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THE SON OF AN EMPIREAN

Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. SEPTEMBER, 16, 1854.

NO. 37.

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The step of your train is heavy and slow,
There's wringing of hands, there's breathing of woe;
What melody rolls over mountain and water?
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The requiem sounds like the plaintive moan;
Which the wind makes o'er the sepulchre's stone;
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Oh! why did she die, the Geraldine's daughter?
The thistle-beard floats—the wild roses wave
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The stars dimly twinkle, and hoarse falls the war, er,
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From an interesting episode in Thomas C. Keefer's Esq., recent Lecture on "The Ottawa," we extract the following sketch of the habits and instincts of that remarkable animal, the beaver:—

"One cannot fail to be struck with admiration and astonishment on visiting the haunts of the beaver, nor can we wonder that the red man should place him at the head of animal creation, or make a manitou of him, when Egypt, the mother of the arts, worshipped such stupid and disgusting Deities. Whether you call it instinct or whether it is to be called reason, one thing is certain, that if half of humanity were as intelligent, as provident, as laborious and as harmless as the beaver, ours would be a very different world from what it is.

The beaver is the original lumberman and the first of hydraulic engineers. Simple and unostentatious, his food is the bark of trees and his dwelling—a mud cabin, the door of which is always open, but under water—conditions which secure retirement, and are favourable to cool contemplation. The single object of his existence, being to secure bark enough for himself and family, one would suppose there would not be such difficulty in that;—but as neither beaver nor any other animal, except man, are addicted to works of supererogation, we may be sure that the former in all his laborious arrangements—and those too which alter the face of nature to such an important degree—does no more than

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We cannot better illustrate the habits of this interesting animal than by accompanying a beaver family on some fine evening in May, in search of a new home. The papa beaver, with his sons and sons-in-law, wife, daughters and daughters-in-law, and it may be grand children, sallies forth "prospecting" the country for a good location—i. e. a stream of easy navigation, and having an abundant supply of their favourite food, the silver birch and poplar, growing as near the river as possible. Having selected these "limits" their next step is to place their dwelling so as to command the greatest amount of food. For this purpose they go as far below the supplies as the character of the stream will permit. A pond of deep still water being an indispensable adjunct to their dwelling, this is obtained by the construction of a dam, and few engineers could select a site to produce the required result so efficiently and economically.—The dam and dwelling are forthwith commenced, the materials employed in both being sticks, mud and stones, the two former being dragged by the teeth, the latter carried between the fore paws and the chin.

If the dam is extensive, whole trees are gnawed down, the largest of which are of the diameter of an ordinary stove-pipe, the stump being left standing about eighteen inches above the ground, and pointed like a crayon. Those trees which stand upon the bank of the stream they contrive to fall into the water as cleverly as the most experienced woodman; those which are more distant are cut up by their teeth into pieces, which can be dragged to the water. These trees and branches are floated down to the site of the dam, where they are dragged ashore and placed so that the tops shall be borne down by the current, and thus arrest the descending detritus and form a strong and tight dam. Critical parts are built up "by hand," the sticks and mud when placed, receiving a smart blow from the beaver's tail, just as a bricklayer settles his work with the handle of his trowel. The habitation or hut of the beaver is almost bomb-proof; rising like a dome from the ground on the margin of the pond, and sometimes six or eight feet in thickness in the crown. The only entrance is from a level of three or four feet under the water of the pond. These precautions are necessary, because, like all enterprising animals, the beaver is not without enemies.

The wolverine, who is as fond of beaver tail as an old nor-wester, would walk into his hut if he could only get there.—but having the same distaste for water as the cat, he must forego the luxury, it is not, however for safety that the beaver adopts the submarine communication with his dwelling, although it is for that he restricts himself to it, the same necessity which compels him to build a dam, and thus create a pond of water, obliges him to maintain communication with that pond when the ice is three feet thick upon its surface. Living upon the bark of trees, he is obliged to provide a comparatively great bulk for his winter's consumption; and he must secure it at the season when the new bark is formed, and before it commences to dry; he must also store up bark, which will not become

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Thus every stick of provender cut by the animal is pointed at both ends, and when brought opposite his dwelling, he thrusts the pointed ends into the mud bottom of his pond, sufficiently firm to prevent their being floated out, at the same time placing them in a position in which the water has the least lift upon them while he carefully apportions his different lengths of timber to the different depths of water in his pond, so that the upper point of none of them shall approach near enough to the surface to be caught by the winter ice.

When the family are in comfortable circumstances the winter supply nicely cut and stored away, the dam tight, and no indications of a wolverine in the neighbourhood, the patriarch of the hut takes out the youthful grovellers to give lessons in topographical engineering; and in order to try the strength of their tails encourages them to indulge in amateur damming. The beaver works always by night and to "work like a beaver," is a significant term for a man who not only works earnestly and understandingly, but one who works late and early.

From what has been said, it will be readily seen that the maintenance of the dam is a matter of vital importance to the beaver. Some say that the pilot beaver sleeps with his tail in the water in order to be warned of the first mishap to the dam; but as there is no foundation for this cool assertion, it may be set down as a very improbable tale.

The Indians avail themselves of this well-known solicitude, to catch them: having broken the dam the risk is immediately perceived by the lowering of the water in the hut, and the beaver's sallies forth to repair the breach are slaughtered in the trenches.

As the supply of food in the vicinity of the dam becomes diminished, the beaver is obliged to go higher up the stream, and more distant from its banks, to procure his winter stores: and this gives rise to fresh displays of his lumbering and engineering resources. In consequence of the distance, and the limited duration of the high-water period favourable to transport, the wood is collected into a kind of raft, which, a lumberman asserts, is manned by the beavers and steered by their tails, in the same way as Norway rats are known to cross streams of water. When the raft grounds, forthwith a temporary dam is thrown across the stream below the "jam," by which the waters are raised, and the raft floated off and brought down to the

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It is at night that the stratum of air nearest the ground must always be the most charged with the particles of animalized matter given out from the skin, and deleterious gases, such as carbonic acid gas, the product of respiration, and sulphuretted hydrogen, the product of the sewers. In the day gases and various substances of all kinds rise in the air by the rarefaction of the heat. At night, when this rarefaction leaves, they fall by an increase of gravity, if imperfectly mixed with the atmosphere, while the gases evolved during the night, instead of ascending, remain at nearly the same level. It is known that carbonic acid, at a low temperature partakes so nearly of the nature of a fluid, that it may be poured out of one vessel into another. It rises at the temperature at which it is exhaled from the lungs, but its tendency is towards the floor, or the bed of the sleeper, in cold and unventilated rooms.

At Hamburg, the alarm of cholera at night, in some parts of the city, was so great that many refused to go to bed, lest they should be attacked unawares in their sleep. Sitting up, they probably kept their stoves or open fires burning for the sake of warmth, and that warmth giving the expansion to any deleterious gases present which would best promote their escape, and promote their dilution in the atmosphere, the means of safety were thus unconsciously assured.

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But the most remarkable evidence of his instinc-

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Prohibition is a just principle consistently applied.

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"Love, Purity, Fidelity."



Ladies' Department.

MRS. — TO HER ADOPTED CHILD.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

My beautiful! my beautiful!
How dear art thou to me!
Amid the precious joys of life,
What may compare with thee?
They tell me, sweet, thou never yet
A mother's love has known,
Thy prattling tongue denies the tale,
My beautiful—my own.

E'en now, while by those circling arms,
Thou'rt to my bosom prest,
Let that confiding smile of thine
And nature tell the rest;
There is no truth in action, love,
In feeling's tender tone,
If I no mother's love possess
For thee, my darling one!

Those sunny braids of flaxen hair,
That on thy brow recline,
In bands more strong than those of steel,
Have made thee surely mine!
Who could resist that witching smile
From out thy dark eye thrown?
Come to my heart, my loved! my sweet!
My beautiful! my own!

Aye, nestle closely, fondly there,
Upon my throbbing heart,
May Heaven defend thee, precious one!
From life's all fever'd smart;
Glad would I be to lay me down
In the dark grave alone,
Would it but shield thee from its strife,
My beautiful! my own!

A nobler couch might well be thine;
But softer—could there be—
A fairer hand might wrap thee up,
But not more tenderly!
There may be blandishments as sweet,
And cares more lavish shown;
But none more pure than mine for thee,
My beautiful! my own!

Beverly, Leeds, C.W., Aug. 17, 1854.

FEMALE BATHING.

Sir Astley Cooper was a great believer in female bathing. For the benefit of the sex, we annex the following programme:

Immediately on rising from bed, and having all previously ready, take off your night dress, then take up from your earthen pan of two gallons of water, a towel, quite wet, but not dripping; begin at your head, rubbing hair and face, and neck, and ears well, then wrap yourself behind and before, from neck to chest, your arms, and every portion of your body, remand your towel into the pan, charge it afresh with water, and repeat once all I have mentioned except the head, unless that be in a heated state when you may do so, and with advantage. Three minutes will now have elapsed.—Throw your towel into the pan, and then proceed with two coarse long towels, to scrub your head, face, body, front and rear when four minutes will have you in a glow; then wash and rub hard your feet, brush your hair and complete your toilet; and trust me, that this will give new zest to your existence. A mile of walking may be added with advantage.

THE USE OF GRASSHOPPERS.

Among the choice delicacies with which the digger Indians regale themselves during the summer season is the grasshopper roast. Having been eyewitness to the preparation and discussion of one of their feasts of grasshoppers, we can describe it truthfully. Their mode of preparing them is as follows:—

while walking there without crushing great numbers. To the Indian they are a delicacy, and are caught and cooked in the following manner:—A piece of ground is sought where they most abound in the center of which an excavation is made, large and deep enough to prevent the insect from creeping out when once in. The entire party of Diggers, old and young, male and female, then surround as much of the adjoining grounds as they can, and each with a green bough in hand, whipping and thrashing on every side gradually approach the centre, driving the insects before them in countless multitudes, till at last all or nearly all are secured in the pit. In the meantime smaller excavations are made, answering the purpose of ovens, in which fires are kindled, and kept up till the surrounding earth, for a short distance, becomes sufficiently heated, together with a flat stone large enough to cover the oven. The grasshoppers are now taken in coarse bags, and after being thoroughly soaked in salt water for a few moments, are emptied into the oven and closed in. Ten or fifteen minutes suffice to roast them, when they are taken out and eaten without further preparation, and with much apparent relish, or, as is sometimes the case, reduced to powder and made into soup. And having from curiosity tasted, not of the soup, but of the roast, really if one could but divest himself of the idea of eating an insect, as we do an oyster or shrimp, without other preparation than simple roasting, they would not be considered bad eating, even by more refined epicures than the Digger Indians.

A SINGULAR CASE.—The *Brattleboro Eagle* has an account of an interesting criminal case, which has just been settled in Orleans county, Vt. Seven or eight years since, a woman named Hannah Parker was arrested, tried and found guilty of the murder of her infant. The proof of her guilt was conclusive, but upon her trial some exceptions were reserved for the consideration of the Supreme Court, and she was remanded to jail to await their action. In the Supreme Court the case was continued from term to term for six or seven years she in the meanwhile making the jail her headquarters, but having a very wide range of jail yard. The Supreme Court at their last session reversed the former judgment, and she was again brought up for trial. The same witnesses were called at this trial as at the former, but, singular to relate, the fact had faded entirely from their memories. Even the witness to whom her confession was made, was unable to testify positively that she admitted her guilt. Of course "a reasonable doubt" was raised in the minds of the jury, and she was acquitted.

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A French lady, at Athens, established in 1849, a prize of five thousand francs for the Jewish damsel who after close examination, should be declared the most proficient in the Hebrew language. It has been divided between a young lady of the city of Nancy and another of Strasburg, 2,700 francs to the one and 2,300 to the other. The Court

GENEROSITY REWARDED.—A lady belonging in New-Orleans was traveling recently on the New-York and Erie Railroad, with her servant and one or two children. Upon arriving at Dunkirk, she found by some mistake or oversight, she was destitute of all necessary funds to enable her to reach home. She was entirely without acquaintances, and her distress was extreme, when the circumstance becoming known to an engineer on the train, feeling assured it was no case of imposture, he advanced to her from his own hard earnings, the required amount. A few days since he received a package by express from the South, upon opening which, he found a letter of thanks from the lady's husband, containing the money he had advanced, and accompanied by a beautiful and valuable gold watch. The circumstance reflects honor on all the parties concerned.

SMART WOMAN.—The Newark *Advertiser* says: A few miles from Trenton lives a woman of masculine frame and disposition, who is a very skilful mechanic. She has constructed a handsome carriage, makes and plays violins, and has manufactured a gun, besides many other articles. She is entirely self-taught, and is only 25 years old.

THE GIRLS OF KALAFAT.—A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Kalafat, says: "Many of the young girls, and nearly all the children, are extremely handsome. Some of the former would excite a sensation in many a London drawing room, if only their hair had come more frequently in contact with the comb and their face with soap and water. Their regular features and glowing dark eyes betray their Roman origin, even if the evidence were unsupported by the harmonious flow of their language. Their petticoats, not very long when attired *en grand tenue*, are when in their every day dress, as short as the most enthusiastic admirer of fine limbs could desire, in many instances not reaching the knee, the remainder of the leg being encased in long woollen stockings, which not being remarkably well gartered, hardly ever fail to fall down about the ankle and to reveal in a state of unadorned nature, bronzed or reddened by sun and wind. The remainder of the costume is a short gown of cotton or some similarly light fabric, surmounted by a sheepskin jacket; coiffure, a handkerchief wrapped carelessly or gracefully according to the temperament of the wearer, around the head. Like all the women of the East or South, however, their beauty, like the roses blooms early and dies quickly. They are marriageable at fifteen withered and wrinkled at thirty."



Month's Department.

THE LITTLE FAVOURITE.

BY SYLVICOLA.

She was her mother's favourite child,
The least of all was she;
And still her laugh, so loud and wild,
Was ever fill'd with glee.

Her cheek was healthy as the rose,
Her eyes were azure blue;
And curling tresses hid her brows
Of auburn's sweetest hue.

But, as the summer's latest bud
Is nipt by autumn's frost,
And ere its hardier mates are dead,
Is from their number lost.

So from this little household train,
The youngest pass'd away;
Her mother loved her best of all,
She could not make her stay.

And bitterly her playmates wept,
For they had loved her too;
They strew'd the grave where she slept,
With flowers of loveliest hue.

'Twas long again ere they were glad,
Or ere their laugh was wild;
And many a kindly heart was sad,
To lose that favourite child.

Point Levi, Quebec, August, 1854.

LORD BROUGHAM'S RESOLUTIONS ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The House of Lords on Friday night, August 4, on motion of Lord Brougham, adopted a series of resolutions, twenty-one in number, on the subject of education. The substance of the resolutions is as follows:—

discourage the poorer classes of the people from contribution to the cost of educating their children, it is incumbent upon Parliament to aid in providing the actual means of instructions where these cannot otherwise be obtained for the people.

15. That it is incumbent on Parliament to encourage in like manner the establishment of infant schools, especially in large towns.

16. That it is expedient to confer upon the town councils and incorporated cities and boroughs the power of levying a rate for the establishment and support of schools under the authority and in co-operation with the Education Committee of the Privy Council, care being taken as heretofore the aid afforded shall only be given in cases of necessity, and so as to help and encourage, not displace individual exertions.

17. That the permission to begin and continue the levying of the rate shall in every case depend upon the schools founded or aided by such rate being open to the children of all parents, upon religious instruction being given and the Scriptures being read in them, but not used as a school book, and upon allowing no compulsion either as to the attendance at religious instruction or at Divine service in the case of children whose parents object thereto, and produce certificates of their attending other places of worship.

20. That in every quarter—but more especially where there are no reading-rooms in the country districts—the great obstacle to diffusing useful knowledge among the people has been the newspaper stamp, which prevents papers containing local and other intelligence from being added to such works of instruction and entertainment as might at a low price be circulated among the working classes, and especially among the country people, along with that intelligence.

MURDER OF AN INFANT BY A NURSE GIRL.—A nurse girl, only nine years of age, has been committed to Warwick Jail, to take her trial for the willful murder of a baby, a few months old. Her mistress the wife of the gamekeeper to Mr. Bech, of Bradon-lodge, had sent the girl to fetch home a few knives and forks, and set out on her return. A scream was heard by the men in the wood, and proceeding to the spot, they found the baby with its throat cut in in the arms of the girl. Her story was, that a man came behind her and tied a handkerchief over her eyes, and told her to leave him the baby and the knives, or he would kill her. She told the man that she durst not, and would rather that he would kill her than the baby; that the man then "trailed" her a distance to a tree, and bade her stop there till he told her to move, and presently the man called her, and she took the handkerchief from her eyes, and went to the baby, and it was breathing its last. On the ground on which the girl said she was "trailed" the grass was undisturbed, as were the brambles, that must have shown traces. One of the knives appeared to have been wiped, but still had marks of blood upon it; and the girl had spots of blood upon her pinafore. Search was made at the time for the man she spoke of, but no one was to be found.—*Leicester (Eng.) Mercury.*

POISONOUS COLORED CONFECTIONERY.—The Lancet commissioners in reporting the result of their investigations respecting colored confectionery, express their surprise at the extent to which virulent poisons are daily made use of by the manufacturers of those articles. One hundred and one samples were analyzed; and of the yellow, seventy contained chromate of lead and colored gamboge; seventy-nine of the reds contained cochineal, red lead, and by-sulphuret of mercury; eight of the browns contained ferruginous earth, either red oxide, brown umber, or sienna; two of the purple contained Prussian blue, and cochineal; thirty-eight of the blue contained indigo, Prussian blue, Antwerp blue, and a sulphuret of sodium or aluminium; nineteen of the greens contained Brunswick greens, consisting of a mixture of chromate of lead and Prussian blue, verditer or carbonate of copper. The above colors were variously combined in different cases, three and even four poisons occurring in the same parcel of confectionery. In four of the samples the colors were painted on with white lead or carbonate of lead; thirteen of the samples were adulterated with hydrated sulphate of lime; seventeen samples were adulterated with wheat flour, three with potato flour, and one with arrowroot.

GREEN AND BACHELORS.—The following by-laws were passed by the Council of the Temperance Society, at its meeting on August 27:—



Ladies' Department.

MRS. — TO HER ADOPTED CHILD.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT

My beautiful! my beautiful!
How dear art thou to me!
And the precious joys of life,
What may compare with thee?

'Tis now, while by those circling arms,
Thou'rt to my bosom prest,
Let that confiding smile of thine
And nature tell the rest;

Those sunny braids of flaxen hair,
That on thy brow recline,
In bands more strong than those of steel,
Have made thee surely mine!

Aye, nestle closely, fondly there,
Upon my throbbing heart,
May Heaven defend thee, precious one!
From life's all fever'd smart;

A nobler couch might well be thine;
But softer—could there be—
A fairer hand might wrap thee up,
But not more tenderly!

Beverly, Leeds, C.W., Aug. 17, 1854.

FEMALE BATHING.

Sir Asley Cooper was a great believer in female bathing. For the benefit of the sex, we annex the following programme:

Immediately on rising from bed, and having all previously ready, take off your night dress, then take up from your earthen pan of two gallons of water, a towel, quite wet, but not dripping; begin at your head, rubbing hair and face, and neck, and ears well, then wrap yourself behind and before, from neck to chest, your arms, and every portion of your body, remand your towel into the pan, charge it afresh with water, and repeat once all I have mentioned except the head, unless that be in a heated state when you may do so, and with advantage.

THE USE OF GRASSHOPPERS.

Among the choice delicacies with which the digger Indians regale themselves during the summer season is the grasshopper roast. Having been eyewitness to the preparation and discussion of one of their feasts of grasshoppers, we can describe it truthfully.

ing out when once in. The future party of Digger, old and young, male and female, then surround as much of the adjoining grounds as they can, and each with a green bough in hand, whipping and thrashing on every side gradually approach the centre, driving the insects before them in countless multitudes, till at last all or nearly all are secured in the pit. In the meantime smaller excavations are made, answering the purpose of ovens, in which fires are kindled, and kept up till the surrounding earth, for a short distance, becomes sufficiently heated, together with a flat stone large enough to cover the oven. The grasshoppers are now taken in coarse bags, and after being thoroughly soaked in salt water for a few moments, are emptied into the oven and closed in. Ten or fifteen minutes suffice to roast them, when they are taken out and eaten without further preparation, and with much appetent relish, or, as is sometimes the case, reduced to powder and made into soup.

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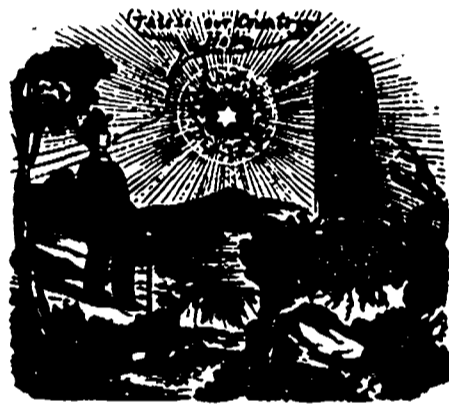
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becoming known to an engineer on the train, feeling assured it was no case of imposture, he advanced to her from his own hard earnings, the required amount. A few days since he received a package by express, from the South, upon opening which, he found a letter of thanks from the lady's husband, containing the money he had received, and accompanied by a beautiful and valuable gold watch. The circumstance reflects honor on all the parties concerned.

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Nouth's Department.

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Of auburn's sweetest hue.

But, as the summer's latest bud
Is nipt by autumn's frost,
And ere its hardier mates are dead
Is from their number lost.

So from this little household train
The youngest pass'd away;
Her mother loved her best in vain,
She could not make her stay.

And bitterly her playmates wept,
For they had loved her too;
They strew'd the grave whereon she slept,
With flowers of loveliest hue.

'Twas long again ere they were glad,
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And many a kindly heart was sad,
To lose that favourite child.

Point Levi, Quebec, August, 1854.

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14. That while it is expedient to do nothing which may relax the efforts of private beneficence in forming and supporting schools, or which may

courage in like manner the establishment of infant schools, especially in large towns.

16. That it is expedient to confer upon the local councils and incorporated cities and boroughs the power of levying a rate for the establishment and support of schools under the authority and in co-operation with the Education Committee of the Privy Council, care being taken as heretofore the aid afforded shall only be given in cases of necessity, and so as to help and encourage, not displace individual exertions.

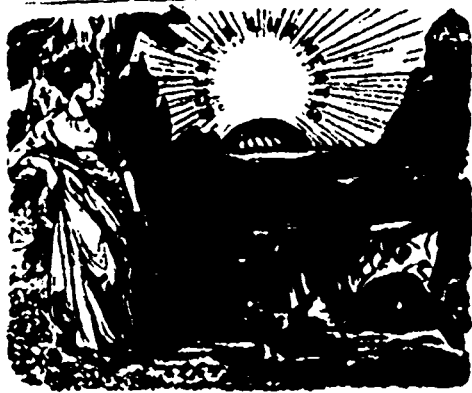
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GREEN AND BACHELORS.—The following Proceedings, Connecticut Legislature, July 27.—Bill to tax green and bachelors, taken up. Mr. Harrison was opposed to taxing bachelors. There was a tax laid already upon a green, and any man who had lived twenty-five years without being married could be taxed under that section: bill postponed.



THE LITERARY GEM.

WHERE, FATHER, WILL WE WORSHIP THEE?

Not at that altar rear'd by hands,
Where motley crowds together kneel,
One day in six in sacred bands,
To lift aloft the lip-pour'd peal,

Great Father, in our humble sphere,
All cannot follow fashion's glare,
Yet would we trust that thou wilt hear
Thy meanest creatures whisper'd prayer,

Here on thy footstool, where no fan,
By bigots reared, and prop'd by pride,
Sends up its smoke, thy skies to stain,
Great Father, we will turn aside

Thy altar is each vale and mount;
Its dome, the blue and spanless sky,
The mighty deep, its needless fount,
Which, like thy love is never dry!

Each mossy bank and rolling stream,
The depth of forest, hill, and sea,
The midday's blaze, and midnight's gleam,
Reveal us temples rear'd for thee!

Bytown, 1854. HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

THE SCIENCE OF ENTOMOLOGY—ITS STUDY.

We are devoted to the study of natural history in all its branches, and have been since our earliest boyhood. The first efforts of our pen were essays on the beauties of nature—on the birds, beasts, flowers and trees of Canada. The study of insects, which is the largest and most interesting department in natural history, was never much indulged in by us, yet has not escaped our observation. The infinite variety of insects—their various forms, colors, habits and beauties—afford a field for study and observation, sufficient alone for the life of any naturalist.

BEETLES, are very interesting. The light of these insects is much more conspicuous in tropical than in temperate regions. These insects are included in the orders coleoptera and hemiptera. There are seven orders of insects—Coleoptera, Hemiptera, Lepidoptera, Neuroptera, Hymenoptera, Diptera and Aiptera, which last recent entomologists have subdivided into four orders. The coleoptera order have under wings, guarded by horny cases resembling wings—called elytra—and meet in a direct line down the back, when shut. The beetle tribe belong to this order. The order coleoptera is again subdivided into various species or genera. viz 1. Scarabeus;—2. Dermestes;—3. Coccinella;—4. Curculio;—5. Cerambyx;—6. Lampyris (which includes some of the fire-fly species);—7. Cantharis;—8. Elata (which also includes one species of the fire-fly);—9. Buprestis;—10. Dytiscus;—11. Tenebric, and 12. Forficula.

The English glow-worm is called technically the Lampyris Noctiluca. It is seen in calm summer nights on banks of creeks or rivers or rising grounds. Its color is of a dull earthy brown, nearly of the same color as our fire-fly. It is said the female is the one that emits light, and that it is done to let the male know its locality. This, however, is imaginary. The under parts of a rose color. The light is much more indistinct than our Canadian fire-fly. The poets all call this insect by its popular name, the glow-worm. Many a pretty verse has been made about the glow-worm and the nightingale. Of the genus Elata, the most remarkable is the Elata Noctilucus of South America, which diffuses such a brilliant light that eight or ten of them are equal to a candle. The insect called the Buprestis Gigantica is also a very brilliant insect. Of the order Hemiptera, the genus Fulgora afford some beautiful light-emitting insects. The Fulgora Laternaria, or Peruvian Lantern-fly, popularly so called, is a splendid insect. It is three and a half inches long, and five inches from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. The wings are beautifully variegated. It emits so strong a light from its head that it will serve at night for a candle. Three or four of these insects are frequently carried by travellers, to light them by night. The Fulgoria Candalaria is a smaller species found in China. There is another species called the Fulgora Diadema, an Indian species.

The above manner of dividing the orders of insects is from Linnæus. More recent naturalists have somewhat enlarged and varied it. Mr. Chambers, in his introduction to science, thus speaks of the order Hemiptera half-winged, including the bug! Aphis and Fire-fly. It will be seen that he classes the bug with the fire-fly. Now the truth is, beetles are often called bugs, flies and worms. We were recently sharply taken to task for calling the fire-fly a lightning-bug, its popular name. The cockchafer, called also the may-bug in England, is a beetle. Our Canadian Fire-fly is a beetle, and also a bug, popularly speaking. Its light proceeds from the hindmost parts of the body. We have no specimen before us to describe it, and had not when we casually alluded to it in our description of July. Its light is very vivid—some insects emitting more than others. We, at least, have often been lighted on our way (Coleoptera to the contrary, notwithstanding) on dark nights by these insects, dozens of which would shine before us at the same time. They are most numerous in Canada from the 20th June to the 20th July. They seem most conspicuous when the electricity of the air is felt. We have often thought there is some connection between them and the electric state of the air. They frequent low, wet places generally, but are often seen in other localities. It has been said that their light is phosphoric. What is it?

PHOSPHORUS

Is considered one of the simple bodies in nature; yet it is always combined with others, never in its pure state. It is eminently combustible, and melts and takes fire at a very low temperature. It absorbs in combustion large quantities of oxygen. Does the light of the fire-fly proceed from this substance? We apprehend not. It is more like an electric spark; something like the sparks that fly from the back of a cat when rubbed at night. Is not phosphorus itself but a quality in nature imbibed from electricity? Are not electricity, heat, and phosphorus, but appearances of one element, all coming from the rays of the sun's light? This light causes all these effects in its operation on matter and the air. The bodies of animals are full of electric fire. The fish called the torpedo, has such electric power that it can give a shock to any creature touching it. In heated weather why may not the body of insects be so charged, that by a peculiar organization when they move, the light at night will be visible?

It is said the larvae of the fire-fly are also luminous—that the body is luminous to some extent when cut. The sea often assumes a luminous appearance in tropical regions. Is this phosphorus or electricity? We apprehend more properly electricity. We believe the fire-fly in its nocturnal flights, is carrying out its purposes of procreation, courting, &c.

The well-known little insect called the Lady-bug, belongs to the class Coleoptera. Shall we be con-

of the wasps. "All wasps do not build nests," says he. We did not say they did. The wasps' nest built in trees, or on the sides of walls and fences, certainly more neatly, in its material, resembles coarse paper than any other substance.

TO A MOONBEAM BY OUR FIRESIDE.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

"What dost thou here?
A drop of strange, cold light
After thy airy flight
Of many a thousand leagues of sky!

"Why art thou come?
Is it that night is bleak,
And thou in vain dost seek
Some refuge from the chilly wind?

"Now thou art gone,
And all thy light dost shroud
In some sweet-bosom'd bud:
Or waitest on my mother dear,

"Here and away,
Bound on no great beast,
A fleeting spark at best
So high in heaven, and I so low,

LIFE AND DEATH.

So it has been from the beginning, so it will be to the end. Generation after generation takes to itself the form of a body; and forth issuing from Cimmerian night, on Heaven's mission, appears. What force and fire is in each he expends: one grinding in the mill of industry; one, hunter-like, climbing the giddy Alpine heights of science; one madly dashed to pieces on the rocks of strife, in war with his fellow: and then the heaven-sent is recalled: his earthly vesture falls away, and becomes to sense a vanished shadow. Thus, like some wild-flaming, wild-thundering train of Heaven's artillery does this mysterious MARRIED thunder and flame, in long-drawn, quick-successive grandeur through the unknown deep. Thus, like a God-created, fire-breathing, Spirit-host, we emerge from the Inane, haste stormfully across the astonished Earth, then plunge again into the Inane. Earth's mountains are levelled, and her seas filled up in our passage. Can the Earth, which is but dead, and a vision, resist spirits which are alive and have reality? On the hardest adamant some foot-prints of us are stamped. The last rear of the host will read traces of the earliest van. But whence? Oh, Heaven, whether? Sense knows not; faith knows not; only that it is from mystery to mystery, from God to God.

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THE LITERARY GEM.

WHERE, FATHER, WILL WE WORSHIP THEE?

Not at that altar rear'd by hands,
Where motley crowds together kneel,
One day in six in sacred bands,
To lift aloft the lip-pour'd peal,
Where flimsy fashion fans the flame,
And golden gifts would bribe the skies,
Where worldly hirelings laud thy name,
As hawkers praise their merchandise,
To win a living from the mass,
To pause to purchase as they pass!

Great Father, in our humble sphere,
All cannot follow fashion's glare,
Yet would we trust that thou wilt hear
Thy meaneest creatures whisper'd prayer,
Tho' whisper'd from the lonely dell,
By human feet but seldom trod,
Where no eye scans his bosom's swell,
Save thine, and only thine, Oh, God!
There both from form and fashion free,
Great Father, would we worship thee!

Here on thy footstool, where no fan,
By bigots reared, and prop'd by pride,
Sends up its smoke, thy skies to stain,
Great Father, we will turn aside
To whisper forth a simple prayer,
In breathings low, yet loud to thee,
As when the lightning's flashes bear
The thunder's deafening revelry,
To thrill the heart and bid the soul
Look far above where thunders roll!

Thy altar is each vale and mount;
Its dome, the blue and spanless sky,
The mighty deep, its needless fount,
Which, like thy love is never dry!
Creation for a text-book spread,
Each zone a richly pencill'd page,
On which we'll trace, as on we tread,
Thy glorious hand from age to age,
Till countless years roll'd from you sun,
Proclaim the preface but begun!

Each mossy bank and rolling stream,
The depth of forest, hill, and sea,
The midday's blaze, and midnight's gleam,
Reveal us temples rear'd for thee!
Creation, Father, is thy Fane,
And there thy creature bows the knee;
Forgive us, if the thought be vain,
There only do we worship thee;
Though bigots blame, yet will we dare
To find thy temples every where!

Bytown, 1854. HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

THE SCIENCE OF ENTOMOLOGY—ITS STUDY.

We are devoted to the study of natural history in all its branches, and have been since our earliest boyhood. The first efforts of our pen were essays on the beauties of nature—on the birds, beasts, flowers and trees of Canada. The study of insects, which is the largest and most interesting department in natural history, was never much indulged in by us, yet has not escaped our observation. The infinite variety of insects—their various forms, colors, habits and beauties—afford a field for study and observation, sufficient alone for the life of any naturalist. The wonders of their instincts, their industry, their metamorphoses and organizations, viewed through the microscope, are as wonderful in the minimum, as are the gorgeous and inconceivable glories and powers of the heavens, viewed through the telescope, in the maximum. Having always been a devoted student of natural history, we have felt annoyed, upon a few occasions, at wanton and malicious attacks made upon our efforts. Whenever we have undertaken to describe any bird or animal, those best acquainted with its habits, from observation, know that our descriptions are correct in the main. Our knowledge is not drawn from books, but actual observation. Persons writing elaborate essays or books may very properly use technical names in describing animals; but poetical or descriptive writers for periodicals may and should call them by their popular names. The number and beauty of insects is greater in tropical than in temperate climates. There, too, they are more venomous. Among insects the various species of FIRE-FLIES, or LIGHT-EMITTING

by honey bees resembling wings—sawed the joints—meet it a direct line down the back, when that the beetle belongs to this order. The order coleoptera is again subdivided into various species of genera viz 1. Scarabeus;—2. Dermestes;—3. Coccinella;—4. Curculio;—5. Cerambyx;—6. Lampyris (which includes some of the fire-fly species);—7. Cantharis;—8. Elata (which also includes one species of the fire-fly);—9. Buprestis;—10. Dytiscus;—11. Tenobius and 12. Forficula.

The English glow-worm is called technically the Lampyris Noctiluca. It is seen in calm summer nights on banks of creeks or rivers or rising grounds. Its color is of a dull earthy brown, nearly of the same color as our fire-fly. It is said the female is the one that emits light, and that it is done to let the male know its locality. This, however, is imaginary. The under parts of a rose color. The light is much more indistinct than our Canadian fire-fly. The poets all call this insect by its popular name, the glow-worm. Many a pretty verse has been made about the glow-worm and the nightingale. Of the genus Elata, the most remarkable is the Elata Noctilucosa of South America, which diffuses such a brilliant light that eight or ten of them are equal to a candle. The insect called the Duprestis Gigantica is also a very brilliant insect. Of the order Hemiptera, the genus Fulgora afford some beautiful light-emitting insects. The Fulgora Laternaria, or Peruvian Lantern-fly, popularly so called, is a splendid insect. It is three and a half inches long, and five inches from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. The wings are beautifully variegated. It emits so strong a light from its head that it will serve at night for a candle. Three or four of these insects are frequently carried by travellers, to light them by night. The Fulgora Candalaria is a smaller species found in China. There is another species called the Fulgora Diadema, an Indian species.

The above manner of dividing the orders of insects is from Linnæus. More recent naturalists have somewhat enlarged and varied it. Mr. Chambers, in his introduction to science, thus speaks of the order Hemiptera half-winged, including the *aphis* and *fire-fly*. It will be seen that he classes the bug with the fire-fly. Now the truth is, beetles are often called bugs, flies and worms. We were recently sharply taken to task for calling the fire-fly a lightning-bug, its popular name. The cockchafer, called also the may-bug in England, is a beetle. Our Canadian Fire-fly is a beetle, and also a bug, popularly speaking. Its light proceeds from the hindmost parts of the body. We have no specimen before us to describe it, and had not when we casually alluded to it in our description of July. Its light is very vivid—some insects emitting more than others. We, at least, have often been lighted on our way (Coleoptera to the contrary, notwithstanding) on dark nights by these insects, dozens of which would shine before us at the same time. They are most numerous in Canada from the 20th June to the 20th July. They seem most conspicuous when the electricity of the air is felt. We have often thought there is some connection between them and the electric state of the air. They frequent low, wet places generally, but are often seen in other localities. It has been said that their light is phosphoric. What is it?

PHOSPHORUS

Is considered one of the simple bodies in nature; yet it is always combined with others, never in its pure state. It is eminently combustible, and melts and takes fire at a very low temperature. It absorbs in combustion large quantities of oxygen. Does the light of the fire-fly proceed from this substance? We apprehend not. It is more like an electric spark—something like the sparks that fly from the back of a cat when rubbed at night. Is not phosphorus itself but a quality in nature imbibed from electricity? Are not electricity, heat, and phosphorus, but appearances of one element, all coming from the rays of the sun's light? This light causes all these effects in its operation on matter and the air. The bodies of animals are full of electric fire. The fish called the torpedo, has such electric power that it can give a shock to any creature touching it. In heated weather why may not the body of insects be so charged, that by a peculiar organization when they move, the light at night will be visible?

It is said the larvae of the fire-fly are also luminous—that the body is luminous to some extent when cut. The sea often assumes a luminous appearance in tropical regions. Is this phosphorus or electricity? We apprehend more properly electricity. We believe the fire-fly in its nocturnal flights, is carrying out its purposes of procreation, courting, &c.

The well-known little insect, called the *Lady-bug*, belongs to the class Coleoptera. Shall we be condemned for the name *Lady-bug* or *Lady-bird*? It is of the genus *Coccinella*.

THE WASPS' NESTS.

Coleoptera condemned our description of the nests

What dost thou here?
A drop of strange, cold light
After thy airy flight
Of many a thousand leagues of sky!
Like glow-worm of the sparkling eye
Of make dost thou appear
By this my nightly fire, among these faces dear
"Way art thou come?
Is it that night is bleak,
And thou in vain doth seek
Some refuge from the chilly wind?
And thou no better book couldst find
In earth's or heaven's high dome,
To nestle and be warm, than this our peopled home?

"Now thou art gone,
And all thy light dost shroud
In some swart-bosomed cloud:
Or waitest on my mother dear,
Bridging her way with opal clear.
Till vapor there is none,
And silver-bright she walks her peaceful path alone.

"Here and away,
Bound on no great behest,
A fleeting spark at best
So high in heaven, and I so low,
That the least things that come and go,
My wandering moods obey
In thoughts that linger by me many a busy day."

LIFE AND DEATH.

So it has been from the beginning, so it will be to the end. Generation after generation takes to itself the form of a body; and forth issuing from Cimmerian night, on Heaven's mission, appears. What force and fire is in each he expends: one grinding in the mill of industry; one, hunter-like, climbing the giddy Alpine heights of science; one madly dashed to pieces on the rocks of strife, in war with his fellow; and then the heaven-sent is re-called: his earthly vesture falls away, and becomes to sense a vanished shadow. Thus, like some wild-flaming, wild-thundering train of Heaven's artillery does this mysterious MAXIMUM thunder and flame, in long-drawn, quick-successive grandeur through the unknown deep. Thus, like a God-created, fire-breathing, Spirit-boat, we emerge from the Inane, haste stormfully across the astonished Earth, then plunge again into the Inane. Earth's mountains are levelled, and her seas filled up in our passage. Can the Earth, which is but dead, and a vision, resist spirits which are alive and have reality? On the hardest adamant some foot-prints of us are stamped. The last rear of the boat will read traces of the earliest van. But whence? Oh, Heaven, whether? Sense knows not; faith knows not; only that it is from mystery to mystery, from God to God.

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The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

WAR SONG OF THE ALLIANCE.

Rouse, ye men of iron sinew!
Rouse, ye men of steady hand!
Let us see the strength that's in you;
Show the love ye bear your land.
Come from all your rugged mountains,
Come from every smiling plain,
Like the rushing of the fountains,
Leaping onward to the main.
Come from every verdant valley,
Come from every flowery hill,
'Round the flag of Temperance rally—
Ye shall conquer if ye will!
Temperance calls us, and we'll answer her;
Hands and hearts prepared to fight,
And destroy the mad invader—
To defend and guard the right.
Far too long has he enthralled us—
Far too long has held the sway—
Far too long his chains have galled us—
Dash his fetters now away!
Let us ask or give no truce
With our dark and treacherous foe.
Let us make no vain excuses,
Till in death we've laid him low.

—Illinois Crusader.

KAPPA.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR, THE CURE OF INTEMPERANCE.

This is a very prevalent opinion of the educated classes in England. We see the Edinburgh Review, and below Mr. Hume's opinions, tending that way. It is common among some classes in Canada and the United States. For our part, whilst we would not at all undervalue this partial remedy, can see no cure in it. If these educated people themselves would not get drunk—if thousands of deaths did not yearly occur in Great Britain and America from delirium tremens and other results of drinking wine, beer, and brandies among educated people, then indeed this genteel preaching might have some force. But unfortunately drinking among the fashionable educated classes is the root of all the evil. This is the acorn of the tree of evil—drunkenness among the poor and ignorant springing mostly from it. If the Queen of England was a total abstainer, her aristocracy would be apt to follow her example. If the aristocracy and gentry were abstainers, the poor would follow the example. Why has not education cured the vice among the rich? Reading-rooms, gardens, amusements, are commendable. Education is a helper, and a necessity of the age; but we want total prohibition in addition. Mr. Hume is very wise in political matters, but is not a far-seeing temperance man. All remedies but prohibition will fail; and even it will for many years not succeed in staying the whole tide. An entire generation must pass away—new ideas and new associations, and new habits be formed, then the great remedy will effect its end.—Ed. Son.

MR. HUME AND THE MAINE LAW.

Mr. Hume is not prepared to advocate the restrictive system. In a recent letter he thus expresses his views:

"Few men in the House of Commons have been more anxious than I have been to see measures adopted to lessen the evils from drunkenness, which are indeed of the most serious nature, and so extensive as to threaten society with still greater mischief.

"The records of the police and of the courts of law have, daily, for many years, put forth proofs of the prevalence of that vice amongst the mass of the people, and yet the Legislature have not taken any efficient measures for abating these evils.

"There are two modes of correcting evils and vices: one by punishment and restrictive measures, the other by going to the root of the evil and removing the cause as far as possible.

"Restrictive measures, prohibitory duties, and pecuniary fines, have all been tried in vain, as the police records show. Why not, then, try a different course? Educate all; train them by proper discipline when young; and as they grow up, provide for their progressive improvement during the hours of relaxation and amusement. Recollect that the

such times in the week as can be best spared from his labour.

"Let all the public gardens, museums, and institutions of art be open freely to all the people; and thus bring them up with a desire to obtain useful information, and healthy amusement, instead of being, from the want of such resorts, drawn, as they now are, into public-houses, and other places where their health and purse suffer—let reading rooms, where the news of passing events can be obtained, free from public-house temptations, be established in every parish—let working men be treated as reasoning animals; and I have great confidence that, with a change of system, reform would soon be effected."

AN APPEAL TO TEMPERANCE MEN.

To the Editor of the Son.

Sir,—In looking over some of the late numbers of the *Son and Gem*, I find that you speak in some what of a despondent tone in reference to the success of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. It is too true that this subject does not receive as much attention as its merits demand, yet we do not feel to despair of success. It would be a dark hour for Canada, when the star of hope sets behind the clouds of despair. But we humbly trust that this will not be the case. We look for better things; and are still willing to fight the monster Intemperance.

To be successful in this cause, we must be active. Temperance men are too much asleep,—they do not put forth as many efforts to advance the cause as they should. No cause can prosper if there are no efforts made by its friends to advance it.

Brethren in Canada, can we slumber when so much is at stake? Shall we quietly sit down, and see the fatal *Upas tree* of intemperance growing in our midst? Shall we quietly fold our arms when every breeze which passes by, is laden with the cries of suffering innocents? The plague-spot of intemperance is upon us. The new-dug graves of the victims of the liquor traffic are thick around us. Silently, yet powerfully, they plead with us to make new and more united efforts to stay the tide which has blighted so many homes, filling this fair world with woe. We know the hour is dark—the blood-red and fiery waves of intemperance wildly mingle their thunderings with the sighs and groans of the suffering and the lost!

What are the prospects of Canada at the present?—Canada, my native land—the home of the noble and the free—the land where broad lakes and romantic old forests sparkle in sunbeams as rich and golden as locks—*shorn from the brow of cherubim*—but one answer can be given. The red fiery-flying serpent of intemperance is coiling around its young and noble heart, and lifting its Gorgon head, red with the blood of its victims, at the corner of every street.

The dark shadow of intemperance has fallen around the altars of religion; and the rays of light which have poured from the temples of science, have been hid by its gloom. Its footprints are seen at the family hearth, and its bitter waters are mingled in the chalice of connubial love.

But, thank God, the day of retribution is hastening. Humanity, true to its native dignity, will not sleep, and let the foul monster reign—the iris of hope and promise must not sink behind the cloud.

Brethren, we must fight, if we would conquer. Already the shrill war trumpet rings along our ranks; and the cry is heard, "To battle! to battle!" Humanity is gathering around her the armour of light; and the victory will be ours. Let us not despair. Although the sea of intemperance wildly lashes the shores, and straws it with valuable wrecks; yet the old ship of Total Abstinence still lives; and, from her mast-head, majestically floats our tri-coloured banner. Brethren, must it be taken down? Must we surrender? Methinks I hear a voice from the noble and the brave, saying, "No surrender!" The victories which we have already gained should nerve our hands to hold the sword still firmer. Much has already been achieved. The voice of temperance, like the voice of Jesus, has gone to many a lone and desolate heart. Mothers have clasped their children in their arms, and, with streaming eyes, looked up to heaven, and thanked God that the angel of temperance ever came to their home. The sot has ceased to reel in the street, and has knelt at the shrine of religion, and thanked God for his deliverance.

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

The New York State Temperance Society will meet on the 27th inst. at Auburn.—Canadian delegates will be welcomed there—says the *Cayuga Chief*.

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They who are carelessly indifferent to the welfare of their brethren, and feel no christian sympathy in their moral progress should now promote it if only from selfish motives. The political changes which are looming in the distance, whatever shape they may take, cannot fail to give added power to the poor. As years pass on the Sovereign People is likely to become more and more absolute in its sovereignty. If Lemuel was right it would be best for all parties that King Demos [People] should be a water-drinker. And in the prospect of his reign the rich have assuredly every reason to desire an appeal from Demos drunk to Demos sober."

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, AND THE MAINE LAW.—The July number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an interesting article on "Teetotalism, and laws against the Liquor Trade." The *Review* has

against morality." In this conclusion, we most heartily coincide. The great curse of the age seems to be an all-absorbing thirst for money. It sways everything, and he is generally deemed the greatest man who has made the most money. On him are conferred degrees from our oldest colleges, and in his hands are placed the seals of important and responsible offices, requiring acuteness, tact, culture, and generosity—all forsooth—because he has shown himself capable of accumulating money. Against this, the *Edinburgh Review* opposes itself; though it remarks with truth, "the proposal to subtract fifteen millions from the budget would, we fear, render our chancellors of the Exchequer exceedingly slow to perceive the force of moral evidence." If the traffic in liquors is immoral, only immoral, and that continually, then parish instantly every cent of revenue derived from such sources rather than have the land cursed, and its people cut off by the sinful traffic.—*Mackenzie's Message*.

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RUM AND WAR.—The advent of British soldiers and sailors in Constantinople, has introduced some new features in the quaint streets of that oriental city. Among other things English signs are constantly going up, not a few of which are amusingly Anglican. For instance, the sign "Grog Shop," actually painted up in full, may be seen over many doors. A correspondent of the *Traveler*, thus refers to another curious sign, in Galata: "I was most amused, however, with a somewhat ambitious looking sign, I saw in Galata,

My son, look not for the wine when it is red when it is in its colour in the cup, when it is more than a serpent. At the last, it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.—Proverbs, chap. 23

TORONTO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

WAR SONG OF THE ALLIANCE.

Rouse, ye men of iron sinew!
Rise, ye men of steady hand!
Let us see the strength that's in you;
Show the love ye bear your land,
Come from all your rugged mountains,
Come from every smiling plain,
Like the rushing of the fountains,
Leaping onward to the main.

Come from every verdant valley,
Come from every flowery hill,
'Round the flag of Temperance rally—
Ye shall conquer if ye will!
Temperance calls us, and we'll answer;
Hands and hearts prepared to fight,
And destroy the mad invader—
To defend and guard the right.

Far too long has he enthralled us—
Far too long has held the away—
Far too long his chains have galled us—
Dash his fetters now away!
Let us ask or give no truce
With our dark and treach'rous foe.
Let us make no vain excuses,
Till in death we've laid him low.

KAPPA.

—Illinois Crusader.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR, THE CURE OF INTEMPERANCE.

This is a very prevalent opinion of the educated classes in England. We see the Edinburgh Review, and below Mr. Hume's opinions, tending that way. It is common among some classes in Canada and the United States. For our part, whilst we would not at all undervalue this partial remedy, can see no cure in it. If these educated people themselves would not get drunk—if thousands of deaths did not yearly occur in Great Britain and America from delirium tremens and other results of drinking wine, beer, and brandies among educated people, then indeed this genteel preaching might have some force. But unfortunately drinking among the fashionable educated classes is the root of all the evil. This is the acorn of the tree of evil—drunkenness among the poor and ignorant springing mostly from it. If the Queen of England was a total abstainer, her aristocracy would be apt to follow her example. If the aristocracy and gentry were abstainers, the poor would follow the example. Why has not education cured the vice among the rich? Reading-rooms, gardens, amusements, are commendable. Education is a helper, and a necessity of the age; but we want total prohibition in addition. Mr. Hume is very wise in political matters, but is not a far-seeing temperance man. All remedies but prohibition will fail; and even it will for many years not succeed in staying the whole tide. An entire generation must pass away—new ideas and new associations, and new habits be formed, then the great remedy will effect its end.—Ed. Son.

MR. HUME AND THE MAINE LAW.

Mr. Hume is not prepared to advocate the restrictive system. In a recent letter he thus expresses his views:

"Few men in the House of Commons have been more anxious than I have been to see measures adopted to lessen the evils from drunkenness, which are indeed of the most serious nature, and so extensive as to threaten society with still greater mischief.

"The records of the police and of the courts of law have, daily, for many years, put forth proofs of the prevalence of that vice amongst the mass of the people, and yet the Legislature have not taken any efficient measures for abating these evils.

"There are two modes of correcting evils and vices of social habits; one by punishment and restrictive measures, the other by going to the root of the evil and removing the cause as far as possible.

"Restrictive measures, prohibitory duties, and pecuniary fines, have all been tried in vain, as the police records show. Why not, then try a different course? Educate all; train them by proper discipline when young; and as they grow up, provide for their progressive improvement during the hours of relaxation and amusement. Recollect that the man who is shut up at his work from 6 o'clock on Monday morning to late on Saturday, requires some relaxation and exercise on the Sunday, or at

AN APPEAL TO TEMPERANCE MEN.

To the Editor of the Son.

Ed.—In looking over some of the late numbers of the Son and Gem, I find that you speak in some what of a despondent tone in reference to the success of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. It is too true that this subject does not receive as much attention as its merits demand, yet we do not feel to despair of success. It would be a dark hour for Canada, when the star of hope sets behind the clouds of despair. But we humbly trust that this will not be the case. We look for better things; and are still willing to fight the monster Intemperance.

To be successful in this cause, we must be active. Temperance men are too much asleep—they do not put forth as many efforts to advance the cause as they should. No cause can prosper if there are no efforts made by its friends to advance it.

Brethren in Canada, can we slumber when so much is at stake? Shall we quietly sit down, and see the fatal *Upas tree* of intemperance growing in our midst? Shall we quietly fold our arms when every breeze which passes by, is laden with the cries of suffering innocence? The plague-spot of intemperance is upon us. The new-dug graves of the victims of the liquor traffic are thick around us. Silently, yet powerfully, they plead with us to make new and more united efforts to stay the tide which has blighted so many homes, filling this fair world with woe. We know the hour is dark—the blood-red and fiery waves of intemperance wildly mingle their thunderings with the sighs and groans of the suffering and the lost!

What are the prospects of Canada at the present?—Canada, my native land—the home of the noble and the free—the land where broad lakes and romantic old forests sparkle in sunbeams as rich and golden as locks—*shorn from the brow of cherubim*—but one answer can be given. The red fiery-flying serpent of intemperance is coiling around its young and noble heart, and lifting its Gorgon head, red with the blood of its victims, at the corner of every street.

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scour my mind was enlightened on that point. The man who wrote the sentence was no Englishman, but probably a German, and it was intended to be, 'Divers kinds of DRINKS,' of course for DRINKS. But how indisputably true!—Wherever wines and spirits are sold, there are also sold 'Divers kinds of DRINKS!' Would that such miserable establishments might not follow in the train of British soldiers and sailors! The well known propensities of many of this class, however, held out every inducement to the rum-seller to be always within call.—Exchange Paper.

WHO GETS OUR CHARITY?—When one gives a beggar a six-pence to buy bread for his starving family, it is some satisfaction to know that the coin has really performed the mission upon which he sent it, and that the family are fed. But the benevolent cannot be always sure of the right appropriation of their gifts.

There is, or was, a great distiller in London who paid the government one thousand pounds sterling a day, as the excise on the poisons he manufactured to destroy Her Majesty's subjects. Some idea of the extent of the business may be inferred from this fact. A friend was one day walking with this distiller, and was accosted by a miserable wretch in rags, who solicited charity. Said the distiller, as they left the mendicant, 'Of every penny given for charity to such people in the city of London, I get half of it!' Thus it is.

In the first place, the charitable help the poor to purchase poisons of the dealers; and when the latter have thoroughly poisoned their victims, obtained the best of their worldly substance, and destroyed their power to labor, they turn them over to society, to be supported by the taxes of the industrial classes, or the voluntary charities of the benevolent. And this is the business in which men, claiming to be both just and honorable, engage! Can they have ever thought seriously of its unjust and dishonorable character? The industrious tax-payers here; and will not much longer submit to it.—Prohibitionist.



BIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS—QUADRENNIAL SENATES.

The London Times had lately an excellent article on the Legislative Council question. Chief Justice Robinson for twelve years thwarted every attempt to make the Legislative Council elective. Whilst in England, in 1839-40, he got the system continued in the new Union Constitution. We advocated the introduction of the elective principle in this body strongly in 1832-4-6; and now, with its old friends, are delighted to see the ablest paper in Europe, advocate the wisdom and justice of the measure. The Times truly says it is a conservative or preservative measure. The old nominative system was a libel on common sense—a system of corruption, by which this same Chief Justice Robinson, as the President of the Council, from 1828 to 1840, thoroughly kept down all the Reform measures of Upper Canada, aided by his tools in that house.

We want the house to be elective—only to last four years, and to be chosen by larger districts, and for different periods, and at different times than Assembly men. Then give us biennial Parliaments—chosen under a new franchise law,—and no property qualification for members. Two sessions are long enough to test men. A frequent change will be a wise check on corruption. These are reforms the country needs.

PARLIAMENTARY DOINGS.

ROBERT SPENCE, ESQ., OF DUNDAS.

We certainly hoped for better things of this gentleman than we have lately seen. He attended the great Cameron dinner, in the winter of 1852, at Toronto—made a flaming speech against the then late Hincks-Baldwin Government, commending that Government for doing what the present one has done. The present Government has done worse than its predecessors in various ways; yet we find this Mr. Spence, who was lately elected as an independent Reformer over Miller, go to Quebec, and actually support the Government nominee, Cartier for Speaker. Cartier is the worst

The Globe's correspondent thus writes of the conduct of Mr. Spence:—

"But we go on to the fight in the house. At three the Governor General came down and opened the proceedings. When his Excellency withdrew the Clerk took the Chair, and Mr. Spence, of all men in the world, opened the ball, by proposing Mr. Cartier. He made a short speech in favour of the Ministerial Nominee, delivered coolly and fluently, but singularly illogical in argument. Mr. Spence protested over and over that Mr. Cartier was not the Ministerial Nominee, and defended him from the imputation as if nothing worse could be said against any one—and yet Mr. Spence well knew that the Ministerial organs had announced Mr. Cartier as the Government candidate a month before, and that Mr. Cartier and his friends had been vigorously canvassing for votes as such nominee, in his behalf. Mr. Spence declared his sympathy with the position taken by the Independent Reformers, at the close of last session—and yet, there was he voting in the chair one of the few who voted for the ministry on that very occasion—nay, the only man who ventured to say one word in their favor. Mr. Spence declared he supported Mr. CARTIER AS A SOUND REFORMER—and yet Mr. Cartier was perhaps the only professed Reformer either in Upper or Lower Canada who voted at the late election for TWO CANDIDATES IN AVOWED OPPOSITION TO THE RECLAMATION of the 'Zeeves!' Mr. Spence declares his abhorrence of ministerial jobbing, and all-way chicanery—and yet Mr. Cartier has BEEN DEK-KER INVOLVED with his ministerial friends in their worst transactions, than any member of the house, out side the official circle!

Mr. Spence was not content to vote for Mr. Geo. Etienne Cartier, he must needs be the MOVER of that MODEK MINISTERIAL tool—and yet Mr. Spence had denounced in his JOURNAL, the nomination by the ministry of this very gentleman; had declared himself many times in favor of Mr. McDONALD, and had CROOK HIS ELECTION warmly upon others! Mr. Robert Spence has succeeded in placing himself, from the start, in an unenviable attitude.—"Oh," he exclaims, "I sought a union of all Reformers—I was neither for the ministry nor the opposition—I wanted Mr. Mc Donald, but I bow to my party's decision." Humbug, Mr. Spence—sheer humbug! You went into a caucus, the result of which was obvious and inevitable. Everybody but you, perfectly comprehended before the farce began, that Mr. Hincks's nominee must be chosen. "But if the Rouges had come, and MacDonald and Scicotte, and Brown, and Young, and all the others, had come to the caucus, the result might have been different." "If," if the moon were made of green cheese! A very pretty spectacle, truly, that would have been—the opposition going into caucus with the ministry!—helping a ministry they seek to overthrow, to cover their utter inability to name a party candidate!—Globe.

Now, the conclusion all must come to is, that either Mr. Spence is a consummate political hypocrite, or a very shallow politician. He is deceiving others or himself woefully. Those who placed him where he is expected him to oppose the Hincks-Government.—Editor Son.

THE QUEBEC STRUGGLE.

The public will be curious to see how their servants, on a crisis behaved themselves. We, therefore give the names of the members who voted for and against the Government on the question of electing a Speaker. The yeas below clearly intended to support the Hincks-Government. They are not, or were not, of the independent Reform class.

For the Speaker nominated by Government:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Alley, Bell, Bellingham, Biggar, Blanchet, Brodeur, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Church, Daoust, (Two Mountains), Delong, Desaulnier, Dionne, Drummond, Egan, Felton, Foley, Fortier, Fournier, Frazer, Freeman, Galt, Gill, Gould, Hincks, Hout, Jackson, Labelle, Laporte, Lemieux, Loranger, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison (Niagara), Morrison (Simcoe, North), Munroe, Niles, Patrick, Poulin, Pouliot, Rhodes, Roblin, Rolph, Ross (Beauce), Ross (Northumberland East), Sanborn, Smith (Northumberland West), Smith (Victoria), Southwick, Spence, Tache, Terrill, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Whitney, Wilson and Wright—59.

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Among these are seen, with regret, such names as Dr. Frazer, of Pelham, Biggar, of Brantford, Church, Munroe, of Durham, Niles, Patrick, Gould of Uxbridge, Wright, of East York,—voting to continue the late Hincks Government.

Division on the motion that Mr. Scicotte be the Speaker. He is the Leader of the Young Canada party below; and his motion defeated the Government.

out. (Beauharnois.) Daoust (Two Mountains), Darche, DeWitt, Desaulnier, DeWitt, Dionne, Dorion, Drummond, Dorion (Montreal City), Dostalor, Drummond, Dufresne, Felton, Ferres, Fournier, Frazer, Freeman, Gill, Gould, Government, Hartman, Hincks, Holton, Huot, Jackson, John Labelle, Laberge, Laporte, Lemieux, Loranger, Lyon, McCann, Marchildon, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison (Niagara), Morrison (Simcoe) North, Niles, O'Farrell, Papiu, Polette, Poulin, Pouliot, Provost, Rhodes, Roblin, Rolph, Ross (Beauce), Ross (Northumberland East), Shaw, Smith (Frostensac), Smith (Victoria), Southwick, Tache, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Valois, Wilson, Yielding, and Young—76

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These 41 were, of course, for McDonald, and the Governmental Upper Canada British Reformers, voted for a Lower Canada member. The two Morrisons, it will be seen, are true tools, also Roblin and the Rosses. We thus find the vote classified as to locality and origin—

Table with 2 columns: Locality/Origin and Vote Count. Rows include French Canadians (23), L.C. British (12), U.C. Reformers (24), U.C. Conservatives (0), and a total of 62.

It is clear that the late Government had staked their existence on the choice of a Speaker. Hincks says as much. All those, therefore, who supported them in the attempt, from Upper Canada, are their tools. W. L. Mackenzie, in this crisis, behaved well—let it be remembered.

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Sir Allan McNab, President of the Council.
Wm. Cayley, Inspector General.
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We concur in the sentiments of the Globe: it is all gaudium—set up on purpose TO BE TORN DOWN. (Editor Son.)

The Quebec Gazette says Lord Elgin is in possession of his commission as Governor General of India—if so, he is a clever politician,—thus to feather his nest.

The Combination Ministry of 1851 was formed by Christie Spence and Tiffany,—three political tricksters of the worst class. This Spence, especially, should be hooted out of every Upper Canadian constituency! What a hypocrite the fellow has been for four years past!

The Hon. John Ross, a WILY, OILY, unprincipled lawyer, probably with Spence, represents Hincks's interests in the new Cabinet.

Dr. King a coroner of this city recently handed into the Board of Finance a bill of £37 and upwards, for fees due for attending inquests. Now, this is the fruit of drunkenness; and it is thus our taxes are expended. How unwise.

Orle R. Gowan, a demagogue of the worst class who made use of the Orange institution in this city for his vile purposes of political faction, threatens that at our next January elections, the Roman Catholics and Irish Protestants will unite to overthrow the Government of this city. Yes

triggers. Justice is no object with him or his set of dirty followers. He boasts that the Orange and Irish influence elected Charles Fisher, lately, in St. Andrew's Ward. If this game is to be carried on, let all other classes remember it, and counteract secret faction, low demagogues intrigue by timely efforts at organization, and by watching carefully this man's city tricks. If such as he is paid the taxes of the city, it would not be so bad; but the very people he is trying to thwart and put down are the tax-payers and people of property. It is time such rowdiness as was exhibited at Charles Fisher's election was frowned down or forced down. This city is composed of all classes. There are Scotch, and English, and Canadian men in it as well as Irish. We would give all classes an equal share, and no one class a predominant influence. We trust the really sensible Irish take the same view of things; and that they will not allow themselves to be led by any designing man.

Miss Dix, the philanthropist, has gone to Europe. Elihu Burritt has also gone there again to agitate his noble Penny Postage scheme. The city of Milwaukee was lately visited with a fire destroying \$500,000 worth of property.

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JUDGE MACAULAY.—There seems to be a doubt whether this Judge ever tendered his resignation or not. He is the most valuable Judge ever on the Bench of Canada. Should he resign, probably Ross would take his place. Dr. Rolph has been spoken of, but his appointment just now would be very unpopular with the bar. He is also quite out of practice—never having practised as an Attorney at all, and not as an advocate for about 24 years. In 1836 his appointment would have been very popular.

Joshua Holbrook, an old friend of mine, died, as perceived by the Lynchburg Virginian, some weeks since, by falling into Black Water Creek, while searching for geological specimens. He introduced me, when in New York, to many of the public schools, which he provided with geological specimens, each specimen marked and referring to a book of illustrations. Holbrook was very kind-hearted and benevolent. His great object—really grand and philanthropic out—was to simplify science to the capacity of youthful minds, and interest them in its prosecution by practical and pleasant experiments and modes of study.—Mackenzie's Message.

MORE PAPAL INTOLERANCE.

An American gentleman residing near Hanover, York county, a member of the Catholic church, recently sent his daughter to a Protestant school in an adjoining county—there being no institution of the kind of his own denomination within the same limits. The Priest, on hearing the fact, threatened the father with excommunication from the "Holy Mother" church, unless he immediately withdrew his daughter from the Godless heretic school! The gentleman, however, having always held liberal views, and believing that he was capable of managing his own business in his own way, refused to comply with the insolent demand of the son of the "Mother of Harlots," and the result was, that he was excommunicated from the Catholic church for one year because he sent his daughter to an American Protestant School! Such is the presumptuous arrogance and the unwarrantable ignorance of this corrupt and foreign Roman Catholic Priesthood. Would that all American Catholics had courage to throw off the yoke of bondage

follow in the train of British officers and sailors! The well known propensities of many of this class, however, hold out every inducement to the rum-seller to be always within call."—*Exchange Paper.*

WHO GETS OUR CHARITY?—When one gives a beggar a six-pence to buy bread for his starving family, it is some satisfaction to know that the coin has really performed the mission upon which he sent it, and that the family are fed. But the benevolent cannot be always sure of the right appropriation of their gifts.

There is, or was, a great distiller in London who paid the government one thousand pounds sterling a day, as the excise on the poisons he manufactured to destroy Her Majesty's subjects. Some idea of the extent of the business may be inferred from this fact. A friend was one day walking with this distiller, and was accosted by a miserable wretch in rags, who solicited charity. Said the distiller as they left the mendicant, "Of every penny given for charity to such people in the city of London, I get half of it!" Thus it is.

In the first place, the charitable help the poor to purchase poisons of the dealers; and when the latter have thoroughly poisoned their victims, obtained the best of their worldly substance, and destroyed their power to labor, they turn them over to society, to be supported by the taxes of the industrial classes, or the voluntary charities of the benevolent. And this is the business in which men, claiming to be both just and honorable, engage! Can they have ever thought seriously of its unjust and dishonorable character? The industrious tax-payers here; and will not much longer submit to it.—*Prohibitionist.*



BIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS—QUADRENNIAL SENATES.

The London *Times* had lately an excellent article on the Legislative Council question. Chief Justice Robinson for twelve years thwarted every attempt to make the Legislative Council elective. Whilst in England, in 1839-40, he got the system continued in the new Union Constitution. We advocated the introduction of the elective principle in this body strongly in 1832-4-6; and now, with its old friends, are delighted to see the ablest paper in Europe, advocate the wisdom and justice of the measure. The *Times* truly says it is a conservative or preservative measure. The old nominative system was a libel on common sense—a system of corruption, by which this same Chief Justice Robinson, as the President of the Council, from 1828 to 1840, thoroughly kept down all the Reform measures of Upper Canada, aided by his tools in that house.

We want the house to be elective—only to last four years, and to be chosen by larger districts, and for different periods, and at different times than Assembly men. Then give us biennial Parliaments—chosen under a new franchise law, and no property qualification for members. Two sessions are long enough to test men. A frequent change will be a wise check on corruption. These are reforms the country needs.

PARLIAMENTARY DOINGS.

ROBERT SPENCE, ESQ., OF DUNDAS.

We certainly hoped for better things of this gentleman than we have lately seen. He attended the great Cameron dinner, in the winter of 1852, at Toronto—made a flaming speech against the then late Hincks-Baldwin Government, condemning that Government for doing what the present one has done. The present Government has done worse than its predecessors in various ways; yet we find this Mr. Spence, who was lately elected as an independent Reformer over Miller, go to Quebec, and actually support the Government nominee, Cartier, for Speaker. Cartier is the veriest tool of the Lower Canada section of the priest-ridden Government—a high-church Catholic in his views.

He made a short speech in favour of Ministerial Nominees, delivered coolly and fluently but singularly illogical in argument. Mr Spence protested over and over that Mr Cartier was not the Ministerial Nominee, and defended him from the imputation as if nothing worse could be said against any one—and yet Mr Spence well knew that the Ministerial organs had announced Mr. Cartier as the Government candidate a month before, and that Mr. Cartier and his friends had been vigorously canvassing for votes as such nominee, in his behalf. Mr. Spence declared his sympathy with the position taken by the Independent Reformers, at the close of last session—and yet, there was he voting into the chair one of the few who voted for the ministry on that very occasion—nay, the only man who ventured to speak one word in their favor. Mr. Spence declared he supported Mr. CARTIER AS A SOUND REFORMER—and yet Mr. Cartier was perhaps the only professed Reformer either in Upper or Lower Canada who voted at the late election for TWO CANDIDATES in avowed opposition to THE SECULARIZATION of the Reserves! Mr. Spence declares his abhorrence of ministerial jobbing, and railway chiselling—and yet Mr. Cartier has BEEN DEEPLY INVOLVED with his ministerial friends in their worst transactions, than any member of the house, outside the official circle!

Mr. Spence was not content to vote for Mr. Geo. Etienne Cartier, he must needs be the MOVING OF THAT MOVING MINISTERIAL TOOL—and yet Mr. Spence had DENOUNCED IN HIS JOURNAL, the nomination by the ministry of this very gentleman; had declared himself many times in favor of Mr. McDONALD, and had URGED HIS ELECTION warmly upon others! Mr. Robert Spence has succeeded in placing himself, from the start, in an unenviable attitude.—"Oh," he exclaims, "I sought a union of all Reformers—I was neither for the ministry nor the opposition—I wanted Mr. Mc Donald, but I bow to my party's decision." Humbug, Mr. Spence—sheer humbug! You went into a caucus, the result of which was obvious and inevitable. Everybody but you, perfectly comprehended before the farce began, that Mr. Hincks's nominee must be chosen. "But if the Rouges had come, and MacDonald and Scotte, and Brown, and Young, and all the others, had come to the caucus, the result might have been different." "If" if the moon were made of green cheese! A very pretty spectacle, truly, that would have been—the opposition going into caucus with the ministry!—helping a ministry they seek to overthrow, to cover their utter inability to name a party candidate!—*Globe.*

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Among these are seen, with regret, such names as Dr. Frazer, of Pelham, Biggar, of Brantford, Church, Munroe, of Durham, Niles, Patrick, Gould of Uxbridge, Wright, of East York,—voting to continue the late Hincks Government.

Division on the motion that Mr. Scotte be the Speaker. He is the Leader of the Young Canada party below; and his motion defeated the Government last June:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Aikins, Alley, Blanchet, Bourassa, Brodeur, Bureau, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Cook, Crysler, Da-

oust, Morin, Niles, O'Farrell, Papin, Polette, Powell, Provost, Rhodes, Roblin, Rolph, Ross (Beauce), Ross (Northumberland East), Shaw, Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Victoria), Southwick, Tache, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Valois, Wilson, Yielding, and Young—76.

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	Ministerial.	Opposition.
French Canadians	23	19
L. C. British	12	7
U. C. Reformers	24	19
U. C. Conservatives	0	17
	59	62

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Uel. R. Gowan, a demagogue of the worst class who makes use of the Orange institution in this city for his vile purposes of political faction, threatens that, at our next January elections, the Roman Catholics and Irish Protestants will unite to carry out the Bowes regime of this city. Yes, this is the game he played successfully in the late election, there being too many otherwise well-meaning Irishmen duped by him. Wherever this man is there will be disturbances and dirty in-

carefully this man's city tricks. If such as he is paid the taxes of the city, it would not be so bad; but the very people he is trying to thwart and put down are the tax payers and people of property. It is time such rowdiness as was exhibited at Charles Faber's election was frowned down or forced down. This city is composed of all classes. There are Scotch and English, and Canadian men in it as well as Irish. We would give all classes an equal share, and no one class a predominant influence. We trust the really sensible Irish take the same view of things; and that they will not allow themselves to be led by any designing man.

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GREAT PLANS FOR MINING.—We understand that Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont, one of the principal stockholders of the St. Mary's Falls Ship

Canal Company has recently purchased privately of the Canal Agent, Mr. Harvey, extensive tracts of land situated on the "South Range," as the southern portion of the Lake Superior mineral region is called, on the Point.

The Young Canada or Papineau party of Lower Canada have done nobly in electing Scotte, over ministerial and princely influences. It is said, Spence! the Smiths of Port Hope!

The Examiner comes out very decided against the new ministry, and thinks that the resignation is all a political coup de main on the part of Lord Elgin and Hincks to defeat the re-organization of the Reserves, and that Rolph is kicked over board as now useless.

Mr. J. T. Williams, of Port Hope, committed suicide a few days since, at that town, without any apparent reason. He was very comfortably off.

The Saratoga Temperance Convention on the 17th August was well attended. Horace Greeley, Ma Kellogg, Dr. Marsh, W. H. Burleigh, General Riley, and other advocates of the Maine Law were there and made good speeches.

It is now rumored that Lord Elgin intends to take Mr. Hincks to the East Indies with him. Malcolm Cameron says he will now retire into private life, and not run for South Oxford.

The Canadian Temperance League Committee have made an engagement with the Rev. Mr. Byerson, of St. Catharines, to deliver 60 lectures in the Counties of York, Peel & Ontario, this Autumn.

WHAT WAS THE DUTY OF LORD ELGIN in the late crisis? The joint votes of the independent reformers of Upper Canada, including W. L. McKeena, G. Brown, J. S. McDonald, Hartman, Merritt, &c., with the independent Reformers of Lower Canada, including Dorion, Holton, Young, Desaut, &c.; the Upper Canada Section numbering (19), and the Lower Canada Section, 7 British and 19 French (26)—45 succeeded in defeating the ministry on the speakership and other questions.

Archibald McDonald, Esq., of Coburg, a person wholly unknown at the Bar, has been appointed Judge of the County of Wellington, in place of Judge Powell, deceased. This is a very strange appointment. He is a person of no knowledge and experience. It is said to have been done to please the two Smiths of Cobourg, members.

WAR NEWS.

The last steamers have brought nothing of any importance from the seat of war. Bomarsund is destroyed and abandoned. Hango had been attacked and taken. Queen Christina of Spain has been banished from Spain, and her property confiscated. The rebels in China are reported to have taken Canton. Wheat and flour in England are lower.

Remember the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA hold their Exhibition at London, O. W., on the 27th, 28th, & 29th September inst.

The Rev. J. E. Ryerson, of St. Catharine's, engaged to lecture by the League and Sons of Temperance, will deliver two lectures in this city, on next Tuesday and Wednesday, at the City Hall.

Hincks and Railroads.—Horace Greeley, like too many others, are deceived as to Hincks's assertions about Canadian Railroads. Hincks is the father of the Grand Trunk Railroad only, which is now in part stopped, and insolvent.

PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.—During the past year, 110 houses, with 4,000 rooms, have been built in Turin;

DEED.—At her residence, in Yonge Street, on Wednesday, 6th inst., Mrs. Helen McIntosh, relict of the late John McIntosh, Esq., M.P.P.

SCOTT'S BRASS AND QUADRILLE 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.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on THURSDAY, November 2d.

The following SCHOLARSHIPS are offered for competition, amongst Matriculants:—

In LAW—Two of the value of £30 per annum each.

In MEDICINE—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In ARTS—Twenty-three (eight under the former, and fifteen under the new regulations) of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In CIVIL ENGINEERING—Two of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In AGRICULTURE—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In addition to these, there are offered for competition in Arts:

Amongst students of the standing of one year from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Amongst students of the standing of two years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Amongst students of the standing of three years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Each of these Scholarships is tenable for one year, but the scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year.

Candidates for admission are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 14th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Matriculation; or to produce similar certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 16th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Students of the standing of two years in this University. The former are admissible to the degree of B. A. after four, the latter after two years from admission.

Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in Her Majesty's dominions are admissible ad eundem, but are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their own University.

Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, and Certificates of Honor, who have been students of any affiliated Institution, are required to produce certificates signed by the authorities of that Institution; but attendance on Lecture is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Students in Medicine.

All Candidates who purpose presenting themselves at the ensuing Examinations, are required to transmit to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, the necessary certificates, on or before Thursday, October 5th.

Information relative to the subjects of Examination, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to the vice-chancellor.

Senate Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, September 9th, 1854.

To be inserted by all the papers of the city twice in each week up to November 2d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

THE Annual Examinations will commence on Monday, Oct. 2.

During the Academical Year, 1854-1855, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 25:—

Classical Literature, Logic and Rhetoric—Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.

Metaphysics and Ethics—Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.

Chemistry and Chemical Physics—H.H. Croft, D.C.L.

Agriculture—G. Buckland, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. B. Cherriman, M.A.

History and English Literature—D. Wilson, LL.D.

Natural History—Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.

Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq.

Modern Languages—J. Forneri, LL.D.

Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.

Information relative to admission, attendance on Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED,

A GOOD CARPENTER, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply at the Asylum, Toronto, September 4, 1854.

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, Chap. 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

1st. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and Standing Committee, 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 on 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 east 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 £300, 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 £300 annually, a sufficient sinking fund being annually provided and created 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 30th 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 & CO.

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..... 28 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 Six o'clock, A.M., and again at half-past Twelve o'clock, P. M., for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

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

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

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.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD. 1854.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 15th of May, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:—

Leaves the foot of Bay Street, Toronto, daily (Sundays excepted). Mail Train at - - - - - 7, 00 A.M. Accommodation at - - - - - 4, 35 P.M.

Returning, leave Barrie Station, Accommodation at - - - - - 6, 05 A.M. Mail Train at - - - - - 6, 30 P.M. Both Trains stop at Flag Station.

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

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

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

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

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

Parties seeking recreation will find this a most



ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD.

OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.

ON and after Wednesday, June 29th, until further notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays excepted):—

FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 30, Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 30, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.

Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, A.M.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 2 25, Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 35, P.M., in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto.

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

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

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

J. SPAULDING, Engr. and Supt.

Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1854.

J. CHARLESWORTH

WOULD respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that his stock of Seasonable Millinery, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, is now replete and worthy of a careful inspection by intending purchasers.

ALSO,

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

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

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

No Second Price.

TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60, King Street East.

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

Ontario, Simcoe and Huron

RAILROAD. NOTICE.

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

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

Toronto, July 25, 1854.

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS, 85, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactories produce 100 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25,—none for less amounts. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 bbls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places. Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the present over-crowded state of this Institution, it has become necessary to limit the admission of patients to occurring vacancies.

Those who are desirous of placing patients in the Asylum, will please forward, by mail, application to the Medical Superintendent, who will advise them at the earliest possible date, of the vacancy to which, according to priority of application, they may be entitled.

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.

Medical Superintendent.

PROCLAMATION.

JOSHUA GEORGE BEARD, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF TORONTO:

To all whom these presents may concern.

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

There are therefore in compliance with the Resolution of the Common Council, to urge the Citizens to form themselves into sections, to adopt rules for their guidance, and to present themselves at the Mayor's Office, to be sworn in for the above desirable purpose.

JOSHUA G. BEARD, Mayor.

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

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

private property that belonged to the agent. No native copper veins have been discovered on this range; but, as there are indications of the sulphur of copper, it is presumed that these high Greenstone Hills may furnish some of this metal, and all will be very much interested in seeing mines commenced in this region.—Lake Superior Jour.

The Young Canada or Papineau party of Lower Canada have done nobly in electing St. George, over ministerial and priestly influences. It is said, Spence and Smith of Port Hope; Ross of Hastings; Niles and Southwick, have agreed to support McNab's administration, at the instigation of the traitor Hicks. Ye miserable dupes of South Oxford. Huzard you Incarnator. Ye temperance dips, where is your candidate for the Maine law now? Hince, whom you have like asses elected to the pinnacle of power!

The Examiner comes out very decided against the new ministry, and thinks that the resignation is all a political coup de main on the part of Lord Elgin and Hicks to defeat the re-organisation of the Reserve, and that Rolph is kicked overboard as now useless. It is no doubt in the main true.

Mr. J. T. Williams, of Port Hope, committed suicide a few days since, at that town, without any apparent reasons. He was very comfortably off. It is said a friend, to whom he conveyed some land lately, for the purpose of enabling him to vote, took advantage of the circumstance, and held the land, and that this greatly annoyed him.

The Sioux Indians have lately murdered a party of American officers and soldiers, numbering about 30.

It is now rumored that Lord Elgin intends to take Mr. Hicks to the East Indies with him.

Malcolm Cameron says he will now retire into private life, and not run for South Oxford.

The Saratoga Temperance Convention on the 17th August was well attended. Horace Greeley, M. A. Kellogg, Dr. Marsh, W. H. Burleigh, General Riley, and other advocates of the Maine Law were there and made good speeches.

The Canadian Temperance League Committee have made an engagement with the Rev. Mr. Byrnes, of St. Catharines, to deliver 60 lectures in the Counties of York, Peel & Ontario, this Autumn. Also with Mr. James Ferguson, of Wellington, to deliver lectures in that vicinity. It seems to us, that if these lectures had been more generally distributed it would have been better.

WHAT WAS THE DUTY OF LORD ELGIN in the late crisis? The joint votes of the independent reformers of Upper Canada, including W. L. McKeen, G. Brown, J. S. McDonald, Hartman, Merrill, &c., with the independent Reformers of Lower Canada, including Dorion, Holton, Young, Dumont, &c.; the Upper Canada Section numbering 19, and the Lower Canada Section, 7 British and 19 French (26)—45 succeeded in defeating the ministry on the speakership and other questions. We contend that Lord Elgin acted unjustly in not sending for the Leaders of these Sections, viz. Stootie and McDonald to form a ministry. Instead of doing this, he sent for the Tories, who only brought forward 17 to aid the reformers in defeating the ministry, to form the new ministry. This was exceedingly unjust to the best men of Canada.

Stootie and McDonald could have formed a ministry easily.

Archibald McDonald, Esq., of Cobourg, a person wholly unknown at the Bar, has been appointed Judge of the County of Wellington, in place of Judge Powell, deceased. This is a very strange appointment. He is a person of no knowledge and experience. It is said to have been done to please the two Smiths, of Cobourg, members.

WAR NEWS.

The last steamers have brought nothing of any importance from the seat of war. Bomarsund is destroyed and abandoned. Hango had been attacked and taken. Queen Christina of Spain has been banished from Spain, and her property confiscated. The rebels in China are reported to have taken Canton. Wheat and flour in England are lower.

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The Rev. J. E. Ryerson, of St. Catharine's, engaged to lecture by the League and Sons of Temperance, will deliver two lectures in this city, on next Tuesday and Wednesday, at the City Hall.

The North American supported Wright of East York, so did the Examiner—see how he voted on the speakership question!

HINCKES AND RAILROADS.—Horace Greeley, like too many others, are deceived as to Hinck's emertions about Canadian Railroads. Hinck is the father of the Grand Trunk Railroad only, which is now in part stopped, and insolvent. He opposed the Great Western, which is completed; had nothing to do with the Northern, Brantford, and Goderich, the Prescott & Bytown, the Erie and Ontario. What, then, has he done for railroads? This is all gammon, and shows how easily Americans and Canadians can be gulled.

PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.—During the past year, 110 houses, with 4,000 rooms, have been built in Turin; and all this is attributable to the fact that the new Constitution tolerates religious liberty. While every other Italian city is decaying like a corpse, Turin is growing under the new impulses of Protestantism, like a green bay tree. The Waldenses are about opening in that city a Protestant Temple, the first in Italy, upon the very spot where the Dominicans burnt the body of the martyr.

Notice regarding the application to Mr. Scott, opposite No. 30 Adelaide Street, west of Bay Street. Terms reasonable. M. SCOTT, Leader. N. B. The whole or a portion of this Band may be engaged, as the parties engaging may require.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

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In AGRICULTURE—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.

In addition to these, there are offered for competition in Arts:—

Amongst students of the standing of one year from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Amongst students of the standing of two years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

Amongst students of the standing of three years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

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Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in Her Majesty's dominions are admissible ad eundem, but are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their own University.

Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, and Certificates of Honor, who have been students of any affiliated Institution, are required to produce certificates signed by the authorities of that Institution; but attendance on Lecture is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Students in Medicine.

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Senate Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, } September 9th, 1854.

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Agriculture—G. Buckland, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. B. Cherriman, M.A.

History and English Literature—D. Wilson, LL.D.

Natural History—Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.

Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq.

Modern Languages—J. Forneri, LL.D.

Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.

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

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

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED, A GOOD CARPENTER, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply at the Asylum. Toronto, September 4, 1854. 36

AN ACT

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

notice exceeding the whole the sum of £1000, 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 Berkeley 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, of 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 1865 to the year 1869, 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.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Toronto, } August, 10th, 1854. } CHARLES DALY, Clerk Council.

STEAMER PEERLESS.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Includes routes to Rochester, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, and Cincinnati.

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

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

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

At Niagara, with the Stages for St. Catharines; at Niagara Falls, with the 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.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 15th of May, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:—

Mail Train at 7.00 A.M. Accommodation at 4.35 P.M.

Returning, leave Barrie Station, Accommodation at 5.05 A.M. Mail Train at 6.30 P.M.

Both Trains stop at Flag Station.

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

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

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

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

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

Parties seeking recreation will find this a most agreeable trip.

Passengers for the Lake Huron steamer (Kaloolah,) going North, will take the Mail on Fridays. A. BRUNEL, Superintendent. Toronto, July 6, 1854.

Notice. Train will run as follows, (Sundays excepted).—

FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7.30, Clifton House (Niagara Falls) at 7.45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8.30, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.

Returning, leave Niagara at 8, Suspension Bridge at 9.40, Clifton House at 9.50, and arrive at Chippawa at 10.5, A.M.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 2.25, Clifton House at 2.45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3.35, P.M., in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto.

Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4.40, and Clifton House at 4.50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5, P.M.

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

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

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

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1854.

J. CHARLESWORTH

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

His Stock of Fancy Straw Bonnets, Children's Fancy Bonnets and Hats. His Dry Goods Department Will present many new articles connected with the trade, not hitherto kept.

To wholesale buyers the greatest inducements offered in variety and price. No Second Price.

TWO GOOD SALESMEN WANTED. JNO. CHARLESWORTH, No. 60, King Street East.

The Toronto House, Toronto, June 9th, 1854. Ontario, Simcoe and Huron RAILROAD. NOTICE.

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

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

Toronto, July 25, 1854. MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS, 88, King St., Toronto; 180, 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 brls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places. Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-tf

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

NOTICE. IN consequence of the present over-crowded state of this Institution, it has become necessary to limit the admission of patients to occurring vacancies.

Those who are desirous of placing patients in the Asylum, will please forward, by mail, application to the Medical Superintendent, who will advise them at the earliest possible date, of the vacancy to which, according to priority of application, they may be entitled.

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D. Medical Superintendent.

PROCLAMATION.

JOSHUA GEORGE BEARD, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF TORONTO:

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

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

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

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED, TWO DAY NURSES, and ONE HOUSEMAID. Unexceptionable testimonials of character will be required. Apply at the Asylum. Toronto, July 27, 1854.

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS,

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long certificates, it recommends itself.

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

For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside London, and at S. F. URQUHART'S Eclectic Institute, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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. 97, ELGIN BUILDINGS, Toronto.

DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR, HAVING concluded his professional engagements in 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.

The Oldest Establishment in the City. SPRING GOODS.

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

CHARLES BAKER, Merchant Tailor, No 87, King Street West, Toronto, C. W. Toronto, April 28, 1854.

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.

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

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY! OPEN FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS! ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name (EXPRESS TRAIN, ACCOMMODATION TRAIN), Destination (Windsor, Hamilton, Falls), and Time.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name (EXPRESS TRAIN, ACCOMMODATION TRAIN), Destination (Falls, Hamilton, Windsor), and Time.

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

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

REMOVAL. W. P. MARSTON, MANUFACTURER OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.

THE STEAMER KALOO LAH,

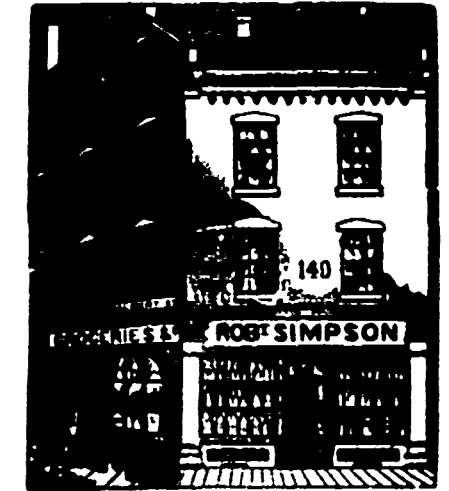
Will resume her trips between STURGEON BAY AND SAULT DE STE. MARIE, ON SATURDAY, the 6th of May next, at five A.M.

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

In reference to the above, the owner, desirous of retiring from business, offers the above boat, as well as his Docks and Store-houses, now on the route together with the good will of the business, FOR SALE, on a credit of one, two and three years, on furnishing good security.

W. HAMILTON, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker. 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.

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.

H. BOVELL HOPE, Conveyancer, Land, House & Life, and Fire Insurance, Agent Broker, Commission Merchant &c.

A CARD. YONGE St. Potteries, NEAR Toronto JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to 250 worth of goods on the average per week through the whole year.

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

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

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

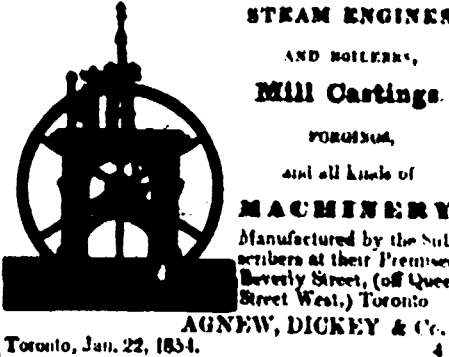
THIS Medicine is more generally approved of than any other ever offered to the public. It is unhesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any, or all others, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION and CONSTIPATION—the universal cause to health and source of numberless diseases and complaints.

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

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS. STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, Mill Castings, and all kinds of MACHINERY.



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

A. M. SMITH, OFFERS FOR SALE. At 104 Yonge Street, 50 HOGSHEADS BRIGHT PORTO RICO and CUBA SUGARS.

75 barrels do do do 20 barrels Louisiana and Dutch Crushed Sugar, 250 Half-bushels Tea comprising fine and extra fine Young Hyson, Oolongpowder and Souchong.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO. WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and British School Books, No. 44 King Street East, Toronto.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!

S. SHAW & SON, IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF AXES AND EDGE TOOLS.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!! The subscribers have also on hand an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, comprising SWORDS, BELTS, BELT-MOUNTINGS, SASHES, SHELLS, &c., &c.

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!

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

W. H. ASHWORTH RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN, (Corner of King and Church Streets,) HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST.

Table with 4 columns: Item Name (Men's Br'n Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole skin Trowsers, etc.), Quantity, Price, and other details.

stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions these pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of flatulency, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without giving sickening sensations or prostrating the strength.

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

For Sale by **Butler & Son, Cheapside London, and at**

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

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR
 in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all desirous of employing him professionally, that his Law Office is removed over the store of C. Moore, Grocer, near the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, No. 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 west, has resumed business in Toronto, and may be consulted as usual for all diseases appertaining to sight or hearing.

N. B. Just issued from the press, the second edition of **Dr. Cadwell's TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR**, containing One hundred and fifty pages of reading matter and upwards of one hundred and sixty interesting cases, embracing almost every variety of disease of these organs, as treated by the author. Copies may be had gratis on application to Dr. C.'s office, No. 50 King Street East, or at his dwelling, Wellington Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded by Mail if required, and post-paid.

Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

The Oldest Establishment in the City.
SPRING GOODS.

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

ALSO,
FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!
 An Assortment of good English Bunting for Sale. Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order. All orders received from Captains, Custom Houses, Court Houses, &c., will be punctually attended to, and articles ordered will be sent to any part of the Province, by

CHARLES BAKER,
Merchant Tailor.
 No 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.
 Toronto, April 26, 1854. 17

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

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS!
 ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854. Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST:—

EXPRESS TRAIN.

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

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

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

GOING WEST:—

EXPRESS TRAIN.

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

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

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

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

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

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.
 Hamilton, April, 1854. 17-11

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.

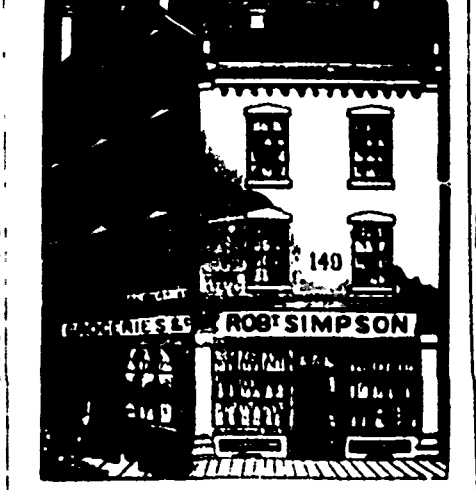
Toronto, April 22 1854. 16

CHARLES THOMPSON
 In reference to the above, the owner, desirous of retiring from business, offers the above boat as well as his Dock and Store-houses now on the route together with the good will of the business. FOR SALE on a credit of one, two and three years, on furnishing good security.

CHARLES THOMPSON
 Toronto, July 4, 1854. 29

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, 21 January, 1853. 1-11

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. 1-11

H. BOVELL HOPE, Coveyancer, Land, House Life, and Fire Insurance, Agent Broker, Commission Merchant &c. Office, corner of Church Street on Front St., adjoining The Old Countrymen Office

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

A CARD.

YONGE St. Potteries, Near Toronto
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £50 worth of goods on the average per week through the whole year. These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for dairy purposes, than the yellow and white looking trash made in some places.
 January 2d, 1854. 1-11

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

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

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

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 cause 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.

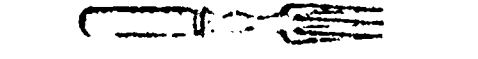
Price 2s. 6d. a bottle. For sale by **BUTLER & SON,** London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.

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

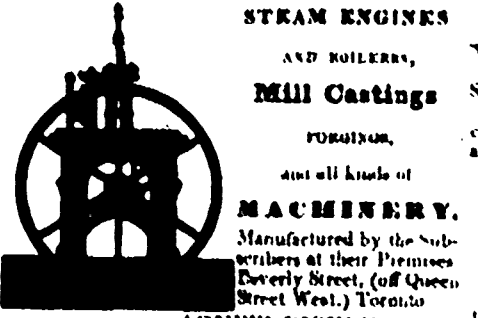
N.B.—IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Several persons have been imposed upon by palming on them "Buchan's Tonic Mixture," which differs very materially from the above medicine, by aggravating many of the diseases for which "Dr. Buchan's Aperient and Digestive Tonic Bitters" is almost a specific.

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

J. B. RYAN,
 Importer of English and American
HARDWARE
 Sign of the large Mill and Fork.
 (Old Sand) No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.
 HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of
 Hardware, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Farming Implements, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and other Tools, Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of all kinds at low prices.
 Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-11



SOHO FOUNDRY
AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.



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

HARDWARE! HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!!

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

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

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!

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

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

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,
 (Corner of King and Church Streets.)
 HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS
 IN CANADA WEST.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch. Mourning Furnished on the shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received Monthly.

Men's Br'n Holland Coats, 1 m	4 4	Men's Black Cloth Vests, from	7 6	Men's Molekin Trousers, from	7 6
do. Che'k'd do.	5 0	do. Bla'k Satin do.	8 9	do. Linen Drill do.	5 0
do. Black Alpaca do.	10 0	do. Fancy Satin do.	8 9	do. Check do.	5 0
do. Russell Cord do.	12 6	do. Hsland do.	3 4	do. Corduroy do.	7 6
do. Princes, do.	12 6	do. Fancy do.	4 4	do. Satinett do.	11 3
do. Canada Tweed do.	17 6	do. Velvet do.	4 4	do. Cassimer do.	13 0
do Broad Cloth do.	30 0	do. Marcellis do.	4 4	do. Buckram do.	—
do. Cashmere do.	25 0	do. Barathe do.	4 4	do. Douskin do.	—
Boy's Br'n Holland do.	4 4	Boy's Fancy do.	3 9	Boy's Drill do.	4 4
do. Che'k'd do.	5 0	do. Silk do.	5 0	do. Check do.	4 0
do. Molekin do.	6 3	do. Satin do.	5 0	do. Molekin do.	5 0
do. Tweed do.	10 0	do. Cloth do.	5 0	do. Ca'da twe'd do.	—
do. Broad Cloth do.	17 6	do. Tweed do.	1 0	do. Cassimer do.	4 4
do. Russel Cord do.	8 9	do. Cassimer do.	5 0	do. Tweed do.	4 4
White Shirts Linnen Fronts	4 4	Men's Cloth Caps,	2 6	do. Redannel Shirts,	4 4
Striped do.	2 6	Boy's do.	1 0	do. Under-shirts and drawers	—
Men's Paris Satin Hats—Black and Drab.	New style business Coats—in all Materials				

DRY GOODS.

Minlin deLaines, yard wide from 1s. Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton, from 2d. Bal Tick and Towels. White do. " 2d. Prints, fast colours, do. from 7d. Crapes and Materials for Mourning. Striped Shirts, Heavy gingham, do. " 7d. Infants' Robes, Caps and Frocks. Cotton Shirts, from 4s. Splendid bonnet Ribbons " 7d. Ladies Gowns, from 7s. Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d. Shawls, from 1s. 3d. Caps, from 1s. 3d. Collars, from 1s. 3d. Edgings, Artificial Flowers. Collars, from 1s. 3d. Silk warp Alpaca. Shawl Checks and plain Alpaca. Orleans Cobourg, Delaines.

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.
BURGESS & LEISHMAN,
 No 23 second Price,
 Toronto, January 14, 1854.

200 bags L. super. Nat.
 150 barrels American, Common Packing Salt.
 With a general supply of Sugar, Flour, Bacon, Smoked Hams, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish.
 Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854. 1-11

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.
 WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Possessors of the National and other Stationery, No. 46 King Street East, Toronto.
 B. McP. & Co. respectfully solicit the attention of their customers, the trade and the public, to their large and well assorted Stock of Stationery, School Books, Blank Books, Writing Paper, Paper Hangings, &c., &c., &c.

To what they have to be received large amount on by the Fall vessels and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their Stock and Prices.
 Toronto, January 14, 1854. 4

CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE,

HAT AND FUR STORE

HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE.
Messrs. MILLS & WRIGHT, Hatters and Furriers, Corner of King and John Sts., Hamilton. Keep constantly on hand, the largest selection of Hats, Caps and Furs to be found in this city, all of which they will sell at Low Prices. Notice—They have just imported from New York city, a large supply of Fresh Goods within their line. They solicit an early call from Ladies and Gentlemen.
Hamilton, 24 Jan. 1854. 1-tf

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE.

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

THE ORIGINAL GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,

FOR CURING
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c.
"DR. BENJAMIN PROFFER'S VEGETABLE CORDIAL FOR THE CURE OF BOWEL COMPLAINTS."

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

Consumers' Gas Company.

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

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

40, King Street East, opposite Toronto Street.
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO, C. W.

SAMUEL HEAKES

Again invites Public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest stocks in the city.
Elegant Summer Shawls, of every description.
Silk, Satin, Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable, and very cheap.
Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named or desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, from 7½d. per yard.
Hoyles and Ashton Prints, Parasols, Ribbons, artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c.
All offered at the very lowest remunerative prices.
An Early Call is solicited.
S. HEAKES.

CANADA vs. THE WORLD.

READER, If you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle Marble Works, or purchased Marble from any of his numerous Agents in Canada West, they will tell you that this is positively the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST Establishment of the kind in the Province, and not inferior to any in British North America. His Marble, which he imports direct from the native Quarries, is of a very superior quality, and comprises every variety of European and American Marble in demand in this Country, and as he employs none but first class Sculptors in its manufacture, his work is pre-eminently distinguished for originality and beauty of design, and skill in execution. He is now constantly manufacturing to order:

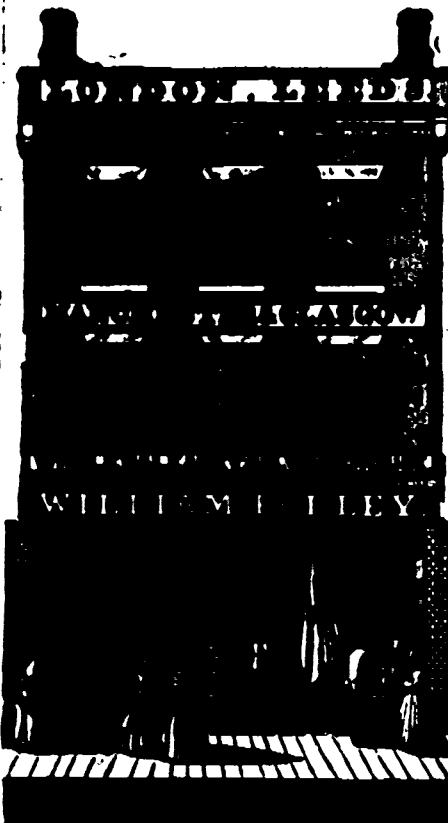
Monuments,
Obelisks,
Tomb-tables,
Head-stones,
Ornamental Inclosures,
Mantle Pieces, &
Marble Furniture,

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

"Marble Works,"
N. B.—Any responsible person may act as Local Agent for this establishment, by forwarding his address, by which we will be enabled to

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

NEW SPRING GOODS.



WILLIAM POLLEY,

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

FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in
Rich Fancy Dress Silks,
De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods,
Silk Bareges, and Printed Muslins,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,
Plain, Brocaded, and Moir Antique Parasols,
Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils,
Sewed Collars, Sewed Habit Shirts,
Muslin Sleeves; Flowers;
Rich Cambric Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c.,
With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves, (all sizes) Saranets, Persians, Crapes, Muslins, Netts, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c.
Every description of Cottons, Shirts, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Covers, Shirtings, Toweling, Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c.
Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade.
Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bags,—warranted first quality.
Toronto Cash. No Abatement.
WILLIAM POLLEY,
Third door West of Church St.
Chequered Warehouse, }
66, King St. East }
Toronto, April 19, 1854. 1 6-tf.

W. STEWARD,

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

A CARD.

CHARLES COCKBURN, (Baillif 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-tf

HEARN & POTTER,

(FROM DOLLOND'S),
Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers,
54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments.
TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES.
In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes.
ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
of the best description always on hand. Also Electro-plate and Jewellery of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and finished.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-tf

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

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

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

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

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

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

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

—ALSO—
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND RICHLIY GILT CHINA Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services.
CUT AND PLAIN
Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c.
Parian Statuettes:
Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy
Flaxman's Bust of Nelson.
D'Ora's Bust of Wellington.
Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures.
PATTON & CO.
No. 5, Wellington Buildings }
King Street, Toronto, } 6-w.
Jan. 2, 1854 }

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

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

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!

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

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

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

BOUND Volumes of the Son of TEMPERANCE for 1852-3. Those wanting bound Volumes of this work for the above years can obtain

THE PLEASURE STEAMER



CITIZEN,

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. The Hotel as well as the Steamer, will be under the Superintendence of Mr. John Quinn, who will devote the whole of his time to the comfort of visitors, and he trust the public will extend to him a continuation of the liberal patronage, heretofore enjoyed by himself as well as his predecessors.

SEASON TICKETS FOR FAMILIES \$4.
Toronto, July 22, 1854. 29.

Protection from Lightning,

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

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

Agents for 1854.

WILLIAM HILL, North Williamburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmar, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rapalge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Milton; Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer, Elgin; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Paris Lawrence, Orangeville; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stuartown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fanning, Nepesin; George Brown, Galt; Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Bev. J. Moxon, Bimbrook; H. D. Lock, Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry. W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—John Holt, Esqueping—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tait, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kempsville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills. James Dunlop, Spencerville.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM,"

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

Main, Cap and F... they will sell at... just imported from New York city a large supply of Fresh Goods within their line. They solicit an early call from Ladies and Gentlemen. Hamilton, 24 Jan. 1854.

GILBERT HEARLY Toronto, 2nd January 1854

Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder, Smith's improved Rat and Vernin Extremator; Jolley's Pills; Farrell's Arabian Liniment, &c. &c. If Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual. Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE. Lyman, Brothers & Company, 57, LAWRENCE BUILDINGS. KEEP constantly on hand, and sell on the most liberal terms. Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Clothiers' Materials, Dye Stuffs, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles in their line of business. GARDEN SEEDS. Also, a choice and extensive assortment of Garden and Field Seeds, wholesale and retail, including a large stock of Clover, Timothy and Turnip Seeds, and Marrowfat Peas. Toronto, May 1st, 1854.

NEW SPRING GOODS. WILLIAM POLLEY, 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. Respectfully intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country, that he has now on hand his first arrivals of FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in Rich Fancy Dress Silks, De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods, Silk Bureges, and Printed Muslins, Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Plain, Brocaded, and Moir Antique Parasols, Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils, Sewed Collars, Sewed Habit Shirts, Muslin Sleeves; Flowers; Rich Cambric Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c. With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves, (all sizes) Saracets, Perians, Crapes, Muslins, Netts, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c. Every description of Cottons, Shirts, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroors, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Covers, Shirts, Toweling, Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c. Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade. Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bags,—warranted first quality. Terms Cash. No Abatement. WILLIAM POLLEY. Third door West of Church St. Chequered Warehouse, 66, King St. East. Toronto, April 19, 1854.

THE ORIGINAL GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, FOR CURING DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c. "DR. BENJAMIN BRODIE'S VEGETABLE CORDIAL FOR THE CURE OF BOWEL COMPLAINTS." THE SUBSCRIBER can with perfect confidence recommend the above truly valuable medicine, as a safe, speed, and certain remedy for the cure of DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, and CHOLERA INFANTUM (or Summer-complaint of children). The medicine is very pleasant to the taste, as well as effectual in curing the above disorders. Testimonials in favor of the medicine, from individuals of the highest respectability, residing in this City and vicinity, may be seen at the office of S. F. URQUHART, WHOLESALE AGENT FOR CANADA, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

HOUSE OF ALL NATION, 40, King Street East, opposite Toronto Street NEAR THE POST OFFICE. TORONTO, O. W. SAMUEL HEAKES. Again invites Public attention to one of the best assorted and cheapest stocks in the city. Elegant Summer Shawls, of every description. Silk, Satin, Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable, and very cheap. Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named or desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, from 7 1/2 per yard. Hoyses and Ashton Prints, Parasols, Ribbons, artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c. All offered at the very lowest remunerative prices. An Early Call is solicited. S. HEAKES.

CANADA vs. THE WORLD. READER, If you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle Marble Works, or purchased Marble from any of his numerous Agents in Canada West, they will tell you that this is positively the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST Establishment of the kind in the Province, and not inferior to any in British North America. His Marble, which he imports direct from the native Quarries, is of a very superior quality, and comprises every variety of European and American Marble in demand in this Country, and as he employs none but first class Sculptors in its manufacture, his work is pre-eminently distinguished for originality and beauty of design, and skill in execution. He is now constantly manufacturing to order: Monuments, Obelisks, Tomb-stones, Head-stones, Ornamental Inclosures, Mantle Pieces, & Marble Furniture, of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public. If you wish to save your money, do not order work from any other House, without previously ascertaining his prices, which will, upon application, be furnished to any intending purchaser free of charge. Orders sent by mail should be post-paid and addressed, C. S. POWERS' "Marble Works," N. B.—Any responsible person may act as Local Agent for this establishment, and in forwarding his address, be supplied with a catalogue of prices; and a liberal percentage allowed him on his trouble in receiving orders. There are many persons in Canada West thus employed, who without materially interfering with their other engagements, are making \$10 to \$15 per week as commission upon such sales. Address C. S. POWERS' "Marble Works," Newcastle.

W. STEWARD, PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St., Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.—W. S. returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support he has received. He still continues to manufacture a superior article, such as he has received so many premiums for at numerous fairs in Canada, and which has been honorably mentioned at the World's Fair in London. W. S. will sell very low for cash, and every article warranted to be such as sold for.—Good and Cheap. Remember the Sign of the Collar. Toronto, 2d January, 1854. A CARD. CHARLES COCKBURN, (Baillif of D. C., No. 4 in Lincoln, Welland.) Licensed Auctioneer.—Office at his residence Pine Street, Thorold. Sales attended in Town and Country on short notice and Moderate Terms. Thorold January 2nd 1854. HEARN & POTTER, (FROM DOLLOND'S,) Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers, 54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments. TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES. In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES, of the best description always on hand. Also. Electro-plate and Jewelry of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Toronto, February 9, 1854. MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL, BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to No. 4, King Street East, Adjoining Messrs. Raley & Key. Toronto, March 6th

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

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

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

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

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

—ALSO— Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND RICHLY GILT CHINA Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services, CUT AND PLAIN Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c. Parian Statuettes: Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shephard Boy Flaxman's Bust of Nelson. D'Orray's Bust of Wellington. Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures. PATTON & CO. No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854

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

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

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

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

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

HAVING been greatly improved both for Sailing Quarters and Comfort, will ply regularly every hour during the Season between Maitland's Wharf and the Peninsula Hotel. The Hotel having been rebuilt at considerable expense and the grounds attached well laid out visitors will experience all the attendance the Proprietors can bestow. The Hotel as well as the Steamer, will be under the Superintendence of Mr. John Quinn, who will devote the whole of his time to the comfort of visitors, and he trust the public will extend to him a continuation of the liberal patronage, heretofore enjoyed by himself as well as his predecessors.

SEASON TICKETS FOR FAMILIES \$4. Toronto, July 22, 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.

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

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