with the views of the deputation. It would be sufficient for him to refer to the bill introduced by Sir E. B. Lytton for the erection of New Caledonia into a colony, as indicating what would be the future policy of the government in dealing with the much larger question which the deputation had brought before him.

The deputation having thanked his lordship for his great courtesy, then withdrew.

Lord Derby treated the deputation with that distinguished courtesy which no one knows better how to display than himself.

Mr. Christy, by virtue of the position which he occupied as leader on this question, very properly introduced the deputation: and in doing so, you will perceive he urged that the question must no longer be regarded from a purely Canadian point of view, inasmuch as it has now become one of national importance. Mr. Roebuck brought the deputation to the gradual point, which it was desirable to press upon his Lordship. He very strongly urged the absolute necessity of some means being employed to satisfactorily determine the legality of the Company's charter, and to ascertain—if it be valid—what is the extent of the powers which it confers. He showed, in his most happy and striking manner, that the question of compensation, which the Company has already began to raise, could not possibly be disposed of unless the whole question of the Company's rights and privileges be made the subject of judicial investigation. He opposed (although this is not stated in the report) the proposal to annex to Canada the Red River settlement or any portion of the Hudson's Bay Territories, arguing that it would be impossible for so remote a region to be governed from Toronto, and that the establishment of an independent colony, extending to the Rocky Mountains, would form a true solution of the difficulty. He also said that, in his opinion, the Canadians generally would be satisfied if they were allowed free ingress into the territory, together with the right of settlement. I imagine that Mr. Roebuck was impelled to make these remarks by Mr. Draper's eccentric conduct in this country, and by the absence of any decided action on the subject on the part of the Canadian Legislature. Lord Derby appeared to be very strongly disposed to entertain the proposal to submit the Company's charter to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, but expressed his apprehension that great difficulties would arise as to the mode in which it should be done. He thought that it might seem hardly fair if the Imperial Government were placed in the position of pitting the national resources against those of the Company. Mr. Wyld, the eminent geographer, then made a very happy suggestion, *i.e.*, that the Government should authorise Mr. Isbister, or some other private individual, to try the question as against the Company—they (the Government) undertaking to pay the expenses of both parties to the suit. The adoption of this plan would entirely get rid of that appearance of unfairness, on the part of the Crown, of which Lord Derby was apprehensive. Lord Bury, referring to his recent tour, furnished some interesting particulars of the rapid growth of settlement in Minnesota, and expressed his conviction that, unless the Government adopted a vigorous policy, there would be imminent danger of difficulties with America, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the boundary line. He stated that American citizens had already squatted on our side of the boundary and that the supremacy of the British Flag and the loyalty of the Red River colonists were both placed in serious jeopardy. Lord Derby, who did not once express dissent from the deputation, and whose manner throughout the interview was of the most friendly character, then stated that he generally concurred in the views which had been brought before him, and that without pledging himself to the adoption of any specific measures, the bill introduced by Sir E. B. Lytton for the erection of New Caledonia into the colony, might be regarded as an indication of the policy which the Government would be prepared to pursue in the territories east of the Rocky Mountains.—Thus ended the most satisfactory interchange of opinions on the subject which has ever yet taken place between a Cabinet Minister and a deputation. Contrasting Lord Grey or Mr. Labouchere with Lord Derby, one may indeed feel cause for thankfulness and encouragement.

Mr. Roebuck has not yet been able to bring forward his motion on the Hudson's Bay question, although notice of it has now been given for several weeks. There was every prospect of its coming in on Tuesday week, but an Irish Education bill and a great Orange debate stood in the way; and when Mr. Roebuck should have been descanting on the loveliness and fertility of the valleys of the Saskatchewan and the Red River, Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Whiteside were in the thick of a quarrel that would not have done discredit to Donnybrook Fair. Mr. Roebuck has appealed to the Government to grant him a day, but it does not at present appear to be in their power to do so. I have, however, so much faith in the tact and pertinacity of the hon. gentleman that I have no doubt he will, somehow or other, find a way to accomplish his praiseworthy object.

Sir E. B. Lytton's bill for the establishment of a colony in New Caledonia, which has been rendered necessary by the recent gold discoveries, was read a second time last night. Of course no discussion took place on the general question of the government of the Hudson's Bay territories, but nevertheless, the tone of the debate was eminently satisfactory and encouraging. Sir Edward's opening speech was characterised by a breadth of statesmanship which indicates a capacity and disposition to deal with important subjects from a national rather than from a party point of view. Mr. Roebuck's speech was, unfortunately, marred by the introduction of his extraordinary theories as to the inevitable extinction of what he calls "the brown race." Even Mr. Ellice, sen., did not oppose the bill, but he good-naturedly sought to produce the impression that Mr. E. B. Lytton had embarked upon a boundless sea of difficulty and expense.

Mr. Christy thought that the boundary of the colony to the north should be fixed at Finlay's River, so that the whole of the probable gold district might be included. Lord Sandon urged that the price of land should be made as low as possible, and condemned the conduct of the Company in charging a pound an acre in Vancouver's Island. Mr. Lowe urged that a military force large enough to enable Governor Douglas to maintain order, should be immediately despatched. Mr. Fitzwilliam very properly condemned the appointment of Mr. Douglas as Governor, he being a chief factor in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the man who, in their interest, has kept Vancouver's Island uncolonised and almost uninhabited for a period of several years. If his appointment be not set aside, he will require to be well watched, lest he should endeavour to play the Company's game in New Caledonia.

F. W. C.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Abridged from the Globe.

Mr. Mackenzie moved that the principles of Representation in the United Legislature, appointed on the basis of Population, has been sanctioned by the vote of only one representative from Lower Canada in the present session; that the proposition of a Double Majority in the Executive Council has also been considered and rejected, and that the operation of the political union which was formed between Upper and Lower Canada in 1840, under the authority of the Imperial Act, occasioned great discontent in the minds of a large portion of Her Majesty's faithful subjects. In supporting the above motion, the hon. member pointed out a number of the grievances which, in his opinion, flowed from the present union between Upper and Lower Canada.

Mr. Gowan spoke briefly in favor of mantaining the Union, which he considered necessary for the well-being and progress of Canada.

Mr. Brown said that, when the member for Haldimand rose to move his resolution, he was under the impression that it was a direct proposition for a Repeal of the Union, and even if put in that shape he apprehended that to a large majority of the people of Upper Canada the proposal would cause no alarm whatever. (Hear, hear.) Personally, he had always been opposed to a Repeal of the Union. He had always looked upon it as the very ultimate resort, in the event of the failure of every other remedy for the evils under which we now laboured, and a resort, even the discussion of which he would approach with very great reluctance. But he could not doubt that at this moment a large majority of the people of Upper Canada were in the daily habit of discussing the question of the Repeal of Union, without any alarm, nay, with a feeling almost of gladness at the prospect of its relieving them from a great many of the evils which now oppress the country.

Hon. Mr. Drummond asked if the hon. gentleman meant that it was necessary that the differences in language and religion should be done away with?

Mr. Brown said that no one would maintain that it was necessary for the Protestants of Upper Canada to give up their Protestantism, or for the Catholics of Lower Canada to cease to be Catholics; but what he maintained was, that no religious party should force its own peculiar views on the Legislature. (Hear, hear.) They should ignore sectarian questions altogether, and leave religion to be dealt with as a matter entirely personal and individual, with which the Legislature should not attempt to interfere.

Hon M. Cameron entirely dissented from the proposition contained in the resolution, that the Union was looked upon with dissatisfaction by a large portion of the people of Upper Canada. He believed there was no such feeling. Before the Union there were constant difficulties, and at that time the want of a Union caused great dissatisfaction to Upper Canada. The Union had done much to establish our credit, and he maintained that at this moment our credit stood high, notwithstanding all the charges brought at the beginning of this session of reckless and extravagant administration of the finances. There had now been five months of an investigation, and he denied that there had been one single act of corruption on the part of the Government established.

Mr. Foley, Well, if it turned out that Upper Canada had an access of population, and gentlemen from Lower Canadd still refused to concede the principle, would the hon. gentleman be satisfied with the state of things then? The people of Upper Canada alleged that already they had that numerical preponderance, and how could they be satisfied? How could they be satisfied that a government should remain in power against the will of a two-thirds majority of the people of Upper Canada.

Mr. Harwood contended that the people of Lower Canada had contributed their fair share towards developing the greatness of the United Province. Lower Canada had greater territory than Upper Canada, he believed it had at least an equal population, and it had the possession of the sea-board. In these respects Lower Canada stood in a position of equality with Upper Canada. It had been demonstrated that the St. Lawrence was the best inlet into the heart of the continent, and he thought it not at all improbable that fifty years hence Montreal or Quebec would be the largest port in America. He thought the two Provinces could get on harmoniously They had made immense progress in material wealth since the Union, and their best interests, he conceived, would be injured by a severance. It had been said that the representatives of Lower Canada forced legislation on Upper Canada. He denied that they had done so, on any question affecting the local interests of Upper Canada.

Mr. Ferguson said it could not be denied that there were a number of matters, in regard to which Upper Canada had felt that she had suffered through the influence of Lower Canada. He then alluded to the School question, and was accusing the member for Toronto and the member for Waterloo of want of sincerity on that question, when

Six o'clock having arrived the Speaker left the chair.

After the recess,

Mr. Ferguson continued his remarks by saying that Sectarian Schools wasone of the causes which had led Upper Canada to feel aggreived. He termed them 'cursed institutions,' and complained that in seeking their abolition he had not been supported by the Opposition in the firm way which the subject deserved

Mr. Thibatdeau expressed his indignation at the vulgarity of the remarks of the member who had just spoken. He had said Separate Schools were a curse to Upper Canada; but one would readily believe that not only were Roman Catholic schools a curse, but that Protestant schools were so likewise, when in the latter was educated such a coarse and vulgar man as he who had just addressed the House.

Mr. McGee said he could not believe that grievances existed sufficient to justify the Repeal of the Union, and he should, therefore, feel it his duty to vote against the motion. But a state of feeling existed in the Province which, if it could not be remedied by timely concessions, would of itself lead to a dissolution of the Union without a motion from the hon. member for Haldimand or any other member.

REAPING MACHINE COMPETITION.

The Reaping Machines entered for competition at the approaching Provincial Exhibition, in September, were practically tried on Thursday. The place selected by the Commitee for the trial was the farm of Messrs. Howland, situated on Dundass street, about six miles from Toronto. A large number of persons interested in matters connected with agriculture, left the city at eight o'clock in the morning, by the Grand Trunk Railway for Carlton station, and after a walk of nearly a mile, they reached the field where the competition was to take place. The field selected was well qualified to test the cutting powers of the machines, having a growing crop of heavy wheat—that is for this season—averaging about 25 bushels to the acre. The Judges, Messrs Keller, Christie, Bell, McDougall, Major Campbell, M. P. P's; John Dew Esq. and E. D Nordon Esq. were early on the ground. The space alloted to each machine, was a little over 1-2 acres, having been measured off, the owners drew lots for their several positions. No. 1 having fallen to the Reaper manufactured by Mr. John Watson, Ayr; it commenced operations at half-past ten o'clock. The machine was closely followed by the crowd of persons on the ground, while a large number of ladies, who were seated in carriages on the edge of the field appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. The wheat on the piece of ground allotted to this Reaper was in many places very much "lodged" by the late rains, but through a contrivance similar to the "reverser" on a locomotive, for lowering the cutting board, the grain was carefully cut without almost any of it being trampled down. The time occupied in cutting was forty-three and a-half minutes. The machine belonging to Messrs. Patterson and Brothers, Richmond Hill, was then got into working order, and from the lightness of its construction and easy draft, appeared to give a good deal of satisfaction. The allotted task was accomplished in thirty-seven and a half minutes. This was followed by Mr. H. A. Massey's (Newcastle) combined reaper and mower—a very strong and substantial looking machine, and apparently well calculated for heavy work. The time of this one was sixty-three minutes. The next was one belonging to Messrs. Patterson, Brothers, Belleville, and was like the one immediately preceeding, also accombined reaper and mower. This machine, from the apparent lightness of its construction, seemed to be a favourite with the farmers on the ground—sixty-two minutes. The reaper belonging to Messrs. Haggarty Brothers, Brampton, took its place next, and made the best time—thirty five minutes, executing the work in first rate style. Nos. 6, 7 and 8 were then got to work, their respective owners being No. 6 Messrs. Bell and Laurison, St. George; No. 7, Mr. Ira J. Lallar, Streetsville, and No. 8 Messrs. Johnstone Brothers, Meadowville. All of them came in for a fair share of attention, and it is gratifying to state that the reputation of their several owners was well sustained by the admirable manner in which the work was performed. It is certainly very creditable to this portion of the Province that such a number of first class reapers can be got together on one field. The dynometer was then attached to each machine, respectively for the purpose of testing the draught; but, owing to the fact, that the cutters were broader in some than in others, and also from two of the machines being combined reapers and mowers, it was impossible to arrive at a proper estimate regarding the draught. The judges, however, were very careful in reference to this matter as well as in everything that came under their supervision, and from ample data will in all likelihood make an award of the several prizes to the satisfaction of the competitors. The exhibitors expressed themselves in high terms in reference to the impartial manner in which the judges performed their arduous duties. The day was very fine, without being oppressively hot. Mr. Steer had a handsome marquee belonging to the Society, erected on the ground, and served up a substantial dinner, in excellent style. The proceedings terminated about six o'clock.—*Globe.*

News Items.

All the officers of the Kane Expedition are now dead.

The reported sale of the Collins steamers is contradicted.

Carlington, an Irish lord, has perfected a flying machine.

The silk and wine crops of France are very promising this year.

The number of muscles in an elephaut's trunk amounts to 40,000.

There is a decided decline in the value of real estate in Philadelphia.

Most of the three hundred California postmasters are hotel keepers.

G. P. R. James, the novelist, has been tendered a British Consulate in Russia.

The peach and apple crop of Delaware is likely to be short this season.

The Sioux Indians are still continuing their ravages on the borders of Minnesota.

Green corn with ears full a foot long were on the tables in New Orleans a week ago.

General Quitman is seriously ill at Natchez, and doubts are entertained of his recovery.

Ill health, it has been decided in England, is legal ground for breach of promise to marry.

A negro woman, 82 years old, living near Lebanon, Tenn., lately gave birth to twin children.

The accounts from all parts of Ireland respected the growing crops are highly satisfactory.

In Virginia a man sent to the Penitentiary the third time is never allowed to quit the institution.

A child ten months old, and weighing *ninety pounds*, was seen in New York on Independence Day.

The N. Y. Board of Health have adopted the white-washing report of the Committe on Swill Milk.

A London paper tells a story of a man who placed fish-hook, barbs downward, in his pocket, and when a pick-pocket inserted his hand, caught him by the fingers and held him there a sufficient length of time to punish him for the offence.

The census shows that there are five hundred thousand more men than women in the United States.

The New Hamshire Legislature adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of only three weeks.

Four thousand eight hundred watermelons were shipped from Savanah for New York, on the 3d inst.

An unusually large quantity of pine apples have been brought into the United States this season.

Eitteen millions of dollars are supposed to be spent by the people of the United States for newspapers.

The Legislature of Wisconsin have passed a law exempting homesteads from being attached for debt.

The New York Times says the small pox is now a "permanent institution" in the metropolis.

A "Century Plant," belonging to Charles H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, will be in full bloom in a few days.

One hundred and fifty thousand pounds of wool have been shipped from San Francisco to New York.

Robert Brown, probably the most accomplished botanist of the age, died in London on the 10th ult., aged 85.

A French fire engine is about the size of a wash-tub One American machine would fill eighteen of theirs.

There is to be a bridge across the St. Clair River at Port Sarnia, if Michigan consents—and she will, we guess.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, July 27, 1858.

Since our last weekly issue there has not been a great deal done in Wheat, the average supply has been from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels per day. Prices variating from 4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel. On Thursday 5s 6d was given for some good qualities but that price did not last long, on the same day the first load of new Barley was brought to market a very good sample was bought by Mr. Clarkson at 2s 3d (The first load was bought by him last year for 4s 6d.) There has been a good supply this week of new Hay realized $8 per ton. All other produce remain the same.

In Wheat there was an advance.

Other articles as last quoted.

Fall Wheat, 4s 3d a 4s 9d per bushel.

Spring Wheat 3s a 3s 6d per bushel.

Flour 17s a 22s per barrel.

Barley 2s a 2s 3d per bushel.

Rye 2s 9d a 3d per bushel.

Oats 1s 10½d per bushel.

Peas 2s 3d a 2s 6d.

Hay $15 per ton, good quality.

Straw $8 per ton.

Beef $6 per cwt.

Special Notices.

GRAVEL AND STONE.

By this we understand a collection of sand-like substance having been lodged in the passage of the urine. When the system is in a healthy state this substance is carried off by the natural passage of the body; but when there is a weakness of the organ, especially the kidneys, urethra, or the bladder, causing great inflamation to these organs, and great pains and swelling, and great difficulty in voiding urine. It has been admitted by many physicians, that Morse's Indian Root Pills are made out of some particular plants which have a wonderful charming influence in dissolving the substance which has clogged the passage, and by their cooling properties, they expel all inflamation, and leave the water passage in an active and healthy state. From three to four of these Pills night and morning, from one to two weeks, will decide how this dreadful disease is to be treated, and as they remove the cause of every kind of disease, it is utterly impossible for them to fail in curing the gravel, as they unclog the passage, and leave the parts in a healthy and lively condition.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

LIFE Pills and Phœnix Bitters. In cases of incipient dropsy, gravel and inflammation of the kidneys, the Phœnix Bitters have been found an excellent remedy; the Life Pills, for all diseases of the bowels, fevers, and those varied complaints which attack the hardy pioneer in the wilderness, the sailor on the ocean, and the settler in the camp, are a safe and speedy cure. Sold by W. B. Moffat, M. D., 335 Broadway, New York, and by his Agents.

New Advertisements.

EDWARD CROWN,

HAS always on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRAPERY, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, &c. &c. which will be sold at prices that will defy competition.

Thornhill, July 30, 1858. 60-1y

F. W. HOLLISS,

MERCHANT TAILOR, has always on hand a very superior stock of CLOTHS READY MADE CLOTHING, &c. Garments made to measure in the first styly. A good fit warranted.

Thornhill, July 30, 1858. 60-1y

J HACKETT, M.D.

Licentiate of the Board of Upper Canada

LATE RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER.

KINGSTON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

RESIDENCE, MAPLE VILLAGE.

July 23, 1858. 59-6m

STRAYED.

CAME on the Subscriber's premises, on Thursday, the 19th instant, A BROWN HORSE, aged about 4 years. The owner may take the same by proving property and paying expenses,

SAMUEL DONER,
Lot 35, Con. 3rd, Markham.

July 23, 1858. 59-tf

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT, situated within a few minutes walk of the thriving Village of Richmond Hill. Terms Easy. For particulars apply to

W. HARRISON,
Saddler.

Richmond Hill, July 23, 1858. 59-tf

T. J. WHEELER,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,

JEWELLER, &c.

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Richmond Hill and vicinity, that he has commenced Business in the above place, and solicits their patronage.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in the best manner; also all kinds of Jewellery neatly repaired.

Richmond Hill, June 11, 1858. 53-3m

The Scottish American Journal!

DEVOTED TO THE

Interests of Scotchmen in America,

AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF

COTTISH LITERATURE AND ART!

CONSIDERING the multiplicity of newspapers in America, it has to many been a matter of surprise that the numerous body of Scottish residents should have been so long unrepresented. To supply this desideratum, No. 1 of the Scottish American Journal was published on Saturday, August 8, 1857, and is now continued weekly.

The primary object of the Journal is to furnish its readers regularly with the news of their native country. It presents a weekly record of all events of interest occurring in Scotland, and its subscribers are in this way as fully informed of what is transpiring at home as if they were in regular receipt of an old-country newspaper. Scottish questions will be discussed with intelligence and impartiality in the editorial columns, and the sentiments of the leading papers on these subjects will be fairly represented and commented upon.

In the literary and miscellaneous department of the paper, while merit and talent will be appreciated from whatever country they emanate, the Scottish element will preponderate. Tales, sketches, and poetry, illustrative of the Scottish character, and of a nature fitted to call forth the sympathies of Scotchmen both at home and abroad, will occupy a conspicuous place. In this department, the co-operation of various distinguished authors, possessing unrivalled facilities for the task, has been secured.

In politics, the Journal will occupy a thoughtly independent position, alike free from party bias and national prejudice. In order to interest its readers wherever situated, it will take a broad view of topics of this class, avoiding those of a merely local nature, except in so far as they may present points of importance to the general public. Questions involving the interests of British residents in the United States and in the British Provinces, will be specially considered, and it is believed that the information and news of the Journal on this important class of subjects will be such as shall command attention.

The Scottish American Journal, will in every respect be conducted in an efficient and business like manner, with every requisite guarantee for its permanence. The proprietors, who are responsible parties, resident in New York and elsewhere, therefore look with confidence for the support of their numerous countrymen in all parts of America, and they will be glad to communicate with respectable parties at a distance who may be disposed to co-operate with them for the establishment of the paper in their respective localities.

A publication established with these objects must of course look for support mainly from those connected by birth or descent with the country whose current history it chronicles; but as the broad basis of this journal necessitates, in addition, the treatment of all important questions affecting American interests, and as its literature will be cosmopolitan, it is hoped that even to the general reader its columns will not appear uninteresting or profitless.

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☞ Office, No. 29, Beekman Street, N.Y.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Woman's Advocate

FOR 1858.

Fourth Volumn.

A. E. M'COWELL, Editor.
L. J. PIERSON, Corresponding Editor.

The object of the Woman's Advocate is the opening out of new spheres of employment for women who have so long suffered the distress attendant upon the insufficient emuneration, and a too limited number of occupations.

The paper endeavors to collect all information that can be important to women, relative to occupations better suited to them, and which will yield a more comfortable subsistence than the few unhealthy trades upon which they have been so far obliged to depend for existence.

The Advocate employs, in the various departments of the business, many women, who are paid for their labor as high prices as are paid to men for the same amount of work. To the editor and proprietor the past three years in which she has been engaged in this work, have been years of anxiety and toil; but the enterprize has been carried on with the hope of doing good to others, and finally pushing the business to a successful point, when it may remunerate all concerned. With this hope she enters the field for another year, trusting to the many assurances of friends in all parts of the country, for aid and co-operation.

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Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents, and deduct the usual commission.

EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES.

Any lady of good address, and energetic habits, can make from five to twenty dollars a week, by canvassing for subscribers for the Advocate. We want such agents in every township and city in the United States and the Canadas. If any one wishes to enter upon a lucrative employment, and will send a recommendation for honesty and ability, they will have credentials forwarded to them to act as agents.

Address, ANNA E. M'DOWELL,
Editor and Proprietor,
59 Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the York Teachers' Association will be held at Richmond Hill, on Saturday, the 24th instant. Teachers, and all friendly to the cause of Popular Education, are requested to attend.

By order of the Association,

GEORGE ROSE

Queensville, July 9, 1858. 57-2

ANGLO-AMERICAN HOUSE!

MARKHAM VILLAGE.

GOOD Accommodations. Wines, Liquors and Cigars of the choicest brands.

R. MARR, *Proprietor.*

Markham, July 1858. 57-1y

YONGE STREET HOTEL,

AURORA.

A Good supply of Wines and Liquors always on hand. Excellent Accommodation for Travellers, Farmers, and others Cigars of all brands.

D. MCLEOD, Proprietor.

Aurora, July 6, 1858. 57-6m

For Sale or to Rent,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, Store-house Driving-house and about an Acre of Land, in the Village of Victoria Square, suitable for a Store or Tavern.

For terms apply to W. Trudgeon, Esq., *Tribune* office, Richmond Hill.

April 22, 1855. t46

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that well known Hotel, situated on Lot No. 5, 6th Concession in the Township of King, with good stabling and Seventeen Acres of Excellent Land. Every necessary accomodation for an Hotel are in first rate repair. Terms extremely easy. For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises or to Dr. Duncumb, Richmond Hill,

THOMAS REDON,
Proprietor.

King, Nov. 19, 1857 g21-

DARLING & AITCHISON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

CANADIAN MOWERS AND REAPERS

WE would call the attention of farmers to our Combined REAPERS, and MOWERS which we are manufacturing for the coming harvest. We now offer it as one of the most perfect Machines now in use; it is substantially built of wrought iron, without weight on the horses necks, *and entirely free from side draught*; cuts with equal ease in Grass, Wheat Oats and Barley, and without cloggings and can be raised to any convenient height, by a screw in front, without any change of knife or gearing. We were awarded the first Prize and also a Diploma at the trial of Machines, held at Brantford, at the Provincial Exhibition. We would solicit Farmers to call and examine our Combined Machines, as it may be said with safety, that they have two perfect Machines in one.

GEO. DARLING,
ROBERT AITCHISON

Thornhill, June 15, 1858. 55 8

List of Letters

REMAINING in the THORNHILL, P.O. 1st July, 1858.

Arnold, George	Moore, Robert
Anderson, Alexander	Munshaw, Bolser
Arnold, Thomas	Morgan, John
Badgero, Martinus	Martin, Mary Ann
Bell, John	McNaught J.
Burns, Thomas	McQuay, Thomas
Bowes William	McGarr, Ann
Beveder, George	Proctor, John
Clark, Adam	Prentice, Aaron
Cary, Thomas	Pride, Vance
Chidley, John	Roberts, Robert
Callaghan, Timothy	Savage, Jane
Cathcart, Jane	Shuter, James
Campbell, Archibald	Smith, Henry
Cameron J.	Shepherd, Aaron
Darling & Aitchison	Suver, Mr.
Dipp, John	Tate, James
Dean, Matthew	Thompson, James F.
Donahl John	Thompson, James
Finch, John	Tompson, Mary
Fitzgerald, Thomas 2	Thompson, Oliver
Gibney, Robert	Wilson Robert
Gentleman, Miss Mary 2	Wasticoat, Wm.
Gardner, John	Walker, Henry
Hunter, George	Wright, Elijah
Jackson, John	Walker, Samuel 3
Kerry, John	Walker, Francis
Kerr, James	Wright, Christopher
Knaggs, George 2	Williams, George
Koch, John George	Walmsley, Thomas
Lighlowler, Thomas	Wilson, A. J.

57-3 THOS. COOPER, pro P.M.

Letters

Remaining in RICHMOND HILL Post Office, JULY 1st, 1858.

Abs, Miss Lucy	Langstaff, John (9)
Bracken, Mrs.	Morley, John
Buchanan, Alexander	Mitchell, William
Beynon, Miss M. J.	Murnain, Catherine
Benard, G. N.	McCartney, Robert
Cook, Miss William	McChesney, Isaac [2]
Chamberlain, E.	Newton, James
Derham, Richard (2)	Nicholls, John
Devlin, Hugh	O'Grady, William
Dance, Richard	Oster, George
Durrant, C.	O'Grady' Lieut. G. S.
Eyer, Miss Lydia	Pinney, F.
Fenigan, Catherine	Page, Frederick
Freek, J.	Patton, Alexander
Girvin, Robert	Riddell, Rev. George
Greaves, Joseph	Raymond, Robert
Hughes, Miss Mary Ann	Sloane, George
Herrick, David	Storm, Jacob
Hurst, William	Simpson, William
Hodge, Mr.	Springer, Mr.
Hislop, Robert (2)	Simpson, Sarah Ann
Huntley, Miss Eliza	Sanderson, H.
Iredale, William	Smith, Thomas Senior
Kirk, Allan (2)	Sheppard, Edward
Kirkland, Charles	Sweet, Miss Mary Jane
Lawrence, Mrs. C. E	Twigg, William
Lynett, Patrick	Tremaine, George R.
Langstaff, James	Wirdo, Joseph
Lawrence, W. E. E.	Whelan, Mrs. Mary
Lawrence, Miss H.	Young, Rev. Wm. C.

t55 M. TEEFY, Postmaster.

FARM FOR SALE!

CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY Acres of good land, being part of Lot To 13, 4th Con. Vaughan.

For particulars, apply to

DR. REID,
Thornhill,

December 24, 1857. t29-tf

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

WESTERN

Fire Insurance Company of Toronto.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL STOCK, £100,000.

I. C. Gilmor, Pres. | Geo. Michie, Vice Pres.

DIRECTORS:

Rice Lewis, Esq.	Thos. Haworth, Esq.
James Beaty, Esq.	W. Henderson, Esq.
T. P. Roberts, Esq.	W. Macfarlane, Esq.
M. Rossin, Esq.	

Bernard Haldan, Esq. *Secretary & Treasurer.*
Angus Morrison, Esq. *Solicitor.*
Bank of Upper Canada, *Bankers.*
Benjamin Swizer, Esq. *Inspector.*

☞ *Head Office, Church Street, Toronto.* ☜

This Company Insures all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c., and Goods and Furniture, in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. Losses promptly settled.

A. LAW,
Residence, General Agent.

Richmond Hill, August 13, 1857 g10-1y

SWAN HOTEL,

THORNHILL. The Subscriber in tendering his thanks for past favors, would beg to call Public attention to his NEW Establishment, Thornhill, and known as the Swan Hotel, which he has lately entered into in consequence of the accomodation in his old establishment being entirely too limited for the comfort of his numerous guests.

The Swan Hotel in a few days will be completely renovated, and respectable visitors may rely on having their calls immediately attended to. He has also very extensive accomodation for Horses and Carriages.

His Bar will always be found well stored with the choicest Liquors; while the subscriber himself intends to devote his time to the comfort of all those who may honour him with a call.

JOHN SHIELS,
Thornhill, } Proprietor.
January 20, 1858. } t33

ONE HUNDRED CORDS OF

PINE WOOD!!

FOR SALE.

For terms apply to Mr. THOS. COOPER, Thornhill.

Thornhill, August 11, 1857. g10-tf

PHONOGRAPHY

OR

WRITING BY SOUND!

PITMAN'S Manual of Phonography is a work of about 100 pages, every other leaf of which is printed from stone engravings giving writing exercises in the art which the book is designed to teach. By the use of this Manual, any school boy or girl, of 5 or 6 years and upwards, may learn, in a surprisingly short space of time, to read and write Phonography or Phonetic Short-hand, and a few months of daily practice is all that is required to enable a child of ordinary intelligence to write 100 or more words per minute! This rate of speed is sufficient to take down ordinary sermons, speeches, and conversation as fast as spoken.

The "Manual of Phonography," 75 cents, and the "Phonograpic Copy-book," 25 cents, are sent to any address, by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price, ONE DOLLAR.

Address, post-paid,
WILLIAM H. ORR,
Oshawa, C. W.,

From whom all English or American Phonograpic Works may be procured. t42

NEW STORE,

Richmond Hill,

CORNER of Wright & Yonge streets. Cheap Groceries and Provisions. Crockery and Glassware cheap for Cash. No Credit.

D. HOPKINS.

Jan. 7, 1858. t31

WHOLESALE

Paper & Stationery Warehouse.

THE Subscribers have always on hand, a large and general stock of the best British and Provincial manufactured Writing, Colored, Brown, and Wrapping Papers, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Ink, Steel Pens, Envelopes, Metallic Memorandum Books, Twines, Copy Books, School Books and General Stationery, &c., &c.

The facilities which the subscribers have for manufacturing, having two of the largest Paper Mills in Canada, they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of paper to order.

BUNTIN, BRO. & Co.,
Yonge street, Toronto.

January 6, 1858 t31

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Trade, that his Stock of

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE, INKS,

and all other description of materials, has been very largely increased this Season, by arrivals from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON and MONTREAL: and that he is prepared to supply orders for new Offices, in addition to those in operation, at the shortest notice

Printing MACHINES and ENGINES imported to order.

Best quality of NEWS INK at One Shilling per lb

Old Type taken in exchange for new.

D. K. FEEHAN.

Colborne st., Toronto, Jan. 9, 1857 g5

JOHN MURPHY,

House Decorator, Painter,

PAPER HANGER, GLAZIER

&c., &c.

No 49, King Street,

4 Doors West of Bay Street,

DEALER IN PAPER HANGINGS,

HOUSE DECORATIONS, &c.

Toronto, June 18th, 1857. g2-wy.

PRIVATE SALE!!

LAND AND WATER MILL!

NEAR RICHMOND HILL.

THIS FARM contains about Fifty Acres, with a House, Garden, and small Clearance, and is well timbered. The Water Mill, including Three good Dwelling Houses, with Gardens, and about Fifteen Acres of Land, if required by the purchaser. The premises are at present used as an Agricultural Implement and Flie Factory.

All the above property will be sold on easy terms for Cash or Yearly Payments, and is worthy the attention of the Mechanic and Farmer.

For particulars apply to

DR. DUNCUMB,
Richmond Hill.

September 10 1857. g14-tf

To Medical Practitioners

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY now offers itself to a Medical Man of standing and experience. House and Premises, both pleasant and convenient, can be had on reasonable terms.

Apply, if by letter post paid, to the Editor of the *Tribune.*

Richmond Hill, June 15th, 1857. g2-wy.

LUKES' HOTEL,

HOLLAND LANDING.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of the above-named Village and surrounding Country, and the Public generally, that he has leased the above Hotel, formerly kept by Thomas May, which he has fitted up and furnished for the accommodation of his Customers, and he trusts by constant attention to their wants to secure a liberal patronage.

Liquors of the best brands at the Bar, and every attention paid to Guests.

THOS. LUKES,
Holland Landing, *Proprietor.*
Sept. 10, 1857 g14-3m

FOR SALE!

100 ACRES OF LAND. East half of Lot No. 2, 7th Concession, North Gwillimbury.

Also, ONE ACRE OF LAND, situated in the Village of Thornhill, with good House and out-buildings.

☞ Terms Easy. Apply to

JOHN PALMER,
Richmond Hill.

January 14, 1858. t32

THORNHILL HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he has leased the above premises, and fitted them up in a neat and comfortable style.

Boarders and transient visitors will find the accomodations in every way agreeable.

The best of Liquors and Cigars carefully selected. Good stabling and attentive hostlers

HENRY LEMON,
Thornhill, } Proprietor.
Jan. 20, 1858. } t38

NOTE LOST!

ON or about the 20th February last, a POCKET-BOOK, containing a note against John Thompson to the amount of Forty-eight pounds, due on the 3rd of February last. Any person finding the same and returning it to the owner, David Thompson, lot 26, 2nd con of Markham, will be suitably rewarded. The note will be of no use to any one except the owner.

DAVID THOMPSON.

Markham, 13, 1858. t49-4

TORONTO CITY MARBLE WORKS

185 YONGE STREET.

MONUMENTS, TOMB-TABLES,

TOMB-STONES, &c,

Twenty Per Cent Cheaper

THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMET.

THE Undersigned Assignees of the estate of D. C. & W. YALE, will continue the business under the superintendence of our duly authorized agents, Austin Abbey and D. Carlos Yale, whose receipt will be duly acknowledged.

P.S. All notes and accounts remaining unpaid on the 1st day of June, 1858, will be put into Court for collection.

C. YALE,
G. CUMMER.

Toronto, 29, April 1858 48-t

RICHMOND HILL

PREMIUM

SADDLE & HARNESS

ESTABLISHMENT.

Two Door South of the Tribune *Office.*

William H. Myers,

Premium Harness Manufacturer.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public generally, that he having taken the FIRST PRIZE for Harness at the Yonge Street Agricultural Show, Two Years in succession, he feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction in all branches of his business.

All Work Warranted.

*** A large stock of Harness, &c, always on hand, and made to order at the lowest possible remunerating prices.

Richmond Hill, Oct 15, 1857. g18-1y

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE,

No. 644,

MEETS at WM. DUROSE'S HOTEL, Victoria Square, the last Friday evening in each month.

OFF