborough.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, September 13.

Fall Wheat.—2000 bushels was the extent of the supply which sold readily at high prices. Several loads sold as high as \$1.38 to \$1.40 per bushel, the average being \$1.42. For common grades from \$1.30 to \$1.35 per bushel. Spring Wheat.—500 bushels in market, which sold at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bushel. Peas.—120 bushels sold at 65c and 68c per bushel. Oats.—at 25 and 30c per bushel. Hay.—sold at from 65c to 68c. Hay—is from \$10 to \$16 per ton. Straw \$5 to \$7 per ton. Flour.—Superfine No. 2 sold at \$5.15 to \$5.20. No. 1, \$4.40 to \$5.05; Fancy (Spring) \$5.40 to \$5.50; Fancy (Fall) \$5.40 to \$5.50; Extra, \$5 to \$5.00; Double Extra, \$5.20 to \$5.25. Butter.—Fresh is in fair supply at from 17c to 19c per lb. Eggs.—Fresh from wagon 10c to 12c per dozen. Potatoes.—Now very in price from 25 to 30c, and coming 60c per bushel. Old potatoes 20 to 22c per bushel.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefiting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address  
REV. WM. COSGROVE,  
439 Fulton Avenue,  
Brooklyn, N.Y.

92-3m

## AWFUL CALAMITY—OVER 60 LIVES LOST.

A little girl of Mr. Rutherford, in the Township of York, has been declining in health for two years, the Doctors far and near were called in but they all pronounced her in the last stage of consumption. Slowly but surely she was dying, when the little girl took from the shelf (stily) what she supposed to be a stick of Candy, and ate nearly all of it without suspecting it to be anything else, but fortunately it was a stick of Dr. McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY, which her father had purchased the day before for his other children, the next day she was relieved of over sixty worms some of them 10 inches long. Consumption has left and she is now fast gaining her health and strength. How many children are annually dying from the prevalence of worms in the system, (Parents open your eyes to this fact.) One trial of Dr. McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY, will satisfy the most sceptical. Price only 7 1/2 sterling, 15 cents per package, or 2 shillings, 50 cents, for four packages—Sold by every Druggist and Medical Dealer in Europe and America. None genuine without a fac simile signature of H. E. McKENZIE, M.D. Glasgow, on each wrapper.

See advertisement in another column.

## New Advertisements.

### Portrait Car

ON RICHMOND HILL.

G. Gilbertson

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that, having added several new and important improvements, he will re-open his Portrait Car

On MONDAY, September 17,

ON RICHMOND HILL.

When he will be prepared to supply all those who may honor him with their patronage with the best of

Ambrotypes, Photographs, LETTERGRAPHS, &c.

To those that wish the genuine worth, Make no delay in coming forth. With perfect skill I shall pursue, To give each Likeness all its due.

An early call is respectfully solicited as I intend remaining but a short time.

LET LESSONS given in Crystal Painting, Macroscopic Drawing, Lecture Frame Work, Gold and Silver Lettering on Glass, &c.

Satisfaction Warranted in every case. Richmond Hill, Sept. 6, 1860. 94-1f

## Letters

Remain in RICHMOND HILL Post Office SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

Bone, Thomas; Barnard, W.; Bushy, James & John; Dalls, J. W.; Cover, Peter; Carter, Jesseway; Constable, John; Cotter, Mary Maria; Cusiaki, David; Cromwell, Daniel; Dore, Miss C.; Dove, George [2]; Durbin, Richard; De La Hay, John; Finney, Peter; Fisher, Thomas; Greenwood, Wm; Hills, Solomon; Harding, Wm; Hills, Godfrey

Humphrey, Jay; Killefer, Robert; Mulholland, Peter; Marshall, Thomas; Milne, Robert; McCreavy, John; McHird, John; Pegau, Wm; Phillips, Samuel [2]; Percy, John; Phillips, Wm G.; Russell, James; Robinson, Wm; Spencer, Moses; Shields, John; Scott, James; Sloane, G. [2]; Wilson, Thomas; Weale, J.; Harvey; Wilson, Miss Ann; Hills, Godfrey

M. TEEFY, P. M.

## 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. 90-4

## FIVE HUNDRED SHOT DEAD.

DR. M'KENZIE'S DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY

IS working Miracles beyond conception. The Medical Faculty of Scotland, as well as England and Ireland, have pronounced this Worm Candy to be more good than all Worm Medicines combined. It has stood the test since A.D. 1765, nearly one hundred years, which almost every son and daughter of Old Scotia can testify.

It has always borne the name of 'Old Dr. M'Kenzie's Worm Candy Stick.' As it resembles a candy-stick in taste and appearance, and a child eating it is wholly unconscious of taking medicine, and where worms exist, the results are beyond description.

A child ten years of age, of the Rev. J. McDougall, Dundee, passed over 500 Worms in three days, which he testifies, that he believed, by God's blessing, it saved the child's life. Thousands of similar testimonials are given (without solicitation) to the present proprietor.

General Symptoms of Worms! Restless, Sudden Starting and Grinding the Teeth in Sleep, Convulsions, Ravenous Appetite, (sometimes no Appetite) Paleiness, Picking the Nose, Bowel Complaints, Fever, Flatulence, Emaciation, Looseness of the Flesh, Dry Cough, Sore Breath, &c. &c.

All of the above symptoms will immediately cease to exist by using this Medicine once or twice. It always gives health, even if no worms exist. It is perfectly harmless even to the most tender infant.

Warranted Purely Vegetable in its combination.

Full directions with each package.

Sold at retail by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers in Europe and America, at 7 1/2 pence sterling, (15 cents) per package, or 2 shillings, (50 cents) for four packages. He sure that each package has the signature of H. E. McKENZIE, M.D. Glasgow, on the wrapper.

LET CALL for Dr. McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C.W., CARTER, KERRY & Co. Montreal, C.E., are General Wholesale Agents for the Canadas. August 1860. 92

## TO THE ELECTORS

### OF THE KING DIVISION

#### 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 men of high standing in the community, and of the highest intelligence, I am induced to present 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 will protect your interests, advocate your views, and opinion on all questions of public policy, and zealously guard you against the influence of the wickedness 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 to the poor.

5. A Homestead Law.

6. No Expenditure of Public Money without the consent of Parliament.

7. 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 necessities 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; and 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 Mortgagor.

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 Warrants.

22. Abolition of Newspaper Postage.

23. Abolition of the Franchise 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 unnecessary. Dissolution of the Union is simple and easy; 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 English and U. S. Union. Upper Canada to the English and U. S. Union. Let us stand 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 the inclusion of our lands and fisheries in the tariff, would then leave Upper Canada into misfortune, now unforeseen, but to be remedied, 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 distinguish a mortal, and our 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 Canada in her distresses, and she has saved us from 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 favorably 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. Believe that by the aid of your mutual interests and strength, we shall lay the foundation of a great North American Nation, linked together by the bonds of mutual commercial advantage, and to our Mother Country by the strongest ties of origin, kindred interests, and nationality 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.

I have elected I shall know no "East" no "West,"—city, 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 Whistly 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 as 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, no private object to gain, and should I have the honor to be elected I will go to the House free and untrammelled and pledged, 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 fully 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. 85-1f

## 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 further 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 36—and will give information of his whereabouts to his bereaved parent, will confer a favor. Was seen at Keuley Mills, King, about two weeks ago.

JAMES B. LAWRENCE, Richmond Hill, P.O. 85-1f

## NEW TREATMENT.

Buffalo Medical Dispensary. Established for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, FEVER, AND ACUTE ASTHMA, CHRONIC 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 INVESTIGATION. 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, specially 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 description of their case, 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. 85-1y

## PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION!

TO BE HELD AT HAMILTON, ON THE 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st Sept.

ENTRIES of Articles for Exhibition, except of Horticultural Products, Ladies Work, and Foreign Products, must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Exhibition, on or before September 1st.

Horticultural Products, &c. may be entered till the evening of Monday, 17th, when the books will be closed.

Entries, as above stated, will be received at Toronto till the evening of Friday, September 14th, and afterwards at Hamilton.

Prize Lists and Printed Forms of Entry, containing full information, may be obtained of the Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, or Mechanical Institutes, throughout the Province.

Articles for Exhibition must be placed in the Crystal Palace, on the Grounds, on Monday 17th, except Live Stock, which must be there not later than Tuesday at noon.

Exhibitors must themselves provide for the forwarding of their articles, and placing them in the grounds.

HUGH C. THOMSON, Secretary, Board of Agriculture, Toronto, August 29, 1860. 85-3

## SELLING OFF!

### DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

#### CROCKERY, HARDWARE, LIQUORS, &c.

THE undersigned, having nearly completed twenty years in business, has made up his mind

TO RETIRE!

But before doing so he would return his thanks to the public for the liberal support they have favored him with during that long period of time. One word more he would add, which will be to the interest of the public, that, in addition to his present Stock, he has made large purchases of