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Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. JUNE 3, 1854.

NO. 22.

LINES TO THE OTTAWA.

Roll on mighty river from the snow cover'd north,
Roll on thy red waters in rapids and falls;
As giant in his strength, flow proudly, come forth,
From the regions of snow storms,—rude Boreas' halls.

Roll on noble Ott'wa through forests of pine,
Dash over cascades, in thy majesty roar;
Foam on in whiteness 'neath rocks where recline,
The ever-green cedars with centuries hoar.

The dark sombre hemlock and pyramid spruce,
Are wet with the spray from thy clear running foun-
tains,

As they bend o'er thy cliffs where the great antler'd
Moose
Is slaking his thirst from his chase o'er the mountains.

Oft near thee hath wild scream of Lynx from his
lair,

With the rush of the sly creeping Otter for prey,
Commingling been heard with the growl of the bear,
And the rush of thy bright and thy white foaming spray

Now songs of the voyageurs and rafts-men are heard,
Where the whoop of the red man alone used to sound;
And his birchen canoe so swan-like once stir'd,
Thy bright whirling waters, where steamers are
found.

Thy forests of beauty to the axe-man must yield,
Thy fir trees and oaks that braved northern blasts,
On the Black Sea and Baltic near war's dreadful field,
Are bristling in terror as Britain's war masts.

They sail on the billows of every great sea—
Are the ramparts of England to bully the world,
Yet once on thy waters 'mid voyageur's glee,
Thro' cascades and rapids they merrily whirl'd.

Now cities and commerce thy margins adorn,
And the farmer goes whistling behind his good plough,
Thy forests of ages asunder are torn,
And thy waters are parted by the steamer's proud bow.

Roll on mighty Ott'wa thy destiny's grand,
A nation of free men are rising by thee;
The Saxon and Celt in peace till thy land,
Are rearing beside thee sweet liberty's tree.

May, 1854.

C. M. D.

A TRIP TO THE BANKS OF THE OTTAWA, VIA MONTREAL.

[Continued from No. 21.]

THE COTEAU DU LAC.—THE LACHINE RAPIDS.

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APPEARANCE OF LOWER CANADA DWELLINGS.—

WINDMILLS.

The land in France is generally cut up into small strips of from one to ten acres, more or less. These strips are divided among the children of the families, from generation to generation. Frequently no fence divides the small farms, and women and children watch them alternately, whilst the cattle feed. On these small lots the grain and produce of the farmers are raised. They rely upon subsistence in this way. Their education is poor, and they are emphatically the dupes of designing men—the easy victims of Priestcraft. Then out of these scanty lands they have to pay tithes to the priests. They cannot sell these lands without paying a fine of 1-12th of the purchase-money to the priest. So, if they sell twelve times, they in effect pay as much to the priest as the land is worth. This system of course checks all land sales. This is exactly the state of things among Lower Canadian farmers. Our thrifty, well-to-do farmers, with their 100 or 200 acres of land cleared, with good buildings and barns, fine orchards and herds of cattle, would be surprised to see the thousands and tens of thousands of little patched-up farms of the French habitans of Lower Canada, with their low one-story, high-roofed houses. No orchards surround them: no large barns: no noble forests, nor fine-looking cattle. A small stable may be seen, a garden and a few trees about it. In the distance the ancient wind-mill is seen, an emblem of the dark ages. It reminds one of the fourteenth century. Wind-mills in Lower Canada are a peculiar feature of the country. You see them everywhere! Then you see, every few miles, a small wooden church. I observed that, in Lower Canada, the Roman Catholic churches have not crosses on the steeples, as in Upper Canada. The houses are often painted red; the windows small and without shutters, and, one would think, ill adapted to protect the inhabitants against cold. No trees protect them either. I think, when I see trees and stables very about a house, that its inmates have taste. I look upon them as evidences of refinement. We see little of it in the country parts of Lower Canada, and too little of it in Upper Canada. Planting trees too near the dwelling house is not good. A few should be

planted near the house, and the rest of the estate. The St. Lawrence and the Southern Branch of the Ottawa. This lake was filled with large floating hillocks of snow, or ice resembling snow. These icebergs often obstructed our steamer for some minutes. They rose several feet from the water and sank to the bottom.— This lake is filled with floating light houses to mark out the safest channels. The light houses are built on small heavy built schooners, kept steady by anchors. On entering this lake we see in the distance the highlands above Montreal; the two mountains; a large Catholic Church, with shining tinned roof, standing under the mountain above Montreal; also a pleasant looking country residence in the Mountain Forest; the village of Caughnawaga to the south, where the Montreal and New York Railroad line have a depot; and immediately to the east Lachine. It is a small village containing perhaps 1000 inhabitants—French and English. At this point the railroad to Montreal (9 miles long) terminates. It is a pleasant 20 minutes run from Lachine to Montreal on this road, which seems well built. Here the steamer that goes up the Ottawa stops. I will allude to this afterwards. Caughnawaga is 70 miles from the American frontier inland.— The fare by railroad to New York from this village is \$8. Lake St. Louis at first widens into a breadth of about two miles, and then becomes about 7 miles wide. It is said to be 30 miles long—is shallow, and filled with some islands. I jumped on the cars and took a run down to Montreal before breakfast, it being my intention to go up the Ottawa at 8 o'clock by the Lady Simpson steamer, which leaves at that hour. We arrived at Lachine at 7 o'clock. I found the captain and people on the St. Lawrence very attentive,—the table reasonably good.

THE RAILROAD TO MONTREAL.

Runs in a low valley and by the edge of a beautiful ridge of land, on which pleasant sunny residences are built. The bank of the ridge was green and looked warm. Vegetation on it, and the trees seemed as forward as in Toronto. This ridge of land runs all the way (about 9 miles) to Montreal,—is about 100 feet high, and forms the lowest terrace of the mountain land. The beautiful residences of Donegan and Mr. Moffat were pointed out to me. The valley through which the railroad runs is marshy and low, filled with stones and boulders—the wool cedar, spruce and birch. The site of Montreal has at one time been overflowed, and the ridge and mountain above it have been an island.

THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

I paid only an hour's visit to Montreal, and of course do not mean to describe it. A bird's eye view of it only is given. The remarks on what I heard in reference to the state of society here, and the appearance of the place, may be relied on as perfectly correct. Montreal is emphatically a pretty place, and it is also warm, I should think as much so as Toronto. Vegetation was as forward. The reasons for this are two.—To the east and north in part, the city is protected by highlands—the mountains which over hang it being, I should think, in three to four hundred yards high—perhaps higher—being twice or three times the height of the Hamilton and Dundas mountains. Then it is surrounded with water, it being situated on a large island; it faces the south and south-west to some extent, and the sun strikes down powerfully. This city is the largest in British America, contains a population

of 20,000, which is of course the great bulk of it. Boston and New York are our commercial outlets. The natural destiny of Upper Canada is to trade with New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Our people are identical too in interests. It is true the St. Lawrence passes by all of us, and may be said to be a chain to unite us forever commercially, yet commerce seeks the best and the speediest market.

The ice and cold of the Halifax route, so far as shipping are concerned, are delays when compared with New York and Boston. It may be said that the Portland railroad will obviate this evil—it does to some extent. By express we are only 19 hours from New York. Our merchants go to New York, buy their goods and are back again behind their counters selling them in 3 days. Can this be said of Portland or Montreal? When the Grand Trunk is finished Montreal will be within 20 or perhaps 15 hours ride of Toronto. Yet Portland is again almost or quite as far from Europe will come to Portland and then to Montreal and the transport never can be as speedy as from Boston and New York, by many hours. My prejudices would be in favour of Montreal. Commercially and politically the natural destiny of Upper Canada is a union with New York and the New England States. Would diverting our trade from Montreal ruin it? Of course not. Montreal is, and will be naturally the capital of a large country. The commerce of the Ottawa and one fourth of Upper Canada will flow to it.

APPEARANCE OF MONTREAL.

This city is situated under the brow of a curious mountain which rises very suddenly to a very conspicuous height, seen for 30 miles around. The land around the mountain which was probably once an island of the sea or the remains of a back water bank, recedes. It is rocky, limestone, I believe, covered with trees. You could almost jump from its high terraces upon the city. The view from it in the summer must be delightful. The streets of Montreal are narrow and dirty, the back ones ill paved. The habitations very close and low, just such as to invite the cholera. Montreal has 3 daily papers and I think as many as 10 weekly ones. It has 3 temperance papers and one literary one—a majority of these are in English. The population is more than half French and probably two thirds Catholic. There is a large, mostly ignorant Roman Catholic population here. It, with some violent Protestants, has caused all the Montreal riots. The native Canadians are ignorant yet quiet and orderly. The tone of Society is governed just now by Popish views. The religious wealth is with the Catholics—the commercial with the Protestants. The political influence is chiefly Roman Catholic. Montreal has a strong temperance element. There are two large Divisions of the Sons there—the Howard and Adonijah—and also a large tent of Rechabites. Many of the Catholic priests are active for temperance, and there is a monthly temperance journal published in French in the city. In English the *Life Boat* and *Advocate* are published in the same interest. The daily papers are the *Pilot*, *Herald* and *Gazette*, these three are also weekly papers, and in addition there are the *Transcript*, *Witness*, *Protestant*, *True Witness*, *Freeman*, Catholic, the *La Pape*, *Minerve* and others I cannot recollect. Montreal is a very interesting city, perhaps not so much as I had heard.



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From the regions of snow storms.—rule Boreas' halls.

Roll on noble Ott'wa through forests of pine,
Dash over cascades, in thy majesty soar;
Foam on in whiteness 'neath rocks where recune,
The ever-green cedars with centuries hoar.

The dark sombre hemlock and pyramid spruce,
Ate wet with the spray from thy clear running foun-
tains,
As they bend o'er thy cliffs where the great antler'd
Moose

Is slaking his thirst from his chase o'er the mountains.

Oft near thee hath wild scream of Lynx from his
lair,
With the rush of the sly creeping Otter for prey,
Commingle been heard with the growl of the bear,
And the rush of thy bright and thy white foaming spray

Now songs of the voyageurs and rafts-men are heard,
Where the whoop of the red man alone used to sound;
And his birchen canoe so swan-like once stir'd,
Thy bright whirling waters, where steamers are
found.

Thy forests of beauty to the axe-man must yield,
Thy fir trees and oaks that braved northern blasts,
On the Black Sea and Baltic near war's dreadful field,
Are bristling in terror as Britain's war masts.

They sail on the billows of every great sea—
Are the ramparts of England to bully the world,
Yet once on thy waters 'mid voyager's glee,
Thro' cascades and rapids they merrily whirl'd.

Now cities and commerce thy margins adorn,
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Thy forests of ages asunder are torn,
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commenced to whistle, and numerous remnants of the snows of the previous winter still floated about. We passed over several patches in the rapids, very sudden and exciting. The river suddenly contracts in one place, to be with of about 200 yards, and rushes down a fall very boisterously; yet the boat passes over it without any harm. Then it widens again to a mile. Near the rapids I observed several low islands, round which the water hurried, evidently wearing them away. The ground in the islands is gravelly. Some curious legends are current about these islands, especially one in the centre of the largest rapid. It is said an Indian once inhabited it, but could not leave it. In trying to do so he perished in the waters.

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I saw no wheat fields in Lower Canada; the inhabitants depend on spring grain and summer crops entirely.

VILLAGE OF LACHINE.

THE ICE IN THE LAKE—THE LIGHT HOUSES AND RISING GROUNDS OF MONTREAL.

Before we come to Montreal we enter a lake called St. Louis, or where the river widens greatly, caused by the meeting of the waters of

the St. Lawrence and the Southern Branch of the Ottawa. This lake was filled with large floating hillocks of snow, or ice resembling snow. These icebergs often obstructed our steamer for some minutes. They rose several feet from the water and sank to the bottom.—This lake is filled with floating light houses to mark out the safest channels. The light houses are built on small heavy built schooners, kept steady by anchors. On entering this lake we see in the distance the highlands above Montreal; the two mountains; a large Catholic Church, with shining tinned roof, standing under the mountain above Montreal; also a pleasant looking country residence in the Mountain Forest; the village of Caughnawaga to the south, where the Montreal and New York Railroad line have a depot; and immediately to the east Lachine. It is a small village containing perhaps 1000 inhabitants—French and English. At this point the railroad to Montreal (9 miles long) terminates. It is a pleasant 20 minutes run from Lachine to Montreal on this road, which seems well built. Here the steamer that goes up the Ottawa stops. I will allude to this afterwards. Caughnawaga is 70 miles from the American frontier inland.—The fare by railroad to New York from this village is \$8. Lake St. Louis at first widens into a breadth of about two miles, and then becomes about 7 miles wide. It is said to be 30 miles long—is shallow, and filled with some islands. I jumped on the cars and took a run down to Montreal before breakfast, it being my intention to go up the Ottawa at 8 o'clock by the Lady Simpson steamer, which leaves at that hour. We arrived at Lachine at 7 o'clock. I found the captain and people on the St. Lawrence very attentive,—the table reasonably good.

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ston, which is of course the great bulk of it. Boston and New York are our commercial outlets. The natural destiny of Upper Canada is to trade with New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Our people are identical too in interests. It is true the St. Lawrence passes by all of us, and may be said to be a chain to unite us forever commercially, yet commerce seems the best and the speediest market.

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THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF MONTREAL.—MONTREAL RELIGIOUS NOTES.

It is eminently a Catholic city, contains 4 universities and about 1000 nuns. The number of priests I do not know, but they are numerous. A body of priests, perhaps 50 in number, dressed in long black gowns, will sometimes issue from the churches in military file, march through the streets with book in hand open

Thus they will march through a long street, apparently reading and meditating, when a stamp from the foot of one of them in a military style, will cause a sudden wheel and return. This is done for worldly show, to impress the ignorant with awe. Popery, aided by Jesuitism is a religious military system, class and rank being respected as much as in an army. Roman Catholic families, editors and public opinion are all intimately influenced by the system, and where popery reigns in its full zenith liberty of thought—expanded virtue and true liberty cannot exist. As bad as Southern slavery is, popish priestly slavery is worse. By the former one race or class is enslaved, by the latter all. The priests rule the politics of the country—the virtue even of families is at their mercy. Their punishment and trial are secret, if it even ever takes place at all for crimes. If one commits a crime it is difficult to detect, perhaps the victim fears to expose it, and if it be exposed to the Superior of the church the public bear no more of it, and it only incurs temporary censure and bodily penance. It is a system worthy of the dark ages and of heathenism. The Religious Societies of Montreal are very wealthy. Besides the gifts of the people, which in Catholic countries are always liberal for masses, prayers, &c., and the wills of duped dying victims, they have immense revenues from lands in the vicinity of the city. The whole island of Montreal, which is rich and fertile, belongs to the priests and religious houses. The island is about 30 miles long by nine wide, is flat in part and very excellent land, mostly cultivated. The tenure is feudal, in the Roman Catholic priestly authorities. The revenues from this alone, it is said vary from £25,000 to £30,000 per annum. Then they have the proceeds of other lands in that vicinity, and the receipts of the proceeds of the Indian Seigniory, over which the church, or the priests are guardians. Then they have large receipts from schools. The nunneries are in part sustained by revenues from schools and sewing done by girls within. It is only possible to guess at the revenues of the religious houses of Montreal, derived from lands, devices, schools, nunneries, marriages, prayers and gifts. The whole land of the city of Montreal is possessed by them; all the farmers in the vicinity are their tenants, and, of course, all lands and city lots pay them rent. It may be truly said, in contradistinction to the sayings of Christ, who meekly said, "My Kingdom is not of this world," that the kingdom of Catholic priests is of this world, on the fat of which they live, making their people and even kings and rulers tributary to their gigantic and terrible religious despotism. Roman Catholicity is the most gigantic tyranny that has ever, according to the world's records, cursed it, far worse than that of heathenism, whose vices it imitates, whilst it vastly exceeds heathen priestcraft in power and complicity. Its motto is "enchain the human mind and centre all power in priestdom—let the pope and cardinals rule, and his soldiers the under priests, divide the lands and flocks of the world and enjoy them." The religious seigniories about Montreal, and I believe Lower Canada generally, were given to the Roman Catholic Church by Louis 14th of France, at their request, as a small expiation of his many and notorious vices. An old and vicious man in this way tried to atone for an ill spent life. These lands are thus held for the good of Lower Canadians. They were not given to the priests as their private property, but in trust for the public interests of religion.

THE CHARACTER AND DISCIPLINE OF NUNS AND NUNNERIES.

There are four Nunneries in Montreal, containing about 1000 Nuns, that is old and young women, completely in the power of Priests. When one speaks of Nuns, the world supposes we are speaking of a pious class of girls and women wholly devoted to religion—who have taken upon themselves eternal vows of celibacy, divested themselves of all worldly desires, luxuries and show, in a word, devoted themselves to the worship of God and Charity. Now all this sounds very well in theory, would do very well if men and women were angels—were not animals, placed on earth by God for the double purpose, of the propagation of the species, and for the enjoyment of the outward world, as well as for the worship of him in a rational way, as pointed out by Christ, in families and churches, as free as the air. Men and women have passions, desires, ambitions and hopes; and the placing them in HAREMS and NUNNERIES cannot divest them. One eternal round of prayers, ceremonies, and forced religion in Convents, is as unnatural and improper as is their entire absence. God intended men and women to mix in society in the married state, and to receive and extend the feelings and sympathies of the world openly in society. Like most connected with the Roman Catholic Church, the solemnity and holiness of Nunneries is apocryphal,—a whitened sepulchre, show and sham. The Nuns are under the management, nominally, of a female head, called an Abbess. She is ap-

peared; the only persons who fare badly being the scholars and orphans under their control. The Priests have their favorites in the Nunneries. There jealousies, tears and hopes are as rife as in domestic life, and perhaps as in any Harem of Asia. That vice to an enormous extent, occurs in many Nunneries is unquestionable; that Nuns have their feelings, their loves, is unquestionable. Of course there may be exceptions, but the general rule and effect are bad. These people are no worse than others, but it is their system that corrupts. Give men unlimited license, and they will abuse it; give man unlimited power and he will abuse it. Associate single women and men in company, feed them on the fat of the land as these Nuns and Priests are, and allow them to visit each other at all hours of the day, and night too, [they having the power to do so.] and corruption is the inevitable consequence. The Nunnery system is a heathen one, supported by taking a wrong view of the words of St. Paul. The intention may have originally been good, but the result and cause of its continuance are bad. Piety in the community is not promoted; but the lusts of the Priests are. All Nunneries may not be so. There may be exceptions in Nunneries; but it must be remembered that the wrongs, vices, trials and tears of these female prisons, are covered as it were with a veil. That Nuns durst not expose them,—that they are drilled into prison rules,—get reconciled to their chains and Nunnery rules in time. If they go out, they are in the company of spies, and in a society that considers it sacrilege for a nun to escape or aid one in escaping. What a dreadful superstition is all this!! I was told by respectable persons incidentally relating to the Nunneries of Montreal that cannot be here related. Servants who have waited on the inmates have terrible tales. The lewd conduct of a Nun in a Montreal store, in the presence of a respectable Protestant merchant, was told to me, which will not bear exposure here. Very severe rumours are afloat as to many orphans supported in the Nunneries by the funds. The system begets such things, and protects such things. It is a fact that Nunneries only live where there are numbers of Priests. You generally find them in populous towns and cities. If established in the country, they languish and die. Ostensibly Nunneries are kept up for charity, for educating girls—too often protestant girls,—and to house and feed orphans. I was told some curious things about the refusal to receive orphans by the priests. In Montreal Priests constantly visit the Nunneries.

(To be Concluded in our next.)



Ladies' Department.

EVENING'S JOYS.

How sweet, in summer's eve, to muse around,
When flow'rs in loveliness bedeck the ground!
When nature's beauteous face beams bright with joy,
And calmness moves majestic o'er the sky!
When the horizon's ting'd with golden hue,
And the pure zenith with ethereal blue;
When heaven's expansive canopy above,
Resplendant shines in purity and love!—
How pleasant for the temperate soul to rise,
And taste the sweetness of the glowing skies;
Rais'd from the duller sensual joys of time,
'Midst the pure pleasures of a world sublime!
Where Faith and Hope may lead the soul on high,
To the bright portals of eternal joy.

Lobo, 1851. DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

A BOUNCING GIRL.

Miss Rosina Delight Richardson, according to a writer in the *Boston Journal*, is a delectable armful belonging to the State of New Hampshire, where she resides with her father, a substantial farmer—

367 pounds and now, at nineteen years of age, she weighs 478 pounds! On estimating the quantity of clothing when dressed for a ride on a winter day, we found it to contain 98 1/2 yards—of 7 yard wide cloth. She has brown hair, dark blue eyes, is of a fair complexion, and has what phrenologists call a well balanced head, the perceptive organs predominating. She can knit, spin, weave and make a shirt or a batch of bread, is a good singer, and plays the piano with great taste and skill. is considered one of the best scholars in the town where she resides, is courteous and affable, lively in conversation, and evinces a general knowledge which might raise a blush to the cheeks of some of our city belles."

MARRIAGE OF AN AMERICAN COUPLE IN PARIS.

An American couple were married in Paris, lately, first by the American Consul, and after by the Bishop at the Madeleine. The parties were Mr. Hicks, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at St. Louis, Mo., and Miss Lebaume, of the same city. The parties are both of French origin. The father of Miss Lebaume is a son of one of the French refugees who settled at St. Louis after the French Revolution of '89, a man of great wealth, who managed to save his property from confiscation. The bride brings her husband a marriage portion of two hundred thousand dollars. Her mother is the sister of the present Admiral Lapierre of the French Navy, and Judge Lapierre, Judge of instruction at Nimes.

LOOKING AHEAD.—The daughter of a celebrated countess was about to marry, in a few days, a very amiable gentleman, but whose years, unfortunately, numbered thirty-six, while his intended only reached eighteen. Though naturally of a cheerful disposition, she had seemed sad for several days which at last attracted the attention of the mother. "My dear child," said the latter, one evening, "how serious you look,—what are you thinking about so deeply?" "Mamma," replied the miss, with a deep sigh, "I'm thinking my future husband is just double my age." "That's true; but no matter: you don't think him old at thirty-six?" "No; it's not so bad now: but just think when I shall be fifty." "Well, what then?" "Why, then he'll be a hundred!"

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MOTHER'S ADVICE.—If I were talking to my own daughter, I would entreat her never to allow herself to dwell upon marriage as an object of life. Dignity and delicacy sink, I cannot say how rapidly, when once that idea takes possession of the mind; and as for happiness, there is not a more miserable being in existence than a woman past the excitement of youth, aiming at being married for the sake of being married. She becomes more and more dissatisfied and envious and neglectful of present duties. May you never become what I have seen others solely from the indulgence of this one false, degrading principle.

22. A bright and interesting little girl, about eight years of age, died in the village of Newark, from convulsions brought on by jumping rope four hundred times in succession. The movement of the muscles of the limbs, as in jumping, continued without cessation, forty-eight hours, until the sufferer was released from the painful exercise by death.

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Youth's Department.

THE WAYSIDE FLOWER.

There's a moral, my child, In the wayside flower,
There's an emblem of life In its short-lived hour;
It smiles in sunshine, And weeps in the shower—
And the footstep falls On the wayside flower.

Now see, my dear child, In the wayside flower,
The joys and the sorrows Of life's passing hour.
The footstep of time Pastens on in its power,
And soon we must fall like the wayside flower.

You know, my dear child, That the wayside flower,
Shall revive in its season And bloom its brief hour,—
That again we shall blossom In beauty and power,
Where the foot never falls On the wayside flower.

DEBATES IN SECTIONS OF CADETS.

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The audience was, I am sorry to say, rather small; but this may be attributed to the unfavourable state of the weather. It is to be hoped, that on the next occasion of the sort, the Sons and Daughters will not lose the opportunity of hearing a most interesting debate; and at the same time encouraging the youthful portion of the advocates of the same righteous cause in which their energies are engaged.

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Now it is well for every boy to know what the apprenticeship of such a business was, and let them mark it seriously. They began law-breaking by violating and defying the just rules of school.—Young men and boys are very apt to think it quite manly to rebel against rules, and show their independence of teachers. But it is a very bad sort of manliness. Submitting to and respecting lawful authority is just the discipline you need in order to be worth anything. These three boys were expelled from school and from college for wilfully breaking the laws. Hating all restraint, they tried to get their living by their wits instead of their labor; and their success is that of an apprentice.

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asteries. Their loves, to be sure, are not to be despised. Of course there may be exceptions, but the general rule and effect are bad. These people are no worse than others, but it is their system that corrupts. Give men unlimited license, and they will abuse it; give man unlimited power and he will abuse it. Associate single women and men in company, and them on the fat of the land as these Nuns and Priests are, and allow them to visit each other at all hours of the day, and night too, [they having the power to do so.] and corruption is the inevitable consequence. The Nunnery system is a heathen one, supported by taking a wrong view of the words of St. Paul. The intention may have originally been good, but the result and cause of its continuance are bad. Piety in the community is not promoted; but the lusts of the Priests are. All Nunneries may not be so. There may be exceptions in Nunneries; but it must be remembered that the wrongs, vices, trials and tears of these female prisoners, are covered as it were with a veil. That Nuns durst not expose them,—that they are drilled into prison rules,—get reconciled to their chains and Nunnery rules in time. If they go out, they are in the company of spies, and in a society that considers it sacrilege for a nun to escape or aid one in escaping. What a dreadful superstition is all this!! I was told by respectable persons in relation to the Nunneries of Montreal that cannot be here related. Servants who have waited on the inmates have terrible tales. The lewd conduct of a Nun in a Montreal store, in the presence of a respectable Protestant merchant, was told to me, which will not bear exposure here. Very severe rumours are afloat as to many orphans supported in the Nunneries by the funds. The system begets such things, and protects such things. It is a fact that Nunneries only live where there are numbers of Priests. You generally find them in populous towns and cities. If established in the country, they languish and die. Ostensibly Nunneries are kept up for charity, for educating girls—too often protestant girls,—and to house and feed orphans. I was told some curious things about the refusal to receive orphans by the priests. In Montreal Priests constantly visit the Nunneries.

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And the pure zenith with ethereal blue;
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Lobo, 1851. DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

A BOUNCING GIRL.

Miss Rosina Delight Richardson, according to a writer in the *Boston Journal*, is a delectable animal belonging to the State of New Hampshire, where she resides with her father, a substantial farmer.—She is thus described.—

"Miss Rosina is nineteen years of age, is 5 feet three and a quarter inches in height, 3 feet 4 inches around the waist, 6 feet 2 inches around the hips, 22 inches around the arm above the elbow, 14 inches around the arm below the elbow, and 2 feet 10 inches in a straight line across the shoulders.—At birth she weighed 6 pounds; at fifteen years she

was all a well balanced head, the perceptible and pre-ponderating. She can knit span wove and make a shirt or a batch of bread in a good way and plays the piano with great taste. She is considered one of the best scholars in the town where she resides, is courteous and affable, lively in conversation, and evinces a general knowledge which might raise a blush to the cheeks of some of our city belles."

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TO MAKE EXCELLENT COLOGNE WATER.—To a pint of alcohol, add sixty drops of bergamot, sixty drops of the essence of lemon, and sixty drops of Orange water. Let it be corked up and well shaken.

Youth's Department.

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There's an emblem of life In its short-lived hour;
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A man who gives his children a habit of industry, provides for them better than by giving them a stock of money.



THE LITERARY GEM.

HOPE.

Hope hovers o'er each passing hour,
And with its whispering voice,
Inspires the sinking soul to soar,
And bids the sad rejoice.
What though the thousand tales it tells,
This evening to the ear,
To-morrow's dawning hour dispels,
Their phantoms yet appear,
And flutter round the flattering heart,
Which loves too well its witching art!

The musing Poet soars along,
The star-bestudded sky,
Or dreams away the live long day,
Mid muses from on high!
Hope holds to him its highest cup,
Of nectar to allure,
Sweet while it lasts but when he wakes,
Neglected lone and poor,
He finds it fading from his view
An evanescent drop of dew!

To-day the anxious mother bends,
Above her weeping boy,
And fondly forms proud plans for him,
To-morrow may destroy;
For then she'll follow sad and slow,
His dark and gloomy bier,
Her plans have failed, her future's dark,
Dim'd by affliction's tear,
Yet even in that lonely hour,
Hope has a half narcotic flower!

To Hope we cling, midst every scene,
Of horror, hate and mirth,
Through daily seeing plans it nurs'd,
Dashed coldly to the earth:
Yet o'er life's varied path we plod,
Until the gloomy grave,
Yawns in that path and taunting cries,
On! into darkness fade!
Then even then Hope bids us think,
A brightness beams beyond the brink!

Bytown, 1854. HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

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accepted his labor, and made him his shopman Fortune, however, as she generally does, smiled at last on the zealous youth, and in 1802 he gained a post in the establishment of Mr. Gales, a bookseller of Sheffield, who had set up a newspaper called, *The Sheffield Register*. On this paper Montgomery worked *con amore*, and when his master had to fly from England to avoid imprisonment for printing articles too liberal for the then despotic Government of England, the young poet became the editor and publisher of the paper, the name of which he changed to *Sheffield Iris*. In the columns of this print he advocated political and religious freedom and such conduct secured for him the attentions of the Attorney-General, by whom he was prosecuted, fined and imprisoned; in the first instance for reprinting a song commemorating "The Fall of the Bastille," in the second case for an account he gave of a riot in Sheffield. Confinement could not crush his love of political justice, and on his second release he went on advocating the doctrines of freedom as before in his paper and in his books. In the lengthy periods between those times and the present, the beliefs which James Montgomery early pioneered in England have obtained general recognition, and, as men became more and more liberal, our poet gained more and more esteem. He contributed to magazines, and despite adverse criticism, in the Edinburgh Review, established his right to rank as a poet. In 1797 he published "Prison Amusements;" in 1805, the "Ocean;" in 1806, the "Wanderer in Switzerland;" in 1809, "The West Indies;" and in 1812, "The World before the Flood." By these Works he obtained the chief reputation he has since enjoyed. In 1819 appeared "Greenland," a poem in five cantos; and in 1825, "The Pelican Island" and other poems." In 1831 the whole of his works were issued in one volume, 8vo., and of which two editions are in circulation; and in 1853, "Original Hymns, for Public, Private, and Social Devotion." This venerable poet enjoyed a well-deserved literary pension of £150 a year.

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Lamartine is said to be engaged on a life of Washington, which will be published within this year.

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Agricultural, &c.

TRUST NOT—YET TRUST.

BY WILLIAM G. PENNOR.

Trust not—what is seen,
For, 'all is vanity;'
Tho' earth with pleasures teem,
They're void of charity

Trust not—in pleasures found,
Or, rather, as considered,
In that within the track that's bound
To bliss, that ne'er has withered.

Trust not—in glitt'ring dust;
It ne'er true happiness buys
But, remember, the highest must
End in the lonely tomb

Yet trust—in God, and lead
His holy law divine;
Then will you have a standing sure
A superior golden mine.

An ore that shall not dim nor rust,
Neither will it cause to steal,
But that which leads you to the just,
Who enjoy eternal weal.

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Mr. Simon the Medical Officer of Health for the city of London, has recently published his annual report which contains many facts in regard to the cholera poison. In relation to the operation of the disease, the report speaks as follows: "That which seems to have come to us from the East is not itself a test and touchstone of poison. Whatever in its nature it may be, this at least we know of its operation.—Past millions of

APPLES WITHOUT SEEDS OR CORES.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Argus* gives the following receipt for obtaining apples without seeds or cores.

Take the ends of an apple tree, where they hang low, so as to reach the ground, dig a small hole for each end under the tree, bend it down and bury it in the hole, confining it down so that it will remain. Do this in the winter or beginning of spring. The end of the limb thus buried will take root, put up sprouts of scion, which, when they become sufficiently large to "set out," dig up at the proper season, and transplant them in the orchard where you wish them to remain. When they get large enough to bear, they will bear apples as above.

The truth of the above statement is very easily tested, and we hope some of our readers will try it and furnish us with information of the result.—*Scientific American*.

TOMATO CULTURE.—Very few gardeners understand the proper mode of cultivating this delicious and wholesome vegetable. Let the seed be sown in a box in the middle of winter—let the plants grow in your bed-room, for it is wholesome—they will suck in the carbonic acid which is generated by the stove and your breathing, while they will drive off oxygen, the life-giving principle for man and all animals. Remove them in the spring, when danger from frost is over, and set them at a regular distance of four feet apart.

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NEW MODE OF MAKING BREAD.—Messrs. Journet, Martin and Monin, have been exhibiting, at the Marylebone Workhouse, a new mode of making bread, by which an increase of 42 per cent is realised over the old process, from the same quantity of flour. Mr. Pepper, one of the chemical lecturers at the Polytechnic Institution, has devoted some time and trouble to ascertain the secret of the process. It would result, from the report of Mr. Pepper, that, while the increased weight of the bread made from a sack of flour, by the new process, is admitted—though not to the same extent as claimed by the persons possessing the secret—the increased weight is almost demonstratively proved to be produced by the use of a substance possessing a capacity for absorbing and retaining moisture; and that the difference, therefore, is simply the addition of so much water—nothing more.

AMERICAN TALLOW.—There is now, apparently, a fine field about to be opened for the sale of any extra tallow that our tallow dealers may have on hand, or our farmers be able to raise, during the war between Britain and Russia. In 1852 no less than 64,578 tons were imported from the latter country, by the former. All this supply will now be cut off, and the soap and candle makers of England will have to look about them for supplies from some other quarter.—*N. Y. Paper*.

Perhaps eight out of every ten of our readers have experienced the annoyance of laying down carpets; have felt the rush of blood to the head—the straining of the nether garments—the unpleasant rapping of tops of the tacks, which that employment is best to. The foreign correspondents of

THE LITERARY GEM.

HOPE.

Hope hover o'er each passing hour,
And with its whispering voice,
Inspires the sinking soul to soar,
And bids the sad rejoice.
What though the thousand tales it tells,
This evening to the ear,
'To-morrow's dawning hour dispels,
Their phantoms yet appear.
And flutter round the fluttering heart,
Which loves too well its witching art!

The musing poet soars along,
The star-bestudded sky,
Or dreams away the live long day,
Mid muses from on high.
Hope holds to him its brightest cup,
Of nectar to allure,
Sweet while it lasts but when he wakes,
Neglected lone and poor,
He finds it fading from his view
An evanescent drop of dew!

To-day the anxious mother bends,
Above her sleeping boy,
And fondly forms plans for his life,
To-morrow may betray;
For then she'll follow sad and slow,
His dark and gloomy bier,
Her plans have failed, her future's dark.
Dim'd by affliction's tear,
Yet even in that lonely hour,
Hope has a half narcotic flower!

To Hope we cling, midst every scene,
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The brain of a hasty man is like a sooty chimney continually in danger of taking fire from the flue beneath.



Agricultural, &c.

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Trust not in what is seen,
For all is vanity,
The earth with pleasures teem,
They're end of vanity.

Trust not in pleasures found,
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To bliss, that never has without!

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PROFITS OF A SUGAR PLANTATION.—Sugar raising at the South, as a general thing, is said to be a far more profitable pursuit than the growing of wheat and corn in our more northern States. The *Missouri Democrat* states that on well managed sugar estates the product of an acre is from 1000 to 2500 lbs. of sugar, and between 75 and 125 gallons of molasses,—that the working hands on such plantations average from 10 to 12 hogheads of sugar, and from 500 to 600 gallons of molasses to each hand, giving a profit, estimating good brown sugar worth four cents per pound, of from four to five hundred dollars for each working hand. Besides this, the same hands cut the corn and other produce, and keep in order beautiful gardens for which many plantations are celebrated. As an evidence of the very great quantity of sugar which is consumed by the American people, it may be stated, that in addition to the large amount required for home manufacture, sufficient was imported during the five years ending with June, 1852, to produce an aggregate revenue of \$31,000,000.

SALT FOR PLUM TREES.—The application of salt for plum trees has been found very beneficial by Dr. Shurtleff, a correspondent of the *N. E. Farmer*. He says: "For many years I have salted my plum trees, and had large crops of fruit, but last winter I omitted to salt the trees, excepting three, and the consequence was, I had no plums, excepting on the trees that I salted." He thinks the only sure way to get a crop of plums, is to put about four quarts of salt to each tree, in a circle one foot from the trunk, any time in January or February, without regard to snow being on the ground.

NEW MODE OF MAKING BREAD.—Messrs. Jorret, Martin and Monin, have been exhibiting, at the Marylebone Workhouse, a new mode of making bread, by which an increase of 42 per cent is realised over the old process, from the same quantity of flour. Mr. Pepper, one of the chemical lecturers at the Polytechnic Institution, has devoted some time and trouble to ascertain the secret of the process. It would result, from the report of Mr. Pepper, that, while the increased weight of the bread made from a sack of flour, by the new process, is admitted—though not to the same extent as claimed by the persons possessing the secret—the increased weight is almost demonstratively proved to be produced by the use of a substance possessing a capacity for absorbing and retaining moisture; and that the difference, therefore, is simply the addition of so much water—nothing more.

AMERICAN TALLOW.—There is now, apparently, a fine field about to be opened, for the sale of any extra tallow that our tallow dealers may have on hand, or our farmers be able to raise, during the war between Britain and Russia. In 1852 no less than 64,578 tons were imported from the latter country, by the former. All this supply will now be cut off, and the soap and candle makers of England will have to look about them for supplies from some other quarter.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Perhaps eight out of every ten of our readers have experienced the annoyance of laying down carpets, have felt the rush of blood to the head—the straining of the nether garments—the unpleasant rapping of tops of the tacks, which that employment is heir to. The foreign correspondent of the *Newark Advertiser* writing from France, suggests the basis of a reform which all householders will appreciate and desire. "Here," he says, "iron rings are fastened in the floors when the carpets are laid, and they have hooks in the binding, for which these rings are eyes so that there is no taking out and nailing in of tacks, and carpets are raised and laid as noiselessly and easy as bed covers." There are a good many people about this time, we imagine, who will approve of the hook and eye system for carpets and the abolition of tack hammers and bruised fingers.



The Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red,
when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth
itself aright. At the last, it biteth like a serpent,
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TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854.

THE RUMSELLER IN HIS CLOSET.

At evening he retired to pray,
And kneeling low, began to say:
"Our Father, still in heaven the same,
Hallowed be thy glorious name—"
When Conscience, rising in his breast,
The prostrate suppliant thus addressed:
"To-day you sold that rum for gain
Which made your neighbor so profane—
And now, perhaps, with poisoned breath,
He scatters fire—arrows, death;
Can, then, your heart one wish afford
That His great name should be adored?"
Although convicted—almost dumb,
He still proceeds: "Thy kingdom come—"
Again does the reprover rise,
The monitor within replies:
"You still pursue that deadly craft—
Still vend the soul-destroying draught,
Which so obstructs the kingdom's course,
And adds to sin and Satan's force;
How dare you now pretend to plead
That heavenly kingdom to succeed?"
Still venturing on, once more he said:
"Give us each day our daily bread—"
"What! while your bins and bags contain,
Exchanged for rum, the poor man's gain?
Or in your till the price is laid,
Which should have bought his children bread?"
His soul with keen conviction stung,
With struggling heart and faltering tongue
He cries: "Forgive! grant me salvation,
And henceforth keep me from temptation;
Nor any longer will I lay
Temptation in my neighbor's way;
What thus is gained, when understood,
Is seen to be the price of blood;
I'd rather dig, or beg, or serve—
Yea, henceforth sooner will I starve,
Rather than once again to stain
My hand with such unrighteous gain!"
Arising calmly, from his knees,
His heart approved—and all was peace.

A REVENUE FROM DRUNKENNESS. INCREASE OF THE SALARY OF MR. GURNETT. GREAT INCREASE OF THE CITY REVENUE.

We draw the attention of our readers to the *incalculable services* rendered, morning after morning, by our Police Magistrate, in sifting and fining the debaucheries, the assaults, and drunkenness of the previous day and night. It is a beautiful result of the traffic,—it is evidence of progress in the nineteenth century, to see from six to a dozen human beings, more or less, men, women and boys, fined every morning, by Mr. Gurnett, from 10s. to £2 and costs! for drunken fights of the previous days. What a *glorious result* of licensing rum and beer shops! The city treasury is consequently replenished, at the rate of £5 or more per day, by the results of vice, quarrels and bloody noses. The constables are interested, of course, in *lessening it*, when their costs, in each case, amount to 10s. or £1. It is *wise to license* 200 or 300 houses in Toronto, as man and woman traps, and then catch their victims and fine them. Why not fine the trappers? If an intelligent inhabitant of some distant planet could just visit our world, for a few days, and see its customs, its prejudices, its follies, he would wonder with amazing wonderment. The greatest of his wonders would be at the traffic in intoxicating liquors, now in vogue in Christendom. He would ask himself can those be sane, who knowingly use that which deprives them of reason? who delight in appearing as fools? who license shambles to catch their fellow men, and then pounce upon them and fine and imprison them? Can such things be done in lands called Christian, things that even the heathen and Mahomedans are ashamed of? He would fly away from the contact of beings so demented. Here we have in Toronto

(if it be duly accounted for,) a fine city revenue from fines inflicted on drunkards. Would it not be well to erect a temperance house of industry from this fund? Would it not be well to try to cure, instead of punishing, those who are entrapped by persons who are the peculiar friends, if not masters, of our Aldermen and Corporation? There is some great evil in all this. Some mighty defect in our social system, when 2000 or 3000 men and women are handed over, every year, in this city, to beggary, vice and destruction, by the licensing of taverns, which are upheld by our officials. There is not, perhaps, in Toronto, a greater enemy of the Maine Law than this same police magistrate, who sees, day after day, the horrid effects of the license system. How can mankind be cured of such habits, when those who chastise them, believe in the existence of a system that makes them what they are? We believe drunkenness is greatly on the increase in Toronto. The temperance societies have done all they could; but that was little, as compared with the evil opposed to them.

SARNIA AND ITS MAINE LAW.

THE WESTERN COUNTRY. MICHIGAN LIQUOR LAW.

MAY 15th, 1854.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq., DEAR SIR:—I avail myself of a few leisure moments, while sitting under the shade of a tree on the banks of that beautiful river, St. Claire, in the township of Moore, whilst every line I write I look across the river into the State of Michigan, now emerging from its former state of slavery, the self-inflicted curse of intemperance, by act of the Legislature and an appeal to the people, notwithstanding the late opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court, some of whom have given an opinion that the law is not Constitutional, or the act to refer the matter from the Legislature to the people. This has emboldened some of the dealers to re-open, and sell to their enslaved neighbours the soul and body destroying liquid. As I have just returned from a tour through that noble State, I can say of a truth I never saw such a change in such a short time. The Judges who opposed the Maine Law are held in the same estimation as the Governor of the State of New York who vetoed the the Maine Law and with General Arnold and such betrayers of their country. One town through which I passed when they voted there were but 6 votes against the Maine Law and there were 6 liquor dealers in the town. It is doing well in most parts of the State and as soon as the Legislature meets it is expected that the clause which the three Judges think unconstitutional will be amended. I put up at perhaps 8 or 10 of the first and second class Hotels, in the State and saw no appearance of intoxicating drinks, either in houses or the effect on persons. But to speak of the affairs of our own Province I have been this week past in the new County Town Port Sarnia which I had visited several times last year. It was then painful to see the amount of evil and misery caused by intoxication, but the Township Council some time since, passed a prohibitory By-Law preventing the selling small or great quantities in town and township, and it is surprising to see the change in appearance and business it has caused. It is said of the State of Maine when the Maine Law passed and became known that property rose 25 per cent. throughout that State. The poor law tax money the second year was left on hand and not required, the jails empty and not a case in court for the Grand Jury, whilst the churches and schools were full; but as to Sarnia I dare not tell what the change has been already. It is true the Tavern Keepers were at first dissatisfied, and shut up their houses as well as well as their Bars, Stables and Driving Houses, sending their boarders across to Port Huron in the State of Michigan. This proceeding made a panic for a few days but all is now over and as far as I know all the Tavern keepers themselves are now satisfied. The Hotels are now comfortable homes for a stranger; all being peace and plenty. They can do more business and make up the deficiency caused by the stopping the sale of intoxicating drinks by increased boarders and travel. Property has doubled in this place, in one year. One instance I will mention, a water lot of a quarter of an acre with little or no improvements, sold next to your Brother's new Stone store for 18000 dollars that is six times as much as the same lot was worth the year before. I visited their new jail

business had continued it would have been something like the fine Estates of a wealthy gentleman left to an intemperate heir, its beauty would soon have faded. I also passed through several of our Western counties that passed the Maine Law and it works well. I put up at a Tavern one night and the landlord said he could keep me and my horses but could not give any liquors; he stated they had a sett of fools for Councillors to make such a By-Law, and their people bigger fools to vote for it, and he had no hopes of its getting better. There is great difficulty in proving how it works in one township when those on every side sell the liquor. Our own dear County of York in its Municipal Council took the right view of the matter when they voted an almost unanimous address to the Government, calling on it to pass a Prohibitory Law; if all the County Councils would do the same the work would soon be done. The progress in the province is rapid and of a most permanent nature; the respectable people of Western Canada now say we can do without the traffic and save drunkards and the rising generation from the temptation. I traveled several times through the State of Vermont since it enjoyed its freedom from the cursed traffic, and if time would permit I would tell you some anecdotes about it, but for the present I would only say that those bold Rocky barren and snowy Mountains have become fruitful fields and gardens. The jail at Burlington was tenantless and the keepers had nothing to do. The plains on the sides of the green mountains are covered with sheep and furious and foaming little rivers rolling into activity, innumerable water wheels, in Mills where large Wollen Factories with their 400 young women were busy in them, many of these young women being shareholders in the Factories they work in. So much for the Rock State. You can scarcely go out of site of a church or school house in traveling through the length and breadth of Vermont. In the United States, that is in the Northern and middle States, the cry has risen from the tomb of Patrick Henry "Death or Liberty from the Liquor Traffic!" The next session of our Legislature is the time to get the law; every member knows his time will be short unless he support the bill, and if we should fail the "Test Question," must be the Maine Law.

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AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

Brother Philips S. White, the great temperance lecturer, well known in Canada, is lecturing in Virginia. The Utica *Trototaller* says that he is informed that the editor of the *Cayuga Chief* is appointed Secretary of the Illinois State Temperance Society, and that he would consequently have to remove thither. This certainly cannot be true—how can New York spare his pen just now? Dr. Jewett has gone to Illinois.

Next week on the 6th there is to be a great temperance gathering at Auburn, and on the two next days a great gathering of female temperance advocates at Utica. The temperance men of New York have lately banquetted the members of the New York Legislature who voted for the Maine Law. The wine-growers of Ohio have lately sent Governor Seymour of New York some choice samples of bottled wine as an evidence of their appreciation of his veto. Within the first 4 months of Mayor Sevier's administration of Boston affairs in 1853, over 900 cases of drunkenness came before the Police Court. During the same period of 1854, under Smith, the Maine Law Mayor, only about 700 occurred—so much for strict duty. Of these 1,600, 1,300 were foreigners, mostly Irish. Mr. Knowles, a Maine Law Mayor, has just been elected in Providence City, Rhode Island, by a majority of 300. A drunken dog was lately seen in Milwaukee, he tried to walk straight for a time, then laid down in the gutter as other drunkards do, to sleep it off. Philip S. White in lecturing in Virginia trod upon the toes of some drunken editor who challenged him to fight, which Mr. White very properly refused to notice. THE PROHIBITIONIST PAPER.—All of our American temperance exchanges that come to hand condemn the conduct of this paper, and Mr. Delevan in reference to the course taken towards Governor Seymour for vetoing the New York Maine Law Bill. It seems that Delevan whilst not approving of the vote, gave the Governor credit for honesty of intention. The New York Port Jervis, *Sentinel*, an able temperance exchange says that the *Prohibitionist* has lately come out with an article *gently condemning* Delevan's course "yet bespattering him with fulsome praise." It says that he has done for temperance more "than any other 100 living temperance men that can be named." We do not take the paper, but often hear of it from the cause hereafter mentioned. If

the Carrys the Grants, and a host of others not done as much? An assertion like this should stamp the *Prohibitionist* with condemnation. The paper was introduced into Canada through Malcolm Cameron who is one of the most unprincipled men in politics that Canada was ever cursed with. We have no doubt, from recent information, that his temperance movements, like his pawky christianity are all selfish in view of his political ambition. He very improperly allowed this *Prohibitionist* to enter Canada postage free, to the exclusion of far abler and older temperance papers. To begin with, this act was excessively unjust and arbitrary. This circumstance with the fact that the paper itself being issued only monthly is passed in clubs for 1s. 3d. per copy, has induced many in Canada to take it. In the States it seems to be taken in the same way. How far it will tend to advance the Maine Law for a paper to excuse one of the most infamous acts of a Governor of New York in vetoing, by his arbitrary will the vote of two branches of the Legislature and the desire of the majority of that State is questionable; we think it will directly injure temperance. Had Delevan been the shrewd man he is said to be, he would have seen that Seymour's object in vetoing the law was purely political. He is now the emphatic *rum candidate* of New York, and the *rum Presidential Candidate* of the Union, yet, according to the *Delevan Prohibitionist* School he is honest. Down say we with all *secret temperance humbug*. We will either be true to the cause or go to the camp of the enemy—we want no Arnolds, no office-seeking temperance *whining electioneering Camerons*, with two sides to their faces: one for Hinks, the Catholics and Lord Elgin, and the other for temperance and Protestant dupes. In New York the conduct of Delevan should be severely watched. Great preparations are already being made to carry the State elections of New York, all parties are actively engaged.

WELLAND AND LINCOLN SONS' ASSOCIATION.

We have just received (late, it is true) a circular containing the proceedings of this body, held on the 12th April last. It was held in Pelham. The attendance was small. We regret to see that a motion was made to dissolve it; but it was laid on the table. This movement has already done good in those counties. Several Divisions have been revived by it. But the Divisions, especially the Niagara one, did not turn out and attend as they should have done. There must have been some sectional jealousy about it. If this sort of movement fails, we can recommend none better. It certainly should be tried in all parts of Canada. Among the proceedings we see that a motion was made to apply, through the Grand Division we presume, for a Western Grand Division. This is premature. An excellent movement was made to have a grand temperance celebration at the Falls, in June (about the 18th). A committee to carry it out, was appointed. The next meeting of the Association is to be held at Port Robinson, on the 12th July.

EXCURSION TO BARRIE ON THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

A special excursion train left Toronto for Barrie at 7.40 A. M. loaded with a very numerous party chiefly consisting of Sons of Temperance with their families. At various points along the route the excursionists observed indications in waving banners, mottoes, &c., that their fellow subjects in the country were not behind the denizens of the city in desiring to do honour to the day. The train arrived at Barrie about 11. The Barrie Division Sons of Temperance, with the Barrie Band waited the arrival of the party, and escorted them in procession from the station to the town, a distance of a mile and a half. Having paraded the streets for a short time, those composing the procession gave three hearty cheers for the Queen, and separated to partake of refreshments. At half-past twelve o'clock an open air Temperance meeting was held. Mr. McVittie, Clerk of the Peace of the County of Simcoe, in the chair. Eloquent addresses, on the evils of the spirit traffic, and the necessity for a Prohibition Law, were delivered by Messrs. Barrass, Goldsmith and Ormiston, and listened to with great attention by an audience of nearly three thousand persons. The Wesleyan Methodists, in Barrie, held a bazaar, the proceeds to be devoted to the enlargement of their chapel, which also added to the interest of the day. The streets were ornamented with triumphal arches, bearing mottoes appropriate to the day, and the fronts of some of the stores were tastefully decorated. The visit was the source of gratification on both sides, and the Barrie people said there never before had been such a turn out in their own town. When the time allowed had expired, the Sons formed again into procession, and marched to the station; and, at four o'clock, the return train left the Barrie station, amidst the cheers of the multitude, while the band played the old familiar tune of "Auld Lang Syne."—*Globe*.

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masters of our Aldermen and Corporation. There is some great evil in all this. Some mighty defect in our social system, when 2000 or 3000 men and women are handed over, every year, in this city, to beggary, vice and destruction, by the licensing of taverns, which are upheld by our officials. There is not, perhaps, in Toronto, a greater enemy of the Maine Law than this same police magistrate, who sees, day after day, the horrid effects of the license system. How can mankind be cured of such habits, when those who chastise them, believe in the existence of a system that makes them what they are? We believe drunkenness is greatly on the increase in Toronto. The temperance societies have done all they could; but that was little, as compared with the evil opposed to them.

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my horses but could not give any liquor, he stated they had a set of fools for Councillors to make such a By-Law, and their people bigger fools to vote for it, and he had no hopes of its getting better. There is great difficulty in proving how it works in one township when those on every side sell the liquor. Our own dear County of York in its Municipal Council took the right view of the matter when they voted an almost unanimous address to the Government, calling on it to pass a Prohibitory Law; if all the County Councils would do the same the work would soon be done. The progress in the province is rapid and of a most permanent nature; the respectable people of Western Canada now say we can do without the traffic and save drunkards and the rising generation from the temptation. I traveled several times through the State of Vermont since it enjoyed its freedom from the cursed traffic, and if time would permit I would tell you some anecdotes about it, but for the present I would only say that those bold Rocky barren and snowy Mountains have become fruitful fields and gardens. The jail at Burlington was tenantless and the keepers had nothing to do. The plains on the sides of the green mountains are covered with sheep and furious and foaming little rivers rolling into activity innumerable water wheels, in Mills where large Wollen Factories with their 400 young women were busy in them many of these young women being shareholders in the Factories they work in. So much for the Rock State. You can scarcely go out of site of a church or school house in traveling through the length and breadth of Vermont. In the United States, that is in the Northern and middle States, the cry has risen from the tomb of Patrick Henry, "Death or Liberty from the Liquor Traffic!" The next session of our Legislature is the time to get the law; every member knows his time will be short unless he support the bill, and if we should fail the "Test Question," must be the Maine Law.

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AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

Brother Phillips S. White, the great temperance lecturer, well known in Canada, is lecturing in Virginia. The *Utica Teetotaler* says that he is informed that the editor of the *Cayuga Chief* is appointed Secretary of the Illinois State Temperance Society, and that he would consequently have to remove thither. This certainly cannot be true—how can New York spare his pen just now? Dr. Jewett has gone to Illinois.

Next week on the 6th there is to be a great temperance gathering at Auburn, and on the two next days a great gathering of female temperance advocates at Utica. The temperance men of New York have lately banquetted the members of the New York Legislature who voted for the Maine Law. The wine-growers of Ohio have lately sent Governor Seymour of New York some choice samples of bottled wine as an evidence of their appreciation of his veto. Within the first 4 months of Mayor Sevier's administration of Boston affairs in 1853, over 900 cases of drunkenness came before the Police Court. During the same period of 1854, under Smith, the Maine Law Mayor, only about 700 occurred—so much for strict duty. Of these 1,600, 1,300 were foreigners, mostly Irish. Mr. Knowles, a Maine Law Mayor, has just been elected in Providence City, Rhode Island, by a majority of 300. A drunken dog was lately seen in Milwaukee, he tried to walk straight for a time, then laid down in the gutter as other drunkards do, to sleep it off. Philip S. White in lecturing in Virginia trod upon the toes of some drunken editor who challenged him to fight, which Mr. White very properly refused to notice. THE PROHIBITIONIST PAPER.—All of our American temperance exchanges that come to hand condemn the conduct of this paper, and Mr. Delevan in reference to the course taken towards Governor Seymour for vetoing the New York Maine Law Bill. It seems that Delevan whilst not approving of the vote, gave the Governor credit for honesty of intention. The New York Port Jervis *Sentinel*, an able temperance exchange says that the *Prohibitionist* has lately come out with an article gently condemning Delevan's course "yet bespattering him with fulsome praise." It says that he has done for temperance more "than any other 100 living temperance men that can be named." We do not take the paper, but often hear of it from the cause hereafter mentioned. If this assertion be in it, in addition to its course and that of its getter up Delevan, then we must say, it is unworthy of public support, and nothing more nor less than a flying catch-penny for some political purpose in the Union. There are in the United States many men who have done more for temperance than Delevan and many as much. Has Gough and Dow not done more? Has Greeley not done more? Have the Beechers, the Browns,

have very properly allowed this *Prohibitionist* to enter Canada postage free, to the exclusion of far blatter and older temperance papers. To begin with, this act was excessively unjust and arbitrary. This circumstance with the fact that the paper itself being issued only monthly is passed in clubs for 1s 3d. per copy, has induced many in Canada to take it. In the States it seems to be taken in the same way. How far it will tend to advance the Maine Law for a paper to excuse one of the most infamous acts of a Governor of New York in vetoing, by his arbitrary will the vote of two branches of the Legislature and the desire of the majority of that State is questionable; we think it will directly injure temperance. Had Delevan been the shrewd man he is said to be, he would have seen that Seymour's object in vetoing the law was purely political. He is now the emphatic *rum candidate of New York*, and the *rum Presidential Candidate* of the Union, yet, according to the *Delevan Prohibitionist* School he is honest. Down say we with all *secret temperance humbug*. We will either be true to the cause or go to the camp of the enemy—we want no Arnolds, no office-seeking temperance whining electioneering Camerons, with two sides to their faces; one for Hineks, the Catholics and Lord Elgin, and the other for temperance and Protestant dupes. In New York the conduct of Delevan should be severely watched. Great preparations are already being made to carry the State elections of New York, all parties are actively engaged.

WELLAND AND LINCOLN SONS' ASSOCIATION.

We have just received (late, it is true) a circular containing the proceedings of this body, held on the 12th April last. It was held in Pelham. The attendance was small. We regret to see that a motion was made to dissolve it; but it was laid on the table. This movement has already done good in those counties. Several Divisions have been revived by it. But the Divisions, especially the Niagara one, did not turn out and attend as they should have done. There must have been some sectional jealousy about it. If this sort of movement fails, we can recommend none better. It certainly should be tried in all parts of Canada. Among the proceedings we see that a motion was made to apply, through the Grand Division we presume, for a Western Grand Division. This is premature. An excellent movement was made to have a grand temperance celebration at the Falls, in June (about the 18th). A committee to carry it out, was appointed. The next meeting of the Association is to be held at Port Robinson, on the 12th July.

EXCURSION TO BARRIE ON THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

A special excursion train left Toronto for Barrie at 7.40 A. M. loaded with a very numerous party chiefly consisting of Sons of Temperance with their families. At various points along the route the excursionists observed indications in waving banners, mottoes, &c. that their fellow subjects in the country were not behind the denizens of the city in desiring to do honour to the day. The train arrived at Barrie about 11. The Barrie Division Sons of Temperance, with the Barrie Band waited the arrival of the party, and escorted them in procession from the station to the town, a distance of a mile and a half. Having paraded the streets for a short time, those composing the procession gave three hearty cheers for the Queen, and separated to partake of refreshments. At half-past twelve o'clock an open air Temperance meeting was held. Mr. McVittie, Clerk of the Peace of the County of Simcoe, in the chair. Eloquent addresses, on the evils of the spirit traffic, and the necessity for a Prohibition Law, were delivered by Messrs. Barrass, Goldsmith and Ormiston, and listened to with great attention by an audience of nearly three thousand persons. The Wesleyan Methodists, in Barrie, held a bazaar, the proceeds to be devoted to the enlargement of their chapel, which also added to the interest of the day. The streets were ornamented with triumphal arches, bearing mottoes appropriate to the day, and the fronts of some of the stores were tastefully decorated. The visit was the source of gratification on both sides, and the Barrie people said there never before had been such a turn out in their own town. When the time allowed had expired, the Sons formed again into procession, and marched to the station; and, at four o'clock, the return train left the Barrie station, amidst the cheers of the multitude, while the band played the old familiar tune of "Auld Lang Syne."—*Globe*.

DRUNKENNESS IN TORONTO ON THE 24th OF MAY.—There is too much of it visible. The *Old Countryman* alludes very properly to furious driving, but passes over drunkenness. There were perhaps dozens of persons beastly drunk, who ought to have been sober and rational on so joyous and beautiful day. On the morning of the 26th, Friday, as a result of it, no less than 17 cases of drunkenness were brought before the Police. Mr. Gurnett's services are really invaluable.

Humorous.

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

BARNEY M'GILL.

Sure, have you not heard of one Barney M'Gill?
In Thatch-town he lives, at the foot of the hill,
His house is no secret; it stands in the road,
And, to kape out the flies, 'tis surrounded wid mud.
Against the wind and the weather, long time was it
proof,
Till the dirty dun cow ate the straw from the roof.
The latch string is hung at the top of the door,
The nate little window comes down to the floor;
It has one light of glass, and that is a "dud,"
To kape in the dark, and to kape out the mud.
He has children galore, all frouzy and fat,
Wid cheeks like red cabbage, and heads like a mat.
The schoolmaster knows them, I'm sure, by the rule,
That niver at all does he charge for the school
That he kapes on the hill. Och! mon, I must say
'Tis a blessed free land where there's nothing to pay.
A wife, too, he bares, just to bate all the while,
And to carry the wood from the neighbor's big pile.
Yees may know her, I'm sure, by the dirt on her face,
And her dress all in tatters and cover'd wid grease.
In the hot summer day, when she goes o. the strate,
She wears a great shawl, just to kape out the hate.
(For hiding the jug 'tis remarkably good,—
'Tis a roof to the stalings she finds on the road.)
He 'ras hay for his cow, (by the bones yee's can tell
her.)
The stack sits astride on the back of his cellar.
Thin a nate rustic fence, like, surrounding the hay,
Just kapes the cow-fother from ridin away.
Wid his fat little pigs, an old goose and a duck,
To splash round the door in the watter and muck—
Wid his cow and his wife, and his nate stack of hay,
His pipe and tobacco to smoke all the day:
Wid his hope of paraties just under the bed,
And a barrel of whiskey to wake up his head:
Wid all this good store, sure niver man will
Spend his life wid more cheer, than does Barney
M'Gill.

LORENZO DOW.—The best anecdote of Lorenzo
Dow that we have seen, is, that being one evening
at a hotel kept by one Bush, in Delhi, N.Y., the
residence of the late General Root, he was impor-
tuned by the latter gentleman, in the presence of
the landlord, to describe heaven. "You say a good
deal about heaven, sir," said the General, "pray tell
us how it looks." Lorenzo turned his grave face
and long waving beard toward the General and Mr.
Bush, and replied with imperturbable gravity.—
"Heaven, my friends, is a vast extent of smooth
rich territory. There's not a root nor bush in it,
and there never will be."

A RIDDLE.—It was done when it was begun: it
was done when it was half done; and yet it wasn't
done when it was finished. Now, what was it?
Of course, you can't guess. Will this do?—

Timothy Johnson courts Susannah Dunn. It
was Dunn when it was begun: it was Dunn when
it was half done; and yet it wasn't Dunn when it
was done—for it was Johnson.

The fellow that concocted the above, survived
the effort just fifteen minutes. He concentrated
all his vitality upon it, and then wilted like a
starched dickey in dog days.

An Inquiring Mind asks which is the right bank
of the Danube? The right or left side of anything
entirely depends upon the point of view from
which we look at it. The Russians having crossed
the river, believe that they are fighting on the
right side. At any rate, the other bank of the
Danube, on which they were formerly encamped,
being now quite deserted, may be considered left.

A Constant Reader wishes to know something
about Gallipoli: he has just read in the Times that
a number of surgeons and apothecaries, furnished
with large stores of drugs, &c., have been sent out
to meet the army at that place. Gallipoli is a
corruption of Gallipot, and has been chosen as a
drug depot in consequence of its appropriate name.

"I don't know what to do with my feet," said a
passenger, endeavouring to squeeze into a crowded
stage. "You had better leave them in the boot,"
said the driver.

A newspaper is the life-preserver that rescues
those who would otherwise sink into—oblivion.



**ROMAN CATHOLICITY IN CANADA—
VIEWED POLITICALLY.**

We have a set of squeamish politicians in the
reform ranks who are ever crying, "let the Catho-
lic priests alone; you will injure OUR PARTY
by offending them. How can we carry the Clergy
Reserve Secularization without the Roman Catho-
lics?" Abuses religious and political, it matters
not who are the parties implicated, with us are the
same. A political family compact in 1836 under
Robinson, Strachan, Hagerman, &c., in our eyes,
was no worse than one is in 1854, under a different
name. Whilst we opposed Orange monopoly,
Orange riots and factions in years past, equal reason
is now seen for opposing a far worse, more danger-
ous and secret monopoly in the shape of a CATHOLIC
PRIESTHOOD, which, by the aid of a traitorous protes-
tant government, and a dough-faced set of Clear
Grit and Reform Politicians from Upper Canada,
is winding itself *snake-like* into our educational in-
stitutions and political and domestic circles. Evil
and abuses cannot be different because they assume
the shape and colour of Chamelion. The powerful
stand taken by the *Globe* against papal usurpation
in which we have for three years heartily sympa-
thized, has received our unqualified approbation.
The alarm from the WATCH TOWER of religious and
political liberty cannot, in this matter, be too loud.
This stand is proved to be eminently popular, from
the fact that the *Globe* has a circulation exceeding
four times that of any Canadian paper, whilst such
milk and water halting go-betweens—"neither
protestants, neither catholics"—as the *Hamilton Can-
adian*, has gone down. As a Canadian by birth,
dearly loving our native country, its *freedom, fame
and progress*, we advise our young men and women,
our young and old politicians, to guard themselves
against the virus of Roman Catholic Priestcraft:
yes, as sacredly as they would against the contagion
of hydrophobia. But to resume our subject. Let
not Upper Canadians be alarmed at the cry of
politicians that by doing our duty in opposing
Popery, we shall injure the Clergy Reserve question.
There is not a constituency in Upper Canada that
Roman Catholics can controul: there are very few
whom their voters can seriously injure. Any party
openly allying itself to them, will lose more good
protestant votes and influence, than it gains in in-
ferior papistical ones. If there be yet left any true
independence in Roman Catholic voters in Upper
and Lower Canada, as we believe there is in many
places, even they will appreciate these remarks and
our honourable opposition to Jesuitism and Priest-
craft. We believe there is a strong party in Lower
Canada, among young Canadians, which only re-
quire a few good leaders to arouse them against
the PRIEST REGIME of that part of Canada. We
have often said before, and now say again, that it
is not the religious opinions of the Catholics we war
against, but the system of the Priesthood, from the
Pope downwards. Whilst we differ from the relig-
ious views of Roman Catholics, yet we would extend
to them all toleration, consistent with law and or-
der in society. We would let every man worship
as he pleases. Toleration of a religion is one thing,
and the toleration of the political interference and
plotting of a Hierarchy, opposed to liberty, is an-
other. Where we see a church trying to controul
a Government, and a Legislature, as the Roman
Catholic Church does in Lower Canada, and as the
Church of England did in Upper Canada in 1836,
then we will energetically oppose it. There are
those who want proof of the political tendencies of
the Romish Priesthood. Strong evidence of this
is not wanting. There is an abundance of it in
America. Hear what Gavazzi says of this religion
in the United States:

FATHER GAVAZZI'S VIEWS OF AMERICA.

Speaking of the building of Catholic
churches in the States, he said— "We in Europe
have no adequate idea of it. Superb, sublime
cathedrals! especially in Philadelphia, Cincinnati,
Albany, Cleveland and Buffalo. The people were
fired, in order to accomplish this—all the Irish
CATHOLIC POPULATION IN NEW YORK to the extent
of a dollar per annum, while he had it from the
Superintendent of the Erie Railroad, that through-
out a tract of one hundred and twenty miles, the
IRISH CATHOLIC LABORERS PAID NEARLY TWENTY-
TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS into the hands of their
Bishop."

The following is his opinion of the independency
of voters and the honesty of public men, commen-
cing with the Mayor of Boston, and going up to
General Pierce and Mr. Campbell—"All IRISH
ROMAN CATHOLICS IN AMERICA VOTED ACCORDING
TO THE BISHOP'S WISH, therefore, bishops were very
powerful, having at their disposal many thousands
of votes, and thus, when the time of an election
approached, they were much courted and flattered
by some general or diplomatist knocking at their
door and calling them 'Your Excellency'; but
the end was uniformly a bargain tending to the
betrayal of America some concession was always
made to the loss of republicanism or Protestantism.
The Mayor of Boston was promised all the Irish
votes if he would only introduce into the police
force the resident Irish Roman Catholics. The
present President of the United States was sup-
ported by the democracy, a bargain being struck
for the ROMAN CATHOLIC VOTES, having for its
object the appointment of a ROMAN CATHOLIC
POSTMASTER GENERAL; not a home minister, nor a
minister at war, but a postmaster, in order that
the Jesuits might have a knowledge of the secrets
of the country."

In Canada, the more active and direct political
interference of the priests, with their people, com-
menced with the assumption of power by Lafontaine
in 1848. He it was ruled by priests, that turned
Baldwin from all interference with the Clergy Re-
serve question. The policy of the Catholic leaders
in Canada is now to OPPOSE SECULARIZATION, unless
they can be assured of a large slice off the loaf,
in the shape of EDUCATIONAL GRANTS. A political
MOVEMENT is at work now, in this matter.
People must not be surprised to see the Catholic
papers wheel round and CRY SECULARIZATION, even
in 1854; and, when this is done, they will know
what they mean by THE TERM.

This article was written a month ago, and the
latter statement is being fast verified.

The *Quebec Gazette* says it was misunderstood
when we said it was now opposed to the Maine law.
We are happy to rectify the mistake. The same
paper says, a curious stone cellar has been found
in Quebec. The roof of stone was struck, in dig-
ging some feet below the ground. It is near the
present site of the English Church, and is ancient.
It is often said by Roman Catholics that celibacy
in their priests conduces to morality. We say, all
history and their numeries disprove it. Here is
an instance of the truth of our assertion,—many
others have occurred:—

SCANDALOUS AFFAIR AT LYONS.—A very scan-
dalous affair occurred at Lyons, last week. A
young girl, scarcely turned sixteen, in a humble,
but respectable class of life, was found by her pa-
rents to be *enclente*, and, on being questioned,
stated that the parish priest was the author of her
misfortune. The parents expressed themselves
incredulous; but the girl persisted in her story,
and proposed, in order to verify the truth of what
she said, to hire a lodging, where she would invite
the priest to visit her, placing her friends in ambush
to see what passed. The stratagem afforded the
most unequivocal evidence of the young creature's
veracity; and some of her relatives, rushing from
their hiding place, so belaboured the priest with
their cudgels that his roars attracted an immense
crowd round the house, which swelled, before the
row was over to the number of 5000 or 6000 per-
sons. The papers, both in Paris and Lyons, have
been forbidden to mention the matter.

A paper, called the *Dentist*, has been started at
Brockville, 2s. 6d. per annum—the first of the kind
ever attempted in Canada.

The Emperor of Austria is popularity-hunting.
On his marriage, the other day, with a pretty girl
of sixteen, he gave full pardon to 245, and partial
amnesty to 111 other prisoners. He has quashed
all criminal suits for treason: he has declared the
state of siege, in Lombardy and the Venetian ter-
ritory, to be ended on the 1st May: he has given
200,000 florins to the poor; and has promised to
take his wife, as *Queen* of Hungary, to visit the
Magyars.

THE CHOLERA ON LOW AND HIGH GROUND.—The
London Lancet states, in 1848-'9 it was discov-
ered that the epidemic cholera, in that city, was
fatal on nearly an inverse proportion to the elevation
of the ground on which the dwellings of the inhab-
itants stood, and that, though the deaths were
comparatively few during the present epidemic,
the same relation between the rates of mortality
at different elevations was observed to characterize
it. The mortality in the districts at an average
elevation of twenty, and below forty feet, was 16
in 1000, and in the districts at an average

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churches in the States, he said— "We in Europe
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sons. The papers, both in Paris and Lyons, have
been forbidden to mention the matter.

**SHERIFFS OFFICER SHOT IN BOSTON!
GREAT EXCITEMENT!**

We learn from Buffalo papers of last night that
Boston is in a state of great commotion, arising
out of a Fugitive Slave case. An examination
was held in a crowded Court on Saturday while
several thousands congregated outside. During
the night the Deputy Marshall was shot dead. A
truckman was also killed, and his body horribly cut
with an axe. The Militia were ordered out. The
multitude increased, and the Riot Act was read.—
The examination was postponed till Monday. It
was reported that special trains were on their way
to Boston with hundreds of persons, determined to
prevent the slave from being carried back to slavery
The *Buffalo Express* says:—

"If the people of Boston permit the human being
now under arrest, to be taken into slavery, we must
take their respect for human rights and human free-
dom. The South are entitled to the full benefit of
that code which they have practised under, on the
Nebraska question."

The people of Austria are preparing and for-
tifying against any chance attack that Russian
ships may make on them. It is said Santa Anna
has been partially defeated by the rebels in Mex-
ico. Peleg Howland, Esq., of Hampton, is spoken
of as a candidate for the Second Riding; he is a
very good man. Mr. Zimmerman is spoken of for
Niagara, a Dr. Frazer for Welland, a Mr. Phelps
of Cayuga, for Haldimand in opposition to
McKenzie. The people should not forsake McKen-
zie in that Riding. Over 40 cases of cholera occur-
red lately at Grosse Isle arising from a crowded ship
from Ireland. We fear that the disease will soon
appear in Quebec. We will then probably have a
scattering of the House of Assembly. They have
many sins to answer for, and will not like to look the
Asiatic monster in the face!! Over 70 cases of
cholera have lately occurred on the Michigan
above St. Louis between Burlington and Galena.

The American Cabinet at Washington are urg-
ing their minister in Spain to embroil Spain in war
with the United States about Cuba. If the Amer-
icans expect any sympathy from Canadians in such
a war they are mightily mistaken. There is scarce-
ly a Canadian living who would not turn out to
help to stop the further progress of slavery. It is
said the Queen of Spain is inclined to favor the
American demands, whilst her ministers oppose it.

The Sons of Temperance of Newmarket Division
intend holding a Temperance Soiree in the beau-
tiful grove adjoining the Newmarket Station, on
the 8th inst.—*Era*.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

FRANCE.

The Camp of 50,000 troops forming at St. Omer is said to be destined for Finland, to co-operate with the Swedes. It will be conveyed at England's expense.

From Paris it is stated that the Emperor Napoleon has written to King Otho, commanding him to desist from aiding Russia, and threatening to occupy Greece with French troops if this summons is not immediately attended to. 13,000 men are already detailed for the occupation.

Austria has also notified Greece of her intention to send troops unless order is kept.

The Journal of Constantinople says, Persia has now declared against Russia, and demands the restitution of her captured provinces.

CHINA.

Hong Kong dates are to the 25th March, and state that the imperial forces had been defeated, and those of General Kung Chung deserted their colours.

Much sensation has been caused at Berlin by the rumour of dissensions between the King and Prince of Prussia, relative to the present European war. The Prince is well known to be favourable to an alliance with England and France.

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin, dated Wednesday, says that the Prince of Prussia has provisionally ceased to sit as Military Governor of the Rhinish provinces and of Westphalia.

We are without news of importance from the Danube on which reliance can be placed. It is said on the authority of letters from Vienna that they were retreating. No intelligence to confirm these statements has, however, been received by the Government.

The Monitor of yesterday (Friday) contains a despatch from Admiral Hamelin, dated off Odessa, the 25th ult., announcing that the retribution, Descartes, and Niger, had captured 14 Russian merchant vessels in the Black Sea, destined for Constantinople. Admiral Dundas had proposed an exchange of prisoners. The French Government had granted to the English soldiers the same reduction in the rate of payment for letters allowed to those belonging to the French army.

A RUMOUR.—FALL OF CRONSTADT.—The following "doubtful news is reported by telegraph from Boston:—

"BOSTON, MAY 27.—Letters received by the America, from a leading house in London, mention that just previous to the closing of the mail, the London Sun had received telegraphic despatches, announcing the capture of Cronstadt by the allied fleets. The loss on both sides was about 3000 men."

From the Baltic there is nothing of moment. The fleets were awaiting the breaking up of the ice, but we doubt if even then a blow will be at once struck, as we see indications of a movement on a much larger scale. France is assembling an army of 100,000 men at St. Omer, which it is said is intended for the Baltic, and not only Cronstadt but St. Petersburg may be aimed at.

From the Danube we learn that the Russians are retreating on all points and the Turks advancing: the latter have even landed a force of 6000 men in Bessarabia, in the rear of the Russians. This is a bold and skilful move, which may materially embarrass the Russians. The bombardment of Silistria has been suspended, and every attempt of the Russians to land their forces had been defeated.

Recent Mexican news, doubtful, states that Santa Anna has defeated the rebels.

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freight train ran off the track of the Northern Railway on the 27th May, in King.

We have received our files of California papers up to May 1st, but we find very little of much interest in them. The Alta California of 1st inst., contains accounts of the explosion of the steamer Secretary, which ran between San Francisco and Petaluma, by which 30 lives were lost, and many persons wounded—the exploding of the steamer Gazelle at Cavenah, in Oregon, by which 20 were killed and 25 wounded—and several other wrecks and losses of vessels.

Mr. J. C. Morrison is spoken of as a candidate for the city of Toronto at the coming election.—Personally Mr. Morrison is popular, but as a politician he is just what the Government want him to be. This is not what a Member should be, and therefore all true reformers should oppose him.—We require in this crisis true independence. He also opposes the Maine Law. Suddenly the Government prints have come out against Mr. McDougall's and McKenzie's plan of settlement of the Clergy Reserves, by submitting a Bill to the people. Who is at the bottom of this sudden movement? Mr. Hincks. Why should the North American have appealed to Dr. Rolph in this matter? Did he not perceive six months ago that Rolph and Cameron must do what their corrupt ruler Hincks says, he being again the tool of Elgin? It seems that Mr. Hincks, Sir C. Roney and wife, and Col. Bruce and wife, accompanied Lord Elgin to Washington. Lord Elgin's mission was to effect the settlement of the Fishery and Reciprocity questions. Beardsley the murderer of McClellan in Kingston is acquitted. The Montreal Gazette says that he has papers before him which show an immense swindle in some Government official. Santa Anna, of Mexico, has been defeated by the rebel Cavaliers, who are advancing on Mexico. Several of the male and female relatives of Mr. Hincks came out with him. Canadians are in a fair way to have a new Family Compact. The abandonment of the Grand Trunk Railroad between Stratford and Sarnia involves a grand breach of faith to the people of this city.

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Another missing man with \$500 in his possession, is advertised by his wife: she suspects he has been murdered. His name is Kanailley, was last seen in one of the Toronto taverns.

RECEIPTS.

G. H. Troy, Beverley, \$4, in full of 1853-4. R. S. L. of Pelham, \$2, to pay for a bound volume of 1853, and express charges to St. Catharines. Volume duly sent as directed.

DOGS! DOGS!!

WHEREAS the Common Council of the City of Toronto, have adopted a Resolution, requiring the Mayor to issue a Proclamation, calling upon the owners of all Dogs and Bitches in this City, to restrain them from running at large.

These are, therefore, to require the owners of all Dogs and Bitches, in the City or Liberties, to keep them properly secured, so as to prevent them from being, or running at large, in the street; or the Dogs and Bitches so found at large in the streets, between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of October next, will be destroyed.

J. G. BEARD.

Mayor's Office, } Toronto, May 17, 1854. } 21

TERMS OF SETTING OF THE DIVISION COURTS FOR 1854.

City of Toronto, Monday, 19th June. Do. do. Monday, 3rd July. Do. do. Monday, 21st July. Richmond Hill, Friday, 16th June. Newmarket, Wednesday, 21st June. Albion, Sarabill, Friday, 23rd June. Streetsville, Saturday, 24th June.

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.

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 LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. PEARSON

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

- Bonnets from - - - - - 3s.
Muslin dresses - - - - - 2s. 6d.
Parasols - - - - - 1s. 3s.
Bonnet Ribbons - - - - - 11d.
Furniture Chintz - - - - - 21d.
Yard wide Prints, warranted fast - - - - - 6d.
Heavy Manchester Shirting Stripes - - - - - 7d.
Ginghams and Derries (very heavy) - - - - - 51d.
Fine printed DeLanes - - - - - 6s.
" " " (double width) - - - - - 71d.
Linnen Handkerchiefs - - - - - 4d.
Emb'd " (a little damaged) - - - - - 9d.

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 Millot Cloths, Kerseymeren, Doeskins, 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, by

CHARLES BAKER, Merchant Tailor.

No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W. Toronto, April 23, 1854. 17-3

WHITEWASHING & COLORING.

JAMES BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of WHITEWASHING and COLORING in the neatest and most fashionable style. He solicits a call from all desirous of getting work done with promptness and neatness.

RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET, Toronto, near Mr. LUCAS' BLACKSMITH SHOP. Toronto, April 23, 1854.

REMOVAL.

W. P. MARSTON,

MANUFACTURER OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few doors north from Adelaide Street.

GUNS re-stocked, altered to Percussion, Browned, & all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—Warranted equal to any. Toronto, April 22, 1854. 16

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, QUEBEC, 3rd May, 1854.

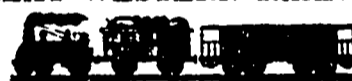
THE time fixed by the Rules of the House, for receiving Petitions for Private or Local Bills, will expire on the TWENTY-SEVENTH JUNE, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

No Petition will be received unless real signatures be subscribed on the same sheet or sheets of parchment or paper on which such Petition is transcribed—Printed Petitions may be received, provided there are at least three genuine signatures upon the same printed sheet.

W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly.

This Notice to be published in the Canada Gazette and other Newspapers of the Province, until the opening of Parliament. 1

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM

WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS! ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854.

Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

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

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

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

GOING WEST:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at - - - - - 10 30 A. M. Leave Hamilton at - - - - - 12 50 P. M. Leave London at - - - - - 4 05 P. M. Arrive at Windsor - - - - - 8 40 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

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

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

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

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

Mamilton, April, 1854. 17-4f

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, to authorise the extension of the Esplanade, in front of the said City, and to provide for the expense thereof, in accordance with the Act 15 Vic., Chap. 219, intitled an Act conveying to the City of Toronto certain Water Lots, with power to the said City to the construction of an Esplanade.

Published by order, CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

Clerk's Office, } Toronto, Jan. 5, 1854. }

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

SAMUEL HEAKES

From Paris it is stated that the Emperor Napoleon has written to King Otto, commanding him to desert from aiding Russia, and threatening to occupy Greece with French troops if this summons is not immediately attended to. 13,000 men are already detailed for the occupation.

Austria has also notified Greece of her intention to send troops unless order is kept.

The Journal of Constantinople says Persia has now declared against Russia, and demands the restitution of her captured provinces.

CHINA.

Hong Kong dates are to the 25th March, and state that the imperial forces had been defeated, and those of General Kung Chung deserted their colours.

Much sensation has been caused at Berlin by the rumour of dissensions between the King and Prince of Prussia, relative to the present European war.

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin, dated Wednesday, says that the Prince of Prussia has provisionally ceased to sit as Military Governor of the Rhenish provinces and of Westphalia.

We are without news of importance from the Danube on which reliance can be placed. It is said on the authority of letters from Vienna that they were retreating. No intelligence to confirm these statements has, however, been received by the Government.

The Monitor of yesterday (Friday) contains a despatch from Admiral Hamelin, dated off Odessa, the 25th ult., announcing that the tribulation, Descartes, and Niger, had captured 14 Russian merchant vessels in the Black Sea, destined for Constantinople. Admiral Dundas had proposed an exchange of prisoners. The French Government had granted to the English soldiers the same reduction in the rate of payment for letters allowed to those belonging to the French army.

A Rumour.—Fall of Cronstadt.—The following "doubtful news is reported by telegraph from Boston:—

"Boston, May 27.—Letters received by the America, from a leading house in London, mention that just previous to the closing of the mail, the London Sun had received telegraphic despatches announcing the capture of Cronstadt by the allied fleets. The loss on both sides was about 3000 men."

From the Baltic there is nothing of moment. The fleets were awaiting the breaking up of the ice, but we doubt if even then a blow will be at once struck, as we see indications of a movement on a much larger scale. France is assembling an army of 100,000 men at St. Omer, which it is said is intended for the Baltic, and not only Cronstadt but St. Petersburg may be aimed at.

From the Danube we learn that the Russians are retreating on all points and the Turks advancing: the latter have even landed a force of 6000 men in Bessarabia, in the rear of the Russians. This is a bold and skillful move, which may materially embarrass the Russians. The bombardment of Silistria has been suspended, and every attempt of the Russians to land their forces had been defeated.

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The Indians are very troublesome to persons going to Salt Lake and California across the plains. Julien, the Quebec murderer, on his journey to the Penitentiary recently, slipped the irons off and made his escape, but was soon after re-captured—he must be a desperate fellow. The cars from Cobourgh to the Rice Lake are now running. A boy named Thomas Bellington, aged 15, committed suicide near Vittoria, Norfolk, by hanging himself to a rafter—very strange in a youth with life before him. A man named Reuben Massey, a gardener, committed suicide at the Shade's Inn, in this city a few days ago, by taking opium, probably the effect of rumomania. The last English News state that all the British regular troops are to be withdrawn from Canada, except one regiment at Quebec and one at Kingston. A passenger on the Great Western Railway was killed near Ingersol, being caught between the cars and a pile of wood on the 20th May. A

Secretary, which ran between San Francisco and Petaluma by which 30 lives were lost and many per me wounded—the exploding of the steamer Gazelle at Cavendish, in Oregon, by which 20 were killed and 25 wounded—and several other wrecks and losses of vessels.

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THE NAPANEE EMPORIUM.—The Priest, Editor, who edits this paper as the tool of Roblin, who is the fast and loose friend of Hincks and his defunct railroad scheme, has again favored us with some of his abuse. We will notice this paper in such a way as it will not like in our next.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Poetry from Dundas, by J, requires too much alteration.

DOGS! DOGS!

WHEREAS the Common Council of the City of Toronto, have adopted a Resolution, requiring the Mayor to issue a Proclamation, calling upon the owners of all Dogs and Bitches in this City, to restrain them from running at large.

These are, therefore, to require the owners of all Dogs and Bitches in the City or Liberties, to keep them properly secured, so as to prevent them from being, or running at large, in the streets; or the Dogs and Bitches so found at large in the streets, between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of October next, will be destroyed.

J. G. BEARD.

Mayor's Office, }
Toronto, May 17, 1854 } 21

TERMS OF SETTING OF THE DIVISION COURTS FOR 1854.

City of Toronto, Monday, 19th June.
Do. do. Monday, 3rd July.
Do. do. Monday, 24th July.
Richmond Hill, Friday, 16th June.
Newmarket, Wednesday, 21st June.
Albion, Sandhill, Friday, 23rd June.
Streetsville, Saturday, 24th June.

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Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

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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 LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. PEARSON
Having made extensive purchases for the
SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

WOULD direct the attention of his Customers
and the Public to the following GOODS:

- Bonnets from - - - - - 3s.
- Muslin dresses - - - - - 2s. 6s.
- Parasols - - - - - 1s. 3d.
- Bonnet Ribbons - - - - - 1 1/2d.
- Furniture Chintz - - - - - 2 1/2d.
- Yard wide Prints, warranted fast - - - - - 6d.
- Heavy Manchester Shirting Stripes - - - - - 7d.
- Ginghams and Deries (very heavy) - - - - - 5 1/2d.
- Fine printed DeLames - - - - - 6s.
- " " (double width) - - - - - 7 1/2d.
- Linnen Handkerchiefs - - - - - 4d.
- Emb'd " (a little damaged) - - - - - 9s.
- Black and Colored Silks - - - - - 2s. 6d.
- Tweeds - - - - - 10d.
- 8-4 Drugget - - - - - 1s. 6d.
- Gloves per doz. - - - - - 2s. 6s.
- Hosiery " " - - - - - 3s. 9d.

MOURNING GOODS of every description, and in great variety.

Bareges, Shawls, Damasks, &c., Beautiful in design, and at exceedingly moderate prices.

This establishment continues to be conducted on the same straightforward and honorable principle, ONE PRICE—and in no case goods misrepresented. Toronto, 3rd May, 1854.

Variety of Fairy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c. A. L. O. U.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!
An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sea 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, by

CHARLES BAKER, Merchant Tailor, No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, O. W. or Toronto, April 29, 1854.

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JAMES BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of WHITEWASHING and COLORING in the most and most fashionable style. He solicits a call from all desirous of getting work done with promptness and neatness.

RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET Toronto, near Mr. LUCAS' BLACKSMITH SHOP. Toronto, April 28, 1854.

REMOVAL.

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

GUNS re-stocked, altered to Percussion, Browned, &c. and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice. Warranted equal to any. Toronto, April 22, 1854.

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, QUEBEC, 3rd May, 1854.

THE time fixed by the Rules of the House, for receiving Petitions for Private or Local Bills, is to expire on the TWENTY-SEVENTH JUNE, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

No Petition will be received unless real signatures be subscribed on the same sheet or sheets of parchment or paper on which such Petition is transcribed. Printed Petitions may be received, provided there be at least three genuine signatures upon the same printed sheet.

W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly.

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Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

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

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

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

GOING WEST:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave the Falls at - - - - - 10 30 A.M.
Leave Hamilton at - - - - - 12 50 P.M.
Leave London at - - - - - 4 05 P.M.
Arrive at Windsor at - - - - - 8 40 P.M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

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

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

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

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

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, to authorise the extension of the Esplanade, in front of the said City, and to provide for the expense thereof, in accordance with the Act 15 Vic., Chap. 219, intitled an Act conveying to the City of Toronto certain Water Lots, with power to the said City to the construction of an Esplanade.

Published by order, CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

Clerk's Office, }
Toronto, Jan. 5, 1854. }

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

SAMUEL HEAKES

Again invites Public attention to one of the best Assorted and cheapest stocks in the city. Elegant Summer Shawls, of every description. Silk, Satin, Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable, and very cheap. Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named or desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, from 7 1/2d. per yard. Hoyle's and Ashton Prints, Parasols, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c. All offered at the very lowest remunerative price. An Early Call is solicited. S. HEAKES.

R. H. BRETT,
161 King-street Toronto, Canada.
GENERAL MERCHANT,—WHOLESALE
IMPORTER OF
Nardicars, Earthenware, Oils, Paints, Dry Groceries
Window Glass, Gunpowder, &c., &c.
Toronto, January 14, 1851. 2

H. BOVELL HOPE, Coveyancer, Land, House,
Life, and Fire Insurance, Agent Broker, Com-
mission Merchant &c. Office, corner of Church Street,
on Front St., adjoining The Old Countryman Office.
AGENTS IN ENGLAND,
Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, 3, Fred-
erick's Place, Old Jewry, London.

A CARD.
YONGE St. Potteries, NEAR TORONTO.
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500
pieces per week, producing 30 to £50 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 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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-
ness, as it pays exceedingly well.
Toronto Feb. 14, 1851.

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

**BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS,
INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC
ESTABLISHMENT.**

MESSESS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER beg to inform
their friends and the public in general, that
besides their large stock of PIANOS, of the best
makers and MUSIC, which they keep constantly on
hand, they have received and are constantly receiving
from Europe, the newest and most IMPROVED
INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, both Brass and
Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a lower price
than any other Establishment on the Continent. Par-
ticularly they would recommend their new SAX
HORNS CORNOPIANS and other BRASS INSTRU-
MENTS, which are made by the celebrated maker
CURTOIS of Paris.

Any order from any part of the country will be
particularly attended to.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,
King Street, Toronto.
Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

Spring and Fall Purifier.
DR. BUCHAN'S
Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.

THIS Medicine is more generally approved of than
any other ever offered to the public. It is un-
hesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any or all
others, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA or INDIGES-
TION and CONSTIPATION—the universal bane to
health and source of numberless diseases and com-
plaints.

Many families of the highest respectability in
Toronto and neighbourhood, as well as in various
parts of the Province, have used this medicine, and
speak of it with unqualified approbation.

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

S. F. URQUHART,
General Agent, 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 ma-
terially from the above medicine, by aggravating
many of the diseases for which "Dr. Buchan's Ape-
rient and Digestive Tonic Bitters" is almost a specific.

Dr. James Hope's
PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS,

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough
purifier of the blood. It requires no long certi-
ficates, it recommends itself. For the cure of Bilious
attacks, Sick-headache, Indigestion, and the whole
train of symptoms arising from a weak and disordered
stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills
are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Cos-
tiveness, either habitual or temporary, they are a most
desirable medicine, acting without griping, sickening
sensations or prostrating the strength.

The pills are warranted to contain no colomel, or
any mineral, or any other deleterious ingredients.
For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside London, and

S. F. URQUHART'S
Eclectic Institute,
69, Yonge Street, Toronto.
Sole Wholesale Agent in British America.
Toronto, April 8, 1854. 14

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR
in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all desirous
of employing him professionally, that his Law Office
is removed over the store of C. Moore, Grocer, near
the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, No. 57,
ELGIN BUILDINGS, Toronto.

TORONTO NEW WATER WORKS

THE Corporation of the City of Toronto, having
decided to construct new WATER WORKS, to be
supplied by Water from Lake Ontario, will receive
plans and estimates from Civil Engineers desirous to
compete, until the first day of July next. Two
Prizums, one of £100 and the other of £50, will be
given for the two best plans. The plans to be sealed,
and must be accompanied by a note containing the
Signature of the competitor, or a motto corresponding
with the plan.

Any further information may be obtained on
application at the City Chamberlain's office.

CHAS. ED. ROMAIN,
Chairman.
Committee Room,
Toronto, 28th March, 1854.

No. 100. JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100.
KEEPS constantly on hand a splendid assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY
GOODS, Which will be sold at the smallest remun-
erating Prices.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER,
Of every description, and warranted a perfect fit or
Money refunded.

CALL AND SEE
No. 100, Yonge Street, near "Bay Horse Inn."
JAMES DUFFETT.
Toronto, March 11, 1854. 1-11.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Mun-
cipality of the City of Toronto will make applica-
tion at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature,
for the passage of an Act to amend the Act incor-
porating the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Union Rail-
way Company.

Published by Order of the Municipality of the City
of Toronto.

CHARLES DALY,
Clerk of the Council.
Clerk's Office,
Toronto, Nov. 5, 1853.



**THE
RUSSIA SALVE
VEGETABLE OINTMENT**

Has been used and sold in Boston for the last Thirty
Years, and its virtues have stood the test of time.

- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEWS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WITTLER RASH.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLows.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FISTES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FISTERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER STINGS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES HINGLES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NARS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLESH WOUNDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES PILES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISELAS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.

Time of Venomous Insects are instantly cured by this
EXCELLENT OINTMENT.

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN,
and all Heads of Families,
Should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf,
ready to use in

CASE OF ACCIDENT.
Price, 25 Cents per Box.

Put up in large tin metal boxes, with an engraved
wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without
which none are genuine.

Sold in the United States and Canada by all vendors of
Patent Medicines, Druggists, at most of the
country stores, and by

Bedding & Co., Proprietors,
No. 8 State Street, Boston.

For sale in Toronto by N. C. LOVE, Drug-
gist, only Agent, No. 88, Yonge Street, at the Sign
of the "Red Mortar" Drug Store; and by DoEL
& Durkie, Whitby Village; Hamilton, by George E.
Cartwright; London, C. W., Mr. Sims.
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854.

HATS AND CAPS

Of every description, in the latest styles, and at
VERY LOW PRICES, made to order, and kept
constantly on hand, at the MANUFACTORY of

S. DADSON,
Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets.
Hats Neatly Repaired.
Toronto, Jan. 13, 1854. 19

HENRY LATHAM,
BARRISTER AT LAW, &c., &c.
Dwelling his professional Residence at the corner of
over Hamilton & Co's Store, Corner of King &
Nelson Streets.
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1.

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 Fur-
nishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming
Implement, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and
other Tools. Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of
all kinds, at low prices.
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-11

**SOHO FOUNDRY
AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.**

**STEAM ENGINES
AND BOILERS,
Mill Castings,
FORGINGS,
and all kinds of
MACHINERY.**
Manufactured by the Sub-
scribers at their Premises,
Beverly Street, (off Queen
Street West,) Toronto.
AGNEW, DICKEY & Co.
Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854. 3



Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854. 3

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 Shelf Goods.

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

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!
PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE!
84, YONGE STREET TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH
RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open
with a very large and well assorted Stock of
HATS, CAPS, KOSKUTHS, &c., &c.,
Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.
As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who may favour him
with their custom a First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.
NO SECOND PRICE!
Toronto, April 1st, 1854. 13

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,
(Corner of King and Church Streets.)
HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS
IN CANADA WEST.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch. Mourning Furnished on the
shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received Monthly.

Men's Br'n Holland Coats, £4 4	Men's Br'n Cloth Vests, from 7 6	Men's Mole-skin Trowsers, from 5 0
do. Che'kd do. do. 5 0	do. Black Satin do. 8 9	do. Laced Drawers 5 0
do. Black Alpaca do. 10 0	do. Fancy Satin do. 8 9	do. Check do. do. 5 0
do. Russell Cord do. 12 6	do. Holland do. 4 4	do. Conduroy do. 7 6
do. Princess do. do. 12 6	do. Fancy do. do. 4 4	do. Sitwell do. 11 3
do. Canada Tweed do. 17 6	do. Velvet do. 4 4	do. Cassinere do. 13 0
do. Broad Cloth do. 30 0	do. Marselles do. 1 1	do. Buckskin do. —
do. Cashmere do. 25 0	do. Baratheo do. 1 4	do. Do-skin do. —
Boy's Br'n Holland do. 4 4	Boy's Fancy do. 4 4	Boy's Drill do. 1 4
do. Che'kd do. do. 5 0	do. Silk do. 5 0	do. Check'd do. 4 0
do. Mole-skin do. 6 3	do. Satin do. 5 0	do. Mole-skin do. 5 0
do. Tweed do. 10 0	do. Cloth do. 5 0	do. Ch'n's twe'd do. —
do. Broad Cloth do. 17 6	do. Tweed do. 1 0	do. Cassinere do. 4 4
do. Russel Cord do. 8 9	do. Cassinere do. 5 0	do. Tweed do. 4 4
White Shirts, Linnen Fronts 4 4	Men's Cloth Caps, 2 6	Red flannel Shirts, 4 4
Striped do. 2 6	Boy's do. 1 10	Under-shirts and drawers —

DRY GOODS.
Mushn deLaines, yard wide from 1s. Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Colours, from 2 1/2
10d. Bed Fick and Towels, White do. 3 1/2
Paris fast colors, 7 1/2

A. M. SMITH,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
At 104 Yonge Street,
**50 HOUSE AND BUILDING LOTS IN RICO and
CURA SAGARS**
75 lots in Rico, each 1/2 acre, by
20 lots in Curasagars, each 1/2 acre, by
250 lots in Rico, each 1/2 acre, by
the Young Havana Company, at Sancho, Cuba.
104 lots in Rico, each 1/2 acre, by
50 lots in Rico, each 1/2 acre, by
200 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,
10 Green Patent Pans,
20 crates assorted Crockery
RAISED CURTAINS, Spices, Mustard,
Candles Soap, Blue, Indigo Stain,
Pipes, Boxes, Axes Letter and Wrapping
Papers,
With a general assortment of fresh Groceries,
China, Glass, and Earthenware, Wholesale
and Retail.
200 bags Liverpool Salt
150 barrels (American) Coarse Packing Salt,
With his usual supply of barrel Park Bacon,
Smoked Hams, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish.
Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854. 1-11

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the
National and other School Books, No. 46 King
Street East, Toronto.
R. M. P. & 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., &c., &c., &c.
To which they have now received large additions by
the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early
inspection of their stock and Prices.
Toronto, January 11, 1854. 2

H. BOVELL HOPE, Coveyancer, Lat. 1. Hoop, Life, and Fire Insurance, Agent, Broker, Commission Merchant, Office corner of Church Street, on Front St., adjoining The Old Countryman Office.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND,
Messrs. Fryson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, 3, Finsbury Place, Old Jewry, London.

A CARD.

YONGE ST. POTTERIES, NEAR TORONTO.
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £50 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, 1854. 1-11

WANTED, two journeyman Potters, and two apprentices to the same Business, at the Yonge Street Potteries. 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.

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS,
INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that besides their large stock of PIANOS, of the best makers and MUSIC, which they keep constantly on hand, they have received and are constantly receiving from Europe, the newest and most IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, both Brass and Wood, which they are enabled to sell at a lower price than any other Establishment on the Continent. Particularly they would recommend their new SAX HORNS CORNOPIANS and other BRASS INSTRUMENTS, which are made by the celebrated maker CURTOIS of Paris.

Any order from any part of the country will be particularly attended to.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,
King Street, Toronto.
Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

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.

Dr. James Hope's

PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS,

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long certificates, it recommends itself. For the cure of Bilious attacks, Sick-headache, Indigestion, and the whole train of symptoms arising from a weak and disordered stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Constiveness, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without griping, sickening sensations or prostrating 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 at

S. F. URQUHART'S
Eclectic Institute,
69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Sole Wholesale Agent in British America.
Toronto, April 8, 1854. 11

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR in **CHANCERY**, respectfully informs all desirous of employing him professionally, that his Law Office is removed over the store of C. Moore, Grocer, near the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, No. 87, **ELGIN BUILDINGS, Toronto.**

He will attend to business in all of the Courts of this Province, or to Conveyancing, Drawing Deeds, Writings, &c.

MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c., will attend to any legal business entrusted to his care in the Courts of this Province.
Office, on King Street, over Skelton's Fancy Store, a few doors west from the corner of Yonge Street.
Toronto, January 14, 1854.

Any further information may be obtained on application at the City Chamberlain's office.
CHAS. ED. ROMAIN,
Chairman.

Committee Room,
Toronto, 28th March, 1854.

NO. 100, JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100.
KEEPS constantly on hand a splendid assortment of **READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.** Which will be sold at the smallest remunerating Prices.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER,
Of every description, and warranted a perfect fit or Money returned.

CALL AND SEE
No. 100, Yonge Street, near "Bay Horse Inn."
JAMES DUFFETT,
Toronto, March 11, 1854. 1-11.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Municipality of the City of Toronto will make application at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for the passage of an Act to amend the Act incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Union Railway Company.

Published by Order of the Municipality of the City of Toronto.
CHARLES DALY,
Clerk of the Council.
Clerk's Office,
Toronto, Nov. 3, 1853.



THE RUSSIA SALVE
VEGETABLE OINTMENT

Has been used and sold in Boston for the last Thirty Years, and its virtues have stood the test of time.

- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE EYES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SALT RHEUM.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLAW.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FISTERS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINGWORM.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BUNIONS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER STINGS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SHINGLES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NARIS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLESH WOUNDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES PILLS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERYSIPELAS.
- RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.

Uses of Venomous Reptiles are instantly cured by this **EXCELLENT OINTMENT.**

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN, and all Heads of Families, should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, handy to use in

CASE OF ACCIDENT.
Price, 25 Cents per Box.

Put up in large tin metal boxes, with an engraved wrapper, similar to the above, containing, without which none are genuine.

Sold in the United States and Canada by all vendors of Patent Medicines, Druggists, at most of the country stores, and by

Redding & Co., Proprietors,
No. 8 State Street, Boston.

For sale in Toronto by **N. C. LOVE,** Druggist, only Agent, No. 88, Yonge Street, at the Sign of the "Red Mortar" Drug Store; and by **DORR & DUKIE,** Whitty Village; Hamilton, by **George E. Cartwright;** London, C. W., **Mr. Sims.**
Toronto, Jan. 24, 1854.

HATS AND CAPS

Of every description, in the latest styles, and at VERY LOW PRICES, made to order, and kept constantly on hand, at the **MANUFACTORY** of

S. DADSON,

Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets.
Hats Neatly Repaired.
Toronto, May 13, 1854. 19

A CARD.

JAMES TYNER,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

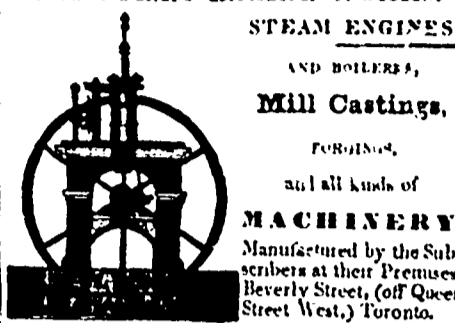
Sales attended on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms.
Residence—Cumminsville.
Cumminsville, Nelson, March 25, 1854.

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

Sign of the large Knife and Fork.
HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of **HARDWARE**, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Barber's Materials, Farming Implements, Coppers, Carpenters, Steamers and other Tools, Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of all kinds, at low prices.
Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854. 1-11



SOHO FOUNDRY
AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.



AGNEW, DICKEY & Co.
Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854. 4

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 46 King Street East, Toronto.
B. M. P. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country Dealers, to their large and well assorted Stock
Stationery,
School Books,
Blank Books,
Writing Paper,
Paper Hangings,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
To which they have now received large additions by the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit a early inspection of them at a 2nd Floor.
Toronto, January 11, 1854. 2

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 A DELAIDE STREETS,
TORONTO, C. W.
Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools of the best description, together with a general assortment of Shell Goods.

WAR! WAR! WAR!!!

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

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!

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

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of
HATS, CAPS, KOSKUTHS, &c., &c.,
Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.
As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the **CASH SYSTEM**, he can promise those who may favour him with their custom a **First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.**
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.
NO SECOND PRICE!
Toronto, April 1st, 1854. 13

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

(Corner of King and Church Streets.)
HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS
IN CANADA WEST.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch. Mourning Furnished on the shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received Monthly.

Men's Br'n Holland Coats, Fin 4-4	Men's Br'n Cloth Vests, from 7 6	Men's Mole-skin Trowsers, from 7 6
do. Che'k'd do. do. 5 0	do. Black Satin do. do. 8 9	do. Linen Drill do. do. 5 0
do. Black Alpaca do. do. 10 0	do. Fabry Satin do. do. 8 9	do. Check do. do. do. 5 0
do. Russell Cord do. do. 12 6	do. Holland do. do. 1 4	do. Counteroy do. do. 7 6
do. Princes do. do. 12 6	do. Fancy do. do. 1 4	do. Satinet do. do. do. 11 3
do. Canada Tweed do. do. 17 6	do. Velvet do. do. 4 4	do. Casimere do. do. do. 13 0
do. Broad Cloth do. do. 30 0	do. Marselles do. do. 1 1	do. Buckskin do. do. do. —
do. Cashmere do. do. 25 0	do. Baratheas do. do. 1 4	do. Dooson do. do. do. —
Boy's Br'n Holland do. do. 4 4	Boy's Fancy do. do. 6 9	Boy's Drill do. do. do. 4 4
do. Che'k'd do. do. do. 5 0	do. Silk do. do. 5 0	do. Checked do. do. do. 4 0
do. Mole-skin do. do. 6 3	do. Satin do. do. 5 0	do. Mole-skin do. do. do. 5 0
do. Tweed do. do. 10 0	do. Cloth do. do. 5 0	do. C'n'da tweed do. do. do. —
do. Broad Cloth do. do. 17 6	do. Tweed do. do. 1 0	do. Casimere do. do. do. 4 4
do. Russel Cord do. do. 8 9	do. Casimere do. do. 5 0	do. Tweed do. do. do. 4 4
White Shirts, Linen Fronts 4 4	Men's Cloth Caps, 2 6	Red flannel Shirts, 1 4
Striped do. 2 6	Boy's do. do. 1 10	Under-shirts and drawers

Men's Paris Satin Hats—Black and Drab. New style business Coats—In all Materials!
DRY GOODS.
Muslin de Laines, yard wide from 1s. Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton, from 2 1/2
10 1/2. Bed Tick and Towels. White do. " 3 1/2
Prints, fast colours, do. from 7 1/2. Crapes and Materials for Mourning. Striped Shirting, " 4 1/2
Heavy gingham, do. " 7 1/2. Infants' Robes, Caps and Frocks. Cotton Warp from 4s. 7 1/2.
Splendid bonnet Ribbons " 7 1/2. Lodies, Ladies Stays, from 2s. 6d.
Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, neck-ties, Funges, Gunges, Lummings,
Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces. Cap-fronts, Muslin necks, Barege Dresses,
Edgings, Artificial Flowers. Collars, Silka Satins, &c., Silk warp Alpaca,
Sho' Checked and plain Alpaca. Orleans, Cobourg, Delaines.

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,
Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto.
No second Price.
Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

HAT AND FUR STORE.

HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE. Messrs. MILLER & WRIGHT, Hatters and Furniers, Corner of King and John Sts., Hamilton. Keep constantly on hand, the largest selection of Hats, Caps and Furs to be found in this city, all of which they will sell at Low Prices. Notice—They have just imported from New York City, a large supply of Fresh Goods within their line. They solicit an early call from Ladies and Gentlemen.
Hamilton, 2d Jan. 1854. 1-1f

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for PRIVATE or LOCAL BILLS, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for any special or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the 62nd, 63rd, and 64th Rules [which are published in full in the Canada Gazette] to give TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application in some newspaper published within the County or Union of Counties affected: sending copies of the first and last of such notice to the Private Bill Office, Quebec.

W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk of Assembly.
Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854. 2

NOTICE.

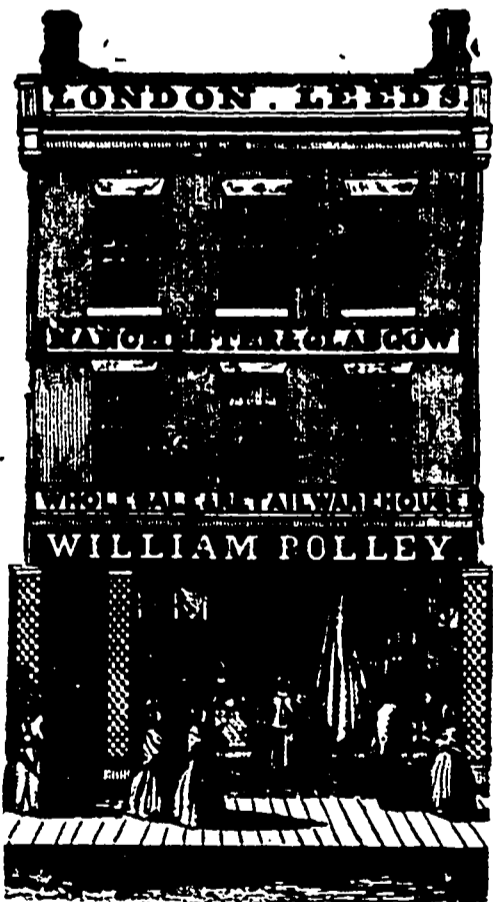
WHEREAS by a By-law, passed by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, "An Act to authorize the imposition and collection of certain Excise Duties, and to appoint an Officer to collect and receive the same, and to issue Licenses therefor,"

It is required that all Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, and persons trading, and exposing for sale, Goods from a Boat or Craft, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, or Storekeepers, selling Wine or Spirituous Liquors, Ale or Beer, by retail; and Billiard Table Keepers, are required to take out a License to enable them to carry on their respective callings, under certain penalties provided in said By-law.

And having been appointed by the said Municipality to collect and receive the said and other excise duties, Notice is hereby given that I shall attend at my office, in the City Hall, on an after the 1st day of March next, daily, from 10, A.M. to 3, P.M., to receive the amounts respectively payable by Hawkers, Pedlars, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, Keepers of Billiard Tables, Innkeepers, Confectioners, Keepers of Ale and Beer Houses, and other Keepers of Houses of Public Entertainment, and to issue licenses therefor.

ROBERT BEARD,
General Inspector of Licenses, Toronto.
Toronto Feb. 23, 1854.

NEW SPRING GOODS.



WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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

Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hoilands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doekins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Leggs, Gaiters, Suspenders, &c., &c.

TORONTO AUCTION MART,

AND STREET.
STEAM MILLS FOR SALE!

To be sold by Public Auction, at the above Rooms if not previously disposed of on **MONDAY, 29th day of May Inst,** that valuable Grist Mill and Dwelling House, with about Three Acres of Land, in the Village of ST. ANDREW'S, twelve miles from the City of Toronto.

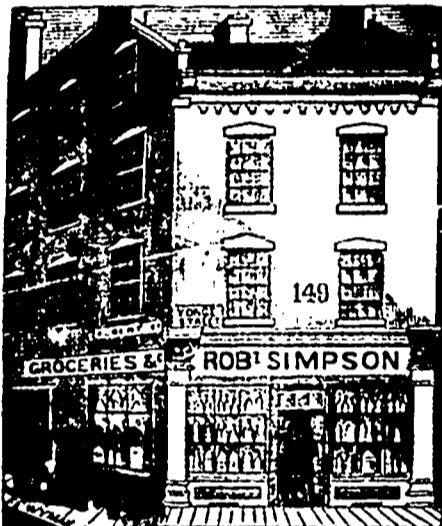
The Mill is a frame building with two run of French Burr Stones, Smut Machine, Bolting Chest and Screens and all necessary machinery complete, and the whole new and well fitted up. The situation cannot be excelled for procuring grain.

Terms easy. For particulars apply to the subscriber, or to Archibald Gallenough, St. Andrew's
WM. NASON,
Weston.

Sale at 1 o'clock.
WAKEFIELD & COATE,
Auctioneers.
Toronto, May 2nd, 1854. 18

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., 3 doors East of Yonge St., where he can execute all 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. 1-1f

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

W. HAMILTON,

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

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS, 88, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactories produce 100 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25,—none for less amounts. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 bbls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

W. STEWARD,

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

A CARD.

CHARLES COCKBURN, (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. 1-1f

HEARN & POTTER,

(FROM DOLLOND'S)
Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers,
54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments.
TELESCOPES and MICROSCOPES, In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes.
ENGLISH GOLD and SILVER LEVER

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 Exterminator; Jolley's Pills; Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c., &c. Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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

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

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

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

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, Doekins, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of Vestings of the richest styles, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton Plushes, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description Ready-made Garments, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Mufflers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made to order.
G. HARCOURT.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

THE Subscriber here just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, to which they invite the attention of country Merchants and others.

Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND RICHLY GILT CHINA Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services.

CUT AND PLAIN Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c.

Parian Statuettes: Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy Flaxman's Bust of Nelson. D'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. 1-1f

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
Turkey against Russia!

ROBERT TAYLOR,
At his well-known Stand, corner of Yonge and Albert Streets, Toronto.

Makes War upon no One; But he invites his numerous customers to commence a Campaign against his well-assorted

Winter Stock of Groceries. He will offer against the assailants any amount of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES, Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and every description of Family Groceries. All of which will form his only barricades—and he craves that the

Ammunition used against them May be only Silver or Gold Bullets, &c. Good paper missiles, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand. Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold. City and country customers will find his Stock of Groceries of the cheapest and best description.
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

Spring Importations.

ISAAC C. GILMOUR & CO. Beg to intimate to their friends and the trade generally that they are now receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, Which will comprise a large assortment of FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, personally selected in the British and Foreign markets, which they will offer at a small advance, and upon the most Liberal Terms.
Toronto, March 8, 1854. 12

Protection from Lightning, BY SPRATT'S PATENT.

LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 50 Yonge Street. The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 50, Yonge Street, Toronto.

CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your building without first examining the points of his rods, and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and be sure to notice the stamp—SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT—this is on the points near the base.

Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.

E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER, Agents wanted.
Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

Agents for 1854.

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

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM," is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make it eminently a home and family paper, filled with a choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:—

Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy.

At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods.

Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months.

To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:—

To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged.

To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10— or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.

To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.

Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.

Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted

Monday, 29th day of May Inst,
 that valuable Great Mill and Dwelling House, with
 about Three Acres of Land, in the Village of
 ST ANDREW'S, twelve miles from the City of
 Toronto.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the
 Legislative Assembly for PRIVATE or LOCAL
 BILLS, either for granting exclusive privileges, or
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 purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or bound-
 aries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights
 or property of other parties.—are hereby notified that
 they are required by the 62nd, 63rd, and 64th Rules
 (which are published in full in the Canada Gazette)
 to give TWO MONTHS NOTICE of the application
 in some newspaper published within the County or
 Union of Counties affected; sending copies of the first
 and last of such notice to the Private Bill Office,
 Quebec.

W. B. LINDSAY,
 Clerk of Assembly.

Quebec, 14th Jan 1854.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by a By-law passed by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, "An Act to authorize the imposition and collection of certain Excise Duties, and to appoint an Officer to collect and receive the same, and to issue Licenses therefor."

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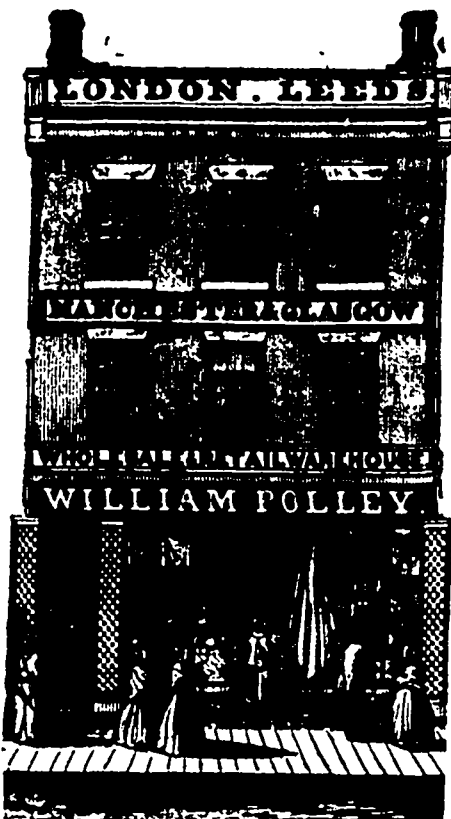
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ROBERT BEARD,

General Inspector of Licenses, Toronto.

Toronto Feb. 23, 1854.

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

Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doekskins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Covers, Shirtings, Toweling, Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c.

Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade.

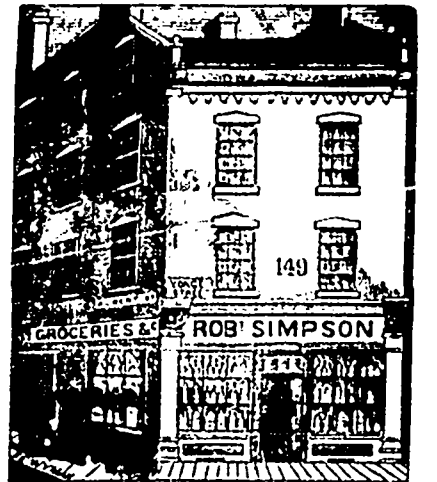
Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bags,—warranted first quality.
Terms Cash. No Abatement.
 WILLIAM POLLEY,
 Third door West of Church St.

Chequered Warehouse,
 66, King St. East,
 Toronto, April 19, 1854.

16-1f.

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., 3 doors East of Yonge St., where he can execute all 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. 1-1f

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

W. HAMILTON,
 Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.
BOOT and Shoe Establishment.
 W. HAMILTON, has on hand and for sale, a superior and well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes, suitable for the Season, to which he invites the attention of the Public. W. H. respectfully solicits an inspection of his Fall Stock of India Rubber Shoes and Boots, all of the latest Fashions. Third Door North of Adelaide Street, Elgin Buildings No. 2, a Yonge Street.
 Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS, 88, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactories produce 100 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25,—none for less amounts. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. Also, 400 lbs. Cal Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss these places.
 Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

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

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

HEARN & POTTER,
(FROM DOLLOND'S)
 Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers,
 54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
 IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments.
 TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES,
 In great variety, Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Academy Certificate 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.

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL
 BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to
No. 4, King Street East,
 Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay.
 Toronto, March 20, 1854. 13

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

PRATT'S, Temperance House,
 1, D'Almeida Street, near the Wharf Colbourn, Gool Stabling attached.
 Colbourn 2d January 1854. 1-1f

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

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, Doekskins, 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 Flashes, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description Ready-made Garments, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Mufflers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made to order.
 G. HARCOURT.
 Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!
 THE Subscriber 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 Statuettes:
 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

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. Whittaker, Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its vicinity, to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF HARDWARE, comprising 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 Lapped Ware, Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c., &c.
 W. M. BLIGHT.
 Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-1f

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

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

BOUND Volumes of the Son of TEMPERANCE for 1852-3. Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above years can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes of 1851 bound in boards containing 4 of the numbers of 1851, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852, well bound, \$1, forwarded to any part of Canada at the expense of the purchaser, at a trifling cost. Volumes of 1852 bound in boards plainly can be had for 3s. 9d. cy. Half of the volume of 1851 bound plainly can be had 2s. 6d. cy. Apply by letter or in person at this office.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING,
 BY SPRATT'S PATENT.
LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 80 Yonge Street, Toronto.
 The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canadas, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 80, Yonge Street, Toronto.
 CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your building without first examining the points of his rods, and they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brilliancy for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and be sure to notice the stamp—SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT—this is on the points near the base.
 Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.
 E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER,
 Agents wanted.
 Toronto, March 16th, 1854. 13

Agents for 1854.
WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Bahmar, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham, Horby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. B. Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Milton; Francis Frayser, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer; Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarum; C. S. Johnson, Gt.erville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; F. Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hamby, Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Sturttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; W. H. Fannin, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Telfer, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro'; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, Binbrook; F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock Fonthill, Edward Major, Port Perry. W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—T. Finn, Unionville—John Holt, Esquesing—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—Hamilton Dunlop, Duffin's Creek—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tat, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thomas Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kemptville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills; James Dunlop, Spencerville.

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 To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged.
 To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10—or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.
 To all old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.
 Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.
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