

Mr. Law has no right to feel elated at his being chosen to act as Secretary for Mr. Reesor's meeting, for he would not have been permitted to act if they could have got anybody else. He knows well that Mr. Verney was asked and refused; then Mr. James Newton, senior, and he declined; and it was only when no other person could be got that Mr. Law was called upon. It was not intended that he should take a prominent part in the proceedings, yet we remember how gracefully he bowed as when his name was mooted. But all this could not authorize Mr. Law (the grateful!) to insult the majority of his neighbors! It does not follow because Mr. Law professes to be a Son of Temperance, that his neighbors are "Rabble Bar-room Practitioners!" Not at all! Mr. Law ought to remember that amongst that large majority in favor of Mr. Perry, there were very few (if any) who would not compare favorably with either himself or Mr. Dickson, socially, morally or intellectually. It is not seemly for Mr. Law to sign such a disreputable document; and when he does so, he should not forget to count the cost. I appeal to Mr. Law, and I ask him how would he like to be held up to the public through the press in a manner that would be disagreeable?—How would he like to have the same insults retailed through the press, that were offered him at the meeting? Would he not feel indignant at being published in connection with those insults? And presuming he would, I would then suggest to Mr. L. never more to wantonly offer an insult, through the press, by signing a paper styling his neighbors "Bar-room Practitioners," simply because they are not Sons of Temperance, or to please a sour-minded, disappointed, ambitious little man.

Yours truly,
A PERRY MAN.
Vaughan, Sept. 5th, 1860.

MR. REESOR'S POSITION AS A CANDIDATE.

From the Whitty Chronicle.

We have thought it worth while to devote a small space to a brief examination of Mr. Reesor's position as a candidate for King's Division. We shall endeavor to do so dispassionately, and in a spirit of fairness, which neither Mr. Reesor himself, nor any of the papers in his interest have observed towards Mr. Perry. The abuse and calumny indulged in by the *Whitty* and the misrepresentation of the *Victor* and *Economist*, shall alike be avoided, and instead, hard facts substituted.

Mr. Reesor is the responsible editor and proprietor of the *Markham Economist*. This he cannot attempt to deny. In that journal on the 29th July, 1858, he makes use of the following language in favor of a dissolution of the union, *pure and simple*.

"In anticipation of such a possible contingency, (dissolution) it may not be improper to consider the effect it would be likely to have on the material interests of the respective sections of the Province. Would a dissolution necessarily prove inimical to the interests of Lower Canada? We answer—it would not, but the reverse."

In his address to the electors of King Division, Mr. Reesor says:

"I believe the principle upon which any change ought to be based is, to allow the people of each section of the Province to manage their own local affairs in their own way, leaving matters of joint or common interest to the joint or common control."

Which principle is Mr. Reesor really in favor of?—Dissolution pure and simple, or the 'joint authority' dissolution? We will tell the electors. He is in favor of both! Yes, Mr. Reesor's principles are those of expediency;—a pure and simple dissolution, and 'joint authority' dissolution, as either may serve his purpose best; and of both together, when both are necessary. We know those who have heard him declare himself during the present contest, in one place in favor of one and at another place in favor of the other kind of dissolution. Mr. Reesor has also declared himself in favor of elective government, an elective executive, and a written constitution. He argued the necessity of these changes at Whitty, and Oshawa; although he denied having done so at Scarborough. Mr. Reesor takes excellent care to avoid saying anything about these changes in his address. But his silence is a little too suspiciously discreet. He advocates them through the columns of his paper. In the *Economist* of the 24th of November last we find:

"Our system of Government is too extravagant and expensive for the age and wealth of the Province, we require a written Constitution, and the heads of departments independent of Parliament."

The people of Upper Canada are loyal, and do not desire annexation to the United States. But some of the most loyal have declared that if they cannot be separated from Lower Canada, they will go for annexation. It would be well, therefore, for those who oppose a dissolution of the union, to consider well the responsibility of such a position before. Scarcely one man in a hundred in Upper Canada is in favor of the Union."

If these are still Mr. Reesor's sentiments; if he be an advocate of dissolution, a written constitution, annexation to the United States, in preference to the union with Lower Canada, it is honest in him to conceal them in his address! We are in a position to supply many other extracts from Mr. Reesor's paper, strongly advocating his written constitution, dissolution, and annexation, or, as he has it "dissolution or annexation principles, but our space will not permit us to give them at greater length. If the electors of King Division support a man holding such principles, they will now do so with their eyes open. Mr. Reesor cannot deny the correctness of the extracts given. And if he shall turn round and say that he has changed his opinions since the canvass commenced, what is his position? And what has been the course pursued by him all along since he entered the field! At every meeting he has prevaricated, denied and contradicted the statements publicly made by him at every other meeting.—At Scarborough he denied what he said at Whitty and Oshawa, and at Whitty he denied what he publicly stated at Columbus and Brooklin. He has mis-stated the public accounts, mis-quoted the votes and pro-

ceedings of the Legislature; and although his assertions were taken up and retorted by Mr. Perry, Mr. Reesor has still continued to repeat the same unfounded assertions at his subsequent meetings.—He had the unmanliness to refer to himself at the Ashburn meeting. We offer for proof of this fact, the following reproduction of his *Economist* reports of meetings the most lying and villainous that could be concocted, and which, from having attended those meetings himself, he must have known to be false and untrue;—he has, we say, copied these reports into his own paper, and thereby, while we well knew them to be otherwise, vouched for their correctness. This is Mr. Reesor's political position in the contest, and to our mind it is the reverse of honorable, and anything but an enviable consistent one.

POSITION OF MR. REESOR AS REVEAL OF MARKHAM.

While Reeve during 1858 and 1859, the Township printing was done at Mr. Reesor's office; he received all the profits arising therefrom, and voted payment to himself out of the Township funds. This he did while he was acting as a trustee of the township funds, and in doing so, violated his declaration of office, and the law of the land. Mr. Reesor did so knowingly, and not in ignorance.

In violation of a rule of the Council over which he presides providing that all the future printing shall be let out by contract, Mr. Reesor had certain license bylaws printed at his own office this year.

Tenders were received for doing certain printing the present year, by the clerk of the Council over which Mr. Reesor presides, Mr. Reesor's tender was not the lowest within a sum of \$30, yet he awarded himself the printing.

In the latter matter Mr. Reesor resorts to a shammy subterfuge, alleging that the tender was sent in by the foreman in his office to whom the benefit of the contract was given as a requisite!

As evidence of Mr. Reesor's petty scheming over this little job, and of his connivance with the Clerk of the Council, we have the following facts:—Tenders were ordered by the Council on Saturday; four tenders were received during the next week, that from Mr. Reesor's office being handed in on the last day; Reesor's tender was dated the day following the sitting of the Council, Sunday, and this is charged to be done because the other tender had been opened and their contents made known and the tenders of Mr. Reesor anti-dated in order to lull suspicion; but that the mistake of Sunday's date occurred because the parties wanted to be too knowing, in trying to make it appear that the tender had been sent in the day after the meeting of the Council!

For his misfeasance of office, a resolution was introduced by his brother councillors, declaring that Mr. Reesor held his seat illegally, and this resolution was only negatived by Mr. Reesor's own vote!

A criminal prosecution has been instituted against Mr. Reesor on the above charges by the ratepayers of his Township. And now the electors of King Division, have some knowledge of the manner of man, that comes forward seeking their suffrages.

An adnor was killed in South Brighton, Mass., a short time since, measuring over three feet in length, which was attended by fifty-two young ones.

Enormous quantities of peaches are being shipped from Western New York, East and West. One firm at Rochester sent off 800 bushels.

A brilliant meteor was seen at Lawrence, on Wednesday night, which the *American* thus describes:—"It resembled the pointing out, from an elevation of 2000, above the horizon, of multiple, independent meteors, falling in a continuous stream, and containing immense but partially melted."

The geological examination of Texas, which is now going on, has revealed the existence in great abundance, in that State, of the finest clay, suitable for the manufacture of Queen's ware.

The fruit crop of Massachusetts the present year will be one of the largest ever gathered. The apple and pear trees are literally loaded with fruit, and in many cases w are supports have not been placed under the bending limbs, they have been broken off.

Zinc nails are so extensively employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes in the place of wood and iron. It is said these nails are substituted for sewing in ladies' slippers. An iron fast is employed, and the nails, on being driven in, strike the last and become headed or riveted on the inside, thus forming a very secure fastening.

The last Pike's Peak dispatch represents mining matters as rather encouraging. One quartz mill in Lake Gulch had taken for three weeks, \$2300 per week with a run of six hundred, and other mills are doing well. The transactions in dust some days exceeded \$200,000. Silver has been discovered.

The Montreal *Witness* says.—We have said many hard things of Mayor Rodier, but we must confess our opinion of him has risen greatly since the Prince of Wales' visit. His conduct, so far as we can judge, in preparing for the Prince, in going to meet him, and in welcoming him to the city, has been that of a patriotic citizen and a gentleman.

It is reported that exceedingly rich gold mines have recently been discovered in the Province of San Juan, Brazil, and that companies are being organized on an extensive scale to work them. Very rich specimens have been presented to the Governor of the Province, and it is said that the people are making a California rush for the diggings.

Eliza Perry, who owns a ranch in California on Feather river, recently shot a big grizzly, which, with three others, was making havoc among her young cattle. She lodged eight bullets from a rifle in the varmint before he fell dead. A strong-minded, brave woman, is Eliza.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' CHAIR.—The chair occupied at the Ball in Montreal, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales deserves particular notice. It was carved with a knife from part of Admiral de Winter's ship by a Greenwich Pensioner who lost a leg in the battle of Camperdown. The carver presented the chair to Lord Duncan. In 1835, on the occasion of William IV. going in State to Greenwich Hospital to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Camperdown, His Majesty occupied the chair with which he expressed himself much gratified. It was kindly loaned to the Committee by the gentleman who now owns it; for the special use of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, September 6.

Fall Wheat.—2000 bushels was the extent of the supply which sold readily at high prices. Several loads sold as high as \$1 35 to \$1 29 or half, the average being \$1 25. For common grades from \$1 25 to \$1 30 per bushel. Spring Wheat.—500 bushels in market, which sold at from \$1 to \$1 10 per bushel. Oats.—at 29 and 31c per bushel. Barley.—sold at from 65 to 60c. Hay.—sold from \$10 to \$16 per ton. Straw \$5 to \$7 per ton.

Flour.—Superfine No. 2 sold at \$5 15 to \$5 21, No. 1, \$4 to \$5 05; Fancy (Spring) \$5 40 to \$5 50; Fancy (Fall) \$4 40 to \$5 60; Extra, \$5 to \$6 00; Double Extra, \$5 30 to \$5 25.

Butter.—Fresh is in fair supply at from 17c to 19c per lb.

E. g.—Fresh from wagons 10 to 12c per dozen. Potatoes.—New vary in price from 30 to 35c, and sometimes 60c per bushel. Old potatoes 20 to 32c 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 learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe was cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desires 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,
4-9 Fallon Avenue,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

AWFUL CALAMITY—OVER 60 LIVES LOST.

A little girl of Mr. Sutherland, in the Township of York, has been declining in health for two years, the Doctors for and near were called in but they all pronounced her in the last stage of consumption. Slowly but surely, she died approaching, when the little girl took from the shelf a little bottle which she supposed to be a sick 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 every symptom some of the most 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 1/2d sterling, 15 cents per package, or 2 shillings, 50 cents, for four packages—Sold by every Druggist and Medical Dealer in Europe and America.

New Advertisements.

Letters

Remaining in RICHMOND HILL, Post Office SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

- Bone, Thomas
- Barnard, W.
- Bush, James & John
- Itals, J. W.
- Coxer, Peter
- Carver, Joseph
- Constable, John
- Cutter, Mary Maria
- Couski, David
- Cromwell, Daniel
- Denton, Miss C.
- Dove, George [2]
- Dunham, Richard
- Le Hay, John
- Finney, Peter
- Fisher, Thomas
- Greenwood, Wm
- Hill, Solomon
- Harding, Wm
- Hills, Godfrey
- Humphrey, Jay
- Kiefer, Robert
- MacDonald, Peter
- Marshall Thomas
- Mina, Robert
- McGreeva, John
- McBride, John
- Ward, Wm.
- Phillips, Samuel
- Percy, John
- Phillips, Wm. G.
- Russell, James
- Robinson, Wm.
- Spencer, Moses
- Shelley, John
- Stout, James
- Stowe, G. [2]
- Wilson, Thomas
- Wood, J. Harvey
- Wilson, Miss Ann
- 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, or I have received no value for the same.

ROBERT McCARTNEY,
Vaughan, August 16, 1860. 20-4

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 do 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. McDonald, Paisley, 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) in the present prospectus.

General Symptoms of Worms!

Restless, Sudden Startings and Grinding the Teeth in Sleep, Convulsions, Icterus, Appetite, (sometimes no Appetite) Patience, Picking the Nails, Bowel Complaints, Fever, Fretfulness, Emaciation, Looseness of the Flesh, Dry Cough, Sour Breath, &c. &c.

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

Warranted Purely Vegetable in its Composition.

Full directions with each package. Sold at retail by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers in Europe and America, at 7 1/2d per package, (15 cents) per package, or 2 shillings, [50 cents] for four packages. Be sure that each package has the signature of H. E. McKenzie, M. D. Glasgow, on the wrapper.

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 Canadian August 1860. 22

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE KING DIVISION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

GENTLEMEN: HAVING obtained the unanimous nomination of the Convention held at Markham, on the 30th of June—composed, as that Convention was, of many of the most influential gentlemen residing within King Division; and having received many kind assurances of support from electors of all political shades, in view that the road must either be constructed by private subscription or with foreign assistance.

The great responsibility which attaches to the high position of a Legislative Councillor, and the weight of the whole Province, so 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 officially as they ought to be, and as I could desire to do, that I now present myself before you.

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

A Canadian born, I early learned those great governmental principles of progress and reform, which have been so happily and beneficially introduced to us by the British Empire—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 the most 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 of Emigrants, and the Free Grants of Land to Emigrants and others, being actual settlers.
4. A Homestead Law.
5. No Expenditure of Public Money without the consent of Parliament.
6. Provincial Loans, to be taken up by the Government; and no Expenditure of Public Money to be made on Works of a Local character.
7. Retrenchment in every Department of the Public Expenditure.—Putting in the Franchise in the hands of the people.
8. Free Grants of Land to Emigrants and others, being actual settlers.
9. A Homestead Law.
10. No Expenditure of Public Money without the consent of Parliament.
11. Reduction of Law Costs.
12. Simplification of the Proceedings of Courts of Law.
13. Revision of the Court of Chancery.
14. Extension of the Municipal Law.
15. Election of Reeves and Deputies, and Wardens of Counties, by the people; the same as Mayors of Cities and Towns.
16. Assimilation of the Laws of Upper and Lower Canada.
17. The restriction of the rights of Mortgagees to the property held in Mortgage—without allowing them the right to come upon the property, real or personal of the Mortgagee.
18. Holding all Parliamentary Elections in one day.
19. A better mode of settling Contested elections.
20. A Restrictive Liquor Law.
21. Payment of Criminal Witnesses.
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 affairs, 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 to which all new minds as 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, and the United States, in their rejection of the Union "pure and simple," a policy strongly advocated in some quarters, appears to me to be so obviously absurd, and in its consequences, so fatal, that I cannot believe in the sincerity or patriotism of its supporters. Lower Canada in their present position would drive Upper Canada into some, now unforeseen, but to be dreaded connection, and would most probably lead to a movement for annexation to the United States.

Gentlemen.—I hope no necessity for such a movement may arise. You and I are British subjects, our loyalty is due to a Queen, distinguished for every grace and virtue that can adorn a monarch. Our country is a land 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 us in our most momentous struggles, 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. I believe that by the consolidation of our resources, interests and strength, we shall lay the foundation of a great North American Nation, linked together by the bonds of mutual commercial advantages, and to our Mother Country by the strongest ties of origin, kindred institutions, and identity 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 our measures, as they present themselves, irrespective of the source or origin from which they proceed, 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"—I will most earnestly calculate the country and secure the happiness of the community shall receive my earnest attention, and cordial support.

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" has removed to the new premises, 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 give 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, nose about 20, and will give information of his whereabouts to his heretofore parents, will confer a favor. Was seen at Kestley Mills, King, about two weeks ago.

JAMES B. LAWRENCE,
Richmond Hill, P.O.,
July 12, 1860. 85-1f

NEW TREATMENT.

Buffalo Medical Dispensary.

Established for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, FEVER AND AGUE, ANEMIA, INCIPENT CONSUMPTION, CONSUMPTION OF YOUTH AND OLD AGE, &c.

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 Neuritic Encephalus, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from 15 to 20 days, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

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

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

Persons wishing the above useful instrument, will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed, and sent by mail or express is 10 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 the above complaints, and are the only legally qualified physicians who now advertise to cure certain complaints, or from whom genuine European remedies can be obtained.

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

Address Dr. Amos & Son, corner Main and Quay streets, Buffalo, N. Y. 88-ly

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION!

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

ENTRIES of Articles for Exhibition, except those of Horticultural Products, Agricultural Works, and Foreign Products, must be forwarded to the Secretary's Office, Toronto, on or before September 1st.

Horticultural Products, &c. may be entered till the evening of Monday, 17th, when the book 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 Secretary of Agricultural Societies, or Mechanical Institutions, 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, Aug. 29, 1860.

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

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

From the very best Markets, which will arrive between now and the 10th of September,—at that time he will commence to

SELL HIS STOCK OFF!

AT COST PRICE!

And continue to do so until the whole is Sold, For Cash, or Produce in exchange only

No Credit will be given after the 10th September.

Richmond Hill, August 30, 1860. P. CROSBY. 92-1f

COMPETITION DEFIED!

MACHELL, FIEL, & CO., BEG respectfully to announce to the Public and their Customers generally that they are receiving their

SUMMER STOCK OF GOODS!

Which will be complete by the 25th of June. Buying their GOODS in the FIRST MARKETS, FOR CASH, they feel confident of giving the Public every satisfaction. Particular attention is requested to their

FACTORY & BLEACHED COTTONS,

American and English Cloths, &c. Which for CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY cannot be exceeded by any Retail Store in the Province.

A call is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere. Gents' Clothes made to Order On the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

Aurora, June 18, 1860. 82-1f

FOR NEW, GOOD, AND CHEAP HARNESS!

Of every description and variety of Mountings go to

W. H. MYERS' Premium Harness Establishment, Richmond Hill.

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

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles, &c. of every description.

ALL COLLARS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Cash for HIDES AND SKINS. PATTERSONS' PLOUGHS and SHARES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All Work Warranted. Call, Examine and See for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

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

NOVELTY WAGGON WORKS!

MARKHAM VILLAGE.

Every Description of LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGGONS!

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

CHEAPER WAGGONS

Than any other Establishment in Canada.