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THE SON OF AN EMPEROR AND A NATIVE

Canadian Literary Geni.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. NOVEMBER, 4, 1854.

NO. 41.

THERE'S MUSIC EVERYWHERE.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

There's music in the summer gale
That softly sighs along;
There's music in the rushing blast
Of tempest fierce and strong
There's music in the murmuring
Of streams that steal away;
There's music in the hollow roar
Of ocean, in its play!

There's music in the foamy dash
Of winter's torrent flood;
There's music in the cataract
Beside the dreamy wood:
There's music in the falling drops
Of summer's blessed rain;
The pattering hail doth music make
Upon the window pane!

There's music in the matin song
That hails the coming morn;
There's music in the owl's voice,
On midnight breezes borne:
There's music gushing ever sweet,
From many a woodland throat;
There's music in the eagle's scream,
The bittern's booming note.

There's music in the beetle's hum
To harvest-reaping band;
There's music in the lion's roar,
Tho' terrible and grand:
There's music 'mid the garden's bloom—
In deserts bleak and bare—
O'er earth and rivers, sea and sky—
There's music everywhere!

Beverly, County of Leeds, C. W.
October 31, 1854.

NOTES OF A TOUR IN HAYTI.

[Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Eve. Post]
No. XI.

**THE EMPEROR'S EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRESS—HIS
BERT—HIS EDUCATION—HIS ADMIRATION OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—HIS VIEWS OF MR. FILL-
MORE'S INTERFERENCE BETWEEN HIM AND THE DO-
MINICANS—HIS QUALIFICATIONS TO RULE,
HIS TOURS—A SCENE AT THE CUSTOM
HOUSE, ONE OF HIS "BEIS OF JUSTICE."**

PORT AU PRINCE, —, 1854.

The Emperor has the weakness of his race for dress, and probably few, if any, of his imperial or royal brothers in any quarter of the globe have a more costly wardrobe. He attaches full enough importance to the kind of consequence which men in office derive from their tailors, and never appears in public except in full toilet. Even at private receptions he commonly wears his sword and cocked hat. His taste for dress is almost the only one upon which he is extravagant. He has one coat, made in Paris, which cost him \$1,200.—I quoted the well authenticated gossip of the court circle—and a pair of boots made in New York decorated with brilliants and gold, which cost \$220. The cane with which he commonly walks cost \$400. He has several swords, the handles of which are richly jewelled. He has seven stars composed of diamonds, which he wears on great occasions, each of which cost over \$4000. He will wear no-

also his reply to an artist who wished to make a bust of him; he consented, but said, "Mind now you must ask a high price for me; I'll not be sold cheap; take care." A copy of this bust by the way, was in the Crystal Palace.

Soulouque has about as little education as it is possible for a man to have with his talent in his position. Since he reached his present dignity he is said to have learned to read French, and his panegyrists say that he speaks and reads it elegantly. I presume he made some progress under his instructors, and speaks it with about as much ease and elegance as the president of an American college talks the Latin, in which he confers his degrees and honors. Both would be severely puzzled if they were called upon to say anything more than they had prepared for. I was told that he had Uncle Tom's Cabin read to him twice, he was so delighted with it; but no one intimated that he read it himself. I was told that he sent an autograph letter to Mrs. Stowe, thanking her for the pleasure he had derived from her famous book. If he wrote the letter himself he must have made more proficiency in his studies than he has generally the credit of.

I heard him speak several times, but always briefly and in a somewhat sententious style, after the manner of the Oriental and African races. He always expressed what little he had to say in French. I remember one of his speechlets in reply to an allusion made by my companion to the intervention of France, England and the United States between the Emperor and the Dominicans a few years ago, during the presidency of Mr. Fillmore. All he said about it was this: "We are Christian people, and why should not we be treated like a Christian people. We have two arms and two legs like other men. We have only wanted to act like Christians towards the Dominicans. We do not desire war, but peace: we do not wish to shed blood, but make all the people of the island prosperous and happy."

This was spoken deliberately, in a very low tone and in tolerably good French. It was, as the reader will perceive, a clear enunciation of a series of distinct and intelligent propositions, without superfluous words. This characteristic marks his discourse.

There is no doubt that he has improved himself vastly since he came into power; but when we consider how very limited are his opportunities of acquiring even the commonplace knowledge of more civilized countries, we should rather wonder at the extent than the limits of his information. He has never read a book; never been able to learn from the page of history the fate of other nations how people are wisely governed; he has never been off his native island, nor witnessed the operation of any government, nor the habits of any people more intelligent or more happy than his own. What he has learned of other nations is calculated to prejudice him against their example, for they have been the relentless taskmasters of his fathers, and, for the most part, are ready to seize the first opportunity of becoming the taskmasters of his children. All his science of statesmanship and all his notions of government are inductions from the capacities and incapacities, the possessions and the deficiencies, the virtues and the infirmities

they are independent their government should be peculiar. The Haytiens might find rulers among white men who are wiser statesmen and better political economists, but no white man would cheerfully sacrifice his life to prevent the restoration of slavery to the island.

Because he is black, because he has never learned from books and by travel the folly of attempting to elevate the black race to the standard of civilization among the whites, because he cannot read and write, and because he has no advantages which would enable him to make better terms with the oppressors of his race than his subjects could, they prefer him to a wiser, a more educated, a more competent man, who is not bound to them by the bonds of a common degradation.—His very ignorance enables him to exert an influence over them which, perhaps, a more intelligent man might not be able to command.—He feels the power of pomp and parade; he knows as much as they, from personal experience, the superstitions to which the Africans are most susceptible; he knows what are the features of their religion by which they are most impressed, and how to bring it to bear upon them, for he is himself one of the most superstitious and credulous of the race. Hence the diligence with which he avails himself of every convenient means of oppressing his people, the care he bestows upon his toilet and retinue when he appears in the street; hence his strict observance of all religious ceremonies—(he never goes out of the capital to be absent even for a single night without going to the church to hear mass before returning to his palace;—hence his assumption of supernatural graces; hence his elaborate court ceremonial.

It is his practice to ride through the city every day or two, early in the morning, usually taking in his way some of his houses that are in process of erection or undergoing repairs, and the Custom House. I never saw him unattended by a well mounted suite, including one or two cabinet ministers, himself the best dressed and mounted of all, and usually the most dashing rider. If in the course of his tournee he sees or hears of anything wrong, he does not wait to have it reported to him at the palace, but in nine cases out of ten stops, dismounts and says what he has to say at once, and in the street. Nor does he waste many words when he scolds. If he threatens an offender, the offence is never repeated more than once. Some of these beds of justice are very amusing.

I will describe one, because it illustrates some of the rude but effective processes by which he rules his subjects. He drove up at the Custom House one morning shortly after he was proclaimed Emperor with a large cavalcade, dismounted and called several of the employees about him. They approached, veiling their eyes with their right hand—a ceremony prescribed, I suppose, to keep off the glare of majesty—and bowing to the very earth. It seemed that six balances had been set up for weighing logwood instead of three the usual and for aught I know, the lawful number. The Emperor sat down on a chair with his cocked hat on, and the director, weigher and others stood around him talking with terror. He began by asking them

Petion, trois ans a prevent. Faites descend le toute suite.—Si moi vez (vois) la mode encore moi fais pendre tous le monde qui fais ça ou haut potence la—ou foute—tous le monde indistinctement Ou connois moi. Moi—Je suis l'Empereur, out—Je suis premier homme sur terre, memo comme St Jean Baptiste est premier homme dans cieux—Al les foute."

It is hard to translate this into English without giving rather more than due emphasis to its profanity. The following version is as nearly correct as I can make it.

"Three balances were enough in the time of N. Petion, (former President) three are enough now. Take them down at once, and if I see them up again I will hang every one who does it on the upright yonder. Yes, damn it—every man—without distinction. You know me—you know me, I am Emperor. Yes—me, I am the first man on earth—the same as St. John the Baptist is the first man in heaven—Go, damn you."

The Emperor accorded the first place to John the Baptist, I presume, because, according to the Haytiens, that apostle was a Mason and is now the patron saint of the order.

It is due to the Emperor to say that he no longer indulges in ebullitions of this sort—at least publicly. His standard of personal dignity has been considerably exalted since then, and he is now more frequently felt than heard by the transgressors of his laws. J. B.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ROBBERY.

A robbery of a large sum of money and a quantity of plate and jewels, was committed on the night of the 6th, on the Havre Railway, by one of the men employed on the line, named Dufood. Just as the train started at ten o'clock from Havre to Paris, this man introduced himself privately into a wagon containing parcels and other comparatively small articles, such as are generally conveyed by quick trains. His object was to obtain possession of a case hooped with iron, containing 80,000 francs in bank notes, 500 in specie, and a considerable quantity of silver-gilt plate and jewelry. Once that the train had started, he waited patiently until it had entered the tunnel of Harfleur, where he threw the case out of the window; he then waited a little longer until the train slackened its pace, on approaching the Harbour station and then jumped out. He fell, it appears, on a heap of stones, and cut himself rather sharply on the head, side and thigh. Notwithstanding the pain he must have felt, he was able to get back to the case in the tunnel, and to drag it along, though weighing 70 kilogramme, for a distance of 150 yards in the direction of Havre. He there threw the case off the line down into a meadow, where he broke it open and took out the property. He retained for himself one bank note of 1000 francs and then proceeded to the wood of Gravelle, and buried all the rest of the spoil in a hole five feet deep, close to an old tree.—The robbery, it will thus be seen, was audaciously conceived and boldly executed; but when the case was mined, and search made for it, some traces of blood on the railway and in the meadow proved that the thief must have been cut, and from the manner in which the rob-



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* Trois balace te amez dans temps Monsieur

Petion, trois amez a present. Faites descer le touto suite.—Si moi wa (ou) la monde ece, ro mel fais pendre tous le monde qui fais qu'on haut potence la—ou foute—tous le monde indettentement. Ou connois moi. Mok—Je suis l'Empereur, out—Je suis premier homme sur terre, meme comme St. Jean Baptiste est premier homme dans cieux—Al les foute.

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ing found the only one, the officers of justice went to his lodgings, and arrested him the evening after the robbery.—Being brought before the station master, he at first denied all knowledge of the matter, but not being able to account for his wound, he at last made a full confession, and took the officers of justice to the spot where he had concealed the booty. He was next morning lodged in prison.—[Gallopian's Messenger.



Ladies' Department.

THE FLOWERS.

BY MRS. ELIZABETH A. LEMON.

The flowers, the lovely flowers,
Which everywhere I see,
Remind of nature's God,
Who made both thee and me.
In East, and in the West,
They're planted by his care;
This teaches me the truth,
That God is everywhere.

The regions of the north,
As well as southern climes,
Attest that he to all
Alike is good and kind.
He gives them life and light,
Thus beautifies our land;
They live, for God is life,
And die at his command.

'Neath Autumn's chilling breath,
They wither, fade and fall;
But when bright Spring appears,
They come forth at her call.

We live but for a time,
In this world fraught with care;
Our souls then wing their flight
To God, to be at rest.

MADAME IDA PFEIFFER.

This lady, whose remarkable talent for travel has made not only her name but her face familiar in every part of the globe, paid a visit to the Tribune office yesterday, having understood that it is the most complete newspaper establishment in the country, and spent some time in inspecting its various departments. Madame Pfeiffer is about fifty years of age, rather under the medium size, and of that apparently slight build which is usually combined with great powers of endurance. Her face is mild and benignant in its expression, yet her keen black eye, conveys the impression of a remarkably energetic and enthusiastic nature. Two years spent under an East India sun have given her almost a Creole complexion. She is quite gentle and unassuming in her manners, and seems admirably fitted by nature to encounter all climates and make her way among all races of mankind.

This is Madame Pfeiffer's fourth great journey. She first visited Turkey, Palestine and Egypt, and then, after an interval of repose, Sweden, Norway and Iceland. Bartlett, the English artist who was her fellow traveller in Palestine, informed us that he had never met with any one who bore the annoyances of travel with so much patience, or was sustained by so much quiet energy and self-confidence. In June 1846, she sailed for Brazil, visited the Indian tribes of the interior, and resided some time in Rio Janeiro; she then doubled Cape Horn, explored Chili, and sailed for the Society Islands. Then she went to Canton, Singapore, Ceylon and Calcutta, traversed the interior of India, ascended the Tigris to Bagdad and the ruins of Nineveh; crossed over into Persia, visited the Caucasus and Southern Russia, and finally returned to Vienna by way of Constantinople and Athens, after an absence of three years. We have seen it stated that she accomplished this remarkable tour at an expense of less than \$1,000.

Her published accounts of her travels, now be-

1851, she received a grant of \$500 from the Austrian Government, and in May of that year sailed from London for the Cape of Good Hope. It had been her intention to undertake an exploration of the interior of South Africa, but she was obliged to relinquish it on account of the expense. She then sailed for the East Indies, and after touching at Singapore, proceeded to Borneo. Not content with visiting the Dutch settlements on the southern part of the island, and dominions of Rajah Brooke, at Sarawak she penetrated into the interior, among the Dyak tribes, where no white person had ever been before her. After spending several months in Borneo, she visited Java, Sumatra, and the Moluccas. In Sumatra, she spent some time in the kingdoms of the native Malay princes, in the northern part of the island. She speaks of this part of her trip, as having been of unusual interest. She desired extending her trip to Japan, in the Dutch vessel which left Butaia during her residence there, but was prevented by the fact that no woman was allowed to accompany the Dutch to Nagasaki or to land there.

After a year and a half in the East Indies, Madame Pfeiffer went to Australia, and after a short sojourn, sailed to California. She visited the most interesting parts of that State and Oregon, and then took passage for Lima, from which place she made a trip to the head-waters of the Amazon. Thence, through Ecuador, by way of Quito to Bogota, she travelled northward to Panama, and took passage from Aspinwall to New Orleans. Since her landing in this country in July, she has ascended the Mississippi to St. Paul's, sailed on all our great Lakes, and visited Canada and Montreal. Now, after an absence of three years and a half, her long and eventful journey is drawing to a close; but we should not like to promise that after this she will be contented to sit still within the walls of her native Vienna. Certainly no woman has ever shown a greater amount of courage and endurance, and she seems to have a good stock yet on hand for future undertakings. Madame Pfeiffer is undoubtedly the greatest female traveller of whom we have any record.—N. Y. Tribune.

MADAM PFEIFFER.—The question naturally suggested is, who is Madame Pfeiffer, and what is she going round the world for?

She is a German lady, about fifty-seven years old said to be intelligent, wealthy and accomplished, and to all appearance perfectly sane on every subject, except it be that of travelling, which she does entirely alone, and on the largest scale. Her husband and two sons, one a Government official and the other an artist, live in Germany. In 1846 she set out on a journey round the world. She went first to Brazil, attracted by its magnificent forests and flowers. Here she came very near being murdered by a black ruffian, who undertook to rob her. She still shows the scars she received, but states with evident satisfaction that she cut off three of his fingers in self-defence, when fortunately help came to her relief. She then embarked at Rio, doubled the Horn, visited Valparaiso, took passage in another vessel to Tahiti, and among other mementoes of her sojourn there brought away Queen Pomare's autograph. From Tahiti she went to China, then to Calcutta, then overland across British India to Bombay, from thence by steam to Bussorah and Bagdad then with a caravan to Mosul and the ruins of Nineveh, whence she brought several pieces of sculpture, and thence to Oroomiah, of course with varied adventures. At numerous places she was hospitably received and entertained by the Protestant missionaries. She is herself a Catholic. From Oroomiah she proceeded to Tabreez, then to Tiflis, and across the Caucasus, though European Russia to Vienna, and reached home after a tour of little more than two years. As her stock of languages is limited, she is obliged much of the time to depend on signs.—One of her cardinal rules is never to betray fear, in whatever danger she may be, and another is to dress and live cheaply and economically, two precautions that have doubtless conducted largely to her safety. Madame Pfeiffer, in her land journeys, took but a single horse: her small trunk being hung on one side of him, her bed on the other and she riding between. Her voyage round the world cost her somewhat less than \$2000. In 1851 she set out again, and spent two years in Australia and the East Indies. She then visited California and Oregon, thence through Ecuador she went to Panama and took steamer for New Orleans, then up the Mississippi to St. Paul, and down the lakes to Montreal, from whence she will come to New York. She is now on her way through the Atlantic States, after which she will again turn homewards, thus completing her second journey round the earth. A description of her strange and

and will probably, if she lives, embody them in an elaborate work. A subordinate object of her travels is to gather flowers and insects, of which she has now an immense collection. She is already known as the authoress of a work on Iceland and Palestine, the fruit of her early journeyings.—[Albany Journal.

Swedenborg says that, "though the virgins he saw in heaven were beautiful, the wives were incomparably more beautiful and went on increasing in beauty evermore." That is certainly an encouragement for the girls to get married. What girl would willingly remain single in this world at the expense of her beauty in the next?

Love takes more strongly to mathematics than formerly. The repeal of the Corn Laws in England increased matrimony 13 per cent in one year. This fact shows that the development of the affections depends not so much on the enlargement of the heart as to the size and price of tea rusk.—The potato rot in Ireland reduced the number of births 20 per cent in twelve months, which shows the immense power exerted by the stomach over conjugal matters. In Ireland, population and "murphics" go hand-in-hand with such unerring regularity, that a statistician can calculate the increase of number of any year's babies, by just ascertaining the price of tubers.

WHAT A GIRL CAN DO.—As an evidence of what the girls can do if they have the mind, a Cincinnati press states that three years ago a poor orphan girl applied, and was admitted to set type for that paper. She worked two years, during which time she earned \$200; and availing herself of the facilities which the printing-office afforded acquired a good education. She is now associate editress of a popular paper, and is engaged to be married to one of the smartest lawyers in Ohio. Such a girl is bound to shine and eclipse tens of thousands who are educated, in the lap of luxury, and taught all the "accomplishments" of a boarding-school. Such a wife will be a jewel to her husband, an ornament to society, and an honor to her sex and country.



Youth's Department.

BEYOND THE RIVER.

Time is a river deep and wide,
And wide along its banks we stray,
We see our loved ones in its tide
Sail from our sight away, away,
When they are past, they who return
No more to glad our longing eyes;
They've passed from life's contracted bound
To land unseen, unknown, that lies
Beyond the river.

'Tis hid from view; but we may guess
How beautiful that realm must be;
For gleamings of its brightness
In visions granted, oft we see.
The very clouds that cover it throw
Their gold and purple tints glow,
Reflected from the glorious light
Beyond the river.

As I go forth, so sweet, so calm,
Steal sometimes from that viewless sphere;
The mourner feels their breath of balm,
And scold of sorrow dries the tear.
And sometimes listening ear may gain
Entrancing sound that lures that boat;
The echo of a distant strain
Of harp and voices, blended notes
Beyond the river.

There are loved ones in their rest,
They've crossed Time's River, now to dwell,
They heed the bubbles on its breast,
Nor feel the storms that sweep its shore.
But there pure love can live, can last—
They look for us their home to share;
When we in turn away have passed,
What joyful greetings shall we hear
Beyond the river.

COLUMBUS.—A correspondent of London Athenaeum, writing from the South of Spain, gives some details as to one of the most interesting monuments connected with the story of Columbus.—"You know that Palos is the little port from which Columbus sailed on his second voyage of discovery. We found it a poor deserted place forgotten apparently by every one. There is not a single thing to remind the spectator that it was the cradle of the greatest glory of Spain. Not far from Palos are the ruins of the Rapita the monastery in which Columbus shared the retreat of his brother. It is most painful to see an edifice hallowed by such recollections falling to utter decay, in the midst of the general indifference. In other countries it would be the object of a respectful pilgrimage. At all events, it would be thought essential to the national honor to preserve a chamber in which the great discoverer sought consolation from the ingratitude and injustice of man. Here, there is no sentiment of the kind, nothing but utter oblivion." We are glad to learn that this interesting monument has been rescued from destruction by the Queen of the French and the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, by whose order and at whose cost the cell of Columbus is to be repaired, and the chapel of the monastery restored. It is expected that the Duke and Duchess will be present at the re-opening of the chapel.

ENGLISH PURITAN SURNAMES.—The following names are given in "Lower's English Surnames," as specimens of the names of the Puritans in England about the year 1658. The names are taken from jury lists in Sussex county. They will cause a smile in our day:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Faint-not Hewitt | Kill-sin Pimple. |
| Accepted Trover | Return Spelman |
| Redeemed Compton | Be-Faithful Jomer |
| Make-Peace Heaton | Fly-Debate Rogers |
| God-Reward Smart | Fight the good of faith White |
| Stand fast on high | More-fruit Fowler |
| Stinger | Hope-for Bending |
| Earth Adams | Graceful Harding |
| Called Lower | Weep-not Billing |
| Meek Brewer | Seek-wisdom Wood |
| Be-courteous Cole | Elected Mitchell |
| Repentance Avis | The Peace of God Knight |
| Search the Scriptures | |
| Moretton | |

[Boston Transcript.

This reminds us of a family that inhabited the puritan land not far from our native town, whose parents (pious souls) had appointed for a family of eight children, a text of scripture as the surname to each child. The oldest son was called "Praise God Barebones," and the oldest daughter "Through much tribulation we enter the kingdom of heaven Barebones. The neighbors, we recollect hearing them say, for the sake of brevity in the latter name they called her Tribby.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—A gentleman claiming to be a friend to the human race, and who keeps the run of facts, figures and babies, has just laid before an "inquiring world" the following interesting statistics:

The whole number of languages spoken in the world amount to 3,064—598 in Europe 963 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1,264 in America. The inhabitants of our globe profess over 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average duration of human life is about 33 years. One quarter part die before the age of seven years; and one half before reaching 17 years, and those who pass this age enjoy a felicity denied to one half of the human species.

"A MAN WHO LIVES NOT IN VAIN."—Thomas Garratt, in the United States, aged seventy years, was tried for having aided the escape of fifteen slaves at one time, and was fined 8000 dollars, while his entire property was estimated at 5500. After the action, the Sheriff unrelentingly said—"Well now, Garratt, we have made you a beggar in your old age, and I think you had better learn to mind your own business, and let other people's alone." "Yes," said Garratt, "in my old age ye have made a beggar of me; but, old as I am, I have not lived altogether in vain, for I have the names of 1400 slaves that I have aided to escape; and if thee know of any poor fugitive that wants a friend to-night send him to old Thomas Garratt."

Humorous.

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

The Poughkeepsie Daily Press says:—As a dusty-looking "colored child," about 40 years of age, and from the country, was passing under the scaffolding of the building now being erected on the corner of Main and Catharine streets, the other day a brick came down struck upon his head, and broke in two. He was stunned for a moment, but soon recovered sufficiently to get off the following, and leave those who had gathered around him in a roar of laughter: "I say you waite man up dar, if you don't want yer bricks broke, jes keep 'em off my head."

It was a common practice with Hadyn to order a dinner for five or six, and then eat the whole himself. He once ordered such a dinner to be ready by a stated hour, at which time he alone appeared and ordered the repast to be served.—"But where is the company?" respectfully inquired the head waiter. "Oh!" exclaimed Hadyn—"I am de company."—[Table Traits, by Dr. Doran.

Colonel D. S. Miles, United States army, now on his way to New Mexico, with a detachment of troops, writes from Fort Atkinson, Arkansas, that he had been four days among the Camanches and Ki-oways, and adds:—"Some of the bucks offered



Ladies' Department.

THE FLOWERS.

BY MRS. ELIZABETH A. LENOX.

The flowers, the lovely flowers, Which everywhere I see, Remind of nature's God, Who made both thee and me. In East, and in the West, They're planted by his care; This teaches me the truth, That God is everywhere.

The regions of the north, As well as southern climes. Attest that he to all Alike is good and kind. He gives them life and light, Thus beautifies our land; They live, for God is life, And die at his command.

'Neath Autumn's chilling breath, They wither, fade and fall; But when bright Spring appears, They come forth at her call. We live but for a time, In this world fraught with care; Our souls then wing their flight To God, to be at rest.

MADAME IDA PFEIFFER.

This lady, whose remarkable talent for travel has made not only her name but her face familiar in every part of the globe, paid a visit to the Tribune office yesterday, having understood that it is the most complete newspaper establishment in the country, and spent some time in inspecting its various departments. Madame Pfeiffer is about fifty years of age, rather under the medium size, and of that apparently slight build which is usually combined with great powers of endurance. Her face is mild and benevolent in its expression, yet her keen black eye, conveys the impression of a remarkably energetic and enthusiastic nature. Two years spent under an East India sun have given her almost a Creole complexion. She is quite gentle and unassuming in her manners, and seems admirably fitted by nature to encounter all climates and make her way among all races of mankind.

This is Madame Pfeiffer's fourth great journey. She first visited Turkey, Palestine and Egypt, and then, after an interval of repose, Sweden, Norway and Iceland. Bartlett, the English artist who was her fellow traveller in Palestine, informed us that he had never met with any one who bore the annoyances of travel with so much patience, or was sustained by so much quiet energy and self-confidence. In June 1846, she sailed for Brazil, visited the Indian tribes of the interior, and resided some time in Rio Janeiro; she then doubled Cape Horn, explored Chili, and sailed for the Society Islands. Then she went to Canton, Singapore, Ceylon and Calcutta, traversed the interior of India, ascended the Tigris to Bagdad and the ruins of Nineveh; crossed over into Persia, visited the Caucasus and Southern Russia, and finally returned to Vienna by way of Constantinople and Athens, after an absence of three years. We have seen it stated that she accomplished this remarkable tour at an expense of less than \$1,000.

Her published accounts of her travels, now began to attract attention, and helped to furnish her with means to undertake new journeys. Early in

with visiting the Dutch settlements on the southern part of the island, and dominions of Rajah Brooke, at Sarawak she penetrated into the interior, among the Dyak tribes, where no white person had ever been before her. After spending several months in Borneo, she visited Java, Sumatra, and the Moluccas. In Sumatra, she spent some time in the kingdoms of the native Malay princes, in the northern part of the island. She speaks of this part of her trip, as having been of unusual interest. She desired extending her trip to Japan, in the Dutch vessel which left Batavia during her residence there, but was prevented by the fact that no women are allowed to accompany the Dutch to Nagasaki or to land there.

After a year and a half in the East Indies, Madame Pfeiffer went to Australia, and after a short sojourn, sailed to California. She visited the most interesting parts of that State and Oregon, and then took passage for Lima, from which place she made a trip to the head-waters of the Amazon. Thence, through Ecuador, by way of Quito to Bogota, she travelled northward to Panama, and took passage from Aspinwall to New Orleans. Since her landing in this country in July, she has ascended the Mississippi to St. Paul's, sailed on all our great Lakes, and visited Canada and Montreal. Now, after an absence of three years and a half, her long and eventful journey is drawing to a close; but we should not like to promise that after this she will be contented to sit still within the walls of her native Vienna. Certainly no woman has ever shown a greater amount of courage and endurance, and she seems to have a good stock yet on hand for future undertakings. Madame Pfeiffer is undoubtedly the greatest female traveller of whom we have any record.—N. Y. Tribune.

MADAME PFEIFFER.—The question naturally suggested is, who is Madame Pfeiffer, and what is she going round the world for?

She is a German lady, about fifty-seven years old said to be intelligent, wealthy and accomplished, and to all appearance perfectly sane on every subject, except it be that of travelling, which she does entirely alone, and on the largest scale. Her husband and two sons, one a Government official and the other an artist, live in Germany. In 1846 she set out on a journey round the world. She went first to Brazil, attracted by its magnificent forests and flowers. Here she came very near being murdered by a black ruffian, who undertook to rob her. She still shows the scars she received, but states with evident satisfaction that she cut off three of his fingers in self-defence, when fortunately help came to her relief. She then embarked at Rio, doubled the Horn, visited Valparaiso, took passage in another vessel to Tahiti, and among other mementoes of her sojourn there brought away Queen Pomare's autograph. From Tahiti she went to China, then to Calcutta, then overland across British India to Bombay, from thence by steam to Bussorah and Bagdad then with a caravan to Mosul and the ruins of Nineveh, whence she brought several pieces of sculpture, and thence to Oroomiah, of course with varied adventures. At numerous places she was hospitably received and entertained by the Protestant missionaries. She is herself a Catholic. From Oroomiah she proceeded to Tabreez, then to Tiflis, and across the Caucasus, though European Russia to Vienna, and reached home after a tour of little more than two years. As her stock of languages is limited, she is obliged much of the time to depend on signs.—One of her cardinal rules is never to betray fear, in whatever danger she may be, and another is to dress and live cheaply and economically, two precautions that have doubtless conducted largely to her safety. Madame Pfeiffer, in her land journeys, took but a single horse: her small trunk being hung on one side of him, her bed on the other and she riding between. Her voyage round the world cost her somewhat less than \$2000. In 1851 she set out again, and spent two years in Australia and the East Indies. She then visited California and Oregon, thence through Ecuador she went to Panama and took steamer for New Orleans, then up the Mississippi to St. Paul, and down the lakes to Montreal, from whence she will come to New York. She is now on her way through the Atlantic States, after which she will again turn homewards, thus completing her second journey around the earth. A description of her strange and multifarious adventures could not but be entertaining. She takes copious notes and observations,

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Youth's Department.

BEYOND THE RIVER.

Time is a river deep and wide, And while along its banks we stray, We see our loved ones in its tide Sail from our sight away, away. Where are they, now, they who remain? No more to glad our longing eyes? Time's passed from life's contracted bound To land unseen, unknown, that lies Beyond the river.

'Tis hid from view; but we may guess How beautiful that realm must be; For gleamings of its loveliness. In visions granted, out we see. The very clouds that o'er it throw Their shadows on the mortal sight. With gold and purple tints glow, Reflecting from the glacial light Beyond the river.

And go the winds, so sweet, so calm, Steal sometimes from that viewless sphere; The inhaled feels their breath of balm, And scotch the sorrow dries the tear. And sometimes listening ear may gain Entrancing sound that hither floats; The echo of a distant strain. Of harps and voices, blended notes Beyond the river.

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—Dublin University Magazine.

the greatest glory of Spain. Not far from Palos are the ruins of the monastery in which Columbus shared the retreat of his brother. It is most painful to see an edifice hallowed by such recollections falling to utter decay, in the midst of the general indifference. In other countries it would be the object of a respectful pilgrimage. At all events, it would be thought essential to the national honor to preserve a chamber in which the great discoverer sought consolation from the ingratitude and injustice of man. Here, there is no sentiment of the kind, nothing but utter oblivion." We are glad to learn that this interesting monument has been rescued from destruction by the Queen of the French and the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, by whose order and at whose cost the cell of Columbus is to be repaired, and the chapel of the monastery restored. It is expected that the Duke and Duchess will be present at the re-opening of the chapel.

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- Faint-not Hewitt Kill-sin Pimple, Accepted Trover Return Spelman Redeemed Compton Be-Faithful Jomer Make-Peace Beaton Fly-Debate Rogers God-Reward Smart Fight the good of Stand fast on high faith White Stinger More-fruit Fowler Earth Adams Hope-for Bending Called Lower Graceful Harding Meek Brewer Weep-not Billing Be-courteous Colo Seek-wisdom Wood Repentance Avis Elected Mitchell Search the Scriptures The Peace of God Moreton Knight.

[Boston Transcript.]

This reminds us of a family that inhabited the puritan land not far from our native town, whose parents (pious souls) had appointed for a family of eight children, a text of scripture as the surname to each child. The oldest son was called "Praise God Barebones," and the oldest daughter "Through much tribulation we enter the kingdom of heaven Barebones. The neighbors, we recollect hearing them say, for the sake of brevity in the latter name they called her Tribby.

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Colonel D. S. Miles, United States army, now on his way to New Mexico, with a detachment of troops, writes from Fort Atkinson, Arkansas, that he had been four days among the Comanches and Ki-o-ways, and adds:—"Some of the bucks offered me as high as ten horses for my daughter, and I had an offer of a squaw as a swap for Mrs. M. I declined both advantageous offers.



THE LITERARY GEM,

FADING FLOWERS.

The astor is bright in the garden,
And marygolts yellow and brown,
Are gleaming like stars, 'mid the serene leaves
The Autumn around us has thrown.

The glories of Summer are fading,
Her bright birds are all on the wing;
And withering now are the flowers;
That wreathed the young brow of the spring.

And alas! o'er our hearts broodeth sorrow,
With heavy wing dark as the night,
For the dearest one fades from our circle,
As stars fade at morning's gay light.

The smile that was bright as sunlight
Comes seldom to gladden us now;
And sickness and pain have imparted
Their own pallid hue to her brow.

Each day sees the holy light deepen,
That shines in the depths of her eyes;
Each day sees the spirit grow purer,
More fit for its own native skies.

We grieve not for her—for she goeth,
To roam by the river of Life,
To dwell where no sorrow cometh,
No discord—or warring strife.

But our stricken spirits will sorrow,
As we think of the blank that will be;
The pall that will shut out the sunlight
When our bright one we no more shall see.

Mrs. MARY F. L. MOTT.

C. C. Advocate.

Hamilton, Oct. 10, 1854.

LITERARY MEMORANDA.

Mrs. Moodie has just issued from the Canadian press a new work called (I don't remember exactly). It is written in a rambling unmethodical way, touching egotistically and superficially on many things. She disposes of the Maine law movement, so important to millions of her sex, by a few silly sentences, among which "cram down people's throats" is a beautiful one. She says the society of Toronto is as refined and aristocratic as that of England!! Mrs. Moodie seems to lack one thing necessary in a true woman, and to need another greatly required in an author. The first is modesty or diffidence in her remarks; the last, more thought or elaborateness. To dispose of important moral movements by half-a-dozen lines is unworthy conduct. To write a book as she does, and touch upon everything, giving to each a few words, smacks very much of the female autocrat in literature. Moreover, there is a sameness in this work, as compared with her others.

THE BOBOLINK, OR RICE BUNTING.

On looking over a natural history of this bird, which is seen in June and July, chattering over our meadows, we find, after breeding in the north, it goes to the Southern States. There these birds congregate in large flocks, like the blackbirds of Canada, feed in the rice fields, devouring everything in their way. It builds, as we supposed, on the ground. It is classed among the starling tribes of birds.

THE BUTCHER BIRD AND BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

We saw a fine specimen of the former in a cage with a young oriole at Prescott. The butcher bird was fed on meat, the oriole on Indian meal wet with milk. The latter attacked the former with its beak, and was not injured in return, although not one-fourth its size. The young of the oriole are of a yellow color on a dark ground color. The beak and legs half dusky—half flesh color. The beak is much more slender than the blackbird tribe. The butcher bird may be seen at this season of the year on our fences and thorn bushes of Canada, uttering a shrill cry. In plumage and size it very much resembles the blue-jay. The tail is long and bushy, square and strong. The beak is very strong and black, nearly an inch long. Upper mandible quite hooked at the point; the under one straight. The sides of each mandible sharp. This bird is a true link between the carnivorous or hawk tribe and the singing and seed-eating birds. His eye is large and black, small black hairs grow

green linet. It is the size of a lark, of a greyish colour, dashed with green and red in places. The song of this little bird is very pretty, although short in the spring.
P. T. BARNUM is writing (about fringed) a book giving an account of his chequered life. It is a history of shrewd humbuggery. At heart, nevertheless, Barnum is a good man. He believes the world lives humbuggery. History bears him out in this. Who ever saw downright honesty in politics compete with trickery and tergiversation? Look at the history of Canadian, British, and American statesmen

THE ALMOND TREE

will grow in the gardens about Toronto. We know of two gardens in the vicinity of Yorkville (Messrs. Bloor and J. C. Morrison's) in which almond trees this season bore large quantities of fruit. The fruit looks like a small green peach, of a flatter shape. Inside the almond is found a kernel much like a peach stone. These were of the hard shell species. The shells in September or October burst open, something like the horse chestnut. The leaf is like that of a peach. The peach was originally a poisonous almond. Almost all trees with care or sheltered places will grow well in Canada. Amateurs should try them. We have grown large quantities of good peaches this year in our gardens on Yonge street. One also grows well about Toronto.



Agricultural, &c.

THE WEATHER.

From the 23th October to the 3rd November

Never was Canada blessed with a finer term of Indian Summer weather, than from the 20th of October to the end of it. The thermometer from the 21st to the 31st October stood in the daytime at about 60, sometimes rising to 65; and at night did not fall lower than 50. The nights were generally starlit and moonlit—the days a little hazy. On Sunday the 29th, the wind shifted eastward, and it rained some. Lake Ontario, during this period, was as smooth almost as a mirror, and looked lovely beyond description in the moonlight. One felt in passing over it in our steamers as if he were in a parlour. The wind was generally very low and in the west.

At Bytown the weather was very warm. Flies and insects of all kinds, frogs and snakes, up to the 31st October, were about as usual. The latter day was beautiful and sunny in the forenoon. The afternoon was wet but warm. The thermometer at noon on this day, stood at 62—wind west; at night, 10 o'clock—51. Wednesday, 1st November, cooler: thermometer, 49 in the morning: wind west. Sunny and cloudy by turns: thermometer this day at noon, 55; at night (9 o'clock) 42: wind north-west, with passing showers of rain. Thursday morning, 2nd, thermometer at sunrise 37. Frost last night: wind west: day sunny.

Snow has fallen already in several parts of New York State and in Maine.

Very dense fogs have prevailed on the rivers in the mornings for a week past, obstructing navigation. Thursday noon, 55, cloudy at night: thermometer about 50 at night ten o'clock 53.

Friday morning much cooler; thermometer 35; sunny,—wind north-west.

RECEIPTS.

Cascade Division—the mistake was on the part of this office, so far as 1853 was concerned. \$14 for 1854, covers subscription up to No. 12, 1855. D.R., Hawksville, \$1 pays for two subscribers. 3 months each. W. P., Prescott, 1853-4. \$4. H. B., Richmond, \$5 for 1852-3-4, leaves \$4 still due. H. E., Hampton, \$3 on account, \$1 still due. Jas. Woodruff, Pickering, \$4, for 1853-4.

COMMUNICATIONS.

W. A. B., Poetry, Toronto, in our next. "Cymro," Poetry, Hamilton. We cannot insert poetry in this paper, if we are not allowed to exercise our judgment as to its admissibility. Of course, those sending it can have it returned. Poetry that we think good we never alter—poetry that is not so must be rejected or amended to suit our judgment. Letters from Cumzinsville and Beverley, Leeds, received.

LATEST NEWS.

The first...

inflectures. As for Canada it is a politically-cursed country, always to be but never blessed.
It seems the Rouge Roccans Catholics are false on this question: These men cannot be trusted when priestly interests are in question. Hincks, the traitor is to blame for this.

LATEST NEWS.—A very destructive fire has just occurred in Cleveland. Meetings are being held in some parts of Canada to raise funds for the orphan and widows of the killed at Alma. Miss Kimberly a talented actress, is just now acting in Toronto. The Assizes at Hamilton opened on the 30th. A great amount of criminal business continues to arise in Toronto. Much of it has arisen through drunkenness, since the Assizes commenced. The Indians are killing many emigrants going over land to California. The Globe says the present Ministry are opposed to the Maine Law. It is said Smith and MacDonald are not for it! The Selgitorial Bill has been read a second time. Wheat sold at 8s. 3d. one day this week.

Dr Strachan denies that the Legislature have power under the Imperial Act to secularize the Reserves. He says they are bound to give these lands to religion.

Quick Work.—Our diligent Grand Scribe has just forwarded us a synopsis of the proceedings of the last session of the G. D. at Bytown, in circular form.

So far 103 persons have been saved safely from the Arctic of whom there is not one woman or child! This looks very little gallantry or humanity. The saved consist mostly of Sailors, such men should be branded as cowards!

The Tallors who conspired to injure Walker and Hutcheson last summer have been found guilty.

Coal, it is said, has been discovered near Brantford on the line of the Northern Railroad.

The prisoners in the Penitentiary, New Orleans, attempted to escape. Two were shot, twenty-five recaptured.

No later news concerning Sebastopol.

The Queen and Prince Albert have set the example of forming in England an association aided by a fund to assist the widows and orphan children of British soldiers who fell in the war with Russia. This is highly commendable. It seems donations have been sent from Lower Canada.

Mr. Spence has been very silent in the house since his re-election.

The British Courier some time ago published a gross libel against the editor of the Woodstock Sentinel. It turns out that the statements were false, and he very humbly apologises. A more gross charge than this was against a public writer we have seldom seen, and we are happy to see it is not true. Editors have little excuse for such carelessness. A strange body, supposed to be that of an American of respectability, was found in the water of the Toronto bay, a few days ago. Suspicious appearances about the case. His handkerchief was stuffed in his mouth, and the body had been in the water about ten days. An inquest was held by Coroner Duggan, but no clue to the murder could be found. It is all a mystery. He may have been followed here and murdered by some villain. Sir Gordon Drummond, conspicuous in Canada during the war of 1812, is dead in England. It is said Lord Elgin will leave Canada for Europe this week. The cholera is abating in London. Several wealthy firms have failed in Dublin. A Mr. Monroe, of Belleville, lately died very suddenly in Montreal, apparently of cholera. Putnam, the kidnapper of Anthony Borne, was lately found lurking about Worcester, Massachusetts, and narrowly escaped with his life. He was severely beaten by Negroes, and insulted by whites. An English Church Synod has been sitting in Toronto for ten days past.

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Mr. Young has moved in the House that Canada shall be represented at the World's Fair at Paris, in 1855. The proposition was well received by the House. McNab and McDonald of Kingston, have explained their position in the Ministry in a bungling way. Mr. George Brown has moved a series of resolutions in amendment to the Clergy Reserve Bill introduced by the Government. They are all good, and should be supported. Mr. Brown's Sunday Labour Bill is still before the House. A Holiday Bill, affecting the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada caused some discussion before the House lately. A bill (the College Bill of Montreal) was lately voted down in the House. Angry discussions have arisen in the House in reference to the Grand Trunk Railroad between Mr. Hincks and others. Hincks acts as fegleman for the new Ministry, and with the utmost impudence defends his past acts. He appeals, as we thought he would, to the election of South Wentworth to prove that the people of Upper Canada support the Coalition Cabinet. What a contemptible opinion all honest men must have of constituents that would elect such corrupt politicians as Hincks and Spence! The Maine Law Bill of Felton has been read a second time by a majority of 65 to 5, and the House has

House for the purpose of amendment and discussion. The second reading of the Selgitorial Bill of Lower Canada was taken up on the 30th October. The debate in the large House Bill (second reading) was very tame. Rolph and Sandwell McDonald were not present.

WAR NEWS.

Latest accounts from California state that the Anglo French fleet were in pursuit of the Russian squadron in the Pacific. The Russians have seven ships there and a number of armed vessels. A battle was soon expected, unless the Russians escaped into some obscure port. The allies have 90,000 men in the Crimea, and are posted on the south of Sebastopol towards the sea. Mesochikoff is on the north of Sebastopol with 30,000 men still in the field. He expects 20,000 in addition by the 15th October. This number is, of course, beside the city garrison. The allies are about to send 10,000 men additional to the Crimea. The allies had all their siege apparatus ready to attack Sebastopol, but had not done so on the 9th October. Omar Pacha is training his troops on three lines—the Pruth, the Hydrobuscha, and the sea. The Russians are concentrating troops on the Austrian frontier. It is supposed the allies are preparing to invade Poland in conjunction with Turkey. The Baltic fleet is to return home. Martial law is declared by Russia in many parts of Poland. It is said a secret treaty exists between Prussia and Russia. In China the rebels had not yet taken Canton. Schamyl seems to have been lately defeated by a Russian general. The Russians are, for a time, again successful in Circassia. The allies are setting in concert with their fleet. The Russians at the battle of Alma, behaved like savages. One lying in a dying state, who was about to receive a cup of water from Sir William Young, a first-class English officer, shot the latter in cold blood. Other acts of barbarity, it is said, occurred. When Sebastopol falls into the hands of the allies, it is feared that the soldiers will retaliate on the Russians. All the troops, except one regiment of the rifles, are to be withdrawn from Canada. The Russians, at the battle of the Alma, had 80,000 in the field. Many Poles deserted to the allies. After the battle, Mesochikoff narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the victors; as it was, his carriage and papers were captured, and a large sum of money. It seems he had anticipated an easy victory, and had actually written an anticipatory despatch to that effect. Many Russian ladies were looking on at the battle of Alma on the heights.

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FRIDAY, 3rd November, 1854.
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New York Markets dull—rather lower, Nov. 2. The British Markets vary a good deal. Some arrivals give higher quotations, some lower. A good deal of Pork and Wheat are coming into market. Roads are still very good.

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THE LITERARY GEM.

FADING FLOWERS.

The astor is bright in the garden, And marygolds yellow and brown, And gleaming like stars, amid the sere leaves The Autumn around us has thrown.

The glories of Summer are fading, Her bright birds are all on the wing; And withering now are the flowers; That wreathed the young brow of the spring.

And alas! o'er our hearts broodeth sorrow, With heavy wing dark as the night, For the dearest one fades from our circle, As stars fade at morning's gay light.

The smile that was bright as sunlight Comes seldom to gladden us now; And sickness and pain have imparted Their own pallid hue to her brow.

Each day sees the holy light deepen, That shines in the depths of her eyes; Each day sees the spirit grow purer, More fit for its own native skies.

We grieve not for her—for she goeth, To roam by the river of Life, To dwell where no sorrow cometh, No discord—or warring strife.

But our stricken spirits will sorrow, As we think of the blank that will be; The pall that will shut out the sunlight When our bright one we no more shall see.

Mrs. MARY F. L. MOTT.

C. C. Advocate.

Hamilton, Oct. 10, 1854.

LITERARY MEMORANDA.

Mrs. Moodie has just issued from the Canadian press a new work called (I don't remember exactly). It is written in a rambling unmethodical way, touching egotistically and superficially on many things. She disposes of the Maine law movement, so important to millions of her sex, by a few silly sentences, among which 'cram down people's throats' is a beautiful one. She says the society of Toronto is as refined and aristocratic as that of England!! Mrs. Moodie seems to lack one thing necessary in a true woman, and to need another greatly required in an author. The first is modesty or diffidence in her remarks; the last, more thought or elaborateness. To dispose of important moral movements by half-a-dozen lines is unworthy conduct. To write a book as she does, and touch upon everything, giving to each, a few words, smacks very much of the female autocrat in literature. Moreover, there is a sameness in this work, as compared with her others.

THE BOBOLINE, OR RICE BUNTING.

On looking over a natural history of this bird, which is seen in June and July, chattering over our meadows, we find, after breeding in the north, it goes to the Southern States. There these birds congregate in large flocks, like the blackbirds of Canada, feed in the rice fields, devouring everything in their way. It builds, as we supposed, on the ground. It is classed among the starling tribes of birds.

THE BUTCHER BIRD AND BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

We saw a fine specimen of the former in a cage with a young oriole at Prescott. The butcher bird was fed on meat, the oriole on Indian meal wet with milk. The latter attacked the former with its beak, and was not injured in return, although not one-fourth its size. The young of the oriole are of a yellow color on a dark ground color. The beak and legs half dusky—half flesh color. The beak is much more slender than the blackbird tribe. The butcher bird may be seen at this season of the year on our fences and thorn bushes of Canada, uttering a shrill cry. In plumage and size it very much resembles the blue-jay. The tail is long and bushy, square and strong. The beak is very strong and black, nearly an inch long. Upper mandible quite hooked at the point; the under one straight. The sides of each mandible sharp. This bird is a true link between the carnivorous or hawk tribes and the singing and seed-eating birds. Its eye is large and black, small black hairs grow from the root of the bill, like the hawk tribe. The legs are strong and black, but no claws arm the feet. The bird is strong, and easily kept in a cage. In a cage, by the side of these birds, we saw a Canadian

will grow in the gardens about Toronto. We know of two gardens in the vicinity of Yorkville—Messrs. Bloor and J. C. Morrison's in which almost trees this season bore large quantities of fruit. The fruit looks like a small green peach, of a datter shape. Inside the almond is found a kernel much like a peach stone. These were of the hard shell species. The shells in September or October burst open, something like the horse chestnut. The leaf is like that of a peach. The peach was originally a poisonous almond. Almost all trees with care or sheltered places will grow well in Canada. Amateurs should try them. We have grown large quantities of good peaches this year in your gardens on Yonge street. Grapes also grows well about Toronto.

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Agricultural, &c.

THE WEATHER

From the 25th October to the 3rd November

Never was Canada blessed with a finer term of Indian Summer weather, than from the 20th of October to the end of it. The thermometer from the 21st to the 31st October stood in the daytime at about 60, sometimes rising to 65; and at night did not fall lower than 50. The nights were generally starlit and moonlit—the days a little hazy. On Sunday the 29th, the wind shifted eastward, and it rained at Lake Ontario, during this period, was as smooth almost as a mirror, and looked lovely beyond description in the moonlight. One felt in passing over it in our steamers as if he were in a parlour. The wind was generally very low and in the west.

At Bytown the weather was very warm. Flies and insects of all kinds, frogs and snakes, up to the 31st October, were about as usual. The latter day was beautiful and sunny in the forenoon. The afternoon was wet but warm. The thermometer at noon on this day, stood at 62—wind west; at night—10 o'clock—51. Wednesday, 1st November, cooler: thermometer, 49 in the morning; wind west. Sunny and cloudy by turns: thermometer this day at noon, 55; at night (9 o'clock) 42: wind north-west, with passing showers of rain. Thursday morning, 2nd, thermometer at sunrise, 37. Frost last night: wind west: day sunny.

Snow has fallen already in several parts of New York State and in Maine.

Very dense fogs have prevailed on the rivers in the mornings for a week past, obstructing navigation. Thursday noon, 55, cloudy at night: thermometer about 50 at night: ten o'clock 53.

Friday morning much cooler; thermometer 35; sunny,—wind north-west.

RECEIPTS.

Cascade Division—the mistake was on the part of this office, so far as 1853 was concerned. \$14 for 1854, covers subscription up to No. 12, 1855. D.R. Hawksville, \$1 pays for two subscribers, 3 months each. W. P., Prescott, 1853-4, \$4. H. B., Richmond, \$5 for 1852-3-4, leaves \$4 still due. H. E., Hampton, \$3 on account, \$1 still due. Jas. Woodruff, Pickering, \$4, for 1853-4.

COMMUNICATIONS.

W. A. B., Poetry, Toronto, in our next. "Cymro," Poetry, Hamilton. We cannot insert poetry in this paper, if we are not allowed to exercise our judgment as to its admissibility. Of course, those sending it can have it returned. Poetry that we think good we never alter—poetry that is not so must be rejected or amended to suit our judgment. Letters from Cumminsville and Beverley, Leeds, received.

LATEST NEWS.

The amendments moved by Mr. Brown to the Government Clergy Reserve Bill have been lost by large majorities. This H use, after all, act like a miserable corrupt pack of tools in the hands of three powers—the tones, the priests, and Hincks' railroad

Latest accounts from California state that the Anglo-French fleet were a part of the Russian squadron in the Pacific. The Russians have seven ships there and a number of armed vessels. A battle was soon expected, unless the Russians escaped into some distant port. The allies have 90,000 men in the Crimea, as I am posted on the south of Sebastopol towards the sea. Menschikoff is on the north of Sebastopol with 30,000 men still in the field. His troops are to be added by the 18th October. The Russian army of course, beside the city garrison. The allies are about to send 10,000 men additional to the Crimea. The allies had all their arrangements ready to attack Sebastopol, but had not done so on the 9th October. Omar Pacha is bringing his troops on three lines—the Pacific, the Adriatic, and the sea. The Russians are concentrating troops on the Austrian frontier. It is supposed the allies are preparing to invade Poland in conjunction with Turkey. The Baltic fleet is to return home. Martial law is declared by Russia in many parts of Poland. It is said a secret treaty exists between Prussia and Russia. In Canada the rebels had not yet taken Canton, Schomyl seems to have been lately defeated by a Russian general. The Russians are, for a time, again successful in Circassia. The allies are acting in concert with their fleet. The Russians at the battle of Alma, behaved like savages. One lying in a dying state, who was about to receive a cup of water from St. William Young, a friendly English officer, shot the latter in cold blood. Other acts of barbarity, it is said, occurred. When Sebastopol falls into the hands of the allies, it is feared that the soldiers will retaliate on the Russians. All the troops, except one regiment of the rifles, are to be withdrawn from Canada. The Russians, at the battle of the Alma, had 60,000 in the field. Many Poles deserted to the allies. After the battle, Menschikoff narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the victors; as it was, his carriage and papers were captured, and a large sum of money. It seems he had anticipated an easy victory, and had actually written an anticipatory despatch to that effect. Many Russian ladies were looking on at the battle of Alma on the heights.

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CONSUMPTION OF MAIL.—It is shown by a return recently issued, that there has been an increase for the last three years in the consumption of mail. In Great Britain, in 1851, the quantity was 28,740,456 unshells, 39,415,413 in 1852, and last year 40,362,102 unshells.

Dr. Strachan denies that the Legislature have power under the Imperial Act to secularize the Reserves. He says they are bound to give these lands to religious uses.

Quick Work.—Our diligent Grand Scribe has just forwarded us a synopsis of the proceedings of the last session of the G. D. at Bytown, in circular form.

So far 108 persons have been saved safely from the Arctic, of whom there is not one woman or child!! This looks very little gallantry or humanity. The saved consist mostly of Sailors, such men should be branded as cowards!

The Tailors who conspired to injure Walker and Hutchison last summer have been found guilty.

Coal, it is said, has been discovered near Brantford on the line of the Northern Railroad.

The prisoners in the Penitentiary, New Orleans, attempted to escape. Two were shot, twenty-five recaptured.

No later news concerning Sebastopol.

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TIMES OF SITTINGS OF DIVISION COURTS IN YORK AND PEEL IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1854.

Toronto	November, Friday, 2.
"	Saturday, 18.
"	December, Wednesday, 6.
"	Friday, 29.
Weston	November, Wednesday, 29.
Burwick	December, Friday, 1.
King	Saturday, 2.
Richmond Hill	Friday, 15.
Unionville	Saturday, 16.
Newmarket	Monday, 18.
Derry West	Thursday, 21.
Brampton	Friday, 22.
Sandhill	Saturday, 23.

☞ The York County Court and Quarter Sessions will sit at Toronto on the 21st November.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

BE THOU READY.

Be thou ready, fellow mortal,
In thy pilgrimage of life,
Ever ready to uphold thee,
In the toil and in the strife;
Let no hope, however pleasant,
Lure thy footsteps from the right,
Nor the sunshine leave thee straying,
In the sudden gloom of night.

Be thou ready when thy brother
Bows in dark affliction's shade;
Be thou ready when thy sister
Needs thy kindness and thy aid;
Let thy arm sustain and cheer them—
They have claims upon us all—
And thy deeds, like morning sunlight,
On their weary hearts shall fall.

Be thou ready when the erring
List to sin's enchanting strains;
Ready with kind words to woo them
Back to virtue's path again;
Be thou ready, in thy weakness,
To do good to friend or foe,
As thy Father sheddeth freely
Light on all that dwell below.

Be thou ready for the morrow;
When delight shall please no more;
When the rose and lily fade,
And the charm of song is o'er.
When the voices of thy kindred
Faintly move thy dying ear—
Be thou ready for thy journey,
To some higher, brighter sphere.

IS THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC SANCTIONED BY THE ORACLES OF DIVINE TRUTH?

Let us examine the Scriptures, and we will find that the woes against intemperance are studied throughout the sacred volume, clear and conspicuous as the stars in the firmament of heaven; and wherever total abstinence is mentioned, it is spoken of in terms of the highest approbation by the messengers of the Most High. The first mention we have made in the Bible, concerning strong drink, is when Noah is said to have planted a vineyard, and become drunken; and see how it acted, while as yet in the very commencement of its existence, it rendered Noah vile in the eyes of his family; and though charity, like Shem and Japhet, may throw a veil over this part of his conduct, yet posterity cannot but blush when they reflect on this unbecoming circumstance in the history of their otherwise worthy forefather.

Consider again how Lot was debased by strong drink, becoming, through its influence, at once the father and grandfather of Moab and Ammon. In the days of the Apostles, it is said concerning those who were drunken, that they were drunken in the night, as if they were ashamed to be seen in open day. But the Demon of Intemperance, who, in the days of Noah, was but in infancy, and, in the days of the Apostles, was ashamed to be seen in public, and only indulged in nightly revels,—in those latter days has sprung from his couch of darkness, and flies across our world, like a flaming disordered sun, while men, like planets in confusion, reel wildly around him. And who are his followers? Why, look around and you will see: here, the man of grey hairs beading over the tomb, there, the youth in manhood's prime, here the blighted face of beauty, reel recklessly around him, and laugh, and dance, and moan, in alternate succession.

who spangled immensely with myriads of glittering worlds, and bade them in beautiful harmony swing through ambient space afar, think you that that Being whose very essence is purity and love, will look down from his throne on high, and view with delight man whom he originally formed after his own image, and endowed with reason and immortality, engaged in a traffic which tends to thwart his most benevolent designs of mercy to fallen man, which fills this fair world, which he created as the fit abode of intelligent worshippers, with misery, blasphemy, and crime? Think you, that he can behold with satisfaction those creatures whom he made chief of all his lower works, and crowned with glory and honour, stripped of even their natural reason, and wallowing in the mire of intemperance? And, is it not a sight enough to make angels weep, as they bend from the golden portals of heaven, to gaze upon this sinful world, to see men so devoid of love to God and man, yes, even so destitute of natural feeling and affection, as willingly to sacrifice the lives of their fellow beings, and sport with the moans, the cries, and the tears of the wretched, in order to satisfy the selfish cravings of their own avicious minds? Then away with the idea, false as it is wicked, that the liquor traffic, as established throughout the country, is founded on the Rock of eternal truth! Impossible! as soon say that hell is heaven: every tree is known by its fruit; and what are the fruits of this? Wrangling, tumult, vice, misery, suicide, murder, death; these are a few of the baneful fruits of this accursed tree; and would it not be blasphemy to assert that a system which produced such fearful results emanated from a source Divine? Then down with it! down with it! Religion cries out against it; Humanity cries out against it; Mercy, as she stands pleading with melting heart and streaming eyes, cries "Down with it, root and branch! too long has it luxuriated on the wreck of all that is lovely, beautiful and fair, sapped the foundation of household joy, mildew'd the sweets of love, and darkened with the shades of misery the brightest prospects of men." And how can the desires of Religion, Humanity, and Mercy, be accomplished? By passing a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Lobo, Oct., 1854. DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

PROCEEDINGS AT BYTOWN ON THE MEETING OF THE GRAND DIVISION—OUR JOURNEY DOWN AND UP—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—APPEARANCE OF BYTOWN—KINGSTON—THE PENITENTIARY—THE LUNATIC ASYLUM—PROSPECTS OF THE MAINE LAW.

We are going, in this sketch, to speak of many things, and, in a very familiar way, to describe nature and man and his works just as we saw them. Our readers must not, therefore, accuse us of want of method. The aim of scenic and sketch writers should be to amuse and interest, and they should seem, as if it were, to converse in a pleasant way with their readers.

Well, we went on board the beautiful steamer *Arabian* on the 24th October, en route to Bytown, at 11 o'clock A.M. The day was unusually fine: the sun shone out as in the month of June—the lovely Bay of Toronto was as smooth as a mirror, not a ripple disturbed its placid bosom, but it lay in the sun like a burnished mirror, reflecting and drinking in his autumnal rays. A tremor, as gentle as the heaving of the bosom of a sleeping maiden, brooded on the waters. The shadow of the wild gull, as he flitted over its surface with snowy plumage, was beautifully distinct. Towards the garrison the white sails of some pleasure boats caught the rays of the sun, and barely enough of a breeze to keep them aloft. In this panorama there was exquisite beauty—there was scenic enjoyment, which language can scarcely describe. When going to the Agricultural Fair of London, C.W., on the 27th September, the day we left Toronto was similar, and just such a glorious scene presented itself, only more entrancing, in the Bay of Burlington.

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hazy sunlight, such as is usual in Indian summer, rested on every thing. The foliage of the trees seemed to lend it fresh lustre, and it, in return, seemed to beautify their motley yet lovely colours. Many of these islands are covered with bare rocks of a reddish colour. On these, in patches, probably covered by thin earth, there grow very low shrubbery or bushes like running vines. These, in October, turn of a blood-red colour, and cast, with the sun, a bright crimson glow on the waters. One almost imagines the water that surrounds the beautiful islands is of a crimson colour. Again, the islands are generally covered with a mixture of poplars, birch, beech, oaks, maples (two kinds), cedar, and spruce trees—the latter evergreens. In October the former assume various tints; the latter two assume a fresh greenness. Thus the forests, so intermixed to one who has never seen them, are inconceivably beautiful. One island, in particular, we observed on this morning as very lovely. It was in extent perhaps ten acres, covered with a rather dense forest of the above kind. The trees dipped down towards the waters, and hung over the rocks, casting their beautiful colours upon the deep blue water that circled in silence and purity around the rocky precipice. Observable above all others was the quivering asp or poplar, whose gentle vibration and rich greenness are so lovely in summer. The foliage of this tree in autumn turns into a most vivid yellow, brighter than straw colour, and cast, amid the red glare before mentioned, a golden lustre. Then the green spruce, in spiral form, mingle with the yellow, the brown of the oak, the crimson of the soft maple, and the yellow-green of the birch. A forest of this kind is truly picturesque. Fancy its reflection on a sunny day upon the limpid waters that gurgled around the romantic islands of the St. Lawrence, and well might it be called lovely—very lovely. This view was varied by the appearance, here and there, of a white-sailed vessel; a propeller steamer, sending to the sky a white smoke; the larger steamers omitting a dense black smoke. Here and there the speckled loon or great Canadian diver, floated over the water, eyeing our steamer in the distance. Ever and anon he would dive and re-appear at some thirty yards' distance. Well would it repay any family to go once a month during summer to gaze on this glorious scene. The islands present every variety of form, and seem to be made for the abodes of fairies.

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Bytown is partly situated on hills and partly in a valley. The land rises north-east and south of it, and recedes towards the west.

THE TEMPERANCE PROCESSION AND MEETING. SPEECHES, &c.

Bytown, on this day, assumed a very holiday appearance. It was ornamented in places with green arches over the streets and with flags; minute guns from the garrison grounds were fired during the procession and at the conclusion of the meeting. We were not in time to take part in the procession, having arrived at two o'clock, but learn that it was very large. Over 400 persons (sons and delegates) walked in it, accompanied by a large concourse of spectators. A fine band preceded the procession. It marched through several of the streets, and thence to the beautiful grounds (the Government reserved grounds), we believe, overlooking the great locks of the canal. Here, in a sort of grove, an immense awning was spread to shelter the company who had assembled to hear the speakers. A platform was erected, on which the members of the Grand Division and the speakers sat. Over 2000 persons assembled here—ladies and gentlemen. Mr. W. Stewart, of Bytown, a dignified person, presided as chairman. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Ryerson of St. Catharines, and Corder of Montreal. These gentlemen spoke with much ability and argument. After them, Dr. Beattie of Cobourg, and the Mayor of Bytown addressed the people. The Mayor made quite a lengthy speech, defining his position on the temperance and Maine law questions. He said he was not a teetotaler in its strictest sense, yet highly approved of the teetotal doctrines; and of the Maine law movement. He was at one time not so favourable to the Maine law, but recent events, and some terrible effects of drunkenness that had come under his personal observation in Bytown, had convinced him that prohibition was the true principle. Yes, and must be the conviction of all thinking men. The licensing of taverns and moral suasion alongside, beseeching the drinkers not to drink, is like baling out Ontario and filling another lake by its side. Mrs. Moodie has lately added her mite by a new book to put down the Maine Law. Among other things she attacks the absurdity (as she says) of forcing men into sobriety. She attacks, like too many genteel scribblers, but suggests no remedy; she forgets that drunkenness is a disease, the greatest aider being temptation through inns; she forgets that men are forced to be moral and honest by penal laws. Then why not compel them to be sober by prohibition of taverns? The attendance on this occasion, at Bytown, was unusually large. There must have been over 4000 persons looking on, and who had come in from the country. The Ottawa Divisions were well represented, and the Sons in this region of country for fifty miles about Bytown turned out well. We are pleased to say that we did not see one drunken or disorderly man during the day or night. This speaks well for this city containing, as it does, a population of about 10,000 people.

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King, Saturday, 1.
 Richmond Hill, Saturday, 2.
 Unionville, Saturday, 3.
 Newmarket, Saturday, 4.
 Derry West, Saturday, 5.
 Brampton, Saturday, 6.
 Sandhill, Saturday, 7.

The York County Court and Quarter Sessions will sit at Toronto on the 21st November.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

BE THOU READY.

Be thou ready, fellow mortal,
 In thy pilgrimage of life,
 Ever ready to uphold thee,
 In the toil and in the strife;
 Let no hope, however pleasant,
 Lure thy footstep from the right,
 Nor the sunshine leave thee straying,
 In the sudden gloom o' night.
 Be thou ready when thy brother
 Bows in dark affliction's shade;
 Be thou ready when thy sister
 Needs thy kindness and thy aid;
 Let thy arm sustain and cheer them—
 They have claims upon us all—
 And thy deeds, like morning sunlight,
 On their weary hearts shall fall.
 Be thou ready when the erring
 List to sin's enchanting strain;
 Ready with kind words to woo them
 Back to virtue's path again;
 Be thou ready, in thy weakness,
 To do good to friend or foe,
 As thy Father abodeth freely
 Light on all that dwell below.
 Be thou ready for the morrow;
 When delight shall please no more;
 When the rose and lily fade,
 And the charm of song is o'er.
 When the voices of thy kindred
 Faintly move thy dying ear—
 Be thou ready for thy journey,
 To some higher, brighter sphere.

IS THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC SANCTIONED BY THE ORACLES OF DIVINE TRUTH?

Let us examine the Scriptures, and we will find that the woes against intemperance are studied throughout the sacred volume, clear and conspicuous as the stars in the firmament of heaven; and wherever total abstinence is mentioned, it is spoken of in terms of the highest approbation by the messengers of the Most High. The first mention we have made in the Bible, concerning strong drink, is when Noah is said to have planted a vineyard, and become drunken; and see how it acted, while as yet in the very commencement of its existence, it rendered Noah vile in the eyes of his family; and though charity, like Shem and Japhet, may throw a veil over this part of his conduct, yet posterity cannot but blush when they reflect on this unbecoming circumstance in the history of their otherwise worthy forefather.

Consider again how Lot was debased by strong drink, becoming, through its influence, at once the father and grandfather of Moab and Ammon. In the days of the Apostles, it is said concerning those who were drunken, that they were drunken in the night, as if they were ashamed to be seen in open day. But the Demon of Intemperance, who, in the days of Noah, was but in infancy, and, in the days of the Apostles, was ashamed to be seen in public, and only indulged in nightly revels,—in these latter days has sprung from his couch of darkness, and flies across our world, like a flaming disordered sun, while men, like planets in confusion, reel wildly around him. And who are his followers? Why, look around and you will see here, the man of grey hairs bending over the tomb, there, the youth in manhood's prime, here the blighted face of beauty, reel recklessly around him, and laugh, and dance, and moan, in alternate succession.

Think you, my fellow mortals, that Almighty Being, who arched yon heavens in ethereal blue, and bade the golden orb of day roll on his way rejoicing

traffic which tends to thwart his most benevolent designs?—These, in October, turn of a blood-red colour, and east, with the sun, a bright crimson glow on the waters. One almost imagines the water that surrounds the beautiful islands is of a crimson colour. Again, the islands are generally covered with a mixture of poplars, birch, beech, oaks, maples (two kinds), cedar, and spruce trees—the latter evergreens. In October the former assume various tints, the latter two assume a fresh greenness. Thus the forests, so intermixed to one who has never seen them, are conceivably beautiful. One island, in particular, we observed on this morning as very lovely. It was in extent perhaps ten acres, covered with a rather dense forest of the above kind. The trees dipped down towards the waters, and hung over the rocks, casting their beautiful colours upon the deep blue water that circled in silence and purity around the rocky precipice. (Observable above all others was the quivering asp or poplar, whose gentle vibration and rich greenness are so lovely in summer. The foliage of this tree in autumn turns into a most vivid yellow, brighter than straw colour, and cast, amid the red glare before mentioned, a golden lustre. Then the green spruce, an spiral form, mingle with the yellow, the brown of the oak, the crimson of the soft maple, and the yellow green of the birch. A forest of this kind is truly picturesque. Fancy its reflection on a sunny day upon the limpid waters that gurgle around the romantic islands of the St. Lawrence, and well might it be called lovely—very lovely. This view was varied by the appearance, here and there, of a white-sailed vessel; a propeller steamer, sending to the sky a white smoke; the larger steamers omitting a dense black smoke. Here and there the speckled loon or great Canadian diver, floated over the water, eyeing our steamer in the distance. Ever and anon he would dive and reappear at some thirty yards' distance. Well would it repay any family to go once a month during summer to gaze on this glorious scene. The islands present every variety of form, and seem to be made for the abodes of fairies.

Lobo, Oct., 1854. DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

PROCEEDINGS AT BYTOWN ON THE MEETING OF THE GRAND DIVISION—OUR JOURNEY DOWN AND UP—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—APPEARANCE OF BYTOWN—KINGSTON—THE PENITENTIARY—THE LUNATIC ASYLUM—PROSPECTS OF THE MAINE LAW.

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Nothing can exceed the beauty of the Bay of Burlington in a still summer or autumn evening. The contrast there of the green banks of the lake, its clumps of trees, the distant highlands, and its silvery sheet of water, are admirable to a lover of nature. Canada has two noble and lovely harbours in Toronto and Hamilton. Bright and entrancing as are these waters, the scenery and gently-flowing river St. Lawrence between and around the thousand islands much exceed them. Captain Colcleugh of the *Arabian* is noted for his urbanity as well as his humane disposition. He is emphatically a favourite on the lakes, especially with the ladies. The mention of his boat is quite sufficient to warrant our readers in believing his company were well attended to. The *Arabian*, however, is rather top heavy in a storm, and her owners, in another season, would do well to give her a thorough painting and overhauling. We went in her to Gananoque. On the morning of the 25th, we shipped on board of the river steamer at Gananoque, amongst the beautiful islands of the St. Lawrence. We have passed them in spring and summer before, but never during the time of the falling leaf. There is a picturesqueness about the forests, the islands, and waters in autumn which pleases the eye more than at any other season; at least it does ours. The morning was a glorious and refreshing one—the river here clear of fog—no breeze disturbed the air—

bearing. It was ornamented in places with green arches over the streets and with flags; minute guns from the garrison grounds were fired during the procession and at the conclusion of the meeting. We were not in time to take part in the procession, having arrived at two o'clock, but learn that it was very large. Over 400 persons (sons and delegates) walked in it, accompanied by a large concourse of spectators. A fine band preceded the procession. It marched through several of the streets, and thence to the beautiful grounds (the Government reserved grounds), we believe, overlooking the great locks of the canal. Here, in a sort of grove, an immense awning was spread to shelter the company who had assembled to hear the speakers. A platform was erected, on which the members of the Grand Division and the speakers sat. Over 2000 persons assembled here—ladies and gentlemen. Mr. W. Stewart, of Bytown, a dignified person, presided as chairman. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Ryerson of St. Catharines, and Cordner of Montreal. These gentlemen spoke with much ability and argument. After them, Dr. Beattie of Cobourg, and the Mayor of Bytown addressed the people. The Mayor made quite a lengthy speech, defining his position on the temperance and Maine law questions. He said he was not a teetotaler in its strictest sense, yet highly approved of the teetotal doctrines; and of the Maine law movement. He was at one time not so favourable to the Maine law, but recent events, and some terrible effects of drunkenness that had come under his personal observation in Bytown, had convinced him that prohibition was the true principle. Yes, and must be the conviction of all thinking men. The licensing of taverns and moral suasion alongside, beseeching the drinkers not to drink, is like baling out Ontario and filling another lake by its side. Mrs. Moodie has lately added her mite by a new book to put down the Maine Law. Among other things she attacks the absurdity (as she says) of forcing men into sobriety. She attacks, like too many genteel scribblers, but suggests no remedy; she forgets that drunkenness is a disease, the greatest aider being temptation through inns; she forgets that men are forced to be moral and honest by penal laws. Then why not compel them to be sober by prohibition of taverns? The attendance on this occasion, at Bytown, was unusually large. There must have been over 4000 persons looking on, and who had come in from the country. The Ottawa Divisions were well represented, and the Sons in this region of country for fifty miles about Bytown turned out well. We are pleased to say that we did not see one drunken or disorderly man during the day or night. This speaks well for this city containing, as it does, a population of about 10,000 people.

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STATE OF THE ORDER—REPORTS READ.

The reports of the G. W. P. and G. W. S. show that the order of the Sons in Canada, whilst the number of the Divisions has decreased some in six months, the power efficiency and number of their Divisions have increased.

NEW DIVISIONS.

Eleven new Divisions have been organized during the past six months; nine have surrendered their charters. 200 Divisions have sent in regular returns, many other returns came in during the session.

THE ESSAY ON A PROHIBITORY LAW.

It will be remembered that the Grand Division offered the sum of £25 for the best essay on this subject. It seems to have been awarded to a person named Smith, of Georgetown, Dumfries.

THE HARMONY OF THE SESSION

Was a conspicuous element of this convention. All appeared to have met to say and act for the best, and no angry discussion took place.

IMPORTANT ACTS—THE ADMISSION OF FEMALES.

We can only give a summary of them. Very particular action was taken in reference to the admission of females into Divisions under the new rules.

A password is to be immediately prepared and sent to all Divisions who admit females, to be used by only such as do. The common password is not to be used by them.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES TO NATIONAL DIVISION. G. W. P. O'Reilly, G. W. A. Dr. VanNorman and P. G. W. P. Ryerson, are the paid delegates to the National Division.

ACTS IN REFERENCE TO CANADA.

A good petition was adopted to be sent to the Legislature by the Grand Division. A delegate, G. W. P. O'Reilly, is to go there to lobby for the law immediately.

The Grand Division by resolution opposed submitting the Prohibitory Law to the people at their primary elections, thinking there was no occasion to do so, and that it would be unconstitutional too.

The next session is to be held at Brantford, fourth Wednesday in May.

The Grand Division repudiated the notion of appointing two consecutive sessions at same meeting, and indirectly condemned the proceeding in this respect at Picton. We are of the same opinion.

THREE DEGREES ADMINISTERED

Were adopted, and many representatives initiated, on the morning of Friday, the 27th. The Degrees are beautiful, and, in effect, adopt a high tone of morality.

GRAND SCRIBE STACEY.

The conduct of this officer during the past year gave very great satisfaction to the order. His urbanity, business tact, and impartiality, as well as assiduity, were very commendable.

THE EASTERN MEMBERS

Showed every disposition to yield to the wishes of the western members, as to locality of sessions and Grand officers. Considerable discussion took place as to the best way to employ lecturers. Nothing definite was done.

The room in which the Grand Division sat was very convenient, only rather small. The body closed its session at noon on Friday. The members were very kindly conveyed back to the railroad train early on Friday morning, where they took the return train at 6 o'clock for Prescott.

sunny. Indeed the weather during the whole season could not have been more auspicious.

ON OUR WAY UP

We visited Brockville and Kingston, and the Penitentiary at the latter place. By the kindness of Sub-inspector Dickson we were shown over every part of this great Provincial criminal institution.

LIST OF MEMBERS,

WHO IT IS SAID WILL VOTE FOR THE MAINE LAW. Brown, Rank, Scatchard, Southwick, Niles, Wilson, Matheson, Daly, Ralph, Cook (Oxford), Cook (Pontiac), McKenzie, McKertie, Freeman, Chas-holm, Daly, Jackson, Spence, Merrill, Fraser, Aikins, Hamilton, Wright, Gamble, (Bowes? Foley?), Lumsden, Gould, Monroe, Smith (Victoria), Smith (Northumberland), Ross (Hastings), Roblin, Flint, Smith (Frontenac), McDonald (Kingston), as it trust Mattice, McDonald (Cornwall), Dr. McDonald, Yielding (Bytown), Church, Delong, Patrick, Bell, (Lyons)? Forty-two certain, several doubtful.

AN OFF-SET TO JUDGE BURNS.

It is not necessary to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime, which have their origin in the use or abuse of ardent spirits. The police power, which is exclusively in the States, is alone competent to the correction of these great evils, and all measures of restraint or prohibition necessary to effect the purpose, are within the scope of that authority.

THE ACTION OF WOMAN.

The following form of petition signed by nearly 900 adult females, was lately sent from Brockville to the Legislature, for a prohibitory law. Mrs. Moodie would do well to read it. We saw, not long since, an account of a relative of hers in Quebec, who was the victim of the terrible vice of drunkenness.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly in Parliament assembled. The Petition of the Undersigned Wives, Mothers, Daughters and Sisters, of the Town of Brockville and its Vicinity,

Humbly Sheweth— That it is with no small degree of diffidence, your petitioners approach your Honorable House lest it might be considered that we are passing the bounds of propriety prescribed to us by Divine Providence and the enlightened opinion of Society; but we respectfully beg leave to assure you, that we are impelled by an imperative sense of duty to make this our appeal in behalf of a Law to prohibit the Making and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage, and we cannot but believe that our appeal will prevail.

ence, and the endearments of domestic happiness, are now in a state of poverty and wretchedness, with all their early hopes blighted, their homes dreary, and nothing but a dark and dismal prospect before them. We have had ample opportunities to witness all this, and the fearful havoc that this curse has made of human life and happiness.

To stay the ravages of Intemperance, we have no hope but in your Honorable House. This is our last resort. Gentlemen, your vote!—By one stretch of your hand you can arrest the destroying demon! By one voice you can hush the desolating storm that is laying waste so many bright hopes and happy homes!

Gentlemen! shall we look to your Honorable House in vain? No! We repose confidence in you, that the time is now come when you will rid Society of this nuisance,—for such we must consider the traffic in Intoxicating Liquor.

We commit this subject to your hands, and feel assured you will do that which in your wisdom you deem to be right. And commending this, as every other subject that comes before your august Assembly, to the direction of our Heavenly Father,

With every sentiment of respect,
As in duty bound,
Your petitioners will ever pray.

The above is a Petition forwarded to the Parliament.

Brockville and Linn, 675 signatures
South Crosby 127 do
Bastood 65 do
Other lists not yet sent in

THE TERRIBLE FRUITS OF GROGGERIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

What better proof can we have of the terrific effects of drunkenness, resulting from having taverns, than are seen in these figures? They speak louder than a hundred Goughs. There is the carnage and vice as plain as on the battle-field—all the sure concomitants of licensing men to ruin their fellowmen.

"A GLANCE AT NEW YORK.—We observe by the New York Papers, that there were 23,000 arrests by the police of that city during the last six months—rather a tall list of public malefactors. Of this number the Sixth Ward (the far-famed rum-hole precinct) contributes 3,000, about one eighth. If the other twenty-two Wards counted out law breakers in the same proportion, the aggregate would swell to sixty-six thousand.

The semi-annual report of the Chief of the Police shows that there are twenty-nine hundred and seventy-eight unlicensed rumshops in full blast averaging seven thousand persons in the daily practice of illegal rum-selling, openly and with the full knowledge of the Chief and his men.

The Chief tells us that there are 6,895 public rum-holes in New York, (to which should be added 2000 to 3000 kept in houses of prostitution and not recorded, (2,878, or nearly half are unlicensed, and that more than 3000 are habitually and constantly open on the Sabbath. In one Ward 225, and in another 224 are in full operation, and not a single license has been granted for either Ward; in one Ward 352, in another 235, another 375, another 310, another 304, and in the Fourth Ward five hundred rum-shops are open on Sunday—and in this last Ward only eleven out of 511 even pretended to close up on that day.



AN INDEPENDENT PARTY IN POLITICS.

Is it possible to form one? Should there be one thoroughly organized? These are the questions now for all true Canadian reformers. We answer emphatically in the affirmative. The country needs a thoroughly independent party. The materials exist in Canada, and it only requires good leadership to mould them.

conduct his life or business transactions in this way. We believe it is possible for a man to be honest and virtuous and yet thrive in life; many think otherwise, especially as to politics. The old reform party of Canada, whether honest or not time and facts will tell, had at least the reputation with Canadians of trying to act honestly, only it was said they were impracticable. Hicks, like a base wolf, came into their fold professing their principles in 1840, and added to this profession of true reform, a practicability and a determination to live and plowshare through office, to carry on Government ostensibly under a reform banner, yet in reality by deceit and corruption amass public money. His career ever the reform party is ended. Worst politicians long for the building up of a party composed of Canadian material, who love their country more than office; whose aim is not office but to do right in government matters. Ambition, a desire to rise in one's country are commendable, and efforts sought for this object is not reprehensible, if the intentions be patriotic. There are suspicious men in the opposition to the Coalition Ministry. The Coalition itself is made up of the most heterogeneous political materials, of men who love office more than truth. Yet, out of the opposition of say fifty members, a nucleus for a true party does exist. When the Clergy Reserves Bill is settled, as we trust it may be in a few months, this party will arise out of the present political chaos. Some who are now in the opposition will leave the reform standard, and some, who are lying on their oars, may go under it. Canada has for a time been falsely cheated out of this party by a corrupt combination, but we will live to see it formed. Perhaps one year will bring it about. We have striven for it, written for it, twenty-five years. Canada must be governed by those who love her, by honest men, liberty-loving legislators. Men who, whilst they respect religion divorce it from the state. Men who, whilst they feel an honest ambition to hold office in their country, to rise with its fame and prosperity, yet gloat not on its offices and official spoils for mere sake. Give us such a party. That Canada is not governed now by a thorough reform party, answering to the House of Assembly, is attributable to Lord Elgin and Hicks. It is impossible for the present ministry to rule the country without calling to its aid the utmost powers of corruption.

ROMANISM HAS BEEN THE CURSE OF IRELAND.

We will not deny that Ireland has been misgoverned by England at times wronged by her, but the Union was the result of bribery and the official and military oppression has not at times been the fruit of British Government; yet we have always seen that she had a greater domestic evil and that was the cause of Roman priestcraft and its attendant institutions and ignorance. What country on the earth possessed of its fertility and natural capabilities and position, at present, presents the spectacle of a retrograde movement in population?—See this.

THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.—A return has been issued from the census-office in Dublin, showing the population of Ireland from the year 1806 to 1886, both inclusive, as far as the same could be ascertained from various sources. The result is thus set forth:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Population, Year, Population. Rows include years from 1806 to 1886 with corresponding population figures.

SHAMEFUL RAILROAD MURDERS ON THE GREAT WESTERN.

We deeply regret to state that through gross carelessness, the Great Western Railway has again been the cause of a great destruction of human life. It means an Express train which left the Falls at 2 o'clock P.M., and which should have arrived at Windsor at 1 o'clock next morning or thereabouts, was by some cause delayed and remained at Chatham, not leaving until past 5 o'clock. A gravel train supporting the Express train had gone by (why did it not enquire as to the fact?) came thundering at half-past 5 o'clock in a foggy morning towards Chatham, meeting the Express train into a terrible force. The consequence was terrible. It is said over 50 persons were killed and as many more wounded and maimed for life. Attached to the Express train were several second hand passenger and emigrant cars, also, first class cars. All of the cars were smashed to pieces, several hours elapsed before the dying and the dead and wounded

now doing well, many very well. The order stands much better than six months ago in real strength

NEW DIVISIONS

Eleven new Divisions have been organized during the past six months; nine have surrendered their charters. 200 Divisions have sent in regular returns, many other returns came in during the session. The neglect of sending in regular returns is very criminal. 123 Divisions at the opening of the session had not reported. There is a balance of £150 on hand over all expenses in the Treasury. 50 Divisions have applied for forms to admit females. 299 have applied for new rituals. £125 have been paid to the National Division for the new ritual. There are 350 Divisions now in existence.

THE ESSAY ON A PROHIBITORY LAW.

It will be remembered that the Grand Division offered the sum of £25 for the best essay on this subject. It seems to have been awarded to a person named Smith, of Georgetown, P.M.S. Several others have been pronounced very good, and we believe the Grand Division has awarded small sums to the writers. 32 essays in all were sent in. 16,000 copies of Smith's essay were printed by the Grand Scribe, and 10,000 copies ordered by and sold to Divisions.

THE HARMONY OF THE SESSION

Was a conspicuous element of this convention. It appeared to have met to say and act for the best, and no angry discussion took place.

IMPORTANT ACTS—THE ADMISSION OF FEMALES.

We can only give a summary of them. Very particular action was taken in reference to the admission of females into Divisions under the new rules. All Divisions were warmly recommended to avail themselves of this new feature in the order.

A password is to be immediately prepared and sent to all Divisions who admit females, to be used by only such as do. The common password is not to be used by them. Many of the eastern Divisions are working well by the plan of admitting females.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES TO NATIONAL DIVISION

G. W. P. O'Reilly, G. W. A. Dr. VanNorman and P. G. W. P. Ryerson, are the paid delegates to the National Division. They are instructed to ask for the admission of females to full privileges in Divisions. They are instructed to ask for the formation of a National Division for British North America, a password to be given to it by the American National Division.

ACTS IN REFERENCE TO CANADA.

A good petition was adopted to be sent to the Legislature by the Grand Division. A delegate, G. W. P. O'Reilly, is to go there to lobby for the law immediately. Each delegate agreed to write a letter to the member from his respective part of Canada, urging him to vote for the Maine Law. There will thus be 150 letters sent immediately to Quebec.

The Grand Division by resolution opposed submitting the Prohibitory Law to the people at their primary elections, thinking there was no occasion to do so, and that it would be unconstitutional too. Let a law be passed in a manly way, and manfully enforced.

The next session is to be held at Brantford, fourth Wednesday in May.

The Grand Division repudiated the notion of appointing two consecutive sessions at same meeting, and indirectly condemned the proceeding in this respect at Picton. We are of the same opinion.

THREE DEGREES ADMINISTERED

Were adopted, and many representatives initiated, on the morning of Friday, the 27th. The Degrees are beautiful, and, in effect, adopt a high tone of morality. Forms, Books, &c., are in the hands of the Grand Scribe and G. W. P.

GRAND SCRIBE STACEY.

The conduct of this officer during the past year gave very great satisfaction to the order. His urbanity, business tact, and impartiality, as well as assiduity, were very commendable.

THE EASTERN MEMBERS

Showed every disposition to yield to the wishes of the western members, as to locality of sessions and Grand officers. Considerable discussion took place as to the best way to employ lecturers. Nothing definite was done.

The room in which the Grand Division sat was very convenient, only rather small. The body closed its session at noon on Friday. The members were very kindly conveyed back to the railroad train early on Friday morning, where they took the return train at 6 o'clock for Prescott. The members of the Grand Division felt very much gratified at this cordiality on the part of Bytown Sons. The Messrs. Bell, proprietors of the Citizen paper, were very conspicuous in their civility to members. At 9 o'clock on Friday we were again in Prescott. The day was lovely and

we propose making some extended remarks on the Penitentiary and other incidents of this journey, including a description of Bytown, and remarks on the Lunatic Asylum of Upper Canada.

LIST OF MEMBERS,

WHO IT IS SAID WILL VOTE FOR THE MAINE LAW. Brown, Rankin, St. Charles, Southwick, Niles, Wilson, Matheson, Daly, Rolph, Cook (Oxford), Cook (Pontiac), McKenzie, McKelvie, Freeman, Chusholm, Daly, Jackson, Spence, Merritt, Fraser, Atkins, Hartman, Wright, Gamble, (Dowse? Foley?), Lumsden, Gould, Moore, Smith (Victoria), Snub, (Northumberland), Ross (Hastings), Rolbin, Fleet, Smith (Frontenac), McDonald (Kingston), it is true Mattice, McDonald (Cornwall), Dr. McDonald, Yielding (Bytown), Church, Delong, Patrick, Bell, (Lyons)? Forty-two certain, several doubtful. In Lower Canada the vote will stand nearly the same. The prospect is good.

AN OFF-SET TO JUDGE BURNS.

It is not necessary to arraign the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime, which have their origin in the use or abuse of ardent spirits. The police power, which is exclusively in the States, is alone competent to the correction of these great evils, and all measures of restraint or prohibition necessary to effect the purpose, are within the scope of that authority. All laws for the restraint or punishment of crime for the preservation of the public peace, health and morals, are from their very nature of primary importance, and lie at the foundation of social existence. They are for the protection of life and liberty and necessarily compel all laws of secondary importance which relate only to property convenience or luxury, to recede when they come in contact or collision. Satus populi suprema lex. The exigencies of the social compact require that such laws be executed before and above all others. It is for this reason that quarantine laws, which protect health, compel mere commercial regulations to submit to their control. They restrain the liberty of the passengers; they operate on the ship, which is the instrument of commerce, and on its officers and crew, and the rights of navigation. They seize the infected cargo and cast it overboard. All these things are done, not from any power that the State assumes to regulate commerce, or to interfere with the regulations of Congress but because police laws for the preservation of health, prevention of crime, and protection of the public welfare, must of necessity, have full and free operation, according to the exigency that requires their interference. If a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States, from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she will be the gainer a thousand fold in the health, wealth and happiness of the people.—Justice Grier on Prohibition.

THE ACTION OF WOMAN.

The following form of petition signed by nearly 900 adult females, was lately sent from Brockville to the Legislature, for a prohibitory law. Mrs. Moodie would do well to read it. We saw, not long since, an account of a relative of hers in Quebec, who was the victim of the terrible vice of drunkenness. It is exceedingly foolish, if not worse, in her to oppose a law so much needed as this law is for emigrants. The absurdity of supposing that making whisky dear is going to stop intemperance, is only equalled by the selfishness of too many of our gentel classes on the subject.—Ed. Son.

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Humbly Sheweth— That it is with no small degree of diffidence, your Petitioners approach your Honorable House lest it might be considered that we are passing the bounds of propriety prescribed to us by Divine Providence and the enlightened opinion of Society; but we respectfully beg leave to assure you, that we are impelled by an imperative sense of duty to make this our appeal in behalf of a Law to prohibit the Making and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage, and we cannot but believe that our appeal will prevail. We have long mourned over the ravages of INTemperance, and fervently hoped that the various agencies employed by the friends of good order and Temperance, would have remedied the evils; but their efforts though praiseworthy, have fallen far short of what was anticipated. Moral Samsion, Domestic and Secial Influence, though they have been faithfully employed have hitherto proved inadequate, we still see awful instances of the depraved taste for Intoxicating Drinks, in the ruin and debasement of many families around us, many of whom occupied stations of respectability, and influence in the community; and many who once enjoyed the blessings of a

toricating drinks is continued, the unhappy subjects become the depraved and the most abject slaves of the basest of passions, and that in the gratification of appetite, the obligations of the husband, the love of the father, the peace and happiness of the family, are all alike disregarded, and the high claims of Society have proved insufficient to break the chains of the unhappy victims. Our own Town presents many sad instances of the truth of those sentiments, and that Intemperance is the fruitful source of crime, no doubt other Villages, Towns, and Cities present the same affecting spectacle.

To stay the ravages of Intemperance, we have no hope but in your Honorable House. This is our last resort. Gentlemen, your vote!—By one stretch of your hand you can arrest the destroying demon! By one voice you can hush the desolating storm that is laying waste so many bright hopes and happy homes!

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What better proof can we have of the terrific effects of drunkenness, resulting from having taverns, than are seen in these figures? They speak louder than a hundred Goughs. There is the carnage and vice as plain as on the battle-field—all the sure concomitants of licensing men to ruin their fellowmen. Does not humanity call upon all wise men to advocate the prohibitory law?—Ed. Son.

"A GLANCE AT NEW YORK.—We observe by the New York Papers, that there were 23,000 arrests by the police of that city during the last six months—rather a tall list of public malefactors. Of this number the Sixth Ward (the far-famed rum-hole precinct) contributes 3,000, about one eighth. If the other twentyone Wards counted out law breakers in the same proportion, the aggregate would swell to sixty-six thousand. In referring to the number of rummeries in that city, the Tribune says:

The semi-annual report of the Chief of the Police shows that there are twenty-nine hundred and seventy-eight unlicensed rumshops in full blast averaging seven thousand persons in the daily practice of illegal rumelling, openly and with the full knowledge of the Chief and his men. The Chief tells us that there are 6,895 public rum-holes in New York, (to which should be added 2000 to 3000 kept in houses of prostitution and not recorded, (2,878, or nearly half are unlicensed, and that more than 3000 are habitually and constantly open on the Sabbath. In one Ward 225, and in another 234 are in full operation, and not a single license has been granted for either Ward; in one Ward 352, in another 235, another 375, another 310, another 304, and in the Fourth Ward five hundred rum-shops are open on Sunday—and in this last Ward only eleven out of 511 even pretended to close up on that day.



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Is it possible to form one? Should there be one thoroughly organized? These are the questions now for all true Canadian reformers. We answer emphatically in the affirmative. The country needs a thoroughly independent party. The materials exist in Canada, and it only requires good leadership to mould them. The corrupt railroad politics of the Hinks party were checked in time. The evil still remains and will for some years to come, but the serpent is thoroughly scotched. There is some party in politics still left for us, but many of our politicians are much tainted. We believe it is as possible to govern a people honestly and impartially as it is for a man to

March, and a few weeks ago the Reform Party were following their principles a 15th, and added to their profession of true reform, a practicality and a determination to live and prosper through office, to carry on Government ostensibly under a reform banner, yet in reality by deceit and corruption among the mass. His career since the reform party is ended. Honest politicians long for the building up of a party composed of Canadian materials who love their country more than office; whose aim is not office but to do right in government matters. Ambition, a desire to rise in one's country are commendable, and efforts sought for this object is not reprehensible, if the intentions be patriotic. There are suspicious men in the opposition to the Coalition Ministry. The Coalition itself is made up of the most heterogeneous political materials, of men who love office more than truth. Yet, out of the opposition of say fifty members, a nucleus for a true party does exist. When the Clergy Reserves Bill is settled, as we trust it may be in a few months, this party will arise out of the present political chaos. Some who are now in the opposition will leave the reform standard, and some, who are lying on their cars, may go under it. Canada has for a time been falsely cheated out of this party by a corrupt combination, but we will live to see it formed. Perhaps one year will bring it about. We have striven for it, written for it, twenty-five years. Canada must be governed by those who love her, by honest men, liberty-loving legislators. Men who, whilst they respect religion divorce it from the state. Men who, whilst they feel an honest ambition to hold office in their country, to rise with its fame and prosperity, yet gloat not on its offices and official spoils for lucre's sake. Give us such a party. That Canada is not governed now by a thorough reform party, answering to the House of Assembly, is attributable to Lord Eglis and Hincks. It is impossible for the present ministry to rule the country without calling to its aid the utmost powers of corruption.

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Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1805.....	5,305,456	1829.....	7,569,888
1806.....	5,460,447	1830.....	7,664,876
1807.....	5,526,224	1831.....	7,777,664
1808.....	5,592,792	1832.....	7,907,843
1809.....	5,660,183	1833.....	7,947,896
1810.....	5,728,343	1834.....	7,997,936
1811.....	5,797,347	1835.....	7,997,936
1812.....	5,867,181	1836.....	7,997,936
1813.....	5,937,856	1837.....	8,000,867
1814.....	6,003,544	1838.....	8,000,867
1815.....	6,142,972	1839.....	8,091,928
1816.....	6,248,174	1840.....	8,188,408
1817.....	6,355,177	1841.....	8,178,194
1818.....	6,474,713	1842.....	8,268,200
1819.....	6,587,906	1843.....	8,300,999
1820.....	6,687,906	1844.....	8,300,999
1821.....	6,801,827	1845.....	8,344,168
1822.....	6,892,719	1846.....	8,380,999
1823.....	6,984,826	1847.....	—
1824.....	7,078,181	1848.....	—
1825.....	7,172,748	1849.....	—
1826.....	7,269,598	1850.....	—
1827.....	7,365,729	1851.....	6,841,970
1828.....	7,464,156.		

SHAMEFUL RAILROAD MURDERS ON THE GREAT WESTERN.

We deeply regret to state that through gross carelessness, the Great Western Railway has again been the cause of a great destruction of human life. It seems an Express train which left the Falls at 2 o'clock P.M., and which should have arrived at Windsor at 1 o'clock next morning, or thereabouts, was by some cause delayed and remained at Chatham, not leaving until past 5 o'clock. A gravel train supposing the Express train had gone by (why did it not enquire as to the fact) came thundering at half past 5 o'clock in a foggy morning towards Chatham, meeting the Express train into a terrible force. The consequence was terrible. It is said over 50 persons were killed and as many more wounded and maimed for life. Attached to the Express train were several second hand passenger and emigrant cars, also, first class cars. All of the cars were smashed to pieces, several hours elapsed before the dying and the dead and wounded could be extracted from the ruins. The passengers were chiefly emigrants. Whole families have been destroyed. The engines of both trains have been destroyed. Such a terrible collision has

not occurred since the Norwalk tragedy. On the face of this train action the grossest carelessness appears. Why did not the Express train up have Express men to give warning? Why did it not wait until the weather cleared up, and then telegraph along the line? Our Parliament should pass a most stringent law at once on this subject. The accident occurred on the 27th Oct. Warrants had been issued against the Conductors and Directors of the trains and railroad. We no room for further particulars.

The *Queen Sound Leger* again copies a piece of original matter—"Reflections in a Grave-yard"—from this paper without any acknowledgment.

The Rev. Mr. Duff, by late accounts, was very ill in Europe.

Some of the Gavazzi rioters at Quebec are now undergoing their trials.

General St. Arnaud, just dead, was 55 years old; his successor, Canrobert, is only 41.

The following members voted against the second reading of the Clergy Reserve Bill; we cannot agree with them, but respect their adherence to honest opinions:—Messrs. Bowes, Cauchon, Crawford, Olryser, Gamble, Larwill, Mursey, O'Farrell, Powell, Rhodes, Robinson, Shaw, Stevenson, Tache, and Yielding—15

Mr. Vansittart has retired from the Gazette at Woodstock.

The Anti-Clergy Reserve Association of Toronto have held a meeting and protested against some proceedings of the Ministerial Clergy Reserve Bill.

Mr. Brown moved, on the 27th ult., for a committee to investigate charges of corruption against Malcolm Cameron in reference to Western post offices. A long discussion followed. Morin shielded Cameron by an amendment, which was carried on a vote of 51 to 41—pretty close.

Mr. Yielding has introduced a bill to amend the Servants Act.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN.—A letter from Melbourne, dated July, says:—Mr. S. O'Brien has been here a few days, and has been feted, addressed, and presented with a beautiful golden vase, towards the expense of which £1000 has been collected in Melbourne, £400 in Geelong, and a large sum is expected from the diggings. The promoters of of this demonstration are the Irish residents, who are numerous and very wealthy. It is stated that Health O'Brien is now on his way to Europe from Van Dieman's Land; and that he would have arrived ere this had he not waited to pay a visit to a relative in India. He will be at Brussels early in December next.

Martin has been pardoned also.

Moral Suasion! Moral Suasion! Will it cure such scenes as this?

ATTRACTED MURDER AND SELF-DESTRUCTION.—Yesterday morning, a shoemaker, named Samuel McLoughlan, who resides on James Street, when laboring under the effects of intemperance, shockingly cut and stabbed his wife with a knife, and afterwards cut his own throat and stabbed himself near the stomach. The Police were called in and Dr. Duggan, who dressed the wounds. He was afterwards removed to the Hospital where he remains in a precarious state.—Hamilton Spectator.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday last, as man was entering on the track of the Lachine Railway by one of the crossings, his foot caught in a cow-trap, and he was kept there a prisoner. Presently the noise of the train was heard, and in a second it came into sight. The trapped individual had the presence of mind to lie down and let the cars pass over him, and so far escaped unharmed.—Montreal Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 24.

We understand that the section of the Montreal and Bytown Railroad, between Carillon and Greenville, is nearly completed; and that the road will be ready for the conveyance of passengers and traffic in a few weeks, between these places.

New York, and Illinois Elections come off next Tuesday. There will be a great struggle in both by the temperance people. We are glad to hear that, at least apart of the Know-nothing party will vote for Myron Clarke. This may ensure his elections. It is to be hoped all good men may support the temperance Candidate. Great excitement exists there. McKennis's contested Election Bill has been thrown out of the House. No good measure can pass such a House.

The Butcher Market-monopoly is abolished in Toronto. There is to be no trouble with the English and Americans about the Greytown affair.

MARRIED,

On the 26th instant, by Rev. Dr. Burns, Robert Charles Beckas, Esq., to Miss Margaret Fenwick, both of this city.

A LARGE assortment of Lamps, Lamps Lanterns, Chimneys, and Lamp Wick, for sale at the Boston Lamp Store, late A. Hibbard & Co. J. BRIGGS

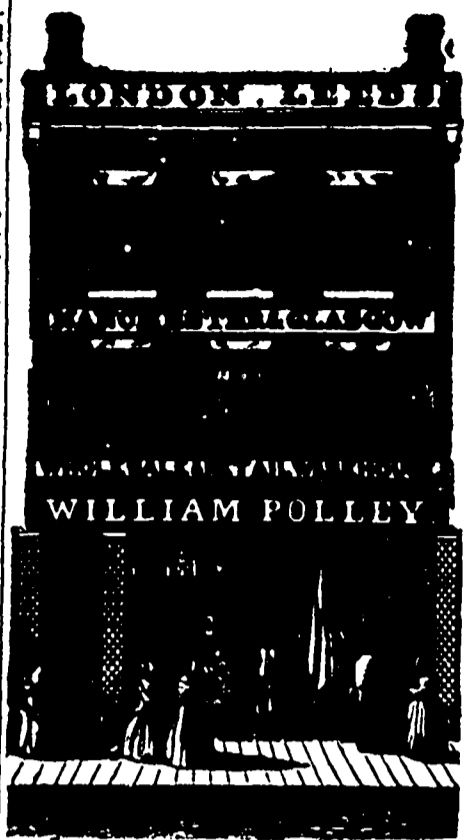
JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Fancy Goods, papier Machie Wares, and Paris Oil Paints at the Boston Lamp Store. J. BRIGGS.

FOR SALE at the Boston Lamp Store:—Elephant, Whale, Lard, Machinery, and Seal OILS, Barning Fluid, and camphene. J. BRIGGS

THERE is to be had at the Boston Lamp Store too many notions to report in an advertisement.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Fresh Fall and Winter Dry Goods.



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

BEGETS leave to call special attention to his superb Stock of

- French Cashmere Dresses, French Merinos, Rich Brocaded and Check Silks. Cobourgs, Lustras, All Wool Plaids, DeLaines, Shawls, Polkas, Velvets, Ribbons, Collars, Flowers, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, Veils, Ties, Nets, Laces, Muslin, &c.

With a splendid variety of Gloves and Hosiery (in every size). Wool Sleeves, Head-dresses, Cuffs, Hoods, Gaiters, Mohair Caps, Hair Nets, Gent's Lamb's Pants and Shirts, Shirts and Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Buck Mitts, &c.

Excellent value in Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Ticks, Sheetings, Gingham, Prints, Satinets, Full Cloths, Beavers, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.

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

Every article warranted—the lowest Cash price named, from which no abatement can be made.

WILLIAM POLLEY,

Third door West of Church St. Chequered Warehouse, 66, King St. East Toronto, Nov. 2, 1854. 44

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

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

- Shawl Scarfs, from s. d. 8 9
- Blankets, per pair 8 9
- Flannel, per yard (all wool) 0 12
- Cobourgs, (all colors) 0 8
- Printed Delains 0 6
- Heavy Gingham and Derrics 0 5
- Manchester Striped Shirts, very heavy 0 7
- Gala Plaids 0 9
- 8-4 Druggat 1 5
- Silk and Satin 2 6
- Ladies Cloaks 11 3
- Ladies' Velvet, Satin, Silk and Plush Bonnets 5 0

With a complete and beautiful assortment of Furs, in Stone Martin, Mink, Grey Squirrel, sable, &c.; Broadcloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Merinoes, Linens, &c. All of which will be sold on the Small Profit System Remember the large 103, Yonge Street. M. PEARSON Toronto, Nov. 1st 1854. 41.

To the Ministers of Religion in Canada, and others friendly to the cause of Temperance, and in favor of the Legal Prohibition of the Traffic in Alcoholic Beverages.

FEEELING earnestly desirous to assist in effecting the Legal destruction of the Traffic in Intoxicating Beverages in this Province, I intend to publish immediately, a series of Letters in Pamphlet Form, on the subject indicated above. The Pamphlet will bear the following title:—Our "Constitutional Rights" Vindicated; or an Argument for the Legal Proscription of the Liquor Traffic in Canada. In Six Letters, to the Hon. Francis Hincks, Price 5 cents each; or 4 Dollars per Hundred.

Advocates of Prohibition: I appeal to you to assist me in disseminating sound argument through the length and breadth of Canada, on the legalized iniquities of the Rum-Traffic, and its effect on the total destruction

any larger sum) in any way you order. I respectfully solicit your immediate and earnest co-operation. The Pamphlets can be sent by mail. Please address, (Post Paid.)

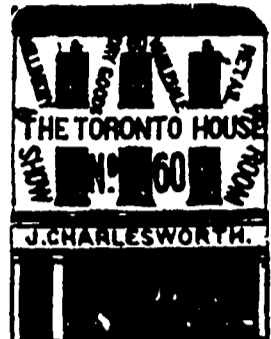
GEORGE CASE, WESLEYAN MINISTER, Stratford, Perth Co., C. W.

MILLINERY, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60, King Street East, TORONTO.

NO SECOND PRICE.

J. CHARLESWORTH.



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

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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JNO. CHARLESWORTH. 43

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- Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq.
- Modern Languages—J. Fomeri, LL.D.
- Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.

Information relative to admission, attendance on Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854. 36

N.B.—The Examinations which are to be held as above stated, are intended for those Under Graduates who have been Students of the College during the past year, and also for those Matriculants, who purpose entering the University of Toronto by passing an Examination of in the subjects appointed for the Second year of the Academic course in that Institution. Occasional Students are admissible, as heretofore, without examination.

The Editors of those papers, in which the announcement of the College for the present year, has been inserted, are requested to copy the additional notice.

Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854. 38

A CARD.

CHARLES COCKBURN, (Bailliff of D. C., No. 4 in Lincoln, Welland.) Licensed Auctioneer.—Office at his residence Pine Street, Thorald. Sales attended in Town and Country on short notice and Moderate Terms Thorald 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 and Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments.

TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES, In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,

of the best description always on hand. Also, Electro-plate and Jewelry of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Toronto, February 9, 1854.

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL REG to inform their numerous customers that they

AN ACT

TO Authorise the issue of Debentures, for effecting certain improvements for extending Beech and Berkerly Streets in the City of Toronto.

Published in compliance with the Act 16 18 Victoria, Chp. 109, Sec. 16.

Whereas it is expedient and necessary to raise by way of Loan, on the credit of the City of Toronto, a sum of money to pay for certain improvements effected or to be effected in the said City, and to pay the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkerly Streets. And whereas the cost of the said improvements and of the Land required for opening the said streets is £4000. And whereas the whole rateable property of the City of Toronto for the year 1854 was £227,491. And whereas the annual rate in the pound required as a special rate for the payment of the interest and the creation of a sinking fund for the five years is one penny in the pound.

Be it therefore enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Toronto:—

1st. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and Standing Committees, on finance and assessments of the City of Toronto, to raise by way of Loan at rate of interest not exceed six per cent. per annum from any person or persons, body corporate or politic who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, and the special rate hereinafter imposed, a sum of money not exceeding the whole the sum of £4000, and to cause the whole to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the said City, to be by him applied in the payment of certain improvements in the City of Toronto, in the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkerly Streets.

2nd. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor to cause or direct any number of Debentures to be made out for such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £4,000, as any person or persons, body corporate or politic, shall agree to advance on the credit of such Debentures and the special rate hereinafter imposed, such debentures to be under the common seal of the said city, signed by the Mayor and Chamberlain, and made out in such manner and form as the Mayor shall think fit.

3rd. That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly, at the bank of Upper Canada, and the sum of £800, being the fifth part of the said loan, shall be payable at the said Bank, annually, or the said principal sum may be made payable, in full, at the end of five years, instead of £800 annually, a sufficient sinking fund being annually provided and invested for that purpose.

4th. That a special rate of one penny in the pound, upon the assessed value of all the rateable property in the City and Liberties, over and above all other rates and taxes, shall be raised, levied and collected annually from the year 1855 to the year 1859, both years inclusive, for the purpose of paying the said sum of £4,000, and the interest thereon.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a Bye-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, at the City Hall, in the said City, on Monday the 20th day of November, 1854, at the hour of 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time and place the members of the said municipality are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

CHARLES DALY, Clerk Council.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, August, 10th, 1854. }

STEAMER PERL - SS,

THROUGH FROM

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

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

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

POINTS OF CONNECTION

WITH OTHER LINES.

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

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

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

Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time.

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

August 21st, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES.

Yorkville Grocery and Dry Goods Store.

JOHN HISCOCK

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

GROCERIES.

Also, with a good stock of

DRY GOODS.

Consisting of Cottons, Calicoes Flannels &c

for further particulars.

The Queen's Speech again copies a piece of original matter—Reflections in a Graveyard—from this paper without any acknowledgment.

The Rev. Mr. Duff, by late accounts, was very ill in Europe.

Some of the Gavazzi rioters at Quebec are now undergoing their trial.

General St. Arnaud, just dead, was 55 years old; his successor, Canrobert, is only 44.

The following members voted against the second reading of the Clergy Reserve Bill; we cannot agree with them, but respect their adherence to honest opinions:—Messrs. Bowes, Cauchon, Crawford, Chrysaler, Gamble, Larwill, Murney, O'Farrell, Powell, Rhodes, Robinson, Shaw, Stevenson, Tache, and Yfolding—15.

Mr. Vausittart has retired from the Gazette at Woodstock.

The Anti-Clergy Reserve Association of Toronto have held a meeting and protested against some proceedings of the Ministerial Clergy Reserve Bill.

Mr. Brown moved, on the 27th ult., for a committee to investigate charges of corruption against Malcolm Cameron in reference to Western post offices. A long discussion followed. Motion shelved Cameron by an amendment, which was carried on a vote of 51 to 41—pretty close.

Mr. Yfolding has introduced a bill to amend the Servants' Act.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—A letter from Melbourne, dated July, says:—Mr. S. O'Brien has been here a few days, and has been feted, addressed, and presented with a beautiful golden vase, towards the expense of which £1000 has been collected in Melbourne, £400 in Geelong, and a large sum is expected from the diggings. The promoters of this demonstration are the Irish residents, who are numerous and very wealthy. It is stated that O'Brien is now on his way to Europe from Van Dieman's Land; and that he would have arrived ere this had he not waited to pay a visit to a relative in India. He will be at Brussels early in December next.

Marlin has been pardoned also.

Moral Suasion! Moral Suasion! Will it cure such scenes as this?

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SELF-DESTRUCTION.—Yesterday morning, a shoemaker, named Samuel McLoughlin, who resides on James Street, when laboring under the effects of intemperance, shockingly cut and stabbed his wife with a knife, and afterwards cut his own throat and stabbed himself near the stomach. The Police were called in and Dr. Duggan, who dressed the wounds. He was afterwards removed to the Hospital where he remains in a precarious state.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday last, as man was entering on the track of the Lachine Railway by one of the crossings, his foot caught in a cow-trap, and he was kept there a prisoner. Presently the noise of the train was heard, and in a second it came into sight. The trapped individual had the presence of mind to lie down and let the cars pass over him, and so far escaped unharm.—*Montreal Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 24.*

We understand that the section of the Montreal and Bytown Railroad, between Carillon and Grenville, is nearly completed; and that the road will be ready for the conveyance of passengers and traffic in a few weeks, between these places.

New York, and Illinois Elections come off next Tuesday. There will be a great struggle in both by the temperance people. We are glad to hear that, at least apart of the Know-nothing party will vote for Myron Clarke. This may ensure his elections. It is to be hoped all good men may support the temperance Candidate. Great excitement exists there. McKenzie's contested Election Bill has been thrown out of the House. No good measure can pass such a House.

The Butcher Market-monopoly is abolished in Toronto. There is to be no trouble with the English and Americans about the Greytown affair.

MARRIED,

On the 26th instant, by Rev. Dr. Burns, Robert Charles Backas, Esq., to Miss Margaret Fenwick, both of this city.

A LARGE assortment of Lamps, Lamp Lanterns, Chimmings, and Lamp Wick, for sale at the Boston Lamp Store, late A. Hibbard & Co.
J. BRIGGS

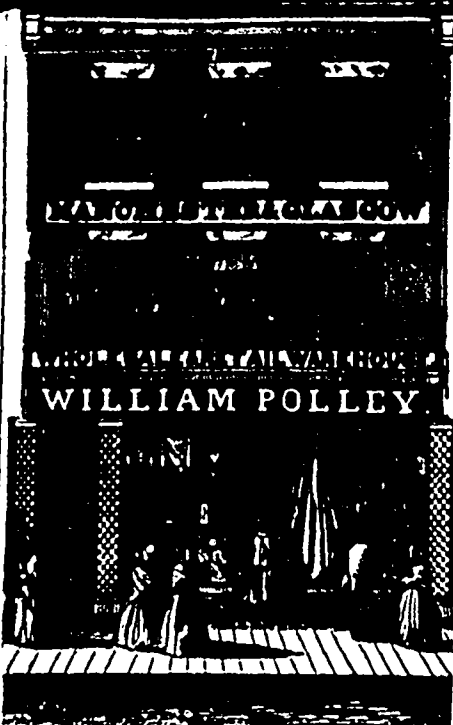
JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Fancy Goods, papier Machie Wares, and Paris Oil Paints at the Boston Lamp Store.
J. BRIGGS.

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

THERE is to be had at the Boston Lamp Store too many notions to be put in an advertisement. Please call and see.
J. BRIGGS.

Toronto, October 28, 1854.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
BEGS leave to call special attention to his superb Stock of



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- French Merinos,
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- Shawls, Polkas,
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- Habit Shirts, Sleeves,
- Veils, Ties, Netts, Laces, Muslin, &c.

With a splendid variety of Gloves and Hosiery (in every size), Wool Sleeves, Head-dresses, Cuffs, Hoods, Gaiters, Mohair Caps, Hair Netts, Gent's Lamb's Pants and Shirts, Shirts and Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Buck Mitts, &c.

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Chequered Warehouse,
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Toronto, Nov. 2, 1854. 44

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Blankets, per pair	8	9
Flannel, per yard (all wool)	0	12 1/2
Cobourgs, (all colors)	0	8
Printed Delains	0	6
Heavy Gingham and Deries	0	5 1/2
Manchester Striped Shirts, very heavy	0	7
Gala Plaids	0	9 1/2
8-4 Drugget	1	5
Silk and Satin	2	6
Ladies Cloaks	11	3
Ladies' Velvet, Satin, Silk and Plush		
Bonnets	5	0

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

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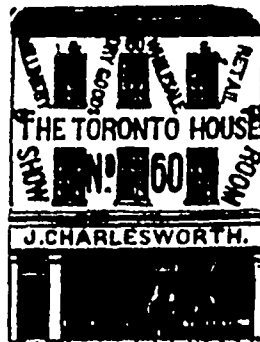
By remitting 5s. (One Dollar), you will receive Twenty-five Copies, (or a corresponding number for

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Toronto, Oct. 27, 1854. 43

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- Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq.
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Information relative to admission, attendance on Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul. Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854. 36

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MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL
BEGL 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 01th 31

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Be it therfore enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Toronto:—

1st. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and Standing Committees, on finance and assessments of the City of Toronto, to raise by way of Loan at rate of interest not exceed six per cent. per annum from any person or persons, body corporate or politic who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, and the special rate heremafter imposed, a sum of money not exceeding the whole sum of £4000, and to cause the whole to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the said City, to be by him applied in the payment of certain improvements in the City of Toronto, in the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkerly Streets.

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NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a Bye-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, at the City Hall, in the said City, on Monday the 20th day of November, 1854, at the hour of 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time and place the members of the said municipality are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

CHARLES DALY,
Clerk Council.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, }
August, 10th, 1854. }

STEAMER PEERLESS,
THROUGH FROM

- Toronto to Rochester,..... 7 hours.
- Toronto to Albany,..... 17 hours.
- Toronto to New York,..... 22 hours.
- Toronto to Boston,..... 27 hours.
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R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.

J. B. GORDON,
Agent.

Toronto, July 22, 1854.

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J. B. GORDON, Agent.

August 21st, 1854.

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

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

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

Remember **JOHN HISCOCK'S** Yorkville Grocery.
October 20, 1854. 42

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS.

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the Blood. It requires no long certificate, 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 Constipation, 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

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

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.

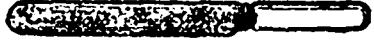
He will attend to business in all of the Courts of this Province, or to Conveyancing, Drawing Deeds, Writings, &c.

DR. CADWELL,



OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR, HAVING concluded his professional engagements in this city, 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.



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

Sign of the large Knife and Fork, (Old Stand,) No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming Implements, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and other Tools. Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of all kinds, at low prices. Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854.



The Oldest Establishment in the City. SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Kerseymeres, 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.

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 28, 1854.

WHITENASHING & COLORING.

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

23rd RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET, Toronto, near Mr. LUCAS' BLACK-SMITH 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, & all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—Warranted equal to any. Toronto, April 22 1854.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.

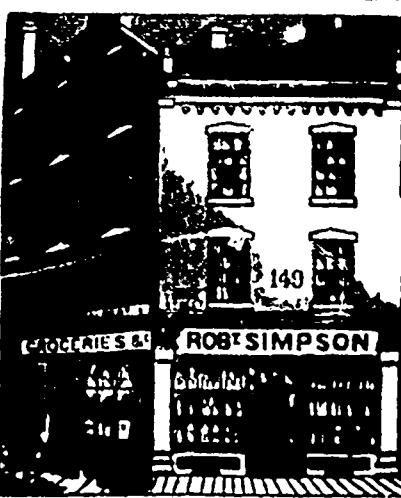
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 46 King Street East, Toronto.

B., McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers, to their large and well assorted Stock of

Stationery, School Books, Blank Books, Writing Paper, Paper Hangings, &c. &c.

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, 1854.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

H. HOVELL HOPE, Conveyancer, Land, House Life, and Fire Insurance, Agent, Broker, Commission Merchant &c. Office, corner of Church Street on Front St., adjoining The Old Countryman Office AGENTS IN ENGLAND, Messrs. Fyson, Curling & Co., Solicitors, 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London.

A CARD.

YONGE St. Pottery, NEAR Toronto JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to 450 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.

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.

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.

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.

SCOTT'S BRASS AND QUADRILLE BAND.

PARTIES requiring the services of a Band, will be promptly attended to on application to Mr. Scott, at the above address.

A. M. SMITH, OFFERS FOR SALE AT 101 YONGE STREET. 50 HOUSEHOLD BRIGHT LUCKY RICED CUBA SIGARS. 15 barrels of... 20 barrels of... 200 Half-cents... 154 Cakes... 49 bags Rice... 230 boxes... 50 dozen Patent... 25 crates...

Have a Carriage... Mustard, Candles, Soap, Hair, Indian Starch, Pipes, Linens, Axes, Letters and Wrapping Papers. With a general assortment of Groceries, China, Glass, and Lasting Wine, Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscriber has respectfully to inform his Customers (the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country) that he has received his NEW GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings, of superior style and quality, having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct, which enable him to submit an assortment which, for variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. Men's Over Coats, Of Reversible, Beaver, White, Mutton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silustria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whiteney, Ettoffe, and other Cloths.

Men's Shooting Coats, Of Reversible, Beaver, White, Mutton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silustria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whiteney, Ettoffe, Casimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.

Men's Trousers, Of Cloth, Casimere, Doeskin, Tuxed, Corduroy, Moleskin, Canada Tweeds, Ettoffe, Satinett and other fashionable materials.

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

Boy's Vests and Boy's Trousers. NO SECOND PRICE.

M. LEISHMAN, & CO. Dundas Street, LONDON, C. W.

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

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c., &c. He has resumed his professional business at the Old Office, over Henderson & Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets. Toronto, January 2, 1854.

ALSO, A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF DRY GOODS. Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice. 100 pieces Prints (yard wide), 250 pieces Prints (yard wide), 250 pieces Prints (yard wide), 100 pieces prints (yard wide), 100 pieces Heavy Gingham 5/4d, 500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7/4d, 50 pieces Moulin de Laine (yard wide) 9/4d, 100 pieces Factory Cotton 3/4d, 500 " " " 5/4d, 100 " White Cotton 4/4d, 100 " " " 8/4d, 100 " " " 7/4d, 50 " Striped Shirting 4/4d, 100 " " " 8/4d, 500 bundles Cotton Yarn - - - - - 4s. 6d., 100 Filled Shawls - - - - - from 15s. 0d., 500 Scarf Shawls - - - - - 11s. 3d., 300 pairs Blankets - - - - - 11s. 3d., All Wool Flaid Memores, Cobourgs, Orleans, and other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Orapes, and materials for Mournings; Table Linen and Towels; Gloves; Hosiery; Laces; Edgings; Collars; Sleeves; Neck Ties; Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Velvets; Silks; Bagging and Brown Linens; and all other Descriptions of Dry Goods.

JAMES LEISHMAN, (LATE BURGESS & LEISHMAN,) Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the old Court House, TORONTO.


S. SHAW & SON, IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF AXES AND EDGE TOOLS, 257 SIGN OF THE AXE, CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS, TORONTO, C. W.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!! The subscriber has on hand an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, comprising SWORDS, BELTS, BELT-MOUNTINGS, SASHES, SHELLS, &c., &c. S. SHAW & SON.

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE! PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE 51, YONGE STREET TORONTO. W. H. ASHWORTH RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c., Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials. CASH SYSTEM.

...with vital force...
 The pills are warranted to contain no opium, or any mineral, or any other deleterious ingredients.
 For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside, London, and
 S. F. URQUHARTS
 Electric 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. 87, ELGIN BUILDINGS, Toronto.
 He will attend to business in all of the Courts of this Province, or to Conveyancing, Drawing Deeds, Writings, &c.

DR. CADWELL,

OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR,
 Having concluded his professional engagements in the 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.

J. B. RYAN,
 Importer of English and American
HARDWARE.
 Sign of the large Knife and Fork,
 (Old Stand,) No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.
 HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming Implements, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and other Tools. Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of all kinds, at low prices.
 Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1f

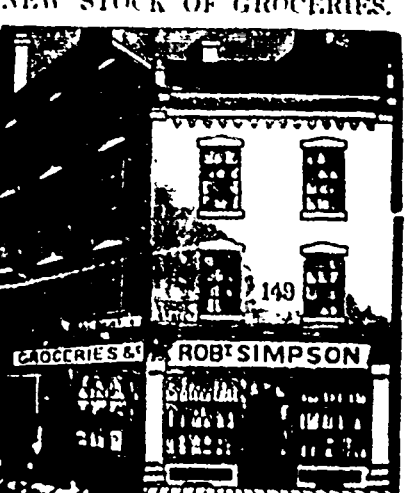
The Oldest Establishment in the City.
SPRING GOODS.
 THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, new Fashionable Plaid and Marbled Does, Orleans, Coatings, and a variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.
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 28, 1854. 17

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 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, and all other repairs done at the Shortest Notice—Warranted equal to any.
 Toronto, April 22 1854. 16

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 46 King Street East, Toronto.
 B., McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers, to their large and well assorted Stock of Stationery, School Books, Blank Books, Writing Paper, Paper Hangings, &c. &c. &c.
 To which they have now received large additions by the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices.
 Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

...the street...
 Street, Elgin Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street
 Toronto, 21 January, 1854.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.

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

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

A CARD.
YONGE St. Potteries, Near Toronto
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to 450 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 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 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.

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 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 off some "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.

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's best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 brls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss these places.
 Toronto, 21 January, 1854. 1-1f

SCOTT'S BRASS AND QUARTZVILLE BAND
PARTIES requiring the services of a Band, will be promptly attended to, on application to Mr. Scott, opposite No. 30 Adelaide Street, west of Bay Street. Terms reasonable.
 Toronto. M. SCOTT, Leader.
 N. B. The whole or a portion of this Band may be engaged, as the parties engaging may require.

...the street...
 Street, Elgin Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street
 Toronto, 21 January, 1854.

200 bags Liverpool Salt
 150 barrels (A. S. S.) Coarse Lard, King Salt,
 With a general supply of the best Flour, Bacon,
 Smoked Ham, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish.
 Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854. 1-1f

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

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

Men's Over Coats,	100 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, 5d. per yard, worth 7jd.
Of Reverable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Sateen, Canada Whitney, Etoile, and other Cloths.	250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, 6d. " " 9d.
Frock, Dress, Tag, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.	250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, 7jd. " " 10jd.
Men's Shooting Coats.	100 pieces prints (yard wide), fast colors, 9d. " " 11jd.
Of Reverable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Sateen, Canada Whitney, Etoile, Cassimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.	100 pieces Heavy Gingham 5jd. " " 7jd.
Men's Vests,	500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7jd. " " 10jd.
Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Mour Antique, and other fashionable materials.	50 pieces Muslin de Laine (yard wide) 9d. " " 1s. 1d.
Men's Trousers.	100 pieces Factory Cotton 3d. " " 4d.
Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Corduroy, Mole skin, Canada Tweeds, Etoile, Sateen, and other fashionable materials.	500 " " " 5jd. " " 6jd.
Boy's Coats.	100 " " " 8jd. " " 7jd.
All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear.	100 " " " 7jd. " " 10d.
Bo y's Vests and Boy's Trousers.	50 " " " 8jd. " " 10jd.
	500 bundles Cotton Yarn 4s. 6d.
	100 Filled Shawls from 15s. 0d.
	500 Scarf Shawls 11s. 3d.
	300 pairs Blankets 11s. 3d.

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

M. LEISHMAN, & C^o
 Dundas Street,
 LONDON, C. W.

Mill Castings.

 Manufactured by the Subscribers at their Premises, Beverly Street (old Queen Street West) Toronto
AGNEW, DUFFY & Co
 Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854.

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

ALSO, A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF
SOFTENERS. DRY GOODS
 Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice

NO SECOND PRICE.

JAMES LEISHMAN,
 (LATE BURGESS & LEISHMAN,)
 Corner of King and Church Streets,
 Adjoining the old Court House,
TORONTO.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

SAILS, SPIKE CHAINS, TIN PLATE, CANADA CAST WIRE, SLEDGE, SPADES, SHOVELS, FORKS, ROPES, GRINDSTONES, GLOBE GLASS, PUTTY, GUN PISTOL POWDER AND HOPE, SCYTHES & SICKLE.	S. SHAW & SON, IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF AXES AND EDGE TOOLS, & SIGN OF THE AXE, &c. CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS, TORONTO, C. W. Complete all Carpenters' Tools of the best description together with a general assortment of Ship's Goods.	MILL, CROSS-CUT, HAND, AND OTHER SAWS, LOCKS, HINGES, FILES, ALGERS, PLANES, SOCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, ELECTRO PLATE, GERMAN SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, &c. &c., &c.
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WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
 The subscriber have 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
 51, YONGE STREET TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH
 RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of
HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.,
 Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials. As W. H. A. adheres 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

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE,

HAT AND FUR STORE.

HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE. Messrs. Mills & Wright...

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging - Gilbert Peary Begs to return his sincere thanks...

JOHN Bentley, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER No. 71, Yonge Street, has constantly on hand...

THE PLEASURE STEAMER

CITIZEN. HAVING been greatly improved both for Selling Qualities and Comfort, will ply regularly every hour during the Season between Millard's Wharf and the Peninsula Hotel...

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE. Messrs. Brothers & Company, ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS. KEEP constantly on hand, and sell on the most liberal terms...

MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE.

MAYER & BROTHER, Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c. No. 109 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY! SAMUEL WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST 2 doors west from corner of Bay and King Streets Toronto.

JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER, Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House Corner. Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired.

PRATT'S, Temperance House, 17 Division Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good Stabling attached. Cobourg 2d January 1854.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER can with perfect confidence recommend the above truly valuable medicine, as a safe, speedy and certain remedy for the cure of DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c.

MONARCH FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE, AND 28, REGENT STREET, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. GEORGE HARCOULT, TAILOR, CLOTHIER, and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonel Office, Toronto.

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.

Consumers' Gas Company. NOTICE is hereby given that, in consequence of the great advance in the price of coal, wages, and other charges connected with the manufacture of Gas, the discount allowed on Gas rents by this Company, from and after the 1st of October next, will be reduced to 40 per cent for prompt payment within fifteen days from date of account...

ACTUARY: J. T. Clement, Esq. MANAGER: George H. Jay, Esq. IN introducing the above highly respectable Company to the favourable notice of the public, the Subscriber respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.

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...

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.

W. STEWARD, PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St. Toronto, begs to signify to the Mammoth Collar. - W. S. returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support he has received.

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and THREE TIMES A-WEEK, between Presque Isle and Rochester, calling at Port Colborne, Grafton, Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamers for Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal.

CANADA vs. THE WORLD. READER, If you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle Marble Works, or purchased Marble from any of his numerous Agents in Canada West, they will tell you that this is positively the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST Establishment of the kind in the Province, and not inferior to any in British North America.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW LEAGUE. REV. J. E. RYERSON, of St. Catharines, will read under the auspices of the League, lectures in the following places, at the dates specified: FIFTH WEEK: Sharon, Monday, 16th Oct. Victoria Church, Innisfil Tuesday, 17th Oct. Ebenezer Church, West Gwillimbury Wednesday 18th Oct. Cookstown, Thursday, 19th Oct. Newton Robinson, Friday, 20th Oct.

THE STEAMER CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, CAPT. D. M'BRIDE, WILL leave Presque Isle Harbour for Rochester, commencing on Monday, the 25th September, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Ten o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Port Colborne, Grafton, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamer Maple Leaf, for Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal.

SIXTH WEEK: Prescott, Saturday, 23rd Oct. Brockville, Monday, 30th Oct. Kingston, Tuesday, 31st Oct. Do, Wednesday, 1st Nov. Ernestown, Thursday, 2nd Nov. SEVENTH WEEK: Port Hope, Monday, Nov. 6th. Millbrook, Tuesday, Nov. 7th. Peterboro, Wednesday, Nov. 8th. Port Hope, Thursday, Nov. 9th.

NEW PAINTING and Glazier Establishment. - S. Booth & Son, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paperhangers, &c. No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

They will sell at Low Prices... call from Ladies and Gentlemen Hamilton, 24 Jan. 1854.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE. Lyman, Brothers & Company, ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS, KEEP constantly on hand, and sell on the most liberal terms.

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Monuments, Onells, Tomb-stones, Head-stones, Ornamental Inclosures, Marble Pieces, & Marble Furniture, of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public.

"Marble Works," 21... C. S. POWERS' Local Agent for this establishment... C. S. POWERS' "Marble Works," Newcastle.

the various branches of business with the well-known neatness and dispatch which heretofore has secured for him a considerable share of trade.

Toronto, 2nd January 1854.

MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE. MAYER & BROTHER, Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c. No. 109 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL FUR WAREHOUSE. And respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock of goods, which, owing to a new process in the manufacture, and the direct purchase and importation from the Leipzig Fairs and other European markets, the subscribers employing no other than the most skillful workmen, they are enabled to sell at a much cheaper rate than any other house on this continent.

MONARCH FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE, And 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, LONDON. CAPITAL—300,000 Sterling. ACCUMULATED FUND—£200,000 Sterling. ESTABLISHED 1835.

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NEW PAINTING and Glazier Establishment.—S. BOUTH & SON, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangings, &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. BOUTH & SON. Toronto, 2d January, 1854.

HAVING been greatly improved both for Sailing Qualities and Comfort, will ply regularly every hour during the Season between Maitland's Wharf and the Peninsula Hotel. The Hotel having been refitted at considerable expense and the grounds attached well laid out visitors will experience all the attendance the Proprietors can bestow.

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J. SPAULDING, Engr. and Supt. Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

Protection from Lightning, BY SPRATT'S PATENT. LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 50 Yonge Street. The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canada. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 50, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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