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Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. DECEMBER, 30, 1854.

NO. 52.

A SOLDIER'S WIDOW'S LAMENT OVER HER HUSBAND, WHO FELL AT ALMA.

He has gone, and has gone for ever  
 My soldier has gone, he has gone!  
 He'll return to me, never in no more  
 Will he visit the home he has known,  
 So cheerful in sweet days of yore.

Brave was my soldier, now lowly he lies,  
 Where Alma's cold waters so peacefully flow;  
 He fought and 'mid victory closed his eyes,  
 The glory of Britain alone can't to know.

I know that my soldier's thoughts were of me  
 That amid battles din, its carnage so red,  
 When trumpets sounded a bright victory,  
 His last dying blessing homeward was sped.

Ah thee, my poor soldier, ill could I spare,  
 Lonesome, alas, is my widowed home  
 Thou art gone from me Willie, fore'er,  
 Oh why, why didst thou waring thus roam?

Far, far away my soldier now lies,  
 No stone have they rais'd to point to the place;  
 But Willie still lives in yonder bright skies,  
 Within a dear Saviour's forgiving embrace.

Oh cease my lone heart, cease now thy weeping,  
 I'll meet my soldier, yes meet him again;  
 Though lowly, forsaken he is sleeping,  
 In heaven we'll meet and each other claim.

My soldier has gone, has gone forever,  
 And he will return, return no more to me;  
 The cruel fate of war, true love will sever,  
 God willed it so though sad it be.

C. M. D.

December 24th, 1854.

THE BLUE JUNIATA.

Wild toved an Indian girl,  
 Bright Alfarata,  
 Where sweeps the waters  
 Of the blue Juniata;  
 Swift as the Antelope  
 Through the forest going,  
 Loose were her jetty lock,  
 In wavy tresses flowing.

Gay as the mountain song,  
 Of bright Alfarata,  
 Where sweeps the waters  
 Of the blue Juniata;  
 Strong and true my arrows are,  
 In my pointed quiver,  
 Swift goes my light canoe,  
 Down the rapid river.

Bold is my warrior, good  
 The love of Alfarata;  
 Proud waves his snowy plume,  
 Along the blue Juniata  
 Soft and low he speaks to me,  
 And then his war cry sounding,  
 Rings his voice in thunder loud,  
 From height to height resounding.

THE DATE OF THE CRIMEA.

(From London News Nov. 29.)  
 One of the most interesting topics at present to the greatest number of people is the climate of the Crimea. The most contradictory statements are put forth by the opposite reporters and immense faults are charged on each other. A man, talking about the climate of the Crimea, or any other mountainous country, is about saying what region, in the earth or sky, he is talking about! A man, talking about the climate of the Crimea, will give a very different account of the climate of the Alps from a summering at Interlaken; but both are right, and do not hear that they call one another romancers! Yet when one man tells of the Crimean cold frosts, and another of the Crimean fruit flowers, the vine, pomegranate myrtle, and other delicate productions, it seems not to occur either that both may be right. The truth of the matter will be welcome at such a time; and his is.

The Crimea, remarkably diversified in the climate for its extent is considerable. Its width stretches between east and west is above 200 miles; and from north to south it measures 120 miles. In a peninsula of such an extent as this, winter and summer prospects of any army depot, where they are to be placed within its area would be so, even if the surface were as uniform as such an extent of sea-side country can possibly be; but when, as in this case, there are more elevations than we can find from the shores of Lake Geneva to the top of Mount Pilate the one greater question is what locality we are thinking of when we talk of the winter prospects of our troops in Crimea.

There is no doubt about the cold over the larger proportion of the area. There is no doubt about the icy character of the winds which blow without being tempered, from the Arctic Ocean to the higher hills and gardens of Simpheropol. There is no doubt from Kerch to Simpheropol, and onward above Sebastopol, the steppe is exposed to intolerable winds; nor that the single mountain of Perokop to Simpheropol is the last place any commander would think of for encamping soldiers, either in tents or huts. This is the ground of our constant assurance that they cannot be further reinforced for some time to come, and that the recent reinforcements are not of a kind to be dreaded, after they have been (as they have been gloriously) once before repulsed. Nothing can be plainer than accounts that have reached us of those reinforcements—that they were brought very rapidly a long way, which means in the light carts of the country, which are the very latest kind of carriage that can traverse the steppe in autumn and spring, and which, from the very lightness which enables them to do so, are incapable of carrying much. That bullock waggons were not used was not only because they cannot pass the roughness of the Taurida steppe, but by the speed with which the troops were conveyed from Odessa. The troops, in fact, all agree that the Russian troops are in a state of torment, if not dissolution, from cold and hunger; to which is added, with every appearance of probability, that they are very short of ammunition.

At another season, a body might say that the Czar's way of marching is to shove away his dead, and pour down fresh waves; but, at this season, not even this will can drive on that business. The mountain of Perokop, and the north and south of it, is ordinary mud. It is so viscid that carriages brought to a complete stop; and the heaviest loads. As to its depth—it is commonly called bottomless. And when it gets frozen, the ice is still impassable, because the snow is like that of the interior steppe, hard and solid, but so hill-sky, shifting, and unequal in height, that it rarely becomes fit for traffic, and in any degree, before January. Through the winter, the peril from tempests and snow is such that the idea of sending troops and ammunition is too wild to need consideration at present. That the one force or the other must conquer is no doubt, but at the

same time the means of retreat, if the season were as much against us as it is, in fact, in our favor. Our army has suffered much, and is no doubt suffering much at the present moment; but a rational judgment of the circumstances seems to show that the chief danger is over, and that the 5th of November will prove to be the date of our gradual ascendancy over the evils of our enterprise in the Crimea.

To return to the matter of the climate there. True as it is that the heights on which our armies are entrenched are barren and stony, with only thistles and a scarcely visible grass at best, it is also true that the valley of Balda, near at hand, is one of the most fertile and temperate in Europe. It is an oval basin sheltered by hills, wooded to the top; and in that valley lie, in time of peace, twelve thriving villages, embosomed in orchards and surrounded by corn lands and vineyards. It is true, indeed, that the cold winds lose their power when they reach the precipice (from hundreds to thousands of feet high) with which the steppe terminates. Under the whole range of these precipices, from Balaklava to the Bay of Kaffa or Theodosia, the productions of the coast, and the nature of the residences, speak for the climate better than any other testimony. The inhabitants of the towns and villages—Yalta, Alusheta, and others—will bear testimony to the rarity of any frost whatever; and they are borne out by the evidences of their own vineyards, olive groves, and even orange and citron groves—for there are places where these fruits grow in the open air. Besides this renowned south coast, where storms are scarcely known but as a spectacle in the offing, and where the thermometer rarely sinks below 40 degrees, there are lateral valleys which are, though not so genial as to climate, well sheltered from the blasts of the steppe—valleys enough to harbor more troops than the belligerents will ever have in the Crimea at one time. Such is the truth, we say with confidence, about the climate of the Crimea.

What follows? The allies must take Sebastopol as soon as their reinforcements permit. Considering the want of water there, and the alleged failure of ammunition to the Russians, the speedy and successful storming of the place seems to be a rational expectation. The heights above it are no place for our soldiers to spend December in. Whether there or in the town, we earnestly wish they could have the assistance of a large body of our stout navvies, for whom there is plenty of work in either place. In camp, they might do the work of housing the troops, if all the trenching is finished, and in the town they would have only too much to do in removing the dead, and otherwise purifying the place, in restoring the water supply, and clearing away the debris of the siege.

On such an occasion as the critical point of a virtuous war, we should not think of saying anything but the plain truth, according to our view of it. Our view is what we have given, and we know it to be the same that is held by military authorities, whose opinion must be respected on all hands. We are as much grieved as any body at the suffering which attends the struggle, but we have all the confidence that the case admits of that the issue will be good, and we therefore say so. About the vital importance of that good issue there are no two opinions.

One of the popular commercial errors indulged in this country last year, on the declaration of the European War, was, that the United States were to be benefited in the carrying trade of the world, during the struggle between the Western Powers of Europe and the Czar of Russia. This country had received such advantage in former wars, say from 1795 to 1807, though it can scarcely be said that the advantage was a substantial one or long enjoyed, as it was followed by embargoes at home, and non-intercourse acts abroad, and ultimately paid for the expensive war, on our own side, growing out of the carrying trade and right of search, of 1812-15. But the mis take in the present instance is, that the Eastern War is not altogether between maritime nations, as in the time of the great Napoleon. The belligerent Allied Powers are continental States to

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

This article will be interesting at this time. Out of the sixty-three millions of population which are contained within European Russia, nearly fifty millions are of Russian blood; and of these thirty-six millions speak the same identical language. It was an erroneous impression conveyed by a lecturer of last winter, that the characteristic population of the Empire was in any respect of Teutonic origin. The posterity of the followers of Rurik was entirely absorbed and became inappreciable in the mass of Slavonian blood, and the language bears no traces of German influence. Ivan II. slaughtered some sixty thousand of the Teutonized inhabitants of Novogorod; and by such means they were gradually worn away. The Russians are a homogeneous people, speaking one of those unmixed languages which are in themselves epitomes of history. The language of the Church is the ancient Slavonian; and this ecclesiastical dialect although now unintelligible to the people, has been, as it were, an anchorage for the Russian speech, so that it has not swayed far from the simplicity and native vigor of the original tongue.

Out of the fifty millions of the strictly Russian population there are twelve million serfs. And there are nearly as many more serfs of other blood. These together constitute a servile population of nearly twenty-five millions. Russian serfdom is by no means an original condition of the empire. Some foundation, indeed, was laid for it under the Tartar dominion by the servitude of the prisoners of war. But it was not in any degree extended over the Russians themselves until 1001, when the reigning Czar attempted to subdue the roving propensities of the population, by requiring them to stick to their homes; and it was not fairly instituted till the times of Peter the Great. By the existing law every peasant, out of certain privileged communities, must be either a serf or a crown-peasant. The crown-peasantry amount, it is said, to the prodigious number of twenty-two millions.—If, therefore, it is true that the military levies of European Russia be made upon a population of forty-five millions, it is plain that the army is fed almost entirely from the serfs and crown-peasants, who must amount together to nearly if not quite that number.

Military conscription is the terror of the Russian peasant. "The military ukase spreads abroad universal mourning and consternation." "Families lose their best workmen, their fathers, and their brothers." "As soon as the recruit has his hair and beard cut off he is considered as separated from the family, they are no longer put in irons as they used to be but it would be dangerous to let them return provisionally to their homes. Despair frequently seizes the young soldier. The stick is already so familiar to the Russ that he cannot be drilled without a vast amount of beating; but many officers have assured me (Baron Haxthausen) that men who cried out entering the regiment, soon resign themselves to their condition." "Twenty-five years being the term of service of a Russian soldier, he is extremely well



man has no place in them. And the recruit is not excited by any hope of rising from the ranks.

The Russian peasantry are an easy, social, amiable people, and have nothing of the lust of war. What makes them formidable as soldiery is their unrelenting conformity to discipline, and their implicit obedience. A Russ has no idea of any limitation in the power of ruler or commander. He has no idea of government except it be absolute. He does not wish to see the power of his Ozar at all restricted. And he does not expect that there should be any limitations on his commanders. He is passive material for discipline. He offers himself as a mere engine of war. He is a musket, a sabre, a lance, as the case may be, under orders. And as is said, the Russian power can afford to consume one hundred thousand of such fighting men annually without diminishing the population of the empire, we can easily see how formidable she is, with her principles of despotism and her unprincipled policy, to her neighbours, and indeed to the whole of Europe. It is greatly to be hoped, in the interest of freedom and humanity, that she may be repelled, and her ability to afflict the nations reduced.

Ladies' Department.

TO IRA.

BY SYLVICOLA.

To me there ever shines a light,  
Clear in the hour of sorrow's night,  
When stars, that lit the darkness, fade,  
And hope is wavering in the shade:  
When joy's too timid beams depart,  
And lonely is thy William's heart,  
I turn dear girl, and find thou art  
The same, unchanged to me.

When friendship's self hath ceased to lull  
The slumbers of my dreaming soul;  
When thy lone spirit starts to find,  
Its bliss was based upon the wind;  
When life looks dreary, dark and chill,  
And death seems but the lightest ill,  
I turn, dear girl, and find thee still  
The same, unchanged to me.

Tho' I, by coldness, oft have wrung  
Thy breast, and o'er thy spirit flung  
The blight of cold inconstancy,  
Yet thou hast been unchanged to me;  
The heaven below that woman spreads,  
The sunlight o'er the heart she sheds,  
These are thy gifts, and each forbids  
My soul to stray from thee.

CURIOUS EASTERN TALE.

There lived in Bagdad a young man of such extreme beauty that he was surnamed the Brilliant. He had also the gift of poesy. Oamen of-Benine, the wife of the Caliph El-Oulid-ben-Abd-el-Malik, was so much in love with this young man that she fell sick. She introduced him into her apartment every day and when she feared to be disturbed by the approach of any one, she concealed her lover in a coffer. Such was their daily course. One day the Caliph received a present of a collar of gold garnished with precious stones, with which he was greatly pleased. "I will reserve this for my wife," said he, and immediately he ordered one of his eunuchs to carry the collar to the Sultana. The slave, in going to execute his commission, found the house door open. "What does this mean?" inquired he of himself. So saying he advanced stealthily along towards the chamber, whence proceeded sounds of laughter, and he met the eyes of the young man, who started and became pale as death. With a bound the Sultana pushed him into the coffer; but the slave had seen all. He presented the collar, and said, "Madam, I must demand of you a stone from this jewel." Indignant at such boldness she exclaimed, "Rude creature, depart from my presence!" The enraged slave went straight to his master and said, "My lord, to day I found a man in conversation with your wife in such a chamber. At my approach the Sultana hid him precipitately in such a coffer." He then described the piece of furniture. The Caliph was infuriated against the servant for bringing him such a message. "Thou base miscreant dog!" he exclaimed, and he ordered his head to be cut off. When the execution was over the Caliph rose, put on his slippers, and went to his wife's apartments. She was occupied in arranging her head-dress. He entered and sat facing her upon the coffer indicated by the slave. He said to her in the course of conversation, "How happens

the chamber is furnished?" "Take, my lord, which ever you please, with the exception of the one you are seated upon." "This is precisely the one I prefer," replied the Caliph; "you must let me have it." After a moment's stupor, the Sultana said to him, "very well, it is yours. At a signal from the Caliph, the blacks appeared. "Take this coffer into the Hall of Council, and wait for me." While the slaves were bearing away the coffer, the countenance of the Sultana bore traces of confusion. "Why dost thou change countenance?" inquired El-Culid; "perhaps this coffer may contain thy heart." "Pardon me, my lord, it contains nothing such. If I appear a little moved, it is because I have been taken suddenly ill." "God will cure thee," observed the Caliph, retiring. When he reached the Hall of Audience he found the coffer upon the floor. "Raise the carpet," he said to his slaves, "and dig a hole the size of a man. The pit being dug, he made a sign to place the coffer on the brink. Then planting one foot upon the place of furniture, he pronounced the following words; "News has come to me; if it is true, this vestment shall be thy shroud, this box shall be thy bier, and it is God that immolates thee. If this news is false, I enter a coffer, and lose only a few planks." He then pushed the box, which descended rapidly to the bottom of the pit. The blacks filled up the grave and replaced the carpet. The Caliph then returned to his spouse, and both departed themselves as if nothing had happened between them. Peace united their existence until the day of death.

TO J. K.

BY SYLVICOLA.

O how I love to dwell  
Upon the moments past,  
When friendship's bond immortal  
Around my soul was cast.

E'en time I dare defy,  
And all its changes too,  
I've won a heart no gold could buy,  
And when was Bard untrue?

We were among the crowd,  
Yet none could understand  
The word "forever" that we vow'd,  
That pressure of the hand.

They might have deem'd that we  
Were careless as the rest,  
But friendship's whole eternity  
Was in that word express'd.

They knew not that we burn'd  
With deep and holy zeal,  
The mystery of that glance returned,  
Was more than they could feel.

Years are not ask'd to seal  
The union of two hearts,  
But years alas may fail to heal  
The wound a friend imparts.

But why should care untim'd,  
Torment us with its sting,  
Fate mocks when eve of days have dream'd,  
Which may no tortures bring.

Yet is my sky serene,  
A starlit path is mine,  
And trials greater than have been,  
Must part my soul from thine.

Pointe Levi, Quebec.

POWER OF MUSIC.

One stormy night, a few weeks since, we were winding our way homeward near midnight. The storm raged violently, and the streets were almost deserted. Occupied with our thoughts, we plodded on, when the sound of music from a brilliantly illumined mansion for a moment arrested our footsteps. A voice of surpassing sweetness and brilliancy commenced a well-known air. We listened to a few strains, and were turning away when a roughly dressed, miserable looking man brushed rudely past us. But as the music reached his ears, he stopped and listened intently, as if drinking in the melody, and as the last sound died away, he burst into tears.

We inquired the cause of his grief.

For a moment emotion forbade utterance, when he said:

"Thirty years ago my mother sang me asleep with that song—she has long been dead, and I, once innocent and happy, am—an outcast—a drunkard—" "I know it is unusual," he continued after a pause, in which he endeavored to wipe away with his sleeve

And before we could stop him, he had entered a tavern near by, to drown his sorrows in the intoxicating bowl.

While filled with sorrow for the unknown man, we continued to slip reflecting upon the wonderful power of music. That simple strain, perchance, from some gay, thoughtless and sung to others equally as thoughtless, still its gentle mission, for it stirred deep feelings in outcast's heart, bringing back happy hours long gone by.—*Albany Knicker.*

A UNWARRANTABLE HINT.—There are some persons who spend their lives in this world, they would spend their lives if shut up in a dungeon. Everything is made gloomy and forbidding. They go mourning and complaining, from day to day, that they have so little, and they are continually anxious lest what they have should escape of their hands. They always look upon the dark side and can never enjoy the good. They do not follow the example of the industrious bee, which does not stop to complain that there are so many poisonous flowers and thorny branches on its road, but goes on, selecting its honey where it can find it, passing quietly by the places where it is not.—*Many Gazette.*



Month's Department.

TRUTHFUL REFLECTIONS.

BY FREDERICK W. MITT.

Enjoyment is the glow  
That gilds the path of life,  
Contentment is the pleasure moon  
That silvers o'er its life.

True bravery doth not consist  
In standing in the battle list  
Foremost to conquer or fall,  
At fierce Ambition's siren call;  
But he, true courage, whose will  
Subservient to his judgment still,  
Would scorn a base, and fast to do,  
Tho' men applaud an angel's wool.

Walk not in Folly's giddy steps,  
Nor feast on sensual delight,  
Let truth and honour guard thy lips,  
And Virtue be thy beacon bright;  
Be just, love Mercy, whene'er  
The suppliant craves Pity hear:  
So thou shalt win a better name  
Than has been yet won by Fame.

Rich men's feasts are sometimes bitter,  
While the poor man's crust is sweet,  
Wholesome labour is the knitter  
Of the nerves in the head and feet.  
Thought contemplation in season  
Aids the culture of the mind;  
And in pastime use with reason  
Health and happiness we find.

On the other hand passing  
Luxury and pampered taste,  
With a constant discontenting,  
All our noblest powers waste:  
Sloth and Idleness canker  
Energies however strong,  
While success is but an anchor  
Isles of Industry among!

The richest trophy that earth we win,  
Is gained in warfare without setting sin;  
The fairest robe, the noble crown is given  
To those who keep the decrees of Heaven!

Beauty, like the pencil on flowers,  
Hath its own season and sunny hours;  
But innate worth in perfection grows,  
Like sweets distilled, from the withered rose.

HINTS TO LITTLE FOLKS.

When your parents tell you to do a thing, do not whimper, and say, "don't want to do it," or you "will in a minute," but do it immediately and

and bid you go to Sabbath school, do not run away and play, for some day a mother's voice will chide you from the cold gloom of the tomb.

Don't fret and murmur when you are sent to school, but look around at the many little boys and girls who are forced to beg or work for a living, and believe that you possess peculiar advantages and that they must be improved.

When your parents reprove you do not reply in anger, but know that it is for your good, and that some day, the gentle hand that now seeks to guide your little steps aright, will be stiff beneath the valley's sod.

If you are told to keep out of the streets or to relinquish the company of an associate, do not think it hard; but believe that, in an evil hour, you may forsake the path of rectitude, and be hurried away in the stream of destruction.

Avoid bad habits. Do not think it manly to drink, smoke or chew—that is a mistaken idea; they only indicate bad family governments, or a sickle, unstable disposition.

Be kind to one another. There is nothing that reproaches one so bitterly as an unkind word in a moment of passion. When your little sister lies cold in death, the little causes of displeasure which you have given her will cluster around your heart and wring many a bitter tear. In your journey through life, there will be nothing so grateful to your thoughts as the pleasing conviction of your obedience to your parents while they lived. Obey them, then, little friends, while they are with you; think that you can never do enough for them. I have been an orphan for nearly twelve years, and I have often thought that if my parents could once more be restored to me, they would never again be pained with my little faults. Oh trifle not with a mother's heart, there is a stream of affection within a mother's breast that, however ill you use her, however often you may cause her bitter tears to flow, will ever continue to nourish and protect the wayward fancy, and recall every wish to step aside from a mother's influence.—*Er*

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

In the middle of the seventeenth century there was an English boy of mean and diminutive appearance, and behind all other boys of his age. He was constantly at the foot of his class; and verily it was believed that this boy would become only a bungler of some kind, for surely the soul of learning was not in him.

At the age of twelve a change was wrought in the character and fortune of the youth that had never obtained a "reward of merit," and was regarded by teacher and schoolmaster as an inferior. At this time an alteration took place between this backward boy and the one above him in the class, whereupon the latter treated him with indignity and violence.

The pride of the boy was outraged. He could not revenge the insult by a blow, because he was too weak to cope with his opponent physically. How, then, shall he humble his assailant? He resolved to surpass him in study, to set above him in the class, and there remain, to look down upon his enemy, and clip from him the laurels he so indiscreetly wears. He resolved—accomplished; became a most devoted scholar; commenced a career of glory; and Sir Isaac Newton appeared with a key to unlock the mysteries of motion, and to draft a truer chart of the stupendous universe.

Humorous.

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

ANECDOTE.

By the way, we have a good many clever anecdotes of the odd and bright sayings of "the dark people," but we have seldom heard a keener satire than was expressed by a colored boy, as related to us by a friend upon whom a good thing was never lost:

It seems that he was looking through a graveyard fence upon the tombstone of a villager, who in life had been rather a close-fisted citizen, whose principal care had been "the greatest good of the greatest number," the "greatest number" with him having been "number one." After a pompous inscription, the following passage of Scripture was recorded: "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." "Dat may be so," soliloquized Sam-

licit obedience. A Russ has no idea of any limitation in the power of ruler or commander. He has no idea of government except it be absolute. He does not wish to see the power of his Czar at all restricted. And he does not expect that there should be any limitations on his commanders. He is passing material for discipline. He offers himself as a mere engine of war. He is a musket a sabre, a lance, as the case may be, under orders. And as is said, the Russian power can afford to spare one hundred thousand of such fighting men annually without diminishing the population of the empire, we can easily see how formidable she is, with her principles of despotism and her unprincipled policy, to her neighbours, and indeed to the whole of Europe. It is greatly to be hoped, in the interest of freedom and humanity, that she may be repelled, and her ability to afflict the nations reduced.

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When joy's too timid beams depart,  
And lonely is thy William's heart,  
I turn dear girl, and find thou art  
The same, unchanged to me.

When friendship's self hath ceased to lull  
The slumbers of my dreaming soul;  
When th' lone spirit starts to find,  
Its bliss was based upon the wind;  
When life looks dreary, dark and chill,  
And death seems but the lightest ill,  
I turn, dear girl, and find thee still  
The same, unchanged to me.

Tho' I, by coldness, oft have wrung  
Thy breast, and o'er thy spirit flung  
The blight of cold inconstancy,  
Yet thou hast been unchanged to me:  
The heaven below that woman spreads,  
The sunlight o'er the heart she sheds,  
These are thy gifts, and each forbids  
My soul to stray from thee.

### CURIOUS EASTERN TALE.

There lived in Bagdad a young man of such extreme beauty that he was surnamed the Brilliant. He had also the gift of poetry. Oumien of Benine, the wife of the Caliph El-Culid-ben-Abd-el-Melik, was so much in love with this young man that she fell sick. She introduced him into her apartment every day and when she feared to be disturbed by the approach of any one, she concealed her lover in a coffer. Such was their daily course. One day the Caliph received a present of a collar of gold garnished with precious stones, with which he was greatly pleased. "I will reserve this for my wife," said he, and immediately he ordered one of his eunuchs to carry the collar to the Sultana. The slave, in going to execute his commission, found the house door open. "What does this mean?" inquired he of himself. So saying he advanced stealthily along towards the chamber, whence proceeded sounds of laughter, and he met the eyes of the young man, who started and became pale as death. With a bound the Sultana pushed him into the coffer; but the slave had seen all. He presented the collar, and said, "Madam, I must demand of you a stone from this jewel." Indignant at such boldness she exclaimed, "Rude creature, depart from my presence!" The enraged slave went straight to his master and said, "My lord, to day I found a man in conversation with your wife in such a chamber. At my approach the Sultana hid him precipitately in such a coffer." He then described the piece of furniture. The Caliph was infuriated against the servant for bringing him such a message. "Thou base miscreant dog!" he exclaimed, and he ordered his head to be cut off. When the execution was over the Caliph rose, put on his slippers, and went to his wife's apartments. She was occupied in arranging her head-dress. He entered and sat facing her upon the coffer indicated by the slave. He said to her in the course of conversation, "How happens it that you have such a liking to this chamber?" "Because my apparel is here," she replied. "May I dare to hope that you will favor me with one of the coffers with which

the Caliph, the blacks appeared. "Take this coffer into the Hall of Audience, and wait for me." While the slaves were bearing away the coffer, the countenance of the Sultana bore traces of confusion. "Why dost thou change countenance?" inquired El-Culid; "perhaps this coffer may contain thy heart." "Pardon me, my lord, it contains nothing such. If I appear a little moved, it is because I have been taken suddenly ill." "God will cure thee," observed the Caliph, retiring. When he reached the Hall of Audience he found the coffer upon the floor. "Raise the carpet," he said to his slaves, "and dig a hole the size of a man. The pit being dug, he made a sign to place the coffer on the brink. Then planting one foot upon the place of furniture, he pronounced the following words; "Now has come to me; if it is true, this vestment shall be thy shroud, this box shall be thy bier, and it is God that immolates thee. If this news is false, I enter a coffer, and lose only a few planks." He then pushed the box, which descended rapidly to the bottom of the pit. The blacks filled up the grave and replaced the carpet. The Caliph then returned to his spouse, and both departed themselves as if nothing had happened between them. Peace united their existence until the day of death.

TO J. K.

BY SYLVICOLA.

O how I love to dwell  
Upon the moments past,  
When friendship's bond immortal  
Around my soul was cast.

E'en time I dare defy,  
And all its changes too,  
I've won a heart no gold could buy,  
And when was Bard untrue?

We were among the crowd,  
Yet none could understand  
The word "forever" that we vow'd,  
That pressure of the hand.

They might have deem'd that we  
Were careless as the rest,  
But friendship's whole eternity  
Was in that word express'd.

They knew not that we burned  
With deep and holy zeal,  
The mystery of that glance returned,  
Was more than they could feel.

Years are not ask'd to seal  
The union of two hearts,  
But years alas may fail to heal  
The wound a friend imparts.

But why should care untim'd  
Torment us with its sting,  
Fate mocks when eve of days have dream'd,  
Which may no tortures bring.

Yet is my sky serene,  
A starlit path is mine,  
And trials greater than have been,  
Must part my soul from thine.

Pointe Levi, Quebec.

### POWER OF MUSIC.

One stormy night, a few weeks since, we were winding our way homeward near midnight. The storm raged violently, and the streets were almost deserted. Occupied with our thoughts, we plodded on, when the sound of music from a brilliantly illumined mansion for a moment arrested our footsteps. A voice of surpassing sweetness and brilliancy commenced a well-known air. We listened to a few strains and were turning away when a roughly dressed, miserable looking man brushed rudely past us. But as the music reached his ears, he stopped and listened intently, as if drinking in the melody, and as the last sound died away, he burst into tears.

We inquired the cause of his grief.

For a moment emotion forbade utterance, when he said:

"Thirty years ago my mother sang me asleep with that song—she has long been dead, and I, once innocent and happy, am—an outcast—a drunkard—  
"I know it is unmanly," he continued after a pause, in which he endeavored to wipe away with his sleeve the lastly gathering tears, "I know it is unmanly thus to give way, but that sweet tone brought back vividly the thought of childhood.—Her form seemed once more before me—I—I can't stand it—I—"

chance, from some gay, thoughtless and sang to others equally as thoughtless, still mission, for it stirred deep feeling in heart, bringing back happy hours gone by.—  
*Albany Knicker.*

A CHEERFUL HEART.—There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as if they would spend their lives if shut up in a dungeon. Everything is made gloomy and forbidding. They go mourning and complaining, from day to day, that they have so little, and they are equally anxious lest what they have should escape from their hands. They always look upon the dark side and can never enjoy the good. They do not follow the example of the industrious bee, which does not stop to complain that there are so many poisonous flowers and thorny branches on its road, but goes on, selecting its honey where it can find it, passing quietly by the places where it is not wanted.—*Way Gazette.*



### Youth's Department.

TRUTHFUL REFLECTIONS.

BY FREDERICK MITT.

Enjoyment is the glow  
That gilds the path of life,  
Contentment is the pleasure  
That silvers o'er its life.

True bravery doth consist  
In standing in the battle  
Foremost to conquer or fall,  
At fierce Ambition's less call;  
But he, true courage, whose will  
Subservient to his judgment still,  
Would scorn a base, set to do,  
Tho' men applaud angels wool.

Walk not in Polly's steps,  
Nor feast on sensual light,  
Let truth and honor guard thy lips,  
And Virtue be thy beacon bright;  
Be just, love Mercy, whene'er  
The suppliant craves Pity hear:  
So thou shalt win a fair name  
Than has been yet, and by Fame.

Rich men's feasts are sometimes bitter,  
While the poor's crust is sweet,  
Wholesome labour's knitter  
Of the nerves in the and feet.  
Thought contemplation season  
Aids the culture of the mind;  
And in pastime use with reason  
Health and happiness we find.

On the other hand passing  
Luxury and proud taste,  
With a constant dunceasing,  
All our noblest powers waste:  
Sloth and Idleness canker  
Energies however strong,  
While success is the anchor  
Isles of Indulgence!

The richest trophy that earth we win,  
Is gained in warfare with setting sin;  
The fairest robe, the no crown is given  
To those who keep the decrees of Heaven!

Beauty, like the pincion flowers,  
Hath its own season and sunny hours;  
But innate worth in objection grows,  
Like sweets distilled, from the withered rose.

### HINTS TO TITTLE FOLKS.

When your parents tell you to do a thing, do not whimper, and say "don't want to do it," or you "will in a minute do it immediately and cheerfully; for when your dear parents are laid in the grave, the recollections of your disobedience will reproach you.

When your parents tell you nicely on Sabbath

and believe that you possess peculiar advantages and that they must be improved.

When your parents reprove you do not reply in anger, but know that it is for your good, and that some day, the gentle hand that now seeks to guide your little steps aright, will be stiff beneath the valley's sod.

If you are told to keep out of the streets or to relinquish the company of an associate, do not think it hard; but believe that, in an evil hour, you may forsake the path of rectitude, and be hurried away in the stream of destruction.

Avoid bad habits. Do not think it manly to drink, smoke or chew—that is a mistaken idea; they only indicate bad family governments, or a fickle, unstable disposition.

Be kind to one another. There is nothing that reproaches one so bitterly as an unkind word in a moment of passion. When your little sister lies cold in death, the little causes of displeasure which you have given her will cluster around your heart and wring many a bitter tear. In your journey through life, there will be nothing so grateful to your thoughts as the pleasing conviction of your obedience to your parents while they lived. Obey them, then, little friends, while they are with you; think that you can never do enough for them. I have been an orphan for nearly twelve years, and I have often thought that if my parents could once more be restored to me, they would never again be pained with my little faults. Oh trifle not with a mother's heart, there is a stream of affection within a mother's breast that, however ill you use her, however often you may cause her bitter tears to flow, will ever continue to nourish and protect the wayward fancy, and recall every wish to step aside from a mother's influence.—*Er*

### SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

In the middle of the seventeenth century there was an English boy of mean and diminutive appearance, and behind all other boys of his age. He was constantly at the feet of his class; and verily it was believed that this boy would become only a bungler of some kind, for surely the soul of learning was not in him.

At the age of twelve a change was wrought in the character and fortune of the youth that had never obtained a "reward of merit," and was regarded by teacher and schoolmaster as an inferior. At this time an alteration took place between this backward boy and the one above him in the class, whereupon the latter treated him with indignity and violence.

The pride of the boy was outraged. He could not revenge the insult by a blow, because he was too weak to cope with his opponent physically. How, then, shall he humble his assailant? He resolved to surpass him in study, to set above him in the class, and there remain, to look down upon his enemy, and clip from him the laurels he so indiscreetly wears. He resolved—accomplished; became a most devoted scholar; commenced a career of glory; and Sir Isaac Newton appeared with a key to unlock the mysteries of motion, and to draft a truer chart of the stupendous universe.

### Humorous.

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

### ANECDOTE.

By the way, we have a good many clever anecdotes of the odd and bright sayings of "the dark people," but we have seldom heard a keener satire than was expressed by a colored boy, as related to us by a friend upon whom a good thing was never lost:

It seems that he was looking through a graveyard fence upon the tombstone of a villager, who in life had been rather a close-fisted citizen, whose principal care had been "the greatest good of the greatest number," the "greatest number" with him having been "number ooc." After a pompous inscription, the following passage of Scripture was recorded: "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." "Dat may be so," soliloquized Sambo, "but we'en dat man died, Lord didn't owe 'im a red cent! e'yah! e'yah!" Now if that isn't a good specimen of satire by inversion, we have misconceived its "drift."

TAKING BURNT OUT OF CLOTHING.

Sitting on the piazza of the Cataract House, was a young, foppish-looking gentleman, his garments very highly scented with a mingled odor of musk and cologne.

Stranger, I know what'll take that scent out of your clothes; you—

"What! what do you mean, sir?" said the exquisite, fired with indignation, starting from his chair.

"Oh, get mad, now—swear, pitch round, fight, just because a man wants to do you a kindness!" coolly replied the stranger.

At this instant there went up from the crowd a simultaneous roar of merriment, and the dandy very sensibly "cleared the coop" and vanished up stairs.

MEMORANDA OF AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY.—The Buffalo Republic says, we recently picked up the following memoranda, which we saw dropped by a young lady attired in an embroidered velvet Talma, an exquisite Honiton lace collar, a white hat and plume, and a painfully brilliant silk dress, with exaggerated flounces.

"I must get a—Vail, Broun hoes, Sarcenet, Laise, Gluvs, Shimmyzet Kulone."

We confess we were startled at the last item, but we think it means cologne. The whole simply proves that wealth and intellect do not always hunt in couple.

A gentleman was promenading a fashionable street, with a bright little boy at his side, when the little fellow called out:—

"Oh, Pa! there goes an editor!" "Hush, son," said the father; "don't make sport of the poor man—God only knows what you may come to yet!"

Mrs. Partington, on being asked respecting a pair of twins with which she was said to have been recently blessed, replied that if such was the fact, it needn't be wondered at, for she belonged to a very growing family, and, though none of 'em had had twins, yet several of 'em had come within one of it.



THE LITERARY GEM.

HOME AND FRIENDS.

Oh, there's a power to make each hour As sweet as heaven designed it;

We oft destroy the present joy For future hopes—and praise them;

The friends that speed in time of need, When hopes last reed is shaken.

THE UNKNOWN GREAT.—I confess that increasing years bring with them increasing respect for men who do not succeed in life, as these words are commonly used.

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tyrs that the palm, but not the stake, heroes without thral; conquerors without the triumph.

We feel rapt of the above poetry, and also can bear testimony to the truth of the latter article.

They are the greatest, who hold their brows the highest green; and good are often in obscurity; circumstances too often fashion the fortunes of men.

THE MAIDEN'S MALISON.

To many thome where wild winds rosi— Whetly waves are rolling high.

To many thome midst tears and groans, Whic ble is found in ruddy pools,

When long draws its sombre veil, And mbs's stupor steep the frame

Sleep! or more shall soothe thy soul For ev'right some wilder thing,

VEGETABLE MIST.—If a pan of water be placed within six its of either side of the stem of a young pumpkin vegetable marrow, it will in the course of the night approach it, and will be found in the morning one of its leaves floating on the water.

AGRICULTURAL, &c

THE HOMESTEAD IN THE WEST.

Dear scene of boyhood's early years, Of greeting smiles and parting tears;

The voices too I loved to hear, The kindred hearts I held so dear,

And while my heart can feel a thrill, I'll think on, and I'll love thee still;

And while my heart can feel a thrill, I'll think on, and I'll love thee still;

color of the skin, but not the stake, heroes without thral; conquerors without the triumph.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON THE COLOR OF MAN.—For 1500 years the Jewish race has been dispersed into different latitudes and climates, and they have preserved themselves most distinct from any intermixture with the other races of mankind.

THE SEASONS IN IRELAND.—From the 16th of 18th of June, till the 16th of the month, there is no night. The sun disappears for a short time behind the hills, but twilight and dawn are blended together, and the last rays of evening have not faded from the sky before the morning light breaks forth with renewed brilliancy.

BURKE.—It appears that this great defender of British constitutionalism, and of the immaculate virtues of English statesmanship, employed the secret knowledge which he possessed of state affairs for the purpose of jobbing in the funds.

Dear scene of boyhood's early years, Of greeting smiles and parting tears;

RECEIPTS.

Kingsville Division, \$34. Letter from Vittoria, (supposed to be from Edgar Ward,) containing \$4, which pays for 1853-4.

WORTH TAYLOR.—Sweet oil is one of the most effective weapons that can be used against bed-bugs. To drive these midnight depredators from your bed, all that is necessary is to take a feather and oil the joints and crevices well.

TO MAKE A BALKY HORSE DRAW.—In India when a horse can and will not draw, instead of whipping, spurring, or burning him, as is frequently the practice in more civilized countries, they quietly get a rope and attach it to one of the fore feet, one or two men take hold of it, and advancing a few paces ahead of the horse, pull their best.

ONIONS FOR FOWLS.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for many diseases to which domestic fowls are liable.

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WEATHER.

22nd to 29th December

The weather on Friday and Saturday the 21 and 22nd, was very cold and severe, cloudy, wind north, thermometer ranged from zero above to 11 below.

TORONTO MARKETS.

FRIDAY, 29th December, 1854.

The grain markets during the week in New York have advanced some.—Hour in Bond brought for \$9 @ \$9—25 per barrel.

Flour—Millers' No. 1. superfine, per bbl, 40s @ 41s 3d; Farmers', per bushel of 196 lbs, 3s @ 37s 6d.

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## The Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color 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, DECEMBER 20, 1854.

## AN OFFER TO OUR FRIENDS.

Having recently received several letters strongly urging us to continue the advocacy of the Temperance cause, containing also assurances of assistance to canvass for new subscribers for 1855, we feel disposed yet a while to fight the battle of Political and Temperance reform in Canada. There are three things we take a peculiar delight in advocating—LITERARY PROGRESS, THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE, AND STRAIGHTFORWARD AND INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION.

For four years this paper has been faithfully conducted by us in furtherance of these things. Some have objected to our reference to politics or religious matters at all; but we find that nearly every American Temperance paper is conducted upon the same plan. Should we publish a paper in 1855, these will still be the peculiar objects of our advocacy. The discontinuance of this paper would certainly create a vacuum to some extent in the Canadian press. It is the only Weekly Literary and Temperance paper in the Canadas. The price, of course, limited the paper to a small size, yet we still have a large circulation. For a paper to stop with a circulation of over 1600, would be something of an anomaly, yet it must, unless our friends can comply with our higher terms. We propose to publish a medium-sized Weekly Journal of Literature, Temperance, General and Political News, called the "ORISIS."

It will be filled with superior selections and articles in the above three departments. Price, for a single copy, \$2 per year, invariably in advance. The first number to be issued the first week of February next, and subsequently every week, to close with 1855, consisting of from 48 to 60 numbers. The paper will contain a full account of the world's and Canada's temperance movements; of all organizations, and all the political and general news.

To Clubs, the terms will be—3 copies for \$5, 5 copies for \$8, and 10 copies for \$15, and so on for a greater number addressed to one person. The shortest subscription to be for half a year, \$1, payable in advance. All monies payable in advance.

Further, we must have 1000 paid up subscribers before we can issue a number. Agents obtaining 5 subscribers, or 10 new and old ones, and forwarding the money, will receive a copy free. Further, we intend to issue this paper in the form of a Monthly Magazine, containing 16 pages of the size and form as published in 1852, free from all advertisements; to consist of the best selected Literary and Temperance matter of the Weekly, in departments, as in 1852, containing no politics. The Monthly will be issued in monthly parts, 12 for a volume, well got up. The price of the Monthly will be \$1 in advance; 4s. to clubs of five or upwards.

Agents sending \$5 from old or new subscribers to receive a copy free.

The first number of the Monthly to be issued the last week of each month; but no number of the Monthly will be issued until 800 subscribers are sent in and paid for.

will pay only 12s. 6d. currency, in advance. We will issue an extra of this paper about the middle or 10th of January next, more distinctly defining our purpose, and bringing down the news to that date, and send it to every subscriber on our lists free.

There are many who wish to bind the Monthly and preserve the contents of the Weekly, and we think the plan proposed a useful one.

In the meantime we wish our subscribers who are going to continue to send in their subscriptions upon the above plan, and that agents friendly would make a general canvass in all parts of Canada. Those who wish to take the Monthly can so say. We presume as we have trusted and worked for the public four years, there can be little hesitation in trusting us one year.

### LORD ELGIN'S NOTIONS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

On the 2nd December instant, Lord Elgin gave to a large assemblage of friends a farewell Ball. As a test of his heartfelt grief at his then contemplated departure, he thus addressed the ladies and gentlemen present. What evidence there can be of true friendship in the fact of draining a glass of wine to the dregs is to us inexplicable. Yet it seems Lord Elgin utters this expression as a proof of peculiarly deep feeling. This is the man who is said to be friendly to the Maine law. We believe his love for the Maine law, and for total abstinence is of the Hincks kind:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I do not intend to depart from the rule which I have prescribed for myself, of not giving toasts after supper at Balls in this House. But I trust that in the position in which I am placed this evening, it will not be deemed altogether inexcusable in me if I try, at least, to say a few words to you, for I do not know that I shall succeed in the attempt before I DRINK OFF THE BUMPER I HAVE FILLED HERE, AND WHICH I INTEND TO DRAIN TO THE LAST DROP. I wish that I could address you in such strains as I have sometimes employed on similar occasions—strains suited to a festive meeting; but I confess that I have a weight at my heart and that it is not in me to be merry."

"I intend to drain the last drop." Yes, this general custom of draining glasses to the last drop, is killing more in our midst every year than the Russian war. It is such an example as Lord Elgin has set, too, that does all the harm—flows down from the top to the lowest ranks, and fills our country with crimes and social distress of all kinds.

### TEMPERANCE IN THE NIAGARA COUNTRY.

Merrittville, December 18, 1854.

Mr. Editor,—It is sometime since I communicated with you on the subject of the "great question of the day," the Temperance Reform. And yet it has not been for any want of zeal in this glorious work, nor even for lack of subject matter on which to write; but rather on account of having expected it to be undertaken by abler hands. I attended a public temperance meeting some time ago in the village of Crowland, at the close of which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That from frequent expressions of this kind, it is the opinion of this meeting, that a large majority of the inhabitants of this community are in favour of a Prohibitory Liquor Law."

This meeting, convened in the Methodist Church was largely attended, which, I think, adds not a little to its importance.

Similar resolutions have been frequently passed at public meetings in the same place. At a subsequent meeting in the same village, able addresses were delivered by the Revs. Wm. Sutton, Seth Ryerson, and Thos. Jeffers, whose arguments in favour of legal prohibition called forth loud cheers from the audience.

I had the pleasure of attending a Soiree, held by Esperance Section, C. of T., in the Pelham Town Hall, on the evening of Dec. 8, which, though a spacious building, was thoroughly filled. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Edward H. Dewart, W.M., John Dunigan, Esq., D.G.W.C.; Dr. Fields [I think the name is], and another person.

I could say many things in praise of the

the State of New York, lectured Port Robinson; on the 10th in Merrittville, and on the 11th in Crowlandville. In the last two lectures. Without count, I would say, that from his very concise manner of arguing, he is unquestionably a man well calculated to do a vast amount of good, and one to whom we, asadians, should give a hearty welcome. I need more such men, for if the Empire gets the Maine Law before we do, the gates of iniquity (rum) will be opened on and the state of affairs will be tenfold worse at present. Only think how the casks, whiskey barrels, &c., would be led into our beloved Canada, and spread, it were, fire-brands, arrows, and death, throughout the community.

We must have the Maine Law both in short and that will satisfy the basis of public opinion.

Br Ray left to lecture in Port Robinson on the 12th, at a Soiree. W. Marshall, the London Sailor, and D.G.W.C., lectured here on the evening of the 13th, and the following evening at Crowlandville. He is too well known amongst us as a lecturer to need any description; but the lectures of Rev. E. H. Dewart and Mr. J. L. Ray were new to me; and I certainly liked with many others, that they should be ranked among the "Big Guns."

There are flourishing lodges of the I.O. G.T. at each of the following places, viz., Pelham Corners, Port Robinson, Crowlandville, and Merrittville. There are also lodges at Allanburgh, St. Johns, and Fossil, of which I know very little. But they are doing well.

Although the Sons are rare in the decline in this vicinity, the Temperance movement is making up the deficiency; and I believe that public opinion on this great question was never in a more healthy state in this county at least, than at present. Ours is the cause of truth; and "Truth is may and must prevail."

Yours in F., H., and C.

GILBERT W. COOK.

### THE CONCLUSION OF A VOLUME.

In taking leave of our temperance readers for 1854, and upon the close of this volume, we cannot omit to congratulate them upon the evident progress that the cause has made during the closing year. When we speak of progress, a survey taken of the whole world; and the victory New York alone is a glorious campaign. England has been thoroughly agitated. Canada has not progressed in the temperance movement; but it has probably not retrograded. Public opinion remains firm in its demand for the enactment of a law for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. The new and arged House of Assembly have nominally expressed a very decided opinion by a vote and debate in favour of such a law. Third reading, however, is the only true. But with all this, it is greatly to be deplored that drunkenness in Canada, and also the consumption of intoxicating liquors, as well as the number of inns have all increased, especially in towns and cities. The increase in accidents, suicides, deaths, and crimes, all the results, direct or indirect of the drinking of spirituous liquors, is also painfully visible in United Canada, from the records of newspapers and courts. The Order of the Sons has not retrograded, but the Orders of Cadets and Daughters are, I fear, losing ground fast. The new Order of Good Templars has greatly increased, and, in efficient hands, will be an instrument of good. The League and the old Temperance Society have not advanced. The League may be regarded as defunct, except in Toronto and a few localities about Hamilton. It has very usefully expended the sum of £500 in lectures during the year. Temperance men, however, have this gratifying reflection, that their labours have not been lost, and that their cause is a patriotic and truthful one. We now, as we have often before said, again say, that we believe good government in all countries depends materially upon the success of the cause of temperance. True liberty and a virtuous citizenry cannot exist, whilst drunkenness is prevalent.

To our many kind and excellent friends and contributors scattered over Canada, we heartily give our thanks for their exertions in assisting us during the present and past years in the furtherance of the interests of this paper. May a kind Providence bless them and their families with health, temperance, and all earthly comforts.

In conclusion, we subjoin a synopsis of the progress of the Maine Law movement,

a glorious one—looking back only four years:—

"The liquor law, known as the Maine Law, was first passed by the Legislature of that State in May, 1851, and became a law by receiving the gubernatorial sanction on the subsequent second of June. In March, 1852, the Territory of Minnesota adopted it substantially; on the 7th of May, the State of Rhode Island; on the 22nd of May, the State of Massachusetts; and on the 20th of December of the same year, the State of Vermont, successively adopted it with some difference in each locality; a few months after, the State of Michigan; and within the last two or three months, the State of Connecticut followed in the same track, while the people of the State of Wisconsin have voted that they are in favour of its enactment at the coming session of the Legislature; and in no State where it was once enacted, has it been repealed. In Minnesota, the act of ratification of the law was submitted to the people. It was thus ratified, and has been on that account, pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

"In Rhode Island the law was decided to be unconstitutional by Judge Curtis, of the United States Supreme Court. A new one, thought not to be liable to the same objections, has since been enacted. In Vermont and Michigan, the time of ratification was submitted to the people, and in both instances the earliest time was adopted. In Michigan there was an equal division of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State upon the question of the constitutionality of the law, either on account of its submission to the people or from some other cause.

"In the States of New Hampshire and Maryland, the Law has passed one branch of the Legislature only. In the State of New York, it was passed by both branches, but was vetoed by the Governor. In Pennsylvania the Law passed both branches of the Legislature, but failed in consequence of some disagreement between the two Houses with reference to the submission to the people; but an act was passed by means of which each county could enforce the Law, and it is therefore now in full operation in several of the counties. In Ohio, a stringent Liquor Law was passed, and parts of it have been decided to be unconstitutional, which decision has rendered its efficient execution impossible. Efforts are making in all the other States of the Union for the establishment of the Law, except North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, California, Arkansas, and Florida. Those States may also be taking measures to effect the same end; but I am not yet apprised of them."

### NOT A FICTION.

If rum had no other monument of its power to curse its victims, but that of poor Poe, that would be an all-sufficient reason for its expatriation. Read the tale of its work on him:—

It was a weary work to tell how often he repented and was forgiven; how he passed from the editorship of one magazine to another; how he went from city to city, and state to state—an energetic, aspiring, sanguine, brilliant man—bearing the curse of irresolution—never constant but to the seductive and dangerous besetments of sin and profligacy; how friends advised him and publishers remonstrated; how at one time, he had so conquered his propensity as to call himself in a letter to a friend, a model of temperance and virtue; and how, at another he forfeited the high occupation (editor) which was the sole dependence of his family, by frequent relapses into his former dissolute habits; how he committed under the excitement of intoxication, faults and excesses that were unpardonable; how he forfeited the esteem of the public, even whilst his talents commanded admiration; how he succeeded in bringing many literary speculations into life, which his vicious habits and inattention to business murdered in their youth; how he became a confirmed inebriate, with only now and then a fitful hour or so, with which to throw off on the paper the vagaries of a mind rich with learning and imaginative fancies; how his young wife died broken hearted, and how he became so reduced in appearance as no longer to be able to make his appearance among his friends; how his wife's mother, constant to his fallen fortunes, and anxious to conceal his vices, went with his manuscripts from office to office, and from publisher to publisher, in search of means to support him; how for a little while he shook off the lethargy of intoxication, and appeared in the gay, aristocratic, and wealthy circles of New York City; how he was cared and admired, feted and congratulated by the beauty, fashion, and elite; how the efforts of



My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color 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, DECEMBER 30, 1854.

## AN OFFER TO OUR FRIENDS.

Having recently received several letters strongly urging us to continue the advocacy of the Temperance cause, containing also assurances of assistance to canvass for new subscribers for 1855, we feel disposed yet a while to fight the battle of Political and Temperance reform in Canada. There are three things we take a peculiar delight in advocating—LITERARY PROGRESS, THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE, AND STRAIGHTFORWARD AND INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION.

For four years this paper has been faithfully conducted by us in furtherance of these things. Some have objected to our reference to politics or religious matters at all; but we find that nearly every American Temperance paper is conducted upon the same plan. Should we publish a paper in 1855, these will still be the peculiar objects of our advocacy. The discontinuance of this paper would certainly create a vacuum to some extent in the Canadian press. It is the only Weekly Literary and Temperance paper in the Canadas. The price, of course, limited the paper to a small size, yet we still have a large circulation. For a paper to stop with a circulation of over 1600, would be something of an anomaly, yet it must, unless our friends can comply with our higher terms. We propose to publish a medium-sized Weekly Journal of Literature, Temperance, General and Political News, called the "ORISIS."

It will be filled with superior selections and articles in the above three departments. Price, for a single copy, \$2 per year, invariably in advance. The first number to be issued the first week of February next, and subsequently every week, to close with 1855, consisting of from 48 to 50 numbers. The paper will contain a full account of the world's and Canada's temperance movements, of all organizations, and all the political and general news.

To Clubs, the terms will be—3 copies for \$5, 5 copies for \$8, and 10 copies for \$15, and so on for a greater number addressed to one person. The shortest subscription to be for half a year, \$1, payable in advance. All monies payable in advance.

Further, we must have 1000 paid up subscribers before we can issue a number. Agents obtaining 5 subscribers, or 10 new and old ones, and forwarding the money, will receive a copy free. Further, we intend to issue this paper in the form of a Monthly Magazine, containing 16 pages of the size and form as published in 1852, free from all advertisements; to consist of the best selected Literary and Temperance matter of the Weekly, in departments, as in 1852, containing no politics. The Monthly will be issued in monthly parts, 12 for a volume, well got up. The price of the Monthly will be \$1 in advance; 4s. to clubs of five or upwards.

Agents sending \$5 from old or new subscribers to receive a copy free.

The first number of the Monthly to be issued the last week of each month; but no number of the Monthly will be issued until 800 subscribers are sent in and paid for.

Persons taking the Monthly and Weekly

Monthly and paid up subscribers of the Weekly, and we think the plan proposed a useful one.

In the meantime we wish our subscribers who are going to continue to send in their subscriptions upon the above plan, and that agents friendly would make a general canvass in all parts of Canada. Those who wish to take the Monthly can so say. We presume as we have trusted and worked for the public four years, there can be little hesitation in trusting us one year.

### LORD ELGIN'S NOTIONS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

On the 2nd December instant, Lord Elgin gave to a large assemblage of friends a farewell Ball. As a test of his heartfelt grief at his then contemplated departure, he thus addressed the ladies and gentlemen present. What evidence there can be of true friendship in the fact of draining a glass of wine to the dregs is to us inexplicable. Yet it seems Lord Elgin utters this expression as a proof of peculiarly deep feeling. This is the man who is said to be friendly to the Maine law. We believe his love for the Maine law, and for total abstinence is of the Hincks kind:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I do not intend to depart from the rule which I have prescribed for myself, of not giving toasts after supper at Balls in this House. But I trust that in the position in which I am placed this evening, it will not be deemed altogether inexcusable in me if I try, at least, to say a few words to you, for I do not know that I shall succeed in the attempt before I DRINK OFF THE BUMPER I HAVE FILLED HERE, AND WHICH I INTEND TO DRAIN TO THE LAST DROP. I wish that I could address you in such strains as I have sometimes employed on similar occasions—strains suited to a festive meeting; but I confess that I have a weight at my heart and that it is not in me to be merry."

"I intend to drain the last drop." Yes, this genteel custom of draining glasses to the last drop, is killing more in our midst every year than the Russian war. It is such an example as Lord Elgin has set, too, that does all the harm—flows down from the top to the lowest ranks, and fills our country with crimes and social distress of all kinds.

### TEMPERANCE IN THE NIAGARA COUNTRY.

Merrittville, December 18, 1854.

Mr. Editor.—It is sometime since I communicated with you on the subject of the "great question of the day," the Temperance Reform. And yet it has not been for any want of zeal in this glorious work, nor even for lack of subject matter on which to write; but rather on account of having expected it to be undertaken by abler hands. I attended a public temperance meeting some time ago in the village of Crowland, at the close of which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That from frequent expressions of this kind, it is the opinion of this meeting, that a large majority of the inhabitants of this community are in favour of a Prohibitory Liquor Law."

This meeting, convened in the Methodist Church was largely attended, which, I think, adds not a little to its importance.

Similar resolutions have been frequently passed at public meetings in the same place.

At a subsequent meeting in the same village, able addresses were delivered by the Revs. Wm. Sutton, Seth Ryerson, and Thos. Jeffers, whose arguments in favour of legal prohibition called forth loud cheers from the audience.

I had the pleasure of attending a Soiree, held by Esperance Section, C. of T., in the Pelham Town Hall, on the evening of Dec. 8, which, though a spacious building, was thoroughly filled. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Edward H. Dewart, W.M.; John Dunigan, Esq., D.G.W.C.; Dr. Fields [I think the name is], and another person.

I could say many things in praise of the entertainment, but space will not permit.

On the 9th inst., Mr. Orren L. Ray, of

more such men, for if the Empire gets the Maine Law before we do, the gates of iniquity (rum) will be opened on the state of affairs will be tenfold worse at present. Only think how the casks, whiskey barrels, &c., would be sent into our beloved Canada, and spread, it were, fire-brands, arrows, and death, throughout the community.

We must have the Maine Law notwithstanding short of that will satisfy the sense of public opinion.

Br Ray left to lecture in Poughkeepsie on the 12th, at a Soiree. W. Merrill, the London Sailor, and D.G.W.C., lectured here on the evening of the 13th, and the following evening at Crowland. He is too well known amongst us as a lecturer to need any description; but the lectures of Rev. E. H. Dewart and Mr. J. K. Ray were new to me; and I certainly link with many others, that they shook ranks among the "Big Guns."

There are flourishing lodges of the I.O. G.T. at each of the following places, viz., Pelham Corners, Port Robin, Crowlandville, and Merrittville. There are also lodges at Allanburgh, St. Johns, and Fochill, of which I know very little. Trust they are doing well.

Although the Sons are rather on the decline in this vicinity, the Temperance movement is making up the deficiency, and I believe that public opinion on this great question was never in a more healthy state in this county at least, than at present. Ours is the cause of truth; and "Truth is may and must prevail."

Yours in F., H., and C.  
GILBERT M. COOK.

### THE CONCLUSION OF VOLUME.

In taking leave of our temperance readers for 1854, and upon the close of this volume, we cannot omit to congratulate them upon the evident progress that the cause has made during the closing year. When we speak of progress, a survey is taken of the whole world; and the victory New York alone is a glorious campaign. England has been thoroughly agitated. Canada has not progressed in the temperance movement; but it has probably not retrograded. Public opinion remains firm in its demand for the enactment of a law for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. The new and enlarged House of Assembly have nominally expressed a very decided opinion in a vote and debate in favour of such a law. Third reading, however, is the only true one. But with all this, it is greatly to be deplored that drunkenness in Canada, and the consumption of intoxicating liquors, as well as the number of inns have all increased, especially in towns and cities. The increase in accidents, suicides, deaths, and crimes, all the results, direct or indirect of the drinking of spirituous liquors, is as painfully visible in United Canada, from the records of newspapers and courts. The Order of the Sons has not retrograded, but the Orders of Cadets and Daughters are, in fear, losing ground fast. The new Order of Good Templars has greatly increased, and in efficient hands, will be an instrument of good. The League and the old Temperance Society have not advanced. The League may be regarded as defunct, except in Toronto and a few localities about Hamilton. It has very usefully expended the sum of £500 in lectures during the year. Temperance men, however, have this gratifying reflection, that their labours have not been lost, and that their cause is a patriotic and truthful one. We now, as we have oft before said, again say, that we believe good government in all countries depends materially upon the success of the cause of temperance. True liberty and a virtuous society cannot exist, whilst drunkenness is prevalent.

To our many kind and excellent friends and contributors scattered over Canada, we heartily give our thanks for their exertions in assisting us during the present and past years in the furtherance of the interests of this paper. May a kind Providence bless them and their families with health, temperance, and all earthly comforts.

In conclusion, we subjoin a synopsis of the progress of the Maine Law movement, all of which has taken place since we started this paper in February, 1851. The result is

of Rhode Island; on the 22nd of May, the State of Massachusetts, and on the 20th of December of the same year, the State of Vermont, successively adopted it with some difference in each locality; a few months after, the State of Michigan, and within the last two or three months, the State of Connecticut followed in the same track, while the people of the State of Wisconsin have voted that they are in favour of its enactment at the coming session of the Legislature; and in no State where it was once enacted, has it been repealed. In Minnesota, the act of ratification of the law was submitted to the people. It was thus ratified, and has been on that account, pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

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to be married the second time to an accomplished, wealthy, and beautiful young lady; and how the engagement was broken off through his return to his pernicious habits. It was a weary, melancholy tale, indeed.

The versatile, unhappy scenes of Edgar A. Poe's life were soon to close—snapped rudely asunder by his own hand! He had partly recovered from his dangerous courses, and was engaged in delivering lectures in different towns. They were numerously attended; and it was with something of renewed confidence that the ardent friends of the distinguished lecturer watched his conduct, which was now distinguished by extreme sobriety. He even appeared to have renewed his vigor and youth, and it was with pleasure and delight that his friends and acquaintances received him into their society again. At the brilliant parties given at the houses of his generous acquaintances—at which he was the lion of the evening—Mr. P. met with a refined and lovely woman whom he had formerly known. Their friendship was renewed, and an attachment was reciprocal, and they were engaged to be married. Everything seemed to promise well; the dawn of the better day appeared, and the wistful reformation, so long coming, seemed to have come at last. But it was not to be! On a sunny morning in October, 1849, he started to fulfil a literary engagement, and prepare for marriage. He arrived at Baltimore, where he gave his luggage to a porter with instructions to carry it to the railroad depot. In an hour he would set out for Philadelphia. But he would just take a glass for refreshment sake—that's all! Oh, fatal hour! In the gorgeous sitting saloon he met some of his old acquaintances and associates who invited him to join them in a social glass. In a moment all his good resolutions—home, duty, honour, and intended bride, were forgotten; and ere the night had mantled the earth with her dark canopy, he was in a beastly state of intoxication. Insanity ensued: he was taken to the hospital, and the next morning he died, a miserable raving maniac. Poor, unfortunate, misguided creature! He was thirty-five years old when this last scene of his life's tragedy was enacted.

Kind reader, this is no fancy fancy sketch or drapery of fiction. No single circumstance here related, nor a solitary event recorded, but happened to Edgar Allan Poe, the Editor, Critic, and Poet—one of the most popular and brilliant writers of America.

ONE OF THE JURYMEN.

They have some queer jurymen in Iowa. A few days since an old toper died rather suddenly. The coroner, in consequence, held an inquest—listened to the testimony of a physician—and was about rendering a verdict, "water on the brain," when Mr. Mlocum Pepplepolis "rix" to object. "Mr. Coroner, I have known the deceased for ten mortal years, and I know he has never seed a sober moment in all that time. To say that such a man can die with 'water on the brain,' is, therefore, blamed nonsense. It can't be did! 'Cause why? He never took any into his system. The true verdict, Mr. Coroner, should be gin, rum, or brandy on the brain; but as I cannot get such a verdict, I am willing to split the difference—compromise—and bring in a verdict as follows: 'Died from the effects of brandy and water on the brain.'" The compromise was agreed to, and the above verdict is a part and parcel of the recorded doings of Iowa.

The Grand Division, S. of T., of Western New York, will hold its first quarterly Session for the ensuing year at Penn Yan, Yates county, to open at 7 o'clock, P.M., on the 23rd of January, 1855.

A CURIOUS TAVERN SIGN.—Travelling from Toronto to Brampton, a few days since, we noticed a curious tavern sign, of which this is a fac simile:—

"This sine hangs well, and hinders none, refresh and pay, and travel on."

The orthography is as beautiful as the invitation. "Hangs well, and hinders none." Many a poor creature has probably been hindered to his sorrow. "Refresh and pay, and travel on."

GAZE DRUNK BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS IN TORONTO.—In returning from the same journey we met numbers of teams in which men in a drunken state were sitting or lying. In one, a woman was driving her drunken husband, asleep, home. In another, a woman was driving, and trying to hold her drunken husband in his seat. All this too.

We regret to say rum still finds victims. A Sunday morning one of these unfortunate beings was found frozen into the ice fac downwards, near the Ameliasburgh shore. Name unknown.—Belleville Tribune

A British peer, when dining with the Queen, as challenged by a royal duchess to take wine with her. His lordship politely thanked her Grace, but declined the compliment, saying that he never took wine. The duchess immediately turned to the Queen and jocularly said, "Please your Majesty here is Lord —, who declines to take wine at your Majesty's table." Every eye was turned on the Queen, and not a little curiosity was evinced as to the manner in which she would deal with the peer. With a smiling and graceful expression she replied, "There is no compulsion on the subject."



THE CRISIS

Is the use of a new paper we propose publishing, will be seen by a short reference under our temperance head. It will, as we have heretofore done, vigorously advocate the Temperance movement, together with a movement for such amendments in our system of government as will stop future waste in the Provincial revenues. The state of things in our finances, the irresponsibility of ministers, and waste of public moneys in jobs, &c., on Lower Canada priests and nuns, are alarming.

We loupon the temperance movement as at a Crisis.

Politicians in Canada have come to a crisis. The question is, shall corruption under the vilest faction—a coalition of Hincksism and corrupt Toryism, and Lower Canada Roman Catholic priestcraft reign, or shall we have honest popular government in healthy progress?

Europe is in a crisis. The question is there, shall Russia reign, or shall popular western advancement triumph?

The United States are at a crisis—the question here—shall corrupt democratic slavocratic government, or honest republican government triumph.

THE SYSTEM OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

As it exist practically in Canada, is a humbug of the worst kind. Ministers, under the Hincks-McIn regime in the early part of 1854, expended large sums of money, unauthorized by Parliament. Among the worst expenditures was that by Mr. Chabot, the drunken Commissioner of Public Works, so notoriously inefficient in this city. He expended over £400,000 on some public works (it is said uselessly), without any vote of the House of Assembly. Yet the responsible Government system requires McNab and McDonald to confirm this job. Probably a great part of the money was wasted on favourites. It is expended the revenue and high duties of this young colony. Such money expended in building schoolhouses, roads, and bridges, or paying for teaching our children in the backwoods, might do some good. Many other items of expenditure were later allowed in the Estimates for 1854, simply because a former Ministry had the audacity to rob the public chest. It seems, among others, £30,000 was paid for some land to a seminary of priests and nuns in Lower Canada, the whole affair being a palpable job. Mr. McDonald of Glengary, seconded by M. Dion of Montreal, carried a resolution condemning the present system of Government expenditure of monies. The Hon. H. H. Killy's office draws over £4000 from the public chest, and he seems to be in a manner a sinecurist. The Lunatic Asylum of Upper Canada gets a gratuitous grant of £10,000 per annum, and a like sum is given to an unfinished Lunatic Asylum in Lower Canada. The Provincial Penitentiary, which ought to support itself, has an annual grant of £10,000. The administration of criminal justice in Upper and Lower Canada, we presume (CAUSED CHIEFLY BY INTEMPERANCE)

Lower Canada—which are, in effect, sops to nuns and priests—get £10,000 per year! £3000 is voted to a Mr. Rigney for some untold services done at Washington, in lobbying the House for reciprocity, all without the public before hearing of the matter, and unauthorized by law! £20,000 and upwards are voted to schools and colleges, &c., under nuns and priests in Lower Canada. It seems the monies voted for school purposes in Lower Canada have not for three years been accounted for! Such a system, allowing public men in office to rob and bribe and squander as they please, is called an exact image of the constitution of Britain. The fact is, it is not, and such a thing as a British constitution, which is an accident in England, upheld by its peculiar circumstances and state of society, can never exist in Canada. WE WANT A DEFINED WRITTEN CONSTITUTION, with proper checks on all officers and on Parliament too. Until we have it, corruption will reign rampant.

The Revenue for 1854, is estimated at £1,423,500; the probable expenditure is estimated at about £1,000,000 for 1855. To this expenditure column must be added about £109,751, expended by the late Government, and £243,333 to pay the annual interest on Provincial debt. A late Globe gives the summary of the provincial balance-sheet, &c. —

“Recapitulating the above-mentioned computations, we have the total revenue and expenditure of the Province up to the closing of this year, as follows —

General estimate of expenditure, exclusive of the under mentioned services	£939,585
Outlay (mostly unauthorised, and for portions of which indemnity is now required)	285,961
Payment on Public Debt	243,333
	£1,468,882
Revenue from the various usual sources evoked in 1854	1,423,509
Deficit for 1854	£45,382”

Such wanton and lavish expenditure causes the tariff to be high. Further, it creates corruption in high places and in Parliament, and is a bait to nibble at by such men as Hincks. Down say we with such a system and all who uphold it. All good men should agitate for a radical alteration.

HINCKS.—We were a few days ago credibly informed by a high authority, that Hincks was very angry at the coalition Ministry for so far yielding to public opinion as to oppose the placing of priestly stipendiaries on the Reserve Funds, whose names had been affixed to the list since the passage of the Imperial act allowing us to legislate on the question. Yet this man is called a Reformer! He is the verriest corruptionist that ever disgraced our Province. It is said that investigations have proved that £10,000 were actually paid on the £50,000 Grand Trunk Railroad stock given to him apparently as a bribe for his services, to Jackson & Co. in our Parliament. Time will prove that his career has been a political swindle. Yet Lord Elgin, ACTING THE HYPOCRITE, has permitted all this misconduct in such an unprincipled statesman! Such was his love for Canada. We fear he has, after all, left in Canada the usual odour of British Governors.

The climax of Canadian humbuggery, however, is seen in McNab and Spence, the one moving and the other seconding a complimentary address to Lord Elgin on his departure from Canada. No man hates Lord Elgin worse than McNab, yet for office sake, he moved the address. Until we saw the conduct of this Governor in supporting Hincks in his career, and his more recent interference in the Clergy Reserve affair against popular views, we certainly had much respect for him. It is true that his conduct in 1849, looking at the whole of it, is not without spots of cowardice and indecision.

JUNCTION BY RAILWAY OF ONTARIO AND HURON.

On the 14th December, at twenty minutes past 11 o'clock A.M., the first locomotive arrived on the pier at Collingwood Harbour, and (to use a metaphor) gazed with its iron face upon the mighty Northern Lake. Never before, since the world began, was such a sight seen. The solitudes of the primeval forests, the mlets and shores of the lake, its valleys and hills, echoed back the wild whistlings of the iron horse. Nature—its trees, animals, and insects—gazed in wonder at the results of the

of its hands, and the hard-worked latter, gave three times three cheers amid the wild weighing of the locomotive. Caws were thrown into the air, hands were shaken, and all present leaped with joy at this result. The Company had pushed on the work with great vigor for some five weeks before. The distance from Toronto to Lake Huron will now be run in about three hours and a half with the greatest ease, stopping at about nine stations and points on the way. The fare being only two dollars through. This road is a very successful affair. It is also extremely well managed, careful, and cheap.

We cannot omit here to say that the two gentlemen in particular, to whom the public and Toronto owe a debt of gratitude for the origin and completion of the road, are, F. C. Capreol and B. W. Smith, Esqrs. Had Toronto continued no Capreol, we believe this road would now have been among the things talked of. The County of Simcoe and City of Toronto should make him and his family a handsome present. We prophesy that this road will add greatly to the wealth, health, and happiness of Toronto. One thing, however, it has not done, as was once predicted, that is, to cheapen wood or produce. Wood before it was built was \$3 per cord if not \$24, now it is \$54.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA

We see it repeated again and again, especially in the Globe, that there is scarce an American paper that dares to sympathise with the allies in the present sacred war for liberty against Russia. There is much truth in this statement and much error. The assertion is too general, yet it is too true as to many presses and Americans. We would ask all Americans, What originally caused this war? Was it not the attempt of Russia to conquer Turkey, and thus to crush liberty in Southern and Northern Europe? How, then, can a consistent American sympathise with a monarch whose whole career and the history of his family have been usurpation on the rights of the weak—the putting down of those struggling for liberty and the establishment of absolute government in Europe? Such conduct is a bad feature in many American politicians and presses, and it shows, what is too often said with truth, that American ideas of liberty are of the base and selfish kind—a liberty for themselves but tyranny for others. We find in the correspondence from the Crimea this statement —

“One of the sailors at work in our marine battery deserted to the enemy a few days ago, and has given them much valuable information with regard to the position of our trenches. This scoundrel is an American sailor, and was on the ‘Diamond,’ Capt. Peel.”

What could be more base than this conduct? It is of a piece with the conduct of the scoundrel who betrayed the allies at the battle of Petropaulovski, and of the captain in California who, upon hearing of the British loss, saluted with cannon the Russian consul there. We suppose these NIGGER-DRIVING, free-born Americans would delight to see the Russians conquer Turkey that shielded Kossuth, then invade and conquer Italy, and lastly, dethrone Queen Victoria. Out upon such infamous conduct say we. Let us be consistent in our ideas of liberty.

An intelligent American, whom we met a few days ago, at Brampton, informed us that the sympathies of Americans are generally with Britain.

WAR NEWS.

The terrible battle of Inkermann took place on the Sabbath day. The news that came last week, and on Christmas day respecting the war operations of the allies before Sebastopol and in the Crimea, are very meagre. In substance they say that the losses of shipping by the fleets in the Black Sea are overrated—that the vessels lost were chiefly transports—that the allies for the past two weeks had been engaged in strengthening their positions—large re-inforcements had arrived. Nothing is said about an immediate attack on the fort. France and England are sending winter supplies to the troops upon a large scale. A proposition is to be made to the British Parliament to increase the regular army by 30,000 men.

Austria, it is now positively said, has formed a treaty of alliance with France and England, to declare war against Russia within two months—the two powers in the meantime guaranteeing her against insurrection in Italy and Hungary. This is certainly a pretty predicament for these two powers to be in—that of Russia in 1848. That is, they agree whilst upholding Turkish

was engaged in delivering lectures in different towns. They were numerous attended, and it was with something of renewed confidence that the ardent friends of the distinguished lecturer watched his conduct, which was now distinguished by extreme sobriety. He even appeared to have renewed his vigor and youth, and it was with pleasure and delight that his friends and acquaintances received him into their society again. At the brilliant parties given at the houses of his generous acquaintances—at which he was the lion of the evening—Mr. P met with a refined and lovely woman whom he had formerly known. Their friendship was renewed, and an attachment was reciprocal, and they were engaged to be married. Everything seemed to promise well; the dawn of the better day appeared, and the wistful reformation, so long coming, seemed to have come at last. But it was not to be! On a sunny morning in October, 1849, he started to fulfil a literary engagement, and prepare for marriage. He arrived at Baltimore, where he gave his luggage to a porter with instructions to carry it to the railroad depot. In an hour he would set out for Philadelphia. But he would just take a glass for refreshment sake—that's all! Oh, fatal hour! In the gorgeous sitting saloon he met some of his old acquaintances and associates who invited him to join them in a social glass. In a moment all his good resolutions—home, duty, honour, and intended bride, were forgotten; and ere the night had mantled the earth with her dark canopy, he was in a beastly state of intoxication. Insanity ensued: he was taken to the hospital, and the next morning he died, a miserable raving maniac. Poor, unfortunate, misguided creature! He was thirty-five years old when this last scene of his life's tragedy was enacted.

Kind reader, this is no fancy fancy sketch or drapery of fiction. No single circumstance here related, nor a solitary event recorded, but happened to Edgar Allan Poe, the Editor, Critic, and Poet—one of the most popular and brilliant writers of America.

#### ONE OF THE JURYMEN.

They have some queer jurymen in Iowa. A few days since an old toper died rather suddenly. The coroner, in consequence, held an inquest—listened to the testimony of a physician—and was about rendering a verdict, "water on the brain," when Mr. Slocum Pepplepolis "riz" to object. "Mr. Coroner, I have known the deceased for ten mortal years, and I know he has never seed a sober moment in all that time. To say that such a man can die with 'water on the brain,' is, therefore, blamed nonsense. It can't be did! 'Cause why? He never took any into his system. The true verdict, Mr. Coroner, should be gin, rum, or brandy on the brain; but as I cannot get such a verdict, I am willing to split the difference—compromise—and bring in a verdict as follows: 'Died from the effects of brandy and water on the brain.'" The compromise was agreed to, and the above verdict is a part and parcel of the recorded doings of Iowa.

The Grand Division, S. of T., of Western New York, will hold its first quarterly Session for the ensuing year at Penn Yan, Yates county, to open at 7 o'clock, P.M., on the 23rd of January, 1855.

**A CURIOUS TAVERN SIGN.**—Travelling from Toronto to Brampton, a few days since, we noticed a curious tavern sign, of which this is a fac simile:—

"This sine hanges well, and hinders none, refresh and pay, and travel on."

The orthography is as beautiful as the invitation. "Hanges well, and hinders none." Many a poor creature has probably been hindered to his sorrow. "Refresh and pay, and travel on."

**GRAD DRUNK BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS IN TORONTO.**—In returning from the same journey we met numbers of teams in which men in a drunken state were sitting or lying. In one, a woman was driving her drunken husband, asleep, home. In another, a woman was driving, and trying to hold her drunken husband in his seat. All this, too, in a bitterly cold night.

Thanker Grace, but I shall be complimenting that he never took wine. The d... immediately turned to the Queen and jocularly said, "Please your Majesty here is Lord —, who declines to take with your Majesty's table." Every eye was turned on the Queen, and not a little chafed was evinced as to the manner in which the total abstinence would be dealt with by the Queen. With a smiling and graceful expression the Queen replied, "There is no compulsion on my table."



### THE CRISIS

Is the use of a new paper we propose publishing, will be seen by a short reference under our temperance head. It will, as we have heretofore done, vigorously advocate the Temperance movement, together with a movement for such amendments in our system of government as will stop future waste in the Provincial revenues. The state of things in our finances, the irresponsibility of ministers, and waste of public moneys in jobs, &c., on Lower Canada priests and nuns, are alarming.

We locupon the temperance movement as at a Crisis.

Political matters in Canada have come to a crisis. The question is, shall corruption under the vilest faction—a coalition of Hincks and old corrupt Toryism, and Lower Canada Roman Catholic priestcraft reign, or shall we have honest popular government in healthy progress?

Europe is in a crisis. The question is there, shall Russia reign, or shall popular western advancement triumph?

The United States are at a crisis—the question here—shall corrupt democratic slavocratic government, or honest republican government triumph.

#### THE SYSTEM OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

As it exist practically in Canada, is a humbug of the worst kind. Ministers, under the Hincks-Mcru regime in the early part of 1854, expended large sums of money, unauthorized by Parliament. Among the worst expenditures was that by Mr. Chabot, the drunken Commissioner of Public Works, so notoriously inefficient in this city. He expended over \$400,000 on some public works (it is said uselessly), without any vote of the House of Assembly. Yet the responsible Government system requires McNab and McDonald to confirm this job. Probably a great part of the money was wasted on favourites. Thus is expended the revenue and high duties of this young colony. Such money expended in building schoolhouses, roads, and bridges, or paying for teaching our children in the backwoods, might do some good. Many other items of expenditure were later allowed in the Estimates for 1854, simply because a former Ministry had the audacity to rob the public chest. It seems, among others, £30,000 was paid for some land to a seminary of priests and nuns in Lower Canada, the whole affair being a palpable job. Mr. McDonald of Glengary, seconded by M. Dorion of Montreal, carried a resolution condemning the present system of Government expenditure of monies. The Hon. H. H. Kilby's office draws over £4000 from the public chest, and he seems to be in a manner a sinecurist. The Lunatic Asylum of Upper Canada gets a gratuitous grant of £10,000 per annum, and a like sum is given to an unfinished Lunatic Asylum in Lower Canada. The Provincial Penitentiary, which ought to support itself, has an annual grant of £10,000. The administration of criminal justice in Upper and Lower Canada, we presume (CAUSED CHIEFLY BY INTEMPERANCE) costs £50,000! Hospitals and charities in

Lower Canada... Such a system, allowing public men in office to squander as they please, is called an exact image of the constitution of Britain. The fact is, it is not and such a thing as a British constitution, which is an accident in England, upheld by its peculiar circumstances and state of society, can never exist in Canada. WE WANT A DEFINED WRITTEN CONSTITUTION, with proper checks on all officers and on Parliament too. Until we have it, corruption will reign rampant.

The Revenue for 1854, is estimated at £1,423,500. the probable expenditure is estimated at about £1,000,000 for 1855. To this expenditure column must be added about £1,037,511, expended by the late Government, and £243,333 to pay the annual interest on Provincial debt. A late *Globe* gives the summary of the provincial balance-sheet.

Recapitulating the above-mentioned computations, we have the total revenue and expenditure of the Province up to the closing of this year, as follows:

General estimate of expenditure exclusive of the under-mentioned services	£939,585
Outlay (mostly unauthorized, and for portions of which indemnity is now required)	281,961
Payment on Public Debt	243,333
	£1,468,882
Revenue from the various usual sources expected in 1854	1,423,509
Deficit for 1854	£45,382

Such wanton and lavish expenditure causes the tariff to be high. Further, it creates corruption in high places and in Parliament and is a bait to nibble at by such men as Hincks. Down say we with such a system and all who uphold it. All good men should agitate for a radical alteration.

HINCKS.—We were a few days ago credibly informed by a high authority, that Hincks was very angry at the coalition Ministry for so far yielding to public opinion as to oppose the placing of priestly stipendiaries on the Reserve Funds, whose names had been affixed to the list since the passage of the Imperial act allowing us to legislate on the question. Yet this man is called a Reformer! He is the verriest corruptionist that ever disgraced our Province. It is said that investigations have proved that £10,000 were actually paid on the £50,000 Grand Trunk Railroad stock given to him apparently as a bribe for his services, to Jackson & Co. in our Parliament. Time will prove that his career has been a political swindle. Yet Lord Elgin, ACTING THE HYPOCRITE, has permitted all this misconduct in such an unprincipled statesman! Such was his love for Canada. We fear he has, after all, left in Canada the usual odour of British Governors.

The climax of Canadian humbuggery, however, is seen in McNab and Spence, the one moving and the other seconding a complimentary address to Lord Elgin on his departure from Canada. No man hates Lord Elgin worse than McNab, yet for office sake, he moved the address. Until we saw the conduct of this Governor in supporting Hincks in his career, and his more recent interference in the Clergy Reserve affair against popular views, we certainly had much respect for him. It is true that his conduct in 1849, looking at the whole of it, is not without spots of cowardice and indecision.

#### JUNCTION BY RAILWAY OF ONTARIO AND HURON.

On the 14th December, at twenty minutes past 11 o'clock A.M., the first locomotive arrived on the pier at Collingwood Harbour, and (to use a metaphor) gazed with its iron face upon the mighty Northern Lake. Never before, since the world began, was such a sight seen. The solitudes of the primeval forests, the inlets and shores of the lake, its valleys and hills, echoed back the wild whistlings of the iron horse. Nature—its trees, animals, and insects—gazed in wonder at the results of the intellect of man. A correspondent writes us that citizens, the

only two dollars through. This road is a very successful affair. It is also extremely well managed, careful, and cheap.

We cannot omit here to say that the two gentlemen in particular, to whom the public and Toronto owe a debt of gratitude for the origin and completion of the road, are, F. C. Capreol and B. W. Smith, Esqs. Had Toronto contained no Capreol, we believe this road would now have been among the things talked of. The County of Simcoe and City of Toronto should make him and his family a handsome present. We prophesy that this road will add greatly to the wealth, health, and happiness of Toronto. One thing, however, it has not done, as was once predicted, that is, to cheapen wood or produce. Wood before it was built was \$3 per cord if not \$2; now it is \$5.

#### AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA

We see it repeated again and again, especially in the *Globe*, that there is scarce an American paper that dares to sympathize with the allies in the present sacred war for liberty against Russia. There is much truth in this statement and in this error. The assertion is to general, yet it is too true as to many presses and American papers. We would ask all Americans, What originally caused this war? Was it not the attempt of Russia to conquer Turkey and thus to crush liberty in Southern and Northern Europe? How, then, can a consistent American sympathize with a monarch whose whole career and the history of his family have been usurpation on the rights of the weak—the putting down of those struggling for liberty and the establishment of absolute government in Europe? Such conduct is a bad feature in many American politicians and presses, and it shows, what is too often said with truth, that American ideas of liberty are of the base and selfish kind—a liberty for themselves but tyranny for others. We find in the correspondence from the Crimea this statement:—

"One of the sailors at work in our marine battery deserted to the enemy a few days ago, and has given them much valuable information with regard to the position of our trenches. This scoundrel is an American sailor, and was on the 'Diamond,' Capt. Peel."

What could be more base than this conduct? It is of a piece with the conduct of the scoundrel who betrayed the allies at the battle of Petropaulonaki, and of the captain in California who, upon hearing of the British loss, saluted with cannon the Russian consul there. We suppose these rigger-driving, free-born Americans would delight to see the Russians conquer Turkey that shielded Kossuth, then invade and conquer Italy, and lastly, dethrone Queen Victoria. Out upon such infamous conduct! Let us be consistent in our ideas of liberty.

An intelligent American, whom we met a few days ago, at Brampton, informed us that the sympathies of Americans are generally with Britain.

#### WAR NEWS.

The terrible battle of Inkermann took place on the Sabbath day. The news that came last week, on Christmas day respecting the war of nations of the allies before Sebastopol and the Crimea, are very meagre. In substance they say that the losses of shipping by the fleets in the Black Sea are overrated—that the vessels lost were chiefly transports—that the allies for the past two weeks had been engaged in strengthening their positions—large reinforcements had arrived. Nothing is said about an immediate attack on the fort. France and England are sending winter supplies to the troops upon a large scale. A proposition is to be made to the British Parliament to increase the regular army by 36,000 men.

Austria, it is now positively said, has formed a treaty of alliance with France and England, to declare war against Russia within two months—the two powers in the meantime guaranteeing her against insurrection in Italy and Hungary. This is certainly a pretty predicament for these two powers to be in—that of Russia in 1848. That is, they agree whilst upholding Turkish liberty, actually to put down that of two Christian nations, Hungary and Italy. Far

better would it have been to have defied Austria, or to have insisted on her acting against Russia without such a condition.

We look upon this war to be to a great extent, aimless. What is to be gained by it? Austria is now stronger than she was a year ago. She is in effect the arbiter of Europe.

South, on the 29th November, on the occasion of the anniversary of the rising of Poland against Russia in 1830, made one of his great and thrilling speeches on European affairs, bitterly denouncing the miserable policy of England in allying herself to Austria. He shewed up the folly of France and England in attacking Sebastopol before they had taken Bessarabia, and driven the Russians into their northern fastnesses defeated. He says Poland and Hungary should have been raised against Russia; and even recommends a retreat from Sebastopol now. But this is folly.

Sebastopol must be taken, but the allies have committed great blunders in their manner of taking it, in not having a large army at Constantinople to reinforce, and further not stopping Russian supplies from passing through Bessarabia. Russia's speech will have a telling effect in England. There still seems to be an unseen hand, hostile to England in the movements of the Cabinet Council. The nation is right but the Cabinet are vacillating and unskillful—they exhibit no deep counsels or strategy.

LATE WAR NEWS.

Late news state that although few men were lost in the storm on the Black Sea, of the provisions and clothing of the army was in part lost. The allies are now preparing winter quarters. 15,000 robes have been purchased of the Hudson's Bay Company to cover the tents. It is feared that Sebastopol will not be taken before spring. The English Parliament was to have assembled before Christmas, and an act will be passed to form an immense drilled militia force, and send militia regiments abroad. The Russians also were going into winter quarters, and Loprandi had left Balaklava. It is said the Russians have only 14 days provisions in Sebastopol, are scarce of ammunition, and that they lost 100 waggons of provisions in a storm lately. In the storm on the Black Sea, a great quantity of the powder of the Allies was lost.

It is estimated that between November 7th and December 15th, 15,300 British troops would be disembarked at Balaklava, of whom only about 1,100 are convalescents, the remainder being fresh troops. The French will of course be more numerous, and ere now, Lord Raglan has probably found himself at the head of 30,000 English, from 50,000 to 60,000 French, to say nothing of 20,000 or 30,000 Turks. The loss of material in the wrecked transports will, of course, retard operations for a time. Both military stores will be deficient, and besides, much time must be consumed in housing the men for winter. But after these necessary preliminaries are completed, there would appear to be nothing to prevent the Allies resuming the offensive.

CITY ELECTIONS NEXT MONDAY.

CITIZENS.—The same old game is now being carried on in this city as in years past. The Orange corruptionist classes, united with Roman Catholics to some extent, aided by the taverns and rowdies of the city, will try and carry the elections of civic officers, and inspectors, and school trustees. If you wish good government, reasonable taxes, property and respectability to triumph, oppose this Orange-Catholic, rum-patronizing party. We think this city has enough of them. Having little property to tax, they care not how much they tax others. It is time a change of men and the manner of governing this city took place, which you can do at the polls. Our taverns, drunkenness, and taxes should be lessened in 1855.

Arrearages of 1854 and prior years come in too slowly. We cannot forbear much longer; and feel very reluctant to put those who owe us to any costs, but must if they do not pay. Circulars have been sent to all now. So they know what they owe. Our friends will greatly oblige by helping us to close up all scores, and commence anew in February. It will take us all of January to collect in the debts due this establishment.

BORN VOLUMES OF 1851.—We have about 20 bound volumes of 1851, which will be forwarded to any part of Canada for \$2.00.

from Canning and Brantford. We have not room to insert their kind letters in this No.

Mr. Lindsay, the hiring correspondent of the Leader, is now in Maine, writing lying letters about the Maine Law. They are pure slanders.

A great fire occurred in Toronto, on Thursday night last. The extensive establishment of Jacques & Hay, Cabinet-makers, &c., the largest of the kind in Canada, was burnt. Judge Foley, of Haldimand, is dead. Great exertions are making in England to remove Lord Aberdeen, and make Palmerston Prime Minister. A pleasure excursion on the Northern Railroad is to take place on the 1st January, 1855, \$2 to and from Collingwood. The proceedings of the late session of the Grand Division and the accompanying map of Canadian Divisions, are very creditable to the Grand Scribe.

RELEASE OF LORD DUNKELIN.—We have received the following very gratifying communication from a Galway correspondent:—"You will be glad to learn that Lord Dunkelin has been released from captivity by the Czar. On Sunday the Marquis of Clanricarde received a communication from the Emperor of Russia, intimating that, in consideration of the intimacy which existed between them, when his Lordship was Ambassador at St. Petersburg, his Majesty had much pleasure in giving his son liberty, and that he was then on his way to England, on parole."

A HANDSOME GIFT.—The Reformers of Brockville have presented Mr. Wylie, Editor of the Recorder, with a steam engine for his power press—cost, £65. This is a very handsome gift and example is worth imitating. Who in these dignities will go and do likewise?

CANADA, CITY OF TORONTO, JOHN WATKINS, High Bailiff of the City of Toronto.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby give public notice that the Recorder, Court meets on Monday, the 1st day of January next ensuing, at the Court House, at the hour of Eleven o'clock for the dispatch of business, and all concerned are bound to attend without further notice.

JOHN WATKINS, High Bailiff. High Bailiff's Office Toronto, December 27, 1854. 1467-2t.

The Old Countryman, Toronto, PUBLISHED Twice a-week, advocates Liberal opinions and temperance in all things.

Price, only \$2 per annum if paid in advance, \$3, if not so paid. December, 30th, 1854.

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

SAMUEL HEAKES PROPRIETOR.

THIS Establishment is now replete with a full and extensive Stock of WINTER GOODS, Consisting of every article a lady can require.

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Wholesale and Retail. Furs, Mantles, Silk, Satin, Velvet, and Plush Bonnets.

French Merinoes, Cashmeres and Delaines, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary. Welsh Flannels.

The Millinery and Mantle Room will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence. An Early Call is solicited. S. HEAKES. Toronto, December 7, 1854. 49

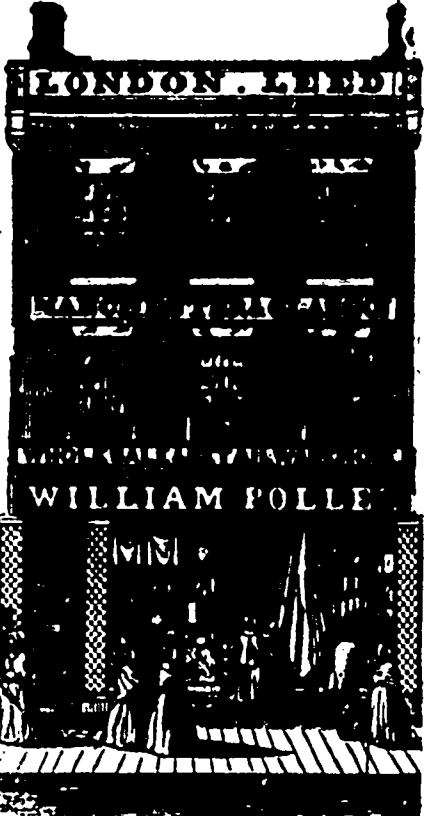
UPPER CANADA COLLEGE THE WINTER TERM will commence on the 1st of DECEMBER, 1854. F. WM. BARRON, M.A., Principal U. C. College. Toronto, Nov. 27th, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES. Yorkville Grocery and Dry Goods Store.

JOHN HISCOCK THANKFUL for past patronage, by numerous customers, would respectfully inform the public that he has just replenished his Stock of Groceries and Dry Goods with a fresh assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Fruits, Cheese, Butter, Soap, Rice, Spices, Starch, Blue, and a general assortment of fresh cheap

GROCERIES. Also, with a good stock of DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! Fresh Fall and Winter Dry Goods.



WILLIAM POLLE, 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

DEGS have to all special attention to a superb Stock of

- French Cashmere Dresses, French Merinos, Rich Brocaded and Check Silks, Cobourgs, Lustres, Wool Plaids, DeLaines, Shawls, Polkas, Velvets, Ribbons, Collars, Flowered Habits, Sleeves, Veils, Ties, Neck, Laces, Muslins.

With a splendid variety of Gloves and Hosiery (in every size), Wool Socks, Head-dresses, Caps, Hoods, Gaiters, Johar Caps, Hair Nets, Gent's Lamb's Pants and Shirts, Shirts and Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Buck Mitts, &c. Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Ticks, Sheetings, Gingham, Prints, Salettes, Full Cloths, Beavers, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.

Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in every variety. The Stock will be found large and well assorted, with every article in the line, requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade; and for size, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed in the city.

Every article warranted—the best Cash price named, from which no abatement can be made. WILLIAM POLLE, Third Floor West of Church St.

Chequer'd Warehouse, 66, King St. East Toronto, Nov. 2, 1854. 44

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.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET. TORONTO

M. PEARSON, sincerely desirous to avoid all false coloring with high flying advertisements, which have so frequently of late given the round of the Press, calculated no doubt to affect the inexperienced, submits in lieu thereof the following list:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Shawl Scarfs, Blankets, Flannel, Cobourgs, Prints, Heavy Gingham, Manchester Striped Shirtings, Gala Plaids, 8-4 Drugget, Silk and Satin, Ladies Cloaks, Ladies' Velvet, Bonnets.

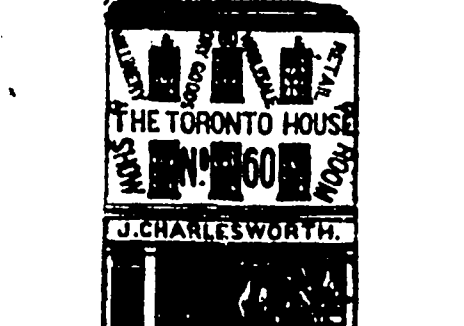
With a complete and beautiful assortment of Furs, in Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, sable, &c.; Broadcloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Princes, Linens, &c. All of which will be sold on the small Profit System Remember the large 103, Yonge Street.

I. PEARSON Toronto, Nov. 1st 1854. 41.

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from the old Stand to No. 4, King Street East, Adjoining Messrs. Bely & Kay. Toronto, March 6th 31

BOARD OF WORKS. NOTICE. THE Board of Works would hereby notify all Contractors and Builders, the Advertisements for

MILLINERY, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60, King Street East, TORONTO. NO SECOND PRICE. J. CHARLESWORTH.



J. C. would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has completed a very large addition to his Store, thereby securing one of the largest shops in the City, and for Quality and Cheapness second to none in the Province of Canada.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Lace Goods, Flowers, Gloves and Hosiery, Cashmere and Gala Plaids, Cobourgs and Orleans, DeLaines (Plain and Printed), Umbrellas and Parasols, Flannels and Blankets, Carpets and Druggists, Quilts and Counterpanes, Table Cloths and Covers, Satire and Satinets Silks and Velvets, Ladies' Cloths, Lion Skins, Shirtings and Sheetings, Prints and Gingham, Striped Sheetings, Tickings and Linens, Stays and Jeans, Cotton Yarns and Baitings, Worsted and Lamb's Wool, Berlin Wool Sleeves and Collars.

Together with a General Assortment of Goods too numerous to mention, suitable for Domestic and Family Furnishing.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. Capes, Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Wreaths, Tabs, Head-dresses, &c. &c., with other choice articles. An examination is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH. Toronto, Oct. 27, 1854. 43

STEAMER PEERLESS, THROUGH FROM

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Destinations include Rochester, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati.

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

The Peerless leaves Yonge Street Wharf, Toronto, at half-past Eight o'clock A.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. R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.

J. B. GORDON, Agent. Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time. COMMENCING on Monday, the 21st of August, 1854, the Peerless will make one trip each day, leaving Toronto at 8 o'clock, A.M. Returning, leaves Lewiston at 12, noon, and Niagara at 1, P.M.

J. B. GORDON, Agent. August 21st, 1854.

SELLING OFF! AT No. 22, KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber, in retiring from the Retail Business, begs to return his best thanks to his numerous customers for the very kind support he has received since he commenced business.

He now wishes to inform them that he will commence, on the 1st November, to sell off his Entire Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, At and under Cost!!

As the Stock is large, and comprises every Article that is usually to be found in a First Class Dry Goods Establishment, he is desirous of calling the attention of his customers and the public generally to the same.

As the whole Stock will be disposed of as soon as possible, the citizens and public will find it to their advantage to give an early call. WILLIAM CREIGHTON. Toronto, October 31, 1854. 45

LAMPS AND FANCY GOODS. A LARGE assortment of Lamps, Lamp Lanterns, Chimneys, and Lamp Wick, for sale at the Boston Lamp Store, late A. Hubbard & Co. J. BRIGGS

JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Fancy Goods, paper Blachie Wares, and Paris Oil Paints at the Boston Lamp Store. J. BRIGGS

FOR SALE at the Boston Lamp Store;—Elephant, Whale, Lard, Naphthene, and Seal OILS, Burning Fluid, and camphene. J. BRIGGS

year ago... in effect...

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Arrearages of 1854 and prior years come in too slowly. We cannot forbear much longer; and feel very reluctant to put those who owe us to any costs, but must if they do not pay.

BOUND VOLUMES OF 1854.—We have about 20 bound volumes of 1854, which will be forwarded to any part of Canada for \$24, or delivered in the city at \$24.

We are much obliged to "Halton," for his letter, and also to our correspondents.

A great fire occurred in Toronto, on Thursday night last. The extensive establishment of Jacques & Hay, Cabinet-makers, &c., the largest of the kind in Canada, was burnt. Judge Foley, of Haldimand, is dead. Great exertions are making in England to remove Lord Aberdeen, and make Palmerston Prime Minister.

RELEASE OF LORD DUNKELIN.—We have received the following very gratifying communication from a Galway correspondent:—You will be glad to learn that Lord Dunkelin has been released from captivity by the Czar.

A HANDSOME GIFT.—The Reformers of Brockville have presented Mr. Wylie, Editor of the Recorder, with a steam engine for his power press—cost, £65. This is a very handsome gift and example is worth imitating.

CANADA, CITY OF TORONTO, JOHN WATKINS, High Bailiff of the City of Toronto.

I hereby give public notice that the Recorder, Court meets on Monday, the 1st day of January next ensuing, at the Court House, at the hour of Eleven o'clock for the dispatch of business, and all concerned are bound to attend without further notice.

High Bailiff's Office Toronto, December 27, 1854.

The Old Countryman, Toronto, PUBLISHED Twice a-week, advocates Liberal opinions and temperance in all things.

Price, only \$2 per annum if paid in advance, \$3, if not so paid. December, 30th, 1854.

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

SAMUEL HEAKES PROPRIETOR.

THIS Establishment is now replete with a full and extensive Stock of

WINTER GOODS, Consisting of every article a lady can require. Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Wholesale and Retail. Furs, Mantles, Silk, Satin, Velvet, and Plush Bonnets.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE THE WINTER TERM will commence on the 1st of DECEMBER, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES. Yorkville Grocery and Dry Goods Store.

JOHN HISCOCK THANKFUL for past patronage, by numerous customers, would respectfully inform the public that he has just replenished his Stock of Groceries and Dry Goods with a fresh assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Fruits, Cheese, Butter, Soap, Rice, Spices, Starch, Blue, and a general assortment of fresh cheap

GROCERIES. Also, with a good stock of DRY GOODS.

Consisting of Cakes, Cakes, Flannels, &c. Also, with a cheap assortment of SHOES.

Remember JOHN HISCOCK'S Yorkville Grocery. October 20, 1854.

LONDON LEEDS WILLIAM POLLEY 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. BEGS leave to call special attention to a superb Stock of French Cashmere Dressing, French Merinos, Rich Brocaded and Check Silks, Coburgs, Lustres, All Wool Plaids, DeLaines, Shawls, Polkas, Velvets, Ribbons, Collars, Flower Habit Shawls, Sleeves, Veils, Tricots, Laces, Muslins, &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY, 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. BEGS leave to call special attention to a superb Stock of French Cashmere Dressing, French Merinos, Rich Brocaded and Check Silks, Coburgs, Lustres, All Wool Plaids, DeLaines, Shawls, Polkas, Velvets, Ribbons, Collars, Flower Habit Shawls, Sleeves, Veils, Tricots, Laces, Muslins, &c.

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.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET. TORONTO

M. PEARSON, sincerely desirous to avoid all false coloring with high flying advertisements, which have so frequently of late gone the round of the Press, calculated no doubt to attract the inexperienced, submits in lieu thereof the following list:— Shawl Scarfs, from 8 9 Blankets, per pair 8 9 Flannel, per yard (all wool) 0 12 1/2 Coburgs, (all colors) 0 8 Printed Delains 0 6 Heavy Gingham and Dernes 0 5 1/2 Manchester Striped Shirtings, very heavy 0 7 Gala Plaids 0 9 1/2 8-4 Drugget 1 5 Silk and Satin 2 6 Ladies Cloaks 11 3 Bonnets 3 0

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. Beyer & Kay. Toronto, March 31th

BOARD OF WORKS. NOTICE. THE Board of Works would hereby notify all contractors and others, that Advertisements for Tenders will be, for the future, posted upon the door of the City Engineer's Office. By Order, JOHN CARR, Chairman.

Board of Works Office, Toronto, October 23rd, 1854.

J. CHARLESWORTH. THE TORONTO HOUSE. DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. Together with a General Assortment of Goods too numerous to mention, suitable for Domestic and Family Furnishing.

J. C. would respectfully intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has completed a very large addition to his Store, thereby securing one of the largest shops in the City, and for Quality and Cheapness second to none in the Province of Canada. DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Lace Goods, Flowers, Gloves and Hosiery, Cashmere and Gala Plaids, Coburgs and Orleans, DeLaines (Plain and Printed), Umbrellas and Parasols, Flannels and Blankets, Carpets and Druggs, Quilts and Counterpanes, Table Cloths and Covers, Satine and Satineta Silks and Velvets, Ladies' Cloths, Lion Skins, Shirts and Sheetings, Prints and Gingham, Striped Sheetings, Tickings and Linens, Stays and Jeans, Cotton Yarns and Battings, Worsted and Lamb's Wool, Berlin Wool Sleeves and Collars.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH. Toronto, Oct. 27, 1854.

STEAMER PEERLESS, THROUGH FROM Toronto to Rochester, in 7 hours. Toronto to Albany, in 17 hours. Toronto to New York, in 22 hours. Toronto to Boston, in 27 hours. Toronto to Philadelphia, in 26 hours. Toronto to Chicago, in 30 hours. Toronto to Detroit, in 15 hours. Toronto to Cincinnati, in 20 hours.

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

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES. At Niagara, with the Stages for St. Catharines; at 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.

R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad. J. B. GORDON, Agent.

Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time. COMMENCING on Monday, the 21st of August, 1854, the Peerless will make one trip each day, leaving Toronto at 8 o'clock, A.M. Returning, leaves Lewiston at 12, noon, and Niagara at 1, P.M.

J. B. GORDON, Agent. August 21st, 1854.

SELLING OFF! AT No. 22, KING STREET EAST.

THE Subscriber, in retiring from the Retail Business, begs to return his best thanks to his numerous customers for the very kind support he has received since he commenced business.

He now wishes to inform them that he will commence, on the 1st November, to sell off his Entire Stock of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, At and under Cost!!

As the Stock is large, and comprises every Article that is usually to be found in a First Class Dry Goods Establishment, he is desirous of calling the attention of his customers and the public generally to the same. As the whole Stock will be disposed of as soon as possible, the citizens and public will find it to their advantage to give an early call.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON. Toronto, October 31, 1854.

LAMPS AND FANCY GOODS. A LARGE assortment of Lamps, Lamp Lanterns, Chimneys, and Lamp Wick, for sale at the Boston Lamp Store, late A. Hubbard & Co. J. BRIGGS

JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Fancy Goods, papier mache Wares, and Paris Oil Paints at the Boston Lamp Store. J. BRIGGS.

FOR SALE at the Boston Lamp Store;—Elephant, Whale, Land, Machinery, and Seal OILS, Burning Fluid, and camphene. J. BRIGGS

WHERE is to be had at the Boston Lamp Store too many notices to be put in an advertisement. Please call and see. J. BRIGGS. Toronto, October 23, 1854.



Stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions. These Pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Constipation, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without griping, weakening operations or prostration of the strength.

The pills are warranted to contain no calomel, or any mineral, or any other deleterious ingredients.

For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside London, and

**F. URQUHART**  
*Electric Institute,*  
 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
 Sole Wholesale Agent in British America.  
 Toronto, April 8, 1854.

**A CARD.**  
**CHARLES COCKBURN**, (Baillif 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. 1-11

**MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**  
**THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS**, 89, 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. 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 brass, Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss these places.  
 Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-11

**J. B. RYAN**,  
 Importer of English and American  
**HARDWARE.**  
 Sign of the large Knife and Fork,  
 (Old Stand,) No. 75, 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. 2d, 1854. 1-11

**BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.**  
**WHOLESALE STATIONERS**, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 46 King Street East, Toronto.  
 B. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers, to their large and well assorted Stock of  
 Stationery,  
 School Books,  
 Blank Books,  
 Writing Paper,  
 Paper Hangings, &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

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.**  
**THE Annual Examinations** will commence on Monday, Oct. 2.  
 During the Academic Year, 1854-1855, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 25:—  
 Classical Literature, Logic and Rhetoric—Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.  
 Metaphysics and Ethics—Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.  
 Chemistry and Chemical Physics—H.H. Croft, D.C.L.  
 Agriculture—G. Buckland, Esq.  
 Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. B. Cherriman, M.A.  
 History and English Literature—D. Wilson, LL.D.  
 Natural History—Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.  
 Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq.  
 Modern Languages—J. Forneri, LL.D.  
 Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.  
 Information relative to admission, attendance on Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul.  
 Parliament Buildings,  
 Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854. 36

N.B.—The Examinations which are to be held as above stated, are intended for those Under Graduates who have been Students of the College during the past year, and also for those Matriculants, who purpose entering the University of Toronto by passing an Examination of in the subjects appointed for the Second year of the Academic course in that Institution. Occasional Students are admissible, as heretofore, without examination.  
 The Editors of those papers, in which the announcement of the College for the present year, has been inserted, are requested to copy the additional notice.  
 Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854. 38

**HEARN & POTTER,**  
 (FROM DOLLONDS),  
 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 Jewelry of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.  
 Toronto, February 9, 1854.

**NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES**  
**GROCERIES & ROBT SIMPSON**  
 Corner of Yonge and Albert Sts. Toronto. Has for Sale a large stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SALT FISH, NAILS, FRUITS, GROCERY, &c. At the very lowest prices. Farmer's Produce Bought.  
 Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-11

**H. BOVELL HOPE**, Conveyancer, Land House Life, and Fire Insurance, Agent, Broker, Commission Merchant &c. Office, corner of Church Street on Front St., adjoining The Old Countryman Office.  
**AGENTS IN ENGLAND.**  
 Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Stationers, 5, Fleet Street, London.

**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 unhesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any, or all others, for the cure of **DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION and CONSTIPATION**—the universal bane to health and source of numberless diseases and complaints.  
 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, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
 N.B.—IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Several persons have been imposed upon by palming on them "Buchan's Tonic Mixture," which differs very materially from the above medicine, by aggravating many of the diseases for which "Dr. Buchan's Aperient and Digestive Tonic Bitters" is almost a specific.

**GUNS! GUNS!!**  
**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

**DR. CADWELL,**  
**OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR,**  
**HAVING** concluded his professional engagements west, has resumed 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 reading 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.'s office, No. 50 King Street East, or at his dwelling, Wellington Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded by Mail if required, and post-paid.  
 Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

The Oldest Establishment in the City.  
**SPRING GOODS.**  
**THE** Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Kerseys, Doeskin, new Fashionable Plaid and Marbled Does, Orleans, Coatings, and a variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.  
**ALSO,**  
**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 Province.  
**CHARLES BAKER,**  
 Merchant Tailor.  
 No. 27, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.  
 Toronto, April 22, 1854. 17

20 barrels Lard  
 200 boxes Window Glass  
 50 dozen Patent Pails  
 25 crates Assorted Checkers  
 Raisins, Currants, Spices, Mustard, Candles, Soap, Blue, Indigo, State Papers, Pipes, Brooms, Axes, Letter and Writing Papers, With a general assortment of Fresh Groceries, China, Glass, and Earthenware, Wholesale and Retail.  
**ALSO,**  
 200 bags Liverpool Salt,  
 150 barrels (American) Coarse Packing Salt,  
 With his usual supply of barrel Pork, Bacon, Smoked Hams, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish.  
 Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854. 1-11

**Mill Castings**  
 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.  
**HENRY LATHAM,**  
**BARRISTER AT-LAW, &c. &c.**  
 Resumes his professional Business at the Old Office, over Henderson & Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.  
 Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-

**THE** Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Customers (the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country) that he has received his **NEW GOODS**, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of superior style and quality; having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct, which enables him to submit an assortment which, for variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.  
 He has also imported a choice assortment of Reversible Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also a splendid assortment of French and English Trouserings, together with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.  
 The latest Paris, London and New York fashions, have also come to hand; and persons desirous of being supplied with well-made and fashionable Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere.  
 He has also on hand a complete assortment of Ready-made Clothing, well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear.  
 The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete, amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.

**READY-MADE DRY GOODS**  
 Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice

100 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - - -	5L per yard, worth 7d.
250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - - -	6d.
200 pieces Prints (yard wide), last colors, - - - - -	7d.
100 pieces prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - - -	9d.
100 pieces Heavy Ginghams 5yd.	7d.
200 pieces Bonnet Ribbon	10yd.
50 pieces Muslin de Laine (yard wide) - - - - -	1s. 1d.
100 pieces Factory Cotton	4d.
600 " " " " " " " "	5d.
100 " " " " " " " "	4d.
100 " " " " " " " "	5d.
100 " " " " " " " "	7d.
100 " " " " " " " "	10d.
50 " " " " " " " "	6d.
100 " " " " " " " "	10d.
500 bundles Cotton Yarn - - - - -	4s. 6d.
100 Filled Shawls - - - - -	from 15s. 0d.
500 Scarf Shawls - - - - -	11s. 3d.
300 pairs Blankets - - - - -	11s. 3d.

All Wool Plaid Merinoes, Cobourgs, Orleans, and other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Crapes, and materials for Mournings; Table Linen and Towels; Gloves; Hosiery; Laces; Edgings; Collars; Sleeves; Neck Ties; Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Velvets; Silks; Bagging and Brown Linens; and all other descriptions of Dry Goods.

**Boy's Coats,**  
 All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear.  
**Boy's Vests and Boy's Trousers.**

**NO SECOND PRICE.**  
**M. LEISHMAN, & Co.,**  
 Dundas Street,  
 LONDON, C. W.  
**JAMES LEISHMAN,**  
 (LATE BURGESS & LEISHMAN.)  
 Corner of King and Church Streets,  
 Adjoining the old Court House,  
 TORONTO.

**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 Tools.  
**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**  
 68, KING 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 favor him with their custom a **First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.**  
**CHILDREN'S FANOV HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.**  
**NO SECOND PRICE!**  
 Toronto, April 1st, 1854. 13

# CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE,

WARD.

**YONGE St. Pottery, NEAR Toronto**  
**JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.**—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £30 worth of goods on 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 three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Bronze 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 dairy purposes, than the yellow and white looking trash made in some places.  
 January 21, 1851.

**WANTED,** two journeyman Pottery, and two apprentices to the same Business, at the Yonge Street Pottery. Apply to John Davis, on the premises.

Parents would do well to learn their sons this business, as it pays exceedingly well.  
 Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

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

**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, Rosin, 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 ORIGINAL GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,**  
 FOR CURING  
**DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c.**  
 "SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE'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 of  
**S. F. URQUHART,**  
**WHOLESALE AGENT FOR CANADA.**  
 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

**Consumers' Gas Company.**  
**NOTICE** is hereby given that, in consequence of the great advance in the price of coal, wages, and other charges connected with the manufacture of Gas, the discount allowed on Gas rents by this Company, from and after the 1st of October next, will be reduced to 40 per cent for prompt payment within fifteen days from date of account, and 30 per cent for payment within thirty days; making the net price for payment of account within 15 days, 15s. per 1000 ft., and for payment within 30 days, 20s. After the expiration of the 30 days, no discount will be allowed.  
 By order of the Board of Directors.  
**H. THOMPSON, Manager.**  
 Toronto, Aug. 1, 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 not 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'**

**PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.**—**GILBERT PEARCY** begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for many years past, and intimates that he has opened that large and commodious shop on Richmond St., doors East of Yonge St. Where he can execute at the various branches of his business, with the well known neatness and despatch which heretofore has secured for him a considerable share of trade.  
**GILBERT PEARCY.**  
 Toronto, 2nd January 1854. 1-11

## MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE.

**MAYER & BROTHER,**  
 Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in  
**FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.**  
 No. 109 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.  
**B**EG to inform the Citizens of Toronto, and the public generally, that they have just opened No. 43, Yonge Street, corner of King Street, opposite Messrs. Belley & Kay, in connection with their extensive establishment in Montreal, a  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL FUR WAREHOUSE,**  
 And respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock of goods, which, owing to a new process in the manufacture, and the direct purchase and importation from the Leipzig Fairs and other European markets, the subscribers employing no other than the most skilful workmen, they are enabled to sell at a much cheaper rate than any other house on this continent.  
 Their stock comprises a large and well-selected general assortment of Fur Caps of every description, Ladies' Mitts, Gauntlets, Cuffs, Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Boas, and all manufactured Furs suitable for the season.  
 Also, Silk, Satin, and Beaver Hats of every style. M. & Bro. have at present on hand, and are daily receiving from their house in Montreal—  
 1000 Buffalo Skins,  
 800 Reversible Seal Skin and Russian Astracan Fur Coats,  
 300 Buffalo Coats,  
 15000 Caps of all kinds of Fur.  
 800 Boas and Victorines,  
 1000 Pair of Gauntlets and Gloves.  
 And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.  
 Toronto, Oct. 20, 1854. 42

**MONARCH**  
**FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE,  
 And 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, LONDON.  
 CAPITAL—300,000 Sterling.  
 ACCUMULATED FUND—£220,000 Sterling.  
 ESTABLISHED 1835.  
 Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.  
**TRUSTEES:**  
 Sir John Musgrave, Bart. and Ald. G. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. | J. G. Hammack, Esq. | J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald. | William Knott, Esq.  
**DIRECTORS:**  
 Sir John Musgrave, Bart. and Ald., Chairman. J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald., Deputy Chairman. John Aldis, Esq. | William Knott, Esq. | C. S. Butler Esq. | John Laurie, Esq. | J. Dubin Brown, Esq., M.P. | Robert Main, Esq. | J. G. Hammack, Esq. | Edwd. Huggins, Esq. | W. Scholfield, Esq., M.P. | Francis Witham, Esq.  
**ACTUARY:**  
 J. T. Clement, Esq.  
**MANAGER:**  
 George H. Jay, Esq.  
 IN introducing the above highly respectable Company to the favourable notice of the public, the Subscriber respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.  
 The Rates of Insurance will be found as low as can consistently be adopted with safety to the welfare of the Company; and every information and assistance will be given to intending Insurers on application to the undersigned.  
 All Losses promptly and honourably settled, without reference to the Board in England.  
**JAMES FRASER,**  
 Accountant, Notary, &c.,  
 Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.  
 Corner of King and Church Streets,  
 Toronto, 7th October 1854.  
 ALSO,  
 Agency of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

**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 warranted to be such as sold for.—Good and Cheap. Remember the Sign of the Collar.  
 Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-11

**Agents for 1854.**  
**WILLIAM HILL,** North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmor, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rapalgee, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer, Elgin; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Faris Lawrence, Orangeville; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Wm. H. Fanning, Nepean; George Brown, Galt; T. Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Teiry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. W. Cook, Crowland; W. Smith,

**JOHN Bentley, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER**  
 No. 71, Yonge Street, has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dryer, &c., Also, Writing, and Wrapping Papers, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, and General Stationery.—  
 N. B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder; Smith's improved Rat and Vermin Extirminator; Jolley's Pills; Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c., &c.  
 Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual.  
 Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-11

**DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!**  
**SAMUEL WOOD, STAGRON DENTIST 2 doors**  
 West from corner of Bay and King Streets Toronto.  
 Toronto January 2nd 1854. 1-11

**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. 1-11

**PRATT'S, Temperance House,**  
 T. Division Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good Stabling attached.  
 Cobourg 2d January 1854. 1-11

**CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, CLOTHIER,**  
 and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonist 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. 1-11

**CROCKERY! CROCKERY!**  
 THE Subscriber here 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 Statues &c.**  
 Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy, Flaxman's Bust of Nelson, D'Orsay'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 } 6-w.

**NEW HARDWARE STORE,**  
 Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King and Toronto Streets.  
 THE undersigned having leased a portion of those extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Whittemore Rutherford & Co., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its 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. 1-11

**DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS**  
 Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and THREE TIMES A-WEEK, between Presque Isle and Rochester, calling at Port Colborne, Grafton, Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamers for Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal.  
**THE STEAMER**  
**MAPLE LEAF,**  
 CAPT. IDBERT KERR,  
 LEAVES Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at TEN o'clock precisely, for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg.  
 Returning, leaves Rochester for Toronto every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at above ports.  
**THE STEAMER**  
**CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,**  
 CAPT. D. M'BRIDE,  
 WILL leave Presque Isle Harbour for Rochester, commencing on Monday, the 25th September, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Ten o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Port Colborne, Grafton, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamer Maple Leaf, for Toronto and Hamilton, and with the mail steamers for Kingston and Montreal.  
 Returning, will leave Rochester for Presque Isle, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling at intermediate ports, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope with mail steamers for Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal.  
**G. B. HOLLAND,**  
 Agent.  
 Steamboat Office,  
 Toronto, September 16, 1854. 33

## TORONTO MARKET.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that Farmers and other attending the St. Lawrence Market, with Produce, (except Wheat), will be required to take the stand on  
**MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS**  
 on the WEST SIDE of St. Lawrence Hall and Market; And on  
**TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS**  
 on the EAST SIDE of the Hall and Market.  
 The Wheat Market to remain as at present, in the Square, South of the Hall and Market.  
 By order of the Market Committee,  
**CHARLES DALY,**  
 C. C. C.  
 CLERK'S OFFICE,  
 Toronto, November 23, 1854. } 43.

## ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD

**OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.**  
**ON** and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays excepted):—  
**FIRST TRAIN** will leave Chippawa at 7 o'clock Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.  
 Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, A. M.  
**SECOND TRAIN** will leave Chippawa at 2 o'clock Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 35, P. M., in time for afternoon boat for Toronto.  
 Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4 40, and Clifton House at 4 50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5, P. M.  
 At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and New York Central Roads, making a direct line to form Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York & Boston.  
 Passengers from Toronto by the steamer Pelee will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours from the time of leaving Toronto, and the same in returning.  
**J. SPAULDING,**  
 Engr. and Sup.  
 Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

**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 (the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canadian Market) for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canadian Market, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 50 Yonge Street, Toronto.  
 —Allow no man to protect your buildings, without examining the points of his rods, and they have not the Platinum Wire on the points, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition that never rusts, retaining its bright appearance. 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 made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. 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 loss of Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.  
**E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER**  
 Agents wanted.  
 Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

**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—the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science and to general and political news. The effort of Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make eminently a home and family paper, filled with choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for are as follows:—  
 Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy.  
 At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; 6 months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854 cy. These sums will be considered as due and payable at the end of these respective periods.  
 Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months.  
 To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer the same inducements:—  
 To agents whose names have stood upon our list in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s. 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 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 subscriber for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$15; 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 must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against person or division ordering them.  
 Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual rates, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance), may deduct of the money collected \$15 per cent, and so on a greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipt and payments to agents, travelling or others whose names do not appear regularly as such subscribers. Subscribers, before paying such contributions, should be that they are persons of credit.



**YONGE ST. POTTERIES.**  
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor, Manufacturer of  
pieces per week, producing \$300 worth of goods  
on 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  
three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and  
have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly  
supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and  
Iron 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  
dairy purposes, than the yellow and white looking  
trash made in some places.  
January 21, 1854.

**WANTED,** two journeyman Potters, 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 bus-  
iness, as it pays exceedingly well.  
Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

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

**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,  
Clothing 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 ORIGINAL GREAT**  
**ENGLISH REMEDY,**  
FOR CURING  
**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,**  
**CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c.**  
"SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE'S FORTABLE 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  
**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MOR-  
BUS, 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 of  
**S. F. URQUHART,**  
**WHOLESALE AGENT FOR CANADA,**  
63, Yonge Street, Toronto.

**Consumers' Gas Company.**  
**NOTICE** is hereby given that, in consequence of  
the great advance in the price of coal, wages,  
and other charges connected with the manufacture of  
Gas, the discount allowed on Gas rents by this Com-  
pany, from and after the 1st of October next, will be  
reduced to 40 per cent for prompt payment within  
fifteen days from date of account, and 20 per cent for  
payment within thirty days; making the net price for  
payment of account within 15 days, 15s. per 1000 ft.,  
and for payment within 30 days, 20s. After the ex-  
piration of the 30 days, no discount will be allowed.  
By order of the Board of Directors.  
**H. THOMPSON, Manager.**  
Toronto, Aug. 1, 1854. 31

**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 CHEAP-  
EST** Establishment of the kind in the Province, and  
not 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 Cana-  
dian 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-on-Tyne, N. B.  
N. B.—Any responsible person may act as  
Local Agent for this establishment, by forward-  
ing his address, to be supplied with a statement of prices;  
and a liberal percentage allowed him on his trouble  
in receiving orders. There are no commissions in  
Canada West thus employed, who without materially  
interfering with their other engagements, are making  
\$10 to \$15 per week as commission upon such sale.  
Address  
**C. S. POWERS'**  
Marble Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, N. B.

**MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE.**  
**MAYER & BROTHER,**  
Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in  
**FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.**  
No. 109 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.  
BEG to inform the Citizens of Toronto, and the  
public generally, that they have just opened No.  
43, Yonge Street, corner of King Street, opposite  
Messrs. Bayley & Kay, in connection with their ex-  
tensive establishment in Montreal, a  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL FUR WAREHOUSE,**  
And respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock  
of goods, which, owing to a new process in the ma-  
nufacture, and the direct purchase and importation  
from the Leipzig Fairs and other European markets,  
the subscribers employing no other than the most  
skilful workmen, they are enabled to sell at a much  
cheaper rate than any other house on this continent.  
Their stock comprises a large and well-selected  
general assortment of Fur Caps of every description,  
Ladies' Mitts, Gauntlets, Cuffs, Capes, Victorines,  
Muffs and Boas, and all manufactured Furs suitable  
for the season.  
Also, Silk, satin, and Beaver Hats of every style.  
J. & Bro. have at present on hand, and are daily  
receiving from their house in Montreal—  
1000 Buffalo Skins,  
800 Reversible Seal Skin and Russian Astracan  
Fur Coats,  
300 Buffalo Coats,  
15000 Caps of all kinds of Fur.  
800 Boas and Victorines,  
1000 Pair of Gauntlets and Gloves.  
And a variety of other articles too numerous to  
mention.  
Toronto, Oct. 20, 1854. 42

**MONARCH**  
**FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE,  
And 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place,  
LONDON.  
CAPITAL—300,000 Sterling.  
ACCUMULATED FUND—£200,000 Sterling.  
ESTABLISHED 1835.  
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.  
TRUSTEES:  
Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Ald.  
G. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. J. G. Hammack, Esq.  
J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald. William Knott, Esq.DIRECTORS:  
Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Ald., Chairman.  
John Addis, Esq. William Knott, Esq.  
C. S. Butler Esq. John Laurie, Esq.  
J. Dubin Brown, Esq., M.P. Robert Main, Esq.  
J. G. Hammack, Esq. Edw. Huggins, Esq.  
W. Scholfield, Esq., M.P. Francis Witham, Esq.ACTUARY:  
J. T. Clement, Esq.  
MANAGER:  
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All Losses promptly and honourably settled, with-  
out reference to the Board in England.  
**JAMES FRASER,**  
Accountant, Notary, &c.,  
Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.  
Corner of King and Church Streets,  
Toronto, 7th October 1854.  
ALSO,  
Agency of the Liverpool and London Fire and  
Life Insurance Company.

**W. STEWARD,**  
**PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,** 95 Yonge St.,  
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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 warranted to be such as  
sold for.—Good and Cheap. Remember the Sign of  
the Collar.  
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

**WILLIAM HILL,** North Williamsburgh; John  
Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmor, Oak-  
ville; A. Diamond, Belleville; H. A. Graham,  
Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J.  
Rapalgee, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara;  
George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Corn-  
wall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton;  
Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo;  
John Murdoch, Aylmer, Elgin; Charles Taylor,  
Port Sarnia; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Farris Law-  
rence, Orangeville; James Shaw, Port Credit; J.  
L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville;  
Samuel Graham, Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa;  
C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Wm. H. Fanning, Nepean;  
George Brown, Galt; L. Tuttle, Colborne; D. McGuire,  
Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A.  
Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; W. Smith,  
West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J.  
Moxom, Bimbrook; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward  
Major, Port Perry. W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T.  
Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson,  
Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—John  
Holt, E. presburg—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C.  
Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—E. D.  
Rogers, Bradwell; George F. Hill, Canning; A.  
Tait, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos.  
Keaneley, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J.  
G. Elwood, Kempsville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills.  
James Dunlop, Spencerville.

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

**DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS**  
Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and  
**THREE TIMES A-WEEK,** between Presque  
Isle and Rochester, calling at Port Colborne, Graf-  
ton, Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamers for  
Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal.  
**THE STEAMER**  
**MAPLE LEAF,**  
CAPT. ROBERT MERR,  
LEAVES Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and  
Saturday Mornings, at TEN o'clock precisely,  
for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whitby,  
Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Co-  
bourg.  
Returning, leaves Rochester for Toronto every  
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at Eight  
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**THE STEAMER**  
**CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,**  
CAPT. D. M'BRIDE,  
WILL leave Presque Isle Harbour for Rochester,  
commencing on Monday, the 25th September,  
every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at  
Ten o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Port  
Colborne, Grafton, and will connect at Cobourg and  
Port Hope, with the steamer *Maple Leaf*, for Toronto  
and Hamilton, and with the mail steamers for King-  
ston and Montreal.  
Returning, will leave Rochester for Presque Isle,  
every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at  
Eight o'clock, calling at intermediate ports, and will  
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**G. B. HOLLAND,**  
Agent.  
Steamboat Office,  
Toronto, September 16, 1854. 38

**NEW PAINTING and Glazier Estab-  
lishment.**—S. BOOTH & SON, House, Sign  
and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper  
Hangers, &c., No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Shop—Vic-  
toria 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 ma-  
terials, to give satisfaction to all who favor them with  
their patronage. S. BOOTH & SON.  
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

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

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

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

**CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, CLOTH-  
IER, and General Outfitter,** No. 11, North side  
of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonist Office,  
Toronto.—The Subscriber keeps always on hand a  
large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths,  
Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Venetian and Sum-  
mer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Ma-  
terial. 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 Gen-  
tlemen'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 here just received a large assort-  
ment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN-  
WARE, to which they invite the attention of country  
Merchants and others.  
—ALSO—  
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of  
PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONE-  
WARE, 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'Orsay's Bust of Wellington.  
Basis of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety  
of other figures.  
**PATTON & CO.**  
No. 5, Wellington Buildings }  
King Street, Toronto, }  
Jan. 2, 1854 } 6-w

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

**DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS**  
Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and  
**THREE TIMES A-WEEK,** between Presque  
Isle and Rochester, calling at Port Colborne, Graf-  
ton, Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamers for  
Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal.  
**THE STEAMER**  
**MAPLE LEAF,**  
CAPT. ROBERT MERR,  
LEAVES Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and  
Saturday Mornings, at TEN o'clock precisely,  
for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whitby,  
Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Co-  
bourg.  
Returning, leaves Rochester for Toronto every  
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at Eight  
o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at above ports.

**THE STEAMER**  
**CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,**  
CAPT. D. M'BRIDE,  
WILL leave Presque Isle Harbour for Rochester,  
commencing on Monday, the 25th September,  
every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at  
Ten o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Port  
Colborne, Grafton, and will connect at Cobourg and  
Port Hope, with the steamer *Maple Leaf*, for Toronto  
and Hamilton, and with the mail steamers for King-  
ston and Montreal.  
Returning, will leave Rochester for Presque Isle,  
every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at  
Eight o'clock, calling at intermediate ports, and will  
connect at Cobourg and Port Hope with mail steamers  
for Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal.  
**G. B. HOLLAND,**  
Agent.  
Steamboat Office,  
Toronto, September 16, 1854. 38

**NEW PAINTING and Glazier Estab-  
lishment.**—S. BOOTH & SON, House, Sign  
and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper  
Hangers, &c., No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Shop—Vic-  
toria 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 ma-  
terials, to give satisfaction to all who favor them with  
their patronage. S. BOOTH & SON.  
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that Farmers and other  
Persons, bringing the St. Lawrence Market, with  
Produce, (except Wheat), will be required to take it  
on  
**MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAY**  
on the WEST SIDE of St. Lawrence Hall and  
Market; And on  
**TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAY**  
on the EAST SIDE of the Hall and Market.  
The Wheat Market to remain as at present, in the  
Square, South of the Hall and Market.  
By order of the Market Committee,  
**CHARLES DALY,**  
C. C. C.

**CLERK'S OFFICE,**  
Toronto, November 23, 1854, } 49

**ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD**  
**OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.**  
**ON** and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further  
notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays ex-  
cepted):—  
**FIRST TRAIN** will leave Chippawa at 7  
Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension  
Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time  
to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.  
Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge  
at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa  
at 10 5, A. M.  
**SECOND TRAIN** will leave Chippawa at 2  
Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 2  
and arrive at Niagara at 3 35, P. M., in time for  
afternoon boat for Toronto.  
Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspens-  
ion Bridge at 4 40, and Clifton House at 4 50, and arrive  
at Chippawa at 5, P. M.  
At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with  
Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and  
New York Central Roads, making a direct line to  
form Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York  
and Boston.  
Passengers from Toronto by the steamer *Pelee*  
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 Sup.  
Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

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

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