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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. JULY 29, 1854.

NO. 30.

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For time exerts no influence there;  
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In its beauty and freshness, to duty and heaven,  
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And a vision of rest as from Pisgah's top given,  
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HOW TO WIN A MISTRESS.  
AN AFFECTING STORY

BY LEIGH HUNT.

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The peasantry assembled in the valley to witness so extraordinary a sight. They measured the mountain with their eyes; they communed with one another, and shook their heads: but all admired the young man; and some of his fellows, looking at their mistress thought they could do as much. The father was on horseback, apart and sullen, repenting that he had subjected his daughter, even to the shadow of such a hazard; but he thought it would teach his inferiors a lesson.

The young man—the son of a small land proprietor, who had some pretensions to wealth, though none to nobility—stood respectful looking, but confident, rejoicing in his heart that he should win his mistress though at the cost of a noble pain which he could hardly think of as a pain, considering who it was he was to carry. If he died for it, he should at least have had her in his arms, and have looked her in the face. To clasp her person in that manner, was a pleasure he contemplated with such transport as is known only to the

The lady stood by the side of her father, pale, desirous, and degrading. She thought her lover would succeed, but only because she thought him in every respect the noblest of his sex and that nothing was too much for his valor and strength. Great fears came over her, nevertheless. She knew not what might happen in the chances common to all. She felt the bitterness of being herself the burden to him and the task, and dared neither to look at her father or the mountain. She fixed her eyes now on the crowd, and now on her hand and her fingers' ends, which she doubled up towards her with pretty pretence the only deception she had ever used. Once or twice a daughter or a mother stepped out of the crowd, and coming up to her notwithstanding their fears of the lord baron, kissed that hand which she knew not what to do with.

The father said—  
"Now, sir, put an end to this mummery," and the lover, turning pale for the first time, took up the lady.

The spectators rejoiced to see the manner in which he moves off, slow but secure, and as if to encourage his mistress. They mount the hill—they proceed well; he halts an instant before he gets midway, and seems refusing something, then ascends at a quick rate, and now, being at the midway point, shifts the lady from one side to the other.

The spectators give a great shout. The baron, with an air of indifference, bites the tip of his gauntlet and then cast on them an eye of rebuke. At the shout, the lover resumes his way. Slow but not feeble in his step, yet it gets slower. He stops again, and they think they see the lady kiss him on the forehead.

The women begin to tremble, but the men say he will be victorious. He resumes again; he is half-way between middle and top—he rushes—he stops—he stutters, but he does not fall.

Another shout from the men, and he resumes once more; two thirds of the remaining part of the way are conquered. They are certain the lady kisses him on the forehead and on the eyes. The women burst into tears and the stoutest men look pale. He ascends slower than ever, but seeming to be more sure. He halts, but, it is only to plant his foot to go on again; and thus he picks his way planting his foot at every step, and then gaining ground with an effort, the lady lifts up her arms to enlighten him. See! he is almost at the top—he stops—he struggles—he moves side-ways, taking very little steps, and bringing one foot every time close to the other.

Now he is all but on the top he halts again—he is fixed—he staggers. A groan goes through the multitude. Suddenly he turns full front towards the top; it is luckily almost a level—he staggers, but it is forward. Yes, every limb in the multitude makes a movement as if it would assist him. See! at last he is on the top, and down he falls with his burden.

An enormous shout! He has won! he has won! Now he has a right to caress his mistress; and she is caressing him, for neither of them get up. If he has fainted, it is with joy, and it is in her arms.

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"You cannot expect it, sir," said a worthy man, who was rich enough to speak his mind, "Samson himself might take a rest after such a deed."

"Part them," said the baron.

Several persons went up, not to part them, but to congratulate and keep them together.

These people look close; they kneel down; they bend an ear; they bury their faces upon them.

"God forbid they should ever be parted more," said a venerable man; they never can be." He turned his old face, streaming with tears, and looked up at the baron; "sir, they are dead!"

GLOVES AND CIGARS.

"I must really have a pair of gloves, James," said Mrs. Morris to her husband, as they sat together after tea.

Mr. Morris had been reading the evening paper but he laid it down and looked crossly up. "Really," he said, "you seem to me to waste more money on gloves than any woman I ever knew. It was only last week that I gave you money to buy a new pair."

The wife colored and was about to answer tartly; for she felt that her husband had no cause for his crossness; but remembering that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," she said, "Surely you have forgotten, James. It was more than a month since I bought my last pair of gloves, and I have been out a great deal, as you know, in that time."

"Humph!" said Mr. Morris, taking up the paper again.

For several minutes there was a silence. The wife continued her sewing, and the husband read sulkily on, at last as if sensible that he had been unnecessarily harsh, he ventured a remark, by way of an indirect apology.

"Business is very dull, Jane," said he, "and sometimes I do not know where to look for money. I can scarcely meet my expenses."

The wife looked up with tears in her eyes. "I am sure, James," said she, "that I try to be as economical as possible. I went without a new dress this winter, because the one I got last spring would answer, I thought by having a new body made to it. My old bonnet, too, was retanned. And as to the gloves, you know you are very particular about my having gloves always new, and would me if I appear on the streets with a shabby pair."

Mr. Morris knew all this to be true, and felt still more ashamed of his conduct; however, like most men, he was too proud to confess his error, except indirectly. He took out his pocket-book, and said

"How much would satisfy you for a year, not for gloves only, but for all the other necessities? I will make you an allowance, and then you need not ask me for money whenever you want a pair of gloves or a new handkerchief."

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Mrs. Morris did not reply instantly, for she was determined to keep her temper; but the quickness with which the needle moved, showed that she had some difficulty to be amiable. At last she said, "how much do you spend on cigars?"

This was a home-thrust, for Mr. Morris was an inveterate smoker, and consumed twice as much on this needless luxury as the sum his wife asked. He picked up the paper and made no reply.

"I don't wish you to give up smoking, since you enjoy it so much," she said, "but surely cigars are no more necessary for a gentleman, than are gloves and handkerchiefs to a lady; and if you expect twenty pounds on the one, I don't see why you should complain of my wanting ten pounds for the other."

"Pshaw!" said her husband finally, "I don't spend twenty pounds a year in cigars. It can't be."

"You bring home a box every three weeks; and each box, you say, costs about twenty-four shillings, which at the end of the year, amounts to more than twenty pounds."

Mr. Morris flinched on his seat. His wife saw her advantage, and smiling to herself, pursued it.

"If you had counted up," she said, "as I have every shilling you have given me for gloves' handkerchiefs, shoes and ribbons during a year, you would find that it amounted to ten pounds; and if you had kept a statement of what your cigars cost you would see that I am correct in my estimates as to them."

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"Let us make a bargain," replied the wife.

"Put into my hands twenty pounds to purchase cigars for you, and ten pounds to purchase gloves, &c. for me. I promise faithfully to keep both accounts correct, with this stipulation, that at the end of the year, I am to retain all I can of the ten pounds, and their return to you all that remains of the twenty pounds."

"It is agreed, I will pay quarterly, and commence to-night." After that he pursed, and counted seven pounds ten shillings into his wife's hand.

And how did the bargain turn out? Our fair readers have, no doubt, guessed already. Jane continued, during the year, to supply her husband with cigars, and at the end, looked at her account by which it appeared that Mr. Morris had smoked away twenty-two pounds, while his wife had only spent eight pounds on gloves, handkerchiefs and shoes; the two pounds she had saved having just enabled her to keep her husband's cigar box full without asking him for the money till the year was up.

Mr. Morris paid the balance with a long face, but without one word of complaint. "He has ever since said of his own accord, that ten pounds a year was a good deal for his wife."



# Canadian Literary Gem.

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The lady stood by the side of her father, pale, desirous and doubtful. She thought her lover would succeed, but only because she thought him in every respect the noblest of his sex and that nothing was too much for his valor and strength. Great fears came over her, nevertheless. She knew not what might happen in the chances common to all. She felt the burden of being herself the burden to him and the task, and dared neither to look at her father or the mountain. She fixed her eyes now on the crowd, and now on her hand and her fingers' ends, which she doubled up towards her with pretty pretence the only deception she had ever used. Once or twice a daughter or a mother stepped out of the crowd, and coming up to her notwithstanding their fears of the lord baron, kissed that hand which she knew not what to do with.

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The baron put spurs to his horse, the crowd following him. Half way he was obliged to dismount, they ascend the hill together, the crowd silent and happy, the baron ready to burst with shame and

impatience. They reached the top. The lovers are face to face on the ground, the lady clasping with both arms, his lying on each side.

"Traitor!" exclaimed the baron, "thou hast practised this feat before, on purpose to deceive me. Arise!"

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The wife's eyes glistened with delight. She thought for a moment and then said, "I will undertake on ten pounds, to find myself in all these things."

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Mr. Morris paid the balance with a long face, but without one word of comment.—He has ever since given, of his own accord, the ten pound allowance to his wife.

Attach thyself to truth defend justice, rejoice in the beautiful. That which comes to thee with time, time will take away. That which is eternal will remain in the heart.—Tegner.



## Ladies' Department.

## GERMAN SONG.

Listen, fair maid, my song shall tell  
How Love may still be known full well,  
His looks the traitor prove;  
Dost thou not see that absent smile,  
That fiery glance replete with guile?  
Oh! doubt not then—'tis Love.

When varying still the slight disguise,  
Child of caprice, he laugh and cries,  
Or with complaint would move:  
To day is bold, to-morrow shy,  
Changing each hour he knows not why,  
Oh! doubt not then—'tis Love.

There's magic in his every while,  
His lips, well practised to beguile,  
Breathe roses when they move;  
See now with sudden rage he burns,  
Diadems, ir-plores, commands by turns;  
Oh! doubt not then—'tis Love.

He comes, without the bow and dart,  
That spare not even the purest heart;  
His looks the traitor prove;  
That glance is fire, that mien is guile,  
Dost thou not see that mien is guile,  
Oh! trust him not—'tis Love!

## AUNT LIZZIE'S COURTSHIP.

"Why, you see, when my man came a courtin' me, I hadn't the least notion what he was after. Jobie came to our house one night, at dark, and rapped at the door, and I said, 'Come in.' He opened the door and there was Jobie. I said, 'Come in and take a cheer.' 'No,' said he, 'Lizzie, I've come of an arrant, and I allus du arrants fast.' But you'd better come in and take a cheer, Mr. W."

"No, I can't till I have done my arrant; the fact is, Lizzie, I've come on this ere courtin' business. My wife's been dead this three weeks, and every-thing's goin' to rack and ruin right along. Now, Lizzie, if you're a mind to have me, and take care of my house, and my children, and my things, tell me, and I'll come in and take a cheer; if not, I'll get some one else to."

"Well, I was skeered. I said, 'If you come on this courtin' business, come in, I must think on't a little.'"

"No, I can't till I know, That's my arrant. Can't set down till my arrant's done."

"I should like to think on't a day or tu"

"No, you needn't, Lizzie."

"Well, Jobie, if I must I must—so here's to ye, then."

"So Mr. W. came in, then he went after the Squire (justice of the peace) and he married us right off, and I went homo with Jobie that very night."

Tell you what it is, these long courtings don't amount to anything. Just as well to do it up in a hurry."

**PROPAGATION OF FINE ROSES.**—It may not be known to many of our readers that the fine roses of the China varieties may be readily propagated by means of slips. Cut from the well-ripened-wood slips three or four inches in length, strip off a part of the foliage, and insert them in clean white sand, placed in pots or boxes. Keep them regularly watered, so that they may not get too dry, and at regular temperature. They strike root very freely. Some practice covering them with a bell-glass, but those of most experience do not consider this practice necessary. Ladies may propagate any of the choice roses desired, by budding in the same manner as fruit trees are budded. It adds much to the beauty of the hardy climbers, to have the main trunk variegated with branches of roses of different shades of coloring. We strongly

## ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

When asked to sing in company, always hold back and decline at first saying, you are "out of practice," or "huv'nt your music with you," or something of the sort. You will then receive the pleasure of being urged, and will find yourself of some consequence.

It will be well enough to remark, that you "can't sing well enough to please any one," for this will be sure to get you some very pleasant compliments. "Why, Miss Snooks," that handsome Fitz-Noodle, who is so agreeable, and always turns the leaves, will say, "how can you say so; you who sing so divinely!" It requires a little skill to know just how long and how much it will do to refuse. And perhaps they may ask some one else; so you must be governed by circumstances, and yield just before they stop urging. Then, when you are seated at the piano, and turning over the music, hem and cough a little, (but do it gracefully,) and say you have a cold and are sure you shall break down. In case any such calamity should happen you could say: "There; I told you so!" and besides, they will think, "If she sings so well when she has a cold, what must she do when she hasn't any!"—Musical Review & Choral Advocate.

**THE HEROIC GIRLS.**—The social life of this outlawed race, now numbering about 4,000, bears the impress of great moral depravity.

Under a tent, or in a narrow hut, containing one single room a whole family lives, however numerous without any furniture, even without a bed. In the middle of this room, a fire, their never-failing companion, burns alike in winter and summer, over which hangs the large soup-kettle on two forked sticks. Into it they throw pell-mell all the eatables they procure during the day, consisting of a most curious medley of gipsy dainties—from a rotten egg to a dead cat.

As soon as the boy enters manhood, he seeks for a companion amongst the swarthy beauties of his tribe, and after a short courtship makes his proposals to the object of his choice, the consent of parents being not much cared for by either of the parties. On the wedding day, the bridegroom and bride don their best apparel—the former consisting of a hussar cloak, probably older than himself, of a red or green color, furled and braided; and on which, if the owner be wealthy, glitter large zinc or silver buttons. The bride wears a red petticoat of many folds, and a white skirt full sleeves, her hair and neck adorned with copper coins. If they are not compelled to go to church, the matrimonial ceremony is performed in a hut by the chief, or the oldest father in the band, the bridegroom pledging his faith in the following manner:—"I take thee for my hut-companion as thou canst carry the sazyor a sort of basket—that is to say, till death; for a gipsy woman is never without her sazyor, in which she collects all the odds and ends she picks up during her rambles. Then comes the feasting and dancing in which every member of the tribe shares.

On the third day the merry making terminates, and the newly-wedded couple build a hut—procure the implements for forging, and commence their domestic life, with all its piquant daily occurrences of begging, pilfering, idling, &c.



## Youth's Department.

**A LIBERAL MONKEY.**—Lady Napier relates a rather amusing anecdote of a monkey. It seems that she and Sir Charles Napier, during their travels, on one occasion pitched their tent for the night on a spot which was inhabited by a tribe of monkeys. These beasts were drawn, by intense curiosity, close to the travellers, and Lady Napier sent for some nuts, put them into the pocket of her apron, and fed one that was bolder and tamer than the rest, with them. When they withdrew into the tent, the apish guest likewise retreated. On awaking the next morning, Lady Napier was startled at finding her purse, which was in the pocket of her apron, had been stolen in the night. An inquiry was made, and a search instituted for it, but in vain; and she had come to the conclusion that some of the Indian subjects who were seated

able.—When walking, by chance, into the enclosure of the tent, she found her friend, the monkey seated in grave dignity, with her apron on, imitating her yesterday's action, and supplying the want of nuts with her gold and silver coins which he scattered liberally around him. He was suffered to empty the purse, and then they tried to catch him, but so far as we remember, did not succeed. He returned to his woods, clad in a black satin apron, and doubtless played for the future, the part of the monkey who had seen the word.

**IT'S WHAT YOU SPEND.**—It's what thee'll spend, my son," said a sage old Quaker, "not what thee'll make, which will decide whether thee is to be rich or no." The advice was right, for it was but Franklin's in another shape. "Take care of the pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves." But it cannot be too often repeated. Men are continually indulging in small expenses, saying to themselves that it is only a trifle, yet forgetting that the aggregate is serious, that even the sea shore is made up of petty grains of sand. Ten cents a day is even thirty six dollars and a half a year, and that is the interest of a capital of six hundred dollars. The man that saves ten cents a day only, is so much richer than he who does not, as if he owned a life estate in a house worth six hundred dollars. Every sixteen years ten cents a day becomes six hundred dollars; and if invested quarterly does not take half that time. But ten cents a day is child's play some will exclaim. Well, then John Jacob Astor used to say, that when a man who wished to be rich, has saved ten thousand dollars, he has won half the battle.

**DON'T OVERTASK THE YOUNG BRAIN.**—Dr. Robertson says the mind of children ought to be little if at all tasked, till the brain's development is nearly completed, or until the age of six or seven years. And will those years be wasted? Or will the future man be more likely to be deficient in mental capability, than one who is differently treated?

Those years will not be wasted. The great book of nature is open to the infant's and the child's prying investigation; and from nature's page may be learned more useful information than is contained in all the children's books that have ever been published. But even supposing those years to have been absolutely lost, which is anything but the case, will the child be eventually a loser thereby? We contend, with our author, that he will not.

Task the mind during the earlier years, and you not only expose the child to a greater risk of a disordered brain, not only, it may be, lay the foundation for a morbid excitability of the brain, that may one day end in insanity, but you debilitate its bodily powers, and by so doing, to all intents and purposes the mind will eventually be a loser in its powers and capabilities.

**KEEP YOUR TEMPER.**—"I never can keep anything," cried Emma, almost stamping with vexation. "Somebody always takes my things and loses them." She had mislaid some of her sewing implements.

"There is one thing," remarked mamma, "that I think you might keep if you would try."

"I should like to keep even one thing," answered Emma.

"Well, then, my dear," resumed mama, "keep your temper; if you will only do that, perhaps you will find it easy to keep other things. I dare say now, if you had employed your time in searching for the missing articles, you might have found them before this time; but you have not even looked for them. You have only got into a passion—a bad way of spending time, and you have accused somebody, and very unjustly too, of taking away your things and losing them. Keep your temper, my dear; when you have mislaid anything, keep your temper, and search for it. You had better keep your temper if you lose all the little property you possess; getting into a passion never brings anything to light except a disordered face; and by losing your temper you become guilty of two sins you get into a passion, and accuse somebody of being the cause. So my dear, I repeat it, keep your temper."

Emma subdued her ill-humour, searching for the articles she had lost, and found them in her work-bag.

"Why mamma, here they are; I might have been sewing all the time, if I had not lost my temper."

This lesson will answer equally as well for children of a larger growth.

## Humorous.

A little nonsense now and then,  
Is relished by the wisest men.

## NOT AFRAID OF HOPS.

A big belted fellow named Roff, used to frequent an "up town" clean shop in Philadelphia. He had a few wits and a quantity of mutton head of individuals were wont to congregate. Old Roff was "death on a pale horse" on beer; he could drink equal to a London tapster or a Dutch burghomaster, and had drunk his pint down at a gulp, easy as falling off a log. One day a few jokers being around, doubted the capacity of the old man to guzzle a quart of beer at a draught.

"You choose to pay for 'em," says Roff, "you just pay for 'em an' by thunder you see if old Jake Roff can't swallow a quart of beer without winking!"

"We'll pay for it dabby," says one, "if you'll down with it in one long guzzle."

"Very well, fetch in de beer."

The beer was brought in a large, deep brown mug. Before pouring in the beer, a deft mouse had been quietly noosed; the old man took the mug, foaming to the brim, and raised it to the necessary elevation, and down it went!

"How'd it go, daddy?" was the cry as the old man with bloated visage and distended eye, set down the mug.

"How'd it go? Bah! Good! Dar was von tam pig hop, in de bottom, but tink I care a tam for tam tings?"

**THE PELLET WINDOW AND CUSHION REPAIRER.**—Rev. Zabdiel Adams at one time exchanged with a neighbouring minister—a mild, inoffensive man who knowing the peculiar bluntness of his character, said to him: "You will find some panes of glass broken in the pulpit window, and possibly you may suffer from the cold. The cushion, too, is in a bad condition; but I beg of you not to say anything to any people on the subject; they are poor." &c. "Oh, no! oh, no!" says Mr. Adams. But ere he left home he filled a large bag with rags and took it with him. When he had been in the pulpit a short time, feeling somewhat incensed by the too free circulation of air, he deliberately took from the bag a handful of the rags, and stuffed them in the windows. Towards the close of his discourse, which was more or less upon the duties of a people towards their clergyman, he became very animated and purposely brought down both fists upon the pulpit cushion with a tremendous force. The feathers flew in all directions, and the cushion was pretty much used up; he instantly checked the current of his thought, and simply exclaiming, "Why, how these feathers fly!"—proceeded. He had fulfilled his promise of not addressing the society upon the subject, but had taught them a lesson not to be misunderstood. On the next Sabbath the window and cushion were found in excellent repair.

## THE SNAKE-BITTEN DUTCHMAN.

Some years ago, near the town of Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, there lived a cosy old farmer, named Sweighoffer—of German descent, and accent, too as his speech will indicate. Old man Sweighoffer had once served as a member of the Legislature, and was "no fool;" as he had long commanded a volunteer corps of rustic militia, he could hardly be supposed inclined to cowardice. His boy Peter was his only son, a strapping lad of seventeen; and upon young Peter and old Peter devolved the principal cares and toils of the old gentleman's farm, now and then assisted by the old lady, and her two bouncing daughters—for it is very common in this State to see the women and girls in the field—and assisted upon extra occasions by some hired hands.

Well, one warm day, in haying time, old Peter and young Peter were hard at it in the meadow when the old man drops his scythe and bawls out:

"Oh! mine Gott, Peter!"

"What's de matter fader?" answered the son, straightening up and looking towards his sire.

"Oh, mine Gott," again cries the old man.

"Donder," echoes young Peter, hurrying up to the old man, "Fader, what's de matter?"

"Oh! mine Gott, Peter, de shuako bite mine leg!"

If anything in particular was capable of frightening young Peter, it was snakes, for he had once crippled himself for life by tramping upon a crook-



### Ladies' Department.

#### GERMAN SONG.

Listen, fair maid, my song shall tell  
How Love may still be known full well,  
His looks the traitor prove;  
Dost thou not see that absent smile,  
That fiery glance replete with guile?  
Oh! doubt not then—'tis Love.

When varying all the slight disguise,  
Child of caprice, he laughs and cries,  
Or with complaint would move:  
To day is bold, to-morrow shy,  
Changing each hour he knows not why,  
Oh! doubt not then—'tis Love.

There's magic in his every while,  
His lips, well practised to beguile,  
Breathe roses when they move;  
See now with sudden rage he burns,  
Dildains, implores, commands by turns,  
Oh! doubt not then—'tis Love.

He comes, without the bow and dart,  
That spare not even the purest heart;  
His looks the traitor prove;  
That glance is fire, that men is guile,  
Death is lurking in that smile,  
Oh! trust him not—'tis Love!

#### AUNT LIZZIE'S COURTSHIP.

"Why, you see, when my man came a courtin' me, I hadn't the least notion what he was after. Jobie came to our house one night, at dark, and rapped at the door, and I said, 'Come in.' He opened the door and there was Jobie. I said, 'Come in and take a cheer.' 'No,' said he, 'Lizzie, I've come of an arrant, and I allus du arrants fast.' But you'd better come in and take a cheer, Mr. W."

"No, I can't till I have done my arrant; the fact is, Lizzie, I've come on this ere courtin' business. My wife's been dead this three weeks, and every-thing goin' to rack and ruin right along. Now, Lizzie, if you're a mind to have me, and take care of my house, and my children, and my things, tell me, and I'll come in and take a cheer; if not, I'll get some one else to."

"Well, I was skeered. I said, 'If you come on this courtin' business, come in, I must think on't a little.'"

"No, I can't till I know, That's my arrant. Can't set down till my arrant's done."

"I should like to think on't a day or two"

"No, you needn't, Lizzie."

"Well, Jobie, if I must I must—so here's to ye, then."

"So Mr. W. came in, then he went after the Squire (justice of the peace) and he married us right off, and I went home with Jobie that very night."

Tell you what it is, these long courtings don't amount to anything. Just as well to do it up in a hurry."

**PROPAGATION OF FINE ROSES.**—It may not be known to many of our readers that the fine roses of the China varieties may be readily propagated by means of slips. Cut from the well-ripened wood slips three or four inches in length, strip off a part of the foliage, and insert them in clean white sand, placed in pots or boxes. Keep them regularly watered, so that they may not get too dry; and at regular temperature. They strike root very freely. Some practice covering them with a bell-glass, but those of most experience do not consider this practice necessary. Ladies may propagate any of the choice roses desired, by budding in the same manner as fruit trees are budded. It adds much to the beauty of the hardy climbers, to have the main trunk variegated with branches of roses, of different shades of coloring. We strongly recommend the practice to those who would thus adorn the shrubbery of the homestead.

It will be well enough to remark, that you can't sing well enough to please any one; for this will be sure to get you some very pleasant compliments. "Why, Miss Snooks," that handsome Fitz-Noodle, who is so agreeable, and always turns the leaves, will say, "how can you say so; you who sing so divinely!" It requires a little skill to know just how long and how much it will do to refuse. And perhaps they may ask some one else; so you must be governed by circumstances, and yield just before they stop urging. Then, when you are seated at the piano, and turning over the music, hem and cough a little, (but do it gracefully,) and say you have a cold and are sure you shall break down. In case any such calamity should happen you could say: "There; I told you so!" and besides, they will think, "If she sings so well when she has a cold, what must she do when she hasn't any!"—Musical Review & Choral Advocate.

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As soon as the boy enters manhood, he seeks for a companion amongst the swarthy beauties of his tribe, and after a short courtship makes his proposals to the object of his choice, the consent of parents being not much cared for by either of the parties. On the wedding day, the bridegroom and bride don their best apparel—the former consisting of a hussar cloak, probably older than himself, of a red or green color, furred and braided, and on which, if the owner be wealthy, glitter large zinc or silver buttons. The bride wears a red petticoat of many folds, and a white skirt full sleeves, her hair and neck adorned with copper coins. If they are not compelled to go to church, the matrimonial ceremony is performed in a hut by the chief, or the oldest father in the band, the bridegroom pledging his faith in the following manner:—"I take thee for my hut-companion as thou canst carry the saztzor a sort of basket—that is to say, till death; for a gipsy woman is never without her saztzor, in which she collects all the odds and ends she picks up during her rambles. Then comes the feasting and dancing in which every member of the tribe shares.

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able, but so far as we remember, it was not returned to his woods, and a black with a grin, and doubtless played on the part of the monkey was had seen to work.

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It is estimated that the annual value of the silk goods exported from Lyons, in France, to the city of New York, is \$25,000,000.

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Well, one warm day, in haying time, old Peter and young Peter were hard at it in the meadow when the old man drops his scythe and bawls out:

"Oh! mine Gott, Peter!"

"What's de matter fader?" answered the son, straightening up and looking towards his sire.

"Oh, mine Gott," again cries the old man.

"Donder," echoes young Peter, hurrying up to the old man, "Fader, what's de matter?"

"Oh! mine Gott, Peter, de snake bite mine leg!"

If anything in particular was capable of frightening young Peter, it was snakes, for he had once crippled himself for life by tramping upon a crooked stick, which broke his ankle, and so horrified the youngster, that he liked to have fallen through himself.

At the word snake, young Peter all back tum- bly as a wire dancer, and hawled in vain—

"Where is de snake?"

"Ap mine trowsis, Peter—Oh, mine Gott!"

"Oh, mine Gott," echoed Peter junior, "kill him fader?"

"Noo, no-a, he kill me, Peter; come, come quick."

But Peter, the youngster's cowardice overcame his filial love, while his ears gave strength to his legs, and he started like a scared locomotive toward the old, fat Dutchman, who was in a distant part of the field, to give the father a lift with the snake. Old Jake, the farmer's assistant, came bounding along, as soon as he heard the news, and passing by the fence, whereupon Peter and his boy had hauled up their "linsey woolsey" vesta Jake grabbed one of the garments, and hurried to the old man, who still managed to keep on his paces, although he was quaking and fluttering like an aspen leaf in a June gale of wind.

"Oh, mine Gott! Come—come quick, Yaacob!"

"Vat you got, el? snake?"

"Yaw, yaw. Come, come, Yaacob! He bite me all to pieces—here, and mine leg!"

Old Jake was not particularly sensitive to fear but few people, young or old, are afraid to alarm when a "poo" reptile is making a levy. Gathering up the stiff, dry stalk of a stalworth weed, old Jake told the boss to stand ready, and he would, at least stun the snake by a rap or two if he do not kill him stone dead—and old man Peter, less loth to have his leg or even than he be to be dealt by the viper, designated the spot to strike, and old Jake let him have it.

The first blow broke the weed, and also knocked old Peter off his paces on a hay estate.

"Oh!" roared Peter, "you have broke mine leg and te tam snake's got away!"

"Vere? vere?" cried old Jake, moving briskly about, and scanning very narrowly the earth he stood upon.

"Never mind him, Yaacob; help me up; I'll go home."

"Put on your vest den, here it is," said the old krount eater, gathering up his boss, and trying to get the garment upon his humpy back. The moment old Peter made the effort, he grew livid in the face—his hair stood on end, "like squills upon a frightful porkempine," as Mrs. Partington observes: he shivered; he shook; his teeth chattered; and his knees knocked a staccatto accompaniment.

"Oh Yaacob, carry me home! I'm so dead as nits!"

"Vat? Ish nadder snake in your trowsis?"

"No, a—look! I'm swelt up! Mine vest won't go on mine pack. Oh, mine Gott!"

"Tonder and blixen I cried old Jake as he came to the same conclusion and with might and main lugged and carried the boss some quarter of a mile to the house.

Young Peter had shined it home at the first-stage of the dire proceedings, and so alarmed the girls, that they were in high strakes when they saw the approach of poor old dad and his assistant.

Old man Peter was carried in, and began to die as natural as life, when in cometh the old lady, in a great bustle, and wanted to know what was going on. Old Peter, in the last gasp of agony and weakness, pointed to his leg. The old woman ripped up his pantaloons, and out fell a small thistle-top, and at the same time a considerable scratch was made visible.

"Call dieh a snake? Bah?" says the old woman.

"Oh, but I'm pizened to death, Molly. See, I'm all pizen, mine vest; not come over mine body at all!"

"Haw! haw! haw!" roared the old woman.

"Vat a fool. You got Peter's vest on."

"Kosh!" roars old Peter, shaking off death's fetters at one surge, and jumping up. "Yaacob, vat a old fool you must be, to say I vas snake bit. Go 'bout your business gals! Peter, bring me so, beer?"

The old woman saved Peter's life.

PRETTY GOOD.—At the depot a few days ago, says the *Groton Mercury*, we noticed a fellow seated near the door of one of the ladies' apartments, with a few pounds of hair surmounting his mouth. A...



THE LITERARY GEM.

HOPE.

He rapt joy of his, press to come  
Trust to clear away the sad gloom.  
Tear-drops for both, go with you, and the soul,  
Woe, a fear and distress, seated in my soul,  
For a hateful exaltation, in the mind,  
Met by misery, and a heavy fear,  
When the sick, with a heavy sigh,  
Sighed in the winter, and the day,  
Mons' health, and a heavy sigh,  
Drops of her tears, and a heavy sigh,  
To cheer the drooping, and a heavy sigh,  
Joy streaming round me, and a heavy sigh,  
And the heart bending, and a heavy sigh,  
Drinks the flowing cup of future joy,  
The dark, and a heavy sigh,  
Lost in the heart, and a heavy sigh,  
Fear flies before me, and a heavy sigh,  
Far from my brightness, and a heavy sigh,  
Blissful as in time, and a heavy sigh,  
Winging our way, and a heavy sigh,  
Earth glows in beauty, and a heavy sigh,  
Aduller passions—the soul's sad alloy,  
Brightens, or vanishes for a time, and a heavy sigh,  
Like night's cold gloom before the smile of day,  
The shadowy realms of dark fatality,  
I gild all bright, and a heavy sigh,  
Where joy's light bark flapping her streamers,  
May bear the youthful fancy far away,  
Lightly, fairbeaming, beautiful and bright,  
Gleaming still on misty waves of glowing light!

Lobo, 1851. DUNCAN CAMERON.

THE HEART'S TONE.

BY B. H. FERNALD.

There are tones that speak  
In the glowing cheek,  
And the glance of the beaming eye;  
I see as'er rung  
From the silvery tongue  
Though in music its accents die.

More eloquence lies  
In the lovers' eyes  
Than lip or tongue expresses;  
Whose words were weak,  
Should they strive to speak  
What the blushing cheek confesses.

And warm friendship, too,  
Is e'er found most true,  
In the smile so soft and blent;  
In the willing grasp,  
And the friendly clasp,  
Of a warm and generous hand.

The maid as she kneels,  
In her bosom prays  
A yearning after prayer:  
And though no sound  
Breaks the stillness round,  
Yet the heart is speaking there.

The glance free from guile,  
And the sunny smile,  
Their silent tones impart;  
And the eye and cheek,  
Though yet clear, speak  
The language of the heart.

THE GREYHOUND OF AFRICA.

Nothing evinces more the ardent tastes of the Arabs of Sahara than their treatment of the greyhound. Here, as in all other Arab countries, the common dog, whatever the utility of his employment in protecting the tents and flocks, is still regarded as a contemptible and troublesome servant—a disagreeable necessity. The dog himself, as the companion of his master, is treated by the Arabs as a mere animal, and is not considered as a member of the family.

offal and bones that have been thrown out, the greyhound sleeps in the men's apartment, on a mat beside his master, or even on his bed. He is abundantly but carefully fed with kookoos, and in summer takes made of milk and stoned dates, which are said to be highly tonic. If a greyhound bred annual, he will not drink out of a dirty vessel, nor will the taste milk in which any one has put his hands. He is detested from the cold with coverlets like the horse, the Arabs have no objections to his being sensitive in this respect—it is evidence of high blood. They delight in looking him over, and make for him collars of cow-horn, to which they attach talismans to keep him from the blight of an evil eye.

At the age of forty years the pups are removed from the mother, and fed with goat's milk, and taxed with dates and kookoos.

At the age of three or four months, the education of the greyhound is begun by the children starting pebbles or small deer and ordering him to chase. He soon becomes so fond of this pastime, that he will bark round the holes, to inform the young masters, to reward the sport. The next game is the "Haj" game, then the "Yoo" game. At the end of the year he is attained in all strength, and is introduced to the company of the master of the tent, who teaches him to hunt the full-sized gazelle. The Arab stalks to him as a human being—"I step to me, friend, thou must bring me some venison, I am tired of eating nothing but dates," when upon the dog leaps, wheels about, and intimates as plainly as possible that he understands his master's wish, and is abundantly willing to comply.

When the dog perceives a herd of thirty or forty gazelles, he trembles with joy, and looks wistfully at his master. "Ha! young Jew," says the Arab, "the wolf has say this time that thou hast not seen them!" He then utters an exclamation, and refreshes the body of the dog with a sprinkling of water. The dog, after a few moments, then in an impatient way, he is allowed to the game, and barks away; but yet he seeks himself, especially when he is perceived, makes a zig-zag course, and if he is not full with hunger, that he starts with all his strength, chasing the first of the herd as he catches it. When the hunter cuts up the gazelle, he gives the dog part of the bone if he were offered any of the refuse he would beg for it with his haud.

Although the dog is wild and fierce, and is not to be trusted, and he manifests due respect to his master, and is a prey. If on leaving his master has pointed out a fine gazelle and he has snatched it only to take a small and unprofitable look at one he is to feel the reproach that attaches to the failure, and shakes very ashamed instead of character, his accustomed share. He always accompanies his master when visiting, and shares whatever hospitalities he receives. By his extreme cleanliness, the kindness of his manners, and his respect for the usages of society, he shows himself worthy of the attention thus bestowed on him. When the Arab returns home after a somewhat prolonged absence, his dog makes a single bound from the tent to the saddle, and welcomes him with caresses.

The greyhound of Sahara is very superior to that of the coast. He is tall and fawn-colored, has a thin muzzle, black tongue, and palate, large fore-head, short ears, muscular neck, very soft hair, no pannich, dry limbs, and the muscles of the great well marked. A pretty good one is considered worth a fine camel, but those which take the largest gazelles will bring as much as a horse.

A family hunter, however, is never sold; an Arab would almost as soon think of selling one of his sons. When he dies, it is a time of mourning in the tent; the women and children weep, and lament as for a member of the family.



Agricultural, &c.

THE WEEKS WEATHER.—22nd to 24th. The weather has been very warm during the week, the thermometer standing during the day...

thinner and vivid lighting, passed over this city. Electricity has done more harm than usual in Canada this year. On Saturday the 22nd it rained very heavily for an hour. The wheat in various parts of Canada has been harvested, and was very much fallen-down. In some places it is so thrown down by late winds that it cannot be gathered in any way. Young crops look well, fruit is abundant and good. The general health of Canada is not good—the cholera prevailing with a diarrhea, more or less in all of our villages and cities on the lakes. On Wednesday the weather took a sudden change—wind high. So great was the change, on Wednesday evening that the thermometer fell to 61 at ten o'clock at night, the wind being north. On the previous evening, at the same hour, it was 72, merely clear and still during all night. All the windows must be up on Wednesday night and the windows down, or nearly so. On Tuesday evening the air was thick, dark, and cloudy, with a continued dull flashing of lightning. This darkness was evidently caused by the absence and presence of a superabundance of electricity, the quantity in the air not being well equalized. On Thursday morning wind still north, thermometer at six o'clock, A. M., 61,—day sunny. On Thursday night the thermometer stood at 74—at 10 o'clock again at 62. On Friday morning at 62. On Friday was beautiful and sunny, but cool—wind north west. The sudden changes are not probably healthy.

MARKETS in Toronto are nearly stationary, and always at this season dull. Meat and provision markets about the same as two weeks ago. The grain markets are the same. Flour stands at 3.00 a bushel—N. York at \$7.25. In Toronto there is little offering. Dullness in Europe.

WOMEN AND STRAY TALK.—The famous French and red republican chemist, Raspail, says that—

"A pound of Gum Aloes dissolved in a barrel of water and stirred over two or three of those fires by a garden engine, would speedily eject very one of the pests, if that did not effect the purpose, a few pounds of potash, dissolved in a barrel of water, and showered over the afflicted ones as above, would be pretty certain to do it. Should that fail, they should next be dosed in the same manner with Salt, then with dissolved quick lime."

AN OLD GOOSE.—Mr Everett farmer of Kirby, near Rockingham, has a goose which he says to be at least 23 years old. It has been in his possession for 23 years, and passed the former part of its life on the farm at Kirby. It is a fine large bird, with a head and neck as white as snow, and has lately had a brood of goslings from its own eggs. If we were to pluck a quilt from this old quack's back, and write its biography, it might not be an unimproved record. The echoes of its scolding rebuke had scarcely ceased when it set a peep for a second time, and the whole world and possibly its immediate neighbor smoked at the festive board of the coronation of the third George. It cracked at the Gordon riots, and hissed when Wilkes was made a state prisoner. It was hatched with the first French revolution, and appeared when Napoleon le Grand threatened to invade our shores, and also when Castlereagh was sent Prime Minister. Like many other bipeds, it has brooded over scores of eggs, and grown no wiser from experience, but though year after year has flown by, they leave the giddy goose still.—*English Paper.*

PROFESSION.—Mr Yelding, an Orangeman and "separatist," has been returned for Bytown. Mr McNab has been returned for Hamilton. Bowes and Carrigan for Toronto. For St. Michael's, C. C. Eggar for Port Hope, the Ottawa, Patrick McCreary for Angus, Morrison for North Simcoe.

The Roman Catholics on the Ottawa and at Bytown oppose the secularization of the Clergy residences.

THE CHOLERA is prevailing to a considerable extent at the Suspension Bridge among the laborers. A new weekly paper, called the *Northern Chronicle*, is to be started at Exton by J. B. C. Brown, a school teacher there, political neutral, alias hawbug!

On the 24th July there were twenty-four deaths from Cholera in Hamilton.

VIENNA.—THE TEMPERANCE.—It is brought out at a temperance meeting for the year. This was held at a recent State convention of a large and enthusiastic kind. So long as temperance men hesitate to make the Maine law a political question it will never be enacted. At the recent Canadian elections the temperance men, in this respect, have been very foolish. Their cause is put back two years by it we fear. Many of the Canadian members may, however, be better than we expect. Next week we will compare votes. We require to see if the returns are more favorable than at first anticipated for true reform and the Maine law.

Mr Russell of Niagara Falls, who...

But Peter the youngest... his final eye... legs and he started...

"Oh, mine Gott! Come—come quick, Yacob!" "Vat you got, eh? snake?"

Old Jake was not particularly sensitive to fear but few people, young or old, are afraid to alight when a "poison" reptile is making a levy.

The first blow took the wheel and also knocked old Peter off his legs on a lay o' water.

"Oh!" roared Peter, "you have broke mine leg and to tan snake's got away?"

"Vere? vere?" cried old Jake, moving briskly about, and scanning very narrowly the earth he stood upon.

"Never mind him, Yacob; help me up; I'll go home."

"Put on your vest den, here it is," said the old kroust eater, gathering up his boss, and trying to get the garment upon his humpy back.

"Ch Yacob, carry me home! I'm so deat as nits?"

"Vat? Is'n nolder snake in your trowsis?"

"No, a—look! I'm swelt and! Mine vest won't go on mine pack. Oh, mine Gott!"

"Tonder and blixen I" cried old Jake as he came to the same conclusion and with might and main lugged and carried the boss some quarter of a mile to the house.

Young Peter had shined it home at the first-stage of the dice proceedings, and so alarmed the girls, that they were in high strikes when they saw the approach of poor old dad and his assistant.

Old man Peter was carried in, and began to die as natural as life, when in cometh the old lady, in a great bustle, and wanted to know what was going on.

"Call dich a snake? Bah?" says the old woman.

"Oh, but I'm pizened to death, Molly. See, I'm all pizen, mine vest not come over mine body at all."

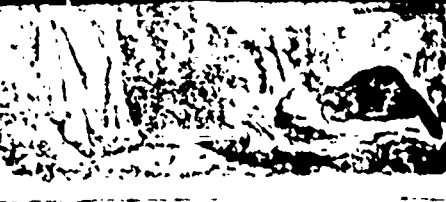
"Haw! haw! haw!" roared the old woman.

"Vat a fool. You got Peter's vest on."

"Kosh!" roars old Peter, shaking off death's fetters at one surge, and jumping up. "Yacob, vat a old fool you must be, to say I vasssnake bit. Go 'bout your bishness gals' Peter, bring me some beer."

The old woman saved Peter's life.

PRETTY GOOD.—At the depot a few days ago, says the Grafton Mercury, we noticed a fellow seated near the door of one of the ladies' apartments, with a few pounds of hair surrounding his mouth.



THE LITERARY GEM.

HOPE

It ralls a joy of happy eyes to come I haste to clear away the sad... The dark for being... Fear and... When the sick, with... Earth glow in beauty—flowers beam forth joy...

Lobo, 1851. DESEAN CAMPBELL

THE HEART'S TONES.

BY R. H. FERRIS.

There are tones that speak In the glowing cheek, And the glance of the beaming eye; Pure as e'er rung From the silvery tongue...

THE GREYHOUND OF AFRICA.

Nothing evinces more the aristocratic tastes of the Arabs of Sahara than their treatment of the greyhound. Here, as in all other A. S. countries, the common dog, whatever the utility of his employment in protecting the tents and flocks...

hounds. He is tall and fawn-colored, has a thin muzzle, black tongue and palate, large forehead, short ears, muscular neck, very soft hair, no paunch, dry limbs, and the muscles of the chest well marked.

At the age of three or four months, the education of the greyhound is begun by the holding starting perches or small deer and holding it to the chase.

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When the dog perceives a herd of thirty or forty gazelles he gambles with joy and looks wistfully at his master. "Hail young Jew," says the Arab, "the wolf to say this time that I've lost out seen them?"

A thoroughbred hound will hunt with no other object than to catch and kill the quarry. If on losing his master he has pointed out a fine gazelle and he has succeeded only in taking a small and middle-looking one he seems to feel the reproach that attaches to the failure and slinks away ashamed.

The greyhound of Sahara is very superior to that of the coast. He is tall and fawn-colored, has a thin muzzle, black tongue and palate, large forehead, short ears, muscular neck, very soft hair, no paunch, dry limbs, and the muscles of the chest well marked.

A family hunter, however, is never sold; an Arab would almost as soon think of selling one of his sons. When he dies, it is a time of mourning in the tent; the women and children weep and lament as for a member of the family.



Agricultural, &c.

THE WEEKS WEATHER.—22nd to 29th.

The weather has been very warm during this week—the thermometer standing during the day at from 86 to 90 at noon, 74 to 80 in the morning and evening; generally sunny with flying clouds, wind west and south. A great deal of electricity in the air. Several thunderstorms with heavy

rain. On Wednesday the weather was very warm and high. On Thursday morning wind still north... On Friday morning at 62... On Saturday morning at 62... On Sunday morning at 62.

Markets in Toronto are nearly stationary, and always at this season dull. Meat and provision markets about the same as two weeks ago.

WORKS AND SHADE TREES.—The famous French and red republican chemist, Raspail, says that—

A pound of Gum Aloes dissolved in a barrel of water and showered over two or three of those trees by a garden engine, would speedily eject very one of the pests, if that did not effect the purpose, a few pounds of potash, dissolved in a barrel of water and showered over the afflicted trees as above, would be pretty certain to do it.

AN OLD GOOSE.—Mr. Everett, farmer of Kirby, near Rockingham, has a goose which he purchases to be at least 93 years old. It has been on his farm full fifty years and passed the former part of its life on the farm of another.

FUGITIVES.—Mr. Yelding, an Orangeman and non-secularist, has been returned for Bytown. Mr. Nab has been returned for Hamilton.

The Roman Catholics on the Ottawa and at Bytown oppose the secularization of the Clergy deservs.

CHOLERA is prevailing to a considerable extent at the Suspension Bridge among the laborers.

A new weekly paper, called the Northern Chronicle, is to be started at Uxbridge by J. B. C. Brown, C. A. C. a school teacher there, political, alias humbug!

On the 24th July there were twenty-four deaths from cholera in Hamilton.

VERMONT—THE TRIUMPH COURSE.—Has brought out a temperance ticket for this year. This was done at a recent state convention of a large anti-orthodox body. So long as temperance measures to make the Maine law a political question, it will never be enacted.

Mr. Russell, of Niagara Falls, while passing under temporary insanity, threw himself into the river on Monday of last week, and went over the Falls.

During the week ending June 2nd, there were 100 deaths in New Orleans from sun-stroke.

NOTICE-YORKVILLE PAPERS

Will hereafter be received at the store of Mr Haycock, in Yorkville. Subscribers will please call there. Those wishing the papers to be sent by post can have them so done.

MONIES DUE AT THIS OFFICE.

Persons indebted to this office will oblige by immediate payment of all sums due. Now due for 1851, 7s. 6d.; for 1852, 7s. 6d.; for 1853, 10s.; for 1854, 8s. 9d., if immediately paid. All arrears for 1851-2-3, if not paid will be collected by process in the Division Courts.



The Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last, it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.—Proverbs, chap. 23

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

THE DRUNKARD'S DREAM.

Among my readings I lately lighted upon the following verse, by William Thom, of Inverness, a small town in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The piece is called "The Drunkard's Dream," and the nervous strength and manly style of the writer is refreshing, compared with the refined nonsense and drivelling sentimentality of our later poetsasters. He does not skip over the surface of his theme, and moralize lightly on its effects,—he does not wire-draw one part, and leave the other untouched; but, in a few words, he grasps it with the power of a Hercules, and, with the strong hand of poetical inspiration, holds up its ghastly shadow to the world's gaze. The verse is rugged; but so is the subject, and so was the man. No drawing-room poet was he; for poverty, like his genius, was born with him, was his companion through life, and stood as his attendant at its close. The cold, withering experiences of life, gave a tone of sadness, mixed sometimes with the outcry of despair, to his verse, and threw a halo of melancholy around their march. The words of Lord Jeffrey, on the genius of another poet, is very applicable to this one. "It does not hold the mirror up to nature, nor catch the line of surrounding objects, but, like a kindled furnace, shows forth its intense glare and gloomy grandeur on the narrow scene which it radiates." It is sad to have to record that the same vice which he here so fearfully describes should have taken possession of him too, and held him in its accursed grasp, like a demon, till it withered his soul, snapt the cords of life, and hurried him to an early grave. His collected works, with his autobiography, was published some years ago, and, though not widely circulated, nor extensively read, are yet loved by many whose sympathies were akin to the author's, and who lament his short and chequered career, and its sorrowful close.

Oh, tempt me not to the drunkard's draught, With its soul-consuming gleam! Oh, hide me from the woes that wait Around the drunkard's dream! When night in holy silence brings The God-willed hour of sleep, Then, then the red-eyed revel swings Its bowl of poison deep! When morning waves her golden hair, And smiles o'er hill and lea, One sickening ray is doomed to glare On yon rude revelry. The rocket's flare moment sped, Sinks blackening back to earth; But darker, deeper sinks his head Who shares the drunkard's mirth! Know ye the sleep the drunkard knows? That sleep, oh! who may tell? Or who can speak the fiendful throes Of his self-heated hell? That soul all rest of heavenly mark,— Defaced God's image there,— Rolls down, and down: yon dark abyss, Thy howling home, Despair! Or bedded his head in broken hearts, Where slimy reptiles creep; And the tearless eyes of death, still dart, Dread fire on the drunkard's sleep! And lo! their coffin'd bosoms rife, That bled in his ruin wild! The cold, cold lips of his shrouded wife, Press the lips of her shrouded child! So fast, so deep 'he hold they keep! Hark! that unhallowed scream; Guard us, oh God! from the drunkard's sleep.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

How truly beautiful are the ideas that suggest themselves, from reading the following account of the wise provisions of Nature for its creatures. God in his Providence has filled the sandy Deserts with hidden springs of water. Even vegetables are so formed that their leaves are cups to contain the refreshing draught for man. And what is this draught? Not the intoxicating wine—the rum, gin, brandy and beer of impure civilization! No! but the pure invigorating beverage of nature. That beverage on which the Gazelle of the desert, the bounding Chamois of the mountain—the Antelope of the plain—the mighty Lion, the enduring Camel and the swift Ostrich live and thrive. That draught that tunces the throat of the Nightingale and every warbler of the grove, that enables the Eagle to mount the sky, the Gull to skim the Ocean, and the animal and vegetable creation to exhibit their glorious and various beauties:—

"WATER WHERE IT IS WANTED.—The manner in which the Creator has provided a supply for the thirst of man in sultry places, is worthy of admiration. He has placed amidst the burning sands of Africa a Plant, whose leaf, twisted round like a cruet, is always filled with a large glassful of fresh water; the gullet of this cruet is shut by the extremity of the leaf itself so as to prevent the water evaporating. He has planted in some districts of the same country a great tree, called by the negroes Boa, the trunk of which is of a prodigious bulk, is naturally hollowed like a cistern. In the rainy season it receives its fill of water which continues fresh and cool in the greatest heats, by means of the tufted foliage which crowns its summit. In some of the rocky islands in the West Indies, there is found a tree, called the water lanne, so full of sap, that if you cut a single branch off it, as much water is immediately discharged as a man can drink at a draught, and it is perfectly pure and lumpid.—St. Pierre's Studies of Nature.

DRINK NO SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE.

In these cholera times when too many self-constituted doctors and authorized ones recommend the use of brandy to keep off cholera perhaps these two extracts may do good.

Use rather charcoal in small quantities, nourishing food, and particularly daily ablutions in water. Keep all of your cess-pools well lined and cleansed. Let all yards be thoroughly drained, and then live temperately and quietly, relying upon the Providence of God and all will be well.

INTEMPERANCE AND CHOLERA.—The Liverpool Times reports "four fatal cases of cholera at Hoylake, the victims being all notorious for their dissipated and dirty habits." "Some official gentlemen from Liverpool have visited Hoylake to inquire into the probable causes of the disease." Are not the causes patent to all? The public house, the beer-shop, and the spirit-vault planted at the corner and in the middle of every street; what wonder that the people are encouraged and seduced into habits of drinking; dissipation is the fruit of drinking, and drunkenness leads to poverty, filth, wretchedness, and disease. Why, then, should society countenance, and Legislature expressly sanction a traffic in strong drinks, whose constant and inevitable tendency it is, and ever has been, to create and foster such fearful evils?

MODERATE DRINKING.—Abundant evidence has been adduced by the advocates of the Temperance and total abstinence societies, from the testimonies of naval surgeons and of captains of ships employed in northern latitudes, from official reports of the health of troops serving in tropical climates, from the statements of experienced agriculturalists, directors of large factories, iron-founders, gas and glass works, and similar establishments, to prove that under the greatest varieties of climate, under every degree of artificial temperature, under most severe and constant labour, perfect health may be maintained by those who totally abstain from all kinds of spirituous and fermented liquors. It would also appear that even a moderate habitual employment of them is more or less injurious and further, that all alcoholic drinks are not only unnecessary to persons in a state of health, but that they must be more or less injurious, very much in proportion taken, by retarding the purification of the blood during respiration, and thus interfering with the process of nutrition.—Spencer Wells on Gout.

THE EXETER HALL MEETING

Held on Thursday evening, May 25th, was well attended. Rev. G. Mansfield, A. M., read the xiv chapter of Romans. The chair was taken by Joseph Sturge, Esq., in the unavoidable absence of Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart. an eloquent letter from whom, with others from Sir W. A'Beckett, late Chief Justice of Victoria, Rev. T. Brotherton, A. M., of Madras, &c., were read by the Secretary; also an abstract of the Committee's Report. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, J. S. Buckingham, Esq., Rev. J. Burns, D. D., Rev. G. Mansfield, M. A., Rev. W. Landels, Rev. J. B. Walker, Mr. George Lomax, &c., which are reported in the "Weekly News and Chronicle" of May 27th. The greatest animation and harmony characterized the proceedings—at various stages of which some resolutions were carried by the following vote:—

The First.—That on a survey of the present position of the Temperance cause throughout the world, the meeting offers its grateful acknowledgments to the Divine source of all good, and encourages the friends of this great enterprise to labour unceasingly, hopefully, and energetically in its behalf.

The 2nd.—That while rejoicing in the large amount of religious influence incorporated with the Temperance movement and viewing with peculiar satisfaction the assistance rendered by superintendants and teachers of Sunday Schools in the formation of Bands of Hope, the meeting cannot but deplore that the unreserved support of the entire body of ministers and church members is not yet extended to the Temperance Reformation; a powerful auxiliary to the progress of religion, and as deriving its highest sanction from the precepts and spirit of the Gospel.

The 3rd.—That this meeting cordially sympathizes with the efforts now making in North America, in British India, and by the United Kingdom Alliance, to abolish the dire evils resulting from the legalized traffic in strong drink, and would earnestly invite all abstainers to consider the importance of extending to such efforts their individual and immediate aid; and at the same time this meeting cannot regard organized efforts for the suppression of intemperance by legislative means as in any degree diminishing the duty of all persons, especially the professors of religion, to adopt the principle of total abstinence as a personal and voluntary rule.

The 4th resolution had respect to the Sunday Traffic, for the suppression of which a petition to Parliament was adopted, and the fifth a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Robert Stark, Esq., was present to represent the Scottish Temperance League, to whom a vote of thanks was warmly accorded for the fraternal feeling thus displayed.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION,

for the Promotion of Temperance, established in 1835, held its nineteenth Annual Conference at York, Wednesday July 20th, 1853; Jos. Lorp, Esq., President, in the chair. Three agents had been employed during the entire year, and two others for three months and six months, lecturing in various parts of the country; the Advocate and Band of Hope Journal had enjoyed a joint circulation of 98,000, and the Band of Hope Melodist having passed, through an edition of 11,000 copies, a second of 20,000 had been published. A design of unrivalled excellence, both in conception and execution, for a new Pledge Card, had been prepared by H. Anelay, Esq. Since the above Conference, the British Association has continued its lecturing and journal agency, with the exception of the Band of Hope Journal (discontinued at the close of 1853), and has been cooperating most strenuously in the petition movement for prohibiting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors during Sunday.

THE LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE,

formed in 1851, held its members meeting, Jan. 23rd, 1854, when the Report was read, which referred to a Soiree and Bazaar held on Jan. 24th, 1853—a special meeting in Exeter Hall on the departure of the "John Barrow" April 5th, 1853—a meeting in the Tabernacle Chapel, May 23rd—a public soiree in honour of L. Heyworth, Esq. M.P., May 28th—the circulation of 250 petitions against the Sunday Traffic—a welcome meeting to J. Cassell, Esq., and Dr. R. Lees, Nov. 7th—the Surrey Garden Fete Sep. 12th—agency in Kent and, as a grand climacteric, the engagement and services of

MR. JOHN R. GOUGH,

the fame of whose oratorical powers had been amply sustained from the delivery of his first public address in Exeter Hall, August 2nd. Numerous particulars are given in the Report of Mr. Gough's labours, of which the summary is, that up to Christmas, 1853, "he had addressed 104,600 persons, and that not fewer than 3000 pledges" had in consequence been received. On the 28th Dec., one of these lectures was delivered to more than 1000 delighted children: the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair.

After fulfilling a three months engagement with the Scottish League from January to March, Mr. Gough has again been lecturing in England to overflowing assemblies. Exeter Hall and other buildings being repeatedly filled to listen to the "young man eloquent." Since their Report was prepared, the League have held an Exeter Hall demonstration against the waste of food in the manufacture of strong drink, and have united with the National Society and British Association in the agitation for putting down the Sunday traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

In its published state, the Report of the League consists of a Register of Members—the Report itself—and an Almanack for 1854, with the Temperance Offering originally published in 1852.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES

where the temperance reform reaped some of its earliest and richest harvests, has not been without good fruit in the year now passed. An open air demonstration, held at Denbigh, North Wales, was attended by great numbers: and in some districts the cause is sustained with a vigour worthy of universal emulation. In other places, however, particularly southward, there is a decline from that lively interest in its advancement which was exhibited many years ago: and it is a matter of special regret that this alteration of feeling has shown itself as conspicuously among the ministers of religion as in any other class.

The anticipated consequences have therefore followed, and the temperance cause, where more progress

SCOTLAND

has borne itself bravely in the temperance enterprise. The total number of societies is not known, but the Scottish Temperance League has a connection with itself a members' subscription list of 4017, and 269 societies; employs five agents, and publishes the Scottish Review, the Abstainers' Journal and the Answer for the young; besides a series of tracts which has obtained a deservedly extensive circulation.

The Edinburgh society is in a very flourishing state, and is now issuing a series of excellent tracts, and Glasgow, with many local societies, has two general associations which are earnestly at work.

In Scotland public houses and the consumption of spirits are decreasing—a result which the Public House Bill, which is to come into operation at Whitsuntide, is expected to accelerate. In no country is the christian ministry held in greater respect than in North Britain, and in no European nation does that order manifest so much sympathy with the temperance enterprise.

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mediate payment of all arrears. Now due for 1851, 7s. 6d.; for 1852, 7s. 6d.; for 1853, 10s. for 1854, 8s. 9d., if immediately paid. All arrears for 1851-2-3, if not paid will be collected by process in the Division Courts.



# The Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last, it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.—Proverbs, chap. 23

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

## THE DRUNKARD'S DREAM.

Among my readings I lately lighted upon the following verses, by William Th. M. of Inverness, a small town in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The piece is called "The Drunkard's Dream," and the nervous strength and manly style of the writer is refreshing, compared with the refined nonsense and drivelling sentimentality of our later poets. He does not skip over the surface of his theme, and moralize lightly on its effects,—he does not wire-draw one part, and leave the other untouched; but, in a few words, he grasps it with the power of a Hercules, and, with the strong hand of poetical inspiration, holds up its ghastly shadow to the world's gaze. The verse is ragged; but so is the subject, and so was the man. No drawing-room poet was he; for poverty, like his genius, was born with him, was his companion through life, and stood as his attendant at its close. The cold, withering experiences of life, gave a tone of sadness, mixed sometimes with the outcry of despair, to his verse, and threw a halo of melancholy around their march. The words of Lord Jeffrey, on the genius of another poet, is very applicable to this one. "It does not hold the mirror up to nature, nor catch the line of surrounding objects, but, like a kindled furnace, shows forth its intense glare and gloomy grandeur on the narrow scene which it radiates." It is sad to have to record that the same vice which he here so fearfully describes should have taken possession of him too, and held him in its accursed grasp, like a demon, till it withered his soul, snapt the cords of life, and hurried him to an early grave. His collected works, with his autobiography, was published some years ago, and, though not widely circulated, nor extensively read, are yet loved by many whose sympathies were drawn to the author's, and who lament his short and chequered career, and its sorrowful close.

Oh, tempt me not to the drunkard's draught,  
With its soul-consuming gleam!  
Oh, hide me from the woes that waft  
Around the drunkard's dream!

When night in holy silence brings  
The God-willed hour of sleep,  
Then, then the red-eyed tovel swings  
Its bowl of poison deep!

When morning waves her golden hair,  
And smiles o'er hill and lea,  
One sickening ray is doomed to glare  
On yon rude revelry.

The rocket's flare moment sped,  
Sinks blackening back to earth;  
But darker, deeper sinks his head  
Who shares the drunkard's mirth!

Know ye the sleep the drunkard knows?  
That sleep, oh! who may tell?  
Or who can speak the fiendful throes  
Of his self-heated hell?

That soul all rest of heavenly mark—  
Defaced God's image there,—  
Rolls down, and down you dark abyss,  
Thy howling home, Despair!

Or bedded his head in broken hearts,  
Where slimy reptiles creep;  
And the tearless eyes of death, still dart,  
Dread fit on the drunkard's sleep!

And lo! their coffin'd bosoms rife,  
That bled in his ruin wild!  
The cold, cold tips of his shrouded wife,  
Press the lips of her shrouded child!

So fast, so deep the hold they keep!  
Hark! that unhallowed scream;  
Guard us, oh God! from the drunkard's sleep,  
From the drunkard's demon dream.

COMMUN. OAKERD.

...the sun, the moon, and the stars, and the elements of nature. That beverage on which the Gazelle of the desert, the bounding Chamois of the mountain—the Antelope of the plain—the mighty Lion, the enduring Camel and the swift Ostrich live and thrive. That draught that tunes the throat of the Nightingale and every warbler of the grove, that enables the Eagle to mount the sky, the Gull to skim the Ocean, and the animal and vegetable creation to exhibit their glorious and various beauties:—

"WATER WHERE IT IS WANTED.—The manner in which the Creator has provided a supply for the thirst of man in sultry places, is worthy of admiration. He has placed amidst the burning sands of Africa a Plant, whose leaf, twisted round like a cruel, is always filled with a large glassful of fresh water; the gullet of this cruel is shut by the extremity of the leaf itself so as to prevent the water evaporating. He has planted in some districts of the same country a great tree, called by the negroes Bos, the trunk of which is of a prodigious bulk, is naturally hollowed like a cistern. In the rainy season it receives its fill of water which continues fresh and cool in the greatest heats, by means of the tufted foliage which crowns its summit. In some of the rocky islands in the West Indies, there is found a tree, called the water linnæ, so full of sap, that if you cut a single branch of it, as much water is immediately discharged as a man can drink at a draught, and it is perfectly pure and limpid.—St. Pierre's Studies of Nature.

## DRINK NO SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE.

In these cholera times when too many self-constituted doctors and authorized ones recommend the use of brandy to keep off cholera perhaps these two extracts may do good.

Use rather charcoal in small quantities, nourishing food, and particularly daily ablutions in water. Keep all of your cess-pools well lined and cleansed. Let all yards be thoroughly drained, and then live temperately and quietly, relying upon the Providence of God and all will be well.

INTEMPERANCE AND CHOLERA.—The Liverpool Times reports 'four fatal cases of cholera at Hoylake, the victims being all notorious for their dissipated and filthy habits.' Some official gentlemen from Liverpool have visited Hoylake to inquire into the probable causes of the disease. Are not the causes patent to all? The public house, the beer-shop, and the spirit-vault planted at the corner and in the middle of every street; what wonder that the people are encouraged and seduced into habits of drinking; dissipation is the fruit of drinking, and drunkenness leads to poverty, filth, wretchedness, and disease. Why, then, should society countenance, and Legislature expressly sanction a traffic in strong drinks, whose constant and inevitable tendency it is, and ever has been, to create and foster such fearful evils?

MODERATE DRINKING.—Abundant evidence has been adduced by the advocates of the Temperance and total abstinence societies, from the testimonies of naval surgeons and of captains of ships employed in northern latitudes, from official reports of the health of troops serving in tropical climates, from the statements of experienced agriculturalists, directors of large factories, iron-founders, gas and glass works, and similar establishments, to prove that under the greatest varieties of climate, under every degree of artificial temperature, under most severe and constant labour, perfect health may be maintained by those who totally abstain from all kinds of spirituous and fermented liquors. It would also appear that even a moderate habitual employment of them is more or less injurious and further, that all alcoholic drinks are not only unnecessary to persons in a state of health, but that they must be more or less injurious, very much in proportion taken, by retarding the purification of the blood during respiration, and thus interfering with the process of nutrition.—Spencer Wells on Gout.

## THE EXETER HALL MEETING

Held on Thursday evening, May 25th, was well attended. Rev. G. Mansfield, A. M., read the six chapters of Romans. The chair was taken by Joseph Sturge, Esq., in the unavoidable absence of Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart. An eloquent letter from whom, with others from Sir W. A. Bennett, late Chief Justice of Victoria, Rev. T. Brotherton, A. M., of Madras, &c., were read by the Secretary; also an abstract of the Committee's Report, addresses were delivered by the Chairman, J. S. Buckingham, Esq., Rev. J. Burns, D. D., Rev. G. Mansfield, M. A., Rev. W. Landels, Rev. J. B. Walker, Mr. George Lomax, &c., which are reported in the "Weekly News and Chronicle," of May 27th. The greatest animation and harmony characterized the proceedings—at various stages of which some melodies were sung by the Choral society of the good Samaritan Hall. Five resolutions were adopted.

The British Association, for the Promotion of Temperance, established in 1835, held its nineteenth Annual Conference at York, Wednesday July 20th, 1853; Jos. T. Corp, Esq., President, in the chair. Three agents had been employed during the entire year, and two others for three months and six months, in lecturing in various parts of the country; the Advocate and Band of Hope Journal had enjoyed a joint circulation of 98,000, and the Band of Hope Melodist having passed, through an edition of 11,000 copies, a second of 20,000 had been published. A design of unrivalled excellence, both in conception and execution, for a new Pledge Card, had been prepared by H. Anelay, Esq. Since the above Conference, the British Association has continued its lecturing and journal agency, with the exception of the Band of Hope Journal (discontinued at the close of 1853), and has been cooperating most strenuously in the petition movement, for prohibiting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors during Sunday.

The 3rd.—That this meeting cordially sympathizes with the efforts now making in North America, in British India, and by the United Kingdom Alliance, to abolish the evil resulting from the legalized traffic in strong drink, and would earnestly invite all abstainers to consider the importance of extending to such efforts their individual and immediate aid; and at the same time this meeting cannot regard organized endeavors for the suppression of intemperance by legislative means as a duty, degree diminishing the duty of all persons, especially the professors of religion, to adopt the principle of total abstinence as a personal and voluntary rule.

The 4th resolution had respect to the Sunday Traffic, for the suppression of which, a petition to Parliament was adopted, and the fifth a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Robert Stark, Esq., was present to represent the Scottish Temperance League, to whom a vote of thanks was warmly accorded for the fraternal feeling thus displayed.

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## THE LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE,

formed in 1851, held its members meeting, Jan. 23rd, 1854, when the Report was read, which referred to a Soiree and Bazaar held on Jan. 24th, 1853—a special meeting in Exeter Hall on the departure of the "John Barrow," April 5th, 1853—a meeting in the Tabernacle Chapel, May 23rd—a public soiree in honour of L. Heyworth, Esq., M.P., May 28th—the circulation of 250 petitions against the Sunday Traffic—a welcome meeting to the Surrey Garden Fete Sep. 12th—agency in Kent and, as a grand climacteric, the engagement and services of

MR. JOHN N. COGGIN,

the same of whose oratorical powers had been amply sustained from the delivery of his first public address in Exeter Hall, August 2nd. Numerous particulars are given in the Report of Mr. Gough's labours, of which the summary is, that up to Christmas, 1853, "he had addressed 104,600 persons, and that not fewer than 3000 pledges" had in consequence been received. On the 28th Dec., one of these lectures was delivered to more than 1000 delighted children: the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair.

After fulfilling a three months engagement with the Scottish League from January to March, Mr. Gough has again been lecturing in England to overflowing assemblies, Exeter Hall and other buildings being repeatedly filled to listen to the "young man eloquent." Since their Report was prepared, the League have held an Exeter Hall demonstration against the waste of food in the manufacture of strong drink, and have united with the National Society and British Association in the agitation for putting down the Sunday traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

In its published state, the Report of the League consists of a Register of Members—the Report itself—and an Almanack for 1854, with the Temperance Offering originally published in 1852.

## THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES

where the temperance reform reaped some of its earliest and richest harvests, has not been without good fruit in the year now passed. An open air demonstration, held at Denbigh, North Wales, was attended by great numbers; and in some districts the cause is sustained with a vigour worthy of universal emulation. In other places, however, particularly southward, there is a decline from that lively interest in its advancement which was exhibited many years ago; and it is a matter of special regret that this alteration of feeling has shown itself as conspicuously among the ministers of religion as in any other class.

The anticipated consequences have therefore followed, and intemperance is nowhere more prevalent and pestiferous than in quarters where it was once most energetically and triumphantly opposed.

The Established Church has not a few pharisaic ministers. The Free Church has a Society numbering above 100 ordained ministers with a branch in the Theological College, Edinburgh, numbering more than 100 students, while the Normal school of the same body in Edinburgh and Glasgow co-operate with the other with the Rev. Dr. Johnston the Moderator of the synod as the president of the Perseus Abstinence Society. Of Congregational and Baptist ministers the number of abstainers is not small, those of the Evangelical Union being so it is believed, to a man. The Edinburgh university has a society of 160 students, with professor Miller as honorary president, and at Glasgow and the St. Andrews Universities sister societies have been formed. In the United Presbyterian Theological Hall, out of 5 professors, and 190 students, 1 professor and 104 students are professed abstainers.

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instead of drinking nothing but water and snuff... long hot fresh air. A grove of good music...

ENGLISH TEMPERANCE PROCEEDINGS.—We give for a change large extracts of the doings of temperance bodies in England. No great activity prevails there on this question.

The Western Grand Division of New York met at Lockport, on the 12th July. 60 members were initiated, and 60 old members were in attendance. The Grand Division generally approved of the new alterations in the Order.



THE PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

The disease is making terrible ravages among the poor of St. Petersburg in Russia. It is also very bad in Chicago. 147 persons died of it in June there—population 60,000. In Hamilton it continues bad; about 25 persons a-day died of it and other diseases during some weeks of July, many of them emigrants. In Toronto between the 15th and 24th July 87 persons died of this disease and others, about 12 per day out of a population of 15,000. The poorest labourers and weakly persons are first attacked. The disease has nearly disappeared from Quebec. In the first weeks of July the interments in Chicago were 212 chiefly Cholera. In Toronto the Cholera has not increased any during a week past, and is confined as before to the lower classes. Generally impure ice or Dr. Rowland precedes Cholera. The use of powdered Charcoal, a teaspoonful dissolved in water, every two days is good, try it.

CHOLERA MEDICINE.—DR. URQUHART, 69 YONGE STREET.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Dr. Urquhart's Medicine in this number. Sir Benjamin Brodie's English Remedy for the cure of inebriety Cholera, from a personal experience of many years, we can truly say to be a never failing cure. It is the most invaluable medicine in Toronto, in all cases of diarrhoea. Dr. Urquhart also sells a very valuable medicine for sick children called the "The Soothing Syrup." It will cure when most other medicines fail.

DAVID ROBLIN.

It will be recollected that we called this gentleman a time-serving politician, a tool of the Government some time ago, and that the Napanee Bee said it was untrue. The following will show what his political characteristics are at Quebec and we fear it is too true.—EDITOR SOX.

"We perceive that Mr. David Roblin, who was offering himself for sale at Government House here a few days since, has presented himself to his municipal constituents for election as a member of parliament to represent the united counties of Lennox and Addington. Had we space enough to spare, we would produce a list of land-shark operations which this individual has been guilty of—abetted by Hincks in the Executive Council and Richards (his own relative) as Attorney General and law referee in doubtful cases before the Commissioner of Crown Lands, disqualifying him to assume the title of M. P."—Quebec Gazette.

ELECTION NEWS.

It is said Mr. Cooney of Kingston runs a good chance to defeat J. A. McDonald of that city. Maxwell Strange and H. Smith are running for the County of Frontenac. Why did not the Sons and temperance men bring out a Maine law man there? In our next issue a synopsis of all the elections will be given. Mr. Buchanan is opposing McNab in Hamilton. Amos Wright in his address speaks in favor of the Government plan of settling the Reserve question. This we think is wrong—the plan is very defective, and is only transferring the settlement from one tribunal to many. It is a cowardly subterfuge, and might result in gross injustice to the thinly settled parts of the country, as well as supporting religion by public monies.

WAR NEWS.

General Gortschakoff has taken a stand with 30,000 men between the Danube and Bucharest. Russia refuses to evacuate Moldavia, and it is said this will may cause a war between that and Austria.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR LOWER CANADA.

The Quebec Gazette gives the following amusing account of the votes of members:

- Bellechasse County: Hon. J. Chabot, Corruptor.
Quebec County: Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Corruptor.
Sherbrooke Town: A. T. Gal, Genteel Chiseller.
L'Assomption County: J. Pajon, Anti-Corruptor.
Dereville County: Chas. Laberge, Anti-corruptor.

We learn that Mr. Lumsden is elected over Mr. Farewell for South Ontario. Also, that David Christie Blair is defeated by a young lawyer named M. Kerrie. This is a just reward for sneaking conduct. Mr. Mathison, of North Oxford, is elected. So far, many of the elections look well. We hope they will bear the same appearance to the close. Quebec has been carried by Messrs. Chabot and Aheyn, the friends of the present Government and the Gavazzi note. Chabot is a poor tool of the priests, also a very duped man. Alas for Quebec! its political situation is lamentable, in the hands of corruption, ignorance and priestcraft. Mr. Bregar, of North Brant, is elected. Mr. Crawford of Brockville is elected over Mr. Sherwood. Mr. Lumsden of the East Riding is the only tory running against Wright. We fear he is the wrong man for even the Tories wrong on the Maine law, and also on the Reserve question. Merritt shirked the Maine law, and Ferguson of Wellington who voted against it, like Morrison of Niagara, have both been elected without any opposition. Divisions of Sons, temperance societies and Leagues, may hereafter stop all talk of electing true temperance men. The present opportunity is lost and a new agitation will have to be got up. Who will do this is the question?

Amos Wright, Esq. of the East Riding of York since our last issue has assured us that he will not support, if elected, the existing Government. We are glad of this; for our opposition to him has arisen from the belief that he was a secret supporter of the Hincks Government. Certainly his votes in the last session would show that he was; but it is due to him to say that he explains his votes in a different way. Mr. Wright will make himself popular in the East Riding by hereafter pursuing an honest, independent course, irrespective of the Government.

A HINT TO NIAGARA VISITORS.—Our readers who intend to visit the Niagara Falls, will thank us for the hint, never to engage a vehicle to cross the bridge. The best plan is to cross the ferry for a shilling, select one of the conveyances always in waiting which belong to coloured men (the only reasonable persons there), order your route to terminate at the bridge, then walk over and hack and omnibus will do the rest, or first drive to the bridge, dismiss your carriage, walk over, and then take a hack on the opposite side; otherwise you must pay in addition to 25 cents toll for each person, \$1.50 for carriage toll! We know a gentleman, who, with his lady hired a hack at Niagara for \$4, to convey them across the suspension bridge and up to Chippewa to join the steamer, but what with tolls, &c., it cost them NINE DOLLARS.—Atlas.

TRIAL OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.—Father Kruger, the Roman Catholic clergyman who was recently arrested at Cincinnati and indicted for assault with felonious intent, upon the person of a German girl, at the confession, has been tried before Judge Flynn; but the jury were unable to agree. The telegraph says that the jury stood, six for conviction for assault with intent to commit a felony, and six for simple assault.

NORTH WATERLOO ELECTION.—McDougall & Foley—a precious pair. This election is exciting a good deal of interest and feeling. McDougall is likely to succeed there. At the nomination the show of hands was in favour of him and against Foley. Foley is a slippery tool of Rogh, from Norfolk—the same gentleman who took so strong a stand at St. Catharines against the Editor of this paper, in May, 1853, for opposing McQueen's liquor advertising tendencies. He is time-serving and sneaking in all his operations. McDougall used to be his most intimate friend and co-assistant in whitewashing the Government in 1852 and part of 1853. But Hincks detested McDougall, and was determined to sacrifice him. This the imbecile Cameron and Rolph tried to stop by offering McDougall several offices which it seems he refused. He was, however, sacrificed by Hincks and Rolph.

Francis, and Rolph and Cameron, to vote for Hincks, as against Carroll, an old dog stopped their squalling. When the best farmer and we believe, Maine law politician were formed, McDougall got a man! We had him further in Norfolk, a top or bride some say \$250, some say attending, like a Knight errant, on the heels of \$300, to make him change his tune, as all of Dr. Rolph, advising the electors to suppose he did for two years, praising Hincks' portmanteau. Hincks and Rolph were entirely even in the George-Brown style of 1840 the cause of the loss of the Maine law at Now, as between these two men we have a Quebec, the last by violently opposing it, the last by deserting it, as he did his patriot line in either Foley is decidedly the friends on Yonge Street in 1837. This course man, Why, if Cabinet minister—Ryerson school of politicians is certainly a Rolph and Cameron, tried to bribe McDougall with office, did he not at once expose to be advanced, its truths believed by the them? Why does he yet wish to see Rolph star power? What better are such men than Hincks? Corruption is the trade of the last, but loud-mouthed patriotism has been the theme of Cameron and Rolph. Alas! say we, for Canadian patriotism: it is quite sickening.

We hold it that no true temperance man would allow a post office to be connected with a tavern, which it seems Cameron did. Then the Township Council of Lobo, and its temperance community especially, strongly remonstrated with the Postmaster General on the subject. The Courier is ready to say or unsay anything for Cameron, but we never say anything that we cannot substantiate, or to please any man in or out of power, if wrong.

The Advocate thus writes, and we leave it for the Lobo Sons to answer:—

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ELECTION NEWS.—Mattee is returned for Stormont; McCann for Prescott. The liberals and temperance men did badly to allow Mr. Farewell to be defeated in South Ontario. Mr. Farewell is certainly the better man, and has long been a very self-sacrificing and money-giving temperance and reform man. It only goes to confirm our assertions that new converts to liberalism and tools have all the swing in Canada.

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Napier had withdrawn the fleet from before Cronstadt. The policy of Austria was suspicious—she is wavering. The movements of the Baltic and Black Sea fleets are very tardy. Indeed so far the allies have done nothing to aid Turkey.

The Pacific Captain Nye, arrived from Liverpool at an early hour this morning, with dates the 12th—June 24.

The Turks on the 8th, after a long struggle got possession of the Islands of Mookan and Omekka, and subsequently of the Island of Georgevo. Prince Gortschakoff was assembling a camp of 30,000 men between Bucharest and the Danube. Madrid, 11th. The rebels continue their retreat towards Andalusia. It is stated that the authorization of the United States to offer for the purchase of Cuba, arrived to-day from Washington. All is quiet at Madrid and in the provinces. The troops remained faithful to the Queen. The progress of the insurgents is slow. No battle of importance has yet occurred in the Baltic. Prussia is forcing Austria into new negotiations. Strong suspicions are still entertained of Austria's good faith toward the allies. Prussia has sent a special envoy to Austria, asking Austria to refrain from taking further steps in conjunction with England and France, but to join her in new negotiations of peace. Austria has countermanded the advance of her armies into Wallachia. It is reported that Russia is concentrating 300,000 men against Austria. An engagement had occurred between the Russians and Bashaw Eazouks, in Asia. The latter lost 3000 men. General Osten has been appointed Governor of the Caucasus. 3000 Russians have advanced from Odessa towards the Pruth. The accounts of the evacuation of the Principalities by Russia are very contradictory. An interview had taken place between Prince Gortschakoff and the Emperor Austria. Four hundred cases of Cholera are reported to have occurred in one day in St. Petersburg.

DOUGLAS AT HOME.—On the 4th Cassius M. Clay, Esq. delivered an oration at Chicago, at the close of which the audience gave him cheers for the orator and three groans for Mr. Douglas. Chicago, and even the State of Illinois, is sound on the question of Northern rights.

A furious street fight, coming very near an assassination, recently took place in the streets of New York, between a Mr. M. Master, the Editor of an Irish paper there, and Mr. Mengher, the exiled Irish patriot. It arose from some article in the paper reflecting on Mr. Mengher. McMaster fired at Mengher and grazed his forehead, and the latter gentleman beat the former severely with a cane. Both were arrested and held in custody to keep the peace. What a novel and set of fellows these Irish Patriots are!

The Between and Prescott Railway is now running over between Prescott and Kempton. A woman was lately killed by lightning at Bytown.

The Western General Division of New York met at 12 o'clock on the 12th. The members were present at 6 o'clock. The Division generally approved a new constitution to be adopted.



THE PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

The disease is making terrible ravages among the poor of St. Petersburg in Russia. It is also very bad in Chicago. 147 persons died of it in June there—population 60,000. In Hamilton it continues bad, about 25 persons a-day died of it and other diseases during some weeks of July, many of them emigrants. In Toronto between the 15th and 24th July 87 persons died of this disease and others about 12 per cent out of a population of 45,000. The poorest labourers and weakly persons are first attacked. The disease has nearly disappeared from Quebec. In the first week of July the infectious in Chicago were 212, chiefly Cholera. In Toronto the Cholera has not increased any during a week past, and is confined as before to the lower classes. Generally impudice or Diarrhea precedes Cholera. The use of powdered Charcoal, a teaspoonful dissolved in water, every two days is good, try it.

CHOLERA MEDICINE—DR. URQUHART, 69 YONGE STREET.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Dr. Urquhart's Medicine in this number. Sir Benjamin Brodie's English Remedy for the cure of incipient Cholera, from a personal experience of many years, we can truly say to be a never failing cure. It is the most invaluable medicine in Toronto in all cases of diarrhoea. Dr. Urquhart also sells a very valuable medicine for sick children called the "The Soothing Syrup." It will cure when most other medicines fail.

DAVID ROBLIN.

It will be recollected that we called this gentleman a time-serving politician, a tool of the Government some time ago, and that the Napanee Bee said it was untrue. The following will show what his political characteristics are at Quebec and we fear it is too true.—EDITOR SOX.

"We perceive that Mr. David Roblin, who was offering himself for sale at Government House here a few days since, has presented himself to his municipal constituents for election as a member of parliament to represent the united counties of Lennox and Addington. Had we space enough to spare, we would produce a list of land-shark operations which this individual has been guilty of—abetted by Hincks in the Executive Council and Richards (his own relative) as Attorney General and law referee in doubtful cases before the Commissioner of Crown Lands, disqualifying him to assume the title of M. P. P."—Quebec Gazette.

ELECTION NEWS.

It is said Mr. Counter of Kingston runs a good chance to defeat J. A. McDonald of that city. Maxwell Strange and H. Smith are running for the County of Frontenac. Why did not the Sons and temperance men bring out a Maine law man there? In our next a synopsis of all the elections will be given. Mr. Buchanan is opposing McNab in Hamilton. Amos Wright in his address speaks in favor of the Government plan of settling the Reserve question. This we think is wrong—the plan is very defective, and is only transferring the settlement from one tribunal to many. It is a cowardly subterfuge, and might result in gross injustice to the truly settled parts of the country, as well as supporting religion by public monies.

WAR NEWS.

General Gortschakoff has taken a stand with 30,000 men between the Danube and Bucharest. Russia refuses to evacuate Moldavia, and it is said this will or may cause a war between that nation and Austria. It is supposed that is the policy of Russia. The next movement of the Allied army will, it is supposed to be against Crimea by sea and land.

- Quebec County.
H. P. J. O. Chauveau Corruptor
Sherbrooke Town.
A. T. Gal, Gentle Chiseller
L. Assomption County.
J. P. P. Anti-Corruptor
Bertrille County.
Chas. Laberge, Anti-corruptor

We learn that Mr. Lumden is elected over Mr. Farewell for South Ontario. Also that David Christie of Brant is defeated by a young lawyer named McKeckie. This is a just reward for sneaking conduct. Mr. Mathison, of North Oxford, is elected. So far, many of the elections look well. We hope they will bear the same appearance to the close. Quebec has been carried by Messrs. Chabot and Allevin, the friends of the present Government and the Gavazzi man. Chabot is a poor tool of the priests, also a very disputed man. Alas for Quebec! its political situation is lamentable, in the hands of corruption, ignorance and priestcraft. Mr. Biggar, of North Brant, is elected. Mr. Crawford of Brockville is elected over Mr. Sherwood. Mr. L. G. of the East Riding is the only Tory running against Wright. We fear he is the wrong man for even the Tories. Wrong on the Maine law, and also on the Reserve question. Merritt shirked the Maine law, and Ferguson of Wellington who voted against it, like Morrison of Niagara, have both been elected without any opposition. Divisions of Sons, temperance societies and Leagues, may hereafter stop an task of electing true temperance men. The present opportunity is lost, and a new agitation will have to be got up. Who will do this is the question?

Amos Wright, Esq. of the East Riding of York since our last issue has assured us that he will not support, if elected, the existing Government. We are glad of this; for our opposition to him has arisen from the belief that he was a secret supporter of the Hincks Government. Certainly his votes in the last session would show that he was; but it is due to him to say that he explains his votes in a different way. Mr. Wright will make himself popular in the East Riding by hereafter pursuing an honest, independent course, irrespective of the Government.

A HINT TO NIAGARA VISITORS—Our readers who intend to visit the Niagara Falls, will thank us for the hint, never to engage a vehicle to cross the bridge. The best plan is to cross the terry for a shilling, select one of the conveyances always in waiting which belong to coloured men (the only reasonable persons there), order your route to terminate at the bridge, then walk over and back and omnibus will do the rest, or first drive to the bridge, dismiss your carriage, walk over, and then take a hack on the opposite side; otherwise you must pay in addition to 25 cents toll for each person, \$1.50 for carriage toll! We know a gentleman, who, with his lady hired a hack at Niagara for \$4, to convey them across the suspension bridge and up to Chippewa to join the steamer, but what with tolls, &c., it cost them NINE DOLLARS.—11b. Atlas.

TRIAL OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.—Father Kruger, the Roman Catholic clergyman who was recently arrested at Cincinnati and indicted for an assault with felonious intent, upon the person of a German girl, at the confessional, has been tried before Judge Flynn; but the jury were unable to agree. The telegraph says that the jury stood, six for conviction for assault with intent to commit a felony, and six for simple assault.

NORTH WATERLOO ELECTION.—McDougall & Foley—a precious pair. This election is exciting a good deal of interest and feeling. McDougall is likely to succeed there. At the nomination the show of hands was in favour of him and against Foley. Foley is a slippery tool of Rolph, from Norfolk—the same gentleman who took so strong a stand at St. Catharines against the Editor of this paper, in May, 1853, for opposing McQueen's liquor advertising tendencies. He is time-serving and sneaking in all his transactions. McDougall used to be his most intimate friend and co-assistant in whitewashing the Government in 1852 and part of 1853. But Hincks detested McDougall, and was determined to sacrifice him. Thus the imbecile Cameron and Rolph tried to stop by offering McDougall several offices, which it seems he refused. He was, however, sacrificed by Hincks, and Cameron and Rolph yielded, like tools, their friend to his fate. The organship was taken from McDougall, and given to Beatty, by the Empe-

... of the ... Street ... This ... cabinet ministers— ... religion ... Hincks? Corruption is the trade of water flow from corrupt fountains! ... We hold it that no true temperance man would allow a post office to be connected with a tavern which it seems Cameron did. Then the Township Council of Lobo, and its temperance community especially, strongly demonstrated with the Postmaster General on the subject. The Courier is ready to say or unsay anything for Cameron, but we never say anything that we cannot substantiate, or to please any man in or out of power, I wrong.

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The Bytown and Prescott Railway is now in the progress of being built between Prescott and Kempton. A woman was lately killed by lightning at Bytown.

The Northern Railway Company have just made a long report, and it seems the company are doing well.

The cholera has been very bad in Cornwall.

A young man named Jordan was killed by lightning lately at London, C. W.

Mexico.—It was reported that General Alvarez was dead, but it is not true. It seems the insurrection is still proceeding.

The cholera is very severe in New York and St. Louis.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Mr. Flint is elected in Hastings—also Murney. Sydney Smith in Northumberland,—Holton, Young and Dorion, in Montreal. The last is a great defeat to the Ministry. Holton and Young are their strong opposers.

Col. Hogarth of the Cameronians died of the cholera at Quebec last week.

Essex.—We learn that there are three candidates in the field here. Mr. James King, a Maine law man, Mr Rankin and a son of Col. Prince. Vote, men of Essex, for King.

A great Anti-Nebraska Convention of New York State is to assemble at Saratoga on the 16th August. John Van Buren (son of Martin) has gone to Europe, and will visit Queen Victoria.

Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, of Canadian notoriety, died lately in New Zealand. A lady apparently died at Windsor, opposite Detroit, lately, and was about to be buried when she revived. Bodies should not be buried too hastily in cholera times. Mayor Nelson of Montreal was lately thrown from his carriage and seriously injured. Ex-Mayor Fabre died there lately of the cholera. A man named Robinson was lost in the woods, twelve days lately, on the Ottawa and nearly perished.

GEO. BROWN AND MALCOLM CAMERON.—The great political humbug has been defeated at Lambton by Mr. Brown by over 100 votes. This is a just reward of his notorious double-dealing in politics.

DELAY IN MAILING THIS PAPER.—We have to state, for the information of our readers, that for six weeks past a delay of from one to two days has frequently occurred in the mailing of this paper, owing not to any fault at this office, but to the failure of our press contractor to deliver papers from the press office according to his contract. The contract specifies we are to have all of the papers by five o'clock, P. M., of Friday of each week,—which agreement, if complied with, would enable us to mail all in time for the morning and noon mails of Saturday, enabling a majority of our readers to receive them by Saturday's mails. Instead of this we are often compelled to mail so that part of the papers only go off by the Monday's mail. This circumstance also delays the delivery to the city. We trust hereafter to have no complaint to make on this head. The press-work is done on the Globe steam-press, and it is there the fault lies.

CITY DELIVERY.—Any person not receiving his paper in the city, should at once complain to this office. We employ a carrier, who should faithfully perform his duty.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD. 1854.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 15th of May, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:— Leave the foot of Bay Street, Toronto, daily (Sundays excepted).

Mail Train at 7.00 A. M. Accommodation at 4.35 P. M. Returning, leave Barrie Station, Accommodation at 6.05 A. M. Mail Train at 6.30 P. M. Both Trains stop at Flag Station.

The Mail Train connects with the steamer Morning, which will leave Bell Ewart, daily, on the arrival of the Train from Toronto, and will run to Onitla on Lake Couchiching, as follows:—

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Calling at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of Lake Simcoe. Returning, same day, calling at Atherly, Point Mara, Beaverton and Jackson's Point. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Calling at Jackson's Point, Beaverton, Point Mara and Atherly. Returning, same day, will call at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of the Lake.

Breakfast will be served on the Boat, on the arrival of the Train.

Passengers taking the Mail Train, leaving Toronto at 7 A. M., can make the circuit of Lake Simcoe, visit Lake Couchiching, and return to Toronto at half-past nine the same evening.

Parties seeking recreation will find this a most agreeable trip.

Passengers for the Lake Huron steamer (Kaloolah,) going North, will take the Mail on Fridays.

A. BRUNEL.



Ontario, Simcoe and Huron

RAILROAD. NOTICE.

EXCURSION TICKETS for trips from Toronto to Lake Simcoe, making the circuit of the Lake, and returning to Toronto the same day, are now issued at the Toronto Ticket Office of the Company.

Price.—12s 6d. currency. Children half price. A. BRUNEL, Superintendent.

Toronto, July 25, 1854.

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the City of Toronto hereby give notice that at the under-mentioned places, namely,

- Joseph Beckett & Co., Druggists, King Street West; Lyman Brothers, Druggists; St. Lawrence Buildings; Oliver, Druggist, King Street East; Shapter & Coombe, Druggists, Yonge Street; W. H. Smith, Druggist, Queen Street West; Jno. Howarth, Druggist, Queen Street West; N. C. Love, Druggist, Yonge Street; H. Miller, Druggist, King Street East; F. Richardson, Druggist, King Street East; C. Green, Druggist, King Street West; A. Mattheison, Druggist, York Street;

the Medicine suitable to be taken upon premonitory symptoms of Cholera, will be dispensed gratis to those who may be unable to pay for the same.

The Board particularly advise that early attention should be paid to any feeling of disordered state of the bowels, as the Medical Profession of the City are of opinion that these symptoms, if promptly and properly attended to, seldom prove fatal.

JOSEPH ROWELL, Chairman.

Board of Health Office, July 19th, 1854.

ORDER.

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH, Toronto, July 24, 1853.

ORDERED.—That each Medical Practitioner of the City of Toronto is required to furnish to the Board a Daily Return of all Cases brought under his professional cognizance, such return to be made by 10 o'clock, A. M., each day.

JOSEPH ROWELL, Chairman.

Toronto, July 21, 1853.

Very important to persons wishing a CHEAP PLEASURE TRIP TO THE NIAGARA FALLS.

THE STEAMER "PEERLESS" leaves Yonge Street Wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., and again at 12, P. M. Returning, leaves Lewiston at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Parties leaving Toronto at 6 in the morning will have four or five hours at the Falls, and reach home at 7 in the evening—those leaving at half past 12 (midday) will have a pleasant sail across the Lake and back, reaching Toronto at 7 P. M.

The Fare to Parties going and returning same day, will be half price.

Office Front Street, 3 doors east of Yonge Street. J. B. GORDON, Agent. Toronto, July 19th, 1854.

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BOARD of HEALTH for the City of Toronto have determined that, for the present, Dry Rubbish, Sweepings, Earth, and other refuse, not likely to create offensive smells, may be deposited in the water enclosed with the brawstwork, south of the Fish Market. But all persons are cautioned against throwing or depositing in the said space any Manure or offensive matter whatsoever, or they will be prosecuted.

By order of the Board of Health,

CHARLES DALY.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, June 23, 1854.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS, 40, King Street East, opposite Toronto Street NEAR THE POST OFFICE, TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES

Again invites Public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest stocks in the city.

Elegant Summer Shaws, of every description, Silk, Satin, Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable and very cheap.

Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named or desired. Printed Muslins, wanned fast colors, from 7 1/2 p. per yard.

Hoyles and Ashton Prints, Parasols, Ribbons, artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c.

All offered at the very lowest prices.



PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM

WANTED,

TWO DAY NURSES, and ONE HOUSEMAID. One of the former testimonials of character will be required.

Apply at the Asylum, Toronto, July 27, 1854.

PROCLAMATION.

JOSHUA GEORGE BEARD, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

To all whom these presents may concern. WHEREAS the frequent occurrence of disastrous Fires within this City, recently, has caused great alarm to the Citizens. And whereas the subject of establishing a Night Watch, having been anxiously deliberated upon by the Common Council that body having determined to recommend to the Citizens of each Block or Section of the City, requiring to be watched, to enrol themselves for the purpose of each taking his turn by himself or proper deputy in watching such Block or Section. Persons so enrolled being sworn Special Constables for that particular purpose.

These are therefore in compliance with the Resolution of the Common Council, to urge the Citizens to enroll themselves into sections, to adopt times for their guidance, and to present themselves at the Mayor's Office, to be sworn in for the above described purpose. JOSHUA G. BEARD, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Toronto, July 11, 1854.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will apply at the next session of the Provincial Legislature for certain amendments to the "Toronto Esplanade Act."

And also, for the passage of an Act to authorize the said Municipality to construct Water Works, and to impose a local rate for the purpose of defraying the cost of the same.

Published by order of the Municipality, CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, July 15, 1854.

THE STEAMER KALOO LAH,

Will resume her trips between STURGEON BAY AND SAULT DE STE. MARIE, ON SATURDAY, the 6th of May next, at five A. M. and run from thence EVERY SATURDAY throughout the season; at the same hour.

Returning.—Will leave Sault de Ste. Marie every Tuesday at 12 A. M. and will call at all the intermediate Ports and stopping places as formerly.

CHARLES THOMPSON. In reference to the above, the owner, desirous of returning from business, offers the above boat, as well as his Docks and Store houses, now on the route together with the good will of the business, FOR SALE, on a credit of one, two and three years, or furnishing good security. CHARLES THOMPSON. Toronto, July 4, 1854.

STEAMER PEERLESS.

THROUGH FROM

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Toronto to Rochester: 7 hours. Toronto to Albany: 17 hours. Toronto to New York: 22 hours. Toronto to Boston: 27 hours. Toronto to Philadelphia: 26 hours. Toronto to Chicago: 31 hours. Toronto to Detroit: 15 hours. Toronto to Cincinnati: 20 hours.

The above is the true time, and the Mail's between Toronto and these places are sent by this Route.

The Peerless leaves Yonge Street Wharf, Toronto, at six o'clock A. M., and again at half-past Twelve o'clock P. M., for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.

POINTS OF CONNECTION

WITH OTHER LINES.

At Niagara, with the Stages for St. Catharines; at Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge and the Niagara Falls, with the New York Central Railroad and the Great Western Railway; and Buffalo with the steamers and Railways going West.

Tickets can be procured at the office of the Company Front Street, Five Doors East of Yonge Street, or from the Clerk on board the Boat.

P. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.

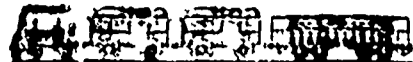
J. B. GORDON, Agent.

Toronto, July 22, 1854.

THE ORIGINAL GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, FOR CURING DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S VEGETABLE CORDIAL FOR THE CURE OF BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER can with perfect confidence recommend the above truly valuable medicine as a safe, speedy and certain remedy for the cure of DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, and CHOLERA INFANTUM (or Summer-complaint of children). The medicine is very pleasant to the taste, as well as effectual in curing the above diseases. Testimonials in favor of the medicine, from individuals of the highest respectability, residing in this City and vicinity may be seen at the office.



ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD.

OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.

On and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted) —

FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 25, P. M. (Nagara Falls) at 7 40, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 25 in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.

Returning leave Niagara at 9 Suspension Bridge at 9 41, Chilton House at 9 55 and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5 A. M.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 2 25, Chilton House at 2 40, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 25 P. M. in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto.

Returning, will leave Niagara at 4 Suspension Bridge at 4 40, and Chilton House at 4 50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5 P. M.

At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with the Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the New York Central Roads, making a direct line to and from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York and Boston.

Passengers from Toronto by the steamer Peerless will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours from the time of leaving Toronto, and the same time in returning.

J. SPAULDING, Engr. and Supt.

Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1854.

J. CHARLESWORTH

WOULD respectfully inform to his customers and the public generally that his stock of Seasonable Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, is now complete and worthy of a call in respect to by intending purchasers. J. C.'s stock this season, will be found much larger than usual having made great additions to his premises. He would call particular attention to his department of Millinery, Visettes, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.

His Stock of Fancy Straw Bonnets, Children's Fancy Bonnets and Hats.

His Dry Goods Department Will present many new articles connected with the trade, not hitherto kept.

To wholesale buyers the greatest inducements offered in variety and prices.

2<sup>d</sup> No Second Price. WANTED TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED JNO. CHARLESWORTH, No. 63, King Street East.

The Toronto House, Toronto, June 9th, 1854.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



ROBERT SIMPSON, Corner of Yonge and Albert Sts., Toronto. Has for Sale a large stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SALT FISH, NAILS, FRUITS, CROCKERY, &c., At the very lowest prices. Farmer's Produce Brought, Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

W. HAMILTON,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.

BOOT and Shoe Establishment. W. HAMILTON has on hand and for sale, a superior and well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes, suitable for the Season, to which he invites the attention of the Public. W. H. respectfully solicits an inspection of his Fall Stock of India Rubber Shoes and Boots, all of the latest Fashions. Third Door North of Adelaide Street, Egan Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street. Toronto, 2d January, 1853. 1-1f

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS, 88, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactories produce 100 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25.—none for less amounts. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. 20,000 sides best Spanish Sole for sale. Also, 200 bls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places. Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

TERMS OF SITTING OF COUNTY OF YORK DIVISION COURTS.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Toronto City: Monday, 21 July. " " " " Monday, 14 August. " " " " Monday, 4 September. Richmond Hill: Wednesday, 9 August. Newmarket: Wednesday, 16 " " Berwick: Friday, 4 "



Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

A Sufferer from any of the following complaints... Dr. James Hope's Purifying Health Pills...

PREPARED BY THE PROPRIETOR, Dr. James Hope, 100, Yonge Street, Toronto.

DR. J. EDWARDS, ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR... 100, Yonge Street, Toronto.

DR. EDWARDS, 100, Yonge Street, Toronto.



OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR.

HAVING acquired his professional education... Dr. J. Edwards, 100, Yonge Street, Toronto.

The Oldest Establishment in the City. SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods...

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sale... Charles Baker, Merchant Tailor.

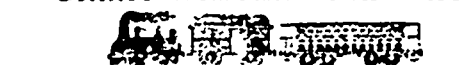
CHARLES BAKER, Merchant Tailor, No. 37, King Street West, Toronto.

WHITEWASHING & COLORING.

JAMES BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of WHITEWASHING and COLORING...

32<sup>nd</sup> RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET, Toronto, near Mr. Lucas' BLACKSMITH SHOP.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS!

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854. Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST: EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Windsor at 10 00 A. M. Leave London at 2 30 A. M. Leave Hamilton at 6 10 P. M. Arrive at the Falls at 8 00 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave London at 7 00 A. M. Leave Hamilton at 10 50 P. M. Arrive at the Falls at 2 30 P. M.

GOING WEST: EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at 10 30 A. M. Leave Hamilton at 12 30 P. M. Leave London at 4 05 P. M. Arrive at Windsor at 8 40 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at 12 15 P. M. Leave Hamilton at 2 45 P. M. Arrive at London at 6 40 P. M.

The above Trains run in direct connection with the Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads.

Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, and Chicago.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Hamilton, April, 1854.

REMOVAL.

W. P. MARSTON, MANUFACTURER OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., ELGIE BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few doors north from Adelaide Street.

No. 100, JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100.

READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS... JAMES DUFFETT, No. 100, Yonge Street, Toronto.

CALL AND SEE... JAMES DUFFETT, No. 100, Yonge Street, Toronto.

HATS AND CAPS.

Every description, with latest styles, and at VERY LOW PRICES... S. DADSON, Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets.

S. DADSON, Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Hats Neatly Repaired.

A CARD.

JAMES TYNER, LICENTIED AUCTIONEER.

SALIS attended on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms.

RESIDENCE—CANNING ST. COMMERCIAL HOUSE, MARCH 2, 1854.

R. H. BREIT,

101 King-street Toronto, Canada. GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE.

Hardware Earthenware Crockery Dry Groceries Window Glass Gunpowder &c. &c. Toronto, January 11, 1854.

H. BOVELL HOPE, Coney-reefer, Land, House,

and Fire Insurance Agent, 110, Canning-street, Toronto.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Messrs. Fyson, Canning & Co. Solicitors, 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London.

A CARD.

YONGE ST. POTTERIES. Near Toronto JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor. Manufactures 25000 pieces per week...

WANTED, two journeyman Pottery, and two apprentices to the same Business...

Parents would do well to learn their sons this business, as it pays exceedingly well.

H. BROWNSCOMBE, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, NO. 111, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER beg to inform their friends and the public in general...

A & S. NORDHEIMER, King Street, Toronto.

Spring and Fall Purifier. DR. BUCHAN'S

Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.

THIS Medicine is more generally approved of than any other ever offered to the public.

Many families of the highest respectability in Toronto and neighbourhood...

Price 2s. 6d. a bottle. For sale by BUTLER & SON, London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.

S. F. URQUHART, General Agent, 63, Yonge Street, Toronto.

N.B.—IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Several persons have been imposed upon by palming on them...

MR. ROBERT MOORE ATTORNEY &c.

HENRY LATHAM, BARISTER AT-LAW.

Henry Latham, Barister at-Law, 100, King Street, Toronto.

J. B. RYAN, Importer of English and American HARDWARE.

Sign of the large Knife and Fork. J. B. Ryan, 100, King Street, Toronto.

HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of Hardware...

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854.

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, Mill Castings, FORGING, and all kinds of MACHINERY.

Manufactured by the Subscribers at their Premises, Beverly Street, (off Queen Street West.) Toronto.

AGNEW, DICKEY & Co. Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854.



HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!

S. SHAW & SON, IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

MANUFACTURERS OF AXES AND EDGE TOOLS, SIGN OF THE AXE.

CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS, TORONTO, C. W.

Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools of the best description, together with a general assortment of Shell Goods.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!! The subscribers have also on hand an assortment of MILITARY GOODS...

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!

PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE, 81, YONGE STREET TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH, RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity...

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

NO SECOND PRICE!

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, (Corner of King and Church Streets.)

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Dispatch.

Men's Br'n Holland Coats, Cm 4 4 1/2; Men's Black Cloth Vests, from 7 6.

Men's Mole-skin Trousers, from 7 6; Men's Linen Drill do. 5 0.

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Men's Mole-skin Trousers, from 7 6; Men's Linen Drill do. 5 0.

A. M. SMITH, OFFERS FOR SALE.

At 104 Yonge Street, HOGSHEADS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and CUBA SUGARS.

75 Barrels... 20 Barrels... 250 Halls...

20 Barrels... 250 Halls... 1500 Casks...

20 Barrels... 250 Halls... 1500 Casks...

20 Barrels... 250 Halls... 1500 Casks...

20 Barrels... 250 Halls... 1500 Casks...

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20 Barrels... 250 Halls... 1500 Casks...

**JAMES DADSON,**  
**HATS AND CAPS**  
 Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets.  
 Hats neatly Repaired.  
 Toronto, May 13, 1854.

**JAMES TYNER,**  
**WHEELWRIGHT AND GUNNER.**  
 SALTERS attended on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms.  
 Residence—Cambridge.  
 Cornwallville, N. York, May 13, 1854.

**J. B. RYAN,**  
 Importer of English and American  
**HARDWARE**  
 Sign of the large Knife and Fork.  
 101 Street, N. of Yonge Street, Toronto.  
 HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of  
 Hardware, consisting in part of House Furnishing  
 Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming  
 Implements, Coopers' Carpenters' Shoemakers' and  
 other Tools. Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of  
 all kinds at low prices.  
 Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854. 1-11


**W. H. ASHWORTH**  
 500 bags Liverpool Salt  
 150 barrels (American) Coarse Packing Salt,  
 With a general assortment of other Packing Salt,  
 Sifted Hemp, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish.  
 Total to, Jan. 2, 1854. 1-11

**CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,**  
 ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR  
 His Law Office is in the corner of  
 the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, No. 8,  
 E. B. BULLOCK'S, Toronto.  
 He will attend to business in all of the Courts  
 of this Province, or to Conveyancing, Drawing, Deeds  
 Writings, &c.

**A CARD.**  
**JAMES TYNER,**  
**WHEELWRIGHT AND GUNNER.**  
 SALTERS attended on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms.  
 Residence—Cambridge.  
 Cornwallville, N. York, May 13, 1854.

**SOHO FOUNDRY**  
**AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.**  
**STEAM ENGINES**  
 AND BOILERS,  
**Mill Castings,**  
 FORGINGS,  
 and all kinds of  
**MACHINERY,**  
 Manufactured by the Subscribers at their Premises,  
 Beverly Street, (off Queen Street West) Toronto.  
**AGNEW, DICKEY & Co.**  
 Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854. 4

**BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.**  
 WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the  
 National and other School Books, No. 44 King  
 Street East, Toronto.  
 B., McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their  
 customers to the trade and country dealers, to their large  
 and well assorted stock of  
 Stationery,  
 Medical Books,  
 Blank Books,  
 Writing Paper,  
 Paper Hangings,  
 &c. &c. &c. &c.  
 To which they have now received large additions by  
 the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early  
 inspection of their stock and Prices.  
 Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

**DR. CADWELL,**  
  
**OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR,**  
 HAVING conducted his professional engagements  
 in this branch of his business in Toronto, and may  
 be consulted as usual for all diseases appertaining to  
 sight or hearing.  
 N. B. Just issued from the press the second edition  
 of Dr. Cadwell's TREATISE ON THE EYE AND  
 EAR, containing one hundred and fifty pages of read-  
 ing matter and upwards of one hundred and sixty  
 interesting cases, embracing almost every variety of  
 disease of these organs, as treated by the author.  
 Copies may be had gratis on application to Dr. C.  
 Cadwell, No. 37 King Street East, or at his dwelling,  
 Wellington Street, corner of York. Copies to be  
 sent by Mail if required, and post-paid.  
 Toronto, May 24, 1854.

**A CARD.**  
**H. BOVELL HOPE,** Covey, Land, House,  
 and Fire Insurance Agent, 140 Queen Street,  
 in Front St., adjoining The Old Countryman Office.  
 AGENTS IN ENGLAND.  
 Messrs Fyson, Guthrie & Co., Southampton, 3, Fred-  
 rick's Place, Old Jewry, London.

**HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!**  
**S. SHAW & SON,**  
 IMPORTERS OF  
**BRITISH AND AMERICAN**  
**HARDWARE,**  
 AND  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**AXES AND EDGE TOOLS,**  
 & SIGN OF THE AXE.  
 CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS,  
**TORONTO, C. W.**  
 Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools of the best description,  
 together with a general assortment of Shell Goods.

**WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!**  
 The subscribers have also on hand an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, comprising SWORDS, BELTS  
 BELT-MOUNTINGS, SASHES, SHELLS, &c., &c.  
 May 11, 1854.  
**S. SHAW & SON.**

**The Oldest Establishment in the City.**  
**SPRING GOODS.**  
 THE Subscriber has just received a choice assort-  
 ment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting  
 of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Mit-  
 calfs, Kersey news, Doestons, new Fashionable  
 Black and Marbled Does, Outlets, Coatings, and a  
 variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts,  
 Ties, Collars, Gaves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.  
 AT SO.  
**FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!**  
 An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sale  
 Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order.  
 All orders received from Captains, Custom Houses,  
 Court Houses, &c., will be punctually attended to, and  
 articles ordered will be sent to any part of the Pro-  
 vince, by  
**CHARLES BAKER,**  
 Merchant Tailor,  
 No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.  
 Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17-1

**A CARD.**  
**YONGE St. Pottery.** Near Toronto  
**JOHN DAVIS,** Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500  
 per week, producing 30 to 40 worth of goods  
 in the average per week through the whole year,  
 these Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper  
 Province for quantity and quality. They took all the  
 silver prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and  
 have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly  
 supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and  
 Bouze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle  
 Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on  
 short notice. J. D. having secured a large quantity  
 of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada  
 before, he can recommend it as being far better for  
 many purposes, than the yellow and white looking  
 trash made in some places.  
 January 24, 1854. 1-11

**WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!**  
 The subscribers have also on hand an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, comprising SWORDS, BELTS  
 BELT-MOUNTINGS, SASHES, SHELLS, &c., &c.  
 May 11, 1854.  
**S. SHAW & SON.**

**COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!**  
**PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE**  
 81, YONGE STREET TORONTO.  
**W. H. ASHWORTH**  
 RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open  
 with a very large and well assorted Stock of  
**HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.,**  
 Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.  
 As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who may favour him  
 with their custom a First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.  
 CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.  
**NO SECOND PRICE!**  
 Toronto, April 1st, 1854. 12

**WHITEWASHING & COLORING.**  
**JAMES BAKER** respectfully informs the citizens  
 of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of  
**WHITEWASHING and COLORING** in the neatest  
 and most fashionable style. He solicits a call from  
 all desirous of getting work done with promptness  
 and neatness.  
 37 RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET,  
 Toronto, near Mr. LUCAS' BLACKSMITH SHOP.  
 Toronto, April 28 1854.

**WANTED,** two journeymen Footers, and two ap-  
 prentices to the same business, at the Yonge  
 Street Potteries. Apply to John Davis, on the prem-  
 ises.  
 Parents would do well to learn their sons this busi-  
 ness, as it pays exceedingly well.  
 Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

**COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!**  
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**NO SECOND PRICE!**  
 Toronto, April 1st, 1854. 12

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!**  
  
**OPEN FROM**  
**WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS!**  
 ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854.  
 Trains will run as follows:—  
**GOING EAST:**  
**EXPRESS TRAIN:**  
 Leave Windsor at 10 03 A. M.  
 Leave London at 2 30 A. M.  
 Leave Hamilton at 6 10 P. M.  
 Arrive at the Falls at 8 03 P. M.  
**ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:**  
 Leave London at 7 03 A. M.  
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 Leave the Falls at 12 15 P. M.  
 Leave Hamilton at 2 45 P. M.  
 Arrive at London at 6 40 P. M.  
 The above Trains run in direct connection with the  
 Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Cen-  
 tral Railroads.  
 Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton,  
 London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston,  
 Albany, Buffalo, and Chicago.  
**C. J. BRYDGES,**  
 Managing Director.  
 Hamilton, April, 1854. 17-11

**H. BROWNSCOMBE,**  
**BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,**  
 NO. 111, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.  
 All orders promptly attended to.  
 March, 1854.

**COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!**  
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 81, YONGE STREET TORONTO.  
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 with a very large and well assorted Stock of  
**HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.,**  
 Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.  
 As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who may favour him  
 with their custom a First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.  
 CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.  
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**NO SECOND PRICE!**  
 Toronto, April 1st, 1854. 12

**REMOVAL.**  
**W. P. MARSTON,**  
 MANUFACTURER OF  
**GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,**  
 ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few doors  
 north from Adelaide Street.  
 GUNS re-stocked, altered to Percussion, Browned  
 and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—  
 Warranted equal to any.  
 Toronto, April 22, 1854. 16

**BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS,**  
**INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC**  
**ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER** beg to inform  
 their friends and the public in general, that  
 besides their large stock of PIANOS, of the best  
 makers and MUSIC, which they keep constantly on  
 hand, they have received and are constantly receiving  
 from Europe, the newest and most IMPROVED  
 INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, both Brass and  
 Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a lower price  
 than any other Establishment on the Continent. Par-  
 ticularly they would recommend their new SAX  
 HORNS CORNOPIANS and other BRASS INSTRU-  
 MENTS, which are made by the celebrated maker  
 CURTIS of Paris.  
 Any order from any part of the country will be  
 particularly attended to.  
**A. & S. NORDHEIMER,**  
 King Street, Toronto.  
 Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

**COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!**  
**PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE**  
 81, YONGE STREET TORONTO.  
**W. H. ASHWORTH**  
 RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open  
 with a very large and well assorted Stock of  
**HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.,**  
 Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.  
 As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who may favour him  
 with their custom a First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.  
 CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.  
**NO SECOND PRICE!**  
 Toronto, April 1st, 1854. 12

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 Toronto, April 1st, 1854. 12

**REMOVAL.**  
**W. P. MARSTON,**  
 MANUFACTURER OF  
**GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,**  
 ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few doors  
 north from Adelaide Street.  
 GUNS re-stocked, altered to Percussion, Browned  
 and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—  
 Warranted equal to any.  
 Toronto, April 22, 1854. 16

**Spring and Fall Purifier.**  
**DR. BUCHAN'S**  
**Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.**  
 THIS Medicine is more generally approved of than  
 any other ever offered to the public. It is un-  
 hesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any or all  
 others, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA or INDIGES-  
 TION and CONSTIPATION—the universal bane to  
 health and source of numberless diseases and com-  
 plaints.  
 Many families of the highest respectability in  
 Toronto and neighbourhood, as well as in various  
 parts of the Province, have used this medicine, and  
 speak of it with unqualified approbation.  
 Price 2s. 6d. a bottle. For sale by BUTLER & SON,  
 London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.  
**S. F. URQUHART,**  
 General Agent, 63, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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 Warranted equal to any.  
 Toronto, April 22, 1854. 16

**N.B.—IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—Several persons  
 have been imposed upon by palming on them  
 "Buchan's Tonic Mixture," which differs very ma-  
 terially from the above medicine, by aggravating  
 many of the diseases for which "Dr. Buchan's Ape-  
 rient and Digestive Tonic Bitters" is almost a specific.

**MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c.,**  
 will attend to any legal business entrusted to  
 his care in the Courts of this Province.  
 Office, in the New Court House next to the County  
 Council Office.  
 Toronto, January 14, 1854.

**COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!**  
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**NO SECOND PRICE!**  
 Toronto, April 1st, 1854. 12





NEW SPRING GOODS.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE.  
**Lyman, Brothers & Company,**  
ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS,  
**KEEP** constantly on hand, and sell on the most liberal terms.  
*Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Clothiers' Materials, Dye Stuffs, Pitch, Tar, Resin, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles in their line of business.*  
**GARDEN SEEDS;**  
Also, a choice and extensive assortment of *Garden and Field Seeds*, wholesale and retail, including a large stock of *Clover, Timothy, and Turnip Seeds, and Marrowfat Peas.*  
Toronto, May 1st, 1854.

THE LARGE 103, YONGESTREET

Daily the tidings are brought from afar  
(Of the noise, the confusion, the havoc of war:  
And the topics now heard in the parlour and street  
Are the strength of the army and force of the fleet.)

But Britain decides, and decides not in vain—  
That she shall the peace of the Nations maintain.  
That while Nicholas thunders, or his cannons roar,  
Her standard shall float o'er each threatened shore.

And the tri-colored flag and the ensign are joined,  
Their armies united, and their fleets are combined;  
And the eyes of each nation in this awful strife  
Are determined to conquer or forfeit their life.

Yet tho' the war rage the thing is quite clear,  
You must have new clothes at this time of the year,  
Nor would it be prudent or wise to delay  
In making your purchases much later than May.

Now, PEARSON has studied as statements below  
In reference to fabrics and prices will show—  
By securing the products of various climes  
To make large provisions for these wonderful times.

His Stock is neither inferior or small  
But such as he trusts will satisfy all;  
And he therefore expects very early to see  
His esteemed patrons at the ONE HUNDRED AND THREE.

M. PEARSON

Having made extensive purchases for the  
**SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,**  
WOULD direct the attention of his Customers  
and the Public to the following GOODS:

- Bonnets from 3l.
  - Muslin dresses 2s. 6d.
  - Parasols 1s. 3d.
  - Bonnet Ribbons 14d.
  - Furniture Chints 24d.
  - Yard wide Prints, warranted fast 6d.
  - Heavy Manchester Shirting Stripes 7d.
  - Ginghams and Derricks (very heavy) 5d.
  - Fine printed DeLaines 6d.
  - " " (double width) 7d.
  - Linen Handkerchiefs 4d.
  - Emb'd " (a little damaged) 9d.
  - Black and Colored Silks 2s. 6d.
  - Tweeds 10d.
  - 8-4 Drugget 1s. 6d.
  - Gloves per doz. 2s. 6d.
  - Hosiery 3s. 6d.
- Mourning Goods of every description, and in great variety.

**Burges, Shawls, Damasks, &c.,**  
Beautiful in design, and at exceedingly moderate prices.  
This establishment continues to be conducted on the same straightforward and honorable principle.  
**ONE PRICE**—and in no case goods misrepresented.  
Toronto, 3rd May, 1854.

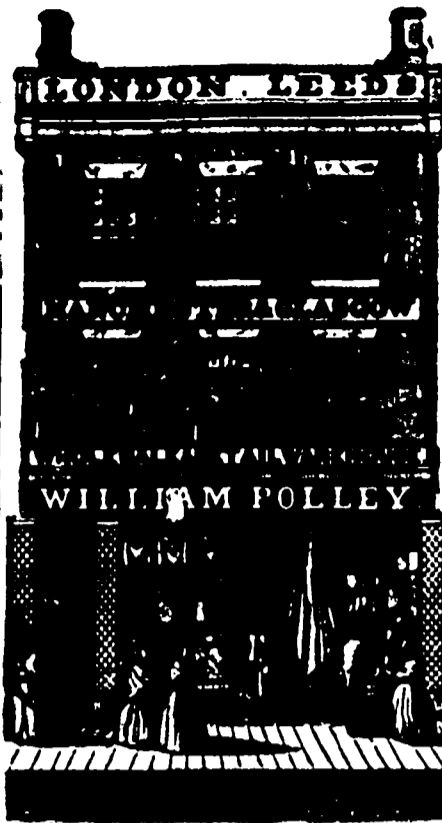
CANADA vs. THE WORLD.

**READER,** If you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle Marble Works, or purchased Marble from any of his numerous Agents in Canada West, they will tell you that this is positively the **LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST** Establishment of the kind in the Province, and of inferior to any in British North America. His Marble, which he imports direct from the native Quarries, is of a very superior quality, and comprises every variety of European and American Marble in demand in this Country, and as he employs none but first class Sculptors in its manufacture, his work is pre-eminently distinguished for originality and beauty of design, and skill in execution. He is now constantly manufacturing to order:

- Monuments,
- Obelisks,
- Tomb-tables,
- Head-stones,
- Ornamental Inclosures,
- Mantle Pieces, &
- Marble Furniture,

of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public. If you wish to save your money, do not order work from any other House, without previously ascertaining his prices, which will, upon application, be furnished to any intending purchaser free of charge. Orders sent by mail should be post-paid and addressed,

**C. S. POWERS'**  
"Marble Works," Newcastle, C. W.  
N. B.—Any responsible person wishing to act as Local Agent for this establishment, will, by forwarding his address, be supplied with a schedule of prices, and a liberal percentage allowed him for his trouble in receiving orders. There are many persons in Canada West thus employed, who without materially interfering with their other engagements, are making \$10 to \$15 per week as commission upon such sales.  
Address  
**C. S. POWERS'**  
"Marble Works," Newcastle.



**WILLIAM POLLEY,**  
66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

Respectfully intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of

**FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in Rich Fancy Dress Silks, De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods, Silk Bareses, and Printed Muslins, Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Plain, Brocaded, and Moir Antique Parasols, Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils, Sewed Collars, Sewed Habit Shirts, Muslin Sleeves; Flowers; Rich Cambrie Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c., With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves, all sizes) Sarisants, Perisians, Crapes, Muslins, Netts, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c.

Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Covers, Shirtings, Toweling, Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c.  
Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade.  
Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nos.) a prime article in seamless Bags,—warranted first quality.  
**Terms Cash. No Abatement.**  
**WILLIAM POLLEY,**  
Third door West of Church St.  
'hegured Warehouse, }  
(66, King St. East }  
Toronto, April 19, 1854. 1 6-1f.

**W. STEWARD,**  
**PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St.**  
Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.—W. S. returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support he has received. He still continues to manufacture a superior article, such as he has received so many premiums for at numerous fairs in Canada, and which has been honorably mentioned at the World's Fair in London. W. S. will sell very low for cash, and every article wanted to be such as sold for—Good and Cheap. Remember the Sign of the Collar.  
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

**A CARD.**  
**(CHARLES COCKBURN,** (Bailiff of D. C., No. 4 in Lincoln, Welland.) Licensed Auctioneer.—Office at his residence Pine Street, Thorold. Sales attended in Town and Country on short notice and Moderate Terms  
Thorold January 2nd 1854. 1-1f

**HEARN & POTTER,**  
(FROM DOLLOND'S.)  
**Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers,**  
54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.  
**IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments.**  
**TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES,**  
In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes.  
**ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,**  
of the best description always on hand. Also, Electro-plate and Jewellery of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted. Watches and Jewellery repaired and warranted.  
Toronto, February 9, 1854.

**MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL**  
BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to  
**No. 4, King Street East,**  
Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay.  
Toronto, March 10th 13

**DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!**  
**AMUEL WOOD,** SURGEON DENTIST 2 doors West from corner of Bay and King Streets Toronto.  
Toronto January 2nd 1854. 1-1f

**JOHN PARKIN,** PLUMBER & GAS FITTER.  
Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House Corner, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired. Gas, Water, Steam apparatus, Baths, Water Closets, &c. &c., supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the most liberal terms.  
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

**PRATT'S, Temperance House.**  
D. Vision Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good Stabling attached.  
Cobourg 2d January 1854. 1-1f

**CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**GEORGE HARCOURT,** TAILOR, CLOTHIER, and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonel's Office, Toronto.—The Subscriber keeps always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of Vestings of the richest styles, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton Plushes, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description Ready-made Garments, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Mufflers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made to order.  
**G. HARCOURT.**  
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

**CROCKERY! CROCKERY!**  
THE Subscriber have just received a large assortment of **CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE,** to which they invite the attention of country Merchants and others.  
—ALSO—  
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of **PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND RICHLY GILT CHINA** Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services, **CUT AND PLAIN**  
Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c.  
**Parian Statuettes:**  
Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy  
Flaxman's Bust of Nelson.  
D'Oraay's Bust of Wellington.  
Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures.  
**PATTON & CO.**  
No. 5, Wellington Buildings }  
King Street, Toronto, }  
Jan. 2, 1854 }

**NEW HARDWARE STORE,**  
Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of  
and Toronto Streets  
THE undersigned having leased a portion of those extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Whittmore Rutherford & Co., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and vicinity, to his Well-Assorted **STOCK OF HARDWARE,** comprised in part of the following **GOODS**  
Furnishing and Building Hardware,  
Superior Table and Fine Cutlery,  
Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Coopers, and Blacksmiths' Tools,  
Plated, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware,  
Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c., &c.  
**WM. BLIGHT.**  
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-1f

**WAR! WAR!! WAR!!**  
**Turkey against Russia!**  
**ROBERT TAYLOR,**  
At his well-known Stand, corner of  
Yonge and Albert Streets,  
Toronto.  
**Makes War upon no One;**  
But he invites his numerous customers to commence a Campaign against his well-assorted  
**Winter Stock of Groceries,**  
He will offer against the assailants any amount of **PEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES, Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and every description of Family Groceries.**  
All of which will form his only barricades—and he craves that the  
**Ammunition used against them**  
May be only Silver or Gold Bullets, or good paper-missiles, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand.  
Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold City and country customers will find his Stock of Groceries of the cheapest and best description.  
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1f

**NEW PAINTING and Glazier Establishment.**  
**LISHMENT.—S. BOOTH & SON,** Sign and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangers, &c., No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Shop—Victoria St., Respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, hoping by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, combined with good workmanship and the best materials, to give satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. **S. BOOTH & SON.**  
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

**BOUND Volumes of the Son of DTEMPERANCE for 1852-3.** Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above years can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes of 1851 bound in boards containing 1 of the numbers of 1851, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852, well bound, \$1, forwarded to any part of Canada at the expense of the purchaser, at a trifling cost. Volumes of 1852 bound inboards plainly can be had for 3s. 9d. cy. Half of the volume of 1851 bound plainly can be had 2s. 6d. cy. Apply by letter or in person at  
Toronto, March 10th 13

Season Tickets for Families \$4.  
Toronto, July 22, 1851

**Protection from Lightning,**  
BY SPRATT'S PATENT.  
**LIGHTNING RODS** manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 50 Yonge Street. The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canada, Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 50, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
**CAUTION**—Allow no man to protect your buildings without first examining the points of his rods, and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell and be sure to notice the stamp—**SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT**—this is on the points near the base.  
**Notice.**—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.  
**E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER.**  
Agents wanted.  
Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

**Agents for 1854.**  
**WILLIAM HILL,** North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmor, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rapalge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Milton, Francis Fracey; Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Mintoek, Aylmer; Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Paris Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hamblly, Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stuartown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fannin, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Telfer, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, Bimbrook; F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry; W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—T. Funn, Gallowayville—John Holt, Exeter—M. L. Barnsman, Sombray—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cayuga—Hamilton Dunlop, Dublin's Creek—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Fair, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kempsville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills. James Dunlop, Spencerville.

**THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM,"** is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture, and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make a eminently a home and family paper, filled with it choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:—  
Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy.  
At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 13s. y. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods.  
Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months.  
To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:—  
To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged.  
To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10— or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.  
To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.  
Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.  
Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character or property.  
The "Son & Gem" will be regularly issued weekly, on Friday afternoons,—dated and mailed on Saturday, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will receive the same in Canada East and West by Saturday evening.  
Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate terms.  
All Postages must be paid by Subscribers and Contributors.  
Address Mr. C. DURAND, Editor and Proprietor—Son & Gem Office, Toronto, C. W.