BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALL THE SPRING STYLES AT G. Smith's, Main Street, Milton.

PROVISIONS ! PROVISIONS ! Fresh Butter and Eggs buy at Smith's.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Room Paper, Decorations, Borders, Window Blinds, cheap for cash, at G. Smith's.

YOU CAN BUY A TIP TOP Tea for $1.00 per lb, at Smith's.

YOU CAN BUY A FINE BRANdy, Port or Sherry Wine, at Smith's.

YOU CAN BUY AN EXCELLent Tea at Smith's, from 60 to 70 cents per lb.

YOU CAN BUY A SPLENDID Old Rye, or Malt Whiskey, at Smith's, for $1.00 per gallon.

YOU CAN BUY RAISINS, CURrants, Prunes, and other Fruits very cheap, at G. Smith's.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND see the cheapest Prunella Boots in Milton, at Smith's.

EXAMINE THE DELIGHTFUL Crockery and China Tea Sets at G. Smith's

EVERYBODY IS CHARMED with the Goods bought at Smith's.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY IN Milton, is at

G. SMITH'S.

Milton, May 12th, 1869. 48-tf

The Canadian Champion.

MILTON, JULY 29, 1869.

PRESS EXCURSION.

The Twelfth Annual Excursion of the Press Association of Canada, commenced on Tuesday of last week, and ended on Saturday last. Although lasting only four or five days, a great deal of sightseeing was done in that time—Cobourg, Rochester, Syracuse, Oswego, Kingston, Picton and Bellville gave receptions and presented flattering addresses to the Canadian "Press Gang." The Annual Meeting took place at Cobourg, in the Council Chamber at ten o'clock on Tuesday. About one hundred members were present. The minutes of the last year's meeting were read; also a very able address by the retiring President, Mr. Buckingham. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the current year:—

President—David Wylie, Brockville.

1st Vice-President—John Cameron, London.

2nd Vice-President—A. J. Belch, St. Mary's.

Erastus Jackson, Newmarket, re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

James Somerville, Dundas, Assistant Secretary.

Executive Committe—R. Mathison, Brantford; Wm. Gillespie, Hamilton; Wm. Buckingham, Stratford; Wm. Halley, Toronto; J. S. Gurnett, Ingersoll.

Next year, the meeting is to take place at Brantford. An excursion thence by rail to Buffalo, thence by boat to Cleveland, Kelly's Island, Detroit, Lake and River St. St. Clair, and Sarnia, returning *via* London by rail.

We regret that our space prevents us giving in the present issue the President's address entire. We have space merely for the closing extract, which reads as follows:—

A future is opening up to the country wherein the newspaper press will play a part whose importance can scarcely be exaggerated. In the language of the foremost pulpit orator of the United States, Henry Ward Beecher, at the funeral of the late Henry J. Raymond,—the conductor of a public journal stands "in the widest pulpit that is now known to modern society. The lawyer has his narrow sphere of the forum, and the representative the close walls of the legislature. The minister has his parish and the walls of his church, and scarcely speaks beyond. But there is now a pulpit which has in this day no limit—it is that of the Press. It is literally the voice of one that speaks, that cries in the wilderness. For all creeds and for all population throughout the entire territories to the Pacific Ocean, the papers speak, and there is not in modern civilization a power which can compare with this." Let the trumpet-tongued voice that goes daily forth from that pulpit over all the land proclaim the eternal principles of of justice and truth, peace and universal brotherhood among men; and then will be realized the noble conception of Milton, who, with his luminous mind piercing the gloom that enveloped the press in the age in which he lived, spoke of those who were attempting its destruction as essaying to slay an "immortality rather than a life."

The officers for the current year were then elected as above, the retiring President being proposed, but declining re election.

On invitation of the Cobourg and Marmora Railway, the party which, on mustering on the cars, was found to include some fifty or sixty ladies on Tuesday, took a special train for Rice Lake at 2 p.m. The band of the 46th Battalion, from Port Hope, was in attendance, and enlivened the afternoon with excellent music. Arrived at Harwood, the depot at Rice Lake, it was proposed, according to arrangement, to take a sail a few miles on a steamer, but rain came on, and the sky looked so threatening, that the intention was abandoned.

A lunch had been provided by the Town Council of Cobourg, and was laid out in a board tent erected for the occasion. Mr. W. Kerr, the Mayor, occupied the chair, and all the other members of the Council were present. There were present also the Hon. Asa A. Burnham, of the Dominion Senate; Hon. Jas. Cockburn, Speaker of the House of Commons; Mr. Alexander Fraser, M. P. P. for East Northumberland; Mr. John Eyre, M. P. P. for West Northumberland, and a number of gentlemen of influence and position in the district. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts, or sentiments rather, for these were rendered in the tee-total manner nearly altogether, brought out short speeches from Messrs. Cockburn, Burnham, Fraser, Eyre, and several others.

There was considerable rain in the afternoon, which rather interfered with the programme that had been marked out. Towards evening the train started, and the party were quickly landed back again in Cobourg.

In the evening a *conversazione* was held in the Victoria Hall, at which many of the townspeople attended.—The band of the 46th Batt. continued their services, and contributed much to the pleasure of the occasion. Mr. Buckingham, President of the Association, occupied the chair, having seated beside him Mr. Mayor Kerr and the leading officials of the Association. On the platform, the musical part of the entertainment was furnished by Miss Jones, of Cobourg; Miss Parnell, of Kingston, Miss Jones, Guelph; Miss McDougall, of Berlin; Mrs. Buckingham, of Stratford; Mr. Parnell and Mr. Keely of Kingston; Mr. Morgan, of Weston; and Mr. Dickinson, pianist, of Quebec or Philadelphia, at the present time in Cobourg. A splendid Steinway piano was lent by Mr. Geo. Stephen for the occasion.

Mr. John Cameron, of London, essayist for the year, read an essay on the "position and duties of the Press." Mr. A. J. Belch, of St. Mary's, read Hood's "Song of the Shirt." Mr. Wylie, the President elect, read one of his own poems, and Mr. Jackson read Eliza Cook's poem on the advantages of "minding your own business," Mrs. Somerville, of Dundas, poetess for the year, had a poem prepared, subject, "The mission of the Press," which was read by Mr. Somerville, and the evening's entertainment was brought to a close with the National Anthem, given by the very talented "singists" of the company with Mr. Dickenson at the piano.

On Wednesday morning, the whole party embarked on board the *Norseman*, for Charlotte, the Port of Rochester. The weather proved very favorable for sea sickness, and the vessel heaving and pitching in the trough of the sea caused many a bile-burthened editor to cast his sorrows into the raging deep. The whole company, with the exception of half a dozen blessed with cast iron stomachs, were laid on a bed of anguish, but when we landed at Charlotte, our troubles were ended, and we were heartily welcomed by Mayor Clarke, of Rochester, and a deputation of the Council and Press of that city. After a pleasant ride of seven miles we arrived at Rochester, where we found a great crowd of the citizens ready to welcome us, the band playing, "God save the Queen." All the cabs and carriages of the city seemed to have been collected for our accommodation, and we were invited to enter them, and see the sights of the city. To each carriage was assigned a guide, who pointed out all the places of interest, giving statistics and particulars concerning them. In this way we spent several pleasant hours, passing through business streets, past elegant residences, churches and public buildings. Elliwanger & Barry's nursery, consisting of 600 acres of highly cultivated land, was visited, and we were allowed to roam over its broad lawns and through its extensive hot-houses. Nature and art here combined to form a scene of surpassing loveliness. From thence we were driven through Mt. Hope Cemetery, a very romantic piece of ground. No expense is spared in its ornamentation by the friends of those who there sleep their last sleep. The graves of those who died in battle, are decorated with small flags. Frost's nursery was then visited, and here the chief object of interest was the Century Plant, which is enclosed in a glass house over twenty feet in height. It looks like a plant of the Cactus species, and once in a hundred years shoots up a central stem and blossoms. This plant is known to be over seventy years old, and has shot up a stem over twelve feet long this season, growing on an average, three inches a day—some days it grows over six inches, as shown on a gauge at its side. Frost has refused $15,000 for it, for exhibition purposes. There are in the same building two young plants, which will be valauble in 1969, if Baxter and Dr. Cumming will allow the world to last that long.

After tea, carriages were in waiting to drive us to the German Gardens, which are lit up with gas, and have chairs and tables placed at convenient intervals for "Deutsch to meet Deutsch" in the Lager beer contests. In the large hall the editorial fraternity were entertained with singing by the mænnerchor of the sangerfest, and by music from the band. Complimentary speeches were made by the Mayor and Press of Rochester, and by Messrs. McDougall, Buckingham, Wylie and others, of the Canadian Press. A desire having been expressed to hear the vocal powers of young Canada, Mr. Morgan, of Weston, formerly of the Oakville Grammar School, mounted the rostrum, or rather the lager beer table, and "threw himself" in "Simon the Cellarer," especially where the laugh came in. He was loudly encored. At the National Hotel we went quietly to bed, but at the Ozbourne House, where a portion of the party were billeted, there was a lively time with the Mayor and Corporation, until two p. m., when all that were Irish, or had married Irish wives, were invited down to inspect the palatial residence of a prominent Irish citizen. What was done there, deponent sayeth not: suffice it to say that the host was an Irishman, and their hospitality is unbounded.

Early next morning we left by New York Central R. R. for Syracuse, where we arrived about 11 a. m., and received a hearty welcome by the local Press, who entertained us to a sumptuous repast at the Syracuse House—rather a "big thing" for the Press of one city to entertain the whole Press of Ontario, together with their own invited guests, but we found we were among a large hearted people, who spared no pains to render themselves agreeable and their guests comfortable. After a brief view of Syracuse, which we found to be a beautiful inland city, with noble public and private edifices, and its miles upon miles of salt works, we left for Oswego, where we arrived about 3 p. m., and were welcomed, if possible, still more heartily—carriages, many of them private, to conduct the visitors over the city, were provided. We had the good fortune to have for our *cicerone*, Benjamin Hagaman, Esq., formerly of Oakville and Bronte, but now one of the wealthiest merchant princes of Oswego, owning an elevator whose capacity is a quarter of a million of bushels. After driving us past the starch works, elevators, fort, business streets, &c. of the city, he landed us at his own residence, which is one of the finest in Oswego. The many friends of Mr. Hagaman will be delighted to hear of his success, which he has earned by his steady perseverance, skillful management and inflexible integrity. A man who bears prosperity so calmly and equably, deserves to succeed.

In the evening there was a banquet, for which the most extensive preparations had been made, in view of the presence, not only of the members of the Can dian Press Association, but representatives of the Boards of Trade in Toronto, Hamilton and London. Out of the forty invited, however, only one—Charles Magill, Esq, M. P, of Hamilton—put in an appearance. Mr. Capreol, of Toronto, arrived in the night, but too late to attend. It was evidently a great disappointment, but there was some misunderstanding as to the day, the Canadian Delegation thinking it was to be on Friday, instead of Thursday. The banquet was given in the new skating rink—a very fine building of its kind, 180 feet in length by 65 in width. A floor was laid down for the occasion, and a profusion of flags, the Stars and Stripes intertwined with the Union Jack and cross of St. George, as also representations of the flags of all nations were suspended from the roof, and at each end. Each window was festooned and garlanded, giving it a Gothic shape. Over the entrance was the gallery, where a fine band was placed, and on the north side was the stand for musicians at the Ball. Over the gallery were the words, "Tippo Sahib" in small characters; a little lower was "Reciprocity." and beneath it "The Press, the preserver of our liberty." On the north side were the names, "Jacques Cartier" and "Hendrik Hudson"—the one the discoverer of the St. Lawrence, and the other of the Hudson River; and at the far end of the room stood out in large characters, the word "Welcome." Four tables stretched almost the entire length of the room, each being filled, and comprising, altogether, a company of about four hundred. The Hon A. S. Page Mayor of Oswego occupied the chair. In the company were observed General Nye, Senator from Nevada; Hon. J. C. Churchill, Hon. Alvin Bronson, Hon. W. T. Allan, Comptroller of the State, and many other prominent gentlemen, from different parts of the State. Little time was lost in commencing; Rev. Dr. Beach, of the Episcopalian Church, having asked a blessing, all sat to with right good will, after which there was an address from the Mayor, and reply by the Canadian Press, followed by speeches, the burden of which was an invitation to Canadians to come into fellowship to the great American Union. Indeed, in all our tour we observed the same anxiety for annexation by Americans, and it reminded us of an ardent lover trying to win over a coy maiden. They were evidently much disappointed at the kindly but decided repulses all their advances met with, and they evidently had miscalculated on the amount of annexation sentiment prevailing, as they were plainly told that Canadians were proud of their new Dominion, and of their connection with their mother country. All their speakers hinted at annexation, more or less openly. Hon. Mr. Littlejohn, an elegant speaker, prophesied he would live to see the absorption of the new Dominion into the Union. Mr. Richardson, an Oswego lawyer, made a flowery speech, the the theme of which was annexation. He concluded by saying that Canada must be wooed and won like a bride; just now she was gathering flowers in the valleys, and could not be cained off by folly; but the time was coming when she would listen to the voice of reason, and add one more to the brilliant constellation. General Nye, Senator from Nevada, a man of apparently about 70 years, responded for the ladies, but took occasion also to enlarge upon the subject of annexation, and trusted ere long the ideal lines which separated the two countries, Canada and the United States, would be abolished.

At 8 p. m., the banquet ended, and in five minutes the floor was cleared for a ball, when "bright the lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men." It was a brilliant scene—thirty four sets on the floor at one time, the brilliancy of the lights, the exquisite music and the gorgeous apparel of the gay dancers presenting a lively appearance.

About midnight the party proceeded to go on board the *Norseman* for Kingston. Before quitting Oswego, however, we think it proper to give some statistics which were handed us for reference, showing the immense trade done at this city, which has no larger population than Hamilton.

WATER POWER.

The Oswego River drains a territory of about 7000 square miles, and is the outlet of eleven lakes, clustering in Central New York, the largest of which are the Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga, Canandagua, Skaneateles and Onondago. These lakes form immense natural reservoirs which prevent floods and undue exhaustion. The extreme elevation and depression of the river, at any season of the year does not exceed three feet—so that no disasters, so common to great water power rivers, ever occur by reason of freshets.

There are one hundred feet of available fall on the Oswego river from a point ten miles south of the city. The whole mechanical effect for this fall would be between eleven and twelve horse power, per foot of water. The lower fall in this city is about 6000 horse-power, and the two falls within the city 12,000, which would make the supply of water sufficient at the two dams for 600 run of stone.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE R. R.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., of Pennsylvania, recently obtained a perpetual lease of the Oswego and Syracuse Road, of the Morris and Essex Road of New Jersey, and having a controlling interest in the Syracuse and Binghampton Road, thus forming and independent route by rail, under one management, from Oswego to New York. The D. L. & W. Road passes through the Scranton Coal mines of Pennsylvania, and the consolidation of these roads will reduce the cost of transportation of coal to this port. Heretofore the coal shipped to Oswego from these mines came over three separate railroads to Syracuse, where it was transferred into boats, and arrived here by canal. The receipts here in 1868 were 118,620 tons, but increased deliveries are anticipated when the R. R. Co. perfect their arrangements. Oswego is the only point on Lake Ontario for the distribution of coal to Western ports and Canada.

There are also the Oswego and Rome R. R., the New York and Oswego Midland R. R., and the Lake Ontario Shore R. R., of which the two latter are under construction.

OSWEGO STARCH FACTORY.

The Oswego Starch Factory is under the superintendence of T. Kingsford & Son, and is not only the heaviest establishment of the kind in the United States, but the most extensive in the world. The dimensions of the factory, or main building, are 515 feet on First Street, and 200 feet back, between the race and the Oswego River. It has 579 cisterns, or vats, containing an aggregate capacity of 2,200,000 gallons, for the purpose of effectually cleaning the starch from all conceivable impurities. There are 31 large force pumps, for the purpose of supplying the works with water, and for pumping the starch while in solution, which, in the aggregate, are capable of raising 523,000 gallons per hour. For grinding the corn there are twenty pair of burr stones, and six pair of heavy iron rollers. There are more than sixteen miles of steam pipes for drying the starch and warming the establishment. The works are propelled by ten turbine water wheels of 50 horse power each.

This establishment has the capacity to use 60,000 bushels of corn, and to produce 6,600 tons of starch annually, or 21 tons a day, requiring 4 500 tons of coal to dry it, and furnishes employment for about 500 operatives.

There are eleven elevators, with a total capacity of 2,160,000 bushels; also 20 mills with 104 run of stones, grinding daily 8,240 barrels. Oswego received from Canada 244,477,354 feet of lumber, and over 2,000,000 bushels of barley, besides other grains. It has five public schools, costing annually $54,000; also a Normal School costing $100,000.

(Concluded Next Week.)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Instructions have been sent from Ottawa to have the gunboats on the lakes ready for instant service. Some rumor of a Fenian movement is probably the cause of the order, which is doubtless a wise precautionary step, but will not turn out to have been necessary.

Henry W. Longfellow was invested with the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws by Oxford University at a special convocation.

A fault has been discovered in the 1866 cable, 130 miles from Valentia.

Mr. Gladstone is sick and unable to attend the House of Commons.

On Tuesday, Parliament was prorogued to the 10th of August.

It is rumored that a treaty has been concluded between France, Austria, and Italy, whereby the latter in case of war is to support France with a contingent of 50,000 troops, and occupy Viterbo It is also rumored that Prussia has offered the Pope 12,000 men if the French forces evacuate Rome.

In Spain the Carlist outbreak, so long expected, has occurred. Five hundred well-drilled troops under the command of Gen. Sabarugo have taken the field near Cindad Real, where they were defeated and dispersed by national troops under Gen. Tornabite. The battle took place in the morning, and it is reported that the Carlist party lost 15 killed and a number of others wounded. Only three officers are reported killed on the side of the Government troops. Near the town of Manzanare a strong party of Carlists also made a demonstration and subsequently succeeded in intercepting the railway trains and cutting the telegraph wires. The latest accounts state that 4,000 Carlists had arrived in the Province of La Mancha, and that the Government troops had been despatched to the scene of action. The agitation is general throughout the whole country. No further hostilities are yet reported, although it is feared a general rising may be expected all over Spain, now that Don Carlos has crossed the frontier and has opened communications with his numerous partizans.

Great excitement was created last week in Cracow by the liberation of a nun who had been confined in a convent there for over twenty years. A popular demonstration which was made on the occasion led to series of disturbances. The military were called out to restore order, and many arrests were made. The city is now quiet.

[ADVERTISEMENT]

To the Editor of the Champion.

SIR:—Having lately heard that my name and character, with others, are often mentioned disparagingly in connexion with the building and sale of the late Wesleyan Chapel at Oakville, now belonging to the Church of England and Ireland; I beg permission briefly to state a few facts in your paper, in order to disabuse the minds of any persons who may be impressed with the idea that injustice was done in the matter.

In March, 1833, I moved to Oakville. At that time there was no place set apart for the worship of Almighty God; but the school-house, in which the infant department of our school is now taught, was used for that purpose by all Christian denominations who desired it.

In 1835, the late lamented Col. Wm. Chisholm then well known as generous and philanthrophic, kindly said that he would give an acre of land, then considered worth $400, and $50 in cash, to assist in building the first church which should be erected in Oakville. The subject was mentioned to the late beloved and lamented Rev. Wm. Case, then presiding elder of the District, and to several other members of the Wesleyan Church, who all approved of building immediately as it appeared to be a favorable opportunity.

A building committee was appointed, consisting of the late Wm. Hatton, Esq, of Milton, whose memory I revere, and the late lamented Robert Leach, of Oakville, to act with me in that committee. Both of these gentlemen, when they saw the small amount of subscriptions obtained, and the difficulty likely to ensue to the committee, declined to take any responsibility in regard to the debts which might be incurred in building. In this, perhaps, they acted wisely.

By the advice of the late Rev. Wm. Case, and the consent of Col. Wm. Chisholm, it was agreed that we should buy a site in the centre of the town, from the late James Gage, Esq, of the City of Hamilton, at sum of $500, and in order to secure me in the purchase of the lot and building, it was agreed that the lot purchased from Mr. Gage and the acre given by Col. Chisholm, should both be deeded to me, which was accordingly done, and the building commenced.

On the 31st July, 1837, there was due me $1280, and 1839, the amount received by me was £273 3 4½, and expended £625 6 2½, leaving a balance due me of $1408,56. About this time, I told the Rev John Ryerson, then Presiding Elder, whose name I mention with esteem and respect, that I could not sustain the burden of this debt any longer. The Rev. Anson Green with another person, came and examined my accounts in order to make an arrangement.

In the latter part of the year 1839 or the beginning of 1840, the Rev. Joon Ryerson proposed that I should make a deed of the ½ of an acre on which the church stands, to the Rev. Hamilton Bigger, and that he would pay me £300, and that by Mr. Bigger's holding the property, they could bring the matter before the Conference and get the debt paid. On the 23rd day of April 1840, Mr. Ryerson paid me £300, and at that time I have no doubt, I had either made a deed or did convey the said lot the Rev. Hamilton Bigger.

It was also agreed that I should finish the chapel, and hold the ½ acre back of the chapel and the ¾ of an acre remaining of what Col. Chisholm had given, to secure me therefor, and as it was the centenary of Methodism, it was agreed that a subscription, paper should be circulated to finish the chapel. To this Mr. Ryerson gave $10 and I gave $100 in addition to $50 which I first subscribed. But this subscription did not meet with much favor, as there was less than $50 collected over what the Rev. Mr. Ryerson and I had given.

The chapel was finished in October, 1840, and in order to wind up this affair and close the accounts, I agreed to take the lot back of the chapel at the sum of $252 20, and the ¾ of an acre which Col. Chisholm gave at $248.—Thus closed my peculiary interest in said chapel.

From 1835 to 1840 when the building was finished, there had been about $400 interest paid on money loaned, and I am not aware that any person had entertained any un Christian feelings in respect to the work or the management thereof. I had obtained and collected most of the subscriptions, procured lumber, timber, stone, and other materials, and superintended the work gratuitously, and without the expectation of any reward save that of an approving conscience.

Between the time that the said lot was conveyed to the Rev. Hamilton Bigger by me, and the time the chapel was conveyed to the English Church, about four years expired; I think it was in the year 1845; and during this time the disruption took place between the English and Canada Conferences, which, I presume, with the increased responsibilities of the Canada Conference, rendered it impolitic, if not impossible, to relieve the Oakville chapel.

The deed to the English Church I am quite sure, I never saw, nor knew its date, nor the amount paid for the property.

I trust that any person viewing this case, and who considers that the rebellion broke out in 1837, and continued during part of 1838, which threw the financial state of the country, and of individuals, into very great embarassment, will be inclined to think that the persons who so long sustained the burden of this debt, under all its difficulties deserve praise rather than censure, and that a coloring should not be given to the sale of the chapel, calculated to lessen the character of any person.

In closing these statments, I would observe, that there is no person whose character is so pure and unblemished, but the heart of envy, combined with the tongue of slander, can injure and tarnish, and I exceedingly regret, that detraction of persons, and consequently derogation of their character, is so common in Oakville. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," was the saying of a very wise man, and is often harder to be won in this wicked world; and let me add, a Greater than that wise man, in order to promote peace and good will among men, hath said: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, (or say of you) do ye even so unto them" (or say of them.)

Truly yours,

JUSTUS W. WILLIAMS.

Oakville, 26th July, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. YOUNG,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, Union Arcade, Oakville, Ont. 7-ly

Jas. Hollinrake's Column.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

Look out for *CHEAP DRY-GOODS* in all the various Departments. Special attention called to the following Departments. MILLINERY—a large stock very choice and very cheap. HATS AND BONNETS done over. READY-MADE CLOTHING very cheap. TAILORING in first-class Style. Our stock of WOOLENS very large, will be sold at a sacrifice. All our goods will be sold cheap. Cash purchasers may rely on getting good bargains. A good stock of TEAS, SUGARS, and general family GROCERIES; also CORN MEAL, OAT MEAL, and BARLEY. CROCKERY, EARTHENWARE, AND HARDWARE.

MILTON, April 14th 1869.

No. 80, James Hollinrake. 44-tf

R. Thomson, Cumminsville.

Bankrupt Stock.

Thomson's

NEW STORE,

CUMMINSVILLE,

OPENS JULY 22D.

A LARGE

BANKRUPT STOCK!

FROM

WOODSTOCK

Will be offered at

Less than Wholesale Rates!

The balance of the Goods Reduced in order to compare in price.

☞ Call and examine the Goods and see that there is positively no humbug.

R. THOMSON.

Cumminsville, July 20th, 1869. 6-ly

Bankrupt Stock.

R. Thomson, Cumminsville.

BENJAMIN JONES,

Cabinet-Maker and Undertaker,

DESIRES to intimate that he has

PURCHASED THE HEARSE FORMERLY USED IN MILTON

And having it solely under his own control, is prepared to

Furnish Funerals on short notice, and at lower rates of charge than heretofore.

RESIDENCE--Foster Street.

Milton, June 23rd, 1869. 2-ly

MILTON LIVERY STABLES.

THE subscriber begs to announce that he has just purchased the above

LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT,

And is prepared to supply good rigs to all who may require them on the shortest notice. He has also provided a Democrat Wagon, for

LARGE FAMILY PARTIES, PICNICS, &C., &C.,

And also for the accommodation of Merchants carrying goods. Orders left at the Thompson House promptly attended to.

E. HANHAM.

Milton, May 13th, 1869. 52-ly

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

In the matter of Ephraim Chapman, of the Township of Nassagaweya, County of Halton, an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact: the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

Oakville, July 27th, 1869.

R. S. APPELBE, Official Assignee, Oakville.

7-3t

APPRENTICES WANTED.

Two boys wanted to learn the

BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS,

Between the ages of 16 and 20. Apply immediately, to

R. HAWTHORNE.

Milton, July 22nd, 1869. 6-4t

New Butcher.

F. SANDERSON begs to inform the people of Milton and vicinity, that he will call at their doors, three times a week, between 7 and 10 A. M., and trusts by keeping the best stock, and from his long experience, to receive a fair share of patronage.

Milton, Sep., 25th 1867. 16-tf

P. M. M'KAY

WOULD still remind his friends and the public generally that he has in stock

A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE

IN

GROCERIES

Of all kinds. Come and try his

TEA.

All will be sold at the smallest remunerating profit. His Summer Stock of

Boots and Shoes

FOR

STYLE, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS,

Cannot be beat in Milton. The highest price will be paid for

Butter, Eggs, or other Produce.

Being a

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

For the County, and his abilities as such being well known, he is prepared to attend all Sales committed to his charge with that promptness and satisfaction that will please both buyer and seller.

☞ Give him a call before going elsewhere.

P. M. McKAY.

Milton, July 7th, 1869. 4-tf