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Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. DECEMBER, 16, 1854.

NO. 50.

MY WIFE.

The following beautiful lines, written by the late Bishop Heber, were addressed to his wife while he was on an episcopal visit to his immense diocese in the East Indies:

If thou wert by my side, my love,
How sweet would evening fall,
In green Bengala's palmy grove,
Listening the nightingale.

If thou, my love, wert by my side
My babies at my knee,
How gladly would our pinnacle glide,
O'er Gunga's troubled sea.

I miss thee at the dawning gray,
When, on our deck reclined,
In careless ease my limbs I lay,
And woo the cooling wind.

I miss thee when by Gunga's stream,
My twilight steps I guide,
But most beneath the lamp's pale beam,
I miss thee from my side.

I spread my books, my pencil try,
The lingering noon to cheer,
But miss thy kind, approving eye,
Thy meek, attentive ear.

But when at morn and eve the star,
Beholds me on my knee,
I feel, though thou art distant far,
Thy prayers ascend for me.

Then on! then on! where duty leads,
My course be onward still,
On broad Hindostan's sultry meads,
O'er black Almorah's hills.

That course, nor Delhi's kingly gates,
Nor mild Mulwah detain,
For sweet the bliss us both awaits,
By yonder western main.

Thy towers, Bombay, gleam bright, they say,
Across the dark blue sea,
But ne'er were hearts so light and gay,
As then shall beam in thee.

ETNA—A THRILLING TALE.

Among the wondrous sights on the face of the earth, the volcano of Etna will hold a just pre-eminence. Renowned by past and present history, sublime by its elevation, its form, and the awful scenery of unknown terrors which lie concealed within its bosom, the Sicilian volcano will always be viewed with the deepest, the most solemn awe.

It was with such feelings and with such thoughts as these, that I began to ascend the volcano on the morning of the 5th of May, 1839. I had left Catania on the day before, in order to visit this wonderful spot. I did not wish to glance carelessly upon it—no; for to me there was always something revered something almost divine, in connection with this great mass of upheaved lava, which led me to look earnestly at its rugged sides. I wished to stand to view from its summit the fairest regions on the earth; to glance down into the unfathomable depths, where fire, in all its terror forever struggles!

It was with slow steps that I ascended the cone, after the patient and hardy ponies had been dismissed. I had been an invalid, and the fatigue of climbing up the steep and rocky declivity might well have daunted me. But after many restings and haltings, I was able to attain the summit.

ever forget the glimpse which I first caught of all the glories and all the horrors of nature mingled together in such fearful unison?

Far away on one side are spread the fertile plains, the green meadows and the gentle valleys of Sicily. There were streams glaucing and flashing in the sun as they wandered to the sea with ten thousand labyrinthian turnings, lakes whose glassy surface showed not a ruffle, not a ripple; there were terraces upon the sides of a hundred hills, where vineyards were planted, and where the trellised vines passed along, all green, all blooming; there were groves of orange trees amid the dark green foliage of which the golden oranges peered forth like flashes of phosphorescent light in a midnight sea; there were long avenues of cypresses, of acacias, of noble trees of many kinds, amid which king-ly assemblage at times could be seen the noble summit of some stately palm, as it towered on high above all others.

And the sea—the wide, the boundless, the deep blue Mediterranean—there is spread away, on the other side, as far as the eye could reach, spreading away as far as thoughts could run—glorious as

"The dashing,
Silver flashing
Surges of San Salvador."

But turn aside—and there, beneath, lies an abyss like that of which Milton has sung in sublimest mortal strains.

I paused upon the brink, and shuddering I gazed down—down! The thick and funereal volumes of tortuously-ascending smoke came ascending upward as from a cauldron. It escaped from myriad crevices in the rocky, precipitous sides; it poured forth from behind projections, and united with the vast mass which came sublimely upward from the unfathomable depths.

Here, upon the sandy, rocky edge, where sulphur and crumbled lava, and pumice-stone were all mingled together, to form a horrid soil, here I sat and looked down. From the scene beyond, from that glimpse of earth which made it seem like heaven; from that vision of all that was most overpowering; to turn and gaze into a volcano's awful depth—what a change!

Involved in a thousand thoughts, I sat there thinking myself alone, when a sudden grating struck my ear. I was startled exceedingly, and turned around. The place where I had been sitting was a peninsular projection of the cliff which formed part of this infernal chasm. Upon the narrow strip of land which joined it to the other cliffs—upon the isthmus—I saw a mild looking middle aged gentleman approach me.

He was dressed in plain black clothes, and in his hand he held a light stick.

"I beg your pardon, Signor," said he, in a polite manner, and with great softness of tone, "I beg your pardon for intruding myself upon your company. But it is not often that I see any visitor so far up."

"My dear sir, I beg you will make no excuses," I replied, "I was just admiring this scene below."

"Ah, yes, 'tis a glorious sight."

"Glorious! say, rather, a terrible one."

"Terrible, perhaps to you; but do not be surprised if I say that to me it is lovely, absolutely lovely."

And as he spoke a sense of bewitching beauty

"Oh, oh yes, I live here," he replied waving his stick around, "I live here!"

I thought that he meant me to understand that his home was on the mountain where very many villas are situated.

"And I should suppose," I continued, "that you are often on the summit."

"Oh, yes, I am here always."

"Always! what a strange fascination it has for you."

"It has, it has," said the gentleman. "Oh, a fearful—and his voice grew low and hollow—a terrible fascination!"

I was silent.

"I will tell you," said he, sitting closely by my side, and turning his eyes full towards mine. "I do not wish you to inform any one. Promise me that you will not."

I had not noticed his eyes before, but I saw now that within their depths there gleamed a strange, sinister light.

I promised him; and at the same time I uneasily drew back further from the edge.

"Well, then, Signor," said he, "I am king here! I rule Mount Etna!"

"Yes, I am king here. In me you see the being who causes the lava to pour forth, and overwhelm the regions below. I have lived here for centuries. The spirits of the deep obey me; see!"

He leaped up from the ground. There was a fearful fire in his eyes, his nostrils were dilated, his pale face became as white as marble, and as bloodless, save that on either cheek there glowed a deep red spot.

"See! he shrieked wildly and loudly, "spirits of the deep, arise! Ha!—yonder—see them! They are coming—in the clouds—enrobed in thunder's garments—see!"

I leaped up from the ground. I gazed at him. He threw off his hat wildly, and it fell down in the abyss. He flung off his coat and threw it away.

"Signor," said I, in hopes that a mild tone might make him calm, "Signor, the winds obey you, let us go."

"Go? Where? Is not this my home? Is not my palace? Saw you not my servants? You are my guest!"

"Will you not sit down and tell me about your home?" said I shuddering.

"No; there are secrets that can never be spoken. Can you understand them? Who are you, a mortal that you dare to ask?"

I walked slowly towards the narrow passage of and—the bridge. But he saw me, and stood upon it. I could not go.

"Can this be all pleasantry?" thought I. An awful thought passed through me, which froze my heart's blood.

Pleasantry! There he stood, my wild companion, his eyes blazing, fixed piercingly on me, his hands clinched, his mouth foaming, every sinew in his body worked up. He stood screaming, laughing. O God! I was alone with a maniac!

"You are to go with me," he cried.

"Where?"

"There I have come to carry you to my home."

He pointed with a cold, snaky smile, down the unfathomable abyss whence ascended the terrible volume of inky and suffocating smoke

upon his lips, which were all bloodless, and his closed, as they parted his mouth, and tightly shut his teeth.

There is my home—there, and I have come to take you with me. Ha! ah! ah! how happy you will be! Come!"

Still I gazed, while my heart throbbed with slow but terrible pulsations.

He advanced one step towards me.

I looked all round. The spell was broken which enchanted my gaze. I looked all round, at the blue sky above, the scorched earth around, at the horrible chasm beneath. There was no hope. Oh! could I but leap the space which separated me from the main cliff! Could I but do it—but I could not! There was no hope!

"What! do you not answer?" he cried, suddenly lashed into fury by my silence, and stamping his foot in frenzy upon the rock, "do you not answer? Then I must carry you with me!"

The maniac sprang towards me!

With all my energies roused into frantic action, with every sinew braced, and every muscle contracted, I planted my foot backward against a small angular rock which projected above the loose, sandy soil, and tried to meet the shock. With a wild scream, which arose in the air, his eyes all bloodshot, his mouth foaming, on he came. He struck me—his arms surrounded me in a fearful embrace, his hot heath came burning on my cheek. I stood firm; or despair, and all the bitterness of death had given no place to fear and timidity cut had bestowed on me the coolness one in an ordinary situation. I threw my left arm beneath his, my right I passed over his neck, and around upon his back, thus seeking to press him to the earth.

It was a moment of horror such as no mortal tongue could ever tell. A struggle with a maniac! To be on a small surface of a rock, while three thousand feet beneath, lay the abyss of untold horrors! At this hour, my heart beats more forcibly, even as I think upon the fearful time.

Thus we stood breast to breast face to face—the madman and I—be with his arms encircling me, I seeking to save myself. He pressed me toward the cliff. He plunged his feet deep in ground; he laughed mockingly, and screamed, as he tried to destroy me. But against that rock my feet were firmly braced; and I held him tightly, and I pushed him, and sought to hurl him from me. Hurl him from me!—as well might the hungry tiger be hurled from his prey.

Oh! the agony of that struggle. I know not how long it was; but to me it seemed like many hours. The wild eyes of the madman glared at me all the time, and I found it impossible to look away. His fearful face, all white and ghastly, was upturned towards me, as he shouted in his fiercest, mocking laughter.

"Oh, heaven! Oh, horror! Can this endure forever?" cried I, in the agony of fear. The maniac howled with derisive shouts. I felt that I was growing weaker. But he was a madman, and would he grow weaker also? A thousand thoughts fled through me.

Suddenly the maniac gave one fearful plunge. It was with the strength of a giant that he seized me. He raised me from my feet. The rock, the saving rock—I had lost it, I was gone. I threw my arms



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VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. DECEMBER, 16, 1854.

NO. 30.

MY WIFE.

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How sweet would evening fall,
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If thou, my love, wert by my side
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O'er Gunga's troubled sea.

I miss thee at the dawning gray,
When, on our deck reclined,
In careless ease my limbs I lay,
And woo the cooling wind.

I miss thee when by Gunga's stream,
My twilight steps I guide,
But most beneath the lamp's pale beam,
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I spread my books, my pencil try,
The lingering noon to cheer,
But miss thy kind, approving eye,
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But when at morn and eve the star,
Beholds me on my knee,
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Then on! then on! where duty leads,
My course be onward still,
On broad Hindoستان's sultry meads,
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It was with slow steps that I ascended the cone, after the patient and hardy ponies had been dismissed. I had been an invalid, and the fatigue of climbing up the steep and rocky declivity might well have daunted me. But after many haltings, I was able to obtain the summit.

The summit! Good heavens! can I ever forget the delirium, the transport of joy, which the boundless prospect there awakened within me? Can I

ever forget the glimpse which I first caught of all the glories and all the horrors of nature mingled together in such fearful union?

Far away on one side are spread the fertile plains; the green meadows and the gentle valleys of Sicily. There were streams glancing and flashing in the sun as they wandered to the sea with their labyrinthian turnings, lakes whose glassy surface showed not a ruffle, not a ripple; there were terraces upon the sides of a hundred hills, where vineyards were planted, and where the trellised vines passed along, all green, all blooming; there were groves of orange trees amid the dark green foliage of which the golden oranges peered forth like flashes of phosphorescent light in a midnight sea; there were long avenues of cypresses, of acacias, of noble trees of many kinds, amid which king-like assemblage at times could be seen the noble summit of some stately palm, as it towered on high above all others.

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He was dressed in plain black clothes, and in his hand he held a light stick.

“I beg your pardon, Signor,” said he, in a polite manner, and with great softness of tone, “I beg your pardon for intruding myself upon your company. But it is not often that I see any visitor so far up.”

“My dear sir, I beg you will make no excuses,” I replied, “I was just admiring this scene below.”

“Ah, yes, 'tis a glorious sight.”

“Glorious! say, rather, a terrible one.”

“Terrible, perhaps to you; but do not be surprised if I say that to me it is lovely, absolutely lovely.”

And as he spoke, a smile of bewitching beauty crossed his features.

“I suppose your tastes are different from those of many people, Signor. I have not such feelings. But, may I ask you if you are often here?”

“Oh, oh yes, I live here,” he replied waving his stick around, “I live here!”

I thought that he meant me to understand that his home was on the mountain where very many villas are situated.

“And I should suppose,” I continued, “that you are often on the summit.”

“Oh, yes, I am here always.”

“Always! what a strange fascination it has for one.”

“It has, it has,” said the gentleman. “Oh, a fearful—and his voice grew low and hollow—a terrible fascination!”

I was silent.

“I will tell you,” said he, sitting closely by my side, and turning his eyes full towards mine. “I do not wish you to inform any one. Promise me that you will not.”

I had not noticed his eyes before, but I saw now that within their depths there gleamed a strange, sinister light.

I promised him; and at the same time I uneasily drew back further from the edge.

“Well, then, Signor,” said he, “I am king here! I rule Mount Etna!”

“Yes, I am king here. In me you see the being who causes the lava to pour forth, and overwhelm the regions below. I have lived here for centuries. The spirits of the deep obey me; see!”

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“See!” he shrieked wildly and loudly, “spirits of the deep, arise! Ha!—yonder—see them! They are coming—in the clouds—enrobed in thunder's garments—see!”

I leaped up from the ground. I gazed at him. He threw off his hat wildly, and it fell down in the abyss. He flung off his coat and threw it away.

“Signor,” said I, in hopes that a mild tone might make him calm, “Signor, the winds obey you, let us go.”

“Go? Where? Is not this my home? Is not my palace? Saw you not my servants? You are my guest!”

“Will you not sit down and tell me about your house?” said I shuddering.

“No; there are secrets that can never be spoken. Can you understand them? Who are you, a mortal that you dare to ask?”

I walked slowly towards the narrow passage of the bridge. But he saw me, and stood upon it. I could not go.

“Can this be all pleasantry?” thought I. An awful thought passed through me, which froze my heart's blood.

Pleasantry! There he stood, my wild companion, his eyes blazing, fixed piercingly on me, his hands clinched, his mouth foaming, every sinew in his body worked up. He stood screaming, laughing. O God! I was alone with a maniac!

“You are to go with me,” he cried.

“Where?”

“There. I have come to carry you to my home.”

He pointed with a cold, snaky smile, down the unfathomable abyss whence ascended the terrible column of ink and suffocating smoke.

I gazed at him; for there was some element of fascination in his glassy stare which forced me compelled me to gaze. There was a cold smile

upon his lips, which were all bloodless, and his closed, as they parted his mouth and tightly shut his teeth.

“There is my home—there, and I have come to take you with me. Ha! ha! ha! how happy you will be! Come!”

Still I gazed, while my heart throbbled with slow but terrible pulsations.

He advanced one step towards me.

I looked all round. The spell was broken which enchanted my gaze. I looked all round; at the blue sky above, the scorched earth around, at the horrible chasm beneath. There was no hope. Oh! could I but leap the space which separated me from the main cliff! Could I but do it—but I could not! There was no hope!

“What! do you not answer?” he cried, suddenly lashed into fury by my silence, and stamping his foot in frenzy upon the rock, “do you not answer? Then I must carry you with me!”

The maniac sprang towards me!

With all my energies roused into frantic action, with every sinew braced, and every muscle contracted, I planted my foot backward against a small angular rock which projected above the loose, sandy soil, and tried to meet the shock. With a wild scream, which arose in the air, his eyes all bloodshot, his mouth foaming, on he came. He struck me—his arms surrounded me in a fearful embrace, his hot breath came burningly on my cheek. I stood firm; or despair, and all the bitterness of death had given no place to fear and timidity cut had bestowed on me the coolness one in an ordinary situation. I throw my left arm beneath his, my right I passed over his neck, and crouched upon his back, thus seeking to press him to the earth.

It was a moment of horror such as no mortal tongue could ever tell. A struggle with a maniac! To be on a small surface of a rock, while three thousand feet beneath, lay the abyss of untold horrors! At this hour, my heart beats more forcibly, even as I think upon the fearful time.

Thus we stood breast to breast face to face—the madman and I—he with his arms encircling me, I seeking to save myself. He pressed me toward the chuff. He plunged his feet deep in ground; he laughed mockingly, and screamed, as he tried to destroy me. But against that rock my feet were firmly braced; and I held him tightly, and I pushed him, and sought to hurl him from me. Hurl him from me!—as well might the hungry tiger be hurled from his prey.

Oh! the agony of that struggle. I know not how long it was; but to me it seemed like many hours. The wild eyes of the madman glared at me all the time, and I found it impossible to look away. His fearful face, all white and ghastly, was upturned towards me, as he sneered in his fiendish, mocking laughter.

“Oh, heaven! Oh, horror! Can this endure forever?” cried I, in the agony of fear. The maniac howled with derisive shouts. I felt that I was growing weaker. But he was a madman, and would he grow weaker also? A thousand thoughts fled through me.

Suddenly the maniac gave one fearful plunge. It was with the strength of a giant that he seized me. He raised me from my feet. The rock, the saving rock—I had lost it; I was gone. I threw my arms high into the air, and my screams of terror ascended in unison with the maniac's mocking yell.

“Down! down to the bottomless pit! To the

home of fire and brimstone! To the endless horrors of the burning lakes!" he screamed, as he gave a bound towards the edge of the cliff.

Inspired by a sudden gift of superhuman strength by a partial possession of even a madman's power, I caught him by the throat, and even on the very edge, even when in sight of the abyss, I sprang back, I bore him back, I brought him heavily to the ground. Falling heavily upon him, I held his throat still in a fierce grasp, while his own arms were wound tightly around my neck, and legs around mine. I felt his hot breath from his open mouth, as my cheek lay pressed against his face; heard his teeth grate harshly, and drew my head violently away as he sought to seize me with his sharp fangs.

In our frantic struggles on the ground, we rolled wildly about, and the dust from sulphur and from pumice-stone ascended around us in suffocating clouds. I was half insane. I was struggling for life. I caught up a handful of the fine, choking dust, and rubbed it violently over his open mouth. It went into his nostrils and lungs. He gave a jerk forward in agony. Amid the clouds of dust around I could not see where we were. He held me by the hair as he sprang, a moment after a fearful force was straining here, holding my head down with irresistible force.

Another moment and I arose; while wild and high arose the shriek of the lunatic, as he fell down—down—into the abyss.

RELIGION MADE A MOOK, THE MEIGGS FRAUDS.

We have heretofore published a brief notice of the financial operations of Henry Meiggs, of California. The following from the Sacramento Journal gives full particulars:

The further developments of the immense frauds perpetrated on the people of San Francisco by these pharisaical men—for Henry it is said has been a professor of religion—and accomplished swindlers are astounding. The frauds they have committed are supposed to amount to two and a half millions. Warrants on the Treasury of San Francisco have been forged to the amount of \$1,000,000. Stock of California Lumber Co., of which he was President to the amount of \$250,000 has also been forged—the signatures of different business houses to notes for over \$50,000, have been forged—Henry failed in the amount of \$800,000 and owes many bills here and which will probably make up the aggregate to two and a half millions.

In his operations he was shrewd. Protected from suspicion by a name which he had acquired for honesty and upright dealing—a man of great business capacity, as the sequel proves, and engaged in many large enterprises, connected with the advancement and improvement of San Francisco, he managed to lull suspicion, and covered his tracks with so much subtlety, that a sleuth hound financier could not have discovered his retreat. He took all classes and conditions within his voracious maw.—From the highest to the lowest, the rich and the poor, the washerwoman, the banker, and the millionaire, he paid his respects to all—none were too small for his accommodating genius, none too high for his practice. From the bankers he borrowed money by giving forged Comptroller's Warrants on the City as collateral security to double the amount, and even offered to pledge them at twenty-five cents on the dollar. From others he raised money on forged notes on business firms, and from clerks and mechanics he borrowed on his word or own note.

And his exodus was as remarkable, quiet and talented as were his "operations."—Like the children of Israel he left, after having borrowed shekels of gold and silver without suspicion. When the Pharos pursued the wheels of their chariots ceased to revolve; and although the sea did not overwhelm them they were forced, by adverse circumstances, to give up the chase, and return in despair. He purchased his vessel; got her cleared by his faithful Captain for "ports in the Pacific;" ballasted her with the spoils of a city, equal in their extent to those of many nations in former days; gathered his family and friends around him; and down to the sea he went unmolested, laughing at the pursuers. He left his family mansion as it was, with its carpets, and paintings, and pencilings, and curtains; with its ottomans, and its tete a tete, and golden fishes and birds of brightest plumage; with its servants unpaid perhaps, and its wines and its oils, and its spices, on a family excursion to San Mateo, as he said, but to the creditors say. He

quer or purchase a dukedom. And all this at the expense of the business men of San Francisco. He levied his tribute like a Prince, lavished it like a Sultan—has departed like a victor, as he is; and is now on his winged courser dancing over the bright waters of the Pacific, in search of new pleasures; or it may be on a friendly visit to those who wield a Midas sceptre among the Aborigines of Hindoostan. Truly he is a great man, and there are those who would freely forfeit all they have lost to have possession of his Highness' person. But,

"Nets are for thrushes,
Eagles are not caught so."

It is not the loss they so much regret, but how they lost it. To be deceived, humbugged, cheated out of gold to their very face, is too much for human nature to bear philosophically. It would enrage a Socrates.

But still he is a poor wanderer on the face of the great deep; an outcast on the earth, with the brand of Cain upon his brow. He can have no peace. His evil deeds will haunt him wherever he may go. He will be shunned by society wherever he is known until he will try to shun himself.—With all his ill-gotten wealth he will find that the way of the transgressor is hard.

Ladies' Department.

THE LYRE TO ITS MISTRESS.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

Breathe but a sigh—a single sigh,
And let it sweep my trembling strings;
It is enough, if thou art nigh,
A theme to me thy presence brings.

Breathe but a sigh, and let it pour
Its gentle strength along my chords;
Beam on me—thy bright eye—no more
I ask—thy look is full of words!

Breathe but a sigh, O loved one breathe
Thy lowest, softest, gentlest sigh,
And music round my chords shall breathe,
Pure as might angel wants supply.

Breathe but a sigh, though once it be,
It is enough, my master spell
Is vested only but in thee;
None others wake my song so well!

Beverly, C. W.

November, 19th, 1851.

STRANGE MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE. THE TRICK OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.

The event of which I am to speak occurred a few weeks since in the city of Dubuque. A young man connected with one of the Evangelical congregations there but not a member of the church, had engaged to marry a young lady belonging to a respectable Catholic family in the place. She, as was natural, when the appointed time for their union was near, intimated her wish that the ceremony might be performed by his right reverence the Bishop of Dubuque. Her lover expressed his willingness that it should be so; provided there should be nothing required of him in connection with the marriage service to which he could not conscientiously assent. He subsequently visited the Bishop and asked to be made acquainted with the form of marriage used in the Catholic Church, giving at the same time his reason for request. The Bishop read to him the service appointed for the "sacrament" of matrimony; the young man finding nothing in it to which he could make serious objection, consented that the ceremony should be performed by the Bishop, and in the Catholic Church.—The day for marriage having arrived, the bridesgroom and bride with the groomsmen and bridesmaid and their numerous friends repaired to the church. The ceremony commenced, but had not proceeded far, when a manuscript was handed to the groom with the request that he would sign it? The expectation doubtless was that he would sign without reading it. He read the paper, and found it to be a solemn obligation to train up his children, in case any should be given him, in the faith and order of the Catholic Church, whereupon he refused to set his name to it. The Bishop informed him that unless he should do so the marriage could not take place. He then turned to his bride and asked her if they "should henceforth be two." She said "no." He asked her if she would go to Galena—some fifteen miles below—and be married? She said "yes." He then turned to the

services and found that the Bishop had headed them off by a telegraphic dispatch, directing the priest at Galena not to marry them. The young man then, her if she would be married by a justice of the peace. She answered in the affirmative, and straightway to a justice's office they went and the knot was tied, just as her brother rode up in haste to prevent, if he could, such a consummation. The Bishop was openly and loudly cursed in the streets, even by persons belonging to the Romish communion, for his course.—[Iowa Correspondence of the Congregationalist.

A WOMAN ON MOUNT BLANC.

An Englishwoman has recently ascended to the summit of Mt. Blanc, a feat in which only two of her sex had previously succeeded. The following is a description of this performance;

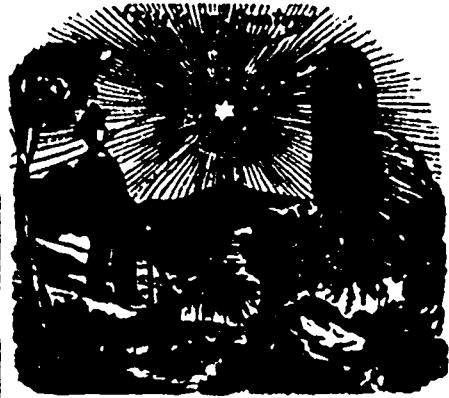
"On arriving here from Genoa, I found the whole village in a state of commotion in consequence of this event. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, a gentleman and lady who reside near London, accompanied by nine guides and a boy of the village only 16 years of age, started from Chamouni to make the ascent on Monday morning last, about 8 o'clock. They arrived at the Grand Mulets at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and passed the night in the hut the guides have recently erected there; at 3½ o'clock the next morning they continued their journey, and after meeting with difficulties of no ordinary character, succeeded in reaching the summit about 12½ o'clock P.M. They rested there about ten minutes, when the anxiety of the guides respecting the weather induced them to commence the descent and they got back to the Grand Mulets at 6 o'clock, and passed another night in the hut. On Wednesday morning they returned thence to the Chamouni, and found this to be the most difficult part of their journey, in consequence of the descent of avalanches. They succeeded, however, in surmounting every obstacle and were welcomed on their arrival at the village, by the firing of a cannon, the forming of a triumphal procession, and every demonstration of enthusiastic applause.

A fete was given the next morning in the courtyard of the Hotel de Londres, which probably surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in Chamouni, not excepting that which took place after Mr. Albert Smith's ascent. Mrs. Hamilton had so far recovered from her fatigue as to be able to join the dance, which she did with much spirit. She spoke in the warmest terms of the guides, Jean and Victor Tairy, who paid her the utmost attention during the whole route. An avalanche of immense size fell as they were passing the Grand Plateau, and in its course went over a part of the track they had crossed but a few minutes before, and completely filled a crevice beneath.

THE NEW-BORN AND THE DEAD—LAVATER, in his "Physiognomy," makes the following curious remarks:—"I have had occasion to observe some infants, immediately on their birth, and have found astonishing resemblance between their profile and that of their father. A few days after, this resemblance almost entirely disappeared: the influence of the air and food, and probably the change of posture, has altered the design of the face that you could have believed it a different individual. I afterwards saw two of these children die the one at six weeks and the other at four years of age, and about twelve hours after their death, they completely recovered the profile which had struck me so much at their birth; only the profile of the dead child was, as might be expected, more strongly marked and more terse than that of the living. On the third day their resemblance began to disappear. I know a man of fifty years and another of seventy, both of whom, when alive, appeared to have no manner of resemblance to their children, and whose physiognomies belonged, if I may express myself, to a class totally different. Two days after their death, the profile of one became perfectly conformed to that of his eldest son, and the image of the other father might be traced in the third of his sons. This likeness was quite as distinctly marked as that of the children, who, immediately after their death, brought to my recollection the physiognomies which they had at their birth."

MARRIAGE ADVERTISEMENT.

The following is from a late number of the New York Mirror:
On Wednesday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. T. A. Eaton, Mr. William Insee of New Orleans, and Miss Thorne of this city.



Youth's Department.

SEEK AMBITION.

Onward Youth! and seek ambition,
With a clear undaunted eye;
Though thy birth place was a hovel,
Palace walls may see thee die.
Falter not, though would be sages,
Roughly chide and crowd thee back;
Cling more closely to thy projects,
Firmly tread Truth's upward track!

Rouse to life nor lend to sorrow,
One unmeasured tick of time;
Use the present, lest to-morrow
Should be in another clime.
Make the most of every moment,
Which the unseen one has lent;
Short it is, and long the future,
Whose dark' veil must soon be rent!

Ho thou mourner neath the willow,
Turn and leave that new made mound;
Soon, too soon perhaps, will welcome
Thee, to where death's sleeps profound.
Cast its stupor o'er thy senses,
Freezing up the purple flow,
Crushing back life's light pulsations,
With its short and sudden blow!

Ho, thou loiterer! Old and hoary,
Lounging on life's extreme brink;
Ghosts of moments madly murdered,
Haunt thee now and make thee shrink.
Tremble! trust offended heaven,
Yet may hear thy feeble prayer,
Pour it now and pour it purely,
To the God of every care!

Henry Kemptville.

WINTER SPORT.

Down, down the hill,
How swift I go!
Over the ice,
And over the snow:

A horse or cart,
I do not fear:
For past them both,
My sled I steer.

Hurra! my boy:
I'm going down
While you toil up;
But never frown—

The far hill top,
You soon will gain,
And then with all
Your might and maine.

You'll dash by me:
While full of glee,
I'll up again,
To dash by thee:

So on we glide—
Oh, life of joy:
What pleasure, has
The glad school-boy: {J. W. B.

THE PUNCTUAL MAN.

"Mr. Wiggins was a very punctual man in all his transactions through life. He amassed a large property by untiring industry and punctuality; and at the advanced age of ninety years was resting quietly upon his bed, and calmly waiting to be called away. He had deliberately made almost every arrangement for his decease and burial. His pulse grew fainter, and the light of life seemed just flickering in its socket, when one of his sons observed.

"Father, you will probably live but a day or two: is it not well for you to name your beaver?"
"To be sure, my son," said the dying man—"it is well thought of, and I will do it now."
He gave a list of six, the usual number, and sank back exhausted upon the pillow.
A gleam of thought passed over his withered face like a ray of light, and he rallied once more.
"My son, read me that list. Is the name of Mr.

on the way, I sprang back. I bore him back. I brought him heavily to the ground. I alighted heavily upon him, I held his throat still in a fierce grasp, while his own arms were wound tightly around my neck, and legs around mine. I felt his hot breath from his open mouth, as my cheek lay pressed against his face; heard his teeth grate harshly, and drew my head violently away as he sought to seize me with his sharp fangs.

In our frantic struggles on the ground, we rolled wildly about, and the dust from sulphur and from pumice-stone ascended around us in suffocating clouds. I was half-insane. I was struggling for life. I caught up a handful of the fine, choking dust, and rubbed it violently over his open mouth. It went into his nostrils and lungs. He gave a jerk forward in agony. Amid the clouds of dust around I could not see where we were. He held me by the hair as he sprang, a moment after a fearful force was straining here, holding my head down with irresistible force.

Another moment and I arose; while wild and high arose the shriek of the lunatic, as he fell down—down—into the abyss.

RELIGION MADE A MOCK, THE MEIGGS FRAUDS.

We have heretofore published a brief notice of the financial operations of Henry Meiggs, of California. The following from the Sacramento Journal gives full particulars:

The further developments of the immense frauds perpetrated on the people of San Francisco by these pharisaical men—for Henry it is said has been a professor of religion—and accomplished swindlers are astounding. The frauds they have committed are supposed to amount to two and a half millions. Warrants on the Treasury of San Francisco have been forged to the amount of \$1,000,000. Stock of California Lumber Co., of which he was President to the amount of \$250,000 has also been forged—the signatures of different business houses to notes for over \$3,000, have been forged—Henry failed in the amount of \$800,000 and owes many bills here and which will probably make up the aggregate to two and a half millions.

In his operations he was shrewd. Protected from suspicion by a name which he had acquired for honesty and upright dealing—a man of great business capacity, as the sequel proves, and engaged in many large enterprises, connected with the advancement and improvement of San Francisco, he managed to lull suspicion, and covered his tracks with so much subtlety, that a sleuth house financier could not have discovered his retreat. He took all classes and conditions within his voracious grasp.—From the highest to the lowest, the rich and the poor, the washerwoman, the banker, and the millionaire, he paid his respects to all—none were too small for his accommodating genius, none too high for his practice. From the bankers he borrowed money by giving forged Comptroller's Warrants on the City as collateral security to double the amount, and even offered to pledge them at twenty-five cents on the dollar. From others he raised money on forged notes on business firms, and from clerks and mechanics he borrowed on his word or own note.

And his exodus was as remarkable, quiet and talented, as were his "operations."—Like the children of Israel he left, after having borrowed shekels of gold and silver without suspicion. When the Pharaohs pursued the wheels of their chariots ceased to revolve; and although the sea did not overwhelm them they were forced, by adverse circumstances, to give up the chase, and turn in despair. He purchased his vessel; got her cleared by his faithful Captain for "ports in the Pacific"; laded her with the spoils of a city, equal in their extent to those of many nations in former days; gathered his family and friends around him, and sailed down to the sea unmolested, laughing at the "tapes." He left his family mansion as it was, with its carpets, and paintings, and pencillings, and curtains; with its ottomans, and its tete a tete, and golden fishes and birds of brightest plumage; with its servants unpaid perhaps, and its wines and its oils, and its spices, on a family excursion to San Macto, as he said, but to far off lands as his creditors say. He went in his yacht, provisioned for a two years voyage with the fat of the land, and adorned like a barge of royal conqueror. He went prepared for war or peace; with his brass guns on board and munitions of war in ample store.—He went prepared to con-

front a tribally vast to those who wield a Molau scepter among the Aborigines of Hindoo-tan. Truly he is a great man, and there are those who would freely forfeit all they have lost to have possession of his Highness' person. But,

"Nets are for thrushes,
Eagles are not caught so."

It is not the loss they so much regret, but how they lost it. To be deceived, humbugged, cheated out of gold to their very face, is too much for human nature to bear philosophically. It would enrage a Socrates.

But still he is a poor wanderer on the face of the great deep; an outcast on the earth, with the brand of Cain upon his brow. He can have no peace. His evil deeds will haunt him wherever he may go. He will be shunned by society wherever he is known until he will try to shun himself.—With all his ill-gotten wealth he will find that the way of the transgressor is hard.

Ladies' Department.

THE LYRE TO ITS MISTRESS.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

Breathe but a sigh—a single sigh,
And let it sweep my trembling strings;
It is enough, if thou art nigh,
A theme to me thy presence brings.

Breathe but a sigh, and let it pour
Its gentle strength along my chords;
Beam on me—thy bright eye—no more
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Breathe but a sigh, O loved one breathe
Thy lowest, softest, gentlest sigh,
And music round my chords shall wreath,
Pure as might angel wants supply.

Breathe but a sigh, though once it be,
It is enough, my master spell
Is vested only but in thee;
None others wake my song so well!

Beverly, C. W.
November, 18th, 1851.

STRANGE MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE. THE TRICK OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.

The event of which I am to speak occurred a few weeks since in the city of Dubuque. A young man connected with one of the Evangelical congregations there but not a member of the church, had engaged to marry a young lady belonging to a respectable Catholic family in the place. She, as was natural, when the appointed time for their union was near, intimated her wish that the ceremony might be performed by his right reverence the Bishop of Dubuque. Her lover expressed his willingness that it should be so, provided there should be nothing required of him in connection with the marriage service to which he could not conscientiously assent. He subsequently visited the Bishop and asked to be made acquainted with the form of marriage used in the Catholic Church, giving at the same time his reason for request. The Bishop read to him the service appointed for the "sacrament" of matrimony; the young man finding nothing in it to which he could make serious objection, consented that the ceremony should be performed by the Bishop, and in the Catholic Church.—The day for marriage having arrived, the bridesmaid and bride with the groomsmen and bridesmaid and their numerous friends repaired to the church. The ceremony commenced, but had not proceeded far, when a manuscript was handed to the groom with the request that he would sign it? The expectation doubtless was that he would sign without reading it. He read the paper, and found it to be a solemn obligation to train up his children, in case any should be given him, in the faith and order of the Catholic Church, whereupon he refused to set his name to it. The Bishop informed him that unless he should do so the marriage could not take place. He then turned to his bride and asked her if they "should henceforth be two." She said "no." He asked her if she would go to Galena—some fifteen miles below—and be married? She said "yes." He then turned to the spectators present, and told them he regretted to disappoint them, but was compelled to do so, and immediately the bridal party left the house, took a carriage and started for Galena. Having reached there, they applied to a Catholic priest for his

and the knot was tied, just as her brother rode up in haste to prevent, if he could, such a consummation. The Bishop was openly and loudly cursed in the streets, even by persons belonging to the Romish communion, for his course.—[Iowa Correspondence of the Congregationalist.

A WOMAN ON MOUNT BLANC.

An Englishwoman has recently ascended to the summit of Mt. Blanc, a feat in which only two of her sex had previously succeeded. The following is a description of this performance;

"On arriving here from Genoa, I found the whole village in a state of commotion in consequence of this event. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, a gentleman and lady who reside near London, accompanied by nine guides and a boy of the village only 16 years of age, started from Chamouni to make the ascent on Monday morning last, about 8 o'clock. They arrived at the Grand Mulets at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and passed the night in the hut the guides have recently erected there; at 3½ o'clock the next morning they continued their journey, and after meeting with difficulties of no ordinary character, succeeded in reaching the summit about 12¼ o'clock P.M. They rested there about ten minutes, when the anxiety of the guides respecting the weather induced them to commence the descent and they got back to the Grand Mulets at 6 o'clock, and passed another night in the hut. On Wednesday morning they returned thence to the Chamouni, and found this to be the most difficult part of their journey, in consequence of the descent of avalanches. They succeeded, however, in surmounting every obstacle and were welcomed on their arrival at the village, by the firing of a cannon, the forming of a triumphal procession, and every demonstration of enthusiastic applause.

A fete was given the next morning in the courtyard of the Hotel de Londres, which probably surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in Chamouni, not excepting that which took place after Mr. Albert Smith's ascent. Mrs. Hamilton had so far recovered from her fatigue as to be able to join the dance, which she did with much spirit. She spoke in the warmest terms of the guides, Jean and Victor Tairy, who paid her the utmost attention during the whole route. An avalanche of immense size fell as they were passing the Grand Plateau, and in its course went over a part of the track they had crossed but a few minutes before, and completely filled a crevice beneath.

THE NEW-BORN AND THE DEAD—Lavater, in his "Physiognomy," makes the following curious remarks:—"I have had occasion to observe some infants, immediately on their birth, and have found astonishing resemblance between their profile and that of their father. A few days after, this resemblance almost entirely disappeared: the influence of the air and food, and probably the change of posture, has altered the design of the face that you could have believed it a different individual. I afterwards saw two of these children die the one at six weeks and the other at four years of age, and about twelve hours after their death, they completely recovered the profile which had struck me so much at their birth; only the profile of the dead child was, as might be expected, more strongly marked and more terse than that of the living. On the third day their resemblance began to disappear. I know a man of fifty years and another of seventy, both of whom, when alive, appeared to have no manner of resemblance to their children, and whose physiognomies belonged, if I may express myself, to a class totally different. Two days after their death, the profile of one became perfectly conformed to that of his eldest son, and the image of the other father might be traced in the third of his sons. This likeness was quite as distinctly marked as that of the children, who, immediately after their death, brought to my recollection the physiognomies which they had at their birth."

MARRIAGE ADVERTISEMENT.

The following is from a late number of the New York Mirror:

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. T. A. Eaton, Mr. William Inslee of New Orleans, to Miss Theresa Birch, of this city.

Strange! what he hated most when young,
He dearly loves in riper years;
And Birch, which once his boy heart wrung,
Now proves his solace, calms his fears,
In Birch he finds his earthly bliss,
Nor hesitates the rod to kiss.



Youth's Department.

SEEK AMBITION.

Onward Youth! and seek ambition,
With a clear undaunted eye;
Though thy birth place was a hovel,
Palace walls may see thee die.
Falter not, though would be sages,
Roughly chide and crowd thee back;
Cling more closely to thy projects,
Finner tread Truth's upward track!

Rouse to life nor lend to sorrow,
One unmeasured tick of time;
Use the present, lest to-morrow
Should be in another clime.
Make the most of every moment,
Which the unseen one has lent;
Short it is, and long the future,
Whose dark' veil must soon be rent!

Ho thou mourner neath the willow,
Turn and leave that new made mound;
Soon, too soon perhaps 't will welcome
Thee, to where death's sleeps profound.
Cast its stupor o'er thy senses,
Freezing up the purple flow,
Crushing back life's light pulsations,
With its short and sudden blow!

Ho, thou loiterer! Old and hoary,
Lounging on life's extreme brink;
Ghosts of moments madly murdered,
Haunt thee now and make thee shunk.
Trembler! trust offended heaven,
Yet may hear thy feeble prayer,
Pour it now and pour it purely,
To the God of every care!

Henry Kemptville.

WINTER SPORT.

Down, down the hill,
How swift I go!
Over the ice,
And over the snow:

A horse or cart,
I do not fear:
For past them both,
My sled I steer.
Hurra! my boy:
I'm going down
While you toil up;
But never frown—
The far hill top,
You soon will gain,
And then with all
Your might and maine,

You'll dash by me:
While full of glee,
I'll up again,
To dash by thee:

So on we glide—
Oh, life of joy:
What pleasure, has
The glad school-boy: [J. W. B

THE PUNCTUAL MAN.

"Mr. Wiggins was a very punctual man in all his transactions through life. He amassed a large property by untiring industry and punctuality; and at the advanced age of ninety years was resting quietly upon his bed, and calmly waiting to be called away. He had deliberately made almost every arrangement for his decease and burial. His pulse grew fainter, and the light of life seemed just flickering in its socket, when one of his sons observed,

"Father, you will probably live but a day or two: is it not well for you to name your beaver?"
"To be sure, my son," said the dying man—"it is well thought of, and I will do it now."
He gave a list of six, the usual number, and sank back exhausted upon the pillow.

A gleam of thought passed over his withered face like a ray of light, and he rallied once more. "My son, read me that list. Is the name of Mr. Higgins there?"

"It is, my father."
"Then strike it off," said he, emphatically, "for he was never punctual—was never any where in season, and he might hinder the procession a whole hour.—[Trumpet.

KEEPING THE TEETH CLEAN.

Microscopical examinations had been made of the matter deposited on the teeth and gums on more than forty individuals, selected from all classes of society, in every variety of bodily condition, and in nearly every case animal and vegetable parasites in great numbers had been discovered. Of the animal parasites there were three or four species, and of the vegetable, one or two. In fact, the only persons whose mouths were found to be completely free from them, cleansed their teeth four times daily, using soap once. One or two of these individuals also passed a thread between the teeth to cleanse them more effectually. In all cases the number of the parasites was greater in proportion to the neglect of cleanliness; the effect of the application of various agents was also noticed. Tobacco juice and smoke did not impair their vitality in the least. The same was also true of the chlorine tooth-wash, of pulverized bark, of soda, ammonia, and various other popular detergents. The application of soap, however, appeared to destroy them instantly. We may hence infer, that this is the best and most proper specific for cleansing the teeth. In all cases where it has been tried, it receives unqualified commendations. It may also be proper to add, that none but the purest white soap, free from all discoloration, should be used.—[Germantown Tel.

The first banks were established in Italy in the year 808, by the Lombard Jews, of whom some settled in Lombard street, London, where many bankers have ever since resided.

The oldest version of the Old and New Testament belonging to the Christians, is that in the Vatican, which was written in the fourth or fifth century, and published in the year 1587.

Ancient Books were originally boards, or the inner bark of trees; and bark is still used by some nations, as are also skins, for which latter, parchment was generally substituted.

Bowling is an old English game, and was very common as early as the thirteenth century. Charles I. played at it, and it was a daily sport of Charles II. at Tunbridge.

Stones were first used for bullets; iron ones are first mentioned in 1550. Lead bullets were made before the close of the sixteenth century. A monster work of man.

The largest and oldest chain bridge in the world is said to be that at Kingtung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one lofty mountain to the top of another.

Women never appeared upon the stage among the ancients. Their parts were represented by men until as late as 1662, when Charles II. first encouraged the appearance of women before the public.

Chocolate, the flour of the cocoa nut, was first introduced into England from Mexico, in the year 1220, and soon became a favorite beverage in the London coffee-house.

The first balloon was constructed at Paris by M. M. Montgolfier, in 1783, when Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes ascended, after which numerous ascents followed, many of which proved fatal.

The well known cotton cloth, calico is named from Calicut, a city of India, which was discovered by the Portugese, in 1498. Calico was first brought to England by the East India Company, in 1631.

Diamonds were first brought from the East where the mine of Saltpur was the first known, and where the mines of Golconda were first discovered in the year 1655, those of Brazil in 1728.

The diving bell was first used in Europe in the year 1509. It was used on the coast of Mull, in searching for the wreck of a part of the famous Spanish Armada, some time before the year 1569.

Glass bottles were first made in England, about 558. The art of making glass bottles and drinking glasses was known to the Romans in the year 79, A.M., as they have been found in the ruins of Pompeii.

Humorous.

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

Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, related the following, which occurred in his presence at Baden Baden in Germany:—

"* * * At this juncture we were joined by an English party, when the subject matter brought under discussion was bathing.

"I take a cold sponge bath every morning when at home," said John Bull.

"So do I," retorted the Yankee.

"Winter and summer," continued the Englishman.

"My system exactly," responded the Yankee.

"Is your weather and water cold?" queried John Bull.

"Right chilly," continued Brother Jonathan.

"How cold?" inquired John.

"So cold that the water all freezes as I pour it down my back, and rattles upon the floor in the shape of hail!" responded the Yankee, with the same cunning twinkle of the eye. "Were you in the next room to me in America," he continued, "I could hear you as I am taking my sponge bath."



THE LITERARY GEM.

ON MOSLEMS, ON!

On! Moslems! to the conflict, on!
Your Prophet from on high,
With all his faithful who have gone
Are gazing from the sky.
Up, up the war cry, Alla Hu!
Till borne by battling breeze,
It sweeps from Russia's southern view
To sink in Polar seas!

Wave, wildly wave the crescent now
The turbaned tribes that seek,
To pale oppression's purple brow,
And blanch its shameless cheek.
With spear and sword your sites sought
The soil on which ye stand;
With valour's blades they boldly bought
Your title to the land!

And though the prowling proud one brings
The same broad titles too,
To snatch from Stamboul's sturdy kings
The homes where graces grew.
Yet moslems drive the prowler back,
Till lost in arctic snows,
He snuffs his solitary track
Where frozen Dwina flows!

Henry Kemptville.

Bell's Corners, Nepean.

SCIENCE AND ARTS.

A scheme is talked of for a ship-railway from the Mediterranean to the Black sea, and news has come that the laying down of the telegraph cable to Corsica—half-way from Europe to Africa—has been successfully accomplished, and in water more than 300 fathoms deep in some places. It was thought that very deep water would present an insurmountable difficulty; but here is the difficulty overcome, and converted into an incitement to new exertions.

The electric-telegraph, too, is now complete from Bombay to Calcutta—the beginning of a great scheme of physical improvements, which will demonstrate more and more the folly of having so long left the resources of India, undeveloped. As Dr Boyle has said: "It is a country of such vast extent, so diversified in soil and climate, that we may readily believe it capable of producing every kind of natural produce.

Irrigation on a grand scale, next to roads, is what India requires; and with these combined, there seems no possibility of setting a limit to her productive-ness. It has been shown, on the best of evidence, that irrigation in India yields a profit of from seventy to a hundred per cent., and thus pays better than gold-digging.

The Report of the Assam company shews good progress; a fact which the state of affairs in China renders the more interesting. The quantity of tea grown on their lands in 1853 was 366,687 pounds—nearly 100,600 pounds more than in any previous year. In 1847, the first crop raised was sold for £9728; the last, for £33,000; an increase which may be expected to continue, as the clearing of land for new tea plantations is still going on.

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EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.

A correspondent of the London Times of the 13th November, writes as follows:—"While walking this morning, about a quarter before five, near the Norwood Railway station, I was startled by a globular form of the most vivid white light, trail in its wake, very much resembling the flight of a rocket. This trail remained stationary, very bright, for at least a minute, when it gradually curved, becoming paler and paler, until it assumed an irregular elongated oval of silvery looking vapour, which remained distinctly visible upwards of five minutes.

The moon was shining brightly at the time but so brilliant was the meteor that the moonlight for the moment was effectually pale. The trail of light remaining so long apparent fixed in the heavens presented a most remarkable feature, and which I never remember to have seen before under similar circumstances.

SERPENTS IN A PILE IN SOUTH AMERICA

In the Savannas of Izacubo, Guiana, I saw the most wonderful, most terrible spectacle that can be seen, and although it be not uncommon to the inhabitants, not a single traveller has ever mentioned it.

We were ten men on horseback; two of whom took the lead, in order to sound the passages while I preferred to skirt the great forest. One of the blacks who formed the vanguard returned at full gallop, and said to me, "Here sir, come and see the serpents in a pile. He pointed out to me something elevated in the middle of the Savannah or swamp, which appeared like a bundle of arms. One of my company then said—"This is certainly one of the assemblages of serpents which heap themselves on each other after a violent tempest, I have heard of these but have never seen any, let us proceed cautiously and not go too near. When we were within 20 paces of it, the terror of our horses prevented our nearer approach, to which none of us were inclined.

On a sudden, the pyramidal mass became agitated; horrible hissing issued from it, thousands of serpents rolled spirally on each other, shot forth out of the circle their hideous heads, presenting their envenomed darts and fiery eyes at us. I own I was one of the very first to draw back, but when I saw that this formidable phalanx remained at its post and appeared to be more disposed to defend itself than to attack us, I rode around in order to view its order of battle, which faced the enemy on every side—I then thought what could be the design of this numerous assemblage; and I concluded that this species of serpents treaded some colossal enemy which might be the great serpent or cayman and that they reunite themselves after having seen the enemy, in order to resist him in a mass.—[Humboldt.

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Agricultural, &c.

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The Toronto Bay was frozen over thick enough to obstruct steamboats, and to enable a troop of boys to skate.

Sunday the 10th, warm; wind west; thawing; thermometer 38 in the morning; 38 at noon; 36 at night. Monday, cloudy; wind west; thermometer 20, at noon 31, at night 27. Tuesday, cloudy; wind north-west; thermometer in the morning 20, at noon 32, at night 24, windy. Wednesday, sunny, very windy; wind west; thermometer in the morning 35, at noon 41, at night 40. It was very mild, partly sunny this day Thursday, sunny, wind

RECEIPTS

G. F. Lawrence, Boston Mills \$1, 1853-4. Isaac Bowman, Canboro \$9, overpay 1851 \$1, for 1852. J. R. L. Co., Newburyport \$2, 1854. F. B. R. Galt, Canboro \$1, for a part of 1854. We will hold this money for his use, not being certain as to the continuance of the paper, we will not send it longer than 1st Jan 1855, we will send him the December numbers. A. B. C. Co., Canboro \$1, we have sent him a statement of the account, by looking at our books, we will see if they increase by lapse of time. The above paid, always applied on old accounts having 1854 at the end. G. P. C. Dunnville \$2, on account of J. Waters, Brockville, \$4 for 1854. H. Elliott, Hampton a balance on 1854, \$1. Mr. Row, of Milton, will look into the mistake. J. O. A. Prescott.

COMMUNICATIONS

Poetry, Kemptville received.

TO ROAST A TURKEY

A boiled turkey is a most delicate and excellent dish, and requires to be dressed with extreme care. Clean the turkey from feathers with stumps, and singe off the hairs, taking care not to burn the skin. Drain and wipe it inside with a clean dry cloth; cut off the legs at the first joint, draw out the sinews; then pull down the skin and push the legs inside; cut the head off close to the body, leaving the skin long, and draw out the craw. Make a good veal stuffing and put it into the breast, leaving sufficient room for the stuffing to swell, then draw the skin of the breast over the opening, and sew it neatly across the back, so that when the turkey is brought to the table no sewing will appear. Place the gizzard in one wing and the liver in the other; turn the wings on the back, and fix them to the sides with a skewer, wrap it in a cloth dredged with flour, and put into a pot of warm water, in sufficient quantity to keep the turkey always covered. Skim it while boiling. A small, young turkey will not take more than an hour and a half to boil it; a large one about two hours and a half. When done, place it in a hot dish, and pour a little sauce, over the breast. There should be oyster sauce or parsley and butter, as a sauce. Some cooks make the stuffing of chopped bread and butter, oysters, cream and the yolks of eggs.

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The following are the recipes for curing hams, which received the first and second prizes at the late annual show of the Maryland State Agricultural Society:

To every 115 lbs. of Hams take 3 ozs. saltpetre, 1 1/2 do. saleratus, 3 1/2 lbs. alum salt, 6 gals. of pear water, 2 lbs. of ground spice. When the meat is perfectly cold, pour in the above combination until the meat is entirely covered, let it remain 6 weeks, then remove and hang it up with the hock down; when dry smoke it well with green hickory wood, take advantage of a clear and dry day for smoking, and on the occasion of wet weather, open the smoke house door, to prevent skippers, &c. Should bag about the middle of February.—Ex.

For 1,000 lbs. of hock meat, half a bushel of fine salt, half a gallon of molasses, three lbs. of brown sugar, two and a half of saltpetre ground very fine. Mix all of the ingredients together in a large washing tub, and rub the meat therewith until the whole quantity be absorbed. The meat be taken out of the tank once a week and rubbed with the pickle it makes. The first two times you take it out add at each time a plate full of alum; it ought to remain in pickle five or six weeks, according to the size of the meat.

Wm. HARRIOT.

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FANCY POULTRY.—The enclosed from a contemporary shows the interest taken in ornamental poultry in New York. We learn that a pair of white swans from the "Queen's" flock, St. James's Park London, are in possession of Mr. H. A. Goodenough, at his grounds, "West End," in fine health sent out to him as a present last Spring. At the sale of foreign fowls at the New York American Museum, a pair of Japanese peacocks brought \$100, and a pair of Mandarin ducks \$150; a pair of white swans were sold for \$100; a pair of black

and in nearly every case animal and vegetable parasites in great numbers had been discovered. Of the animal parasites there were three or four species, and of the vegetable, one or two. In fact, the only persons whose mouths were found to be completely free from them, cleansed their teeth four times daily, using soap once. One or two of these individuals also passed a thread between the teeth to cleanse them more effectually. In all cases the number of the parasites was greater in proportion to the neglect of cleanliness; the effect of the application of various agents was also noticed. Tobacco juice and smoke did not impair their vitality in the least. The same was also true of the chlorine tooth-wash, of pulverized bark, of soda, ammonia, and various other popular detergents. The application of soap, however, appeared to destroy them instantly. We may hence infer, that this is the best and most proper specific for cleansing the teeth. In all cases where it has been tried, it receives unqualified commendations. It may also be proper to add, that none but the purest white soap, free from all discoloration, should be used.—[Germantown Tel.]

The first banks were established in Italy in the year 808, by the Lombard Jews, of whom some settled in Lombard street, London, where many bankers have ever since resided.

The oldest version of the Old and New Testament belonging to the Christians, is that in the Vatican, which was written in the fourth or fifth century, and published in the year 1587.

Ancient Books were originally boards, or the inner bark of trees; and bark is still used by some nations, as are also skins, for which latter, parchment was generally substituted.

Bowling is an old English game, and was very common as early as the thirteenth century. Charles I. played at it, and it was a daily sport of Charles II. at Tunbridge.

Stones were first used for bullets; iron ones are first mentioned in 1550. Lead bullets were made before the close of the sixteenth century. A monster work of man.

The largest and oldest chain bridge in the world is said to be that at Kingtung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one lofty mountain to the top of another.

Women never appeared upon the stage among the ancients. Their parts were represented by men until as late as 1662, when Charles II. first encouraged the appearance of women before the public.

Chocolate, the flour of the cocoa nut, was first introduced into England from Mexico, in the year 1220, and soon became a favorite beverage in the London coffee-house.

The first balloon was constructed at Paris by M. M. Montgolfier, in 1783, when Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes ascended, after which numerous ascents followed, many of which proved fatal.

The well known cotton cloth, calico, is named from Calicut, a city of India, which was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1498. Calico was first brought to England by the East India Company, in 1631.

Diamonds were first brought from the East where the mine of Salbulpour was the first known, and where the mines of Golconda were first discovered in the year 1655, those of Brazil in 1728.

The diving bell was first used in Europe in the year 1509. It was used on the coast of Mull, in searching for the wreck of a part of the famous Spanish Armada, some time before the year 1569.

Glass bottles were first made in England, about 558. The art of making glass bottles and drinking glasses was known to the Romans in the year 79, A.M., as they have been found in the ruins of Pompeii.

Humorous.

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

Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, related the following, which occurred in his presence at Baden Baden in Germany:—

"* * * At this juncture we were joined by an English party, when the subject matter brought under discussion was bathing.

"I take a cold sponge bath every morning when at home," said John Bull.

"So do I," retorted the Yankee.

"Winter and summer," continued the Englishman.

"My system exactly," responded the Yankee.

"Is your weather and water cold?" queried John Bull.

"Right chilly," continued Brother Jonathan.

"How cold?" inquired John.

"So cold that the water all freezes as I pour it down my back, and rattles upon the floor in the shape of hail!" responded the Yankee, with the same cunning twinkle of the eye. "Were you in the next room to me in America," he continued, "and could hear me as I am taking my sponge bath of a cold winter's morning, you would think I was pouring dry peas down my back!"

The Englishman shrugged his shoulders as with a chill, and marvelled.



THE LITERARY GEM.

ON! MOSLEMS, ON!

On! Moslems! to the conflict, on!
Your Prophet from on high,
With all his faithful who have gone
Are gazing from the sky.
Up, up the war cry, Alla Hu!
Till borne by battling breeze,
It sweeps from Russia's southern view
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And though the prowling proud one buns,
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The meteor was seen by several persons, and its brilliant was the most extraordinary phenomenon for the moment was effectually passed. The trail of light remaining in the sky, appeared fixed in the heavens presented a most remarkable feature, and which I never remember to have seen before under similar circumstances.

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Markets same as last week.

COMMUNICATION.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
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Wear your learning like a watch, in a private pocket, and don't pull it out to show that you have one, but if you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it.

CLOSE OF VOL. IV.—NOTICE.

We would hereby notify all who wish to be subscribers for 1855, that it is at present our intention to discontinue the publication of this paper at the close of this year; therefore we would desire that no advance subscriptions be sent us until further notice.

It may be that some arrangement will be made to continue the paper; but if such should be the case the terms will be different; and no paper will be issued until about the middle of January, 1855.

Three numbers more close this Volume.

Our reasons for the discontinuance will be given in a future number. In the meantime we would inform all defaulters that accounts not paid will be sued.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1854.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We alluded in the last number of this paper, and the notice stands at the head of this column, to our intention, at the close of this volume, to discontinue it. Our reasons for this course are principally these:—We find, after conducting this paper with, we trust, much pains and trouble, and some ability, for four years, at the end of every year we are out of pocket by it. The expenditure always exceeds the receipts owing chiefly to the neglect of subscribers to pay up punctually according to our terms. Now, at the close of the fourth volume, after an expenditure of over \$9000, paid for paper and printers' work, we have uncollected, scattered over the two Canadas, from Sandwich to Quebec, in nearly every village, sums from \$1½ to \$6 and \$20, which, if in hand, would alone compensate us for our arduous four years' work. The question occurs, is it right that any man should, year after year, work for the public, although in a good cause, for nothing? We think not. Time that we have given to this paper has been taken from our regular calling, the law. Money has often been taken from our private income—in advance—our health has at times suffered, and is now suffering, from over mental action.

What there is out uncollected, amounting to over \$2000, would pay up the deficit in the expenditure column, and compensate to some extent for past labours.

We have also found a great unwillingness in the temperance community to pay the same price for a weekly temperance paper that was everywhere paid for political ones of inferior quality. Every prominent village and town in Canada now has its political paper, for which the community without stint, pay two dollars in advance, or two-and-a-half at the end of the year. Many of these papers contain less news and matter than ours, and are in addition well supported with advertisements.

The question may well be asked, Why should a temperance weekly paper be issued for less?

The complaint of penuriousness in temperance men is remarked in many parts of the United States. Very superior papers advocating the temperance cause are started there for a dollar, live

culatation this year has not exceeded 1800 at any time, and that circulation at 6s.3d. each copy, would not pay for the actual expenditure of the office. We will, however, lose nothing if all pay according to our terms.

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The cause of temperance is as dear to us as ever, and the literary and political progress of Canada have always found, and will continue to find in us a real friend. We unwillingly, under the circumstances, relinquish their advocacy; but we feel it a duty to ourselves, which at present cannot be omitted.

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Before this paragraph sees the light, it is probable that the Legislature will have adjourned and "all the talent" of the country will be on their way to their homes, most of them to spend their Christmas, and

sembling of Parliament, consequently the present is an eventful moment—upon the preponderance of public opinion in its favour, as unmistakably expressed to our members within the next few months, will depend the issue of the struggle to abolish the Rum traffic. It would seem, therefore, that now is the time for Temperance men to be up and doing. Let "the heather be set on fire"—let agitation be the word and let an outcry be raised which will resound like thunder in the ears of our legislators, whether sojourning among the back woods of Huron, or the inhospitable rocks of Gaspe. A demonstration like this, (maugre the favorable appearances already indicated,) will alone insure a Prohibitory Law. Let the people take it easy and the bill will be buried. Then we say to all, agitate—agitate. Conventions, public meetings, addresses to members, and petitions to Parliament will keep the people alive and strengthen the hands of the friends of the Bill—and they will need all their strength we can assure them, for the snake is only scotched not killed—and he has a wily friend in Hicks and some others, who would rather, as they said themselves, cut off their right hands than let it pass if they can prevent it. They are keeping quiet, but let the people beware of the tiger's spring—depend upon it an attempt will be made to crush the Bill without showing the hand that strikes the blow. An overpowering expression of the people's will can alone insure its safety. Up then Temperance men and at it.—Kingston Advertiser

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MR. C. DURAND, SIR,—On last Wednesday night, a new Division of our Order was instituted, to be known as the Grand Ottawa Division. The Bros. of Bell's Corners elevated me to the chair as their first W.P. Our numbers at present though small, are determined.

Yours in L. P. & F.,

H. W. FANNIN.

Bell's Corners, Dec. 7, 1854.

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To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

WATERLOO, Dec. 6, 1854.

BR. DURAND,—In a late No. of the Son and Gem, I saw a letter from a correspondent of yours dated at Princeton, which communicated the sad intelligence of quite a number in that vicinity dying from the effects of alcohol. Since that time, another has been added to the dark list. He was a licensed seller of the poison himself. I was intimately acquainted with him; and, in respect for his memory, I can say that he was as noble-hearted and generous a person as I ever formed an acquaintance with. But he drank the fire flood and is gone! gone, all where, let the advocates of the rum traffic answer? I have plead with him to become a safer man, and he would weep like a child, and looked to the coming Maine Law as his only hope; but, alas! it was too late. The dark and already blood-stained fingers of intemperance snapped the silver cord of life, and another victim is added to the god Bacchus.

How long, oh! how long must this foul demon drink the warm heart's blood of our dearest friends? Canadians to the battle! The day of retribution is hastening! The prayers of mothers are going up to heaven, and the pointed thunder-bolt of popular indignation will soon crush the serpent's head.

Your old friend,

F. B. ROLPH.

EXCUSES FROM SUBSCRIBERS.

We receive many such letters as the following now-a-days, and give this as a sample. It is a fac-simile:—

"Nassagaweya Dec 6th 1854

"Sir

"The inclosed is two Dollars which you State I am indebted to you I should of Sent it at the beginning of the year but the Six Shillings and threepence is such a sum to put in a letter without paying Double postage that I have to pay three Shillings and ninepence extra you are welcome to the two Dollars and you must stop sending the paper as I cannot afford to pay 10 Shillings for 63.

Your

Sam'l R. Lister

To C. Durand Esq."

only incur 3d. postage; and of this we notified all last winter; yet because we ask what is justly due subscribers choose unjustly to complain, at the end of the year if they have to pay 10s. We would have been a great gainer had our whole list of subscribers paid 6s. 3d. in January last. As it is, we have lost many subscriptions, paid travelling expenses, postages, clerk-hire, written hundreds of letters to negligent subscribers, and lastly offended the Patrons by asking what all knew our terms would require. Such is a sample of the editor's continual vexation. It was just as easy for Mr. Lister to pay 6s. 3d. in January, 1854, as to send 10s. now. It cost 3d. now, and would have cost 3d. only then.

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The Leader has appointed an agent to proceed to the Maine Law States to gather information as to the working of the Maine Law there. If not omitted the information might be useful. Nearly all the accounts in the press hostile to the law are extremely one-sided and prejudiced. If the law does not succeed at once in stopping all drunkenness, it is pronounced a failure.

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.—The good news announced by us some weeks ago, is now authoritatively confirmed. Myron H. Clark is the Governor-elect of that State. He was the author of the Maine Law of 1854; and will, of course, as Governor, sanction it. This is a glorious triumph of the temperance cause in that State. New York governs the Union. The Legislature, by two-thirds, are for the law. A dinner was lately given to Mr. Clarke, at Canandaigua, by his friends. It is now quite certain that the law will pass this winter. Our New York friends require a society that will honestly enforce it, and see it carried out in all parts of the State.

The Hillsboro Michigan temperance Advocate says the new Legislature is thoroughly in favor of the Maine Law, but there is too little exertion abroad to stir them to action. The people without must act as well as the House within. The Legislature will pass a general Banking and Railroad law. It has often puzzled us to know why so great a change came over Michigan last year on the temperance question. The election of 1853 was carried with great eclat; and because the Detroit rum-sellers showed their teeth, the fire all over the State at once went out. Let it be revived with better success.

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Of Virginia, late President of the American Temperance Union, thus writes to Edward C. Delavan, under date of August 29th, 1853. We call special attention to the fact related in the concluding sentence of this extract. It is but another illustration of the murderous character of the traffic in adulterated liquors, and another argument for the Maine Law. General Cocke says.

"The prominent part which the Empire State has acted in the greatest moral revolution of this or any other age, naturally turns the eyes of the States of the Union, as to her course, now that the great crisis or grand turning point has been reached in the temperance reform. It has been said, and with plausibility, that As New-York goes, so goes the Union. At any rate, if New-York forms a rallying point for the enemy, the great and glorious movement must meet a formidable check; and perhaps will never be triumphant till she is overwhelmed by all the rest of Christendom—an event which God forbid she should suffer by her tardiness, but which would

present our intention to discontinue the publication of this paper at the close of this year; therefore we would desire that no advance subscriptions be sent us until further notice.

It may be that some arrangement will be made to continue the paper; but if such should be the case the terms will be different, and no paper will be issued until about the middle of January, 1855.

Three numbers more close this volume.

Our reasons for the discontinuance will be given in a future number. In the meantime we would inform all defaulters that accounts not paid will be sued.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1854.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We alluded in the last number of this paper, and the notice stands at the head of this column, to our intention, at the close of this volume, to discontinue it. Our reasons for this course are principally these:—We find, after conducting this paper with, we trust, much pains and trouble, and some ability, for four years, at the end of every year we are out of pocket by it. The expenditure always exceeds the receipts owing chiefly to the neglect of subscribers to pay up punctually according to our terms. Now, at the close of the fourth volume, after an expenditure of over \$9000, paid for paper and printers' work, we have uncollected, scattered over the two Canadas, from Sandwich to Quebec, in nearly every village, sums from \$1½ to \$6 and \$20, which, if in hand, would alone compensate us for our arduous four years' work. The question occurs, is it right that any man should, year after year, work for the public, although in a good cause, for nothing? We think not. Time that we have given to this paper has been taken from our regular calling, the law. Money has often been taken from our private income—in advance—our health has at times suffered, and is now suffering, from over mental action.

What there is out uncollected, amounting to over \$2000, would pay up the deficit in the expenditure column, and compensate to some extent for past labours.

We have also found a great unwillingness in the temperance community to pay the same price for a weekly temperance paper that was everywhere paid for political ones of inferior quality. Every prominent village and town in Canada now has its political paper, for which the community without stint, pay two dollars in advance, or two-and-a-half at the end of the year. Many of these papers contain less news and matter than ours, and are in addition well supported with advertisements.

The question may well be asked, Why should a temperance weekly paper be issued for less?

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It is quite impossible for any proprietor in Canada to issue a weekly for less than two dollars without loss, unless he has an immense circulation. Our cir-

will, however, lose nothing if all pay according to our terms.

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Before this paragraph sees the light, it is probable that the Legislature will have adjourned and "all the talent" of the country will be on their way to their homes, most of them to spend their Christmas, and bring in the New Year among their constituents. There will thus be for a few months a lull in the storm of party struggle, and it would seem to be a fit time for the friends of a Prohibitory Law to make themselves be heard by their representatives. The Bill has been reported to the House by the committee to which it was referred, and it is probable that it will be taken up amongst the first questions on the re-

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Yours
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To C. Durand Esq.
N.B.—During the whole of 1854 our terms have been very conspicuously exhibited. No subscriber could have overlooked them. Every one could have paid 6s. 3d. for 1854, at any time during January, or 7s. 6d. within three months, or 8s. 9d. within six months. If they did not pay it, it was their own fault. As for the postage, above alluded to a dollar bill and a silver quarter dollar in a letter would

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exposure of the universal adulteration of intoxicating liquors. A late occurrence in this quarter, has drawn much attention to the adulteration of liquor. Some eight individuals died suddenly, with such violent symptoms as to excite fear that the Asiatic cholera had broken out; but upon investigation, it turned out that they had all drunk freely of a cask of whiskey, strongly adulterated by a poisonous drug."

MAINE-LAW ACTION IN VERMONT

The Vermont Legislature adjourned last week, after a five weeks' session, first amending for the better, the Maine Law of that State.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SECTION 1. The election of Commissioners as provided in the second section of the act to which this is in addition, shall be made on the first Tuesday of March annually, notice of which election shall be given by the selectmen, as is provided for town meetings.

SECTION 2. No person shall be allowed, at any time or place within this State to own keep or possess any intoxicating liquor, with intent to sell, furnish or give away the same contrary to the provisions of this act to which this is an amendment, and any person who shall own, keep or possess any such liquor, with any such intent, shall be liable to the same penalties as are now provided for the offences specified in section five of the act to which this is an amendment.

The Vermont Standard in speaking of the additions to the law, says: the first section establishes a uniform day for town meetings throughout the State. The second section was enacted to meet an objection which Judge Pierpont had raised against the constitutionality of the law. By this section it is somewhat criminal, in terms, to keep, with intent to sell, furnish or give away, as we suppose it was before by the fairest inference.

Slow work our opponents make in repealing prohibitory liquor laws, when once fairly entered on the statute books. They find themselves "getting no better off very fast." Their demand for repeal, is answered by a new and more sure turn of the prohibitive vice. They are now only getting "fit for fat," finding themselves where they have formerly put others.—[Maine Law Advocate.

THE MAINE LAW IN WASHINGTON.

A Wealthy and influential friend of the Maine Law in New York, has proposed that a Maine Law paper shall be established in Washington, with an editorial corps of the highest ability, and with a cash fund of One Hundred thousand dollars. The proposition comes from one very well able to execute it, and who will do so, for if it be judged the right time for such an undertaking.

That the Maine Law men of the Union should, at some time not very far distant, have an able organ at the seat of Government, to make our cause more extensively known, felt and respected, not one will doubt. And who can tell, but our Congress may be so far purged of drinkers by the vote of a temperance constituency, that none but a temperance paper can have the printing of that body.

Such a day will be glorious, let it come; when temperance and not drunkenness and shall be the rule and not the exception in our congress.—[Maine Journal.

AN OBJECTION ANSWERED.

"It is objected that, I know, that if we begin to give up what others will abuse, we must give up everything, because there is nothing which men will not abuse. I grant that it is not easy to define the limits at which concessions may stop. Were we called on to relinquish an important comfort of life, because others were perverting it into a crime and woe, we should be bound to pause and deliberate before we act. But no such plea can be set up in the case before us. Admit spirits are not an important comfort, and in no degree a comfort. They give no strength; they contribute nothing to health; they can be abandoned without the slightest evil; they aid men neither to bear the burden, nor discharge the duties of life, and in saying this, I stop short of the truth. * * * Like other poisons they may benefit as medicine, but when made a beverage of by the healthy, they never do good; they generally are pernicious. They are no more intended by Providence for drink than opium is designed for food. Consider next, that ardent spirits are not only without benefit, when used moderately, but that they instigate to immoderate use; that they beget a craving, feverish thirst, which multitudes want power to resist; that in some classes of society, great numbers become their victims—are bereft by them of reason, and destroyed in body and soul—destroyed here and hereafter; that families are thus made desolate—parents hurried to a premature grave, and children trained up to crime and shame. Consider all this, and then judge, as in the sight of God, whether you are not bound to use your influence in banishing the use of spirits, as one of the most pernicious habits from the community.

"After these remarks, it follows that we should discourage the sale of ardent spirits. What ought not to be used as a beverage ought not to be sold as such. What the good of the community requires us to expel, no man has a moral right to supply.

been elected to the responsible post of Provincial Secretary of that Province. This is the chief office of the Ministry, and is one of high responsibility. Mr. Tilley is a self made man. Only a few years ago he was a quiet druggist; he joined the Sons of Temperance, and was found to have a gift for speech-making, and from speaking in the Division room, took the field and public platform, where he was most effective; was elected to Parliament on the Maine Law issue; last June was elected M. W. P. of the S. of T., and been elevated to the honorable post of Secretary of State of his native Province.



SELF AND PElf.

Self, O man! and pelf the world divide— 'Twas always so, and so 'twill be; They rule thee here, all else o'er-ride, Man's self's the end, but good the plea. Strip off that cloak, and search the heart, E'en the sacred desk examine; See how mouthy patriots act their part, And priests (called pure) are gammon! True! self and pelf men's minds divide— 'Twas always so, and so 'twill be— Millennium's-day world's souls may bide, Man's self's the end, though good the plea.

The lash of truth the world must whip, Although its sting be bitter, bitter; Hypocrisy, with hooded lip, At this may frown or titter, titter! As leopard changeth not his skin, So man doth not these traits of mind; Declaim we may 'gainst crime and sin, Yet man the same all ages find.

If priest would practise what he preaches, The patriot carry out his speeches, The tutor do what stern he teaches, And man on man were not like leeches; Millennium days more bright might come, And joy and love light up each home; And man for gold not always roam, All selfish, pelfish, seek the tomb.

What! Alma's hills late dyed with blood, And reddened e'en its limpid flood; What urges on the tyrant Czar To wage on earth an unjust war? Ambition—pelf, his heart divide— 'Twas always so, and so 'twill be— Tyrant, he o'er nations rights would ride Quite orthodox—man's good his plea.

Self and pelf are merchant's notion— Rule lawyer's tongue, brew doctor's lotion; To pulpit's zeal give new devotion, Give drunkard's rum's exciting potion;— The secrets are of human motion.

Dec. 14, 1853 C. M. D.

THE BLACK LIST.

REFORMERS OF UPPER CANADA MARK WELL THE TRAITORS!

The following Upper Canada Reformers sold themselves to McNab & co, voted down all bona fide amendments to the iniquitous Reserve Bill, cheated their constituents and betrayed the country by robbing the Reserve fund of upwards of a million of dollars for the permanent endowment of the churches of England and Scotland! They forced State pay upon the Methodists for the next twenty years against the public protest of the representatives of that body, and have farther secularized the Protestant Reserves by giving a slice for the next twenty years to the Roman Catholics!! Here are the names of the base renegades; let them go down to posterity as the Arnolds of Canada!

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- SYDNEY SMITH - W. Northumberland.
JAMES SMITH - Victoria.
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The above nineteen traitors also assisted McNab & co to complete the infamous coalition bargain with Morin & co. and have saddled Upper Canada with the payment of one million of dollars at least—some say two—'s pay the rich landlords of Lower Canada the amount due them by their tenants, in order that the latter may get their farms free!—North American.

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NAYS:—Messieurs Bell, Brown, Chisholm, DeWitt, Dorion of Montreal, Ferguson, Ferris, Ferris, Foley, Fraser, Galt, Hartman, Holton, Larwill, Lumsden, Lyon, Macdonald of Glenora, Mackenzie, Matheson, Mattice, Merritt, Murray, Scatcherd, Wilson, Wright, Yielding, and Young,—27.

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This is the man who calls us puppy, we who professed and carried out in 1837-1838-1839 just the same reform principles as we now and ever intend to.

The people of Canada may thank this rascally politician and Hincks for the present worst settlement of the Clergy Reserves question.

PARLIAMENTARY DOINGS

It seems, in the absence of a great number of Upper Canadian members, the Ministry are harrying through the Estimates and even many important Railroad Bills. It is even said they have prepared to discuss the Legislative Council Bill, but this can hardly be true. Yesterday, it is said, they were to adjourn. No bills of any importance have been passed, except those mentioned in our last. The Legislative Council have passed the Clergy Reserves Bill, but not the Seigniorial Tenure Bill. Political mischief is brewing in consequence. The Estimates are large, and comprise what has already been expended by the late corrupt Ministry. The miserable and irresponsible way in which the Estimates are voted, in which the public accounts are kept, will soon disgust Canadians with the present hating system of the so-called responsible Government. So far as we can see, there is very little responsibility about it. We believe the American system, as carried out in the New England States—although it is called Republican—is far superior to the mongrel system we now have. Their officers and governors have suitable checks on each other—are more immediately amenable to the public—have less power. None a corrupt fellow like Hincks, by bribing the House with offices and sops from the public crib, is actually the dictator over the people—the robber of our treasury.

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violent symptoms to exist, and that the cholera had broken out, but upon investigation turned out that they had all drunk two or three glasses of whiskey, strongly adulterated by a poisonous drug.

MAINE-LAW ACTION IN VERMONT

The Vermont Legislature adjourned last week after a six weeks' session, first amendment for the better, the Maine Law of that State. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SECTION 1. The election of Commissioners as provided in the second section of the act to which this is in addition, shall be made on the first Tuesday of March annually, notice of which election shall be given by the selectmen, as is provided for town meetings.

SECTION 2. No person shall be allowed, at any time or place within this State, to own keep or possess any intoxicating liquor, with intent to sell, furnish or give away the same contrary to the provisions of this act to which this is an amendment, and any person who shall own, keep or possess any such liquor, with any such intent, shall be liable to the same penalties as are now provided for the offences specified in section five of the act to which this is an amendment.

The Vermont Standard in speaking of the additions to the law, says: the first section establishes a uniform day for town meetings throughout the State. The second section was enacted to meet an objection which Judge Pierpont had raised against the constitutionality of the law. By this section it is somewhat criminal, in terms, to keep, with intent to sell, furnish or give away, as we suppose it was before by the fairest inference.

Slow work our opponents make in repealing prohibitory liquor laws, when once fairly entered on the Statute books. They find themselves "getting no better off very fast." Their demand for repeal, is answered by a new and more sure turn of the prohibitive vice. They are now only getting "tit for tat," finding themselves where they have formerly put others.—[Maine Law Advocate.

THE MAINE LAW IN WASHINGTON.

A Wealthy and influential friend of the Maine Law in New York, has proposed that a Maine Law paper shall be established in Washington, with an editorial corps of the highest ability, and with a cash fund of One Hundred thousand dollars. The proposition comes from one very well able to execute it, and who will do so, for if it be judged the right time for such an undertaking.

That the Maine Law men of the Union should, at some time not very far distant, have an able organ at the seat of Government, to make our cause more extensively known, felt and respected, not one will doubt. And who can tell, but our Congress may be so far purged of drinkers by the vote of a temperance constituency, that none but a temperance paper can have the printing of that body.

Such a day will be glorious, let it come; when temperance and not drunkenness and shall be the rule and not the exception in our congress.—[Maine Journal.

AN OBJECTION ANSWERED.

"It is objected that, I know, that if we begin to give up what others will abuse, we must give up everything, because there is nothing which men will not abuse. I grant that it is not easy to define the limits at which concessions may stop. Were we called on to relinquish an important comfort of life, because others were perverting it into a crime and woe, we should be bound to pause and deliberate before we act. But no such plea can be set up in the case before us. Admit spirits are not an important comfort, and in no degree a comfort. They give no strength; they contribute nothing to health; they can be abandoned without the slightest evil; they aid men neither to bear the burden, nor discharge the duties of life, and in saying this, I stop short of the truth. * * * Like other poisons they may benefit as medicine, but when made a beverage of by the healthy, they never do good; they generally are pernicious. They are no more intended by Providence for drink than opium is designed for food. Consider next, that ardent spirits are not only without benefit, when used moderately, but that they instigate to immoderate use; that they beget a craving, feverish thirst, which multitudes want power to resist; that in some classes of society, great numbers become their victims—are bereft by them of reason, and destroyed in body and soul—destroyed here and hereafter; that families are thus made desolate—parents hurried to a premature grave, and children trained up to crime and shame. Consider all this, and then judge, as in the sight of God, whether you are not bound to use your influence in banishing the use of spirits, as one of the most pernicious habits from the community.

"After these remarks, it follows that we should discourage the sale of ardent spirits. What ought not to be used as a beverage ought not to be sold as such. What the good of the community requires us to expel, no man has a moral right to supply. That intemperance is dreadfully multiplied by the number of licensed shops for the retailing of spirits we all know. That these should be shut, every good man desires."—Rev. Doctor Channing.

S. L. Tilley, Esq., says the Teetotaler, that acting Most Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, who resides in St. John, N. B., has lately

been by was a spirit of the age, he joined the Sons of Temperance, and was found to have a gift for speech-making, and from speaking in the Division room, took the field and public platform, where he was most effective; was elected to Parliament on the Maine Law issue; last June was elected M. P. of the S. of T., and been elevated to the honorable post of Secretary of State of his native Province.



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'Twas always so, and so 'twill be;
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Hypocrisy, with honied lip,
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The patriot carry out his speeches,
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- J. C. MORRISON - - Niagara.
- ANGUS MORRISON - - N. Simcoe.
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YEAS:— Messieurs Alley, Bellingham, Blanchet, Bonrass, Brodeur, Bureau, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Church, Cook of Oxford South, Crayler, Daoust of Two Mountains, Darche, Desaulniers, Dionne, Doustler, Attorney General Drummond, Felton, Fortier of Nicolet, Fortier of Bellechasse, Fournier, Gill, Ouerremont, Jackson, Labelle, Laberge, Langton, Laporte, Lemieux, Loranger, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McDonald of Cornwall, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Marchildon, Masson, Meagher, Mongeau, Morris, Morrison of Simcoe North, Niles, Poulin, Foulie, Rankin, Rhodes, Solicitor General Ross, Ross of Northumberland East, Solicitor General Smith, Smith of Victoria, Spence, Tache, Thibaudou, Turcotte, and Valois—58.

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PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS

It seems, that the members of the great number of Upper Canadian members of the Ministry are hustling through the Estimates and some many important Railroad Bills. It is even said they have prepared to discuss the Legislative Council Bill, but that can hardly be true. Yesterday it is said, they were to adjourn. No bills of any importance have been passed, except those necessary for the session. The Legislative Council have passed the Clergy Reserve Bill, but not the Segregated Education Bill. Political mischief is brewing in consequence. The Estimates are large and comprise what has already been expended by the late corrupt Ministry. The miserable and irresponsible way in which the Estimates are voted, in which the public accounts are kept, will soon disgust Canadians with the present bungling system of the so-called responsible government. So far as we can see their only object is to keep about us. We believe the American system as carried out in the New England States—although it is called Republican—is far superior to the mongrel system we now have. There the officers and governor have suitable checks on each other—are more immediately amenable to the public—have less power. Here a corrupt fellow like Hincks by bribing the House with offices and jobs from the public crib, is actually the dictator over the people—the robber of our treasury.

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The Patriot and Ogle R. Cowan have been sold to Hincks and Beatty. The paper is now issued as an evening paper an afternoon edition of the Leader. This is a regular dirty sale between Cowan, Hincks, Beatty, and Bowe, all thorough too-faced political cheats.

The Know-Nothings have carried the city elections of New Orleans.

John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, has determined to go to Russia, to help put down the English French and Turks.

A great many Canal Boats have been frozen up in the Erie Canal, laden with wheat. The Americans intend to raise four new regiments of troops—two of cavalry and two of infantry. An expedition is to be fitted out to chastise the Western Indians.

The Rev. Theodore Parker, the most fearless preacher of the United States, has been lately arraigned at Boston for inciting the people to riot, in the case of the slave Anthony Burns. It is to be hoped that he may be triumphantly acquitted.

The Planet and Prototype, respectively of London and Chatham, are waging against each other a big war of words, calling ugly names, and making deep insinuations. Our friend of the Planet, so far as filth and abuse are concerned, will come off second best. The Prototype, alias Freeman Talbot, whose character is so pure in London, will beat any Editor in Canada in dirty slang. He was in the habit, because we would not exchange with him in 1852, of sending papers bedaubed in a filthy way to this office. As an Editor, he is a disgrace to the fraternity.

The Commonwealth, a new paper just started at Whithy, comes out manfully in favour of the Maine Law.

Judge Edmunds, of New York, says he has had an interview with the spirits of those who perished in the Arctic.

The steamer Bruce Mines has been wrecked on Lake Huron, laden with a cargo. The Owen Sound Lever gives a fearful account of it: only one person was drowned.

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SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

The force under Leprandi, which so suddenly attacked the allies on the 25th October, was composed of 35,000 Russians. They came upon the Turks, who were guarding some of the redoubts, very suddenly. The guns in the redoubts had been spiked by the Turks; the Russians spiked them and turned them upon the allies. They were repulsed in their advance, but retained possession of the first-named position until the 26th October, when they were driven back. Thus, in reality, this attack was for a time successful. The Russians during the two days lost 9000 men killed and wounded, the allies nearly half that number. The Union's news state the British are making immense exertions to forward supplies of arms and men to the siege. 20,000 troops from England have gone, besides great numbers from France. 1000 per day were arriving at Sebastopol to aid the allies. The latter having been greatly reinforced, attacked the Russians and drove them across the River Scerga on the 6th 7th and 8th November. 20,000 Russians were expected to reinforce their army. 15,000 Russians had gone to Odessa. The allies had possession of the fresh water reservoir that supplies Sebastopol with water. Thus it was hoped that the city would be compelled to yield for want of water; yet the rainy season was soon expected on. The Russian Baltic fleet—16 war ships—had gone out to sea and cruised, and had not been molested. Russia, it is said, now offers to treat with Austria on the footing of the four articles lately offered. General Leprandi was wounded in the action of the 5th, also General Canrobert. Several Turkish war vessels were lost on the Black Sea during late gales. The Russians are in the habit of killing wounded Englishmen and robbing them like Indians, the brutes. They fire upon the wounded, and take no prisoners. Over 2000 English are in the hospitals. 8000 English troops for two hours sustained the shock of over 35,000 Russians, until the French came to their assistance. 140,000 French troops are to be levied in France immediately. The Baltic fleet are to be left there to watch the Russians. Some of the cowardly Turks with the allies have deserted to the Russians and turned spies. It is said Menschikoff intended to try another attack on the allies on the 18th November with his whole force, which was to enter Sebastopol. It will be his last great effort. Probably before any great battle would be fought again the allies would be greatly reinforced, perhaps to the extent of at least 50,000 men. There were over 75,000 fresh troops on their way to Sebastopol at last date. If, therefore, 50,000 weakened and sick troops could conquer the immense hordes of Russia, the additional troops will overwhelm them. Cost what it will, the city must fall. The allies are preparing for a winter's campaign, and are erecting wooden barracks.

LATE WAR NEWS.

ports and war vessels of the allies in terrible storms in the Black Sea, another, the dreadful fact that the HUMAN BRUTES, the Russians, actually in cold blood murdered the prisoners taken by them. In consequence, the allies actually hung up a Russian General, who had been taken prisoner by them, and who was known to be guilty of this atrocity. The Russians seem to have been dreadfully defeated in late battles. 5000 of the Russian dead were buried by the allies; and it is said they lost in killed and wounded, 15000 men. The allies are fortifying their position. Immense reinforcements are constantly arriving for the allies. 40 000 Turks have gone to the Crimea; and 15000 Egyptians, 23,000 French and 20 000 English, by the 20th of November.

It is said that two British war-ships have been captured by the Russians in the Gulf of Finland. We hope for the credit of the navy that it is not true. France and England refuse to make peace with Russia, except on terms to be dictated by them, and in the meantime they are to hold the Crimea.

Wheat and provision markets have not risen.

The Pilot, some years ago, was opposed to the Maine Law. It is now doing good service in its advocacy.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

COURSE OF LECTURES

FOR THE WINTER OF 1854 5.

1854.
Friday, Dec. 9. Animal and Vegetable Organization, James Boveil, Esq., M.D.
15. Memory, Rev. A. Lillie, D. D.
22. The Respiratory Function in Animals, Rev. W. Hincks, F. L. S.
1855.
Jan. 5. English Literature in the Eighteenth Century, Rev. R. Burns, D. D.
12. Science and Revelation, Rev. J. Piper, D. D.
19. Comparative Organization, Life and Mind, in the several Orders of Terrestrial Beings, Rev. J. Roof.
26. Chemistry, in some of its applications, H. H. Croft, Esq., D. C. I.
- Feb. 2. The West, D. Wilson, Esq., J.L. D.
9. On Association, Rev. T. Goldsmith.
16. On Life Assurance, in Theory and Practice, George Sheppard, Esq.
23. The Discrimination of Minerals, E. J. Chapman, Esq.
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16. The Early History of Russia, T. J. Robertson, Esq.
23. Antiquities of the Shores of the Fuxine Sea, Rev. J. McCaul, LL. D.
30. Concluding Lecture, Rev. E. Ryerson, D. D.

Tickets for the Course, 5s. For a single Lecture, 75c. Ladies, and Members of the Institute, admitted free.
Toronto, Nov. 29, 1854. 845.

HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

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

SAMUEL HEAKES PROPRIETOR.

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

WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of every article a lady can require. Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

Furs, Mantles, Silk, Satin, Velvet, and Plush Bonnets.

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

The Millinery and Mantle Room will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

An Early Call is solicited.

S. HEAKES.

Toronto, December 7, 1854. 49

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

THE WINTER TERM will commence on the 1st of DECEMBER, 1854,

F. WM. BARRON, M.A.,

Principal U. C. College.

Toronto, Nov. 27th, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES.

Yorkville Grocery and Dry Goods Store.

JOHN HISCOCK

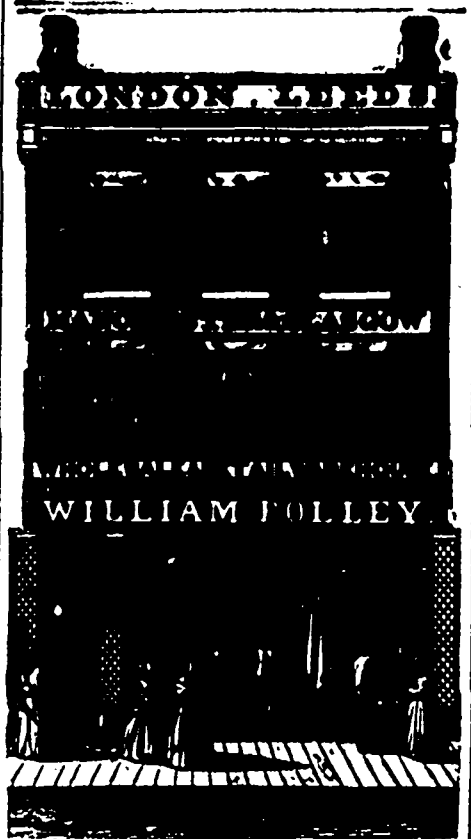
THANKFUL for past patronage, by numerous customers, would respectfully inform the public that he has just replenished his Stock of Groceries and Dry Goods with a fresh assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Fruits, Cheese, Butter, Soap, Rice, Spices, Starch, Blue, and a general assortment of fresh cheap

GROCERIES.

Also, with a good stock of DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Fresh Fall and Winter Dry Goods.



WILLIAM POLLEY,

66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

BEGS leave to call special attention to his superb Stock of

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM POLLEY.

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

MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c., will attend to any legal business entrusted to his care in the Courts of this Province.

Office, in the New Court House next to the County Council Office.

Toronto, January 14, 1854.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

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

M. PEARSON

Toronto, Nov. 1st 1854. 44.

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL

BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to No. 4, King Street East, Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay.

Toronto, March 6th 31

BOARD OF WORKS.

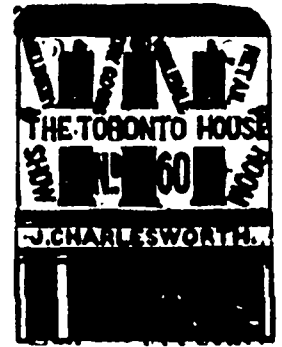
NOTICE.

THE Board of Works would hereby notify all Contractors, and others, that Advertisements for

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

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

NO SECOND PRICE J. CHARLESWORTH.



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

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

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

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

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Capes, Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Wreaths, Tabs, Head-dresses, &c. &c., with other choice articles.

An examination is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH.

Toronto, Oct. 27, 1854. 43

STEAMER PEERLESS,

THROUGH FROM

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

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

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

POINTS OF CONNECTION

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

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

R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.

J. B. GORDON, Agent.

Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time.

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

J. B. GORDON, Agent.

August 21st, 1854.

SELLING OFF!

AT No. 22, KING STREET EAST.

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

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

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

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

As the whole Stock will be disposed of as soon as possible, the citizens and public will find it to their advantage to give an early call.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON.

Toronto, October 31, 1854. 45

LAMPS AND FANCY GOODS.

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

J. BRIGGS

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

J. BRIGGS

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

J. BRIGGS

of cavalry and two of infantry. An expedition is to be fitted out to chastise the Western Indians.

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SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

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LATE WAR NEWS.

The Pacific has arrived bringing late war news. No battles have been fought since, except small skirmishes. But we regret to say the news bears two melancholy features, one the loss of about 40 trans-

battle. Some of the Russian soldiers were killed by the allies, and the loss of the Baltic fleet. Estimated 15000 men. The allies are to have their position. Immense reinforcements are constantly arriving for the allies. 10,000 Turkish troops to the Crimea, and 15000 English troops to be sent to 20,000 English, by the 20th of November.

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COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE WINTER OF 1854.

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- 1. Memory, Rev. A. Lathe, D. D.
- 2. The Respiratory Function in Animals, Rev. W. Hucks, F. L. S.
- 1855.
- Jan. 5. English Literature in the Eighteenth Century, Rev. R. Burns, D. D.
- 12. Science and Revelation, Rev. J. Piper, D. D.
- 19. Comparative Organization, Life and Mind, in the several Orders of Terrestrial Beings, Rev. J. Roaf.
- 26. Chemistry, in some of its applications, H. H. Croft, Esq., D. C. L.
- Feb. 2. The West, D. Wilson, Esq., LL. D.
- 9. On Association, Rev. T. Goldsmith.
- 16. On Life Assurance, in Theory and Practice, George Sheppard, Esq.
- 23. The Discrimination of Minerals, E. J. Chapman, Esq.
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- 16. The Early History of Russia, T. J. Robertson, Esq.
- 23. Antiquities of the Shores of the Euxine Sea, Rev. J. McCaul, LL. D.
- 30. Concluding Lecture, Rev. T. Ryerson, D. D.

Tickets for the Course, 5s. For a single Lecture, 75c. Ladies, and Members of the Institute, admitted free.

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1854. 815.

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

SAMUEL HEAKES
PROPRIETOR.

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

WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of every article a lady can require.
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

Furs, Mantles, Silk, Satin, Velvet, and Plush Bonnets.

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

Welsh Flannels.
The Millinery and Mantle Room will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.

An Early Call is solicited.
S. HEAKES.
Toronto, December 7, 1854. 49

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

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F. WM. BARRON, M.A.,
Principal U. C. College.
Toronto, Nov. 27th, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES.

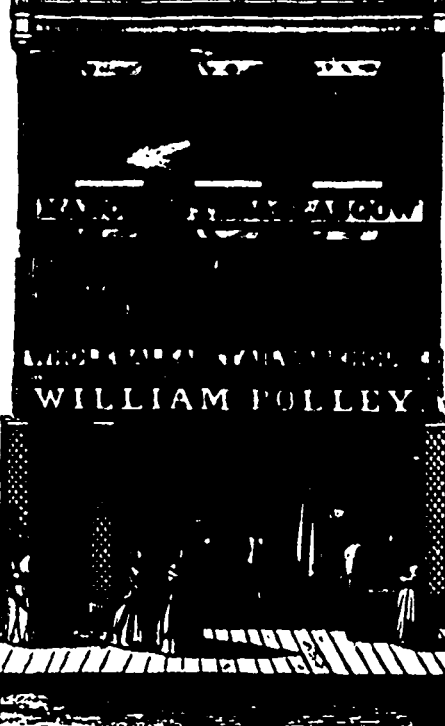
Yorkville Grocery and Dry Goods Store.

JOHN HISCOCK

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

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

Consisting of Cottons, Calicoes, Flannels, &c. Also, with a cheap assortment of SHOES.
Remember JOHN HISCOCK'S Yorkville Grocery.
October 20, 1854. 42



WILLIAM POLLEY,
66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

BEGS leave to call special attention to his superb Stock of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.

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

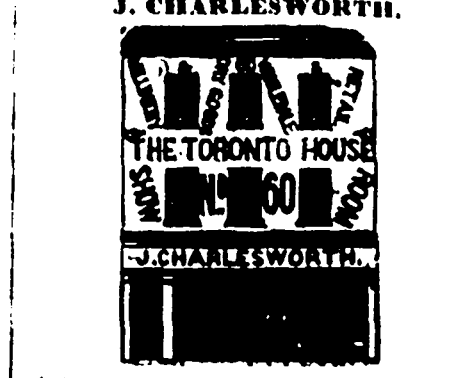
	s.	d.
Shawl Scarfs, from	8	9
Blankets, per pair	8	9
Flannel, per yard (all wool)	0	12 1/2
Cobourgs, (all colors)	0	8
Printed Delains	0	6
Heavy Gingham and Deries	0	5 1/2
Manchester Striped Shirts, very heavy	0	7
Gala Plaids	0	9 1/2
8-4 Druggat	1	5
Silk and Satin	2	6
Ladies Cloaks	11	3
Ladies' Velvet,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

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

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL
BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to
No. 1, King Street East,
Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay.
Toronto, March 01th 31

BOARD OF WORKS.
NOTICE.

THE Board of Works would hereby notify all Contractors and others, that Advertisements for Tenders will be, for the future, posted upon the door of the City Inspector's Office.
By Order,
JOHN CARR, Chairman.
Board of Works Office, }
Toronto, October 23rd, 1854. } 45



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

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

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

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

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

STEAMER PEERLESS,
THROUGH FROM

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

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

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

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

Tickets can be procured at the office of the Company Front Street, Five Doors East of Yonge Street, or from the Clerk on board the Boat.
R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM CREIGHTON.
Toronto, October 31, 1854. 45

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

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

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

THERE is to be had at the Boston Lamp Store too many notions to be put in an advertisement. Please call and see.
J. BRIGGS.
Toronto, October 29, 1854. 44

...of symptoms arising from a weak and diseased stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Constipation, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without griping or causing evacuations or prostrating the strength.

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

For Sale by **Buttler & Son**, Cheapside London, and

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

Sole Wholesale Agent in British America
 Toronto, April 8, 1854. 14

A CARD.

CHARLES COCKBURN, (Baillif of D. C. No. 4 in Lincoln, Welland.) Licensed Auctioneer.—Office at his residence Pine Street, Thorold. Sales attended in Town and Country on short notice and Moderate Terms
 Thorold January 2nd 1854. 1-11

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE Cheapest in Canada! **BROWN & CHILDS**, 88, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactories produce 100 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25.—none for less amounts. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 bbls. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places.
 Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-11



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

Sign of the large Knife and Fork, (Old Stand,) No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.
HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of **HARDWARE**, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, 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



BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.

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

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

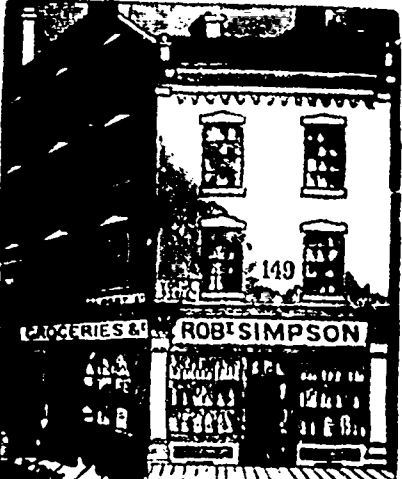
THE Annual Examinations will commence on Monday, Oct. 2.
 During the Academical Year, 1854-1855, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 25:—
 Classical Literature, Logic and Rhetoric—Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
 Metaphysics and Ethics—Rev. J. Beaven, 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. 38

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

HEARN & POTTER,
 (FROM 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.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

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

Spring and Fall Purifier.

DR. BUCHAN'S

Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.
THIS Medicine is more generally approved 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 of health and source of numberless diseases and complaints.
 Many families of the highest respectability in Toronto and neighbourhood, as well as in various parts of the Province, have used this medicine, and speak of it with unqualified approbation.
 Price 2s. 6d. a bottle. For sale by **BUTLER & SON**, London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.
S. F. URQUHART,
 General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

GUNS! GUNS!

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

DR. CADWELL.



OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR.
HAVING concluded his professional engagements west, has resumed business in Toronto, and may be consulted as usual for all diseases appertaining to sight or hearing.
 N. B. Just issued from the press, the second edition of **Dr. Cadwell's TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR**, containing One hundred and fifty pages of reading matter and upwards of one hundred and sixty interesting cases, embracing almost every variety of disease of these organs, as treated by the author. Copies may be had gratis on application to Dr. C.'s office, No. 50 King Street East, or at his dwelling, Wellington Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded by Mail if required, and post-paid.
 Toronto, May 2d, 1854.

The Oldest Establishment in the City.
SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Kerseymeres, Doeskins, new Fashionable Plaid and Marbled Doos, 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 Sail Ship Flags constantly on hand and made to order. All orders received from Captains, Custom Houses, Court Houses, &c., will be punctually attended to, and articles ordered will be sent to any part of the Province, by
CHARLES BAKER,
 Merchant Tailor.
 No 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.
 Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17

...of symptoms arising from a weak and diseased stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Constipation, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without griping or causing evacuations or prostrating the strength.

...of symptoms arising from a weak and diseased stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Constipation, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without griping or causing evacuations or prostrating the strength.

...of symptoms arising from a weak and diseased stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Constipation, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without griping or causing evacuations or prostrating the strength.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting of Cashmere, Cassimeres and Vestings, of superior style and quality, having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by the subscriber, who enables him to submit an assortment which, in variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.

He has also imported a choice assortment of Reverable Cashmere, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. A splendid assortment of French and English Trousers, together with Cut Vest and other Vestings.
 The latest Paris, London and New York fashions, have also come to hand, and persons desirous of being supplied with well-made and fashionable Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
 He has also on hand a complete assortment of Ready-made Clothing, well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear.
 The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete, amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, a very valuable necessity for Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.

READY-MADE

CLOTHING. DRY GOODS
Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice

Men's Over Coats.	100 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - 5d per yard, worth 7 1/2d.
	250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - 6d. " " 9d.
	250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - 7 1/2d. " " 10 1/2d.
	100 pieces prints (yard wide), fast colors, - - - 8d. " " 11 1/2d.
	100 pieces Heavy Gingham 5 1/2d. " " 7 1/2d.
	500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7 1/2d. " " 10 1/2d.
	50 pieces Muslin de Laine (yard wide) - - - 9d. " " 11 1/2d.
	100 pieces Factory Cotton 3d. " " 4d.
	500 " " " 5 1/2d. " " 6 1/2d.
	100 " White Cotton - 4d. " " 5d.
	100 " " " 5 1/2d. " " 7 1/2d.
	100 " " " 7 1/2d. " " 10d.
	50 " Striped Shuting 4 1/2d. " " 6d.
	100 " " " 8 1/2d. " " 10 1/2d.
Men's Trousers.	500 bundles Cotton Yarn - - - 4d. 6d.
	100 Filled Shawls - - - from 18s. 6d.
	500 Scarf Shawls - - - " 11s. 3d.
	300 pairs Blankets - - - " 11s. 3d.
Boy's Coats.	All Wool Plaid Merinos, Cobourgs, Orleans, and other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Crapes, and materials for Mournings; Table Linen and Towels; Gloves; Hosiery; Laces; Edgings; Collars; Sleeves; Neck Ties; Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Velvets; Silks; Bagging and Brown Linens; and all other descriptions of Dry Goods.
Boy's Vests and Boy's Trousers.	

NO SECOND PRICE.

M. LEISHMAN, & Co

Dundas Street,
 LONDON, C. W.

JAMES LEISHMAN,

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

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!

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

NAILS, SPIRES, CHAINS, ZIN PLATES, CANADA PLATES, WIRE, SLEDGES, SPADES, SHOVELS, FORKS, ROPES, GRINDSTONES, CUTTING FLUTY GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER AND SHOT; SCYTHES & SICKLES.	MILL, CROSS-CUT, HAND, AND OTHER SAWS; LOCKS, HINGES, FILES, AUGERS, PLANES, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY; ELECTRO PLATE, GERMAN SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, &c. &c. &c.
--	---

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

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

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!

PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE
 68, KING STREET TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of
HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c. &c.,
 Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials, and 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. 18

A CARD.

YONGE M. 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 daily purposes, than the yellow and white looking trash made in some places.
 January 21, 1851.

WANTED, two journeyman Pottery, and two apprentices to the same business, at the Yonge Street 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, 1851.

H. BROWNSCOMBE,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
 NO. 111, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
 All orders promptly attended to.
 March, 1851.

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.
 "SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE'S VEGETABLE CORDIAL FOR THE CURB 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.

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," Newcastle, N. B.

N. B.—Any responsible person who will act as Local Agent for this establishment, and who will send his address, be supplied with a catalogue of prices; and a liberal percentage allowed him on his transactions.

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.
GILBERT PEARCY begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for many years past, and intimates that he has opened that large and commodious shop on Richmond St., doors East of Yonge St., where he can execute all the various branches of his business, with the well known neatness and despatch which heretofore has secured for him a considerable share of trade.
GILBERT PEARCY.
 Toronto, 2nd January 1851.

MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE.

MAYER & BROTHER,
 Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in
FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.
 No. 109 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
BEG to inform the Citizens of Toronto, and the public generally, that they have just opened No. 43, Yonge Street, corner of King Street, opposite Messrs. Betley & Kay, in connection with their extensive establishment in Montreal, a

WHOLESALE & RETAIL FUR WAREHOUSE.
 And respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock of goods, which, owing to a new process in the manufacture, and the direct purchase and importation from the Leipzig Fairs and other European markets, the subscribers employing no other than the most skilful workmen, they are enabled to sell at a much cheaper rate than any other house on this continent. Their stock comprises a large and well-selected general assortment of Fur Caps of every description, Ladies' Mitts, Gauntlets, Cuffs, Capes, Victorinas, Muffs and Boas, and all manufactured Furs suitable for the season.
 Also, Silk, Satin, and Beaver Hats of every style. M. & Bro. have at present on hand, and are daily receiving from their house in Montreal—
 1000 Buffalo Skins,
 800 Reversible Seal Skin and Russian Astracan Fur Coats,
 300 Buffalo Coats,
 15000 Caps of all kinds of Fur,
 800 Boas and Victorinas,
 1000 Pair of Gauntlets and Gloves,
 And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
 Toronto, Oct. 20, 1854.

MONARCH FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE,
 And 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, LONDON.

CAPITAL—300,000 Sterling.
ACCUMULATED FUND—£200,000 Sterling.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
TRUSTEES:
 Sir John Musgrave, Bart. and Ald.
 G. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. | J. G. Hammack, Esq.
 J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald. | William Knott, Esq.
DIRECTORS:
 Sir John Musgrave, Bart. and Ald., Chairman.
 J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald., Deputy Chairman.
 John Addis, Esq. | William Knott, Esq.
 C. S. Butler Esq. | John Laurie, Esq.
 J. Dubin Brown, Esq., M.P. | Robert Main, Esq.
 J. G. Hammack, Esq. | Edwd. Huggins, Esq.
 W. Scholsfeld, Esq., M.P. | Francis Witham, Esq.
ACTUARY:
 J. T. Clement, Esq.
MANAGER:
 George H. Jay, Esq.
 In introducing the above highly respectable Company to the favourable notice of the public, the Subscriber respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.
 The Rates of Insurance will be found as low as can consistently be adopted with safety to the welfare of the Company; and every information and assistance will be given to intending Insurers on application to the undersigned.
 All Losses promptly and honourably settled, without reference to the Board in England.
JAMES FRASER,
Accountant, Notary, &c.
 Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.
 Corner of King and Church Streets,
 Toronto, 7th October 1854.
 ALSO,
 Agency of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

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

Agents for 1854.
WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmor, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rapalge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdock, Aylmer, Elgin; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Faris Lawrence, Orangeville; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; J. Graham, Stewarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Wm. H. Fanning, Napanee; George Brown, Galt; L. Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Young, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; W. Smith, West Flamboro'; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxon, Binbrook; 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 M. P. Bingham, Simons; W. C.

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.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
SAMUEL WOOD, Surgeon Dentist 2 doors West from corner of Bay and King Streets Toronto.
 Toronto January 2nd 1851.

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

FRATT'S Temperance House,
 T. Division Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good Stabling attached.
 Cobourg 2d January 1854.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, CLOTHIER, 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, Doekings, 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 Shepherd Boy
 Flaxman's Bust of Nelson.
 D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington.
 Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures.
PATTON & CO.
 No. 5, Wellington Buildings }
 King Street, Toronto, }
 Jan. 2, 1854

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

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

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

NEW PAINTING and Glazier Establishment.—S. Booth & Son, Hocke, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangers, &c., No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Shop—Victoria St. Respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

TORONTO MARKET.

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

ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD.
OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.

On and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays excepted):—
FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 A.M. Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.
 Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, A. M.
SECOND TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 2 30, 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 to the steamer *Parsons* 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.

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 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.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM," is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make it eminently a home and family paper, filled with a choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:—
 Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy.
 At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods.
 Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months.
 To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:—
 To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, 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, a regular price, 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 one 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-collected agents, should see that they are persons of character or property.
 The "SON & GEM" will be regularly issued weekly, on Friday afternoons,—dated and mailed on Saturday, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will receive the same in Canada East and West by Saturday.

have done so at other...
ly supplied with our...
Bottles, Pickle
Jars, Garden Pots, &c.
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
dainty purposes, than the yellow and white looking
trash made in some places.
January 2d, 1854.

WANTED, two Journeyman Pottery, and two ap-
prentices to the same business, at the Yonge
Street Pottery. Apply to John Davis, on the prem-
ises.
Patents would do well to learn their sons, this bus-
ness, as it pays exceedingly well
Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

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

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

**THE ORIGINAL GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY,**
FOR CURING
**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c.**
"BIR BENJAMIN BRODIE'S VEGETABLE CORDIAL FOR THE
CURE OF HOWEL COMPLAINTS."

THE SUBSCRIBER can with perfect confidence
recommend the above truly valuable medicine,
as a safe, speedy and certain remedy for the cure of
**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MOR-
BUS, and CHOLERA INFANTUM** (or Summer-
complaint of children). The medicine is very pleasant
to the taste, as well as effectual in curing the above
diseases. Testimonials in favor of the medicine, from
individuals of the highest respectability, residing in
this City and vicinity, may be seen at the office of
S. F. URQUHART,
WHOLESALE AGENT FOR CANADA,
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 Com-
pany, from and after the 1st of October next, will be
reduced to 40 per cent for prompt payment within
fifteen days from date of account, and 20 per cent for
payment within thirty days; making the net price for
payment of account within 15 days, 15s. per 1000 ft.,
and for payment within 30 days, 20s. After the ex-
piration of the 30 days, no discount will be allowed.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. THOMPSON, Manager.
Toronto, Aug. 1, 1854. 31

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

**Monuments,
Obelisks,
Tomb-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 Cana-
dian public. If you wish to save your money, do not
order work from any other House, without previously
ascertaining his prices, which will, upon application,
be furnished to any intending purchaser free of charge.
Orders sent by mail should be post-paid and addressed,
C. S. POWERS'
"Marble Works," Newcastle, N. B.
N. B.—Any responsible person who acts as
Local Agent for this establishment, and who is
willing his address, be supplied with a certificate of prices;
and a liberal percentage allowed him for his trouble
in receiving orders. There are many persons in
Canada West thus employed, who without materially
interfering with their other engagements, are making
\$10 to \$15 per week as commission upon such sale.
Address
C. S. POWERS'
"Marble Works," Newcastle.

GILBERT PEARCY,
Toronto, 2nd January 1854.

MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE.
MAYER & BROTHER,
Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in
FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.
No. 109 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
BEG to inform the Citizens of Toronto, and the
public generally, that they have just opened No.
43, Yonge Street, corner of King Street, opposite
Messrs. Betley & Kay, in connection with their ex-
tensive establishment in Montreal, a
WHOLESALE & RETAIL FUR WAREHOUSE,
And respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock
of goods, which, owing to a new process in the man-
ufacture, and the direct purchase and importation
from the Leipzig Fairs and other European markets,
the subscribers employing no other than the most
skilful workmen, they are enabled to sell at a much
cheaper rate than any other house on this continent.
Their stock comprises a large and well-selected
general assortment of Fur Caps of every description,
Ladies' Mitts, Cuffs, Capes, Victorines,
Muffs and Boas, and all manufactured Furs suitable
for the season.
Also, Silk, Satin, and Beaver Hats of every style.
M. & Bro. have at present on hand, and are daily
receiving from their house in Montreal—
1000 Buffalo Skins,
800 Reversible Seal Skin and Russian Astracan
Fur Coats,
300 Buffalo Coats,
15000 Caps of all kinds of Fur,
800 Boas, and Victorines,
1500 Pair of Gauntlets and Gloves,
And a variety of other articles too numerous to
mention.
Toronto, Oct. 20, 1854. 42

**MONARCH
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**
ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE,
And 28, Regent Street, Waterloo Place,
LONDON.
CAPITAL—300,000 Sterling.
ACCUMULATED FUND—£200,000 Sterling.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
TRUSTEES:
Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Ald.
G. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. | J. G. Hammack, Esq.
J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald. | William Knott, Esq.
DIRECTORS:
Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Ald., Chairman.
J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald., Deputy Chairman.
John Addis, Esq. | William Knott, Esq.
C. S. Butler Esq. | John Laurie, Esq.
J. Dubin Brown, Esq., M.P. | Robert Main, Esq.
J. G. Hammack, Esq. | Edwd. Huggins, Esq.
W. Scholfeld, Esq., M.P. | Francis Witham, Esq.
ACTUARY:
J. T. Clement, Esq.
MANAGER:
George H. Jay, Esq.
Introducing the above highly respectable Com-
pany to the favourable notice of the public, the
Subscriber respectfully solicits a fair share of public
patronage.
The Rates of Insurance will be found as low as
can consistently be adopted with safety to the wel-
fare of the Company; and every information and as-
sistance will be given to intending Insurers on appli-
cation to the undersigned.
All Losses promptly and honourably settled, with-
out reference to the Board in England.
JAMES FRASER,
Accountant, Notary, &c.,
Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.
Corner of King and Church Streets,
Toronto, 7th October 1854. }
ALSO,
Agency of the Liverpool and London Fire and
Life Insurance Company.

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

Agents for 1854.
WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John
Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmar, Oak-
ville; A. Diamond, Belleville; H. A. Graham,
Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J.
Rapalge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara;
George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Corn-
wall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton;
Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo;
John Murdock, Aylmer, Elgin; Charles Taylor,
Port Sarnia; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Faris Law-
rence, Orangeville; James Shaw, Port Credit; J.
L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville;
Samuel Graham, Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa;
C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Wm. H. Fanning, Nepawa;
George Brown, Galt; L. Tuttle, Colborne; D. McGuire,
Wenton; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A.
Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; W. Smith,
West Flamboro'; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J.
Moxom, Binbrook; 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, Esqueness—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C.
Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—E. D.
Roberts, Goodhead—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, Zeos Mills.
James Dunlop, Spencerville.

JOLLEY'S PILLS; Farrell's Arabian Linniment, &c.
Rags Bought for the Paper Mill as usual
Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

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

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

FRATT'S, Temperance House,
T. D. Vision Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good
Stabling attached. 49
Cobourg 2d January 1854. 1-1f

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

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!
THE Subscriber here just received large assort-
ment of **CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN-
WARE**, to which they invite the attention of country
Merchants and others.

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

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Whitmore Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to
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Furnishing and Building Hardware,
Superior Table and Fine Cutlery,
Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Coopers, and Black-
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Plated, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware,
Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c.,
WM. BLIGHT.
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-tt.

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Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and
THREE TIMES A-WEEK, between Presque
Isle and Rochester, calling at Port Colborne, Graf-
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Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Montreal.

**THE STEAMER
MAPLE LEAF,**
CAPT. ROBERT KEER,
LEAVES Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and
Saturday Mornings, at TEN o'clock precisely,
for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whitby,
Oshawa, Darlington, Boud Head, Port Hope and Co-
bourg.
Returning, leaves Rochester for Toronto every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at Eight
o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at above ports.

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

Steamboat Office,
Toronto, September 16, 1854. 33

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

MARKS; Atalton
HUNDAY, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAY
on the EAST SIDE of the Hall and Market.
The Wheel Market to remain as at present, in the
Square South of the Hall and Market.
By order of the Market Committee,
CHARLES DALY,
C. C. C.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
Toronto, November 23, 1854. 4.

**ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD,
OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.**

ON and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further
notice, Trains will run as follows, (Sundays ex-
cepted):—
FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 1/2
Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension
Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to
take the morning boat direct for Toronto.
Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge
at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa
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from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York and
Boston.
Passengers from Toronto by the steamer *Parson*
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.

**Protection from Lightning,
BY SPRATT'S PATENT.**
LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wil-
son and H. Piper & Brother, 50 Yonge Street.
The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for
the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canadas. Man-
ufactured 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 copper-
position metal that never rusts, retaining its brilliancy
for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with
knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the in-
fluence of electric fluids. Look out for rods man-
ufactured 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 atmo-
sphere, 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.

**THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE
AND LITERARY GEM,"** is devoted to the in-
terests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance gen-
erally—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 an
eminently a home and family paper, filled with the
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 col-
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Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and
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of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any
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and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise,
whose names do not appear regularly as such in this
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agents, should see that they are persons of character
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