

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The steamer "Star of the South" arrived here this morning with Port Royal dates of the 4th inst. Among the passengers are Major General Hunter's staff. The *New South* announces as untrue the report at the North that Fort Sumter had been assailed.

Deserters from Savannah report the arrival there of Gen Beauregard, who had made a speech to his troops, pledging that he would retake Fort Pulaski in 30 days. The Fingal and other batteries would be ready in two weeks.

Col. Bantam, with part of his 48th New York regiment, had destroyed the extensive salt works at Bluffton.

Two gunboats had shelled the rebel battery at Crauson Bluff, on the Savannah river.

Cano, Oct. 6.—As yet we can only state the general result of the fighting at Corinth. Skirmishing commenced on Tuesday last, and there has been more or less fighting every day since.

The rebel loss is about 800 killed, and from 1,500 to 1,600 wounded.

We have 1,500 prisoners at Corinth, and 300 on the Hatchie River, and more constantly coming in.

We have taken several thousand stands of arms, thrown away by the rebels in their flight.

Our loss, it is believed, will be 300 killed and 1,000 wounded.

Many houses in the town were badly shattered by shot and shell.

On Sunday Gen Ord drove the enemy five miles over hills and through woods and valleys, the rebels taking advantage of every wood for their infantry and every hill for their artillery. The fight lasted seven hours.

The rebel General Rogers was killed. General Olesby has died of his wounds. General Ord is slightly wounded.

Prisoners say their effective force in that vicinity is 65,000 men. This is probably an over estimate, but it is certain that they have out-numbered us to some extent.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6.—On Saturday the Confederates inaugurated Richard Hawes as Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort. Bragg and Humphrey Marshall made bitter anti-Union speeches. Kirby Smith was there. Buckner was expected but was not present.

At 5 or 6 p.m. the Confederates burned the railroad bridge, whereupon all their infantry left for the South. Sunday at 1 p.m. the Confederates cut one span of the bridge to South Frankfort, soon after the cavalry departed. The Confederates took all the printing paper and ink belonging to the State printer. A great number of Confederates were left at Frankfort sick, and the mortality among them has been very great. The enemy has not obtained more than 50 recruits in Frankfort and Franklin Counties. Our informant met the Federal pickets last night at Harbansville pressing on to Frankfort. At Frankfort Messrs. Barstow and Gilson were arrested three times because they would not take Confederate scrip for goods. Stockholders were fined \$25 per day for closing their stores. Mr. Machin, the owner of the firm of iron moterly, was compelled to take Confederate scrip for a large quantity of iron. The Confederates took away large quantities of staples of various kinds, leaving provisions very scarce and many necessities of life unobtainable by the citizens. At Camp Bloomfield, 11 miles south-east of Bloomfield, at 11 yesterday a.m., Gen. Rosecrans' division received orders to fill their canteens and be ready to march at a moment's notice. Col. Bruce, commanding at Bowling Green, yesterday morning, six miles north of Glasgow, attacked another party of Confederates, killing a few and capturing several, together with 50 horses. The weather has been apparently hot and sultry for the season to-day. The thermometer at noon was 82.

CORINTH, Oct. 5.—The correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat* has the following details of the battle at Corinth, on the morning of the 3rd:—

Our outposts were attacked by the rebels in force, about six miles north-east of Corinth, and before 9 o'clock the engagement became general, and a fierce and sanguinary battle was fought.

Our men under Rosecrans, stood up manfully, and fought with great coolness and bravery, but regiment after regiment, and brigade after brigade, poured in upon us, and we were forced slowly backward fighting desperately.

The rebels pushed forward with determined obstinacy, and held every foot of their advantage ground. They outflanked our inferior force, and were forming in the rear, and we were obliged to fall back still further to prevent this movement being accomplished.

The enemy were now inside our breast-works, pushing us back towards the town, when darkness put an end to fighting for that day.

During the day's fight our loss was heavy. The western sharpshooters under Col. Burke were ordered forward as skirmishers to feel the enemy at half-past nine. They met them three quarters of a mile in advance of our line of battle, advancing rapidly in heavy columns upon the town. Immediately a murderous fire was opened on this heavy line by our skirmishers, who slowly began to retire, returning the fire of the enemy with effect. The woods seemed alive with rebels, and it appeared impossible for this gallant regiment to escape destruction in their retreat over three-quarters of a mile of open ground which intervened between them and our temporary works of defence. In a few moments the engagement became general. Our batteries opened a destructive fire on the exposed ranks of the rebels, mowing them down like grass. Their slaughter was frightful, but with unparalleled daring and recklessness they pushed forward. They charged our works desperately, broke on lines of infantry, and captured a

small fortification in which a small battery of the 1st Missouri was planted. All seemed lost, a temporary panic seized our men, and the rebels once more marched into the streets of Corinth, but new batteries opened on them, and our men under the direction of a few courageous officers, and stimulated by their example, fought desperately, and the advance of the enemy was checked. They wavered, then fell back. Our lost battery was regained, and once more it huddled destruction into their ranks. The day was saved, and the enemy in full retreat. Our loss was comparatively small during this fearful charge; that of the enemy was fully twenty to one killed. Among the rebels killed and left on the field, were Brig. General Rodgers, of New Orleans, Colonel and acting-Brig. General Johnson, of Mississippi, and another Colonel commanding a brigade, whose name was not learned. The enemy was commanded by Van Dorn, Price, and Villipique, with their respective army corps, which swelled their forces to 50,000 men. It is impossible now to give a list of the casualties. Our proportion of officers killed is thought to be large. We lost but four taken prisoners.

Both concerts were well attended, and judging by the plaudits and expressions of approval, the "Star Vocalists" took well. They are making a tour northward, and we commend them to the public as being a first-class entertainment.

A Friendly Tea.

On the evening of Monday, the 29th ult., the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Choir entertained their leader, Mr. Jesse Grant and Mrs. Grant to tea, in the event of their leaving this place on a visit to England. The party was given in the vestry connected with the church. About 30 sat down, and enjoyed the good things provided for the occasion. The evening was passed very pleasantly with patriotic speeches and select music by the choir. We believe it was very happily spent by all who enjoyed the party; all wishing that such friendly meetings would occur oftener than they do in the neighborhood.

Lecture.

Mr. Davis, of Brock, delivered a lecture in Dr. Langstaff's Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. The audience was not large, but attentive. The lecture was an exceedingly interesting one. The gentleman's object was to organize township, county and provincial societies, for the purpose of gathering and circulating temperance statistical information, and the promotion of temperance principles among the masses.

Moved by Dr. Langstaff, seconded by Benjamin Davidson, Esq., that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. T. Davis for his lecture, and disinterested advocacy of Temperance.

Auction Sales.

FRIDAY, Oct. 10.—Important Credit Sale of Farm Stock and Implements, on lot 65, Yonge Street, 1st Con. Whitechurch, near Suttie's hotel, the property of Mr. Francis Kelly. Sale at 11 o'clock, a.m.—J. Gormley, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, Oct. 10.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c., on lot 26, 6th Con. Vaughan, the property of Mr. David Dickhout.—Sale at 12 o'clock, H. Smelser, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, Oct. 17.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements and Furniture, on lot No. 4, 6th Con. Vaughan, the property of Mr. Henry Sheffer. Sale at 11 o'clock, a.m. H. Smelser, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23.—Important Sale of first-class Horses, Durham Cattle, Sheep, &c., on lot No 29, Yonge Street, 1st Con. Vaughan, (Thornhill) the property of Mr. George Shepherson. Sale at 10 o'clock, a.m. James Gormley, Auctioneer.

Mr. Wm. McMaster was returned for the Midland Division by a majority of 1,459.

Correspondence.

Teachers' Examination.

(To the Editor of the York Herald.)

SIR—I thought surely the King 'Teacher' would have discretion enough to prevent him from making another ludicrous exhibition of himself before the public. Evidently his 'pluck' is better than his discretion. An ignorant man is to be pitted, but he is to be pitted, for his puerile intelligence leads him to say and do things which only expose him to ridicule, and make him a fit object for the shafts of wit and sarcasm. The King 'Teacher's' last production is a curiosity in its way. The bringing forth of it must have cost him considerable travail of body and soul. He appears to think that the strength and force of argument consists in the number of sentences he is able to heap together in one incongruous mass. I do not purpose to answer his last effort at any length. I have no inclination or desire to continue a controversy with a person whose language is so small and vocabulary so limited that he cannot express his crude ideas without using in a murderous manner, my words. I would not notice his letter at all were it not that he charges me with telling a direct falsehood. He says that I stated in my first letter that I was a spectator at the examination on the 11th. Those who read my letter know that I did not state so. The King 'Teacher' had better read it again. Perhaps he had not his 'specks' on when he read it before. It is certain that he requires some medium other than his own dim-sighted mind's eye to see things in a proper light.

Yours, &c.,

A TEACHER.

Markham, Oct. 9, 1862.

The "Star Vocalists."

This company of Vocalists gave two of their concerts on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings last, in VanNostrand's Hall, in this place. The entertainment consisted of a selection of the most choice and popular songs of the day. Mr. Brown, as a Comic Singer and Delineator of Comic and Eccentric Character, stands unrivalled, and in fact ahead of anything we have seen in this part; and the man, woman or child that he cannot cause to laugh, has been sadly

neglected, Nature having failed to provide them with a happy disposition.

Miss Marsh has a voice of great power, compass and purity, under perfect control and training, and has the happy faculty of singing so that her hearers can understand the words as well as the music, and all who listen to her will experience pure and rational gratification and enjoyment.

Both concerts were well attended, and judging by the plaudits and expressions of approval, the "Star Vocalists" took well. They are making a tour northward, and we commend them to the public as being a first-class entertainment.

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A TEACHER.

Markham, Oct. 9, 1862.

We and Our Brother-in-Law.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE, WHICH WOULD HAVE APPEARED IN THE MARKHAM ECONOMIST, BUT WAS CROWDED OUT BY CROWN LAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

AIR.—"Dandy Jim."

Our brother-in-law has the helm of affairs! Cracker! but not we a-getting up stairs! The Governor's nothing—his office—O pawaw, If you want something great take our Brother-in-law.

CHORUS.

For seven long years did the Province wait, Like a patient beggar at a gate; At length to misfortune she bade in— When lo! we appeared and our Brother-in-law.

The Globe is a nuisance—Brown is a bore; Go to grass now ye 'rat off' Clear Grit corps. Your watchword lately is not worth a straw— Our motto is we and our Brother-in-law.

For seven long years, &c.

Retrenchment, 'Economy,' yes, to be sure, Both good recables a vote to secure, Or to call forth a hearty hussing hurrah For us—consist and our Brother-in-law.

For seven long years, &c.

We have used them—said we say, by gill! There's more in them words when you come to pill, Than in anything else we yet have seen— We swear it plumb by our Brother-in-law.

For seven long years, &c.

Eight years was the period—two have gone, A long time there yet remained to run. The grub is delightful, we'll up and claw, Both we, consist and our Brother-in-law.

For seven long years, &c.

More honor is here than in building lets, And more clear gain than in shaving of notes The Province has plenty to fill our maw— We mean consist and our Brother-in-law.

For seven long years, &c.

Then down with the Grand Tunk, up with the new Inter-co-lo-ni-al—yes, that will do; A name is a g eat thing to hide a flaw, And that is well known to our Brother-in-law.

For seven long years, &c.

The cost of construction and what not, Our Brother-in-law he can tell to a dot; Ten cents a year from each sinner he'll draw— In division great is our Brother-in-law.

For seven long years, &c.

But what shall we say now of Rep by Pop? The gospel command is—'Your idols drop.' And that was accomplished without 'fracas' By us, consist and our Brother-in-law.

For seven long years, &c.

PINDAR.

Markham, Oct. 9, 1862.

The North and its Minion!

LIBERTY OF SPEECH DENIED!

THE PRESS MANACLED!

(To the Editor of the York Herald.)

SIR,—In the *Economist* of the 18th ult. we are again treated with a dissertation from Looker-on, who, poor fellow, has still to complain inasmuch as the spirit of loyalty that actuates all true Canadians enables them to look with contempt upon the puerile efforts now being made by Abe Lincoln and his '300,000 men' to crush the sons of the sunny South. 'Well would it be for Looker-on and his coadjutors they only possess the spirit which controls every Briton and son of true freedom in the present crisis of American affairs. (Canadians have nothing in common with either South or North; they bow not to a ruler over them, and the next cry is for his displacement; they are solely moved by that spirit which upheld their forefathers—loyalty to their Queen and country. And certain it is, that no efforts of Looker-on or any of that class of rascals will ever cause them to sever from their allegiance. It is all very fine to rave on the slave chord, but on this side of the line I know and see too much daily to be caught by such apologies as Looker-on and those of his ilk. If he is so anxious about his friends, the Northern Americans, why does he not go and aid them, for certainly they need everything that will tend to stop Southern lead at all—why should he abuse Canadians because they dare to differ from him and all other Yankees—because, forsooth, they do not yet acknowledge his friends. Surely, as British subjects, we have a perfect right to speak and act as we please, no thanks to Looker-on, the *Globe*, or any other man. I may also inform him that he is right when he says that there are men, even in Markham, who deeply sympathize with the South? Yes, sir, not only in Markham, but throughout the length and breadth of Canada, who not only sympathize but feel for them—feel for them, for if the American people had a right to throw off their allegiance to the crown of Britain, surely the South, as independent States, had a perfect right to act as they pleased; therefore Canadians must feel for any class of people when compulsory measures are attempted for their subjugation. I grant there is much to condemn in the South during its past history, but had the North nothing to do with it? Was it not a continuation of the hereditary evils which was and is their bane? Have we not now a prospect, a dawn, of brighter hopes, by which that great blot upon the South may be forever exterminated? I should say that there is a greater likelihood of emancipation in a young power striving for place and prominence in the world, than could be looked for in any amalgamated body, such as that which heretofore existed. As to the North granting more freedom or liberty to its subjects, I see no such hope or prospect in its present rule, for every day the liberties of its subjects are being gradually robbed, and a state of affairs approached which will prostrate what remains. Slowly and surely this truth is forcing itself upon the public, and the

following extract from the New York *World*, a daily paper of much influence and ability, indicates the feeling which is being engendered:—

"It is with dismay and unspeakable shame that we who have supported the administration, from the beginning, observe its abuse of its power of arrest. There is no such thing as either justifying or extenuating its conduct in this particular. Every principal of American liberty, every regard for the loyal cause, every sentiment of justice, every impulse of mankind, cries out against it. The man who thinks at all is absolutely staggered that these things can be. They seem like some hideous dream. One can almost fancy that Naphthaleph himself had got across by some device, fresh from the pit, had diverted its energies from the repression of rebellion to the suppression of liberty."

If such a state of things now exist, what may be looked for when a military despotism shall have full power and control? It is enough to make the boldest shudder when they look upon the mendacious efforts now being put forth to crush liberty and right. If a public expression of opinion is now at variance with those in power, what may be expected when the strong man armed, strives not only to keep the power he has, but to control that of all others? If the strong man armed keeps all he has, and crushes liberty beneath his heel, to whom are the weak to look for aid in their time of need? It is well enough for hungry politicians, who are ever ready to growl and grumble until their bread is buttered, to raise their voices against all and every thing; but I conceive that in the present instance individual has a perfect right to speak and act as they may think fit. I feel satisfied that so long as the present spirit actuates the South, the North will find they have encountered men, against whose lives and liberties they are struggling in vain; for when men can be found, who state, 'they had got nothing to eat or wear from the Government. They had not received a single ration from the Government for the last ten days, but had lived on the country and the supply took from the North at Manassas; still almost every man avowed his intention to fight to the last for their independence?'—so long will they struggle in vain.

Yours, &c.,

REFORMER.

Markham, Oct. 9, 1862.

AN ICE PALACE ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.—Mr. Edward Hassel, a Berlin architect, who was employed for a number of years on the Petersburg and Moscow Railway, and constructed many of the far famed ice palaces of St. Petersburg, proposes constructing an ice palace on the River opposite the city next winter, if he can meet with sufficient encouragement from the citizens. The building will be 40 feet high, 144 feet long and 36 feet deep, and constructed much in the same style as the Court House, but with this addition that it will be surrounded by a colonnade and topped with a dome, all with the exception of the windows and doors to be built of ice. A large skating rink will be annexed to the building. The rooms, which will include a large ball room, ladies' and gentlemen's rooms, hall, &c., will all be heated by stoves, and warranted not to melt! Mr. Hassel says that the climate is peculiarly adapted to the erection of such buildings. He may well so. And that the palace would be built in three or four weeks at a cost of about \$3,500. This sum he proposes to raise in subscriptions of \$10, which will entitle the shareholders to have exclusive control of the building. A building of this nature would attract large numbers of visitors to the city. The hotel keepers and other interested parties would, therefore, do well to look upon the scheme with favour.—*Montreal Herald.*

CANADIANS AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR.—At the New York State Fair held at Rochester, last week, Geo. Miller, Markham, C.W., got a first prize (\$20 and diploma), for the best short horn bull, three years old and upwards; John Snell, Edmonston, C.W., a third prize, for a two year old stallion; Thos. Brown, St. Catharines, C.W., a first prize for the best single trotting horse or mare in harness; John Snell, a first prize for the best long-wooled fat sheep; Geo. Miller, a first prize, for best Leicester buck, two years and upwards; John Snell, second prize for do.; James Lawrie, Markham, C.W., third prize for do.; John Snell, first prize for best Leicester buck, under two years; Geo. Miller, third prize for do.; John Snell, first prize for best buck, two years and upwards; Geo. Miller, second prize for do.; John Snell, first prize for best buck, middle wooled, not South Downs; Geo. Miller, first prize for best pen three wooled lambs, do.; James Lawrie, Markham, C.W., first prize for best farm wagon.

A SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—On Thursday last a wedding took place in London, by which a colored man and a white woman were made one. It appears that Constable Baskerville had arrested the parties, the former having assaulted him, and he intended bringing the aggressor to justice. Some legal functionary, however, considered that the evidence in the case would be weakened, against the colored man, by the parties in question being united in the holy bonds of wedlock, and they consented. We believe, however, that the charge preferred against the colored man will come up again to-day [Tuesday].—*Free Press.*

ST. CLAIR DIVISION.—IMPORTANT REMOVAL.—It was recently reported in the city on Saturday, that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron had forwarded from British Columbia his resignation for the St. Clair Division. We cannot say what foundation there is for the rumor, if it turns out to be true, there will be another opportunity for aspiring politicians hereabouts.—*London Prototype.*

DEATH OF MRS. DR. LIVINGSTONE.

—The mournful intelligence of the death of the beloved wife of Dr. David Livingstone, the distinguished African traveller, has just reached this country. Mrs. Livingstone died at Shupana, in Africa, of fever, extending over seven days, on the evening of Sunday, the 28th of April, 1862, and on the following day her sorrowing husband, his brother Charles, and other friends committed her precious remains to the grave, in the faith and hope of a blessed immortality. Mr. Livingstone left this country for Africa in July, 1861, and had only joined her husband about three months before her death. She leaves her husband, three sons and two daughters, and other dear relatives and friends, to mourn their loss. Dr. Livingstone's children are at present in Scotland, the eldest being from sixteen to four years of age. It is well known that Dr. Livingstone's wife is the eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Moffat, the enterprising and eminently successful African missionary.—*Glasgow Mail.*

A PRETTY PROSPECT.—It is now understood on good authority, that the U. S. Treasury Department will issue the paper currency authorized by Congress. The amount of legal tender notes in the channels of circulation at present is about \$120,000,000, and Congress has authorized the use of \$300,000,000 in legal tender notes of \$1 to \$1,000, and postal currency for any amount that is demanded—probably about \$60,000,000—making the total government paper currency \$360,000,000, or three times that in use at present. It is plain, from this statement of facts, that the inflation of prices in the States is simply beginnings, and that Wall Street is destined at no distant date to be the scene of the wildest speculative excitement ever witnessed in modern times.

A NAVAL FIGHT NOT REPORTED.—The *Nassau Advertiser* of the 13th Sept. announces the receipt of information by the schooner *Ventrosa*, from Key West, that the Confederate steamer *Orto* had attacked the Federal gunboats *Cuyler* and *Santiago de Cuba*, and disabled the latter so badly that she had to be towed into port by another Federal war vessel. The *Cuyler* was also injured, the *Orto* being unhurt. The *Gazette* of the 24th has the same story, but says the Confederate vessel was the "290."

A FATAL WASP STING.—A farm laborer named Caudrelier, residing at Temple Neuve (Neuve) lost his life recently by eating a plumb, in which a wasp was concealed. The insect stung him in the back of the mouth, and the parts swelled so much that the unfortunate man died from suffocation two hours after.

TO THOSE WHO TAKE PILLS.

Many people, troubled with Constiveness, Indigestion, Headache, &c., are constantly doing themselves with the Senna, Water, Sulphur, &c., without deriving any lasting benefit. Now, the facts, all that these purgatives accomplish, is to evacuate from the bowels the water element from the blood. No permanent relief is obtained; the blood continues, from the fact that the bile is still left circulating in the blood, causing Congestion, Dizziness, &c. The bowels continue constive, the evacuations being caused by the drastic operations only. If you would avoid these difficulties, take RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS; they will operate on the Liver, and will eliminate from the blood all its impurities, and will purge from the system all morbid and corrupt humors. One evacuation from the bowels, by RADWAY'S PILLS, will drive out more diseased humors from the system, than a dozen discharges of the Senna, Sulphur, Salts, and Seltzer Water.

It is this Drastic Purgation that occasions so much weakness. You suffer the pain and annoyance of Drastic discharges, and fail to expel the bile and morbid humors still left in the blood and system in morbid diseases. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are the only true purgatives to use; no matter how weak the patient may be; a dose of these Pills will give strength, because in their operation they purge from the system the humor and bile, and hence they cleanse and purify the circulation.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 9, 1862.

Flour.—Superfine sold at \$4.30, @ \$4.35; Fancy \$4.35 @ \$4.40; Extra \$4.40 @ \$4.50; Double Extra, \$4.40 @ \$4.45. Fall Wheat.—300 bushels was the extent of the supply which sold at the following prices. The prices paid for the best samples were from \$1.30 @ \$1.37 per bushel. Spring Wheat.—bushels in market, which sold at from \$1.30 @ \$1.37 per bushel. Barley.—sold at from \$0.75 @ \$0.80. Peas.—bushels went off at 40 @ 50c per bushel. Oats.—at 35c @ 37c per bushel. Hay.—from \$1.18 @ \$1.19 per ton. Straw \$1.00 @ \$1.05 per ton. Apples 50c per bushel and \$1.50 per barrel. Eggs.—Fresh from wagons 14c @ 12c per doz. Potatoes.—Vary in price from 40 @ 60c. Butter.—Fresh is in fair supply at from 13c @ 14c per lb. Beef—\$4 @ \$4.50 per 100 lb. Calves \$3 @ \$4 each. Lambs \$1 @ \$2, Sheep \$3 @ \$4 50 each. Tallow, 80c per 100 lb. Sheep—\$1 @ \$1.50. Lambs—\$1.75 @ \$2.50. Calves—\$4 @ \$5. Wool—35c @ 36c per lb.

BIRTH.

At Victoria Square, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. John McCague, of a son.

New Advertisements.

\$500 TO LOAN, on Improved Farm Property, at 8 per cent. Apply, stating property, to

W. H. BEATTY, Box 11, Toronto, Y.O. 202-2

Toronto, Oct. 8, 1862.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY an active LAD, about 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the harness-making business.

Apply to WM. HARRISON, Richmond Hill, Oct. 10, 1862. 202-11

R. H. HALL'S CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
GROCERIES, &c.
RICHMOND HILL.