

EARLY TORONTO Newspapers 1793-1867

A catalogue of newspapers published in the
Town of York and the City of Toronto
from the beginning to Confederation

Charles the First ascended a prosperous throne; England in peace; faction feeble or extinct; the nation prospering in the new spirit of commerce and manly adventure. No reign of an English king ever opened a longer or more undisturbed view of prosperity. But Charles betrayed the sacred trust of Protestantism. He had formed a Popish alliance, with the full knowledge that it established a Popish dynasty.* He had lent himself to the intrigues of the French minister, stained with Protestant blood; for his first armament was a fleet against the Huguenots. If not a friend to Popery, he was madly regardless of its hazards to the constitution.

Ill fortune suddenly gathered around him. Distracted councils, popular feuds, met by alternate weakness and violence, the loss of the national respect, finally deepening into civil bloodshed, were the punishments of his betrayal of Protestantism. The late discovery of his error, and the solemn repentance of his prison hours, painfully redeemed his memory.

Cromwell's was the sceptre of a broken kingdom. He found the fame and force of England crushed; utter humiliation abroad; at home, the exhaustion of the civil war; new and arrogant faction, and old intractable partizanship still tearing the public strength in sunder.

Cromwell was a murderer; yet, in the high designs of Providence, the personal purity of the instrument is not always regarded. The Jews were punished for their idolatry by idolaters, and restored by idolaters. But, whatever was in the heart of the Protector, the policy of

them in every shape, as it should assail a government; in war, finance, negotiation. All their expeditions returned with shame. The British arms were tarnished in the *four quarters* of the globe.† And, as if to make the shame more conspicuous, they were baffled even in that service to which the national feeling was most keenly alive, and in which defeat seemed impossible. England saw, with astonishment, her *fleet* disgraced before a barbarian, without a ship on the waters, and finally hunted out of his seas by the fire from batteries crumbling under the discharge of their own cannon.

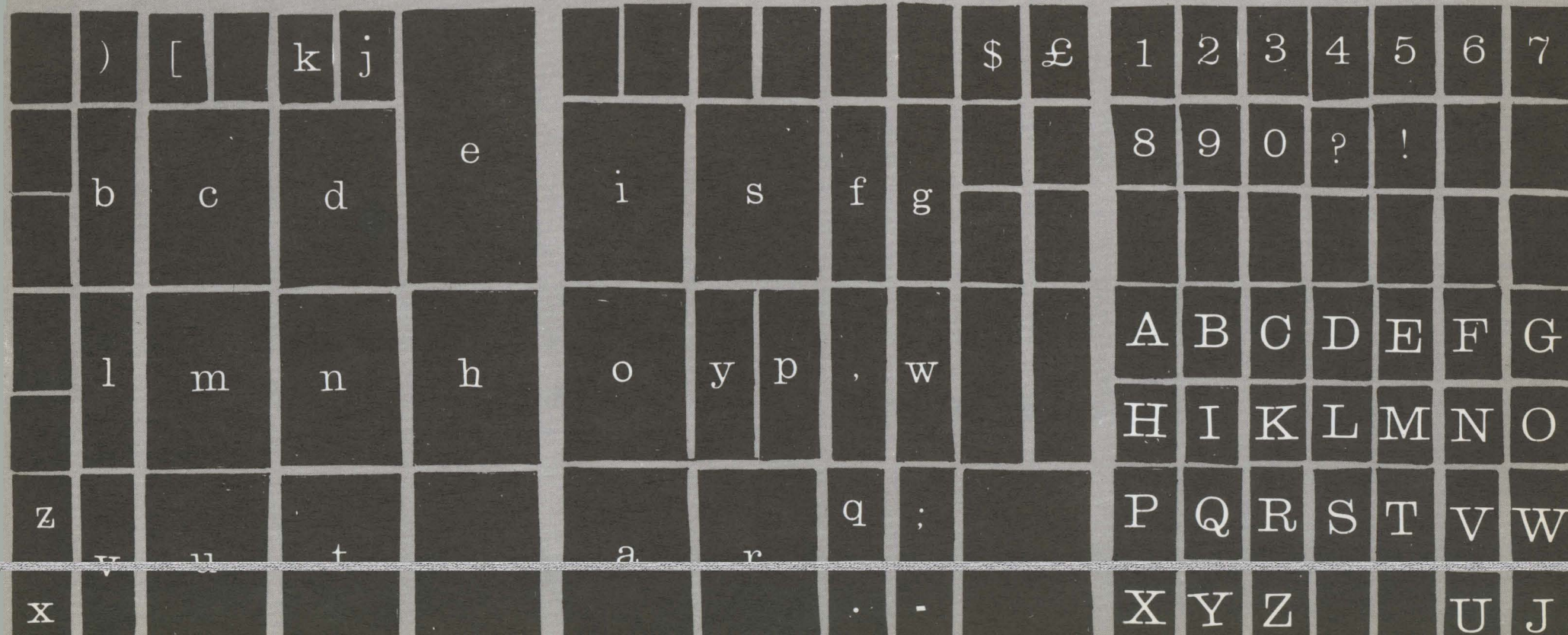
But the fair fame of the British Empire was not to be thus cheaply wrested away. The ministry must perish; already condemned by the voice of the country, it was to be its own executioner. It at length made its promised attempt upon the Constitution. A harmless measure‡ was proposed, notoriously but a cover for the deeper insults that were to follow. It was met with manly repulse; and, in the midst of public indignation, perished the Popish ministry of one month and one year.§

Its successors came in on the express title of resistance to Popery; they were emphatically "The Protestant Administration." They had scarcely entered on office, when the whole scene of disaster brightened; and the deliverance of Europe was begun, with a vigour that never relaxed, a combination of unexpected means and circumstances, and effecting and rapid renown; which if a man had ventured to suppose but a month before, he would have been laughed at as a visionary.

Of all countries, Spain, sluggish, accustomed to the

ness." From which, and many similar passages, it is manifest that a charitable mode of general expression is authorized by scripture, and quite consistent with that conviction of the judgment, which admits of individual exceptions. The spirit of the Established Church towards all who dissent from her worship and communion, breathes the same general benevolence, as she manifests for all her own members. In this respect, she certainly possesses much of that charity which is "kind, envieth not, and doth not behave itself unseemly, but hopeth all things." She does not, indeed, think lightly of schisms. She is aware that "divisions" amongst us injure the best of causes; are destructive of brotherly love, harmony, and peace; open the mouths of gainsayers; and are frequently a fatal stumbling-block to the young men who enquire wherewithal they shall cleanse their way. It is admitted that our Church laments those divisions amongst professing Christians, which she cannot prevent. But she adopts the only scriptural method of counteracting their evil tendency, that of praying to Almighty God to pour His Holy Spirit into all our hearts, that we may have that spirit of charity one towards another which is the very bond of peace. The reformers were sensible that when once the mind was well informed, and the heart duly affected with the fundamentals of religion, its externals would sink to their proper level in the public estimation. And we of the present day can bear our testimony to the solidity of their judgment. For who in our times attaches a superstitious reverence to any of the rites and ceremonies of our

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E A R L Y

T O R O N T O

Newspapers

1793-1867

A catalogue of newspapers published in the
Town of York and the City of Toronto
from the beginning to Confederation



Edited by EDITH G. FIRTH, with an
Introduction by HENRY C. CAMPBELL



*Published by the Baxter Publishing Company
in co-operation with the Toronto Public Library*

 TORONTO, 1961 

Introduction

The student of Canada's political, economic, social and cultural history often needs to turn to some of the more than eighty weekly and daily publications that make up the newspaper record of pre-Confederation Toronto. Many of these newspapers, though not by any means all of them, have been part of the collection of the Toronto Public Library for over 75 years, and form one of its unique resources.

"A Canadian newspaper," wrote Mrs. Susannah Moodie in 1852, "is a strange mélange of politics, religion, abuse, and general information." Most of the newspapers in this catalogue illustrate the truth of her comment. And yet, through a study of them, we can learn not only of past events but of the growth of ideas. In these Toronto papers we can see the development of the city from its humble eighteenth century beginnings to the political and cultural metropolis of the province. Toronto's newspapers both led and reflected public opinion, and because of this they are an invaluable historical record.

The first newspaper published in Toronto appeared on October 4, 1798. It was the *Upper Canada Gazette, or American Oracle*, which had followed the government across the lake from Niagara, and its first duty was the promulgation of the activities and decisions of government. For over twenty years it was the only paper published in Toronto; for much of that period it was the only paper published in Ontario.

PUBLISHING IN UPPER CANADA

The newspaper printing office was also the source of the first books and pam-

phlets published in Upper Canada. From the *Upper Canada Gazette* in 1802 at York came the proclamation announcing the Treaty of Amiens to the townspeople, and the first Almanac printed in York. In 1812 Isaac Brock, Administrator of Upper Canada, published a proclamation to alert the citizens of York to the possibilities of invasion.

The first unofficial paper in Toronto, the *Observer*, was begun on May 22, 1820. The next decade saw the establishment of a number of newspapers, all of which had in common the scarcity of local news and the strong individualistic approach of the editors. In the days before organized political parties, or even strongly organized religious groups, the editor represented only his own opinion, which he expressed freely and flatly. William Lyon Mackenzie is perhaps the best known of the editors of the 1820's, but others were equally outspoken. After John Carey founded the *Observer*, and Mackenzie moved his *Colonial Advocate* to Toronto in 1824, Francis Collins began the *Canadian Freeman* in 1825. In 1829 George Gurnett founded the *Courier of Upper Canada* and in 1832 the *Patriot and Farmer's Monitor* published

by Thomas Dalton moved to York from Kingston.

By the 1830's, political dissension was fast developing into the crisis of rebellion. The number of newspapers multiplied, and the bitterness of the vituperation in them increased. Papers of the period included the *Albion*, the *Canadian Correspondent*, the *Royal Standard*, and the *Constitution*. To these were added in 1838 the *British Colonist* and the *Examiner*.

Two religious newspapers of the period were the *Christian Guardian*, founded as a Methodist organ, and, after 1841, the *Church*, the paper of the Church of England. The Rebellion in December, 1837, brought with it an abrupt end to the radical press. The *Mirror* was the only reform paper that weathered the storm, and bravely published the proclamations of Mackenzie's Provisional Government on Navy Island.

BEGINNING OF THE MODERN NEWSPAPER

The 1840's saw the Union of Ontario and Quebec, and the fight for Responsible Government. Reform papers were once more established, the most famous and influential being George Brown's *Globe*. With the *Globe*, the modern era of journalism began. George Brown was just as outspoken as Carey or Collins or Mackenzie, but he carried his opinions beyond the personalities indulged in by the earlier newspaper editors and took full advantage of technical improvements and advancements in publishing and news gathering.

By 1850 steamships could descend from Lake Ontario to Montreal, and commerce and transport were on the increase. The days of the wood and water economy were giving way to the age of steam and iron. In 1856 the Grand Trunk Railway was completed and ran from Montreal to Toronto. The *Leader* was established in 1852 and the *Provincial Freeman*, a paper published to advance the welfare of the coloured people, in 1854. Population in Toronto in 1856 had risen to 41,758.

From 1850 to 1867 was a period of tremendous expansion in Toronto and Canada. The big circulation papers had three editions, a daily for the city, a tri-weekly for the neighbourhood, and a weekly for mailing across the province and to Great Britain. Toronto and Ontario were booming and the city's newspapers were part of the boom.

The political picture which had to a certain extent stabilized in the 40's, was again shifting, and new papers were created to support the new alignments and coalitions. The same developments caused newspapers sharing a similar viewpoint to merge; many of the Conservative papers were amalgamated with the *Leader*, while many of the Liberal papers were swallowed up by the *Globe*. To edit a newspaper more was now needed than a vitriolic pen and an archaic printing press; newspapers were big business.

There was still, however, a place for the newspaper which appealed to special interests. Papers were published for different nationalities; the earliest, of course, were for English, Scottish, or Irish im-

migrants. The first foreign language newspaper in Toronto was the *Beobachter*, begun in 1856. There were papers which were founded to support a popular cause, like the Orange movement, anti-slavery, or temperance reform. Controversies in every sphere were represented by the establishment of newspapers, for example the conflict over ritualism within the Church of England. From the late 1850's financial papers reflected the tremendous growth of business and industry.

The nineteenth century was an era of vigorous and competitive journalism. Of the eighty-two newspapers listed in this catalogue, only three continue in a direct line from their founding—the *Globe*, the *Canadian Baptist*, and the *Canadian Monetary Times*. These three represent perhaps the three great phases of Toronto life—politics, religion, and commerce.

Such, in outline, is the development of Toronto journalism in the seventy years covered by the newspapers in this catalogue. There is as yet no comprehensive history of journalism and newspaper publishing in Toronto. It is to be hoped that some day this important aspect of Canadian life will receive the study and attention it deserves.

USE OF EARLY TORONTO NEWSPAPERS

The Toronto Public Library Board has devoted as much care and attention as possible to the preservation and use of the newspapers in the Central Refer-

ence Library. The Library Board owns files of certain of the papers, and has acquired microfilm or other copies wherever these have been made available. The Library has made the newspapers in its possession freely available to students and research workers, and in so doing has contributed to the knowledge of the history of this city and of Canada.

This catalogue contains all known weekly or more frequently published periodicals, on the grounds that they all fulfill Mr. Justice Kerwin's definition of a newspaper—"a paper printed and distributed at stated intervals to convey news and other matters of public interest." The arrangement is chronological, with those for which only the year of establishment is known listed at the end of the year. Each newspaper is entered under the first used title, except the *British Colonist* and the *Canadian Baptist*. Later titles may be found in the index.

The Toronto Public Library Board wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Dr. J. J. Talman, Librarian of the University of Western Ontario, who read the manuscript, and of Dr. George Spragge, Archivist of Ontario, who made several helpful suggestions.

The annotations prepared for each newspaper are the work of Miss Edith Firth, Librarian in charge of the Baldwin Room. The catalogue has been designed by Leslie Smart and published by the Baxter Publishing Company of Toronto.

H. C. CAMPBELL
Chief Librarian

NUMBER 1. G. R. VOLUME I. UPPER CANADA GAZETTE, OR AMERICAN ORACLE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1793.

JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.
PROCLAMATION
For the suppression of Vice, Profaneness & Immorality.
BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, Esquire,
Lieutenant Governor & Colonel Commanding His Majesty's
Forces, in the Province of Upper Canada.



WHEREAS it is the indispensable duty of all People, and more especially of all Christian Nations, to preserve and advance the Honour and Service of Almighty God; and to discourage and suppress all Vice, Profaneness and Immorality, which if not timely prevented may justly draw down the Divine Vengeance upon Us and our Country: And His Majesty having for the promotion of Virtue, and in tenderness to the best interests of His Subjects, given command for causing all Laws made against Blasphemy, Profaneness, Adultery, Fornication, Polygamy, Incest, Prostitution of the Lords Day, Swearing and Drunkenness, to be strictly put in Execution in every part of the Province, I do therefore direct, require and command the Peace Officers and Constables of the several Towns and Townships, to make presentment upon Oath, of any of the Vices before mentioned, to the Justices of the Peace in their Session, or to any of the other temporal Courts: And for the more effectual proceeding herein, all Judges, Justices and Magistrates and all other officers concerned for putting the Laws against Crimes and Offences into execution, are directed and commanded to exert themselves, for the due prosecution and punishment of all persons, who shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid; and also of all persons that, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said Laws in execution. And I do further charge and command, that this Proclamation be publicly read in all Courts of Justice, on the first day of every Session to be held in the course of the present year, and more especially in such of His Majesty's Courts, as have the Cognizance of Crimes and Offences; recommending the same, to all Christian Ministers of every denomination, to cause the same Proclamation to be read four times in the said year, immediately after Divine Service, in all places of Public Worship, and that they do their utmost Endeavour, to incite their respective Auditors to the practice of Piety and Virtue, and the avoiding of every course, contrary to the pure Morality of the Religion of the Holy Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the Government House, NASSAU HALL, the Eleventh day of April, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Thirty-third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. J. A. V. L. B., Secretary.

J. G. S.

THE KING'S SPEECH
TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.
December 13, 1792.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAVING judged it necessary to embody a part of the militia of this Kingdom, I have in pursuance of the provisions of the law, called you together within the time limited for that purpose, it is on every account, a great satisfaction to me to meet you in Parliament at this conjuncture; I should have been happy if I could have announced to you the secure and undisturbed continuance of all the blessings which my subjects have derived from a state of tranquillity; but events have recently occurred which require our united vigilance and exertion in order to preserve the advantages which we have hitherto enjoyed.

The seditious practices which have been in a great measure checked by your firm and explicit declaration in the last Session, and by the general concurrence of my people in the same sentiments, have of late been more openly renewed, and with increased activity. A spirit of tumult and disorder (the natural consequence of such practices) has shown itself in acts of riot and insurrection, which required the interposition of a military force in support of the Civil Magistrate. The industry employed to excite discontent on various pretexts and in different parts of the kingdom has appeared to proceed from a design to attempt the destruction of our happy constitution, and the subversion of all order and government; and this design has evidently been pursued in connection, and concert with persons in foreign countries.

I have carefully observed a strict neutrality in the present war on the continent, and have uniformly abstained from any interference with respect to the internal affairs of France; but it is impossible for me to see, without the most serious uneasiness, the strong and increasing indications which have appeared here of an intention to excite disturbances in other countries, to disregard the rights of neutral nations, and to pursue views of conquest and aggrandizement, as well as to adopt towards my allies the States General (who have observed the strict neutrality with myself) measures which are neither conformable to the law of nations, nor to the positive stipulations of existing treaties. Under all these circumstances I have felt it my indispensable duty to have recourse to those means of prevention and internal defence with which I am entrusted by law; and I have also thought it right to take steps for making some augmentation of my naval and military force, being persuaded that these exertions are necessary in the present state of affairs, and are best calculated both to maintain internal tranquillity, and to render a firm and temperate conduct effectual for preserving the blessings of peace.

Nothing will be neglected on my part that can contribute to that important object, consistent with the security of my Kingdom, and with the faithful performance of engagements which we are bound equally by interest and honour to fulfil.

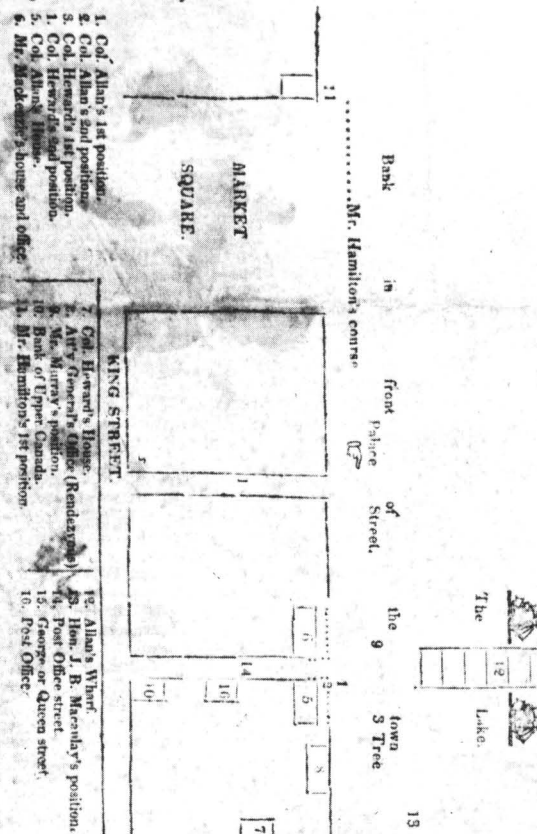
THE COLONIAL ADVOCATE.

[No. 131]
[THIRD SERIES.]

YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1827.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY W. L. MACKENZIE, PRINTER TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF UPPER CANADA.

Extracts from the history of the destruction of the Colonial Advocate Press, by officers of the provincial government of Upper Canada and law students of the Attorney and Solicitor General, in open day and in presence of the honourable William Allan, a police magistrate and collector of the customs, and Stephen Howard Esquire, auditor general of the colony.



THE HISTORY Of the destruction of the Colonial Advocate Press, &c.

It was at Queenston I had the news of the destruction of the Colonial Advocate Press, &c.

confidence of the government. Nine of the conspirators have been identified and sworn to—and in order to give the people a correct idea of the thing, it is necessary for us to state, that *five or six of the nine* are employed in the offices of the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Solicitor General—as clerks and law students!—What will the patriotic Doctor Leffert say, at the next meeting of Parliament, when the Attorney General in the *lygal* "razd of the son of a U. E. Loyalist," exclaims that the Americans invaded our country—ransacked our towns—destroyed our property—and murdered our wives and children!—We think we see the Doctor's indignant brow lowering upon him with the following appropriate retort:—"Yes, Sir, the Americans invaded us and destroyed our property, as enemies, in open warfare, *three emigrants*, as I am informed, from your office, and in your employment, invaded the private abode of a fellow subject and destroyed his property, in times of profound peace—yet they afterwards remained in your employment, and enjoyed your confidence."—What appears most extraordinary in this business is, that the official Gazette has been published a second time since the outrage was committed, without ever alluding to it—and to this circumstance, coupled with the situations of the conspirators, we wish particularly to direct the public attention.

[From the Upper Canada, Kingston Herald of June 20.]

PATRICIAN RIOT, AT YORK.

Such an annihilation of valuable property, such a daring breach of the peace, in the face of the government, such an insult upon the laws, such a conspiracy and outrage against the freedom of the Press, the palladium of civil rights, was never before witnessed, in this province, or any other Colony under the protection of British government and law. The riot was perpetrated with deliberation and manifest concert, with what the lawyers call "malice prepense." The perpetrators of it are said to be attached to, or connected with, and as it were selected and delegated from, almost all the public offices in York, from the Lieutenant Governor's office down to that of the Clerk of the Peace. It is also stated to have been committed in the presence of two Magistrates, who stood upon the bank, while the rioters, among whom was a son of one of them, were riotously carrying the types from the office to the bay, and these exemplary Conservators of the Peace, one of them a Legislative Councillor, and both of them loaded with public offices, witnessed the riot with apparent satisfaction, at least without any attempt to prevent the violation of law and destruction of property. It is so stated; but for the honour of the Government and the Province, we cannot but hope there is some mistake in the statement of so glaring and scandalous a fact.

The opponents of the Advocate, having the administration of the civil law in their own hands, had no occasion to resort to mob law. It is a pernicious precedent; an ill-advised and most dangerous experiment.—The stone, once "set a rolling," may roll back, and crush some of those who have thus rashly put it in motion. Mobocracy cannot be a desirable species of Government. Let mobs be rendered fashionable, by Governmental connivance or impunity, and no one can be sure that he will not be the next sacrifice. If this afternoon Mob, for instance, planned and executed by officers, clerks and favourites of government, should be justified or excused for destroying a Press friendly to the rights of the people, under the pretit, time or false, of protecting personalities published by the Editor, the People, in their turn, may learn to imitate the courts, example, and a plebeian mob, excited by some offensive publication, may it maul the Government Press, or the office of one of the Magistrates, who countenanced this riot, by looking on and not preventing it, when they had the power, and were bound by official duty to do it, being commissioned and sworn to keep the peace.

Arrogant spirit is at any time to be deprecated, and peculiarly so at the present distressing crisis. In the Mother country, such is the pressure of the times, that thousands of labouring people, thrown out of employment, and in dread of actual starvation, are hurried by blind prejudices and mad passions, to combine together, and riotously destroy power looms and other articles of property belonging to the objects of their resentment. The ministers, Magistrates and peace officers are wisely exerting their utmost efforts to tranquilize and restrain the suffering and excited population. Pecuniary distress is already felt in this country,

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE subscriber can accommodate two young gentlemen with board and lodging; also stabling for two horses if required.

WILLIAM PHAIR.

King Street Nov. 22nd.

NEW GUIDE TO HEALTH.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Samuel Thomson's patent right theory of practice, or Botanic family Physician, containing a complete system of practice, upon a plan entirely new, with descriptions of the vegetables made use of, and directions for preparing and administering them to cure diseases, has just been published. Much has been said about this mode of curing diseases, that it has ill effects; thousands have made use of this Medicine, and to which they are ready to attest its utility, and that it is perfectly harmless. The Medical Doctors have spoke loudly against making use of Steam to remove disease, but of late they have invented vapor Baths themselves. Steam is the one thing, and of course will have the same effect. These vegetables may be used in perfect safety and have a good effect to cure all disease that is curable by art. The medicine is obtained on every man's farm, or may be cultivated, and whoever has become acquainted with this theory of practice, do consider it of inestimable value. The books may be obtained at Daniel Perry's, Ernest Town, with the vegetables pulverised and fit for use; also of Leslie & Sons, York; Peter McDunnell, Whitby, and Andrew Heron Junior, Niagara; and the book is for sale at P. McPhail's.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

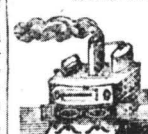
Niagara August 2.

BOOKSELLERS, ROCHESTER.

HAVE just published, and offer for sale, by the thousand or less quantity, the *Christian Almanack* for 1828; reprinted from a copy preserved under the direction and published for the benefit of the American Tract Society. The Rochester edition has calendar pages fitted to this meridian. The price has been reduced since last year, and merchants and others will be furnished with the most reasonable terms. Also the *Western Almanack* for 1828, containing, besides the usual astronomical calculations, a great variety of useful and interesting matter. This edition will be sold very low. Also, just received, the *German Almanack* for 1828, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore editions.—Also for sale, a great variety of School Books and Stationery, at wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. Rochester, Sept. 1827. 119.

NEW FURNACE. HOSPITAL STREET.

A little west of Jesse Kethum's.



HARVEY SHEPARD & Co. respectfully inform their friends, the public, that they have now in complete operation their Cupola Furnace; where CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS will be done to order, at a short notice. They have an

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN ST. DAVIDS.

TO LET for three or four years, or to sell on reasonable terms,—that property in the thriving village of St. David's owned by the subscriber, and consisting of a large brick dwelling-house, two acres of land, with orchards, garden, &c. &c. houses, a good tannery, &c. The house and premises are in the best order, will be let together, and possession given immediately—they form a fit residence for a private gentleman, are in a very desirable, healthy, and romantic part of the country, about 8 miles from the Falls, & from Queenstown, and within one mile of Stamford cottage the summer retreat of his excellency General Maitland.—If not let as a private house, it would answer for a hotel or tavern stand. Apply to Mr. George Shaw or Messrs. R. Woodruff & Co. at St. David's, or to the subscriber at Streetsville by Trafalgar. May 18th—108 of TIMOTHY STRONG.

AGENCY NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers himself as an agent, and trusts that his experience in merchandise in general, and strict attention to, and punctuality in business, will be sufficient inducements for his friends and acquaintances, to forward such orders as they may wish to have executed in this place to

Wm. KENYON.

Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 16, 1827. 120-5

WHEREAS a report has been circulated, that a quantity of Leather was taken out of my tan yard during my late illness, by a man named Sparrow Wellington, by occupation a tanner and currier, who was in my employment during the past season. I hereby declare my perfect belief, that he is innocent of the charge—that it is unfounded and has been raised by the tongues of some malicious and scandalous persons. During his residence with me for eight months, I at times found him sober, upright and punctually honest.

A. ROBINET.

Toronto, November 17th, 1827. 120-3.

UPPER CANADA WOOLEN FACTORY.

CARDING, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, Dyeing and Cloth Dressing. WILLIAM TAYLOR having rented the Machinery, Works, and Distillery of Mr. John Scarlett in the Hamlet, for a term of years, solicits the support of the customers and friends of that establishment, and assures the public that his best endeavours will be exerted to give general satisfaction in the various branches of the business.

W. T. flatters himself, that his own experience in the business, aided by the best of workmen, will ensure for his establishment a liberal share of the public patronage.

Wool made into cloth on shares on reasonable terms, or GRAIN taken in payment. All the work is now in complete operation, and orders will be punctually attended to.

Wool, Yarn, and Flannel, may be left with Mr. John Sanderson, Yonge Street, or with Mr. D. Jorden, merchant, Market Square, York, on account of this establishment. It will be called for

1. UPPER CANADA GAZETTE, OR AMERICAN ORACLE. 1793-1849?

The *Upper Canada Gazette* was the first newspaper published in Ontario. It was originally published in Niagara by Louis Roy, but when the capital moved to Toronto the *Gazette* came too, and the first issue printed in Toronto appeared on October 4, 1798. From its initial appearance on April 18, 1793, it was published weekly with remarkably few gaps; the longest one, in 1813-1814, was caused by the damage of the press during the American occupation of Toronto in the spring of 1813. The official government paper published by the King's Printer, it included, however, general news and advertisements as well as official proclamations and announcements. As to be expected, it was generally a strong government supporter, although its second editor, Gideon Tiffany, published more American news than Governor Simcoe thought necessary, and ended his career with the *Gazette* by an enterprising attempt at blackmailing the administrator, Peter Russell. Through the years there were many publishers: Louis Roy, Gideon Tiffany, Titus Geer Simons, William Waters, John Bennett, John Cameron, Dr. Robert Horne, Charles Fothergill, Robert Stanton, Robert Watson. It was called the *York Gazette* from 1807 to 1816. From 1821 to 1826 it was published in two parts, the official part called the *Upper Canada Gazette*, and the second, news section called the *York Weekly Post* from 1821 to 1822, the *Weekly Register* from 1822 to 1826, and the *U.E. Loyalist* from 1826 to 1828. In 1841 with the union of the Canadas, the *Gazette* lost its unique official status, but continued "by authority" until October 1, 1849,

when an act providing for the insertion of official notices in the *Canada Gazette* only, went into force.

2. OBSERVER. 1820-1831

John Carey founded this first unofficial paper in Toronto on May 22, 1820. A weekly, the *Observer* carried good parliamentary reports. Dr. Scadding wrote that "it gave its adherence to the government of the day generally: at a later period it wavered". If this is true, and there aren't enough copies now extant to support or disprove it, this adherence was not particularly appreciated by the ruling clique, who found Carey's constant reference to personalities vulgar and irritating.

3. COLONIAL ADVOCATE. 1824-1834

This weekly, founded at Queenston on May 18, 1824, was William Lyon Mackenzie's first attempt at journalism. Like all his papers, it was violently and personally opposed to the Family Compact; like them, too, was its somewhat erratic publication, depending on its editor's financial state. According to the *Weekly Register*, in its early days it was actually printed in Lewiston, New York. In November, 1824, it moved to Toronto. It appeared to be failing in 1826, and Mackenzie himself was in Youngstown, when a group of young Tories smashed his press and threw his type into the bay. With the £625 damages Mackenzie received for this lawlessness, his paper had a new lease of life. In December, 1833, it became the *Advocate*, and on November 4, 1834, Mackenzie retired from publishing to devote more time to active politics, and his paper amalgamated with the *Can-*

dian Correspondent to form the *Correspondent and Advocate*.

4. CANADIAN FREEMAN. 1825-1834

Francis Collins, an Irish Roman Catholic, founded the *Canadian Freeman* in the summer of 1825, after being refused the position of King's Printer. He attacked the Family Compact mercilessly, although his sympathies lay more with the Baldwin Moderate Reformers than with Mackenzie and the Radicals. In 1828 a reference to the "native malignancy" of Attorney General John Beverley Robinson brought a conviction for libel, for which Collins suffered fine and imprisonment. While in jail, he continued to edit the *Freeman*, which lasted until his early death from cholera on August 29th, 1834.

5. LOYALIST. 1828-1829

From June 3, 1826, until May 24, 1828, the *U. E. Loyalist* was published by the King's Printer, Robert Stanton, as the second part of the *Upper Canada Gazette*. From June 7, 1828, the *Loyalist* appeared as a separate newspaper, in strong support of the Family Compact. Stanton, who had attended Dr. Strachan's school in company with John Beverley Robinson, James Macaulay, and other young Tories, intended to carry on political warfare on a higher plane than his rivals, but soon descended to personalities, and lost the whole-hearted support of his friends.

6. PATRIOT AND FARMER'S MONITOR. 1828-1878

Founded in Kingston by Thomas Dalton as a weekly, this was the paper of the

English Conservatives and Church of England party. From December 7, 1832, it was published in Toronto. It became a semi-weekly in November, 1833. Dalton died on October 26, 1840, but his paper was continued by his wife, Mrs. Sophia Dalton. One of her editors was Mr. Macklin, formerly of the *Manchester Guardian*. Bought by Col. Edward George O'Brien in 1848, it was then edited by Dr. Lucius O'Brien and later Samuel Thompson. In April, 1849, its offices were destroyed in the great fire, and in October of that year, the *Patriot* was bought by Ogle Robert Gowan, who with Thompson conducted the paper until it merged with the *Leader* in 1854. In April, 1850, a daily edition was begun, with its amalgamation with the *Toronto Daily Express*, called the *Toronto Daily Patriot and Express*. This was in addition to its weekly and semi-weekly editions, the latter of which being replaced by the *United Empire*. After the *Patriot* was bought by the *Leader*, all three editions were published by James Beatty until 1855, when the *Daily Patriot* and the *United Empire* were dropped. The weekly edition was continued until 1878. The name was shortened to the *Patriot* in March, 1834, and changed to *Toronto Patriot* in 1839.

7. COURIER OF UPPER CANADA. 1829-1837

George Gurnett, publisher of the *Gore Gazette* in Ancaster, began this semi-weekly in Toronto in 1829, because he thought that the capital should have a paper which staunchly supported the government, and that such a paper would be more effective if published in Toronto. From November 1833 until

Canadian Freeman.

Vol. III.

YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1923.

No. 4.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
By J. Collins,
Vice-street, and a few north of Market-square.
At Elphinstone, payable on demand.

IMPROVED
LETTER PRESS
PRINTING CO.

THE Proprietor of the CANADIAN FREEMAN, having selected a beautiful assortment of TYPE-S of the most approved and newest cast, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he is prepared to execute all kinds of

Printing-Work,

at the shortest notice, and in the neatest and most correct manner.

*Canadian Freeman Office,
July 7, 1825.*

Blank Deeds.

THE Proprietor of the FARMER, has just printed a revised and correct copy of a **BLIND DEED**, in which he has enlarged such of the **Tracts** as required it, and made other necessary improvements.

Having made arrangements for a regular supply of Patrons, it is now on hand, and will be constantly supplied with

PARCIMENT DE 208.

which he is enabled to sell so low as
HUSK, 10M/11, *any*, and *Fl.*

TO BE SOLD.

A LONDON MADE PORTABLE HAND MILL for Dressing Flour it is well suited for a person at a distance from a grist mill. With a little alteration it can be wrought by a horse, and is capable of making four barrels of excellent flour per day. To be seen at Mr Isaac Collingbush's, white smith.

Apply to **R. W. PRENTICE,**
 York, June 10th, 1893. 50-4f

*Storage & Commis-
sion Ware-house.*

HIS subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the Store House, Wharf & c. lately the property of Wm. Cooper. Esqr. in this town, where he will receive, store, and sell, on commission, on the most reasonable terms, all descriptions of produce or merchandise, with which he may be favoured.

The buildings are extensive and convenient, being at the head of the Wharf where all vessels which come into the Bay principally discharge & take in their cargoes. The Captain himself has the care and attention of the persons, superintending the Wharf and Store, will give general satisfaction.

There will be for sale a constant supply of Pork, Flour, Wheat, Beans, Corn Meal, and Whiskey, also all the Dutch and French Groceries, and a variety of other goods and household

The subsoil has a thickness of upwards of 2500 acres and is composed of superior quality in the most flourishing townships, and convenient to York, which will be well sold very low and on easy terms to actual settlers.

DOCTOR JOHN DALY has taken an Office in Mr. Charles Thompson's, New Brick Buildings, entrance of Yonge Street, and corner of Dundas Road.

May 27th, 1929. 43-1m

TO LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GR
EX

THAT SPACIOUS BUILDING, corner of Church and Water Streets, opposite Mr. Bergen's Wharf, lately called Cooper's Wharf, consisting of two large Tenements to be let separately or together. The situation for any kind of business is so eligible that further comment is

needless. Apply to Dr. McCAGUE.
 York, May 11, 1928. 46-11.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON.

GESTLEMEN :-

A constant residence of about four years in the County of Haldon has given me an opportunity of knowing its situation and wants, as well as a more intimate acquaintance with its inhabitants than I previously possessed; in which period I have secured the confidence and friendship of every many of its earliest settlers, besides knowing numerous acquaintances made during the late war—a time when it required something like unanimity of heart, zeal and exertion in defence of our country, and in honour of our King.

By the request of my friends, I am induced to come before you as a Candidate to represent your suffrage in Provincial Parliament; and should I be returned as one of your Representatives at the next election.

GEORGE CHAPMAN,
VETERINARY SURGEON.

[illegible]

HOGS leave to inform the Public, that he has taken that eligible stand in New Street, two doors north of the Market Square, York, where he will be ready to attend to all orders in the above line, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—From his great experience as a Veterinarian, so well known from a long practice in this neighbourhood, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B.—Horse Shoeing & Smith-work
executed with care, neatness, and des-
patch.

York, May 1964, 1929. 46-4f.

Imperial Parliament.

Mon. of Congress, May 2.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE CANA
HAS

Mr. Secretary HUSKISSON rose, and said that the subject to which he was about to call the attention of the House was one involving and bearing upon interests, and upon feelings, which were of more, and less exciting in comparison to that subject, which was lately before the House; but nevertheless, it was a subject of very great importance.—[Hear, hear.] The question to which he was then endeavouring to direct the House to confer in sending for investigation on a select committee was this, which these two passages of the Crown of this Country—the Canadas—were well and exactly answered: Whether the property and statements of those passages were well suited to the various classes of individuals that resided in the country, and would be to their benefit, which ought to exist between colonies and the mother country. It should be noted that the system of education on new lands should not only be improved, but it was, if it could go on, and be carried out, but the aid and authority of Parliament, it would then be the duty of both

of the country, and of its difficulty, in less than a year, and in a manner so far exceeding that of any other country. It was not long ago that this country was but a part of the Canada, as was after an adventurous and daring voyage, 1,200th part of a colony, and a poor people. [A laughing.] But it was a colony, and to be the mother of a third of a colony, and a colony a sixth. By another adventurous voyage, I saw a forty-fourth part of a colony, and a half part of an sixth of a seignory. By another voyage, I saw the sixtieth part of a fourth of a colony a sixth. By another, a forty-fourth part of a fifth part of a sixth part, and so on, and such a variety of parts quite impossible for any one to take what is to be served, or lines, he was to follow. It is impossible to know various services, and to be able to give of such a man's mind, a numberless other of his, families, and duties, and of many various descriptions. It was impossible to say on what terms any man held his land. That was the civil administration established by France in the Canadas in 1763. In the year 1763 when these provinces were ceded to the Crown of Great Britain, the King of England invited his subjects to settle in the Canadas, and promised to give them all the advantages and protection of British laws. From that period to the year 1774 the British laws continued to be introduced into these provinces, and Courts of Justice were established after the British manner; and all things were managed within that period according to Proclamations issued from the Government of the mother country. Then the one branch of the provincial Legislature had been created. In the year 1774 these colonies were first mentioned in that House, for the purpose of setting in and recalling all declarations, as well as legislative arrangements, and at the same time to introduce the administration of British Criminal Justice. The act then passed recalled all ordinances, declarations, and regulations, by which these colonies were then governed. It established the French laws, as far as they related to the rights and succession to property, and the administration of Civil Law as it was used in France. The same Act, however, provided for the establishment of the Criminal Laws of England; so that these colonies had from that time the French Roman Civil Law and the English Criminal Law. From the year 1763 the Crown of Great Britain proceeded to make grants of land, which were given out in free and common socage, except the colonies and the seignories, which he before mentioned. But still these

1834 it was published three times a week. In 1837 it was bought by Charles Fothergill, who founded the *Palladium of British America*.

8. CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. 1829-1925

Founded on November 21, 1829, this weekly was the organ of the Wesleyan Methodists. It had a tremendous influence among all Non-Conformists, pursuing a political middle of the road. Although violently opposed to the privileges of the Church of England, it generally supported the conservative side. Lord Sydenham called it "the only decent paper in both Canadas." Its most famous editor was Rev. Egerton Ryerson, who edited it from 1829-1832, 1833-1835, 1838-1840, but before Confederation it was also edited by Rev. James Richardson, Rev. Ephraim Evans, Rev. Jonathan Scott, Rev. George Frederick Playter, Rev. George R. Sanderson, Rev. James Spencer, and Rev. Wellington Jeffers. The *New Outlook* absorbed the *Guardian* in 1925.

9. SAPPER AND MINER. 1832

This weekly was founded in the spring of 1832, with John Carey as editor and G. W. Thompson as publisher. It ceased publication before the end of the year.

10. CANADIAN CORRESPONDENT. 1832-1837

James King began this weekly on November 10, 1832, with Rev. William John O'Grady as editor. Father O'Grady, Vicar General at Toronto, had had a series of disagreements with his bishop, Alexander Macdonell, which led to his

suspension. He was violently opposed to the Family Compact, to Bishop Macdonell particularly, and to Francis Collins and his *Freeman*, who backed the Bishop in the local congregation. On November 4, 1834, the *Colonial Advocate* amalgamated with the *Canadian Correspondent* to form the *Correspondent and Advocate*. After the Rebellion, the *Correspondent and Advocate* was bought by the *Palladium of British America*.

11. U. C. LAND, MERCANTILE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. 1834-1835

This weekly consisted entirely of advertisements. It was published by two land agents, Joseph Talbot and [James?] Henderson, and printed by William J. Coates. More than half the advertisements are of real estate for sale by

Joseph Talbot. Begun in June, 1834, it lasted until at least August, 1835.

12. TORONTO RECORDER AND GENERAL MERCANTILE ADVERTISER. 1834-1835

Founded in July, 1834, this semi-weekly was published by George Perkins Bull, and continued until 1835, when Bull founded the *Hamilton Gazette*. It supported the Family Compact.

13. LOOKING GLASS. 1835

A fragment of a January, 1835, issue is all that remains of this paper. It appeared sympathetic to Reform interests.

14. TORONTO MORNING VISITOR, OR TWO-PENNY MAGAZINE. 1835

The *Visitor* was begun in June, 1835, and was published twice a week by

Collins and Ward, printers, with the hope of eventually becoming a daily. It was devoted to "natural history, biography, voyages and travels, interesting historical anecdotes, scientific subjects, the latest European news, provincial news, poetry, amusing tales, conundrums, enigmas, etc."

15. PORCUPINE! 1835

No. 1 of the *Porcupine!*, published on September 10, 1835, consisted of extremely scurrilous attacks on all and sundry in Tory-on-Toc. It is doubtful if another issue were ever published; it is even doubtful if it were really published by George Perkins Bull, as it stated.

16. ALBION OF U.C. 1835?-1837

Probably founded in the autumn of 1835, this weekly was edited by James Cull and printed by John F. Rogers. It supported Constitutional, i.e. Conservative, principles, and excluded "low and vulgar vituperative abuse". It published good parliamentary reports, particularly after the founding of the *Royal Standard*. It ceased publication in March, 1837.

17. WELLAND CANAL. 1835

William Lyon Mackenzie was appointed to the Board of the Welland Canal Company in 1835. He conducted "an exhaustive personal inquiry into the company's finances" and published the results in the three issues of this paper, December 16th to the 30th, 1835. His findings were extremely uncomplimentary.

YORK IN 1832

"York is well situated on the north side of an excellent harbour on the lake, in latitude 43° 33' north, and longitude 79° 20' west. It contains the public buildings of the province, viz.: the house of assembly . . . the government house, the provincial bank, a college, a court-house, a hall for the law-society, a gaol . . . 'Being the residence of the chief officers of government both civil and military,' says Bouchette, 'many of the conveniences and comforts of polished life are to be met with. Several newspapers are there printed weekly.'"

ANDREW PICKEN,

*The Canadas, as they at present commend themselves
to the enterprize of emigrants . . .*

London, 1832

THE COURIER,

OF
UPPER CANADA.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY.]

BY GEO. GURNETT, YORK.

[ON WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS.]

VOL. 3.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1832.

[NO. 16.]

The Courier

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
OFFICE IN NEW STREET,
(EAST SIDE OF THE MARKET SQUARE,)
G. H. HACKSTAFF, PRINTER.

Communications.

For the Courier.

TO BRITISH EMIGRANTS SETTLED IN
UPPER CANADA.

Avoid the knife for knave that man must be,
Or worse if honest—then a traitor he,
Who to revile his government, upholds
The gloomy prospect, not the bright unfolds.
Rank him!—yes, more, O brand him with your
hate,
The turbulent opposer of the state.

From the satisfaction my former address gave many of you, my countrymen, in contrasting the political methodists of this country with those of Great Britain, &c. I again feel desirous of directing your attention to the unblushing effrontery, and dictatorial prerogative, assumed throughout the province by the demagogues of this politico-religious faction, that you may estimate their conduct agreeable to their merit. It is with just and honest indignation we have perused the uniformly gross misrepresentations and scandalous falsifications of facts that weekly appear in the professed organs of this people professing the name of methodism. Every British institution that is calculated to serve the country, is traduced by every means to neutralize its effects. The King's representative is boarded to his face with false statements of their numerical strength through a preposterous desire of attaining an unjustifiable ascendancy.—The ecclesiastics of our church are represented as authors imaginary fears are pressed upon the minds of the people, of English exactions and im-

receive 300 a year, which, if necessary, I could name.

Again, Earl Grey is stated to have said, "that the church established was the sole cause of the whole of Ireland's misery." This is a most palpable untruth, in the first place as premier he dare not; and in the next, his dispute with the Bishops of Exeter goes to prove he never said any thing of the kind. Hear his own words as given in the Guardian, which the editor might be ashamed of—"When had it been his (Lord Grey's) custom to say any thing whatever offensive to the church, or any thing that was not in support of it, and contrary to this, no observation or statement could be made against him with any justice or with any truth, without the grossest injustice." Again, hear the pious editor's address breathed in a spirit of loyalty to the connexion—"Members of the Methodist society will you give every seventh day's work, or in other words, one seventh of the province," (it is the first time I have heard that the province belonged to the Methodist society) "to support the dignitaries of an establishment who may treat you as the bishops did the people of England—rob you of your rights and liberties," &c. &c.—conceiving that the friends of many in this country are led to believe by such statements that the church of England is supported by plunder, its bishops and ministers devoid of religion, and a thousand other stories of their despotic rapacity liberally extracted and impressed upon their minds by the demagogue under the garb of sanctity, from the vocabulary of Radical Infamy. It is with much diffidence, knowing the many deep-rooted prejudices that are abroad, I approach this subject; and if I can in any degree often down those prejudices by positive facts, I will consider it a great object attained. In regard to Tithes, it is not easy to ascertain the time they were first introduced in England, from their great antiquity; but the origin of Tithes in Ireland, can be distinctly traced. In the reign of Henry II, his first act was, as sovereign of

welfare, than to see the unwearied perseverance with which Mr. Mackenzie, the late member for county of York, endeavors to persuade its inhabitants—that they are an oppressed and misgoverned race of men—that if they only knew it they ought to be very miserable. I believe you will agree with me in thinking that it is a difficult task he has undertaken. Yet he merits at least some praise for the indefatigable assiduity with which he prosecutes the attempt, and he seems partially to have succeeded, having apparently convinced a few that they are in a state of hopeless misery. I imagine that he must have a feeling of proud satisfaction in having thus been able to render a few of his fellow countrymen discontented and unhappy; when the evidence of their own senses would directly assure them, that the lines have fallen to them in pleasant places, that their's is indeed a goodly heritage. Surely Mr. Editor this same province of Upper Canada is a highly favored country. Nature has bestowed on it a beautiful climate and a fertile soil. The mother country has conferred on it many and peculiar privileges, under the protection of her flag. Our commerce is carried on in safety to every part of the globe. She sends us troops to guard our frontiers, and to secure us in the peaceable possession of our property; that we may rise up and lie down, and no man to make us afraid. She gives us the best market for all our surplus produce, and on terms more favorable than she allows to any other country. She remits the taxes on all our articles of import, which taxes her own inhabitants are struggling hard to pay. She has expended and is expending large sums of money, in the erection of useful public works, and in facilitating our means of communication with the ocean, a thing of the most essential benefit to us. And without clipping on us to contribute any part of the expence she incurs by doing all this. These are a few of the advantages we derive from our being a British colony, and will be admitted by all, that they are of the first importance. It has been so long the fashion to talk about our increasing prosperity, &c. that the repetition becomes almost tiresome. It is nevertheless true however that there is no country in the world which enjoys a larger share of those blessings which, as freemen, and as men, we are accustomed to hold most dear than Upper Canada, perhaps not one, and I believe this to be the case where they are possessed in an equal degree.—When I consider all these things, and when I look around me, and see that every man, however humble his station in society, may by very moderate

will wish to preserve them; and those who fancy we have grievances, will wish to get rid of them. That there are a number of persons here present, among whom conflicting sentiments may be entertained with regard to these matters, I have no doubt. Be this as it may, on the present occasion I hope the utmost decorum will prevail, in order that the subjects to be brought under our consideration may meet with that rational discussion, which, in my estimation, their merits seem to entitle them.

At the close of the chairman's address, Mr. John Torrance, seconded by Mr. James Finlay, rose and submitted to the meeting the six following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the inhabitants of the province of U. Canada are indebted to Great Britain for the protection and freedom which they at present enjoy.

Yeas 20—nays 33.

Resolved, That his excellency major general sir John Colborne, lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Canada, has discharged the duties of his office with advantage to the public, and with credit to himself—and is eminently qualified to fill his present situation.

Yeas 20—nays 33.

Resolved, That certain resolutions passed at a late meeting in this township, limiting his excellency to "fifteen minutes" for his answer, were highly reprehensible, inasmuch as these resolutions seemed to threaten the public tranquility.

Yeas 20—nays 33.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the inhabitants of Upper Canada have no serious grievances.

Yeas 20—nays 33.

Resolved, That the conduct of certain individuals in this township, and throughout this province, engaged in obtaining subscriptions to petitions, and likewise in collecting money for the purpose of redressing imaginary grievances through an improper channel, is highly reprehensible.

Yeas 26—nays 32.

Resolved, That the members who compose this meeting are determined to adhere to the constitution given to the province of Upper Canada, under and by virtue and authority of the 31st of Geo. III, and that any one who attempts to alter, infringe, or subvert that constitution is an enemy to this province.

Carried unanimously.

(Here Mr. "Guy Pollock" addressed the meeting as per last Courier.)

his breast. His death, however, was revenged; and his standard retaken. Ensign Walsh, another standard bearer, had his staff carried away by a cannon ball, and fell himself, at the same time, mortally wounded. But the honour of his country and his regiment overpowered every other feeling; and he tore the standard from its staff, and hid it in his bosom, where it was afterwards discovered. A Captain in the 57th regiment, although severely wounded, directed that he should be laid on the ground at the head of his company, and in that situation continued to give orders. Marshal Beresford, in person, had a desperate encounter with a Polish lancer, whom he succeeded in dismounting at the moment a fatal thrust was aimed at his life. But why particularise, where every individual in the army so nobly performed his duty!

The next very important service in which we find Col. Colborne engaged is at the siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo. The siege was commenced by this officer leading a division, at the point of the bayonet, against a redoubt on the hill of St. Francisco, which he gallantly stormed and carried, and enabled Lord Wellington, by his important successes, to break ground near the works; and he afterwards materially assisted in the reduction of that important and hitherto considered impregnable fortress.

Col. Colborne, we believe, served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war; and we are informed, led his regiment, the gallant 52d, in the desperate and successful charge at the battle of Orthes, where he was severely wounded.

We now find Gen. Sir John Colborne, after having received various well deserved honours and rewards from his country, in the situation of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Upper Canada. It is an important situation, and one, if properly directed, in which he can obtain a halo of glory equal to that which has been reflected from Corunna. It is hard for a military commander to be a good civic one, yet we find instances in which it has been decidedly successful. Let him govern as "the Father" of his people, having an eye to the wishes and requirements, and even the prejudices of those over whom he has been appointed to preside. The truly great man is he who, having power, yields it only in the even balance of justice—justice to himself, his prince, and the poorest subject who lives beneath the influence of his command.

† Sir John Moore was born at Glasgow, which

18. CONSTITUTION. 1836-1837

Begun by William Lyon Mackenzie on July 4, 1836, this weekly was the organ of radical reform. Its last issue was on December 6th, 1837, the day before the skirmish on Yonge Street.

19. ROYAL STANDARD. 1836-1837

This was the first Upper Canadian daily newspaper. During the session of the Legislature, it was published daily, with tri-weekly issues at other times. It was a strongly Conservative paper; it has even been suggested that Sir Francis Bond Head helped edit it. Its ostensible editors, James Cull and Mr. Osborne, petitioned the House of Assembly in November, 1836 for £25 towards the expense of preparing accurate daily parliamentary reports, a feature of the paper, but were refused. Its press was wholly made in Toronto by Mason and Barber, machinists, with the casting by Norton. It published from November, 1836, to February, 1837.

20. CHURCH. 1837-1856

This unofficial Church of England weekly was founded on May 6, 1837, by Rev. Alexander Neil Bethune. It was a staunch defender of the privileges of the Church of England, the British connection, and the Family Compact. It was edited by Bethune until 1846, except for an interval from 1841 to 1843 when John Kent was editor. After 1846 there were a number of editors, who preserved a strictly Conservative viewpoint, but who wrote fewer political editorials and gave more space to church, educational, and general news. From 1837 to 1841 and from 1843 to 1846 the *Church* was published in Co-

bourg, from 1841 to 1843 and from 1846 to 1855 in Toronto, and in 1855 and 1856 in Hamilton. In 1852 it was called the *Canadian Churchman*, reverting to the *Church* in 1853. It had several publishers, including Henry and William Rowsell, and Arthur F. Pless in Toronto, and H. B. Bull in Hamilton. The last issue was on July 25, 1856.

21. COMMERCIAL HERALD. 1837-1848

Founded on June 28, 1837, by John F. Rogers and George Hackstaff, this semi-weekly was the organ of the Orange body in Toronto. From July 1, 1839, it was published by Rogers and Samuel Thompson, who had bought out Hackstaff, and who described the paper as being "of very humble pretensions". During the Sydenham regime, however, it was the only Toronto newspaper critical of the government, and for this reason was adopted by Sydenham's opponents, who subscribed sufficient funds to pay a competent editor, George Anthony Barber, a former master at Upper Canada College. In 1841 its name was changed to the *Toronto Herald*, and in 1846 to the *Herald*. The last issue was on June 30, 1848.

22. MIRROR. 1837-1866

This weekly was founded by Charles Donlevy and Patrick McTavey in June, 1837. It was a Roman Catholic Reform paper "devoted to the attainment of an independent local government", and carried a great deal of Irish news. In 1842 the name was changed to *Toronto Mirror*, published by Charles Donlevy and edited by C. P. O'Dwyer. After Donlevy's death in July, 1858, the

paper continued under Patrick O'Neill until about 1866.

23. PALLADIUM OF BRITISH AMERICA AND UPPER CANADA MERCANTILE ADVERTISER. 1837-1839

Charles Fothergill, the naturalist, and his son Charles Forbes Fothergill, published the first issue of this paper on December 20, 1837. They had bought the Conservative *Courier of Upper Canada*; between the publication of their prospectus and first issue they also bought the Radical *Correspondent and Advocate*. With this mixed political heritage, the *Palladium's* political views were also confused; at the beginning the only thing that is clear is that the Fothergills supported commerce and Queen Victoria. In their first issue they

mentioned the siege of Toronto, which they compared to the Scottish '45, but which they regretted they had no space to describe. As invasion threatened, however, the paper's tone became more conservative. The regular edition appeared on Wednesdays; a half-sheet consisting entirely of advertisements was distributed to Toronto subscribers on Saturday. The *Palladium's* masthead was designed by a local artist, Mr. Haycock. The *Palladium* died a natural death, from its publishers' lack of business sense, in 1839.

24. BRITISH COLONIST. 1838-1861

Begun on February 1, 1838, with the first two issues called the *Scotsman*, this was published by Hugh Scobie. It was originally the organ of the Scottish Conservatives and the Church of Scotland

UPPER CANADA NEWSPAPERS IN 1838

"Apropos of newspapers—my table is covered with them. In the absence or scarcity of books, they are the principal medium of knowledge and communication in Upper Canada. There is no stamp act here—no duty on paper; and I have sometimes thought that the great number of local newspapers which do not circulate beyond their own little town or district must—from the vulgar, narrow tone of many of them—do mischief; but on the whole perhaps, they do more good . . . It is true that a great deal of base, inflammatory party feeling is also circulated by the same means, but on the whole I should not like to see the number or the circulation of the district papers checked."

ANNE BROWNELL JAMESON,
Winter studies and summer rambles in Canada,
London, 1838.

Proclamation

BY WM. LYON MACKENZIE.

Chairman *pro tem.* of the Provisional Government of the State of Upper Canada.

INHABITANTS OF UPPER CANADA.—

For nearly fifty years has our country languished under the blighting influence of military despots, strangers from Europe ruling us, not according to laws of our choice, but by the capricious dictates of their arbitrary power.

They have taxed us at their pleasure, robbed our exchequer, and carried off the proceeds to other lands—they have bribed and corrupted ministers of the Gospel, with the wealth raised by our industry—they have, in place of religious liberty, given rectories and clergy reserves to a foreign priesthood, with spiritual power dangerous to our peace, as a people—they have bestowed millions of our lands on a company of Europeans for a nominal consideration, and left them to fleece and impoverish our country—they have spurned our petitions, involved us in their wars, excited feelings of national and sectional animosity in counties, townships and neighborhoods, and ruled us as Ireland has been ruled, to the advantage of persons in other lands, and to the prostration of our energies as a people.

We are wearied of these oppressions and resolved to throw off the yoke.—Rise, Canadians, rise as one man, and the glorious object of our wishes is accomplished.

Our intentions have been clearly stated to the world in the Declaration of Independence, adopted at Toronto, on the 31st of July last, printed in the Constitution, Correspondent & Advocate, and the Liberal, which important paper was drawn by Dr. John Rolph and myself, signed by the Central Committee, received the sanction of a large majority of the people of the Province, west of Port Hope and Cobourg, and is well known to be in accordance with the feelings and sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of this State.

We have planted the Standard of Liberty in Canada, for the attainment of the following objects:

Perpetual Peace, founded on a Government of equal rights to all, secu-

under the standard of Liberty, on NAVY ISLAND, U. C. have established a Provisional Government of which the members are as follows, (with two other distinguished gentlemen, whose names there are powerful reasons for withholding from public view,) viz:

WM. L. MACKENZIE, Chairman, *pro tem.*
NELSON GORHAM,
SAMUEL LOUNT,
SILAS FLETCHER,
JESSE LLOYD,
THOMAS DARLING,
ADAM GRAHAM,
JOHN HAWK,
JACOB RYMALL,
WILLIAM H. DOYLE,
A. G. W. G. VAN KOMOND,
CHARLES DUNCUMB.

We have procured the important aid of General Van Rensselaer of Albany, of Colonel Sutherland, Colonel Van Eymond, and other military men of experience; and the citizens of Buffalo, to their eternal honour be it ever remembered, have proved to us the enduring principles of the revolution of 1776, by supplying us with provisions, money, arms, ammunition, artillery and volunteers; and vast numbers are flocking to the standard under which, Heaven willing, emancipation will be speedily won for a new and gallant nation, hitherto held in Egyptian thralldom by the aristocracy of England.

BRAVE CANADIANS! Hasten to join that standard, and to make common cause with your fellow-citizens now in arms in the Home, London, and Western Districts. The opportunity of the absence of the hired red coats of Europe is favourable to our emancipation. And short sighted is that man who does not now see that although his apathy may protract the contest, it must end in INDEPENDENCE, freedom from European thralldom for ever!

Until independence is won, trade and industry will be dormant, houses and lands will be unsaleable, merchants

prisoned Dr. Morrison, Mr. Parker, and many others of our most respected citizens, banishing in the most cruel manner the highly respected Speaker of our late House of Assembly, the Honorable Mr. Bidwell, and causing the expatriation of that universally beloved and well tried eminent patriot, Dr. John Rolph, because they had made common cause with our injured people, and setting a vast price on the heads of several, as if they were guilty persons—for which crimes and misdemeanors he is deserving of being put upon his trial before the country—I do therefore hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS for his apprehension, so that he may be dealt with as may appear, to justice.

In Lower Canada, Divine Providence has blessed the arms of the Sons of Liberty—a whole people are there manfully struggling for that freedom without which property is but a phantom, and life scarce worth having a gift of. General Girard is at the head of 15,000.

The friends of freedom in Upper Canada, have continued to act in strong and regular concert with Mr. Papineau and the Lower Canada Patriots—and it is a pleasing reflection that between us & the ocean a population of 600,000 souls are now in arms, resolved to be free!

The tidings that worthy patriots are in arms is spreading through the Union, and the men who were oppressed in England, Ireland, Scotland and the continent are flocking to our standard.

We must be successful!

I had the honor to address nearly 3,000 of the citizens of Buffalo, two days ago, in the Theatre. The friendship and sympathy they expressed is honorable to the great and flourishing republic.

I am personally authorized to make known to you that from the moment that Sir Francis Head declined to state in writing the objects he had in view

which every American breathes, has crossed the St. Lawrence, and animates the patriots in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The grievances and galling oppressions which for years have ground to dust a confiding and patient colony, have stung it to the quick at last, and in blood the remedy for their suffering is sought to be obtained: that remedy which has been denied to them by the ruling power of the mother country. The blow is struck—the war-cry is shouted, and to the rescue of their liberties and rights the patriots have rallied while the hired mercenaries of a foreign power are marching from their garrisons to bayonet their fellow men for daring to ask for an anchorage. And yet is it not a lamentable fact for the character of the only free people on the face of the globe that there are those amongst us, who would stifle the voice of public opinion breaking forth in exultation from every quarter in favor of the movement of the patriots? Is it not strange that a portion of the American press is so lost to its high character as to endeavor to represent the people of Canada as unworthy of sympathy—as a vile, degenerate and anarchical crew—a gang of Catalines without money, reputation or property at stake, anxious to overturn a good government, and to substitute mob law—to destroy the rights of civilization, and remove the evidence of religious feeling—in a word, to play the part of Robespierres and Marats of revolutionary France, and to accomplish their nefarious purposes by confiscation of property, and the murder of innocent victims. The leaders of the republican party are depicted in the most glowing colors as the worst of the human species; and as ambitious men leading on deluded followers to ruin and death. The people of the United States are told that the Canadians have no reason to complain; and that their sufferings are imaginary. We might an-

swer at work in Canada nearly half a century, and now showing its results in the confusion which reigns. The French population submitted to this government until the light of democratic principles displayed the darkness of the prison house in which they were incarcerated. The burthen existed as long as the people passively submitted to the demands and exactions of the aristocracy of Great Britain represented by the Governor and his Legislative Council. The Governor appoints as members of the Legislative Council and of the Executive Council very frequently judges, sheriffs, the revenue general of the revenue, and others who hold offices at the will of the crown—and by the organization and operation of the government these men control the deliberations and direct the measures which pass the House of Assembly, and are approved by the true representatives of the people—with almost the unanimous voice of the Assembly: Measures have been approved, and yet they have been rejected by a clique—a faction representing nothing but their own aggrandizement. It has been stated that 122 bills have been rejected by the Legislative Council, which have been adopted by the Assembly. Others without number they have so amended as to make them perfectly useless to the people.

A Newspaper is a bill of fare, containing a variety of dishes suited to the different tastes and appetites of those who sit down to the entertainment. Politics are *beef steaks*, palatable to almost every one. Those who prefer them *rare done*, choose them from France. Congress and Legislative news are *stuffed meats*. Essays, humorous, speculative, moral and divine, are a fine boiled dish, which, by a happy commixture in the use of meat and vegetables, a diet is obtained, nutritious, agreeable and healthy. Poetry is *custard*. Marriages are *sweet meats*. Ballads & love ditties are *plum puddings*. Anecdotes, conundrums and epigrams, are *spices and mustard*. Sometimes there comes along a printer's dun—that is *sour-craut and chutney tart*.

A Good Swindler.—We see it stated that Wade Hampton, Esq. of South Carolina, not long since paid the

THE MIRROR.

VOL. I. TORONTO, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1837. No. 27.

supporters, and it remained a staunch but not rabid Conservative paper. In November, 1851, a daily edition called the *Daily Colonist* was begun, and in August, 1852, a weekly called *News of the Week, or Weekly Colonist*. After Scobie's death, the *Colonist* was bought by Samuel Thompson in 1853. It became the official organ of the Macdonald-Taché Ministry in 1857, but the commercial panic of that year forced Thompson to sell to George Sheppard and Daniel Morrison. In 1858 Sheppard fell foul of the Ministry, who founded a rival paper, the *Atlas* under the editorial management of Hamilton Hunter. The financially shaky *Colonist* could not afford to be in opposition; its backers agreed to a merger with the *Atlas* to form the *Daily Colonist and Atlas*, once more under Samuel Thompson, and Sheppard joined the *Globe's* editorial staff. The *Colonist* was sold to James Beaty of the *Leader* in September, 1860, who dropped the daily and semi-weekly editions, but continued *News of the Week* until 1861.

25. EXAMINER. 1838-1855

Francis Hincks founded the *Examiner* on July 3, 1838, as the first Reform paper after the Rebellion. It was a weekly, with the motto "Responsible government and the voluntary principle", and it supported the Moderate Reformers. In 1839 it was adopted as the official organ of the Reform Association. Hincks left the *Examiner* at the end of June, 1842. After an interregnum filled by Mr. Ontario Stevens and the printer, Michael Reynolds, it was acquired by James Lesslie on February 14,

1844, and was published by him until it merged with the *Globe* on August 29, 1855.

26. GLOBE. 1840

This was a four-page weekly, begun in March, 1840, by John Carey. It lasted at least until its sixth issue, May 2nd, 1840.

27. MORNING STAR AND TORONTO TRANSCRIPT. 1840-1846

First published in May, 1840, this paper began as a tri-weekly. It concentrated on advertisements, and boasted of "the absence of all political and religious discussion". It was published by William J. Coates, except for 1843 when its publishers were William J. Coates and John H. Savigny. From 1843 it was published twice a week only. In 1843 it was called the *Toronto Star, Transcript, and General Advertiser*; in January, 1844, it became the *Toronto Star and Canadian Farmer's Journal*, and in July, 1844, its name was changed to the *Toronto Star*, with the motto, "We shine alike for all".

28. TORONTO DAILY ABSTRACT. 1841

Published by S. Heron and edited by J. Courtney, the *Abstract* began in February, 1841. It scorned neutrality, and supported the Conservative candidates in the 1841 elections, although it conceded some virtues to the Reform side, possibly because of Lord Sydenham's sympathies with it. The *Abstract* had no use for Radicals, and was particularly interested in local city news. It probably did not last beyond the elections.

29. METROPOLITAN. 1841

Another paper with a brief existence, this tri-weekly was published by William Wilson. Its motto was "The people and the constitution", and it supported the Reformers. It began towards the end of February, 1841, and probably did not publish after the elections of that year.

30. CONSTITUTION. 1843

Begun in January, 1843, with the motto "'Tis the voluntary slave, that makes the tyrant's friend", this weekly was published by Patrick McTavey. It was a Reform paper.

31. BANNER. 1843-1848

First issued on August 18, 1843, this weekly was edited by Peter Brown, assisted by his son George Brown. It was the organ of the Presbyterian Free Church, and violently opposed the privileged position of the Church of England. In its "Secular Department" it was strongly liberal. It ceased publication on July 7, 1848, allowing the Browns to devote all their energies to the *Globe*.

32. GLOBE. 1844-

Begun as a weekly on March 5, 1844, by George Brown, the *Globe* was a strong supporter of Baldwin and Lafontaine. In 1851 it broke with the Ministry, and moved toward the radical, Clear Grit position. It was strongly opposed to separate schools and Roman Catholic privilege in general, and supported separation of church and state, representation by population, the development and exploitation of the west, and, after 1859, confederation. George

Brown and his brother Gordon were vigorous and aggressive newspapermen, and the *Globe* from the first was outstanding for the successful adoption of new methods and techniques of news-gathering and publication. In August, 1844, the first cylinder press in Upper Canada was introduced by the *Globe*. It was capable of printing 1,250 papers an hour, compared to the 200 an hour printed by the old Washington hand press. In October, 1845, the *Western Globe* was founded, published with a London Ontario date line, but printed in Toronto. The first overseas correspondent from a Toronto newspaper was sent to Great Britain in 1851 by the *Globe*. In September, 1846, the *Globe* became a semi-weekly; in 1849 weekly and tri-weekly editions were established. On October 1, 1853, the daily *Globe* appeared, and from 1861 to 1911 both morning and evening editions were published. In 1855 the *Globe* acquired both the *Examiner* and the *North American*, and in 1936 it absorbed the *Mail and Empire*, to form the modern *Globe and Mail*.



33. BRITISH CANADIAN AND CANADA WEST COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL ADVERTIZER. 1844-1848

A weekly, begun in July, 1844, this strongly Conservative paper was published by Watson and Stanton. In 1845 it was published by Robert Watson, and for its last year by James Watkins. Its

THE EXAMINER.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AND THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.

Vol. VI.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1844.

No. 368

Just Published.

THE ADDRESS PRESENTED
IN HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL, on the Occasion of the Resignation
of his Excellency, with HIS EXCELLENCY
SPEECHES.

By Sirs Arthur and Rimay, Montreal,
Amoy, and Co. Kingston; C. H.
and Co. and Jackson, Coburg; A.
and Co. Hamilton; A. Davidson,
and J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green,
and by the Publishers.

H. & W. HOWSELL,
Printers, 25 May, 1844. 307-309.

R. H. BRETT.

151, KING STREET, TORONTO,
IMPORTER, and Wholesale Dealer in
COMBS: English, French, German, and
other FANCY GOODS; Birmingham and
Solid SHELF GOODS; German Silver
ware, Brackets, Britannia, &c. &c.
Also, Tobacco, Tea, Sugar, Powder, Wine,
&c. &c. Nails, Shot, Cotton Yarn, Wheel
bars, &c. &c.

R. H. BRETT.

Has just received, and offers for Sale,
in Wholesale only, a LARGE and VARIED
ASSORTMENT of

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c. &c.
Cocoa Butter, American
Pickles, &c. &c.
Wine, &c. &c.
Palm Leaf Hats,
Bonnets,
Woolen Goods,
Cotton Yarn,
Cotton Baling,
Cotton Twine,
Cotton Cloth,
Cotton Goods,
Red Cards, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is expecting, per the
Ship Lady Susan and Great Britain
(London), and the Ship Java, Indian
Star and Mary (Liverpool), a LARGE and
WELL-SELECTED STOCK of
London, Birmingham & Sheffield Goods,
including Shaw, Lenoir, Dickinson, &c. many
which would be sold to the Trade at
Wholesale only.

151, King Street, R. H. BRETT.
Toronto, April 18, 1844. 305-317.

Reform Association of Canada.

In order to avoid the Trouble and
Confusion of constant personal Applications
to the Secretaries for Admission to Membership,
and of Application have been printed, which
are to be presented at the Office of Messrs. Blake
& Harrison, Smith and Crooks, or Price &
son.
It is requested that no unnecessary Delay be
given in returning the Names of Applicants to
the Secretaries, for Enrolment, after Forms
have been signed.

J. SHUTTER SMITH,
THOMAS EDWART,
Secretaries.

Farmers Bank.

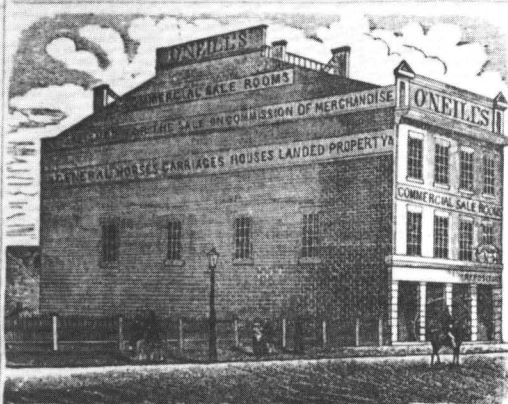
At an adjourned General Meeting of
the Shareholders of this Institution, held
on the 18th Instant, a Resolution of Dividend
was passed, upon the paid up Capital was declared,
which dividend on and after the 1st day of June
next, subject to 1, 10th.

By Order of the Board,
W. B. PHIPPS, Manager.
May 15th, 1844. 307-309.

Notice.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their
Friends and the Public, that they have
MOVED to the CORNER of KING
& YONGE STREETS, where, in a few days,
they will have on Hand, a full Assortment
of Goods in their Line.

To Town and Country Merchants they will
sell at Wholesale, on the most reasonable Terms,
for Cash, or on liberal approved Credit.
To Families, and the Public to General, they
will sell at Retail, in the quantities to suit Part
iculars, and every Article at the best Dis-
count. Orders from the Country carefully put up, with
very Dispatch.
K. M. RUTHERFORD & CO.



O'NEILL BROTHERS,

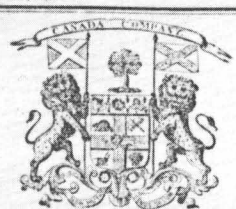
Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and General
CABINET MANUFACTURERS.

IN referring to the Change recently made in the late Firm of P. J. and P.
O'NEILL, would respectfully tender their grateful Acknowledgments for the extensive
Support bestowed upon that Establishment for the past Seven Years; which, from the increased
Facilities in the hands of the present Proprietors, arising from the remarkably favourable situa-
tion, extensive and commodious Premises, with other Advantages, they confidently trust they
may be permitted to hope for a continuance of.

Liberal Advances made on every Description of Goods consigned for
immediate Sale. The most extensive and varied Assortment of

FURNITURE

To be found in any Store in this City, embracing almost every Article in House Furnishing,
including BEDDING, STOVES, DELPH, &c. will be found at the COMMERCIAL SALE
ROOMS, adjoining the English Church. An Assortment of DRY GOODS constantly on
Hand. N.B. OFF-AUCTIONS and VALUATIONS, both in Town and Country, at
tended to.—Toronto, 20th April, 1844. 301.

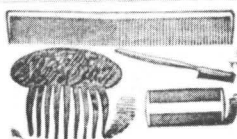


ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND

To be Disposed of in Canada West, (late Upper Canada),
NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about the stated
QUANTITY OF LAND mentioned in the printed Lists of this Date. They consist
of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the Country, and most of them
situated by the OUEBEC RIVER, containing from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres, situated in
the WESTERN DISTRICT; and of a very extensive and important Territory, of 500,000
Acres, in the HURON DISTRICT, situated 90 Miles South of Owen's Sound.
The Lands are offered on the most liberal Terms, and are highly beneficial to the Settlers.
By this Arrangement, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of LEASE, for a TERM



THOMAS RIGNEY & CO.,

155 KING STREET,
Importers and Manufacturers of every description
of Steel, Iron, and German Combs.

PAPER HANGINGS.—A large Assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN, with BORDERING to Match, for Sale, by
THOMAS RIGNEY & CO.
April, 1844. 300.

TEAS.—For Sale, at low Prices, by
THOMAS RIGNEY & CO.

Grocery in boxes and caddy-boxes
Imperial do do do
Old Hyson do do do
Young Hyson in chests and boxes
Twany do do do
Souchong do do do
THOMAS RIGNEY & CO.
April, 1844. 300.

TOBACCO.—For Sale, PLUG, NAIL,
ROD, CAVENDISH, LADIES' TWIST,
and SMOKING and CHEWING, in Trist
and Papers.
THOMAS RIGNEY & CO.
April, 1844. 300.

GROCERIES.—A general Assortment
of DRY GROCERIES kept constantly on
Hand, at low Prices, and on liberal Terms,
to Town and Country Traders.
THOMAS RIGNEY & CO.
April, 1844. 300.

FOR SALE, CUT NAILS, wrought
Nails, Horse Shoe Nails; Spades, Shovels,
Frying Pans, Manure Forks, Hay Forks, Saws
Iron, Trace Chains, Shot, and a general Assortment of HARDWARE SHELF GOODS.
THOMAS RIGNEY & CO.
April, 1844. 300.

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and Papers.
THOMAS RIGNEY & CO.
April, 1844. 300.



O'NEILL BROTHERS,

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS
WOULD respectfully invite public attention
to the present large stock of PIANOS
which they have themselves selected on inspection
and admitted to be not inferior in style and finish
to the best instruments imported from the most
celebrated English makers. And which have re-
ceived a character from persons of complete
judgment, both Professors and Amateurs, of pos-
sessing a superiority of brilliancy and touch not
equalled to be found in instruments made in this
country.—which is added a Warranty that will
afford the latest security against any chance of
disappointment from the effects of climate or other
causes.

During nearly two years that the advertisement
are now engaged in the manufacture of this article,
they have obtained from witnessing their
instruments to public notice by advertisement,
that a sufficient time might be allowed to test
their merit, and from the uniformly successful
results, they now consider they may with con-
fidence lay claim to a liberal share of public
contingement.

N.B.—Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Pianos for HIRE by the Month or Year.
1 Church Buildings, Jan 1, 1844.

FOR SALE
300 TONS BRONZED, insured. Best
and common English, Swedish, &c.
RIDOUT BROTHERS & CO.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY
By Settlers and Others to their Friends
THIS CANADA COMPANY, with a view
to afford every facility for promoting set-
tlement in Canada, will REMIT any sum of money
no matter how small the amount may be, to any
part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany or
Europe.

The Commissioners will at the service of the
Settlers, or other parties—transfer from Bills of
Exchange upon the Company in London, payable
in THREE DAYS SIGHT, which are readily cashed
in any part of the United Kingdom.—the
Commissioner will place the money in the hands
of the INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM THEY ARE INTEN-
DED.

During the last year, the Company sent to
the United Kingdom and Germany, in 323 Re-
mittances, the sum of £295,124 4d, averaging
about £23 each remittance.

£139 3s 7d in 185 remittances to Ireland.
£1075 12s 2d in 57 remittances to England and
Wales.
£441 14s 5d in 58 remittances to Scotland.
£35 3s 2d in 1 remittance to Germany.

£2590 12s 4d in 323 remittances.
Canada Company's Office, 254-319
Fidelsch street Toronto,
10th February, 1844.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,
ARE NOW RECEIVING AT THEIR
Birmingham, Sheffield & Waterhampton
WAREHOUSE.

CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
New Supplies of

Iron, Steel, & shelf Hardware Goods;
DIRECT from the Manufacturers in England,
which, with their Stock previously on
hand, will comprise an Assortment including
every article usually forming a part of the Iron-
mongery business, and which they offer to Coun-



Felling Axes,

MANUFACTURED and Warranted by
SAMUEL SHAW, Toronto; a superior
Article, FOR SALE TO DEALERS, upon
favorable Terms.

They are made of the most approved Mar-
ble, of excellent Form, Quality, and Appear-
ance.

The Establishment of SAMUEL SHAW
being extensive, and, in its Completeness of Ar-
rangement, equal to any in Canada, he is enabled
to produce such Goods, as regards either usefu-
ness or finish, in a state of Perfection.

They are offered to the Notice of the Trade
by the Subscribers, who are appointed by Mr.
Shaw his AGENTS for the SALE thereof, and
who will keep on hand, also, an Assortment
of Shaw's Broad Axes and Hatchets,
of various Shapes and Sizes.

For Sale at the Manufacturing Prices.
RIDOUT BROTHERS & CO.
Toronto, April 1, 1844.

MR. R. B. SULLIVAN,
Barrister at Law and Solicitor,
N.B.—Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Pianos for HIRE by the Month or Year.
1 Church Buildings, Jan 1, 1844.

FOR SALE
300 TONS BRONZED, insured. Best
and common English, Swedish, &c.
RIDOUT BROTHERS & CO.

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Canada Company's Office, 254-319
Fidelsch street Toronto,
10th February, 1844.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,
ARE NOW RECEIVING AT THEIR
Birmingham, Sheffield & Waterhampton
WAREHOUSE.

CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
New Supplies of

Iron, Steel, & shelf Hardware Goods;
DIRECT from the Manufacturers in England,
which, with their Stock previously on
hand, will comprise an Assortment including
every article usually forming a part of the Iron-
mongery business, and which they offer to Coun-

During the last year, the Company sent to
the United Kingdom and Germany, in 323 Re-
mittances, the sum of £295,124 4d, averaging
about £23 each remittance.

£139 3s 7d in 185 remittances to Ireland.
£1075 12s 2d in 57 remittances to England and
Wales.
£441 14s 5d in 58 remittances to Scotland.
£35 3s 2d in 1 remittance to Germany.

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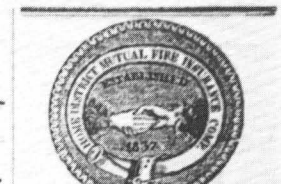
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CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
New Supplies of



Home District Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

Office, New Street,
Opposite NEWCASTLE STREET, TORONTO.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses,
Buildings, in general, Merchandise, House-
hold Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS
James Beatty, Charles Clarkson,
Benjamin Turner, James Thompson,
J. Patterson, Junr., James Leslie,
J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith,
T. J. Parr, John Lawwood,
J. Rankin, Secretary, T. D. Hanna, Pres.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail
must be post paid.—July 5, 1843. 294-345.

FOR CHEAP
Birmingham & Sheffield Goods,
TRY THE NEW
HARDWARE STORE

Sign of the Large Knife and Fork, Yonge Street,
Four Doors South of King Street.
RYAN & COMPANY (from Birmingham),
having a Partner in England, can purchase
at low prices any other House, and respect-
fully solicit a share of public patronage.
Toronto, Dec. 27, 1843. 293-318.

FOR SALE,
A Tract of Land comprising 54 acres on Lot
street, near the Western tail-gate, in the
Liberties of this city, and immediately in rear of
the Garrison Rectory, also several building Lots.
Enquire of
W. B. JARVIS.
Toronto, 19th June, 1843. 304.

Montreal Fire, Life & Inland Navigation
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £200,000.

THIS Company affords an excellent op-
portunity to the Public against Loss by Fire
or the Dangers of the Lake and River Navigation.
ROBT BEEKMAN,
Agent, New Street.
Toronto, 19th Dec., 1843. 308.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Company still continues to insure busi-
ness, merchandise, household furniture and
other property, against loss or damage by Fire,
on terms as favourable as similar institutions in this
city.

THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent
DR. SCOTT.
Lately Home Surgeon to the Lady's Charity
and Countess Mary, and Physician to the
Fever Hospital.
Opposite the New Wesleyan Chapel, 294-
304.

DR. MORRISON,
KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO. 294-
(Near the residence of Thos. Hallowell, Esq.)

MR. AND MRS. MORRISON,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public, Convey-
ancer, &c. &c.
Victoria Row, Ardgate-street, 3 doors West
of Church-street. 294-
304.

MR. GEORGE BROOKE.
Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery,
Attorney &c. &c.
(NO. 74 KING STREET.) 295-31
TORONTO.

MR. P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Barrister and Attorney at Law.
SECOND DOOR EAST FROM THE COMMERCIAL BANK,
TORONTO.

CURE FOR WORMS.
WINKER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, which
has been found to be the best remedy
ever yet discovered for Worms; it not only de-
stroy them but invigorates the whole system, and
carries off the superabundant bile or mucus.

THE METROPOLITAN.

"THE PEOPLE AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. 1.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1841.

No. 2.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

GENTLEMEN:

At the present crisis in Canadian affairs, I feel I should be shrink-
ing from my duty as a British
Subject, were I not to adopt the course
pointed out in your requisition. I there-
fore declare myself a Candidate for
your suffrages, as one of the Representa-
tives of the Metropolis in Parliament.

You are well aware that I have for-
merly been more than once solicited to
come forward on each of the interests,
Liberal as well as Conservative. But
I think that these nominal distinctions
ought not to exist or be perpetuated un-
der the Union; and I think it is the first
indication of a great Canadian and truly
British party your now putting me in a
position to come forward perfectly in-
dependent of both parties. Alas! that
the feelings of obligation, created by
your confidence, which now inspire my
breast, had not long ago been appealed
to in the case of many others through-
out the Country.

Are not the interests and property of
this great City as well as the public safety
prejudicially unprotected at the present
moment, by the appearance of our con-
tinuing to view with suspicion, and to
give unbecoming opposition to, the Gov-
ernment General?

"We may rely that Lord Sydenham
never will consent to be thrust into the
arms of the old official party, and it
was well for the interests of this City,
that the ensuing elections should for ever
dissipate all idea of identity between the
City of Toronto and that faction,
which has been the curse of Upper Can-
ada—having held place without power,
except the power of injuring us—
neither possessing the confidence of the
country nor of themselves—united
against the country, but not united
among themselves—with influence suf-
ficient to make Upper Canada in for-
mer days what they now wish to make
the City of Toronto, a great rotten bor-
ough—whose tactics have been, and
still are, to ascertain their own personal
interests; and then to convince the
people that these are their interests—
making the country agree with them on
every point, instead of endeavoring to
agree with the country—the strength of
the faction in fact having lain in the
weakness of the country.

I do not mean to impugn the private
character of the old Government Tory
party, but as an independent man, I
shall ever raise my voice against their
selfish and exclusive political creed—
However respectable or respectable some
of them may be, as individuals, I must
view them as a compact, to be the worst
enemies of their country, and blind
enough not to see, that thus they are
the enemies of themselves and of their
children.

I little thought that the day would
ever come which should find me enlist-
ing in the ranks of politics but whether
regard the interests of this City, or of
the Province, in both which my share
is great, I am equally satisfied that

I might as well plead my supposed in-
ability, when called on, to defend my
country against external foes, as the
present crisis, from internal enemies.
I feel that I might as well serve my
country in Parliament as in the field—
which latter necessity it appears to me
would be the inevitable consequence
of Tory exclusiveness, selfishness, and
bigotry, again becoming rampant in
Upper Canada.

I wish you to understand that in sup-
porting me, you will support a "new
state of things," of an enlarged and
liberal character, in preference to the
old system, which has already, and
would again create in rebellion. I
will receive your votes, not because of
any personal consideration or of any
party politics, but as an evidence that
the Citizens of Toronto agree with me
that the present Government is entitled
to, and will get from me, all the ad-
herence which independent men can give
to any Government—as an evidence
that valuing the constitutional doctrine
of Lord Sydenham—Upon your co-
operation must depend the success of
my endeavors, and my efforts can fail
or succeed only in proportion to your
readiness to support and assist me in
the task," the Citizens of Toronto will
emulate the country and the Sister Pro-
vince in generously taking into con-
sideration that the Government of this
Province is surrounded and bet-
ter, are such as no former Governor
has ever been able to overcome.

I object to the old official party, be-
cause they never had, nor would their
principles ever permit their possessing
the confidence of the people of Upper
Canada. And confidence in ourselves
must precede the confidence of the peo-
ple of England in our stability, without
which, we cannot expect, nor could we
honestly advise Emigration to Canada,
without which this cannot long remain
a British Province.

And with the slightest idea in the
minds of the capitalists, that there was
any chance of having the old party
paved upon us again, I state my firm
conviction that, instead of money be-
ing got from England to develop our
resources, build our towns, and improve
our communications, we would have
capitalists leaving this as a country shortly
again to become the scene of disorder
and political disquiet.

If elected by you, I shall be found a
great conservator of our principles, and
an unwearied and fearless pursuer of
details. The perpetration of the con-
nection between the Colony and the
Mother Country, I view to be at once
the glory and advantage of both. My
humble abilities will, of course, be es-
pecially devoted to advance the great-
ness and prosperity of the City of To-
ronto, with which my own interests and
standing are so immediately connected.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble serv't,

ISAAC BUCHANAN.

Toronto, Upper Canada,
19th Jan. 1841.

To the Independent Electors of the Town of Kingston.

MY GENEROUS FRIENDS, permit
me, upon the near approach of
the day of Election, to express to you
the expression of my gratitude for the
generous confidence which a large ma-
jority of you, my fellow-Townsmen, of
every class and creed, have evinced in
my zeal and determination to promote
in Parliament the true interests of this
most important colony, and in my de-
sire to advance by every means in my
power, the welfare of our Town. This
confidence so unequivocally manifested
throughout my canvass, renders it need-
less to reiterate professions of political
principles; yet I may be excused in re-
ferring to my past Parliamentary car-
eer, and to the consistency of my
votes, as a pledge that I shall continue
to pursue an honest, straightforward,
and independent course. That I shall
ever remember that in being placed in
Parliament, I am charged with the
guardianship of your political rights
and commercial interests, and that it
will, on all occasions, be my duty to
bear in mind that they are identical with
those of Great Britain.

You all know me as a plain, honest
lover of this my adopted country—that
I am no party man—and that I have al-
ways contended to others the same free-
dom of action as I have claimed for my-
self. In Politics, which I have desired to be
conceded to myself. At the same time,
allow me to say, that so long as I shall
feel persuaded that the Policy of the
Government is for the benefit of the
people, to whom our Gracious Sovereign
has pleased to commit the Government
of Canada, and to whom the United
Province at large, but this Town in a
more especial manner is so deeply in-
debted—continues to be, as it hitherto
has been, directed to the correction
of proved abuses, to the amelioration
of the administration of our affairs, and
the development of the vast resources
of the country, in the spirit of honest
impartiality, and with the earnest de-
sire to promote the general welfare, I
shall be found in and out of Parliament,
the warm and strenuous supporter of
His Excellency's Administration.

With these few plain assurances of
my sentiments and principles—believe
me in all the sincerity of a warm heart,
Your assured friend,
A. MANAHAN.
Kingston, 17th Feb. 1841. 101



PROVINCE OF SYDENHAM.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOUR-
ABLE CHARLES BARNES SYDEN-
HAM, of Sydenham, in the County
of Kent, and of Toronto, in Canada,
one of Her Majesty's Most Honour-
able Privy Council, Governor General
of British North America, and
Captain General and Governor-in-
Chief of the Province of Ontario.

Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brun-
swick, and the Island of Prince Edward,
and Vice-Admiral of the same.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Writs of Election
have this day issued, in due form
of law, for calling a Provincial Parlia-
ment, returnable on THURSDAY, the
EIGHTH day of APRIL next—I do
therefore hereby charge and command
all Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, any
other Magistrates residing within and
of the Counties, Cities or Towns of
this Province, that they do effectually
repress all tumults, riots, outrages,
and breaches of the Peace, within their
respective jurisdictions; And I do fur-
ther, earnestly and solemnly exhort,
enjoin, call upon and command, all the
Queen's Subjects, that they do come
forward, upon the first appearance or
apprehension of any such disturbances,
as aforesaid, as they are bound by
their duty to Her Majesty, by their re-
gard for the general interests, and by
the obligation of the law; and that they
be actively aiding and assisting to all
Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and
other Magistrates, in enforcing the law
against all evildoers, and in protect-
ing their fellow-subjects in the exercise of
their rights, against all forcible, illegal
and unconstitutional interference, control
or aggression.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal
at Arms, at the Government House
in the City of Montreal, in the
said Province of Canada, the Nine-
teenth day of February; in the
year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and forty-one, and
in the Fourth year of Her Ma-
jesty's reign.
By His Excellency's Command.
D. DAILY,
Secretary of the Province.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of
the friends of the Government
Candidates, the Hon. JOHN H. DUNN,
and ISAAC BUCHANAN, Esquire, will
be held every Tuesday evening, until
the Elections are over, at the
Hotel, at 7 o'clock precisely.

IF HALF A LOAF BETTER THAN NO
BREAD.—Drowning men grasp at straws
—the Torontowegians are in a queer
fix, and imagine all possible and impos-
sible means and methods to regain for
their distinguished Member of the Seat
of Government. Among other chime-
ras of this nature, Mr. Henry Sherwood
in an Address to the inhabitants, pro-
poses to petition somebody or other, to
hold the Session of Parliament alter-
nately at Quebec and Toronto, in order,
that a fair proportion of honest plun-
ders should still be secured to his inter-
ested constituents. A very feasible propo-
sition, and only wants to be carried into
effect, to immortalize the proposer.—
Ah! these Torontowegians! had they
troubled the Governor General with com-
mon decency, who knows whether he
might not have strained a point in their
favor. When they cheered the Chief
Justice on, Queenston Heights, at one
time he so grossly insulted His Excel-
lency, they little thought that

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

VOL. 1.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1840.

No. 50.

Poetry.

A Leaf that Reminds of Thee.

BY SAMUEL LOVER.

How sweet is the hour we give,
When fancy may wander free,
To the friends who in memory live!
For then I remember thee!
Then winged like the dove from the ark,
My heart, o'er a stormy sea,
Brings back to my lonely bark
A leaf that reminds of thee.
But still does the sky look dark,
The waters deep and wide;
Oh! when may my lonely bark
In peace on the shore abide?
But through the future far,
Dark though my course may be,
Thou art my guiding star!
My heart will turn to thee!
When I see thy friends I smile,
I sigh when I hear thy name;
But they cannot tell the while,
Whence the smile or the sigh came.
Vainly the world may deem
The cause of my sighs they know:
The breeze that ruffles the stream,
—Knows not the depth below.

HOW TO COLLECT A DEBT.

A TRUE STORY.

Near the close of the last century a knight
of the shears and thimble, who exercised his avoca-
tion in Philadelphia, was imposed upon by an ar-
dent scoundrel, who contrived to get a suit of
clothes on credit, and afterwards sloped without
paying for them. The Quaker was too poor to
lose the debt, but apparently he had no other al-
ternative. The account was placed on his books and
soon forgotten. Some years afterwards he was
examining his old records of debt and credit, profit
and loss, when his attention was attracted to this
account and all the circumstances attending it
came fresh into his mind. Suddenly an odd plan
suggested itself.

"I'll try an experiment," said he to himself; "per-
haps I may succeed in catching the rogue and get-
ting my pay."
He immediately prepared an advertisement in
substance as follows; which was inserted as fol-
lows; which was inserted in the Philadelphia Ga-
zette: "If J—C—, who was in Philadelphia a-
bout the month of —, in 1795, will send his ad-
dress to the Editor of this paper, he will hear of
something to advantage. Printers in the United
States will please copy."—The latter clause was
inserted from a vague suspicion that the rogue had
taken up his abode in New York.

Having instructed the Editor not to disclose his
name to the rogue if he should call, but to request
the latter to leave his address, the quaker patient-
ly awaited the result of the experiment. In a short
time he was informed by a note from the printer

that the individual alluded to in the advertisement,
having arrived from New York, might be found at
a given place in this city.

The tailor lost no time in preparing a transcript
his account, not forgetting to charge interest from
the time the debt was incurred. Taking a constable
with him, who bore a legal process suited to the
occasion, he soon arrived at the lodgings of the
swindler. The constable was instructed to stand
off at a little distance till a signal should indicate
the time for him to approach.

The Quaker now rang the bell, and when the
servant appeared requested him to inform the gen-
tleman of whom he was in search, that a friend
wished to see him at the door.

The man obeyed the summons, and soon both
the debtor and the creditor were looking each oth-
er in the face.

"How dost thou do?" inquired the Quaker. "Per-
haps thou dost not know me."

"I believe I have not had the honor of your ac-
quaintance politely answered her hero.

"Dost thou remember purchasing a suit of
clothes several years ago of a poor tailor and for-
getting to pay for them?" asked the Quaker.

"O, no," said the gentleman blushing slightly,
"you must be mistaken in the person. I cannot be
me that you wish to find."

"Ah! John I know thee very well. Thou art
the very man I wish to see. Thou hast on at this
moment the very waistcoat that I made for thee.
Thou must acknowledge it was of good stuff and
made well, or it would not have lasted so long."

"Oh yes," said the gentleman, appearing sudden-
ly to recollect himself. "I do remember now the
circumstance to which you allude. Yes, yes—I
intended to call and settle that little bill, before
leaving Philadelphia, and you may depend upon
my doing so. I have come to take possession of a
large amount of property which has fallen to me
by will. See here is the advertisement which has
apprised me of my good fortune."

Here he handed to the Quaker a New York pa-
per containing a copy of the advertisement whose
history we have given above. He looked at it
with imperturbable gravity and then said—

"Yes I think thou art in luck, but as my demand
is a small one, I think I must insist on payment
before thou comest in possession of these large es-
tates."

A proper signal here brought the constable into
the presence of the parties. The swindler was
particularly astonished at the appearance of this
functionary, who immediately began to execute his
part of the drama.

"What! exclaimed the rogue 'you haven't sued
me?'"

"Yes I have," replied the Quaker, and thou
shouldst be thankful that nothing worse has hap-
pened."

"Come in then, replied the debtor, finding him-
self caught, 'come in then, and I will pay you if I
must.'"

The three went into the house together, and the
gentleman having ascertained the amount of the
bill paid it in full.

Having signed the receipt, the tailor placed it in

hands of his late debtor, with feelings such as may
easily be imagined. The swindler took it and for
the first time glanced at the various items of which
it was composed. He said nothing till he came to
the last charge, which was 'for advertising when
he broke forth—'

"Hollo! what's this?" "For advertising. That's
an odd charge in a tailor's bill. You're cheating
me!"

"Oh no, coolly replied the tailor; that is all right
I have charged you the cost of publishing the ad-
vertisement you have just showed me!"

Here the swindler uttered a horrid oath, as he
demanded 'do you mean to say that you caused
the publication of that advertisement?'"

"Truly I did," replied the Quaker with provok-
ing coolness.

"You told a d—lie in it," quickly retorted the
rogue.

Convince me of that replied the quaker, and
thou wilt find me ready to confess the fault.

"You said I should hear something to my ad-
vantage, if I would come here."

"Thou art mistaken," immediately responded the
Quaker. "I only promised that thou should hear
of something to advantage, and is it not to the ad-
vantage of a poor tailor to collect an old debt?"

"If I catch you in the street," said the swindler
with an oath, and in the deepest rage, "I'll give
you such a thrashing as will make thee howl in
your body."

"Nonsense now," said the quaker, "if thou really
intend to do anything of the kind, we had better
alight to the back yard and finish the business
at once."

The rogue was completely nonplussed by the
coolness of the quaker, and stood petrified.

"Now," said the tailor good naturedly, "let me
give thee a piece of advice. When thou hast con-
sidered to get a suit of clothes, thou hast better
attempt to cheat the poor tailor, but pay him honest-
ly, for then thy conscience will not disturb thee
and thy sleep will be sweet and refreshing. Fare-
well!"

No doubt exists of the literal truth of this story,
as we received it sometimes since, from the lips of
the Quaker himself.—N. Y. Tribune.

EXPLORATION TO THE UPPER DRACOS.—Col. Johnston
of Texas, is preparing an expedition to explore the
country near the sources of Dracos. He has applied to
Col. Hurrey for permission to raise a company of R-
angers to accompany him on the tour. There is a
tract of country between the Pecos and the sur-
faces of the Dracos that is as much a terra
cognita, as the country around the true source of the
Nile. Dr. Connelly with the Chihuahuas traders passed
along the southern limits of this region, in 1839, and
according to his statement it is intersected with nu-
merous beautiful and fertile valleys, watered by streams
that appear to rise in vast table lands to the north.

Gairbald, a Roman commander, is described as a
most picturesque warrior, the ideal of a brave and
manly handsome, with a red nose, broad bell full of
pietist, wide brimmed hat, and green feather.

Lord Stanley has paid the passage of a great num-
ber of his poor Irish tenants, provided them with
clothes, given a small sum of money to each, and sent
them off to America.

STAR, TRANSCRIPT, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER,

Is published on Wednesdays & Saturdays,
during the Winter; and on Tuesdays,
Thursdays, and Saturdays, during the
Summer Months, by

COATES & SAVIGNY,

at 160, King Street, nearly opposite the
Commercial Bank.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Ten Shillings per Annum in Town, and
Fifteen Shillings if sent by Mail, postage
included, payable in advance. Single
Copy ONE PENNY, payable to the Carrier
on Delivery.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under, first insertion	2	s. d.
Each subsequent insertion	0 8	
Ten lines and under, first insertion	3	
Each subsequent insertion	0 10	
Above ten lines, first insertion, for each line	0 4	
Each subsequent insertion, do.	0 1	

Advertisements without written directions, inserted till
forfeited, and charged accordingly.

Business Directory.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted under this head,
consisting of Four Lines and under, £1 per
Annum; each additional Line 5s. per Annum
extra; payable quarterly in advance.

JOHN CROSSLEY & Co., Importers of
Staple Dry Goods, No. 53, Yonge-street,
south of Richmond-street, Toronto. 45-1q

BOARDERS.—A few BOARDERS can be ac-
commodated on moderate terms, at Mrs.
HAMILTON'S, No. 54, Newgate-street.
Toronto, June 2, 1843. 41-1q

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS,

Apply to Mr. John Baldry's, No. 223,
King-street.

D. SPEAR, Bachelor of Medicine, and
Licentiate of Medicine in the University
of Cambridge; Member of the Royal College
of Physicians, London; Inscribed in the
Faculté de Médecine, Paris; and late Physician
to the London Dispensary. To be
consulted Daily, at his residence, in White's
Buildings, Yonge-street, Toronto.

J. AND J. McGLASHAN, WHOLESALE
J. DRY GOODS' WAREHOUSE, Yonge-
Street, opposite the Post-Office.

ROMAIN & BROTHERS, King-Street,
opposite the Market, Dealers in STAPLE
AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

M. R. ELLIS, ENGRAVER, King-Street, (near
Government House,) Toronto. Card
Plates, Bill Heads, Notes, Circulars, Bills of
Exchange, Maps and Plans, Arms, Crests and
Cyphers. Office: No. 10, King-Street. N.B. Cop-

Toronto Star, TRANSCRIPT, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V.—No. 50.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1843.

[ONE PENNY.]

TO LET,

A Commodious Two Story Frame House
in Market-street, near Judge Hager-
man's, formerly occupied by Mr. J. G.
Lynn. There is a good Stable, Well, Gar-
den, &c.

Apply to Mrs. Hartney, No. 34, Market-
street.

Toronto, 12th May, 1843. 38

TO LET,

THE best business building in this
City, (for a term), being the corner of
Yonge and Front Streets, near the principal
Wharf, opposite the Land Office of H. E.
Nicolls.

Toronto, 12th May, 1843. 38

TO LET,

THE UPPER PART of the House No.
4, Waterloo Buildings, lately occupied
by G. Moore, Esq., having every conveni-
ence for a large and respectable family.
Apply on the premises to

J. LAMB.

Toronto, 12th May, 1843. 38

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

A FEMALE of strict integrity, who
possesses a knowledge of the Straw
Bonnet and Millinery Business, to assist in
an Establishment in Cobourg. She will be
required occasionally to assist in a Store.
Apply to ROBERT WIGHTMAN, & Co.,
No. 153 King-street, Toronto.

Toronto, April 26th, 1843. 34 if

REMOVAL.

A. LAURIE & CO.

A. LAURIE & CO., beg to give no-
tice of their removal. The Whole-
sale Department of their business is now
on Yonge-street, near the Post-Office.
In a few days their Retail Shop, will be
prepared and opened, at the corner of
Church and King-streets, next house to
Mr. Burnham, Grocer.

Toronto, 1st May, 1843. 35-2m.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

“Peaches.”

POETRY.

DAY-BREAK.

AND now the day-light comes; slowly it rises,
In ridgy lustre o'er the cloudy tides.
Like the soft foam upon the billow's breast,
Or feathery light upon a shadowy crest;
The morning-breezes from their slumbers wake,
And o'er the distant hill-tops cheerily shake
Their dewy locks, and plume themselves, and
poise

Their rosy wings, and listen to the noise
Of echoes wandering from the wood below;
The distant lake, rejoicing in its flow:
The bugles' ready cry; the labouring drum;
The neigh of steeds—and the incessant hum
That the bright tenants of the forest send:
The sun-rise gun; the heave—the wave—and bond
Of everlasting trees, whose busy leaves
Rustle their song of praise, while ruin weaves
A robe of verdure for their yielding bark;
While mossy garlands—rich, and full, and dark,
Creep slowly round them. Monarchs of the
wood!

Whose mighty sceptres sway the mountain-brood!
Whose aged bosoms, in their last decay,
Shelter the winged idolaters of day;
Who, 'mid the desert wild, sublimely stand,
And grapple with the storm-god hand to hand!
Then drop like weary pyramids away:
Stupendous monuments of calm decay!
As yet the warring thunders have not rent
The swimming clouds, the brightening firmament,
The lovely mists that float around the sky—
Ruddy and rich with fresh and glorious dyes,
Like hovering seraph-wings—or robe of poetry!

Now comes the sun forth! not in blaze of fire;
With rainbow-harnessed coursers, that breathe
An atmosphere of flame. No chariot whirls
O'er reddening clouds. No sunny flag unfurls
O'er rushing smoke. No chargers in array
Scatter through heaven and earth their fiery spray.
No shouting charioteer, in transport flings
Ten thousand antheams, from tumultuous strings;
Add round and round no flesh-plumed echoes
dance:

No airy minstrels in the flush-light glance;
No rushing melody comes strong and deep;
And far away no fading wickets sweep;
No boundless hymning o'er the blue sky
Flings its gay stripings like a rainbow flash,
While starry crowns and constellations fade

“No; write the will at once. It won't
take long. I will tell you the substance,
and you can put it into law. Item—”

“Pardon me, dear sir, we don't begin
with item—”

“You end with a good many, though.”

“Ah, just the old man; always
joking.”

“Never joked in my life, sir. Begin.
I, John Hibbert, of Willderdon Hall, in
the county of —, Esquire, leave all
my property of all kinds whatever to my
eldest daughter, Susan Hibbert, for her
life, if she continues unmarried, and to
her and her children, if she marries and
has any, on condition of her paying an
annuity of one hundred pounds to her
sister, my daughter, Elizabeth Hibbert;
and after her death to her child or child-
ren. And in case my eldest daughter
dies without children, I then leave every
thing to my second daughter, if then liv-
ing, or her child or children, if she has
any.”

“And failing them, sir?” inquired the
attorney.

“I don't care where it goes—put any
body's name in you like.”

Mr. Tyem reflected about half a
second; and, as he was directed to put
down any body's name he liked, and he
liked his only son better than any body
else except himself, he inquired if he
might insert the name of Augustus Tyem.
“You may put down the devil, I tell
you!” answered the meek invalid, suffer-
ing probably from a twitch of pain.

“Oh, thank you, sir! I'll put down
poor Augustus out of compliment, for he
hasn't a chance—not the remotest.
They'll both marry; they're so very good
looking, especially Miss Hibbert.”

“She's as ugly as sin, sir, and you
know it. The other one is what they
call pretty, and may marry without a for-
tune—a thoughtless, careless, gipsy—”

“Oh, I beg your pardon, my dear sir;
indeed you are mistaken. Miss Hibbert
saw about her, that you must be a little
blinded not to perceive.”

“Well, turn all that I've said into

“Oh dear! I am sure I never deserved
it,” said the now relieved young lady—
and put the handkerchief to her face; but
as only a few shrill notes proceeded from
her diminutive nose, upon this demonstra-
tion, I cannot positively declare whether
she succeeded in extracting a single tear.
But Elizabeth, who considered the mak-
ing of a will the very last act (as it too
often is) of life, and that it was like the
last speech and confession of a person on
the scaffold, without hope either of re-
prieve or pardon, turned suddenly very
pale, and sat down, and looked at the pal-
lid face of her father, in silence. “What
a heartless creature she is,” said Miss
Hibbert to herself, taking a look at her
from the corner of her pocket-handker-
chief, “to take on so about not being left
any thing!—and not to care about her
dear papa!—I couldn't have thought it.”
You will remark that people who have
not sense enough to enter into the better
feelings of our calumniated nature, are
never aware of that deficiency them-
selves, and are persuaded that the emo-
tions of a pure and good mind are exactly
the same as those of a vile and bad one.
And so, from the great height of her con-
tentment with her father's whole fortune,
she looked down with the abhorrence be-
coming an affectionate daughter and a
good Christian, on her poor sister, whose
thoughts were very differently engaged.
There certainly is some thing after all in
natural affection, or why should Elizabeth
have carid a straw for such a bitter can-
tankerous old tormentor as old Mr. Hib-
bert? But so it was; perhaps he had
not always been unkind; perhaps, some
time or other, when she was a child, he
had kissed her, or played with her, or bent
over her in her little crib at night; and
the remembrance of that kindness, after
lying dormant through many years of
neglect and harshness, was awakened all
of a sudden by the sight of his pain-con-
tracted features. She slept noiselessly
across the floor, and, without saying a
word, while her eyes were filled with
large glistening tears, she gently placed
her arms round his neck, and kissed him.

“There now!” cried Susan, starting,
“she'll be the death of poor dear papa!
I always said so—always trying to work
on his feelings—and he's so very sensi-
tive, Mr. Tyem. Is she hurting you
papa?”

standing the question; and a feeling came
her weight on my chest; she's choking
me; I can't get breath—ha!—ha!”

“There, you hear what he says. Mr.

The Globe.

"THE SUBJECT WHO IS TRULY LOYAL TO THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE, WILL NEITHER ADVISE NOR SUBMIT TO ARBITRARY MEASURES"—JUNIOR.

VOL. V. NO. 49.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 308.

H. J. BOULTON & SON,
Barretters, &c.
OFFICE—No. 4, Wellington Buildings,
KING STREET, TORONTO.
Toronto, 6th June 1848. g 226-4

CLARKE GAMBLE,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER,
&c., &c., &c.
OFFICE, AS FORMERLY, AT CORNER STREET
TORONTO, 26th May, 1848. g 230-4

MESSRS BOCLES & COLE,
Sellers here in CHEMISTRY, &c., &c.,
CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.
April 16, 1848. g 229-4

MR. GEORGE COLE,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer,
&c., &c., &c.
GEORGE STREET, TORONTO.
April 26, 1848. g 231-4

C. W. JOOPER,
Solicitor in CHANCERY, Attorney at Law, &c.
OFFICE—ST. KING STREET,
between CHURCH and BAY.
Toronto, April 7, 1848. g 237-4

OLIPHANT & WATT,
GUTHRIE, GUTHRIE, GUTHRIE,
ONTARIO STREET, KINGSTON.
Canton, 1848. g 127-4

MR. GRANT,
Barretter-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery,
&c., &c., &c.
No. 305, Queen Street, Toronto.
May 2nd 1848. g 235-4

MR. F. W. CUMBERLAND,
GIVEN ENGINEER and Architect,
4, YORK STREET, TORONTO.
Toronto, 12th April, 1848. g 230-4

HENRY STEWART,
BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT.
Office—over the Monument House,
KING STREET, Opposite the Market.
Toronto, April 26th, 1848. g 233-4

MR. C. W. LOUNT,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY,
TORONTO.
OFFICE—Corner of King and Church Streets,
Between on Church Street.
Toronto, September 24, 1847. g 225-4

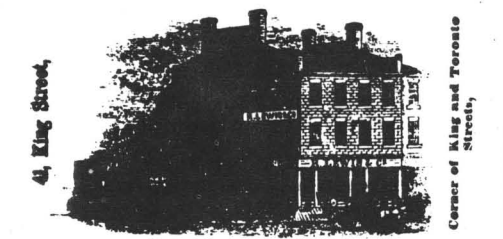
MESSRS. FERGUSON & HURD,
BARRISTERS, &c.
MARKET SQUARE,
GUELPH.
Toronto, 27th Jan. 1848. g 220-4

HUTCHISON, BLACK & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And General Agents,
HELLIWELL'S BUILDINGS,
FRONT STREET.
Near the New City Hall.

GALT AND CARRIERS,
&c., &c., &c.

NEW ARRIVALS OF HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY.

R. LEWIS & Co., SUCCESSORS TO H. S. SCOTT & Co.,
RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of their Friends and the Public to their new and well
selected Stock of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, just now received via Britannia,
Bristol and Newcastle, from Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Sheffield, at their Establishment,



Corner of King and Toronto Streets,
41 King Street.

SIGN OF THE PADLOCK,
Containing, amongst a Variety of other Goods, of the following:
Pins and Shrivels, Chains, Spikes, Cut and Wrought Nails, Leaks, Hinges, Glans, Fetti, &c.,
Coopers' and Coopers' Tools; Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Ramps, Files, &c.

ENAMELLED WARE:
PRESERVE-PANS, STEW-PANS, SAUCE-PANS;
Faints, Metal Tea and Coffee Pots; German Silver Ware, warranted to retain its colour equal to Silver;
GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT, AND GUNPOWDER.

Wholesale and Retail.
Toronto, June, 1848. g 304-4

Short's Sale of Lands,
1848.
In the Queen's Bench,
Wm. Ross and James McLeod,
vs.
JOHN CLARK.

Part of North half of Lot No. 13, in the 8th Con-
cession of Whitby, about six acres.
In the Queen's Bench,
WILLIAM J. GRANT,
vs.
JOHN LOEWORTH.

Lot No. 4, in the 4th Concession of the Township
of Thos.
In the Queen's Bench,
CHARLES LEECH and ALEXANDER V. BROWN,
vs.
BARON RICHMOND DE LAURE.

Building Lot No. 21 and 22, or laid out as a plan
or diagram of part of the North part of Park
Lot No. 7, in the 1st Concession from the
Bay, East side of Yonge Street.
In the Queen's Bench,
JOHN TRIBBLE,
vs.
The North-West corner of the South-half of Lot
No. 4, in the 2nd Concession, Whitby, about
eleven acres.

In the District Court of the Home District,
ROBERT WALKER,
vs.
LEVI STANLEY.

Part of the South West corner of Lot No. 6, in
the second Concession of Beach, containing
about twenty acres.
In the District Court of the Home District.

DICKENS'S NEW WORK.—PART XVII.

DEALINGS WITH THE PIN OF
DOMBEY AND SON.
Wholesale, Retail, and for Exportation.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.
CHAPTER LVI.
SEVERAL PEOPLE DELIGHTED AND THE GAME
CHICKEN DISMISSED.

The Midshipman was all alive. Mr. Toots and
Susan had arrived at last. Susan had run up stairs
like a young woman bereft of her senses, and Mr.
Toots and the Chickens had gone into the parlour.

"Oh, my own pretty darling Susan! my Flay!"
cried the Nipper, running into Florence's room,
"I think that it should come to this and I should
find you here, my own dear, with nobody to
wait upon you, and no house to call your own, but
never, never will I let you go again! My Flay, for
though I may not gather home, I'm not a rolling
stone, and in my heart a stone he shew it would
hurt as it is beating away, oh dear, oh dear!"

Pouring out these words, without the faintest in-
dication of a stop, of any sort, Miss Nipper, on her
knees beside her mistress, hugged her close.

"Oh love! my dear Susan! I know all that's past,
I know it all my tender pet and I'm a-choking,
give me air!"

"Susan, dear! I told you his little maid when
she was a little child! and she is really, really
truly going to be married!" exclaimed Susan, in a
burst of pain and pleasure, pride and grief, and
Heaven knows how many other conflicting feel-
ings.

"Who told you so?" said Florence.
"Oh, goodness me! that innocent creature
Toots, returned Susan, hysterically. 'I know—
he must be right, because he took on so—
He's the dearest and most honest of men! And
in my darling's paragon Susan, with another close
embrace and burst of tears, 'really, really going to
be married!'"

The mixture of compassion, beautiful tender-
ness, protection and regret with which the Nipper
constantly recurred to this subject, and at every
such recurrence raised her head to look in the
young face and kiss it, and she laid her head
again upon her mistress's shoulder, caressing her
neck and sobbing, was as womanly and good a thing in
its way, as ever was seen in the world.

"There, there!" said the soothing voice of Flo-
rence presently. "Now you're quite yourself, dear
Susan!"

Miss Nipper, sitting down upon the floor, at her
mistress's feet, laughing and sobbing, holding her
pockethandkerchief to her eyes with one hand, and
patting Diogenes with the other as he licked her
face, confessed to being more composed, and
laughed and cried a little more in proof of it.

"I never did see such a creature as that
Toots, said Susan, 'in all my born days, never!'"
"So kind," suggested Florence.

"And so coming!" Susan snobbed. "The way
he's been going on inside with me, with that dis-
respectable Chicken on his back!"

"About what, Susan?" inquired Florence, timi-
dly.

"Oh, about Lieutenant Walters, and Captain
Gills, and Mr. Toots!"

"I mean," said Mr. Toots, "that I shall consider
it my duty as a fellow-creature generally, until I
am claimed by the silent tomb, to make the best
of myself, and to—have my boots as brightly pol-
ished, as—as circumstances will admit of. This
is the last time, Miss Dumbury, of my intruding
any observation of a private and personal nature."

"I thank you very much indeed. If I am not in a
general way, as sensible as my friends could wish
me to be, or as I could wish myself, I really am,
upon my word and honour, particularly sensible of
what is considerate and kind. I feel," said Mr.
Toots, in an impassioned tone, "as if I could ex-
press my feelings, at the present moment, in a most
commendable manner, if—I could only get a start."

Appearing not to get it, after waiting a minute or
two to see if it would come, Mr. Toots took a
heavy leave, and went below to seek the Captain,
whom he found in the shop.

"Captain Gills," said Mr. Toots, "what is now
to take place between us, takes place under the
sacred seal of confidence. It is the secret Captain
Gills, of what has taken place between myself and
Miss Dumbury, up-stairs."

"Now and aloft, eh, my lad?" murmured the
Captain.

"Exactly so, Captain Gills," said Mr. Toots,
whose fervour of acquiescence was heightened by his
sister's presence and the Captain's assurance. "Miss
Dumbury, I believe, Captain Gills, is to be shortly
united to Lieutenant Walters?"

"Why, yes, my lad. We're all ship mates here,
Wal's and Wal's, and he's just together in the
honour of bondage, as soon as the asking is over,"
whispered Captain Gills in his ear.

"The asking, Captain Gills?" repeated Mr.
Toots.

"In the church, down yonder," said the Cap-
tain, pointing his thumb over his shoulder.

"Oh! Yes!" returned Mr. Toots.
"And then," said the Captain, in his hoarse
whisper, and tapping Mr. Toots on the chest with
the back of his hand, and falling from him with a
look of infinite admiration, what follows! That
there pretty creature, as delicately brought up as
a foreign bird, goes away upon the roosting main
with Wal's on a voyage to China!"

"Lord, Captain Gills!" said Mr. Toots.
"Ay!" nodded the Captain. "The ship as took
him up, when he was wrecked in the hurricane
that had drove her clean out of her course, was a
China trader, and Wal's made the voyage, and
got into favour, abroad and ashore—being as smart
and good a lad as ever stepped—and so, the super-
cargo dying at Canton, he got made (having ac-
crued as clerk ashore), and now he's a successful
another ship, as soon owners. And so, you see,
repeated the Captain, thoughtfully, "the pretty
creature goes away upon the roosting main with
Wal's, on a voyage to China."

Mr. Toots and Captain Gills heaved a sigh in
concert.

"What then?" said the Captain. "She loves
him true. He loves her true. There as should
have loved and tended of her, treated of her like
the beans as perish. When she, she out of her
come here to me, and dropped upon them planks,
her wounded heart was broke. I know it of 'er."

"Edward Cuttle, see it. There's a new heart true,
and really love, as can ever piece it up again. If so
be I didn't know that, and didn't know as Wal's
was her true love, brother, as she is, I'd have
given that there young man some space in the re-
cital. He was induced, however, by various frui-
tless representations, to limit his contributions to
a weak box and circumstantial case, of each of which
he purchased the very largest specimens that could
be got for money. For ten days or a fortnight
he was at it, generally at night, during the greater
part of the day, gazing at their boxes: divided between
extreme admiration of them, and dejected ma-
nifestations of their want of grace and beauty. He
frequently diving out into the street to purchase
more, and would not be denied necessary to their
completion."

"Captain Gills," said Mr. Toots, "let me
have the pleasure of asking him. You've a
great deal of say in this as possible. When the alien
tomb shall yawn, Captain Gills, I shall be ready
for burial; not before. But not being certain, just
at present of what ever over my mind, what I wish
to do, I shall consider it my duty as a fellow-crea-
ture generally, until I am claimed by the silent tomb,
to make the best of myself, and to—have my boots
as brightly polished, as—as circumstances will admit
of. This is the last time, Miss Dumbury, of my in-
truding any observation of a private and personal
nature."

"Dear Susan I am going on a long, long voy-
age!"

"Well Miss Flay, and what of that? The more
you'll want me. Length of voyage ain't an ob-
jection in my eyes, thank G-d! I shall the imperi-
ous Susan Nipper."

"But Susan I am going with Walter, and I
would go with Walter anywhere—very where! Walter
is poor, and I am very poor, and I must
earn, now, to do to help myself and him."

"Dear Miss Flay!" cried Susan, bursting out
afresh, and slapping her head violently, "it's nothing
new to you to help yourself and others too, and be
the patient and tract of noble hearts, but let me
talk to Mr. Walter Galt and settle it with him,
for suffer you to go away across the world alone I
cannot and won't!"

"Alone Susan!" returned Florence. "Alone!"
and Walter's looking at her. "Ah, what a
bright, sunny, untroubled smile was on her face!
It should have been it. 'I am sure you will
not speak to Walter if I ask you not,' she added
tenderly, 'and pray don't do so.'"

Susan snobbed 'and why not Miss Flay?'
"Because," said Florence, "I am going to be
his wife, to give him up, my whole heart, and to
live with him and do as he will. He might think, if
you said to him what you have said to me, that I
am afraid of what he might say, or that you have
said to be afraid for me. Why, Susan dear, I
love him!"

Miss Nipper was so much affected by the quiet
recourse of these words, and the simple, heartily
expressed earnestness expressed in them, and
making the speaker's face more beautiful and pure
than ever, that she could only cry to her again,
trying, Was her little mistress really, really going
to be married? and putting, caring and protect-
ing her, as she had done before.

But the Nipper, though susceptible of womanly
weakness, was almost as capable of putting con-
stant upon herself as of attacking the red-embroidered
Miss Nipper. From that time she never returned
to the subject but was always cheerful, active,
boasting and hopeful. She did, indeed, inform Mr.
Toots privately, that she was only "keeping up,"
for the time, and that when it was all over, and
Miss Dumbury was gone, she might be expected to
become a sympathetic distressed; and Mr. Toots did
also express that it was his case too, and the lady
would mingle their tears together, but she never
otherwise indulged her private feelings in the pre-
sence of Florence, or within the precincts of the
Midshipman.

Limited and plain as Florence's wardrobe was—
what a contrast to that prepared for the last mar-
riage in which she had taken part—there was a
good deal of room in getting it ready, and Susan
Nipper worked away at her side, all day with the
concentrated zeal of fifty sempstresses. The
wonderful contrivances Captain Cuttle could have
made to this branch of the outfit if he had been
permitted—such a patch, parasol, under silk stockings,
blue shoes, and other articles so less necessary on
ship-board—would occupy some space in the re-
cital. He was induced, however, by various frui-
tless representations, to limit his contributions to
a weak box and circumstantial case, of each of which
he purchased the very largest specimens that could
be got for money. For ten days or a fortnight
he was at it, generally at night, during the greater
part of the day, gazing at their boxes: divided between
extreme admiration of them, and dejected ma-
nifestations of their want of grace and beauty. He
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ous Susan Nipper."

"But Susan I am going with Walter, and I
would go with Walter anywhere—very where! Walter
is poor, and I am very poor, and I must
earn, now, to do to help myself and him."

"Florence, love, the letting of my ship is com-
plicated, and probably on the very day of my
start she will drop down the river. Shall you
go away that morning, and stay in Kent until we
go on board at Gravesend within a week?"

"If you please, Walter, I shall be happy any-
where. My ship."

"You know," said Florence, "that we shall
have no marriage party, and that nobody will dis-
turb us as by our dress from other people. As we
leave the same day, will you—will you take me
nowhere—there, Florence, Walter—really—where
we go to Church?"

Walter seemed to understand her, for, as she was
loving so truly love should, and conducted his truly
promise with his own—more than once, pri-
vately, or two or three, at five or six, and in the
even, calm, peaceful evening, Florence was happy.

Then into the quiet room came Susan Nipper
and the ladies, shortly afterwards the son, the
Captain, and the ex-captain Mr. Toots, and
above mentioned, was temperately on the stairs of
sewards, and passed but a nervous evening. This,
however, was not to be better; for the parting party
very well, by dint of playing at cards with the
Captain under the advice and guidance of Miss
Nipper, and distributing his mind with such ad-
vantage to the game, which he found to be
a very effective means of utterly confounding his
self.

The Captain's change on these occasions gener-
ally of the finest examples of constancy and
succession of expression was observed. His as-
sumptive delicacy and his abstinence before
Florence, taught him that it was no time for any
extreme policy, or violent display of affection.
Certain feeling reminiscences of early Flay, on
the other hand, were constantly suggesting to a
great and urging the Captain to consent himself by
some irrefragable demonstration. Alas, his submis-
sion of Florence and Walter—well-meaning truly
and full of grace and interest in their youth, and
love, and good looks, as they are—would not
make complete possession of him, that he would
leave his cards, and beam upon them, dabbling his
head all over with his pocket handkerchief; and
wondering, perhaps, by the odds to hang from Mr.
Toots, that he had unconsciously been very much
more indeed, in making that gentleman amiable.

This reflection would make the Captain profoundly
unhappily, and the return of Mr. Toots, when he
would talk to his cards again, with many side words
and nods, and polite waves of his hand as Miss
Nipper, imparting that he was not going to do any
more. The state that ensued on that, was, perhaps
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press and types were sold to Henry C. Grant, who used them to found the *Provincial Telegraph*.

34. STANDARD. 1847

In the prospectus for the *Toronto Standard*, dated October 21st, 1848, there is a reference to a paper called the *Standard* published in Toronto "in the course of last year . . . with the avowed object of bulwarking the cause of Conservative Protestantism". This earlier *Standard* had a brief existence, and was defunct by October, 1848.

35. ARTISAN. 1848-1849

This weekly was called the cheapest newspaper in British America by its publisher, Henry C. Grant—it sold for a dollar a year. Intended primarily for young working men, it was somewhat didactic, but carried general news as well as improving articles. Begun in September, 1848, the *Artisan* was suspended "for a few weeks" early in 1849, and was finally superseded by Grant's *Provincial Telegraph* in February, 1849.

36. TORONTO STANDARD AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. 1848-1849

Founded on December 6th, 1848, this weekly was published by James Northey. It supported Conservative principles and Protestant Ascendancy; it carried more news and thought more highly of William III than of Lord Elgin.

37. PROVINCIAL TELEGRAPH AND COMMERCIAL AND MECHANICAL INTELLIGENCER. 1849

A weekly, founded by Henry C. Grant in February, 1849, this *Telegraph's*

motto was "Ours is no party jar". Its politics consisted of condemnation of party animosity (and incidentally of all existing parties) and its pride was news by telegraph. On April 17, 1849, Grant founded the *Morning Telegraph*, later the *Daily Telegraph*, which he claimed to be Toronto's first daily newspaper. According to Mulvaney, this paper ceased publication in September, 1849.

38. CHRISTIAN STATESMAN. 1849

A prospectus of this weekly to be edited by Rev. John Roaf for the Congregational Union of Canada appeared in the *Barrie Magnet* of August 23, 1849.

39. INDEPENDENT. 1849-1850

This weekly was founded on October 25, 1849, by Hugh Bowlby Willson "to promote by peaceable means the separation from the mother country". Between the publication of its prospectus and its first issue, its objective had changed from simple independence to annexation of Canada to the United States. It "presented the ideas of disgruntled Canadian Tories who had accepted the Manchester doctrine of inevitable colonial independence, and who now saw in annexation the only cure to the current Canadian economic depression". It ceased publication on April 17, 1850.

40. WATCHMAN. 1850-1853

T. T. Howard founded the *Watchman* on January 21, 1850. It was a religious and literary weekly supporting Protestant dissent, but not the official organ of any denomination. In 1852 it was called the *Watchman, Literary Miscel-*

lany, Sons of Temperance Vindicator, and General Advertiser. Its name was changed in 1853 to *Canadian Watchman*, and it was devoted especially to temperance reform.

41. CANADA PRESBYTERIAN. 1850

Combining religious events, inspirational writing, and secular news, this weekly was published by L. J. Seeley for the proprietress, Mrs. Eliza Henderson, the first issue appearing in January, 1850.

42. TORONTO DAILY EXPRESS AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. 1850

First published by L. J. Seeley on February 23, 1850, this daily paper was strongly critical of the Baldwin government and of the policies of the *Globe*. On April 15, 1850, it merged with the *Patriot*, to form the *Toronto Daily Patriot and Express*.

43. NORTH AMERICAN. 1850-1855

William McDougall first issued the *North American* as a semi-weekly in May, 1850, becoming a weekly in September, 1850. From October, 1851, there were both weekly and semi-weekly editions. It was the organ of the Clear Grits, and demanded such reforms as an elective upper house, universal suffrage, secret ballot, biennial elections, free trade. After George Brown joined forces with the Clear Grits, the *North American* amalgamated with the *Globe* in February, 1855, and McDougall joined the *Globe* editorial staff.

44. CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM. 1851-1854

Beginning in February, 1851, as a semi-monthly, and changing to publication every ten days in September, 1851, the paper became a weekly in January, 1852. It was edited by Charles Durand, and included literary and agricultural articles and an epitome of general news, as well as temperance polemics.

45. CANADIAN FAMILY HERALD. 1851-1852

First issued on November 29, 1851, by D. McDougall, the *Herald* was a family weekly, devoted to agriculture, art, science, and literature, with no political writing. The activities of the Mechanics Institutes were reported fully. It cost a dollar a year, and lasted at least until December, 1852.

46. ECHO AND PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL RECORDER. 1851-1867

This weekly was an evangelical Church of England paper founded in opposition to the *Church*, which it accused of Tractarianism and Romanism. It was violently antagonistic to the Roman Catholic church. Until 1854, the editor was Rev. Jonathan Shortt of Port Hope; it was then edited by a committee of clergymen, then by Rev. H. C. Cooper of Etobicoke, then by Rev. John Irwin. It was printed in Port Hope until 1854; from 1854 until about 1861 it was published in Toronto by Maclear and Company, Sellar and Halse, and Thomas Sellar; after 1861 it was published in Montreal by Thomas Sellar.

The Artisan.

Five Shillings per Annum.]

To a man of business Knowledge is an Ornament.

[SINGLE, THREE HALF PENCE.]

VOL. I.

TORONTO (CANADA) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1849.

No. 10.

Poetry.

For the Artisan.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

BY A JOURNEMAN MECHANIC.

Now wife and children let's be gay,
My work is done, and here's the pay;
'Twas hard to earn, but never mind it,
Hope read's the sheet and peace shall bind it.

Six days I've toiled, and now we meet,
To share the welcome weekly treat
Of feast, and tea, of rest and joy,
Which gained by labour cannot buy.

Come ye who form my dear fire-side,
My cure, my comfort, and my pride;
Come now and let us close the night,
In harmless sport of fond delight.

To-morrow's dawn brings blessed peace,
And each domestic joy increases,
To him who humbly maintains
That course of life which heaven ordains.

'Tween rich and poor, the difference what?
In working, or in working not!
Why then on Sunday we're as great
As those who own a vast estate.

For on to-morrow's happy day
We shall work less perils than they;
And though no dainties I afford,
What's sweet and clean will grace my board.

For which, and every blessing given,
Thankful we'll bow the knee to heaven;
In God's own house our voices raise
With grateful notes of prayer and praise.

These duties will not interfere,
Or cloud my brow with thoughts severe,
But still leave time enough to spend,
To take a walk, or see a friend.

Sweet's the tranquillity of heart,
Which public worship does impart;
And sweet's the field, and sweet's the road
To him whose conscience bears no load.

Thus shall the day, as God designed,
Promote my health, unbend my mind;
On Monday morning, free from pain,
Cheerful I'll go to work again.

Our life is but a lengthen'd week,
Through which with toil for rest we seek;
And here labour well is past,
A joyful Sabbath days at last.

The Two Breakfasts.

The foundry bell rang, and Matthews hastened home to his breakfast. The first sound that met his ears, on opening the door of his house, was the squealing of children, while his other senses were agitated with a bad smell of ashes and steam, and the sight of his wife in the act of mopping up a puddle of brown and white slop which was spreading itself over the floor. The character of poor Matthews' domestic comforts, generally, might be seen in the wife's toilet on the morning in question. Her uncombed hair sticking out under the border of a dingy nightgown, her gown open behind, and unbuttoned at the gape, and boots dirty and unlaced, completed the appearance of the thorough slattern. Her husband was up to work regularly at six, but she laid in bed till the last minute, and then all was hurry to get the breakfast ready in time. On this morning, as usual, she brought down the baby,

which, uncomfortable in its wet night-clothes, lay screaming in the cradle. A little boy, tired of being left alone, had crawled to the top of the stairs, and had sat crying in turn. Mrs. Matthews had made the coffee, and had put the milk on to boil, and had only just run up to smelt the noisy, undressed boiling on the stairs, when she heard the milk boiling over, and hurrying to snatch it off the fire she upset the coffee pot, and was mopping up the waste of beverage as her husband entered. She eyed him with an angry frown, meant to show she was not afraid; he said nothing, and looked round. On one side were the supper things of the night before—on the other the extinguished fire—in front the table covered with dust, and the sloppy floor. He turned on his heel, and went to breakfast at a coffee-house, which he had visited so often under similar circumstances, that he looked on it as much more comfortable than his own house. Rich and Cooper, also a workman in the same foundry, went to his breakfast at the same hour. No dinner did he open the door leading into his kitchen, than a little girl, the picture of cleanliness, ran for a kiss, and a little boy, just able to crawl, seemed eager to jump from his mother's arms. Richard's wife, who was a tight and trim little body, always dressed, never looking slatternly even when at work. The room was clean and cheerful, breakfast quite ready, the bright coffee-pot stood steaming on the hob, and a dish of porridge and milk on the table for the children. Richard snapped his fingers to the little boy, kissed the little girl, lifted them both into their chairs, and set down opposite his wife, looking and feeling happy. His half-hour's visit to his family every morning sent him back to his work with renewed hope and confidence. The secret of his comfort and good temper lay in his wife's habit of early rising and careful management.

Scotchmen and Scotch Music.

The following instance shows that Scotch music will make a Scotchman do anything when out of his own country.—A gentleman, who was a first rate performer of Scotch music on the violin, spent a winter in Exeter, and of course soon became acquainted with the musical dilettanti of the place. Dining one day with a Professor, the conversation turned upon Scotch music, and a strong argument arose as to its bearing competition with foreign music; the Scotchman, whom we shall for the present designate the Fiddler, insisting that, when properly played, nothing could excel it; the Professor on the other hand, insisting that it was only fit for the barn yard.

'I'll tell you what,' says the Fiddler: 'I'll lay you a bet of £5, that if a party of Scotchmen can be got together, I'll make them shed tears one minute, sing the next, and dance the third.'

'Done,' says the Professor; 'and if your music is capable of that, I will not only pay you the £5 with pleasure, but be convinced that it is the most enlivening, pathetic, and best music in the world.'

The difficulty arose as to getting an opportunity for a trial. But this was soon obviated by a third party informing them that a number of young Scotchmen dined annually at the Old London Hotel, on the anniversary of Burns' birthday. This was a capital opportunity for the Fiddler; for these young men, being principally raw-boned, over-grown Scotch lads, who had recently left their country to carry tea in the neighborhood, were the very ones upon whom he was sure to make a hit.

All being now arranged, and the utmost secrecy being observed, the evening day was arranged, and he looked for. At length it came; and the Fiddler and Professor, by an introduction to one of the party, got an invitation to the dinner. There were twelve at

together sat down; and a right merry party they soon became: for the whiskey-toddy was not spared when the memory of any of Scotland's bards was proposed. The Fiddler was not long in perceiving that he had got among a right musical set, and he waited patiently till they were in that happy state when they were fit for anything. At length he gave a wink to the Professor, who at once proposed that his friend should favour them with a Scotch tune on the violin.

'That's capital, capital,' cried the whole party. The violin was brought, and all were in breathless anxiety. The Fiddler chose for his first tune, 'Here's a health to them that's awa,' and played it in the most solemn and pathetic manner.

'That's a waulf tune,' said a great raw-boned youth to his next neighbour.

'It is that, Sandy. There's meikle in that tune, man. It reminds me o' ane that's gane.' Jamie at the same time giving a deep sigh, and drawing his hand over his long gaunt face to hide the tears which were trickling down his cheeks.

The Fiddler with his keen eye soon perceived that, before he got through the second part of the tune he would have them all in the same mood. He therefore threw his whole soul into the instrument, played the tune as he had never done before; and, as the last four bars of the tune died away like the distant echo, there was not a dry cheek amongst the company. Now is the time, thought the Fiddler, and without stopping a moment, struck up, in a bold, Outworn the blackberries away went the tears. 'Chorus' cried the Fiddler; and in an instant all struck up.

'For we are nae fou', we're no that fou', But just a drappie in our e'e;
The cock may crow, the day may daw,
But ye wae'taste the barley bree'!

The song ended, up struck the Fiddler, in his best style, the reel of 'Jenny dang the Weaver.' 'Scotland forever!' cried Jamie; and in an instant tables, chairs, and glasses were scattered in all directions, and the whole party dancing and jumping like madmen.

Out ran the affrighted Professor (for he did not know what might come next); up came the landlady with her terrified train of inmates. But none dared enter the room, the hurra and thumms on the floor being so boisterous; and it was only on the entrance of a Scotch traveller, who had just arrived and who cried to the Fiddler for any sake to stop, that order was restored.

It is needless to say that the Professor paid his bet cheerfully, and was fully convinced of the effect of Scotch music when properly played; and that the landlady took care that the Fiddler never came into her house on Burns' anniversary dinner.—*Dumfries Herald.*

A modest youth may become a confident man, but never an impudent one. Indeed, modesty appears to be the minority of confidence, and confidence the maturity of reason.

The end of learning is to know God, and out to that knowledge to love him, and to imitate him, as we may the nearest, by possessing our souls of true virtue.

RECIPE FOR WELSH RABBIT.—Select the finest raw cheese you can procure; chop it very fine; put at least a quarter of a pound into an iron or tin saucepan add a little beer or water; stir it over the fire until perfectly dissolved; have your slice of toast on a warm plate ready to receive it; pour it over the toast and serve it up immediately. Use for dressing, mustard, pepper, and salt, as you like it. The above formula is a Welsh Rabbit for a single person.—*Shirmer's Farmers' Journal.*

VOL. III.

TORONTO, C. W., TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1853.

No. 12.

TECUMSEH'S SPEECH TO HIS WARRIORS.

(Continued from No. 10, vol. 3.)

Aplo Tecumseh thus began:
I hear ye better than I see ye;
There lives a king for ye away,
When round about with golden eyes,
I've shot at down of each of you;
Where night comes dash their spears,
King of Britain, Great George his name,
We 'gin our feet dash now pro-
His messengers of peace appear,
To call ye to the English land;
I tell ye of a messenger's power,
To strike ye with this in our hand,
That ye shall be no more at war;
Of hunting grounds are now possessed,
Our fields are in the English hand;
Have loved to stay in peace and glad,
Our fields are in the English hand;
I tell ye of a messenger's power,
To strike ye with this in our hand,
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Union, based on Political Equality, is the Signpost of Popular Rights.

VOL. 1.

TORONTO, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1853.

NO. 2.

The Daily Leader

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
AT THE

Steam Printing Press Establishment,
No. 120 KING STREET,
1/2 Mile above the City, near the Leather Store of
the proprietor.

JAMES BEATY,
At £1 5s. per Annum.

The Semi-Weekly Leader

IN PUBLISHED EVERY
Tuesday and Friday Morning,
AT
1/2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE: 17s. 6d. AT THE
END OF SIX MONTHS.

The Weekly Leader

IN PUBLISHED
Every Wednesday Morning,
AT
10s. PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE: 12s.
6d. AT THE END OF SIX MONTHS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five pence a line for the first, and 1d. for each subsequent line day.

No paper will be discontinued till all arrears are paid.

Money may be remitted with perfect safety through the
Post Office, in Bank Bills. Letters containing cash if placed
in the hands of any Postmaster, will be at the risk of the
payer, when addressed (post-paid).

LEADER OFFICE, TORONTO,
"Canada West

"Money Letter."

Advertisements in order to secure the earliest insertion,
are requested to have their advertisements left at the office
not later than 4 o'clock on the day before publication, with
written instructions, otherwise they will be inserted with
titles, and charged accordingly.

Communications to the Editor must be pre-paid.

J. CARROLL, PRINTER.



THE LEADER
BOOK, JOB & GENERAL PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT.

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style of elegant, beautiful type, containing a great variety
of types and fancy, together with the celebrated Hoe
Cylinder and Job Press, will be enabled to execute, in a
superior manner, all orders, he may be favoured with, at
moderate prices, and more expeditiously than any other
establishment in the Province.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS.

TORONTO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

A. HENDERSON, 40 Yonge street.

Barber, Hair Dresser and Bath.

EDWARDS, 40 Yonge street.

Brokers, Flour & Commis. Merchants.

F. A. WHITNEY & CO., 120 King street west.

Carriage Manufacturers.

HOLMES & ABBEY, 142 Yonge street.

Cigar and Tobacco Shop.

BENDER & BROTHERS, 22 King street west.

Clothing Establishments.

HARTY, 10 King street west.

Commercial Brokers.

P. BURKE, 10 King street west.

Commission General Agent & Auctioneer.

MONTELL & BRY, 10 King street west.

Confectionery, Wholesale and Retail.

A. CLARK, 10 King street west.

Crown Land Office.

T. BAILEY, 10 King street west.

Dealer in Planes and Tools.

H. STABLE, 10 King street west.

Dentists.

D. G. FRENCH, 10 King street west.

Drugs, Dyes and Paints.

J. RENTLEY, 10 King street west.

Express.

LEWIS & CO., 10 King street west.

Importers of Dry Goods.

SCOTT & LATHAM, 10 King street west.

Dry Goods and Millinery.

HEARNS, 10 King street west.

House of all Nations, King opposite Toronto.

THOMAS LAWSON, 10 King street west.

Importers of Dry Goods.

J. & W. McDONALD, 10 King street west.

Opposite Post Office.

For Hat and Cap Makers.

L. MARKS, 10 King street west.

Freight and Hatter, Wholesale & Retail.

J. R. ROBERTS, 10 King street west.

General Wholesale Merchant.

R. H. BRITT, 10 King street west.

Groceries, Brandy and Wines.

HENDERSON, 10 King street west.

Groceries and Provision.

MCLELLAN, 10 King street west.

Groceries and Provision.

B. M. CLARK, 10 King street west.

Groceries and Provision.

JAMES HENDERSON, 10 King street west.

Groceries and Provision.

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Groceries and Provision.

JAMES HENDERSON, 10 King street west.

BUILDING LOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LEASES of

the LOTS immediately above Lock No.

2, Locking Canal, and known as lots numbers 1, 2

and 3, will be disposed of by Public Auction, at

the LACHINE CANAL OFFICE in MONTREAL,

on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JULY next, at the

hour of ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The lots will be let without water power, on lea-

ses of 21 years, rent payable half-yearly. The

Lessee shall have the option at the expiration of

the 21 years, and at the end of each subsequent 21

years, to renew the Lease of the Crown to have the

right to resume the property, at any time, upon

paying for all buildings and erections then standing

thereon, at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators,

with an addition of 10 per cent. thereon.

Any further information may be had by applying

at the Lachine Canal Office, or at the Office of Pub-

lic Works.

By order,

THOMAS A. BEGLY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, 10 King street west.

Quebec, 20th June, 1853.

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TO THE TRADE.

THE Subscriber has just received from the prin-

cipal Manufactures of the United States, a very

large quantity of

LEATHER!

which he flatters himself, makes his Stock as com-

plete as any in the province, it comprises

Sole Leather,

Upper Leather,

Call Skins, Oak and Bondock,

Kip Skins,

Large Leather,

Splints, Morocco, Binding and Lining

And a few bags of K... all of which he offers to

the Trade at low prices, as approved prices.

Toronto, 10th June, 1853.

JAMES BEATY.

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Boston Lamp Store.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. A. HIBBARD & CO. beg to announce

that they have **Removed to No. 30, King**

Street East, next door to J. Lesslie's Book

Store, where they are receiving a large and varied

assortment of Lamps, Globes, Chimneys, Wicks,

&c. &c.

Also—Fancy Goods, Paper Hangings, &c.

Agents for Boston Belling Company.

And Oak Tanned Stretched Leather Belling.

Thanking for past favours, we would respectfully

invite a continuance of the same.

A. HIBBARD & CO.

Toronto, April 26, 1853.

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47. UNITED EMPIRE. 1852-1855

Begun in April, 1852, this paper was published twice a week by Samuel Thompson and Company at the *Patriot* office. It supported the Tory position and the British connection, but according to the *Reform Mirror*, it was "little likely to exercise influence in a rational community, or to resuscitate a defunct party". The *Mirror* also adds, mysteriously, that it was *not* edited by the Rev. Robert Jackson MacGeorge of Streetsville. In 1854 the editor and proprietor was Ogle Robert Gowan, and it was, in essence, the semi-weekly edition of the *Patriot*. After the sale of the *Patriot* to the *Leader* in December, 1854, James Beaty continued the *United Empire* until 1855.

48. LEADER. 1852-1878

Published by James Beaty, and edited by Charles Lindsey, formerly assistant editor of the *Examiner*, the *Leader* in 1852 was the fifth Reform paper in Toronto. It supported the Hincksite Liberals, and after the Liberal-Conservative coalition of 1854, it became a moderate Conservative paper. The semi-weekly edition began on July 1, 1852, the weekly on July 7, 1852, and the daily on July 11, 1853. The semi-weekly ceased publication in 1864, the daily and weekly in 1878. It acquired the *Patriot*, *United Empire*, *British Colonist*, and *Toronto Watchman*, all of which it published for a time.

49. BRITISH CANADIAN AND CANADA WEST COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER 1852-1854

A strongly Orange, Conservative paper, this was probably owned by John Hill-


yard Cameron, and was edited by Edward Taylor Dartnell and printed by A. Burke Townley. Although it used the same masthead as the earlier *British Canadian*, it had apparently no other connection. Founded in September, 1852, it was published twice a week for the first year. From September 20, 1853, it was published three times a week, with a weekly edition as well, called the *Protestant Guardian*, or *Weekly British Canadian*.

50. MACKENZIE'S WEEKLY MESSAGE. 1852-1860

This paper was published somewhat erratically by William Lyon Mackenzie, beginning with a free issue on Christmas, 1852. Professor Kilbourn writes, "With a stubborn and eccentric independence, Mackenzie denounced the working of responsible government and the politics of the railway age. In so far as he supported any political group, it was the agrarian radical fringe of the Clear Grits. Though the *Message* carried on more than one personal vendetta, it contained a good deal of knowledgeable criticism of the detailed operations of government". From August 15, 1856, to July 2, 1859, it was called the *Toronto Weekly Message*. Its last issue was September 15, 1860.

51. PROVINCIAL FREEMAN. 1853-1857

Founded in Windsor on March 24, 1853, this weekly was devoted to anti-slavery, temperance and general literature. In March, 1854, it moved to Toronto, and in June, 1855, to Chatham. Established to advocate the interests of the coloured people both in Canada and



Provincial Freeman.

DEVOTED TO ANTI-SLAVERY, TEMPERANCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

VOLUME IV.
TORONTO, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1854.
NUMBER 13.

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

Printed and Published by
J. B. HARRISON, at the
Office of the Freeman, No. 10, King Street East, Toronto.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum, in Advance.

Single Copies, 5 Cents.

Advertisements, 5 Cents per Line, per Week.

For the Proprietor, J. B. HARRISON.

THE INTEREST OF THE COLOURED PEOPLE.

The *Provincial Freeman* is a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the coloured people in Canada and the West. It is published by J. B. Harrison, at the office of the Freeman, No. 10, King Street East, Toronto. The paper is devoted to the interests of the coloured people in Canada and the West, and is published by J. B. Harrison, at the office of the Freeman, No. 10, King Street East, Toronto.

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THE GRUMBLER.

NEW SERIES.)

TORONTO, SATURDAY MAY 7, 1864.

Vol. 2.—No. 23.



SIDNEY SMITH—WELL, OLD CHUM, WHAT OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO? CAN'T I CARRY THE MAIL BAGS AGAIN?
JOHN A.—AH! I'M NOT BOSS NOW, SID, BETTER SEE TACHE.

THE POKER.

Vol. I.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1859.

No. 37.

THE POKER.

Quasi dardus tacitus experientique laborum.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1859.

Reading Rooms.

It is with regret that we learn that the Reading Rooms of this City do not meet with the encouragement and support that such useful institutions demand, and while we think that much might be done by the managers of these institutions to make them worthy of our city yet we can hardly find words to express our condemnation of the course pursued by one of our city contemporaries lately. Surely the managers of that paper do not think that because a certain person has thought fit to withdraw from the position of Superintendent of the Exchange News Room, that henceforth all the News Rooms of this city must go to utter ruin; we hold no such opinions, and shall not hesitate to unmask any attempt to injure the reading rooms of our city by a few who wish to gratify their ill-feeling for the purpose of elevating themselves. Mr. Poker may speak on this subject again.

GLOBE EXTRA.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.

Consternation in the Ministerial Camp.

BROWN TREMBLES.

FIVE GULCHES, P. M.

We hasten to inform our readers that Mr. Brown has purchased a new coat. The old time-honored swallow-tail has been laid aside. At twenty-five minutes to four this afternoon, he entered the House enveloped in his new external. The effect was overwhelming. The opposition rose in noise and cheered lustily for twenty minutes, at the same time in their enthusiasm waving hats, wipers, ink-bottles, and newspapers. The ministry attempted to hiss but failed, they were evidently thunderstruck. Rose swore, Cartier sat silent, John A. rushed down stairs for a horn, and even Galt lost his nasal snore. Further particulars soon.

SEVEN P. M.

The House broke up in confusion. Supporters of the ministry held a caucus, and after a fierce discussion came to the conclusion that unless the ministry appeared in a new suit at the opening of the evening session they would withdraw their confidence. High words passed between them and the cabinet. Intense excitement prevails.—Mr. Brown is followed continually by friends desirous of examining his new dress. Bon-fires

burning at the corners of the streets, and the bells ringing.

EIGHT, P. M.

The ministry failed to appear as expected. A vote of non-confidence was moved and passed in three minutes and a half after House opened.—They immediately resigned, and His Excellency sent for the coat—we mean Mr. Brown to form a new one. Hurrah! The reign of corruption is ended. Mr. Brown will entertain his friends at his house this evening. Bill of Fare: Haggis and Oatmeal.

P. S.—The old swallow tail is an exhibition at the Globe office—admission 5 cents. Will be sold in a week cheap for cash.

Brown's Soliloquy on that Warrant.

To be or not to be, that is the question.
Whether 'twere better for my plans to get it washed,
And bear the jokes and cuts which that condemned FORTUNE
makes,
Or to return it, and be able to revive and
lie about the Ministry. To cash. To pocket.—
No more, and with the cash to say I beg
one haggis, and lay in a stock of oatmeal,
Which so rich flesh loves so much. 'Tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To cash. To pocket;
To pocket—per hance to wit. Ay, there's the rub;
For on that pocketing what jokers may come.
While I am chaffing off my nasal snore of clap-trap.
Must give us pause (not pause, of that I have enough).
Here's the respect that makes calamity of public life;
For who would bear the Poker's whip,
McDonald's laugh, Galt's petting smile,
The range of non-official life, the people's frown,
The insolence of Cartier, and the spurs
that mark ambition from the M. P.'s tail,
When he might make it all O.K.
By sending back the warrant,
Who would neglect the chance
of calling at Ingersoll's,
And showing to the world his villainy
in falsifying the account?
But that the dread of sending back the cheque
to that big chest, from whence 'twould nevermore return
to my rear pocket, puzzles my will,
And makes me rather bear savage tongues
than rush to such a ruinous extreme.
Thus money doth make a warden of us all,
And my petted hatred of corruption
is checked by my stronger love of dimes.
It must be so, the previous warrant, sole relic
of my four days' grandeur, shall remain
all at some future time I turn it into gold.

TONGUE.

A Case for the Courts.

DEAR MR. FORK—

Do ease the mind of an anxious old lady who has the good of her country at heart. I heard some months ago that Attorney General Macdonald had told a fib on the Seat of Government question. Now I did not believe it until I heard that D'Arcy McGee could reduce fifty witnesses to prove the truth of his assertion. Well, Tuesday came and passed, still no proof. Do, Dear Poker, tell me what has become of them, I am so anxious to know all about.

Yours,

MARY JANE.

Who paid for the Picture.

In wandering through the Library of the Parliament House, we were struck with a new likeness, differing from those above it—the past Speakers—in as much as in this the artist had used a large quantity of the dark material in putting on an immense Wandering Jew-like beard, and as we have not seen the Hon. Mr. Cauchon since he adopted this becoming and prepossessing appendage—a *goutie*—we could scarcely believe the Librarian or our eyes, as our recollections of that gentleman brings back to us the Crown Land Department, when he was as smooth as an orange. He will find it difficult, we opine, to discuss the fish and onions, or even pea-soup, with so much hair. We were informed that all other Commissioners after they leave office will adopt the same style. Only toney the Hon. Mr. Vanlanghout in such a coat-me. We were informed Mr. Polak a rising artist, painted the picture, but could not learn who paid for it.

A new School for the qualification of Government Clerks.

DEAR MR. POKER—

Please like a good fellow (and I know you're a real hot-hearted being) oblige me by contradicting through the columns of your amiable and interesting paper, a report now circulating in this city, that "Mr. Chum, M. P. P., is about to establish an Academy, (under his superintendence) to teach the French and English languages. Mr. C. having been Superintendent of Schools in an Indian country is conversant with the French *Patois* and English languages, and speaks the *Montagnais* Indian language slightly."

Now, Mr. Poker, this is not the case. Mr. C. never dreamt of such an undertaking. I am sure you will say yourself that it's not right to give a man credit for what he cannot perform, and this report might injure Mr. C., and it is not charitable to chronicle such rumors.

I remain, Dear Mr. Poker,

Yours very sincerely,
Justice.

Toronto, 21st March, 1859.

Wanted—a Husband.

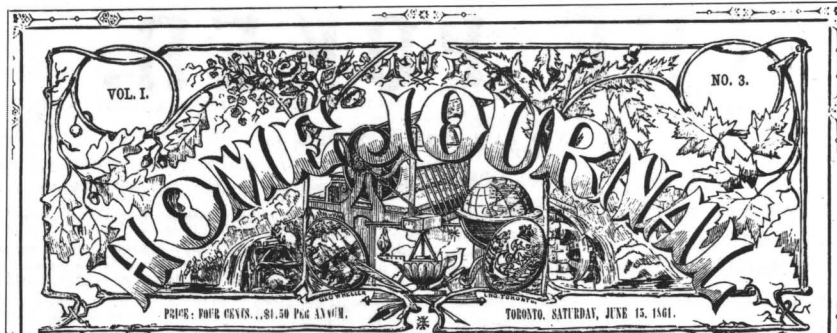
D. ARTIST MAC—

Your advertisement wanting a wife, suits me to a T, and on condition you forsake the Hibernian Society and run agins Cameron for the County of Lambton, and keep sober, I am yours, to command, with \$50 a free house, horse and buggy, and also a machine for manufacturing Patent Lemon Ice Cream.

Your devoted (I can't say fair) friend,

ANGELINA

Neil Cram Entree, Esq.,
Bar-assister.



Down on the Beach:

A STORY OF THE SOUTH.

BY R. F. LOVERIDGE.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

AT MATAMORA.

Mr. Mentor and his young companion reached Brownsville, in safety, on the morning of the fourth day after their departure from Corpus Christi. As soon as the elder gentleman had attended to the more pressing business of his visit, Lansing hurried him across the river, which was very narrow at this point, desiring to visit the Mexican city which is on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande—far, like most people of the poetical temperament, there was a charm to him in being in a foreign country.

Matamora is not a large city, but there is much that is picturesque in its appearance, and as the two gentlemen wandered their way to the inn, as it was called for the want of a more expressive term, Lansing revolved in the novelty of the scene.

The word Indolence he soon realized in its full expressiveness. Surely this was the Paradise of lazy people. There were no locomotives steaming and puffing fire and smoke; scarcely in the night time and disturbing honest sleeper's slumbers; nor were there any rapidly-walking brokers, bankers, clerks or shopmen hastening as if they expected to crowd two years of life into the next few moments. The clock striking three would produce no sensation like you see in Wall Street among the slaves of Mammon every week in the year. *Dolce far niente*, and *quies non movens* seemed the motto of these Mexicans.

In complexion you could find all shades, from the fairest Castilian to the most mongrel mahogany color. There were squatty little creatures, and tall, stately-looking cavaliers. Hans was not absent, and the Emerald Isle had her representatives, and John Bull was portly and presentable in the motley mass. Of course Jonathan was present, as well as his more dignified brother of the far South.

The canine race seemed to have a *curse* *Maure* of the city. Such mangy, miserable, woe-begone little dogs, some of whom seemed inclined to snarl at the sunbeam, but desisted from pure incapacity to get up a respectable growl, and who were doomed never to die a natural death, because it would be too much effort to draw a final long breath. It amused Mr. Mentor, but something in Lansing's face as he scowled at the puppies. "Young man," said he, "they are not worth so much scorn."

Providence seems to believe in the doctrine of compensation. The women were all studious for a great artist. Whether they had deep blue eyes, and brown glossy hair, and fair white skin, or were dark, with raven tresses and eyes like night, all high or low, rich or poor, pure or mongrel, all dressed with exquisite taste, and walked as gracefully as swans. In carriage and innate politeness, no

women in the world can equal them. They seem to monopolize all the beauty of their clime. Although half of their brothers are as ugly as monkeys, an uncommonly young Mexican girl is an exception to a general rule. They have not all regular features or intellectual faces, but they have beautiful eyes and are as full of stately grace as the visions raised in the dreamings of a warm mid-summer night.

The city lay sweltering in the August sun, and our friends were not disinclined to rest in the thick walls of the inn, where dinner soon greeted their delighted vision, although the superabundance of pepper made Lansing wonder if they occasionally diverted the monotony of this fare by eating live coals. Mr. Mentor had been far into the interior of Mexico, several years previous, and the conversation soon turned on this peculiar people. Like most of the citizens of the Great Republic, Mr. Dacre had some of the prejudices of his countrymen regarding these "poor heathens of the great Southwest," while his poetical imagination was, nevertheless irresistibly attracted to the land of the Montezumas.

As the gentlemen were drinking a little of Mustang wine, Lansing said: "Do you know, my dear old friend, I am so delighted with this clime, I am so enjoying these warm suns, that I do not believe the old plantation and Chester Hall will ever content me again."

"Lansing," said Mentor, and his voice trembled a little, "do you know I would give nineteen-twentieths of all I have, could I not back the clock of time twenty-five years, and re-live my life. I see in you something that reminds me of what I was at your age."

"You are right, young man, in loving the far South. It has been balm to more than one wounded heart. Who can die of the grief that cauterizes, when the warmth of God's smile forever surrounds us with a golden brightness? Do you know I was born in the northern part of England? It was not until my father's death, that I ever saw the glory of a Southern noon."

"Why, you surprise me. I thought you were born in Louisiana."

"No," I sometimes think that a man must be born in more exalted climes to know how good God is to those who dwell under semi-tropical skies. Blessings we are accustomed to, we do not always prize."

And Mentor was silent some moments, and there was a moisture in his eyes, as he turned his head and sighed to cough.

Dacre.—But, Mr. Mentor, is there not some memory behind all this? Pardon me: I would not be intrusive, but something in your father has often told me you were the truest man he ever knew. When mother died, four years ago, I know of no last things she said, 'Georgie, do not forget treasure and eyes like night, all high or low, rich or poor, pure or mongrel, all dressed with exquisite taste, and walked as gracefully as swans. In carriage and innate politeness, no

Here Mr. Mentor had another and more violent cough, which he laid to the red pepper, and, rising, handed Dacre one of the cigars he drew from a jeweled case, saying, "Lansing, I shall have to go over to Brownsville again, but will join you this evening, as I want you to see a Mexican fandango, and there is to be a great gathering here to-night. Take care of yourself till I return."

And Lansing watched him from the doorway, as Mr. Mentor walked in the sunshine to the ferry.

VII.

THE FANDANGO.

When you ever in a slaughter-house I went there once, just as I visited a dissecting room, to study the Philosophy of Death. I did not sleep for several nights afterwards, and loathed animal food for a month.

I remember one little lamb brought to the slaughter. It was a pet creature. It had a blue ribbon about its neck, and seemed a part and parcel of some childish existence. Lansing, as he sat, as if it were a girl's plaything about to be destroyed by some savage indignity, if I had not then been so wretchedly poor, I should have bought the lamb. Its soft, sweet eyes looked wistfully and innocently into mine. I did not enter for its life to be spared a few moments, and the butcher, laughingly, acceded to my prayer. If Pythagoras' theories of the transformation of souls were true, which you and I, sir, as fervent Christians living in the glare of a high-pressure civilization know it is not, then that little creature had the soul of some bright child that died too early, ere it knew what Sin, and Carking Care, and Human Vanity and Pride, and Oppression and Moral Vices meant.

Do not be alarmed, ye churches! This is only a pretty fancy. I am not going to bombard your orthodox piles of granite truth with my daisies and violets. Let me have them. Look at them. They are so sweet, and lovable, and tender they will do the young, nor even the old, any harm. The loving are the truly brave and daring. You have facts enough, Messieurs of the Graduated School; do not complain, nor smart at me for pulling clever Fancies! It is my trade: I am Poet and Philosopher of a School, yes, in its infancy,—that of Passion and Intellectual Harmony.

When the pet lamb came up to die, how innocently he looked up at the butcher's face. Such a glance Marie Antoinette might have turned to the glittering eye of the *guillotine* when the monster who screamed "Eden, egdite, frateritatis," doomed the best blood of France to die.

I shut my eyes. I could not see the lamb, which was a merciful, for the little pet, I never stirred again. Sick to the soul, I turned away: I would not have eaten of that pure flesh for all the gold in the Indies.

Afterwards, I thought it was better so. The pet might have grown to be a fat sheep, whose slaughter would have awakened no compassion in any one. For all we know, madam, that sheep might have had the right to give that knock to Robert Mentor. I think Fate has more mercy than the Fools allow.

When Mr. Mentor received from Schrieff's courier the packet, containing Emily's letter to himself, her letter to Dacre, and a bunch of letters written by Lansing to her within the past year or two, with little boyish notes, dated longer back, and, crossing over to Matamora, met the young man coming to the ferry, where he was hastening to meet him, not saw so much happiness, and brightness, and tenderness and youthful hope on his thoughtful face, and knew that the letter in his coat-pocket was to change all this—making the boyish lover older, sadder, wiser, more care-worn—destroying all the freshness, tenderness and beauty of first love, do you marvel, gentle reader, that like the butcher, he did not hasten to drive the blow, and strike down his young friend?

Where these chambers in Robert Mentor's heart that even now, when nearly thirty years had passed, echoed with the sounds and love-music of early days? Should he unlock the rusty doors of his own soul, and take the young man into that cemetery where a green grave was hidden? Should he tell Lansing, Dacre that he had known, also, all the agony of a broken vow?

And that, too, to the son of the woman he had so wily worshipped when he was young and blithe, and his heart was free from dull anxiety. Till this to the fruit of the union that had made his own life, if not a desert, yet a chilly moon—only watered by the consciousness of doing good for evil. Should he bless the Child, as he had blessed the Wife and the Husband? Must he even re-open the old scars that had never seen light or been known, save to the Great Physician of all wounded hearts?

How terrible the Nemesis of the Act! If his son stood where he himself, the discarded lover, had stood twenty-seven years ago. Before him too, the jilted sister. For a moment pride dilated his nostrils, and his haughty head lifted itself up in self-satisfaction to quaff the subtle vengeance, but a voice from that Maryland grave said to him, "Robert, shield my child!"

Beautiful grave! holy, holy, Death—the voice from the Tomb are the whispings of angels, and bless us, and right our wrongs when the cold world only curses us, or still worse, dares to pity our affliction. Madam, does your dead son's tomb tell you no tales in the gloaming? Rough, gritty merchant-prince, can you go to that graveyard and hear no voice from your wife's turf? Wayward boy! does that mother's coffin have no tongue to make you weep? Wordling! is there never, in the silent watches of the night, a silver, childish whisper from the Little One's grave, whose birth shame made you hide from human eyes? When the sentence made death a skeleton, they were blind, in an angel, and the kindest friend the poor, and lonely, and unhappy penitent can have.

Robert Mentor could not cast a shadow on that young man there in the sunshine. He would wait till the late night moonlight, and silence, and holy rest, and quiet. Let the young man enjoy a few hours more of his bright dream of love and happy days with her. The marriage Fate had on those cheeks on *Eden* would be soon enough foreclosed. There was no occasion to be

THOMAS M'LEARN, BROKER AND LAND AGENT, 100 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

FRED. F. CARBUTHERS, BARRISTER, 100 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

EDWARD E. W. HURD, BARRISTER, 100 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

GEORGE W. H. LUTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 100 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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British

Herald,

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, JULY 12, 1861.

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The British Herald

PROTESTANT INTELLIGENCER

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the United States, it was edited while in Toronto by a coloured minister and lecturer, Rev. Samuel Ringold Ward. Its publishing agent was M. A. Shadd; its "Canadian contributors" were J. J. Carey and Amelia C. Shadd of Toronto and A. B. Jones of London, with correspondence from friends in Chatham, Windsor and Buxton. In March, 1855, its name changed to *Provincial Freeman and Weekly Advertiser*. The last known issue appeared on September 15, 1857.

52. OLD COUNTRYMAN. 1853-1861?

Begun in September, 1853, this weekly had two special features—it carried local British news for recent British immigrants, and it concentrated on Canadian news and information of particular interest to possible emigrants and others in Great Britain. In 1858 its circulation of 600 in Great Britain was said to be the largest of any Canadian newspaper. It was edited by Rev. Henry Hope. A semi-weekly edition was begun before 1858, and about 1857 its name was changed to *Toronto Times*.

53. BRITISH COLONIAL MAGAZINE. 1853

A weekly devoted entirely to literary efforts, this was edited by William Henry Smith, and published by Henry Rowsell. The annual volume was called "Gems of literature."

54. CATHOLIC CITIZEN. 1854-1858

First published on January 5, 1854, this weekly was edited by Thomas Hayes, later by Michael Hayes, and printed by

Robert L. Thomas. It advocated the British connection, the rights of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, separate schools, universal suffrage, a vigorous immigration policy, free trade, and the Government railroad policy. It was violently opposed to George Brown, and also to D'Arcy McGee, as an adventurer fomenting dissension among the Irish Catholics. It was bought out by the *Canadian Freeman*.

55. MACKENZIE'S VOTER'S GUIDE. 1854

William Lyon Mackenzie published this paper on July 10, 1854, calling it a weekly. It was a Reform, anti-Hincks paper.

56. CANADIAN BAPTIST. 1854-

First published in Brantford on October 6, 1854, this weekly was founded by Deacon William Winter, and was called the *Christian Messenger*. In 1859 it was bought by Rev. Robert A. Fyfe, who moved it to Toronto, and in 1860 changed its name to *Canadian Baptist*. In 1863 he was succeeded by Rev. Hoyes Lloyd. Like the other denominational papers, it contained general, political, commercial, and agricultural news, as well as religious and inspirational writing.

57. BEOBACHTER. 1856-1858?

The first German language paper published in Toronto appeared in Novem-

ber, 1856. It was a weekly edited by William C. Scheulter, who formerly edited the New York *Democrat*. It was a Liberal paper.

58. CANADIAN MAIL. 1857

A strongly Conservative weekly, this was begun on June 5, 1857. Its aim was to be "a real Canadian, and not a local or sectional paper".

59. CHRISTIAN JOURNAL. 1857-1884

This weekly was the organ of the Primitive Methodists, and was edited by a succession of clergymen, including Rev. Robert Boyle, Rev. John Davison, and Rev. Thomas Compton. For a time in 1860 it was published by Alfred H. St. Germain, under whom it was "devoted to literature, news, commerce and religion", and was not "intensely denominational".

60. GRUMBLER. 1858-1869

This humorous political weekly was begun by Erastus Wiman in March, 1858, and published by him until 1861, when it ceased publication for about a year. It was revived by John Ross Robertson in December, 1862, and published by him until January, 1865. Again revived in June, 1865, the *Grumbler* saw its last revival in January, 1869, when at least one issue appeared, consisting mainly of a slashing attack on John Ross Robertson.

61. POKER. 1858-1860

First published on July 5, 1858, by Robert Alexander Harrison, later Chief

TORONTO IN 1858

"There can be no hesitation in affirming that there is no stronger indication of the social and intellectual progress of society in Toronto than may be found in the fact of the number of Daily and Weekly issues from the newspaper press, and the local and general influence which they possess. The importance of the press in stamping the character and directing the current of public thought, and its vast political power is manifested in the position which it maintains, and is reflected in the minds of almost every intelligent person. It has been instrumental in abolishing corruptions and in awakening the masses from slumbering apathy, and much of the success which may be predicted for Canada may be laid to the account of its newspaper press, which all feel with Junius is the palladium of the social, religious, civil and political rights of an Englishman."

ARTHUR SYLVESTER,
Sketches of Toronto,
Toronto, 1858

Justice of Ontario, this was a humorous weekly, whose sharpest barbs were against the *Grumbler*, George Brown, and the Clear Grits.

62. DAILY ATLAS. 1858

Because the *Colonist* published an editorial favouring George Brown, the Conservative government withdrew its support, and hastily founded this new paper, under Samuel Thompson, edited by Hamilton Hunter. The daily began on July 9, 1858, the *Weekly Atlas* on July 16. In November the daily merged with the *Daily Colonist*, to form the *Daily Colonist and Atlas*.

63. CANADIAN FREEMAN. 1858-1873

A Catholic weekly, published by James G. Moylan and J. J. Mallon, this paper first appeared on July 16, 1858, its proprietors having bought out the *Catholic Citizen*. It strongly opposed "that secret, politico-religious Association of exotic origin, foreign to Canada, and fatal to its peace—the *Orange Institution*". It supported the Union, as a protection for Upper Canadian Catholics, and separate schools. Politically it had a hard choice between the anti-Catholicism of George Brown and the Orangeism of the Conservatives, and on at least one election recommended not voting at all. There were continual rumours that it was owned by D'Arcy McGee, but this was always denied, although McGee was a contributor to it. From 1859 until May, 1873, James G. Moylan was the editor and proprietor;

for the last months of its life it was edited by Henry Carroll.

64. CATHOLIC TRIBUNE. 1858

This was a bogus Roman Catholic paper, published by Orangemen, according to the *Canadian Freeman*, August 27, 1858.

65. MARKET REVIEW AND WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT. 1858?-1862?

This weekly was edited by Erastus Wiman, and printed at the *Globe* office.

66. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. 1859

This weekly was published by Maclear and Company.

67. MUNICIPAL ECONOMIST. 1859

Maclear and Company were the printers and proprietors of this weekly.

68. CANADIAN CHURCH PRESS. 1860

Published from May to September, 1860, this Church of England weekly was edited by a committee of clergymen, and published by Lovell and Gibson. It was chiefly ecclesiastical and literary, but included "a summary of political, commercial, and general intelligence".

69. ORANGE HERALD AND PROTESTANT INTELLIGENCER. 1860

This was a weekly, first published on September 27, 1860, by Rodney Moore.

70. BRITISH HERALD, AND PROTESTANT INTELLIGENCER. 1861-1862

Begun in January, 1861, this weekly published by Thomas McLean supported the British connection, the Union with eventual federation if necessary, Conservatism, the extension of education, and rights of Protestants. It was published until at least April, 1862.

71. HOME JOURNAL. 1861

Published by William Halley, this weekly appeared from June to August, 1861. Mainly devoted to literature and criticism, its aim was to counteract

American influence. D'Arcy McGee was a contributor.

72. TORONTO EVENING JOURNAL. 1861-1866

Founded by Alfred H. St. Germain in 1861 as a weekly, the *Journal* became a daily in 1864. It was a Liberal Conservative paper. It is said to have been the first one cent daily newspaper in Canada, and also to have pioneered in low advertising rates. In 1861, St. Germain claimed that it had 5,000 readers.

73. CANADA OBSERVER. 1862-1865?

William Oliver founded this weekly in April, 1862, in the interest of the

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Toronto, June 25, 1867

Canada Presbyterian Church. It was later called the *Canada Observer and Presbyterian Advocate*, and published semi-weekly.

**74. TORONTO WATCHMAN AND
PROTESTANT RECORDER.
1862-1872?**

Because the Toronto papers refused to carry all the speeches made at a huge Protestant rally in Belfast, this weekly was founded on October 16, 1862, to publish the speeches, by a group of Orangemen, with Richard Reynolds as editor. It continued as an Orange Conservative paper. In 1867 it was acquired by James Beatty, who published it from the *Leader* office.

75. LATCH-KEY. 1863-1864

A humorous weekly, this was edited by James McCarroll, and lasted from August, 1863, until October, 1864.

76. IRISH CANADIAN, 1863-1901

This weekly was founded by Patrick Boyle, to demand equal rights and opportunities for Irish Catholics. It also supported protective tariffs, and Irish Home Rule. The last known issue appeared in 1901.

77. WEEKLY VISITOR. 1864?-1873?

This weekly was published by Paul H. Stewart, and devoted to the cause of temperance.

78. PICK. 1865

This humorous weekly, with a short career, was edited by William Halley.

79. DAILY TELEGRAPH. 1866-1872

Founded as an evening daily in May, 1866, the *Daily Telegraph* was published by John Ross Robertson and James B. Cook. It was strongly Conservative. In April, 1868, a weekly edition was begun, and in August of the same year a morning daily edition. In 1872 its subscription lists, etc. were sold to the *Mail* and it ceased publication. Mr. Robertson was to found the *Evening Telegram* four years later.

80. BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

1866-1867

A weekly journal devoted to the interests of the Loyal Orange Institution and Orange Conservatism, this was begun in December, 1866, by Paul H. Stewart and Joseph Doupe.

81. CANADIAN COMMONWEALTH.

A weekly published by Samuel Bell and Company, this paper supported Reform, real representation, the representation of minorities, protective tariffs, an efficient volunteer force, etc.

82. CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES
AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.
1867-

Founded in August, 1867, by William A. Foster and Hugh Scott, this weekly in its early days included reports of stockholders' meetings, company reports, quotations of stocks and bonds, market and price reports, advertisements, and editorials on business subjects. In 1870 its name changed to the *Monetary Times*.

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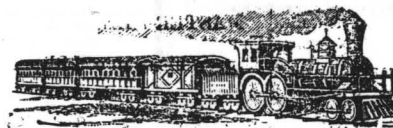
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June 15th, 1961.

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Designed by Leslie Smart

Published Semi-Weekly, By GEORGE STANLEY, On Wednesdays and Saturdays.
VOL. XIII. CITY OF TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14. 1836. No. 46.
Sheep's Emigration is published by Authority.

[illegible]

to all whom it may concern, that William
Hull Mitchell, above named, is no longer
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and I do hereby discharge him of all accounts
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Whomsoever, therefore, out of a state
of nature unite into a community, must be understood to give up all the power necessary to the ends for which they unite into that society, to the
people, whosoever he be, whom, if it appears what is to follow, let the people realize it as they may.—Locke.

BY W. L. MACKENZIE. TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30. 1836. No. 92.

Vol. I. TORONTO, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1859. No. 37.

burning at the corners of the streets, and the

EIGHT, P. M.

The ministry failed to appear as expected. A vote of non-confidence was moved and passed in three minutes and a half after House opened.—

Who paid for the Picture.

In wandering through the Library of the Parliament House, we were struck with a new likeness, differing from those above it—the past Speakers—in as much as in this the artist had

TORONTO, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1844.
 PRICE FIVE-PENCE.

[illegible]

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