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# Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C.W. DECEMBER, 23, 1851.

NO. 51.

## THE BATTLE FIELD.

How long a contract has Macaulay drawn in lines from his Lay of Ancient Rome between the corn fields as they are, and the battle field as it was.

Now on the place of slaughter  
Are fots and sheep folds seen,  
And rows of vines and fields of wheat  
And apple orchards green:  
The swine crush the big acorns  
That fall from Come's oaks;  
Upon the turf, by the fair fount,  
The reaper's cottage smokes.  
The fisher baits his angle.  
The hunter twangs his bow;  
Little they think on those strong limbs  
That moulder deep below.  
Little they think how sternly  
That day the trumpets peal'd,  
How in the slippery swamp of blood  
Warrior and war horse reel'd;  
How wolves came with fierce gallop  
And crows on eager wings,  
To tear the flesh of captains,  
And peck the eyes of kings;  
How thick the dead lay scatter'd  
Under the Portian height;  
How through the gates of Tusculum  
Raved the wild stream of flight;  
And how the Lake Regillus  
Bubbled with crimson foam.  
What time the Thirty Cities  
Came forth to war with Rome.

How vividly too, the above lines remind one of Alma and Inkerman!—EDITOR. SON.

## AN OLD MAN'S DREAM.

An old man sits in a high-backed chair  
Before an open door,  
While the sun of a summer's afternoon  
Falls hot across the floor:  
And the drowsy tick of an ancient clock  
Has notched the hour of four.

A breeze blows in and a breeze blows out.  
From the scented summer air;  
And it flutters now on his wrinkled brow,  
And now it lifts his hair;  
And the leaden lid of his eye droops down,  
And he sleeps in his high-backed chair.

The old man sleeps and the old man dreams.  
His head droops on his breast,  
His hands relax their feeble hold,  
And fall on his lap in rest;  
The old man sleeps, and in sleep he dreams,  
And in dreams again is blest.

The years unroll their fearful scroll;  
He is a child again;  
A mother's tones are in his ear,  
And drift across his brain;  
He chases gaudy butterflies  
Far down the rolling plain.

He plucks the wild rose in the woods,  
And gathers epianthe,  
And holds the golden buttercup  
Beneath his sister's chin;  
And angles in the meadow brook  
With a bait and naked pin.

He loaves down the grassy lane,  
And by the brimming stream

A mother's hand pressed on his forehead,  
Her kiss on his brow—  
A summer's breeze blows in and a breeze blows out,  
With the rustle of a leafy bough,  
And the boy is a white-haired man,  
And his eyes are tearful now.

## PLURALITY OF WORLDS.

Hugh Miller, in a paper of which he is the editor, the Edinburgh Witness, has a long article touching the books which have recently appeared against, and for the theory, that there are other inhabited worlds than this. It seems, that unknown to the English author (Prof. Whewell) who has recently published a book to show, upon Geological grounds the inconclusiveness of the argument to prove that other planets are inhabited, Hugh Miller had, in his "First Impressions of England," published essentially the same argument. The argument was original with both. But Miller thinks that the present author has pushed the conclusion too far. He thinks that the argument from Geology is good, to modify, as to time the argument brought from astronomy to prove that the other worlds were made to be inhabited by intelligent beings, but not to prove that they are now so inhabited. As this world is now proved to have existed myriads and perhaps millions, of years before it was inhabited by man, so it is clear that other worlds might exist as long without intelligent inhabitants; and yet, as those long periods of the earth's existence were preparatory to its being inhabited, so it may be with other worlds. Thus he thinks these worlds may, or may not be inhabited now, though they were made to be ultimately inhabited.

He admits the conclusiveness of Sir David Brewster's argument drawn from the use of the Sun, which he states, and concludes as follows:—[Puritan Recorder.

He, (Sir Isaac Newton,) thought it inexplicable by natural causes, and to be ascribed to the counsel and contrivance of a voluntary agent, that the matter (of which the solar system is formed) should divide itself into two sorts, part of it comprising a shining body like the planets.—Had a natural and blind cause, without contrivance and design, placed the earth in the centre of the moon's orbit, and Jupiter in the centre of his system of satellites, and the sun in the centre of the planetary system, the sun would have been a body like Jupiter, and the earth, that is without light and heat; and consequently he (Sir Isaac) knew no reason why there is only one body qualified to give light and heat to all the rest. Newton recognized the hand of the Divine Designer in that peculiar collocation of matter through which the lamp and furnace of the system is placed in its centre, and the opaque objects to be warmed and heated, arranged at certain distances around it.

But why the application of light and heat to masses of dead matter? Light and heat, in a lesser or greater degree, are necessary to the existence of all organisms,—plant and animal,—but not to the existence of matter not organized. A lamp is necessary in a railway carriage that travels by night, if there be passengers within, but not in the least necessary to the carriage itself, if there be only empty

ton, by day. By Sir Isaac's method pronounced to be of no use, in more than thirty cases for one,—in the case of all the supposed uninhabited planets in which there is nothing capable of being benefited by being either lighted or warmed.

Or to avail ourselves of Sir David's happy illustration, the Creator of a solar system with many uninhabited planets, and only a single inhabited one, would resemble some, "autocrat who should establish a railway round the coasts of Europe and Asia, and place upon it an enormous train of first-class carriages, impelled year after year by a tremendous steam power, while there was a philosopher and a culprit in a humble van, attended by hundreds of unoccupied carriages to be lighted up with lamps apparently for the benefit of the passengers which they had not, and were their lamps to be fewer or more numerous in each case in exact proportion with the degree of darkness to be encountered, and as the necessities of actual passengers would require, the puzzle involved in the way and wherefore of the whole concern would be still increased. The old argument for the inhabitation of the planets, regarded as an argument of ultimate design, still remains unaffected by the discoveries of the geologists.

## A STORY OF THE MAINE WOODS.

[One of the oldest inhabitants of Northern Maine thus relates a rare he had with a catamount.]

"Young man," said he, "when I first visited this town, there was only three families living in it. You who now live at ease can never know the hardships and perilous scenes through which the early settlers passed. Come with me," he continued, "and I will show you the spot on which the first hut ever erected in this town was located."

I followed silently, until the old man reached the bottom of the west side of Paris Hill.

"There," said he "on this spot was erected the hut. I shall never forget the first time I visited it, and the story I was told."

"What was it?" I asked.

"I will tell you. When the first settler moved here, his nearest neighbor lived twenty miles distant in the present town of Rumford, and the only road between the two neighbors was a path that he had cut through the woods himself, so that in case of want or sickness he might get assistance. One spring, I think it was the third season after he had settled here, he was obliged to go to Rumford for provisions. He arose early one morning, and started for the nearest neighbor. People of the present day would think it hard to make a journey of twenty miles for a bag of potatoes, and on foot too, but such was the errand of the first settler. He arrived before noon, and was successful in getting his potatoes, got some refreshment, and started for home. But it was not easy to travel with a load of potatoes; and finally, at sundown, he threw off his load, and resolved to make a shelter and spend the night. I have been taken with him to the exact locality of it; it was situated just on the other side of the stream, on which are mills in the village of Pinhook, in Woodstock. He built a shelter, struck a fire, and took out of his sack a piece of meat to eat."

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"I had not proceeded more than half a mile, before I knew, by the shrieks of the animal, that he was within sight of the camp. I doubled my speed, content that the beast should have my supper; although I declared I would not have run if I had had my trusty rifle with me. But there could be no cowardice in my running from an infuriated catamount doubly furious, probably, by being hungry, and with nothing that could be called a weapon save a pocket knife."

"I had, I recollect, probably, about two-thirds of the distance home, and hearing nothing more of the fearful enemy, began to slacken my pace, and thought I had nothing to fear. I had left behind about two pounds of meat, beef and pork, which I hoped had satisfied the monster. Just as I had come to the conclusion that I would run no more, and was looking back, astonished almost at the distance I had travelled in so short a space of time, I was electrified with horror to hear the animal shriek again!

"I knew then that my fears were realized. The beast had undoubtedly entered the camp, and was following after me. It was about three miles to my log cabin, and it had already become dark. I redoubled my speed, but thought I must die, and such a death! The recollection of that feeling comes to my mind as vividly as though I knew the animal was now pursuing me. But I am not a coward, though to be torn to pieces and almost eaten alive by a wild beast, was horrible.

"I calmly unbuttoned my frock, with the determination to throw it off before the beast should approach me, hoping thereby to gain advantage of him by the time he would lose in tearing it to pieces.

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And gathers columbine,  
And holds the golden buttercup  
Beneath his sister's chin;  
And angles in the meadow brook  
With a bent and naked pin.

He loiters down the grassy lane,  
And by the brimming pool,  
And a sigh escapes his parting lips,  
As he hears the bell for school;  
And he wishes it never nine o'clock,  
And the morning never fall.

A mother's hand pressed on his forehead,  
Her kisses on his forehead,  
A summer's breeze blows in on his hair,  
With the rustle of a leafy bough,  
And the hum of a white-haired man's voice,  
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duced as to be unanswerable. The theory, that the earth is the only inhabited planet, is the only one that is supported by any evidence. The earth is the only planet in which there exists anything capable of being benefited by being either lighted or warmed. Or to avail ourselves of Sir David's happy illustration, the Creator of a solar system with many uninhabited planets, and only a single inhabited one would resemble some "autocrat who should establish a railway round the coasts of Europe and Asia, and place upon it an enormous train of first-class carriages, impelled year after year by a tremendous steam power, while there was a philosopher and a culprit in a humble van, attended by hundreds of unoccupied carriages to be lighted up with lamps apparently for the benefit of the passengers which they had not, and were their lamps to be fewer or more numerous in each case in exact proportion with the degree of darkness to be encountered, and as the necessities of actual passengers would require, the puzzle involved in the way and wherefore of the whole concern would be still increased. The old argument for the inhabitation of the planets, regarded as an argument of ultimate design, still remains unaffected by the discoveries of the geologist.

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"He built a shelter, struck a fire, and took out of his sack a piece of meat to roast. Ah! young man," continued the narrator, "you little know with what relish a man eats his food in the woods; but, as I was saying, he commenced roasting his meat, when he was startled by a cry so shrill that he knew at once that it could come from nothing

else but a catamount. I will now relate it to you as near as I can in the language of the old settler himself.

"I listened every moment," said he, "and it was repeated even louder and it seemed nearer than before. My first thought was for my own safety. But what was I to do? It was at least ten miles from home, and there was not a single human being nearer than that to me. I next thought of self defence, but I had nothing to defend myself with. In a moment I concluded to start for home, for I knew the nature of the catamount too well to think I should stand the least chance of escape if I remained in the camp. I knew, too, that he would ransack my camp, and I hoped the meat which I left behind might satisfy his appetite so that he might not follow me after eating it.

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"I knew then that my fears were realized. The beast had undoubtedly entered the camp, and as I followed after me. It was about three o'clock to my log cabin, and it had already become dark. I redoubled my speed, but thought I must die. And such a death! The recollection of that feeling comes to my mind as vividly as though I knew the animal was now pursuing me. But I am not a coward, though to be torn to pieces and almost eaten alive by a wild beast, was horrible.

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"In a moment the whole events of my life crowded through my brain. The catamount shrieked louder, and fast as I was running, he rapidly approached me. Nearer and nearer he came, until

I fancied I could hear his bounds. At last I came to the brook which you see yonder, which was double its present size, being swollen by recent freshets, and I longed to cool my fevered brain in it; but I knew that would be as certain death as to die by the claws of the beast. With three bounds I gained the opposite bank, and then I could clearly see a light in my log cabin, which was not more than a hundred yards distant.

"I had proceeded but a short distance when I heard the plunge of the catamount behind me. I leaped with more than human energy, for it was life or death. In a moment the catamount gave another wild shriek, as though he was afraid he should lose his prey. At that instant I yelled at the top of my lungs to my wife, and in a moment I saw her approach the door with a light.

"With what vividness that moment comes to my mind! The catamount was not so far from me as I was from the house. I dropped my hat, the only thing I could leave to stay the progress of the beast. The next moment I fell prostrate in my cabin."

Here the old settler paused, and wiped the big drops from his brow ere he continued.

"How long I laid after I fell, I know not but when I was roused to consciousness, I was lying on my rude couch, and my wife was bathing my head with cold water, and my children were gazing anxiously at me. My wife told me that as soon as I fell she immediately shut the door and barred it, for she knew that I was pursued, but by whom or what, she knew not; and that as soon as I had fallen, and the door closed, a fearful spring was made upon it, but the door was strong and well barred, and withstood the spring of the beast.

"As soon as I recovered, I knelt down and offered the most fervent prayer to the Almighty that ever crossed my lips, or ever will again. My family and myself shortly retired, but no sleep visited me that night. In the morning, when my little son, six years old, told me that he saw the eyes of the colt in the window in the night I knew the catamount had been watching to gain admittance; but our windows, you will perceive, are not large enough to permit a catamount to enter.

"When I looked into the glass the next morning, I was horror-struck at my altered appearance. My hair, which was the day before, dark as midnight, was changed to the snowy whiteness you now see; and, although I have enjoyed very good health since, I shall never recover from the effects of the fright I experienced on being chased by a catamount."

#### THE HAND OF GOD IN THE DESERT

Bayard Taylor in his "Journey to Central Africa," thus speaks of the natural beauties of the great Nubian Desert:

I soon fell into a regular daily routine of travel which during all my latter experiences of the desert, never became monotonous. I rose at dawn every morning, bathed my eyes with a handful of the precious water, and drank a cup of coffee. After the tent had been struck and the camels laden I walked ahead for two hours, often so far in advance that I lost sight and hearing of the caravan. I found an unspeakable fascination in the sublime solitude of the desert. I often beheld the sun rise, when, within the wide range of the horizon, there was no other living creature to be seen. He came up like God, in awful glory and it would have been a natural act had I cast myself upon the sand and worshipped him. The sudden change in the coloring of the landscape, on his appearance—the lighting up of the dull sand into a warm, golden hue, and the tints of purple and violet on the distant porphyry hills—was a morning miracle, which I never beheld without awe. The richness of this coloring made the desert beautiful. It was too brilliant for desolation. The scenery, so far from depressing, inspired and exhilarated me. I never felt the sensation of physical health and strength in such perfection, and was ready to shoot from morning till night, from the overflow of happy spirits. The air is an elixir of life, as sweet and pure, and refreshing as that which the first man breathed, on the morning of creation.—You inhale the unadulterated elements of the atmosphere, for there are no exhalations from moist earth, vegetable matter, or the smokes and steams which arise from the abodes of men to stain its purity. This air, even more than its silence and solitude, is the secret of one's attachment to the desert. It is a beautiful illustration of the compensating care of that Providence, which leaves none of the wretched places of the earth

secretly the shadow of a rock to shield the wanderer in the blazing noon—God has breathed upon the wilderness his sweetest and tenderest breath, giving clearness to the eye, strength to the frame, and the most joyous exhilaration to the spirits.

#### Ladies' Department.

##### STANZAS TO S—

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT

My dreams are of thee in the night—  
Mid gleaming stars and moonbeams bright  
And midnight's sable hour reveals  
A charm more dear than day-unseals.  
While silence hovers round—to me  
A trumpet voice—still speaks of Thee!

'Mid day, and all its busy glare,  
Sweet thoughts of thee are harbor'd here  
Amid the ceaseless hum of men,  
Or in the wild sequestered glen,  
By placid stream or swelling sea,  
My thoughts still ever turn to thee!

To thee, whose charm most truly lies  
In gentle heart and loving eyes,  
Whose fond affection, truth and power,  
Are proven by each act and hour;  
As seeks the flower the tireless bee,  
So turns my constant heart to thee!

Beverly, C. W.  
November, 1851.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.—Mr. Brook, of the New York Express, in his agreeable "Thoughts Abroad" from Europe, thus describes a meeting which he had with the youthful Empress of Austria:

"I had a full good look at this little Kaiserian of all the Austrians. She will pass for pretty, if for no other reason than that she is an empress. Her figure is petite, and she has all the look of a school girl, in the beginning of her teens, and not yet free from the age of "bread and butter." Just a year ago, the Emperor met with her at a little watering place in Upper Austria, called Ischill, where her mother, a Bavarian Duchess, and cousin of the Emperor had gone to try to bathe. The Bavarian mother brought her two daughters there to the imperial market, intending the eldest for the emperor, if she could get him. The Emperor's mother (the Archduchess) gave a ball, and invited the Bavarians, the mother and two daughters. The Emperor instead of opening the ball, as everybody expected, with the eldest sister, invited the youngest to dance, in violation of all etiquette, and all expectation, whereby a great commotion was created at Ischill, and he then presented his dancing partner with a bouquet, which was construed into a mark of signal favor. In a few days afterwards he offered her his hand and empire, she became what in Germany is called a "bride;" but on account of her extreme youth, she was not married until a few months since."

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THE WONDERFUL PLANT.—Mary and Kate were both travelling up to the next market town laden with heavy baskets of fine fruit and vegetables. Kate murmured and sighed at every step, while Mary joked and laughed as she plodded steadily forward.

"How can you laugh so? your basket is fully as heavy as mine, and I am sure you are no stronger than I," said Kate.

"Why," replied Mary, "you see that I took care to put on the very top of my basket a certain little plant, and I can scarcely feel any weight at all. You should have done the same."

"Oh," cried Kate, "that must be a wonderful plant, indeed! I would gladly lighten my load with it; do tell me what it is."

THE WAY TO GET HUSBANDS.—We commend the following to all ladies who are in haste to get married. It is the best receipt for single-blessedness that we have seen:—

A gentleman of the bar, in a neighboring county, circumstances and pretty good practice, had rendered himself somewhat remarkable by his attempts in the way of matrimonial speculation. A maiden rather advanced in years, residing some miles distant in the neighborhood, hearing of this lawyer's propensity—that his character was unexceptionable, and his situation in life was tolerably good, resolved upon making him her husband. She hit upon the following expedient: She pretended suddenly to be taken very ill, and sent for the man of law to prepare her will. He attended for that purpose. By her will she devised £10,000 in bank stock, to be divided among her three cousins, some thousands in bonds and notes to a niece, and a vast landed estate to a favorite nephew. The will being finished, she gave the lawyer a very liberal fee, and enjoined on him secrecy, for some pretended purpose, thus precluding him from an inquiry into her real circumstances. Need I mention the result? In a fortnight the lady thought proper to be again restored to health. The lawyer called to congratulate her on her restoration—begged permission to visit her which was politely given. After a short courtship, the desired offer was made.—The bargain was concluded, and ratified by the wife, whose whole estate consists of an annuity of sixty-five dollars.—[English paper.]

The famous Brigham Young, the Governor of Utah, and Grand High Priest of the Mormons came near having an inglorious end put to his career, in August last. He went down his well to recover a lost bucket, when the curbing tumbled in, the earth followed, and Brigham Young became, for the once, a subterranean Saint. But the zeal of his followers would not permit any such finish to the life of their most faithful shepherd. Spades and shovels were brought into requisition; the harem of the buried governor assembled in force to aid the saving efforts of the male members of the flock, and, in about two hours, they had the gratification of pulling him out, like a forked radish, from his subsoil bed. He preached that night from the text—"It is well with me."

A FRUITFUL EDITOR.—Thurlow Weed, the editor of the Albany Evening Journal, is now father of 18 children—his valuable helpmate having presented him with one every eleven months since their marriage.



#### Youth's Department.

##### MY SYLVAN MUSE.

BY SYLVIA COLA

She sat beside a silvery brook,  
Which flowed thro' lands of wildness.  
And yet the scene around partook  
From her soft glance its mildness.

Her feet hung o'er the crystal tide,  
Which 'neath their shade seemed crouching,  
The wild flowers almost twin'd amid  
The harpstrings she was touching.

A wreath of flowers was round her head,  
The loveliest she could gather:  
No bloom from their soft folds has fled,  
For there they could not wither.

And fondness fills her dark blue eyes,  
Soft as the dawn of morning;  
Her cheeks were like the opening rose  
The virgin snow adorning.

Her brow was Beauty's softest throne  
Where flowers its snows were shading.  
And on whatever her fond eyes shone  
It ceased the while from fading.

And each glance of fondness stray'd  
They from the earth were springing  
And gentle birds of every shade  
Her melody were singing.

And tender vines with timid love  
Around her feet were creeping,  
And from the grateful trees above  
The fragrant dews were dripping:

The rosy blush of woodland joy,  
The breeze, the birds and flowers,  
With whispering streams that glided by  
And color shaded bowers.

All carol'd to their sylvan queen  
Their hymns of gladness blending,  
And sunbeams gambling thro' the green  
Their golden glances lending.

#### "OH! MOTHER! I'VE LOST MY KNIFE!"

There's a lump in his throat, and hot tears in his eyes, and his little heart is full to overflowing. It was a real "Rodgers," and the "big blade" was as sharp as a razor; and he wouldn't have "swapped" with any boy at school.

Your fifty feet on State street is not so valuable to you, sir, as that "Wharnccliffe" was to him—and it is lost!

Children have greater capacity than we have for joy and sorrow. When Willie found that knife under his plate, just after father had come back from New York, there was more pleasure in his boyish heart, as he examined the bright blades and tried the clicking springs, than the imposition of an "Hon," or a thousand dollars could give a grown-up man. And when he searched his pocket, turned out the treasures of strings and slate pencils the top which that sharp knife whittled so easily from the end of a spoon, the peg which he had made Johnny "mumble" yesterday, and all the other things which go to fill up the deep right hand pocket of a boy's trousers, and that knife was not among them,—as he came to the sad conclusion, that it was lost, a grief filled his heart much harder to bear than yours was when you lost the election, or failed in that last speculation.

"You are a careless fellow, and don't deserve to have a knife. You shouldn't have wrestled with Charley—tearing your clothes and losing things out of your pockets. Go and wash your face! O, these boys!"

Mrs. Smith, boys will be boys. They are careless, enviously careless and lighthearted—Willie didn't stop to think that he had any clothes on when Charley "stumped" him to throw him; even that cherished knife was forgotten in the last moment of strife. You don't understand a boy's heart. You never was a boy yourself, unfortunately, and girls! believe, don't "rattle." But take an older boy's advice and don't add to the sorrow which is more than heart-felt now. Cheer him up a little, if you can; offer to give him another, if he will bring home a good report from school next Saturday. A boy can't exist without a knife, any more than you could without your scissors, and a boy can't be

"A bold, free-hearted, careless one,

without wearing and tearing his clothes, and sometimes your patience; and he must lose a peck of knives before that merry heart of his gets tamed down to anything like quietness. Keep your lecture on carelessness till another time; he won't profit by it now; you only aggravate his sorrow.

"O, would I were a boy again."

For as Holmes says so truthfully;

"O, what are the pleasures we perish to win,  
To the first little shiner we caught with a pin."

YOUTHFUL SLEEP.—A well informed medical writer says that immediately after eating, if children incline to sleep, they should be indulged in that propensity. The stomach makes large demands on the circulation of the blood for the purposes of digestion, and as it and the brain are like two mills on one stream, when the one is engaged to the full extent, the other must suspend its operations. Very much of dyspepsia and bowel complaint that prevail among our business men is attributable to the violation of this law. After eating a full dinner they keep the brain at work, and let the stomach take care of itself. At evening new matters are added to the half-digested contents, and if a turn of the cholera morbus does not clear out the offending matter, they may accumulate to a billious colic or pass gradually away, making dyspepsia.

ALL VICE stands upon a precipice; to engage in any sinful course is to run down the hill. If we once let loose the propensities of our nature, we cannot gather in the reins and govern th'emas we please; it is much easier not to begin a bad course, than to stop when begun.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has a new cloak; and no European monarch has got a better or more costly one. It has cost about a million dollars. There is a good deal of "fuss and feathers" about it, for a considerable portion of it is made of rare feathers, produced from birds difficult to catch, and which have each of them, only two feathers of the kind. The cost of procuring the feathers is nearly half a dollar each, and it takes a vast quantity to make such a cloak.

How true it is of too many preachers, that which Sidney Smith says of Renel, "that he is



ained the opprobrium... ly see a light in my log cabin... than a hundred yards distant... I had proceeded but a short distance when I heard the plunge of the catamount behind me.

"With what vividness that moment comes to my mind! The catamount was not so far from me as I was from the house. I dropped my hat, the only thing I could leave to stay the progress of the beast. The next moment I fell prostrate in my cabin."

Here the old settler paused, and wiped the big drops from his brow ere he continued.

"How long I laid after I fell, I know not but when I was roused to consciousness, I was lying on my rude couch, and my wife was bathing my head with cold water, and my children were gazing anxiously at me. My wife told me that as soon as I fell she immediately shut the door and barred it, for she knew that I was pursued, but by whom or what, she knew not; and that as soon as I had fallen, and the door closed, a fearful spring was made upon it, but the door was strong and well barred, and withstood the spring of the beast.

"As soon as I recovered, I knelt down and offered the most fervent prayer to the Almighty that ever crossed my lips, or ever will again. My family and myself shortly retired, but no sleep visited me that night. In the morning, when my little son, six years old, told me that he saw the eyes of the colt in the window in the night I knew the catamount had been watching to gain admittance; but our windows, you will perceive, are not large enough to permit a catamount to enter.

"When I looked into the glass the next morning, I was horror-struck at my altered appearance. My hair, which was the day before, dark as midnight, was changed to the snowy whiteness you now see; and, although I have enjoyed very good health since, I shall never recover from the effects of the fright I experienced on being chased by a catamount."

THE HAND OF GOD IN THE DESERT

Bayard Taylor in his "Journey to Central Africa," thus speaks of the natural beauties of the great Nubian Desert:

I soon fell into a regular daily routine of travel which during all my latter experiences of the desert, never became monotonous. I rose at dawn every morning, bathed my eyes with a handful of the precious water, and drank a cup of coffee. After the tent had been struck and the camels laden I walked ahead for two hours, often so far in advance that I lost sight and hearing of the caravan. I found an unspeakable fascination in the sublime solitude of the desert. I often beheld the sun rise, when, within the wide range of the horizon, there was no other living creature to be seen. He came up like God, in awful glory and it would have been a natural act had I cast myself upon the sand and worshipped him.

The sudden change in the coloring of the landscape, on his appearance—the lighting up of the dull sand into a warm, golden hue, and the tints of purple and violet on the distant porphyry hills—was a morning miracle, which I never beheld without awe. The richness of this coloring made the desert beautiful. It was too brilliant for desolation. The scenery, so far from depressing, inspired and exhilarated me. I never felt the sensation of physical health and strength in such perfection, and was ready to shout from morning till night, from the overflow of happy spirits. The air is an elixir of life, as sweet and pure, and refreshing as that which the first man breathed, on the morning of creation.—You inhale the unadulterated elements of the atmosphere, for there are no exhalations from moist earth, vegetable matter, or the smokes and steams which arise from the abodes of men to stain its purity. This air, even more than its silence and solitude, is the secret of one's attachment to the desert. It is a beautiful illustration of the compensating care of that Providence which leaves none of the waste places of the earth without some atoning glory. When all the pleasant aspects of nature are wanting—where there is no green thing, no fount for the thirsty lips

STANZAS

My dreams are of their night— Mid gleaming stars and in beams— And midnight's sable hour reveals A charm more dear than day or seal— While silence hovers round—to me A trumpet voice—still speaks of Thee!

'Mid day, and all its busy glare, Sweet thoughts of thee are harbor'd here Amid the ceaseless hum of men, Or in the wild sequented glen, By placid stream or swelling sea, My thoughts still ever turn to thee!

To thee, whose charm most truly lies In gentle heart and loving eyes, Whose fond affection, truth and power, Are proven by each act and hour; As seeks the flow' the tireless bee, So turns my constant heart to thee!

Beverly, C. W. November, 1854.

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Mary answered— "The precious plant which lightens every burden is Patience!"

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The fragrant... were dropping... The breeze, the birds and flowers, With whispering streams that glided by And cedar shaded bowers. All carol'd to their sylvan queen Their hymns of gladness blending. And sunbeams gambling thro' the green Their golden glories lending.

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How true it is of too many preachers, that which Sidney Smith says of Bessel, "that he is too apt to put on the appearance of a holy bully; as if he could carry his point against infidelity by big words and strong abuse, and kick and cuff men into Christians."

Gumorous.

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

MYSELF AND POLLY CARTER.

Bright is the tint of the Autumn leaf,  
When first the fall frost nips it;  
Smart is red pepper and cider mixed,  
To the mouth that gently sips it;  
But brighter far than the Autumn leaves,  
Than Cayenne pepper smarter,  
Is the pride of my heart, my own true love,  
My gentle Polly Carter.

I loved her when a little girl,  
I loved her more when older.  
And never more will I forget  
When first my love I told her;  
She blushed and sighed and turned her head,  
Her eyes were filled with water,  
I took her hand within my own,  
And whispered—"Polly Carter!"

She only blushed a deeper red,  
And sweeter looked than ever;  
My heart it seemed to run a race  
With my old patent lever;  
I told her that I loved her well,  
And that I ne'er would barter  
For aught on earth however prized.  
The love of Polly Carter.

I told her that I had a farm—  
Well filled was every acre—  
And that I had a snug farm house  
To which I wished to take her,  
And told her that unless she'd go,  
For life I'd be a martyr  
To Cupid's cause, and break my heart  
For gentle Polly Carter.

She turned, and oh! how sweet she smiled,  
And said she loved me dearly;  
Then what cared I for aught beside?  
I was quite blessed or nearly,  
The old folks said we might be wed,  
And ne'er did I feel smarter,  
Than when the parson made us one—  
Myself and Polly Carter.

TENNYSON OUTDONE.

Job Sass closes a letter to his organ (the Boston Herald) in the following style;  
Afore I Klose, mixture editor, I Wish you wud stand up & sing the Foeirin stanzy, which I Dedicate to mistur hiram c. brown, The only democrat who Was elected To the legislatur, he kums From toland, In hampden kounty, & is A perfectk brick, so Far as i can Larn.

AN ODE TO THE LONE STAR!

(a Rime, in teun Verse.)  
solitary & Alone, ye stand, Gude hiram brown!  
so wunce Stood benten, wen things Tuk & Tumbled down!  
ye kum, i think, from Tolland, my noble feller!  
awl Hail!—my hand i gin ye!—likewise my Umbrel-ler!  
(which larst, Aint any triffin Matter, hiram b. as Ye'll find out, wen boston Wunce ye see!)  
awl Hail! i kry Agin! pack up Your karpot bags!  
fill 'em Full, if he heint Got nothin else than Rags!  
rags may Tell, at a Time like this, guid Lord!  
a shingle, wunce Saved a man From pitchin over-board!  
so mixture brown, kum On! kum on! thou lone star!  
a Brilliant meteor ye may be, perchance,  
a gasometer i kum, at Awl events, & shine as Best ye kan, & feel As proud & big, As eny other Man.  
Job Sass.

Yesterday at Urbana, the bell of the Presbyterian church rang the second time, the congregation sat waiting and watching, but no minister came.—After the lapse of half an hour a note was handed to one of the elders, who arose and read it to the congregation. It was from the Minister, who said he would not preach for them any more until his salary was paid up. There's a clergyman of the right plack. Why should a minister, any more than a shoemaker, mend souls without being paid for it?

'Boys,' said a village pedagogue the other day, what is the meaning of all that noise in the school? It is Bill Sikes, sir, who is all the time imitating a locomotive. Come up here, William, if you have turned into a locomotive, it is high time you were switched off!

A HOOSIER PUFF—A correspondent of Wabash (Ind.) paper, complimenting a singing master, concludes thus: "And I look forward with confidence to the time when Charleston shall be as celebrated for learning and music as Jericho was for her thieves.

The San Francisco Sun is responsible for the following:

"We met a grammarian who had just made an unsuccessful tour through the mines, conjugating rather cogitating, thus: "Positive mine comparative mine superlative minus!

Why is a pretty young Widow like corn in a scarce time? Because she ought to be husbanded.—Ex.

The author of the above passed through here yesterday, on his way to Sodom, with a young widow walking after him, in hot haste declaring that she would make him acknowledge the corn



THE LITERARY GEM.

WELCOME SNOWBIRD.

Sweet little snowbird, thou art welcome again,  
To chirp in our snow-fields 'mid winter's stern reign;  
Thy song round our farmyards is sweet to the ear,  
Though bleak be the winds and the forest looks drear.

My sweet little snowbird, ah when last thou wast seen;  
Since last thy white plumage in March winds was seen;

Away to the north where the ice banks stand high  
Reflecting in glory sunlight from the sky.

Amidst the ice-fields thy sweet little nest,  
Wast built unprotected on the green lichen's breast,  
The seamews and seal and the tenderer so free,  
Through short icy summer, were companions of thee.

There too the whale and the great polar bear,  
For Esquimaux hunters great sport did prepare;  
With millions of wild fowl, keep up a grand chorus,  
While the sun in the heavens shines constantly o'er us.

Sweet little snowbird, I welcome thy glee,  
It chimes in with snow drifts and storm's minstrelsy;  
And giveth us earnest in winter's cold reign,  
That springtime and summer will great us again.

The kindness of Providence clearly we see,  
In joy of the snowbird, its blithe winter's glee;  
Which bids us be cheerful though winter may frown,  
Though death may surround us or sorrows bear down.

C. M. D.

The snowbird builds its nest on the ground in the polar regions. The lichen is a green moss that grows there.

The sun in the polar regions a part of the summer never sets, but is constantly seen above the horizon. So in the winter for some time he never rises.

A VOICE CRIETH FROM THE GROUND.

As America becomes more and more settled, evidence is found, proving the immense antiquity of the an mal creation that has lived upon it. Races of strange animals in an unfathomable antiquity seem to have lived and passed away like the shadow of a dream. These are land marks which men cannot mistake. There is no denying that animals of a strange and enormous kind lived on this Continent tens of thousands perhaps hundreds of thousands of years ago. If this continent was thus inhabited, it may be reasonably supposed that it was also the abode of man. No extensive continent was ever known to be unpeopled by man. Even New Holland surrounded by water, when first discovered had its races of men. America then in our opinion has been inhabited tens of thousands of years ago by races of men, whether they were the Indians or not, is of course as mysterious a question as what races of animals lived and perished or when the Mammoth fed like moving hills on its plains. A short extract similar to this has already appeared in this paper. Mankind have been blinded as to the age of the world—a veil of forbidding prejudice has been held up before their eyes, which has prevented them from seeing what science told them. But man's mind has opened the map of heaven, and his hands are now opening the secret map of the earth. Geology will soon enlighten them as much as Astronomy has. Astronomy teaches men that 6000 years is to the age of the stars what a drop of water is to the mighty ocean. He finds too that eternal and fixed rules and laws govern matter in infinite space. Whilst gazing into the earth or upon the heavens, men yet see the necessity of an infinite mind. They hanker after that infinity of mind which alone can satisfy.—(EDITOR SON.)

WONDERFUL ANTEDELUVIAN MONSTER.—We learn from the Mount Vernon Jeffersonian the particulars of a wonderful discovery which was made in Marion county, a short time since. It seems that while some men were digging a pit for a bridge over a little stream called Lost Creek, on section No. 180 of the Railroad, when about six feet below the surface they came upon the carcass of what they supposed was some antedeluvian monster. The principal bones were so much decayed, that little could be told as to their proper locations in the body.

...bones in the... the hollow being... inches in diameter. The bone was so much decayed as not to allow being without breaking.

A tooth was also found... of the gum was... and measuring it was found to be five feet in length, and about two inches in diameter, having the appearance of having been the first jaw tooth. Another portion of the bone was found which was thought to be a portion of the jaw, but was broken to pieces in getting it out, but a number of were taken, and found to be eleven feet. The remains are now in the possession of Mr. Howell, who resides at the crossing of the railroad. To naturalists and other antiquarians they must be invaluable, and should be examined and described immediately.—Ritout Journal.

DEATH'S FINAL CONQUEST

BY JAMES SHIELDS

The glories of our birth and state  
Are shadows, not substantial things;  
There is no armor against fate,  
Death lays his icy hand on kings,  
Sceptre and crown  
Must tumble down,

And in the dust be equal made  
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the field,  
And plant fresh laurels where they kill,  
But their strong horses at last must yield—  
They tame but one another still.

Early or late  
They stoop to fate.

And must give up their murrining breath,  
When they, pale captives, creep to death.

The garlands wither on your brow,  
Then boast no more your mighty deeds;  
Upon death's purple altar now  
See where the victor victim bleeds,  
All heads must come  
To the cold tomb;  
Only the actions of the just  
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

THE LUNAR WORLD.—Mr. Crampton, in a little book entitled "The Lunar World," draws the following interesting picture of the appearance which the surface of that satellite would present to a visitor from the terrestrial globe.

"Choose the period of the last quarter, and direct our way to that dark, shadowy spot marked N in the map, and situated at the north-east portion of the lunar globe. It is the Mare Imbrium, or the Sea of Showers, as it is called, though no water is to be found there and no shower ever cools or moistens its barren surface. It is about seven hundred miles in extent every way. Let us cast our eyes around, and what do we see? A boundless plain or desert, stretching away as far as the eye can reach on every side, save in one or two points where a chain of lofty mountains can be perceived whose brilliant pointed summits, glittering in the sunbeams, just appear upon the distant horizon. The light that glares upon the plain is intense and the heat of a tropical fierceness, for no clouds shelter us. By that light we may perceive, scattered over the plain, an indefinite number of circular pits, of different sizes and depths, varying from a few yards to some hundreds in diameter and sunk in the body or crust of the planet, some of them but a few feet, and others to an unknown, immeasurable depth. Above the sky is black, out of which the sun gleams like a red hot ball; and the stars sparkle like diamonds, for no atmosphere like ours exists, to give by its refractive and reflective powers the delicious blue to its heaven, and the softened shade to its landscape. The lights and shades are indented upon its features deep and dark, or intensely bright, no softening away in the distance, no gentle and beautiful perspective. Daylight, light, morning, or evening, stealing over or away from the scene. All the shadows are abrupt and sudden; all the outlines sharp, clear, appearing startlingly near even when really distant. No sound follows our footsteps, or is ever heard in that silent place, for there is no atmosphere to conduct it; no fresh breeze blows on its mountain tops, sighs through its burning deserts, rustles through its brilliant green forests, or waves over meadows, the silence of death broods over its arid wastes and rocky shores, against which no tides or billows break."

The question may be asked, if this description be true, why does such a world exist? Is it not in vain? Does an all-wise God allow such things in His universe?—Error Son.

THE ALMOND TREE.—The Almond tree grows wild in Barbary, but its fruit is very inferior to that obtained from the cultivated trees in Palestine and other parts of the Levant. In commerce it still retains the name of the Jordan Almond, but it is no longer exported thither from the banks of that river, our supply being now chiefly derived from the South of Europe. Theophrastus, who wrote about 300 years before the birth of our Saviour, remarks that it was the only tree in Greece which produced its blossom, which are among the earliest that adorn the spring. Man has been justly compared to an almond tree, because, as he becomes more fruitful like it as it advances in years—a fact well known to the ancients; for Pliny says, "The almond tree is the only tree that is old age most fruit

white, and has a fitting emblem for those who look the falling off of which has ever been named as a symptom of extreme length of years.



Agricultural, &c.

FAMILY JARS.

- Jars of jelly, jars of jam,
- Jars of pickled beef and ham,
- Jars of early gooseberries nice,
- Jars of mince meat, jars of spice
- Jars of orange marmalade,
- Jars of pickles, all home made,
- Jars of grape, packed from the vine
- Jars of honey, aspartine;
- Would the only jars were these
- Which occur in families!

THE WEATHER

From 15th to 31st December

It snowed over three feet deep about the 15th of December, in London, C. W. The snow was very deep in most parts of Western Canada; but has since mostly disappeared. On Friday afternoon the 15th, it was very warm—thawed all day; thermometer stood at about 40 all day and at night. In the afternoon it snowed some. Saturday, wind shifted to the north, froze hard during the night; fine sunny morning and day, but cold; thermometer in the morning below 30; stood at about 30 all day; at 10 o'clock wind shifted again east—became hazy. Sunday the 17th, cloudy; wind east; blowing rather strong with snow; snowed several inches; thermometer in the morning 13 above zero; at noon snow ceased; thermometer 15, at night 12; it snowed again at night. Monday morning, thermometer 11 above zero; wind west; day sunny but cold all day; at night it turned very cold thermometer sank below zero. We were at Barr., and found it unusually cold. Keupensfeldt Bay froze over. Thermometer 10 degrees above zero, in Toronto, in the evening, wind north. Tuesday morning, still colder, sun rose beautifully clear: this was a real noseblower, thermometer 4 degrees below zero wind north, but shifted to the west in the afternoon; thermometer at 10 o'clock at night 5 degrees above zero. Wednesday, cloudy; wind west; thermometer 12 above zero in the morning, 25 at noon, at night 21. This day was sunny and pleasant. Thursday sunny, thermometer 23 in the morning snowed a little.

A FARM NEAR ROCHESTER

Mr. Root's farm consists of nearly 700 acres of beautiful situated limestone wheat soil. He sows from 100 to 150 acres of wheat every year. Last year his wheat crop averaged about 35 bushels per acre, and one field of 60 acres yielded 900 bushels, or 40 bushels per acre. He plants about 30 acres of corn, which averages about 50 bushels per acre. Like all good farmers, Mr. Root generally raises his own clover seed, and sows down all his wheat with ten pounds of red clover per acre, early in the spring, frequently before the snow is off. Some time in April he sows on his wheat about 100 lbs of plaster per acre. This he considers of no use whatever to the wheat crop, but of great benefit to the clover. He prefers to sow the plaster on the wheat rather than on the clover the following spring, because it prevents the young clover plants from injury by dry hot weather. Mr. Root is an earnest advocate of deep plowing. He mentioned a phenomenon which puzzled him. He had about an acre of land which, whenever the field was sown with wheat, though it looked as well as the rest in the fall, always turned yellow in the spring, and did not yield more than five bushels at harvest. Clover, corn and other spring crops did as well on this spot as on the other parts of the field. This phenomenon was observed for several years. At length he thought he would see what effect very deep plowing would have. He accordingly was at some trouble to plow this acre very deep and well, and ever since the wheat has been good.

A CURIOSITY.—Mr. Wm. Root brought on a day or two since, from the farm of Mr. Decker at Dark Creek, a cabbage stalk bearing fourteen separate and distinct heads of cabbage. This stalk was set out last spring, a head of cabbage taken from it early in the summer, and these heads are the second growth. It is one of the greatest curiosities (excepting Mr. Langton's cucumbers) of the season. It can be seen at our office.—(Green Bay Advocate.)

CURE FOR RINGBONE.—I noticed in the Ontarior May 15th, an inquiry for the cure of a ring-bone in a colt, and answer, take high wine or cider brandy add saltpetre as much as will dissolve, and

Wanted to the best of the Autumn leaf  
When first he fell from night,  
Smart red pepper and under wax,  
To the north that geese's sign it,  
But brighter far than the Autumn leaves,  
Than Cayenne pepper smarter,  
Is the pride of my heart, my own true love,  
My gentle Polly Carter.

I loved her when a little girl,  
I loved her more when older,  
And never more will I forget  
When first my love I told her;  
She blushed and sighed and turned her head,  
Her eyes were filled with water,  
I took her hand within my own,  
And whispered—"Polly Carter!"

She only blushed a deeper red,  
And sweeter looked than ever;  
My heart it seemed to run a race  
With my old patent lever;  
I told her that I loved her well,  
And that I ne'er would part,  
For aught on earth however prized,  
The love of Polly Carter.

I told her that I had a farm—  
Well filled was every acre—  
And that I had a snug farm house  
To which I wished to take her,  
And told her that unless she'd go,  
For life I'd be a martyr  
To Cupid's cause, and break my heart  
For gentle Polly Carter.

She turned, and oh! how sweet she smiled,  
And said she loved me dearly;  
Then what cared I for aught beside?  
I was quite blessed or nearly,  
The old folks said we might be wed,  
And ne'er did I feel smarter,  
Than when the parson made us one—  
Myself and Polly Carter.

### TENNYSON OUTDONE.

Job Sass closes a letter to his organ (the Boston Herald) in the following style:

Afore I close, mixture editor, I wish you wud stand up & sing the Focin stanza, which I dedicate to mistar hiram c. brown, The only democrat who Was elected To the legislatur, he kums From tolland, In hamppen kounty, & is A perfectt brick, so Far as i can Larn.

### AN ODE TO THE LONE STAR!

(A Rime, in tenm Verses.)

Solitary & Alone, ye stand, Gude hiram brown!  
So wunce Stood benten, wen things Tuk & Tumbled  
down!

ye kum, I think, from Tolland, my noble feller!  
awl Hail!—my hand i gin ye!—likewise my Umbreller!  
(which larst, Aint any trifin Matter, hiram b. as Ye'll find out, wen Boston Wunce ye see!)  
awl Hail! i kry Agin! pack up Your karpet bags!  
all 'em Full, if he beint Got nothin else than Rags!  
rags may Tell, at a Time like this, guld Lord!  
a shingie, wunce Saved a man From pitchin overboard!  
so mixture brown, kum On! kum on! thou lone star!  
a Brilliant metcer ye may be, perchance,  
a gasometar! kum, at Awt events & shine as Best ye kan, & feel As proud & big, As any other Man.  
JOB SASS.

Yesterday at Urbana, the bell of the Presbyterian church rang the second time, the congregation sat waiting and watching, but no minister came.—After the lapse of half an hour a note was handed to one of the elders, who arose and read it to the congregation. It was from the Minister, who said he would not preach for them any more until his salary was paid up. There's a clergyman of the right pluck. Why should a minister, any more than a shoemaker, mend souls without being paid for it?

'Boys,' said a village pedagogue the other day, what is the meaning of all that noise in the school? 'It is Bill Sikes, sir, who is all the time imitating a locomotive.' Come up here, William, if you have turned into a locomotive, it is high time you were switched off."

A HOOSIER PUFF.—A correspondent of Wabash (Ind.) paper, complimenting a singing master, concludes thus: "And I look forward with confidence to the time when Charleston shall be as celebrated for learning and music as Jericho was for her thieves."

The San Francisco Sun is responsible for the following:

"We met a grammarian who had just made an unsuccessful tour through the mines, conjugating or rather cogitating, thus: "Positive mine comparative mine superlative minus!"

Why is a pretty young Widow like corn in a scarce time? Because she ought to be husbanded.—Ex.

The author of the above passed through here yesterday, on his way to Sodom, with a young widow walking after him, in hot haste declaring that she would make him acknowledge the corn.

In Russia it is found that if powdered charcoal be mixed with the tallow before it is made into candles, the light will be greatly improved. This is a plan worth adopting.



## THE LITERARY GEM.

### WELCOME SNOWBIRD.

Sweet little snowbird, thou art welcome again,  
To chirp in our snow-fields 'mid winter's stern reign;  
Thy song round our farmyards is sweet to the ear,  
Though bleak be the winds and the forest looks drear.

My sweet little snowbird, ah where hast thou been?  
Since last thy white plumage in March winds was seen;

Away to the north where the ice banks stand high  
Reflecting in glory sunlight from the sky?

Amidst the ice-holds thy sweet little nest,  
Wast built unprotected on the green lichen's breast,  
The seamews and seal and the tenderer so free,  
Through short icy summer, were companions of thee.

There too the whale and the great polar bear,  
For Esquimaux hunters great sport did prepare;  
With millions of wild fowl, keep up a grand chorus,  
While the sun in the heavens shines constantly o'er us.

Sweet little snowbird, I welcome thy glee,  
It chimes in with snow drifts and storm's minstrelsy;  
And giveth us earnest in winter's cold reign,  
That springtime and summer will great us again.

The kindness of Providence clearly we see,  
In joy of the snowbird, its blithe winter's glee;  
Which bids us be cheerful though winter may frown,  
Though death may surround us or sorrows bear down.

C. M. D.

The snowbird builds its nest on the ground in the polar regions. The lichen is a green moss that grows there.

The sun in the polar regions a part of the summer never sets, but is constantly seen above the horizon. So in the winter for some time he never rises.

### A VOICE CRIETH FROM THE GROUND.

As America becomes more and more settled, evidence is found, proving the immense antiquity of the animal creation that has lived upon it. Races of strange animals in an unfathomable antiquity seem to have lived and passed away like the shadow of a dream. These are hard marks which men cannot mistake. There is no denying that animals of a strange and enormous kind lived on this Continent tens of thousands perhaps hundreds of thousands of years ago. If this continent was thus inhabited, it may be reasonably supposed that it was also the abode of man. No extensive continent was ever known to be unvisited by man. Even New Holland surrounded by water, when first discovered had its races of men. America then in our opinion has been inhabited tens of thousands of years ago by races of men, whether they were the Indians or not, is of course as mysterious a question as what races of animals lived and perished or when the Mammoth fed like moving hills on its plains. A short extract similar to this has already appeared in this paper. Mankind have been blinded as to the age of the world—a veil of forbidding prejudice has been held up before their eyes, which has prevented them from seeing what science told them. But man's mind has opened the map of heaven, and his hands are now opening the secret map of the earth. Geology will soon enlighten them as much as Astronomy has. Astronomy teaches men that 6000 years is to the age of the stars what a drop of water is to the mighty ocean. He finds too that eternal and fixed rules and laws govern matter in infinite space. Whilst gazing into the earth or upon the heavens, men yet see the necessity of an infinite mind. They hanker after that infinity of mind which alone can satisfy.—[EDITOR SON.]

"WONDERFUL ANTEDELUVIAN MONSTER.—We learn from the Mount Vernon Jeffersonian the particulars of a wonderful discovery which was made in Marion county, a short time since. It seems that while some men were digging a pit for a bridge over a little stream called Lost Creek, on section No. 120 of the Railroad, when about six feet below the surface they came upon the carcass of what they supposed was some antedeluvian monster. The principal bones were so much decayed, that little could be told as to their proper locations in the body.

A horn was found of white colour, nine feet in length, and quite smooth, with the exception of about three feet of the but end, which was surrounded with ridges, similar to those in a sheep, measuring twenty-

feet in length, and of a diameter of about six inches. The first jaw bone, as it is called, was broken, but was thought to be a portion of the jaw, but was broken to pieces in digging about it. The dimensions were taken, and four feet eleven inches. The remains are now in the possession of Mr. Howell, who resides at the crossing of the railroad. To naturalists and other antiquarians they must be invaluable, and should be examined and secured immediately.—Illinois Journal.

### DEATH'S FINAL CONQUEST.

BY JAMES HIRLBY.

The glories of our birth and state  
Are shadows, not substantial things;  
There is no armor against fate,  
Death's hand is laid on kings,  
Sceptre and crown  
Must tumble down,  
And in the dust be equal made  
With the poor crooked beggar and slave.

Some men with swords may reap the field,  
And plant fresh laurels where they kill,  
But their strong nerves at last must yield,  
They tame but one another still.

Early or late  
They stoop to fate,  
And must give up their murmuring breath,  
When they, pale captives, creep to death.

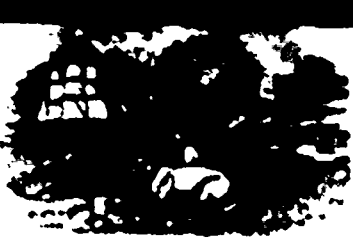
The garlands wither on your brow,  
Then boast no more your mighty deeds;  
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See where the victor victim bleeds,  
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To the cold tomb;  
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Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

THE LUNAR WORLD.—Mr. Crampton, in a little book entitled "The Lunar World," draws the following interesting picture of the appearance which the surface of that satellite would present to a visitor from the terrestrial globe:

"Choose the period of the last quarter, and direct our way to that dark, shadowy spot marked N in the map, and situated at the north-east portion of the lunar globe. It is the Mare Imbrum, or the Sea of Showers, as it is called, though no water is to be found there and no shower ever cools or moistens its barren surface. It is about seven hundred miles in extent every way. Let us cast our eyes around, and what do we see? A boundless plain or desert, stretching away as far as the eye can reach on every side, save in one or two points where a chain of lofty mountains can be perceived whose brilliant pointed summits, glittering in the sunbeams, just appear upon the distant horizon. The light that glares upon the plain is intense and the heat of a tropical fierceness, for no clouds shelter us. By that light we may perceive, scattered over the plain, an indefinite number of circular pits, of different sizes and depths, varying from a few yards to some hundreds in diameter and sunk in the body or crust of the planet, some of them but a few feet, and others to an unknown, immeasurable depth. Above the sky is black, out of which the sun gleams like a red hot ball; and the stars sparkle like diamonds, for no atmosphere like ours exists to give by its refractive and reflective powers the delicious blue to its heavens and the softened shade to its landscape. The lights and shades are indented upon its features deep and dark, or intensely bright; no softening away in the distance, no gentle and beautiful perspective. No lofty twin light, morning, or evening, stealing over or away from the scene. All the shadows are abrupt, sudden; all the outlines sharp, clear, appearing startlingly near even when really distant. No sound follows our footfall, or is ever heard in that silent place, for there is no atmosphere to conduct it: no fresh breeze blows on its mountain tops, sighs through its burning deserts, rustles through its brilliant green forests, or waves over meadows, the silence of death broods over its arid wastes and rocky shores, against which no tides or billows break."

The question may be asked, if this description be true, why does such a world exist? Is it not in vain? Does an all-wise God allow such things in His universe?—EDITOR SON.

THE ALMOND TREE.—The Almond tree grows wild in Barbary, but its fruit is very inferior to that obtained from the cultivated trees in Palestine and other parts of the Levant. In commerce it still retains the name of the Jordan Almond, but it is no longer exported thither from the banks of that river, our supply being now chiefly derived from the South of Europe. Theophrastus, who wrote about 300 years before the birth of our Saviour, remarks that it was the only tree in Greece which produced its blossoms, which are among the earliest that adorn the spring. Man has been justly compared to an almond tree, because, as he becomes more fruitful like it as it advances in years—a fact well known to the ancients; for Pliny says, "The almond and the pear are in their old age most fruitful." (Nat. Hist., l. xviii. 27.) So also is extreme old age as beautifully compared to an almond tree casting off its flowers. With us the almond is pink blossoms; but in the East the flowers are snowy.



### Agricultural, &c.

#### FAMILY JAR.

Jars of jelly, jars of jam  
Jars of pickled beef and ham,  
Jars of early gooseberries new  
Jars of mince meat, jars of spice  
Jars of orange marmalade,  
Jars of pickles, all home made,  
Jars of grapes, packed from the vine,  
Jars of honey, superfine,  
Would the only jars were these—  
Which occur in families.

#### THE WEATHER.

From 17th to 31st December.

It snowed over three feet deep about the 19th of December, in London, C. W. The snow was very deep in most parts of Western Canada; but has since mostly disappeared. On Friday afternoon, the 18th, it was very warm—thawed all day, thermometer stood at about 40 all day and at night. In the afternoon it snowed some. Saturday, wind shifted to the north, froze hard during the night; fine sunny morning and day, but cold; thermometer in the morning below 30; stood at about 30 all day; at 10 o'clock wind shifted again east—became hazy. Sunday the 17th, cloudy; wind east; blowing rather strong with snow; snowed several inches; thermometer in the morning 13 above zero; at noon snow ceased; thermometer 15, at night 12: it snowed again at night. Monday morning, thermometer 11 above zero; wind west; day sunny but cold all day; at night it turned very cold, thermometer sank below zero. We were at Barrie, and found it unusually cold. Kempenfeldt Bay froze over. Thermometer 10 degrees above zero, in Toronto, in the evening, wind north. Tuesday morning, still colder, sun rose beautifully clear; this was a real nose-biter, thermometer 4 degrees below zero; wind north, but shifted to the west in the afternoon; thermometer at 10 o'clock at night 5 degrees above zero. Wednesday, cloudy; wind west; thermometer 12 above zero in the morning, 25 at noon, at night 21. This day was sunny and pleasant. Thursday sunny, thermometer 23 in the morning, snowed a little.

#### A FARM NEAR ROCHESTER.

Mr. Root's farm consists of nearly 700 acres of beautiful situated limestone wheat soil. He sows from 100 to 150 acres of wheat every year. Last year his wheat crop averaged about 35 bushels per acre, and one field of 50 acres yielded 900 bushels, or 40 bushels per acre. He plants about 30 acres of corn, which averages about 60 bushels per acre. Like all good farmers, Mr. Root generally raises his own clover seed, and sows down all his wheat with ten pounds of red clover per acre, early in the spring, frequently before the snow is off. Some time in April he sows on his wheat about 100 lbs of plaster per acre. This he considers of no use whatever to the wheat crop, but of great benefit to the clover. He prefers to sow the plaster on the wheat rather than on the clover the following spring, because it prevents the young clover plants from injury by dry hot weather. Mr. Root is an earnest advocate of deep plowing. He mentioned a phenomenon which puzzled him. He had about an acre of land which, whenever the field was sown with wheat, though it looked as well as the rest in the fall, always turned yellow in the spring, and did not yield more than five bushels at harvest. Clover, corn and other spring crops did as well on this spot as on the other parts of the field. This phenomenon was observed for several years. At length he thought he would see what effect very deep plowing would have. He accordingly was at some trouble to plow this acre very deep and well, and ever since the wheat has been good.

A CURIOSITY.—Mr. Wm. Root brought us a day or two since, from the farm of Mr. Bezer at Duck Creek, a cabbage stalk bearing fourteen separate and distinct heads of cabbage. This stalk was set out last spring, a head of cabbage taken from it early in the summer, and these heads are the second growth. It is one of the greatest curiosities (excepting Mr. Langton's cucumbers) of the season. It can be seen at our office.—[Circus Bay Advocate.]

ORANGE RAINBOW.—I noticed in the Outlook for May 15th, an inquiry for the cure of a ring-bone in a colt, and answer, take high wine or other brandy; add saltpetre as much as will dissolve, and wash the ringbone two or three times a day. One of my neighbours cured one of three or four years standing, by the application of this a few times.—Boston Cultivator.



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 used.



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 might. At the last, it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.—Proverbs, chap. 23.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1854.

PROHIBITION.

When shall we hear the welcome cry, March on to conquer, not to die, The monster Rum is doomed to fly In spite of opposition, Our banners wave on breezes high; Our motto, Prohibition!

When shall we see the brandied wine, Forborne by gentry, and divine, And high and humble, all combine, To forward the petition, When those that bow to Bacchus' shrine Must yield to Prohibition.

When will our churches make a stand, And Temperance preach on every hand, To drive the monster from our land, Condemned from every Pulpit; And stigmatize with blackest brand. This alcoholic culprit!

When shall we hear our rulers say, The orphans mourn, the widows pray: "Constituents press, we must obey Or loose our high position; To keep our seats there's but one way; We'll vote for Prohibition."

Then shall we hear the orphan's voice, The widow's shout, rejoice! rejoice! All hearts will echo with one voice; Prohibition! Prohibition! These Legislators are our choice, We want no opposition.

WINDSOR, Nov. 6th, 1854.

IMPORTANT FOR THE FRIENDS OF THE MAINE LAW.

We have just received the following letter from the author of the Bill now before the Canadian Legislature. It alludes to a dodge on the part of the lukewarm friends of the Bill, which such men as Hincks and his kidney, will no doubt make use of to the injury of this great and good movement. If the country is not prepared for this Bill at once, it would be better to pass it in its present form, and let it come into effect the first of January, 1856, than to refer the Bill to the municipalities. The country has clearly expressed an opinion in favour of the measure, and there is no occasion to take a municipal vote on it which is indeed tantamount to its defeat. We are for its immediate passage in February as it is, to come into effect as soon as possible, certainly within the year 1855. Then we may agitate! agitate! It gives us great pleasure to see Mr. Felton so earnest in the good cause.—[Ed. Son.]

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

Quebec, 12th Dec., 1854.

Sir,—I am very anxious that the Temperance papers in Western Canada should use their influence to cause the members from that section to give an unconditional vote for the third reading of the Maine Liquor Law Bill. It is to be regretted that some of those who profess to be favourable to the

assist the good cause in the way I have suggested as I doubt not you will be satisfied with the details of the Bill as amended in special committee, of which I send you a copy.

I greatly fear that unless some weight be brought to bear upon our members, that the scheme to which I have referred, may succeed in defeating the Bill; and I am very desirous that the people of Upper Canada may see clearly on whom the loss of the Bill (if lost) should be visited.

If the Representatives of the people who are pledged, vote absolutely and without condition in its favor, it must be carried by a handsome majority. But if any condition such as I have named, be made, the result should be visited by the people upon those who take this specious pretext to betray one of the most sacred interests confided to them.

In full dependence upon your active assistance.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. L. FELTON

THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

"Oh, thou invisible spirit of wine, If thou hadst no name to be called by, Let us call thee Devil!"—Shakespeare.

It is a source of pleasure to the friends of the Temperance cause to witness its onward march from its commencement till the present time. The progress of the cause was not like the flash of a meteor, which, for a moment, dazzled the sight and then passed away and left the darkness more intense; but, like the opening of the gates of morning, gradual and glorious, mild yet powerful, onward, and still onward the flood of light has rolled, and still proudly floats the Temperance flag.

Some may ask, Why is it the cause of Temperance has taken so deep hold of the public mind? But one answer can be given—it is of God. The pillars of the temple of Temperance rest upon immutable truths—her lofty spires glow in the sunlight of heaven, and at her altars, which glow with the flames of love, sit millions, out of which the evil spirits have been cast, clothed, and in their right mind. Men may divide us, and, like Judas, for 30 pieces of silver betray us, yet our's will be the victory.

Too long already has man (God-given mind) lain crushed at the altar of Bacchus; too long has the foul fiend, which escaped the pandemonium gates with a thousand heads and tongues innumerable, before whose tread the verdant earth grew black and scathed, walked unmolested through the princely palace and the lowly cot, treading down the fairest flowers of human hope and human happiness. Is it not strange, awfully strange! that man, with a mind so noble, so powerful, will get beastly drunk? We feel in the language of another to exclaim—"Oh, that men should put an enemy in their mouth to steal away their brains." Some may ask, What has the cause of Temperance done? We answer, it has rolled back, in a great degree, that burning lava, like a tide, which was robbing earth of its flowers and heaven of its jewels. Its victories are more enduring than those cut in marble—they are written in light with angels' pens in the archives of heaven. One home made happy; one lovely child given back to the arms of a loving mother, is a victory of which an Alexander might boast. But all over our loved Province stands the proud trophies of our noble cause.

Yes, thank God, the lame have been made to walk, the blind to see, and the oppressed have gone free.

The Goddess of Temperance, from her shining throne, has dropped a wreath of flowers upon her "Sons," every leaf of which must be kept green for its own country's hope. Hope opens to us her gilded portals; and we must struggle for the victory. Let not our watch-fires fail, our love grow cold; but faithful to our pledge, let us fight; and in the strength of God we conquer.

We look forward to the time when the Maine Law, like the Angel of the Apocalypse, shall come down from Heaven, and lay hold of the old serpent (Intemperance) the Devil, and cast him into the bottomless pit, and set a seal upon him that he should deceive the nations no more. Then would go up to Heaven the songs of rejoicing; and Earth would smile with the glories of a second Eden.

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MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On the last trip of the steamer Kallouah up to Saint Ste. Marie, a young man who was a near relation to Lord Howe, committed suicide, while in a state of delirium tremens, by cutting his throat. He was buried at the Sault.—Owen Sound Comet.

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In Seneca's time, (contemporary with Paul) he complains that their manners were changed, and says: "They (the women) value themselves upon carrying excess of wine to as great a height as the most robust men—like them, they pass whole nights at table and with a full glass of unmixed wine in their hands, they glory in yeiving with them and if they can, in overcoming them." [Carson League]

STATISTICS OF PARIS.

Brandy and Cordials one year, £435,416,000 sterling or 9s 10d for each citizen; Cider and Perry, £10,885,000 or 3d for each citizen; Wine, £2,704,611,000, or 6s and 6d for each citizen, Beer, £201,875,000, or 1s for each citizen. In dollars, \$14,886,374,280.—a pretty good sum considering the low price of these drinks in Paris. While this vast amount of intoxication, with its concomitant vice and idleness, continue how can they expect to have less than.

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"Thank you, I don't care if I do," said a fast young man, with a large pressed brick in his hat, as he surged up to an Indian that stands in front of a tobacco store in Broadway, Albany, with a bunch of cast iron cigars, "I'll take one, I smoke sometimes," and he reached out to take the proffered weed but the Indian would not give it up. He hung on to the cigars like grim death. "Look here, old copper-head," said the fast young man, "none of that, no tricks upon travellers, or there'll be a muss, you and I'll fall out, somebody'll get a punch in the head." The Indian said never a word, but held on to the cast iron cigars. He was calm dignified, unmoved, as an Indian should be, looking his assailant straight in the face, and no muscle moving a single hair. "Yes! yes! Look at me old featherhead! I'm one of 'em, I'm around, I'm full weight, potato measure, heaped up," and he placed himself in a position, threw back his coat, and squared off for a fight. All the time the Indian said never a word, looked without the least alarm unwinkingly straight into the face of the fast young man, still holding out the cigars in a mighty friendly sort of way. The young man was plucky, and just in a condition to resent any sort of insult, or no sort of insult at all. He was ready to "go in," but the calmness and imperturbability of the Indian rather cowed him, and he was disposed to reason the matter. "I'll take one," said he; "certainly; I said so before. I freeze to a good cigar; I'm one of the smokers. My father was of the smokers, he was; one of the old sort, and I'm edition number two, revised and corrected with notes, author's hand writing on the title page, and copyright secured. Yes, I'll take one. All right, old red skin, I'll take one."

But the Indian said not a word, all the time looking straight in the face of the fast young man, and holding on to the cigars. "Look here, old gimlet eye, I'll have a turn; smell of that, old copper-head," and he thrust his fist under the nose of the cast iron Indian, who said not a word, moved not a muscle, but kept right on, looking straight into the face of the fast young man, as if not caring a fig for his threats, or taking in the odor of his fist. "Very well," said the fast young man, "I'm agreeable—I'm around; look to your ugly mug, old pumpkin-head," and he let go a right hander, square against the nose of the cast iron Indian, who never moved an inch, nor stirred a muscle—looking with calm, unchanged dignity, as before, in the face of his enemy. "Hallo! here's a go—here's an eye opener—here's a thing to hunt for round a corner. I'm satisfied, old iron face, I am. Enough said between gentlemen." Just then he caught sight of the tomahawk and scalping-knife in the belt of the savage, and his hair began to rise. The Indian seemed to be making up his mind to use them. "Hold on," cried the fast young man, as he dodged round the awning-post, "Hold on—nose of that—I apologize—I squat—I knock under. Hold on, I say," he continued, as the Indian seemed to scowl with peculiar ferocity, "Hold on! Very well, I'm off—I've business down the street—people are home waiting for me—can't stay;" and he bolted like a quarter horse down Broadway, and his cry of "hold on!" died away as he vanished beyond the lamp-lights up Columbia Street.

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The public appear to be getting accustomed to the working of this excellent act; but with a party among the publicans it is otherwise. One wave of their indignation had nearly overtaken the managing committee of the Morning Advertiser, and others of less portentous sound and shape are manifest in after dinner speeches and efforts to get up petitions for the repeal of the bill. We hope the more respectable section of "the trade" will interfere and save their brethren from telling all the world that the licensed victuallers are more grasping and unscrupulous than they have been thought—willing to take the poor man's lamb and sacrifice it to their own infamous love of pelf.

To their honour, 47 traffickers of West Bromwich have signed a promise to close on the whole of Sunday, from Oct. 15th.

return is made up for the seven weeks ending Oct. 1st, in which period, from eight o'clock on Sunday to eight o'clock on Monday morning, the number of apprehensions for drunkenness were 30; in 1853—91, and 1851 136. The total number in the whole period from May 15th to 1st of Oct. 1854, unken without being charged with other offences was 1850,—drunk and charged with other offences 1445—in all 3295. In 1853 for the same period the returns were 2260 and 1775—in all 4035.

The Lord Provost, however, calls attention to the fact that the authorities of that part of Edinburgh not under his jurisdiction are not enforcing the law, and that the improvement is consequently abating.

Captain Smart of Glasgow has prepared tables showing the operation of the whole-day Bill in that city.

The committals for drunkenness are given for the three same months in four years.

Table with 4 columns: Year (1851, 1852, 1853, 1854) and 3 rows of months (June, July, Aug.) with corresponding numbers of committals.

In the light of these facts we may boldly ask, will the people of England repeal the 18 hour bill they have? Will they not rather demand that the 24 hours of Sunday be free from the moral pestilence which walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon-day?"

How to LIQUIDATE THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The debt of Great Britain is not quite one thousand millions of pounds sterling. In ten years, taking the population at thirty millions, and the use of strong drink at 3d. sterling per day to each, it would amount to about £1,368,750,000 sterling, £368,750,000 more than the national debt. There would be little doubt, would the people of Great Britain abstain entirely for ten years from the use of all intoxicating liquors, the saving to the whole nation would be equal to their present debt in capital alone. Why will not political economists look into these estimates? Should not these considerations have weight with all classes, in the higher as well as in the more humble walks of life, and induce every individual not only to abandon the traffic in intoxicating liquors, but also their use as a beverage? Let the people of any civilized nation universally adopt the principle of entire abstinence, and it is almost impossible to begin to estimate the vast advantages that would accrue to that nation in a moral, physical, and pecuniary view.

THE LATE JUSTICE TALFOURD.—In a letter from J. S. Buckingham, Esq., under the head of "Intemperate Habits of Literary Men," which appeared in The Alliance of the 23rd September, that gentleman observes, that he has it on the authority of one who was present, that on the very morning of Justice Talfourd going into court for the purpose of delivering his last charge, he felt that sinking and despondency which is the usual morning result of free living, and for which the best remedy is supposed to be a supply of the very stimulant which left this depression; that he drank two glasses of unmixed brandy to restore his energy and give steadiness to his nerves, and that the apoplexy was no doubt accelerated by this preparative.

INTEMPERANCE IN Ocean STEAMERS.—We have sometimes heard of the extraordinary quantities of liquor consumed in the steamers which cross the Atlantic: a person who had come to England in one of them, mentions to us, that as much as eighty dozens of champagne had been consumed on board during his passage—that, in fact, the liquor was taken by many at breakfast instead of tea or coffee. This may perhaps have been an exaggeration; but it is evident that the power of laying in a store of untaxed liquors in America, and the practice of giving them to the passengers without additional charge, would have anything but a beneficial effect. We are glad to observe, from the work of Mr Sturge, that on board the British Queen, in which he sailed to New York, this improper practice does not now exist. "The very objectionable custom (he says) of supplying the passengers with intoxicating liquors without limit and without additional charge, thus compelling the temperate and abstinent passenger to contribute to the expenses of the intemperate, was done away. Each individual paid for the wine and spirits he called for—a circumstance which greatly promoted sobriety in the ship; but I am sorry to say three or four, and these my own countrymen, were not unfrequently in a state of intoxication."—[Bristol Herald.]

SUDDEN DEATH.—An unfortunate Indian called "Old Joe" who for some time past was in the habit of drinking to excess, dropped dead in our streets on Saturday last. There is a law in existence prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to Indians, yet that law in this country, is not only evaded but openly violated by many of the retailers of grog.

There is not an Indian upon the Grand River, but may purchase his quart of whiskey provided he has the money to pay for it, and the miserable state and appearance of many of these unfortunate creatures may be traced, and traced alone to their love for and indulgence in liquor. Let the law be put in full force and he who violates it suffer the penalty it provides, and few Old Joes will wander through our town and or lay down in their misery and exhaustion to die upon our walks.—Bristol Herald.

"TAKE AWAY OUR LIBERTY.—This, in the estimation of the whiskey-thirst, is what the Maine Law will do. Just as if they had any "liberty" to take away—just as if they were not the venal slaves of their own diseased appetites and of the voracious poison which they pour upon the ground. Ref



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, 1856.

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 23, 1854.

### PROHIBITION.

When shall we hear the welcome cry,  
March on to Rome, not to die,  
The morose Rum is doomed to fly  
In signs of opposition,  
Our banners wave on breezes high;  
Our motto, Prohibition!

When shall we see the branded wine,  
Forborne by gentry, and divine,  
And high and humble, all combine,  
To forward the petition,  
When those that bow to Bacchus' shrine  
Must yield to Prohibition.

When will our churches make a stand,  
And Temperance preach on every hand,  
To drive the monster from our land,  
Condemned from every Pulpit;  
And stigmatize with blackest brand,  
This alcoholic culprit!

When shall we hear our rulers say,  
The orphans mourn, the widows pray:  
"Constituents press, we must obey  
Or lose our high position;  
To keep our seats there's but one way;  
We'll vote for Prohibition."

Then shall we hear the orphan's voice,  
The widow's shout, rejoice! rejoice!  
All hearts will echo with one voice;  
Prohibition! Prohibition!  
These Legislators are our choice,  
We want no opposition.

"AVON"

Windsor, Nov. 6th, 1854.

### IMPORTANT FOR THE FRIENDS OF THE MAINE LAW.

We have just received the following letter from the author of the Bill now before the Canadian Legislature. It alludes to a dodge on the part of the lukewarm friends of the Bill, which such men as Hincks and his kindred, will no doubt make use of to the injury of this great and good movement. If the country is not prepared for this Bill at once, it would be better to pass it in its present form, and let it come into effect the first of January, 1856, than to refer the Bill to the municipalities. The country has clearly expressed an opinion in favour of the measure, and there is no occasion to take a municipal vote on it which is indeed tantamount to its defeat. We are for its immediate passage in February as it is, to come into effect as soon as possible, certainly within the year 1855. Then we may agitate! agitate! It gives us great pleasure to see Mr. Feiton so earnest in the good cause.—[Ed. Son.]

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance.

Quebec, 12th Dec., 1854.

Sir,—I am very anxious that the Temperance papers in Western Canada should use their influence to cause the members from that section to give an unconditional vote for the third reading of the Maine Liquor Law Bill. It is to be regretted that some of those who profess to be favourable to the Bill, desire the insertion of a clause referring it to the vote of the municipalities, before it goes into effect, with the intention, I presume, of burking it. I appeal to you, with full and entire confidence, to

...I am very desirous that the people of Upper Canada may see clearly on whom the burden of the Bill (if it is) should be visited.

If the Representatives of the people who are pledged, vote absolutely and without condition in its favor, it must be carried by a handsome majority. But if any condition, such as I have named, be made, the result should be visited by the people upon those who take this specious pretext to betray one of the most sacred interests confided to them.

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The interview screw is being applied we observe to members of Parliament, but with little apparent effect.

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	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
June 27th	206	172	70	
July 20th	155	180	67	
Aug. 17th	212	159	86	
	651	573	511	225

In the light of these facts we may boldly ask, will the people of England repeal the 18 hour bill they have? Will they not rather demand that the 24 hours of Sunday be free from the moral pestilence which walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon-day?

HOW TO LIQUIDATE THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The debt of Great Britain is not quite one thousand millions of pounds sterling. In ten years, taking the population at thirty millions, and the use of strong drink at 3d. sterling per day to each, it would amount to about £1,368,750,000 sterling, £368,750,000 more than the national debt. There would be little doubt, would the people of Great Britain abstain entirely for ten years from the use of all intoxicating liquors, the saving to the whole nation would be equal to their present debt in capital alone. Why will not political economists look into these estimates? Should not these considerations have weight with all classes, in the higher as well as in the more humble walks of life, and induce every individual not only to abandon the traffic in intoxicating liquors, but also their use as a beverage? Let the people of any civilized nation universally adopt the principle of entire abstinence, and it is almost impossible to begin to estimate the vast advantages that would accrue to that nation in a moral, physical, and pecuniary view.

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INTEMPERANCE IN OCEAN STEAMERS.—We have sometimes heard of the extraordinary quantities of liquor consumed in the steamers which cross the Atlantic: a person who had come to England in one of them, mentions to us, that as much as eighty dozens of champagne had been consumed on board during his passage—that, in fact, the liquor was taken by many at breakfast instead of tea or coffee. This may perhaps have been an exaggeration; but it is evident that the power of laying in a store of untaxed liquors in America, and the practice of giving them to the passengers without additional charge, would have anything but a beneficial effect. We are glad to observe, from the work of Mr. Sturge, that on board the British Queen, in which he sailed to New York, this improper practice does not now exist. "The very objectionable custom (he says) of supplying the passengers with intoxicating liquors without limit and without additional charge, thus compelling the temperate and abstinent passenger to contribute to the expenses of the intemperate, was done away. Each individual paid for the wine and spirits he called for—a circumstance which greatly promoted sobriety in the ship; but I am sorry to say three or four, and these my own countrymen, were not infrequently in a state of intoxication."—[Bristol Herald.]

SUDDEN DEATH.—An unfortunate Indian called "Old Joe" who for some time past was in the habit of drinking to excess, dropped dead in our streets on Saturday last. There is a law in existence prohibiting the sale of spiritous liquors to Indians, yet that law in this country, is not only evaded but openly violated by many of the retailers of gog.

There is not an Indian upon the Grand River, but may purchase his quart of whiskey provided he has the money to pay for it, and the miserable state and appearance of many of these unfortunate creatures may be traced, and traced alone to their love for an indulgence in liquor. Let the law be put in full force and he who violates it suffer the penalty it provides, and few Old Joes will wander through our town and or lay down in their misery and exhaustion to die upon our walks.—Branford Conservative.

"TAKE AWAY OUR LIBERTY.—This, in the estimation of the whiskey-thirst, is what the Maine Law will do. Just as if they had any 'liberty' to take away!—just as if they were not the vilest slaves of their own diseased appetites and of the vender of poisons who thrives upon the ruin! But here is a fact which shows how the Maine Law "takes away our liberty." Three months ago, the jail of Windham County, Conn.—just before the anti-liquor law went into operation—contained twenty-one inmates. Under the operation of that

law, the number has been reduced to one, and the prospect of refilling the cells is so unpromising...

The Rich.—The rum traffic is full of perils to you. If you have landed estates, it depreciates their value, by laying a heavy tax upon every tract of soil you own.

ASSAULTS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN LONDON.—The number of charges under the New Act, from June 14th 1853, to 14th 1854, has been above 1600 and the convictions about 1000.

THE GREAT SOCIAL DISTURBER.—Under this title the Times has republished an article from the New York Journal of Commerce...

FORN WINE.—One fourth of the wine produce of the Douro is spoiled; and Portugal is importing wine from Spain.



FINAL DISPOSAL OF THE CLERGY RESERVES.

Some may be disposed to ask, why do you complain of the present settlement of this question? We are not without an answer.

incipalities and treat Canada with... the proceeds of the... come

THE GREAT BRIGANDS OF PORK.—Is the name of a long hot-up work just set on foot by Mr. Armour of York...

PARLIAMENTARY

The Press of Canada taking large complaints on the estimates—Grand Secretary Colleges and Schools in Lower Canada...

The members from Cobowdownward... sold—tied hands and feet to railroad inducements except the M. Donalds of Wall, Mattie and Murney.

Parliament is adjourned until February... Mackenzie seems to think is humbugging the Maine Law Bill.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS

The United States army had 11,000 strong and is about to be increased immediately by 6000 more. Another party of Sicars was lately massacred coming from Selkoe by the Indians.

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WAR NEWS

It turns out, by later news, that the British army was surprised by the Russians on the morning of the 5th November—the 3500 British sustained the whole shock and assault of the Russians on that day...

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THE AMERICAN CONGRESS AND FOREIGNERS

Various petitions were presented on the 10th 1854. Mr. Adams introduced a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States.

He denied any connection with Know-Nothing societies or with any other political secret association. He disclaimed all hostility to foreigners.

One hundred and eighty thousand German men have arrived at New York from foreign ports during the first eight months of the present year.

HANDSOME.—Honor. F. Meagher, Esq. will know Irish patriot spoiled a suit of clothes...

There are now in the United States four or two insane hospitals in active operation, and nine others in construction.

If you desire to be certain that your eggs are good and fresh, put them in water. If they lie flat on their sides, they are good beyond any doubt.

A Census of the spiritualists in New York city, shows the number to be 26,000.

TRICKS OF THE NEW YORK EDITORS.—We are stated that the New York Herald paid the Captain of the pilot boat...

Calu a fine...

If you have had... their value, by laying a heavy tax upon every... of soil you own. If you have houses, it commissions the incendiary to make bonfires of them, as caprice, or passion, or the love of evil for its own sake, may demand. If you have bank stock, it sends the burglar to the vaults where your securities are deposited, or the counterfeiter abroad with his packages of various bills, to resolve your golden hopes to dust, as common as that upon which you tread. If you have ships, it confuses the brain of the captain or pilot, and strews the sea with the wrecks of your commercial enterprise. In a thousand ways the rum traffic wars against the rich. It is pre-eminently for their interest to favor its suppression. If they vote as their own good, and as the good of society demand, they will vote in favor of prohibition. They will thus relieve themselves from that heavy tribute which they now pay to the rum power in taxes—will add to the value of their real estate by improving the neighborhood, and by opening new markets for the products of their farms—and will have the noble satisfaction of seeing that their prosperity is involved in the promotion of all true interests around them, and in the advancing prosperity of society.—Prohibitionist.

**ASSAULTS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN LONDON.**—The number of charges under the New Act, from June 14th 1853, to 14th 1854, has been above 1600 and the convictions about 1000. In the vast majority of cases strong drink was the exciting cause or necessary condition of the offence.

**"THE GREAT SOCIAL DISTURBER."**—Under this title the Times has republished an article from the New York Journal of Commerce advertising in the most favorable terms to the agitation for limiting on Sunday, by legislative measures, the traffic in strong drink.

**FORTUNE WIFE.**—One fourth of the wine produce of the Douro is spoiled; and Portugal is importing wine from Spain. In France the grape disease has so extensively prevailed that the French, according to the Debats will be temporarily placed, as regards the price of wine, in a condition similar to that of countries which do not produce it. The Debats therefore invokes a reduction in the duty on other potable articles, particularly coffee.



**FINAL DISPOSAL OF THE CLERGY RESERVES.**

Some may be disposed to ask, why do you complain of the present settlement of this question? We are not without an answer. Upper Canada had a right to expect that the Church of England or its priests should have received none of these reserves. This is what the true Reform party fought for in former days. Price and the Baldwin-Hincks ministry retrograded. Then the next thing they had a right to expect was that the Imperial Act should have been strictly construed as against wrong doers—that only the stipends of ministers who had been settled on reserves fairly, should be paid to them for life, apart from the control of the church; and that nothing should be given to the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches.

But what is the state of the matter? Why, that the Church of England and latter churches are positively receiving as much as under the settlement Act of 1840—at least for a long period. The Church of England and ministers together can commute their stipends, and will receive near a million dollars as a church body to invest as they please, except in lands. Then the Roman Catholic, Methodist, and old Presbyterian Churches are paid what they have heretofore been receiving, for 20 years more. By that time they will be able to do as they please. In effect then these four churches are paid by the State large sums of public moneys—proceeds of the Reserves. This is what is called SACRILEGIOUS! And a parcel of miserable dough-faced Reformers, with Hincks and Spence as leaders, have consented to this.

The Reserves have been treated as the property of the priests—the public coming in as the second-best party. George the Third gave the Reserves to a Protestant Clergy. What title except as a trustee had he? These Reserves were the property of Canadian settlers, not of any king.

We look upon the present settlement as a huge cheat. Lord Elgin brought the Tories into power to cheat the public on this question. It will be found that the country might about as well have left the question where it was in 1850. The mun-

**THE GREAT BARRON.**—The name of a large lot of work just by Mr. Armour of York, sold Mr. A. farmer. He is the travelling agent for this part of Canada, a great exposé of the Nunery system and generally, by a Roman Catholic priest, with a worth patrolling.

**PARLIAMARY**

The Press of Canada taking large comm on the estimates—Grand Lecturers and Schools in Lower Canada, Mackenzie, and McDonald of Cornwall, opposing the grants very manfully. We are express our entire satisfaction at the course taken by J. S. McDonald. The Tories are rotten on the subject of these estimates; in fact they are muzzled or blinded by religion—poor things after all. The idea of four Taxes to a parcel of old women and priest—lower Canada to expend in their schools and series, under the plea that it is for charity, is infamous. Every true-hearted Upper Canadian getting tired of and disgusted with this Annapolis political Union below. The Tory leaders have always said, are quite as bad as the wack-a-ma Cayley, McNab, McDonald, and that temple creature, Spence. They are doing just the old woman, priest-ridden Morin dictating away our revenue to keep up the stic priesthood and their woman system below charity is the plea. The expenditure of public money in Canada is really shameful. There is talk on public men, and the system, called Resple Government is becoming a by-word for Corion and Plaudon. The tariff and taxes are high, that those in office may have a fund when to corrupt public men—squander in bribes.

The members from Cobowdownward are all sold—tied hands and feet to railroad influence—except the M Donalds of Wall, Mattice and Murray.

Parliament has adjourned until February. Mackenzie seems to think on is humbergging the Maine Law Bill. He is not friendly to it. But we think he may be taken in this letter elsewhere.

**SUMMARY OF GERAL NEWS**

The United States army is 11,000 strong; and is about to be increased immediately by 6000 more. Another party oficans was lately massacred coming from Salte by the Indians. The war between the Indians Whites is kept up in Oregon. A Railroad has chartered to be built between Guelp and Oshound. The celebrated Mr. Lockhart of Alford, Scotland, is dead. A meeting of the Irish New York is to be held soon to sympathise with, send an address to Smith O'Brien. Mitchell claims that no part of Ireland has taken the least of his release; he says that Ireland is political dead. If it were possible to protestantize it, should be its only cure. So long as it is cursed, Catholic priest-hoods and the system that the hold, it will be a poor country. Mitchell is a fool, utterly inconsistent as a patriot. The of Buffalo held an Indignation Meeting last, Wm. Ketchum acting as Chairman, to demand purity of Messrs. Sherwood and Johnson for the deception of the bills of the late fraudulent Stock Banking Company. It is now rumored that John A. McDonald of Kingston, will be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in case the resignation of Chief Justice Macaulay.

Miss Moore of Rochester, has yet been found. A body of a female was lately at Utica, on a railroad station, in a box, which we think may be her. It is so mutilated that it is not berecognized.

Mrs. C. Baker who shot Mr. man in St. Louis, because he insulted her, was tried and acquitted in that city. Loose justice that, like all Southern Slave States. Great sympathy rising in Philadelphia in favour of Mr. Beale dentist. It is believed there that the young who complained of him, and got him convicted, an attempt to commit a rape on her, was man, being under the influence of Chloroform. has lately got married. He is a man of a large family. Governor Brigham Young came near being lately by falling into a well. His term of office as United States Governor over Utah Tory is just expired; and the enquiry is may will the United States Government again appoint to the same office? The territory now has over 50,000 people; and he is a polygamist with a out forty wives. How much worse is than slavery. The elections at the North have named the South.

A nun recently escaped from a manery in Maine causing much excitement. This nunery system is a devilish one.

No later law when we want to pass about the war.

We thank the Grand Jury for a copy of the proceedings of the last session of the Grand Division at Btown.

Shower at Port Dalhousie. The Lincoln Division at Port Dalhousie, on Tuesday evening last, was a grand affair, and reflects the greatest credit upon those concerned in getting it up. Speeches were delivered by Mr O. L. Ray, of New York, Dr Elliott, of Ohio and the Rev Mr Hewson, of Beamsville. The ladies committee performed their part of the work to perfection, the edibles, and arrangement, and decoration of the room gave evidence of this. The St Catherine's String Band also added much to the evening's amusement. The Rev Mr Hewson made one of the best speeches we've heard in a long time. We hope the Sons at the Port will soon get up another source, as we know they'll draw a crowd of boys.

The display of meat in Toronto market is as usual very good.

Romanesque. In the clerk's office of one of the largest steamboats on the Sound, we observed, the other evening, a small iron cross and a string of beads. On asking if the clerk used these trinkets in his devotion, he said not; but that he often had to use them in the way of business. On almost every trip, there were on board some Irish stage passengers, who, when summoned to the captain's office to pay, declare that they have not a penny in their pockets, and begin to beg their passage. Whereupon the clerk shows the cross and the beads, and asks them to swear upon these holy symbols to the truth of their statement. The result is that they usually shell out the fare. [N. Y. Mirror]

**WAR NEWS**

It turns out, by later news, that the British army was surprised by the Russians on the morning of the 5th November—that 8500 British sustained the whole shock and assault of the Russians on that day, from 5 to 10 o'clock, when 6000 French troops, under General Bosquet, came to their assistance—that the Russian force engaged against them was estimated by Lord Raglan at 60,000, by the Russians at only 35,000. If this latter be true, the courage of the British is most glorious—that the small body of 8500 men should have driven back four times their number, is wonderful. The Russians fought well for some time. Immense slaughter was made of them by the British Minnie rifle. It seems the Russians on this occasion used the bayonet as well as the British, and stood the charge well, yet, in the end, they gave way to smaller numbers. The battle of the 5th is called the "Battle of Inkerman," the name of the valley near the site where it took place. The Russians lost in killed and wounded about 15,000 men. They fought the whole forenoon, from day-break until 12 o'clock, then rested for a short time and commenced an assault again, which lasted an hour, when they retired. The French alone saved the English from defeat, or rather destruction, for they would have died on the field of battle. What noble fellows they are! Who would not sympathise with such heroes? How can the Americans look on with indifference when freemen thus combat the serfs of Russia? The reserves sent in November consisted of 23,000 French, 15,000 Turks, about 6000 Egyptians, and about 7000 English. The reserves, on their way early in December, would be 40,000 Turks, and a large French army under Dulac, besides some English. The sons of the Emperor had again left Sebastopol. The diversion to be made by French and Turkish troops would cut off Russian supplies to the Crimea by way of Kessarabia, but the Austrians (what a detestable nation!) seem unwilling that the diversion should be made. It is said the Emperor of France and Lord Palmerston have informed Austria that Hungary and Italy will be raised against them if they dare to assist Russia. May God grant such a result, and may this infamous power be thoroughly punished! The gallantry of the British soldiers at this battle was never surpassed. General Cathcart and a number of officers, with about 500 of his men were killed in the ravine of Inkerman. He was shot through the head, and his body pierced with several

...the amount... upwards of 10,000 pairs of worsted socks, 20,000 woollen gloves, 20,000 pairs of flannel trousers, 100,000 pairs of gloves have been sent to the army under Lord Raglan, and still further supplies of the same articles will be sent. Arrangements have also been made to send out 35,000 great coats which will be in addition to the great coats, already possessed by each man, and the army clothiers, with a zeal for the welfare of the public services which does them great credit, have at the request of the government, completed 20,000 additional suits of winter clothing, which will leave this country before the middle of the month.

**STRIKING GUNS.**—Spikes are about four inches long, and of the dimensions of a tobacco pipe; the head flat, a barb at the point acts as a spring which is naturally pressed to the shaft upon being forced into the touch-hole. Upon reaching the chamber of the gun it resumes its position, and it is impossible to withdraw it. It can only be got out by drilling—no easy task, as it is made of the hardest steel and being somewhat loose in the touch-hole, there is much difficulty in making a drill bite as effectually as it should do. Its application is the work of moment, a simple tap on the flat head with the palm of the hand sufficing. This can be easily done, even if it is ever so dark.

**USE OF A PLAIN BATTLE.**—A letter was received a few days ago by a draper in Liverpool in which occurs the following curious circumstances.—"The big rough plaid which we got some time ago for Captain Campbell, 23d Regiment, saved his life at the Alma, as he found several balls in it after he was carried off the field on the 27th September."—[Edinburgh Courant.]

**THE AMERICAN CONGRESS AND FOREIGNERS**

Various petitions were presented to Congress, 10th 1854. Mr Adams introduced a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States. The bill extends the term of naturalization to twenty-one years, and applies prospectively upon those foreigners only who may enter the United States after the passage of the act. He addressed the Senate, reading his remarks in a tone of voice which rendered them almost unalike audible in the galleries. He was understood as arguing that in one hundred years from this time every inch of the American continent would be required for the support of the American people. Self-preservation, then, required that no inducements should be held out to immigration.

He denied any connection with Know-Nothing societies or with any other political secret association. He disclaimed all hostility to foreigners, and read from one of his former speeches to show he had no unkind feelings towards them; but he did think that immigration was dangerous, inasmuch as foreigners ranged themselves with abolitionists. When he learned that a band of Germans had burned an American Senator in effigy, he determined to introduce this bill. So far as he understood the principles of the Know-Nothing, he agreed with them. He agreed with their propositions to extend the term of naturalization, and believed in their preference of American Protestants for office to foreigners and Catholics.

One hundred and eighteen thousand Germans have arrived at New York, from foreign ports, during the first eight months of the present year.

**HANDSOME.**—Thomas F. Meagher, the well known Irish patriot, spoiled a suit of clothes of his labours to release the unfortunate who were crushed by the recent deplorable railroad accident in Canada. His baggage having been sent to Chicago before he reached Detroit, he had to order a new suit. In sending it to him, Messrs Holmes & Co, sent with it the bill accepted, as a token of their appreciation of his noble labour on the melancholic occasion.

There are now in the United States thirty-two insane hospitals in active operation, and nine others in construction.—Twenty-eight are State institutions; and the number of the insane is nearly 20,000.

If you desire to be certain that your eggs are good and fresh, put them in water. If they lie first on their sides, they are good beyond any doubt. If the butt turn up they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good from a bad egg.

A Census of the spiritualists in New York city, shows the number to be 36,000.

**TRICKS OF THE NEW YORK EDITORS.**—We see it stated that the New York Herald paid the Captain of the pilot boat who brought the news of the loss of the Arctic, \$500. After getting him into the office, all the doors of the building were locked, and no person was allowed to pass out or in until 5 o'clock, when the paper was worked off. The other morning journals went off in the same small, ignorant of the news.

Cuba affairs are quite haled just now—No news of any further rising there.

The Sandwich Islands will be annexed to the United States immediately it is said.

The Chinese rebels progress slowly in their revolt.



**MAIL STAGE BETWEEN COLLINGWOOD HARBOUR AND OWEN SOUND.**—By information received from **Barron** on Saturday, we are informed that an arrangement is about being made with the Post Office Department to run a Mail Stage during the winter from Collingwood Harbour to Meaford in St. Vincent, and it is expected that the person having the conveyance of the Mail between Owen Sound and Meaford will complete the arrangement by putting on a Stage between the two latter places. With the cars running from Toronto to the said harbour, and if the above proposal is carried out, a person may leave Owen Sound in the forenoon of one day and be in Toronto the next day, which will be an improvement over the old way of getting along.—*Owen Sound Comet.*

There are at present in the city of New York 216 public schools, employing 1094 teachers, with an aggregate salary of \$300,000. By the last returns, the whole number of pupils attending the public schools in the six New England States was 541,983, for the year, and the whole cost of instruction during the same period was 2,055,131.95, the city of Boston alone appropriating \$330,000.

**WISCONSIN WESTERN EMIGRATION.**—The Burlington Telegraph says, the emigration into Iowa at all the crossings, the present season, is unparalleled in the history of the past. The steam ferry at that city, one of the largest on the river, is kept in constant motion from morning until night, and frequently until midnight. The consequence is that every evening whole acres on the opposite side of the river may be seen covered with the waggons, tents and cattle of the emigrants. The merchants, grocers and manufacturers are reaping a fine harvest in the way of furnishing supplies to the travelling millions.

**THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE ROBBERY.** James Fitzgibbins, has been fully committed for trial. He is a man of no pecuniary responsibility, and his salary is only \$600. He is about 40 years of age, has a wife and three children, and resides in South Brooklyn. He has been in the office about a year and a half.

**THE Czar's Wealth.**—It is not the Uralian mines, nor the Custom houses which bring the the most money to the coffers of the Czar—it is public houses. The Czar is the monopolist of the manufacture and sale of brandy in the Russian Empire.

The State Supreme Court has decided that the Chinese fall under the meaning of the clause of the Constitution of California which says that no black or mulatto person shall be allowed to give evidence in favour or against a white man.

Two important water companies have been organized in the northern and southern mines respectively, which promise to be of great benefit to the miners there.

**RAPID INCREASE.**—The St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat estimates that, in one year from this date, there will be one hundred thousand people in Kansas, which will entitle the territory to admission as a State.

There are about 3000 Negroes entitled to vote in New York under the provision of the State Constitution, which requires a colored man to have been three years a citizen, and possessed of freehold estate of the value of \$250 over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and upon which a tax shall have been paid.

**ANTHONY BURNS.**—We find the following in the Transcript, and agree with the suggestion contained in the concluding paragraph.

The Richmond Enquirer of Monday says: "It may be some gratification to Anthony's Boston friends to learn that Anthony left here on Friday the 3d inst., in possession of David McDaniel, Esq., of Nash County, N. C., who purchased him for the purpose of putting him to work in a cotton field or where duty calls."

As soon as the particulars of the above sale are received from an authentic source, we trust some able writer will be put in possession of all the facts and documents of the case, and that they might be published, so that the public shall know all the details of the various transactions—the conduct of individuals—the means taken for the purchase of the fugitive—the correspondence between Col. Scuttle, Mr. Aiken of Louisiana, and the Rev. Mr. Grimes of the 12th Baptist Church,—together with the list of subscribers to the \$1200 fund for the purchase of Burns, and all other matters of historical interest connected with the affair. Let the work be faithful and impartial, as it will always be an interesting chapter in the history of "Despotism in America."

Christian Register has a column and a half on catholics. It says:

The Catholic population according to the census of 1850, is 1,334,500. This number is increased not only by birth, but by emigration. Emigration, however, from Catholic Europe, has probably reached its highest limit, and will, to all appearance, be greatly diminished. So far as their numbers are affected by conversions, the advantage appears, from the most carefully collected statistics, to be altogether on the side of Protestants. Then as to church power, according to the census of 1850 the Catholics have church accommodations for 620,000; and church property of the amount of \$3,973,000. But the church property of the Episcopalians and the Baptists is over \$11,000,000 each; and that of the Methodists and Presbyterians, each over \$14,000,000; while the Baptists have accommodations for more than 3,000,000, the Presbyterians for 2,000,000, and the Methodists for 4,200,000.

RECEIPTS

G. C. Oakville, \$1; Eusebius Chambers, Marshville, \$2; Wm Nixon, Paris, C.W., \$2, 1854; A. Morse, Esq., Smithville, \$5 \$2 for his subscription 1854, and \$3 collected from old subscribers. We thank this brother for the kind expression of his good will. R. B. Oakville for Charles Thomas, half of 1854, \$1

Robert Weir, Coloung, \$3; 1852-3-4 The Jan. Nos. of 1854, except a few preserved in volumes, we have not got to give. We shall have about 20 bound copies in January next, to sell at \$21 per copy. We can assure this subscriber that the January copies were forwarded to him from this office. Where they were afterwards lost we know not.

R. Sherrard, \$1, balance of 1854, Brougham. Francis Carr, Caledonia, \$3, which pays for 1853 and the half of 1854 only, leaving \$1 still due—the \$1 alluded to, paid only for 1852. Jonathan Austin, Simcoe, \$2, which we apply on 1852-3. Mr. Owens did not send the money. Philip Shaver, Glandford—we find that you are right your subscription for 1854 is paid.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE WINTER OF 1854-5.

1854.  
Friday, Dec. 8. Animal and Vegetable Organization, James Bovell, 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. 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., J. Chapman, Esq.  
23. The Discrimination of Minerals, E. J. Chapman, Esq.  
Mar. 2. Geology versus Astronomy; or, Are there more Worlds than One? Thomas Henning, Esq.  
9. Mystery, Rev. W. Ormiston, B. A.  
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. 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. 815.

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

**SAMUEL HEAKES**  
PROPRIETOR.

THIS Establishment is now replete with a full and extensive Stock of  
**WINTER GOODS,**  
Consisting of every article a lady can require.  
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Wholesale and Retail.  
Furs, Mantles, Silk, Satin, Velvet, and Plush Bonnets.  
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and Delaines, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.  
Welsh Flannels.  
The Millinery and Mantle Room will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.  
An Early Call is collected.  
S. HEAKES.  
Toronto, December 7, 1854. 46

**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, Cheeses, 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 special attention to his superb Stock of  
Fancy Merinoes, Rich Bed and Check Silks, Gowns, Lustres, All Plaids, DeLaines, Avois, Polkas, Velvets, Gowns, Collars, Flowers, Shirts, Sleeves, Veils, Tricots, Laces, Muslin, &c.  
With a splendid variety of Gloves and Hosiery (in every size), Woolens, Head-dresses, Cuffs, Hoods, Gaiters, Mohair Hair Nets, Gent's Lamb's Pants and Shirts and Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Mrs. Buck Mitts, &c.  
Excellent value Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Ticks, Sheetings, Gingham, Prints, Satinets, Full Cloths, Beavers, & Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.  
Velvet Trimm'd Buttons, &c., in every variety.  
The Stock will found large and well assorted, with every article in the line, requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter; and for style, variety, and excellent value 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.

**MR. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c.,**  
will attend any legal business entrusted to his care in the U. of this Province.  
Office, in the Court House next to the County Council Office.  
Toronto, January 4, 1854.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

**THE LARROS, YONGE STREET, TORONTO**  
M. PEARSON sincerely desirous to avoid all false color with high flying advertisements, which have so faintly gone the round of the Press, calculating doubt to attract the inexperienced, submits in thereof the following list:—  
s. d.  
Shawl Scarfs, 8 9  
Blankets, per 8 9  
Flannel, per yd (all wool) 0 12  
Cobourgs, (all's) 0 8  
Prints! Delain 0 6  
Heavy Gingham and Derties 0 5  
Manchester Shirtings, very heavy 0 7  
Gala Plaids 0 9  
8-4 Druggel 1 5  
Silk and Satin 2 6  
Ladies Cloaks 11 3  
Ladies' Velvets, Silk and Plush Bonnets 5 0  
With a complete beautiful assortment of Furs, in Stone Martingale, Grey Squirrel, sable, &c.; Broadcloths, Does, Tweeds, Merinoes, Linens, &c. All of which we sold on the Small Profit System Remember the 103, Yonge Street.  
M. PEARSON  
Toronto, Nov. 1854. 44.

**Messrs. BO WICK & MACDONELL**  
BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have removed from their old Stand to  
No. 41 King Street East,  
Adjacent Messrs. Betley & Kay.  
Toronto, March 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, Flowers, Gloves and Hosiery, Cashmere and Gola Plaid, Coloungs and Orleans, DeLaines (Plain and Plaid), Umbrellas and Parasols, Flannels and Blankets, Carpets and Druggets, Quilts and Counterpanes, Table Cloths and Covers, Satin and Satinets, Silks and Velvets, Ladies' Cloths, Lion Skins, Shirtings and Sheetings, Prints and Gingham, Stamped Shirtings, Tickings and Linens, Stays and Jeans, Cotton Yarn and Bittings, Worsted and Lamb's Wool, Berlin Wool, Sleeves and Collars.  
Together with a General Assortment of Goods as 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 the 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, leave Lewiston at 12, noon, and Niagara at 1, P.M.  
J. B. GORDON, Agent.  
August 21st, 1854.

**SELLING OFF!**

**No. 22, KING STREET EAST.**  
THE Subscriber, returning 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 of November, to sell off his Entire Stock of  
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, At and under Cost!!**  
As the Stock is large, and comprises every Article that is usually to be found in a First Class Dry Goods Establishment, he is desirous of calling the attention of his customers and the public generally to the same.  
As the whole Stock will be disposed of as soon as possible, the citizens and public will find it to their advantage to give an early call.  
WILLIAM CREIGHTON.  
Toronto, October 31, 1854. 45

**LAMPS AND FANCY GOODS.**  
A LARGE assortment of Lamps, Lamp Lanterns, Chimneys, and Lamp Wick, for sale at the Boston Lamp Store, late A. 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, Land, Machinery, and Seal OIL, Burning Fluid, and camphene.  
J. BRIGGS

...the arrangement by putting on a Stage between the two latter places. With the cars running from Toronto to the said harbour, and if the above proposal is carried out, a person may leave Owen Sound in the forenoon of one day and be in Toronto the next day, which will be an improvement over the old way of getting along.—*Owen Sound Comet.*

There are at present in the city of New York 216 public schools, employing 1024 teachers, with an aggregate salary of \$307,000. By the last returns, the whole number of pupils attending the public schools in the six New England States was 541,983, for the year, and the whole cost of instruction during the same period was 2,055,131.95, the city of Boston alone appropriating \$330,000.

**IMMENSE WESTERN EMIGRATION.**—The Burlington Telegraph says, the emigration into Iowa at all the crossings, the present season, is unparalleled in the history of the past. The steam ferry at that city, one of the largest on the river, is kept in constant motion from morning until night, and frequently until midnight. The consequence is that every evening whole acres on the opposite side of the river may be seen covered with the waggons, tents and cattle of the emigrants. The merchants, grocers and manufacturers are reaping a fine harvest in the way of furnishing supplies to the travelling millions.

**THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE ROBBER.** James Fitzgibbins, has been fully committed for trial. He is a man of no pecuniary responsibility, and his salary is only \$600. He is about 40 years of age, has a wife and three children, and resides in South Brooklyn. He has been in the office about a year and a half.

**THE Czar's Wealth.**—It is not the Uralian mines, nor the Custom houses which bring the most money to the coffers of the Czar—it is public houses. The Czar is the monopolist of the manufacture and sale of brandy in the Russian Empire.

The State Supreme Court has decided that the Chinese fall under the meaning of the clause of the Constitution of California which says that no black or mulatto person shall be allowed to give evidence in favour or against a white man.

Two important water companies have been organized in the northern and southern mines respectively, which promise to be of great benefit to the miners there.

**RAPID INCREASE.**—The St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat estimates that, in one year from this date, there will be one hundred thousand people in Kansas, which will entitle the territory to admission as a State.

There are about 3000 Negroes entitled to vote in New York under the provision of the State Constitution, which requires a colored man to have been three years a citizen, and possessed of freehold estate of the value of \$250 over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and upon which a tax shall have been paid.

**ANTHONY BURNS.**—We find the following in the Transcript, and agree with the suggestion contained in the concluding paragraph.

The Richmond Enquirer of Monday says: "It may be some gratification to Anthony's Boston friends to learn that Anthony left here on Friday the 3d inst., in possession of David McDaniel, Esq., of Nash County, N. O., who purchased him for the purpose of putting him to work in a cotton field or where duty calls."

As soon as the particulars of the above sale are received from an authentic source, we trust some able writer will be put in possession of all the facts and documents of the case, and that they might be published, so that the public shall know all the details of the various transactions,—the conduct of individuals—the means taken for the purchase of the fugitive—the correspondence between Col. Scuttle, Mr. Allen of Louisiana, and the Rev. Mr. Grimes of the 12th Baptist Church,—together with the list of subscribers to the \$1200 fund for the purchase of Burns, and all other matters of historical interest connected with the affair. Let the work be faithful and impartial, as it will always be an interesting chapter in the history of "Despotism in America."

Christian Register has a column and a half on catholicism. It says:

The Catholic population according to the census of 1850, is 1,334,500. This number is increased not only by birth, but by emigration. Emigration, however, from Catholic Europe, has probably reached its highest limit, and will, to all appearance, be greatly diminished. So far as their numbers are affected by conversions, the advantage appears, from the most carefully collected statistics, to be altogether on the side of Protestants. Then as to church power, according to the census of 1850 the Catholics have church accommodations for 620,000; and church property of the amount of \$8,973,000. But the church property of the Episcopalians and the Baptists is over \$11,000,000 each; and that of the Methodists and Presbyterians, each over \$14,000,000; while the Baptists have accommodations for more than 3,000,000, the Presbyterians for 2,040,316, and the Methodists for 4,209,333,—the Catholics ranking in this respect as the sixth among the different sects. There is nothing in the simple fact of numbers, wealth or growth, to warrant the expectation that the United States will be speedily brought under the rule of the Pope.

Thank this brother for his kind expression of his good will. R. B. Oakville for Charles Thomas, half of 1854 \$1

Robert Weir, Cobourg, \$3, 1852-3-4. The Jan Nos of 1854 except a few preserved in volumes, we have not got to give. We shall have about 20 bound copies in January next, to sell at \$25 per copy. We can assure this subscriber that the January copies were forwarded to him from this office. Where they were afterwards lost we know not.

S. Sherrard, \$1, balance of 1854, Brougham.

Francis Carr, Caledonia, \$3, which pays for 1853 and the half of 1854 only, leaving \$1 still due—the \$1 alluded to, paid only for 1852. Jonathan Austin, Simcoe, \$2, which we apply on 1852-3. Mr. Owens did not send the money. Philip Shaver, Glandford—we find that you are right your subscription for 1854 is paid.

**TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**

**COURSE OF LECTURES FOR THE WINTER OF 1854-5.**

1851.  
Friday, Dec. 8. Animal and Vegetable Organization, James Bovell, Esq., M.D.  
15. Memory, Rev. A. Lillie, D. D.  
22. The Respiratory Function in Animals, Rev. W. Hincks, F. L. S.
1853.  
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. 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., LL. D.  
23. The Discrimination of Minerals, E. J. Chapman, Esq.
- Mar. 27. Geology versus Astronomy; or, Are there more Worlds than One? Thomas Henning, Esq.  
9. Mystery, Rev. W. Ormiston, B. A.  
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. 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.

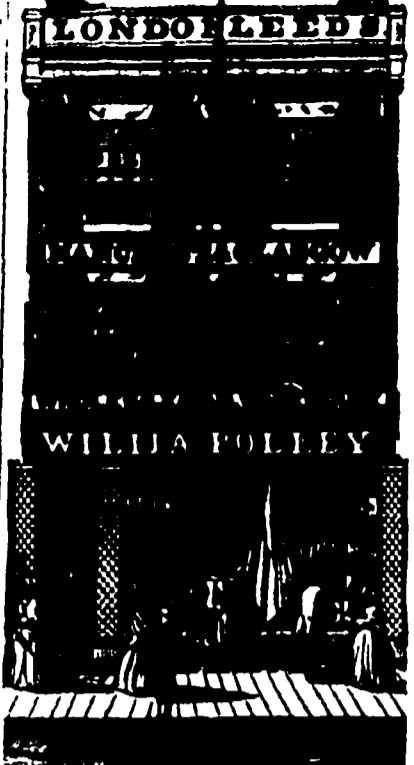
**HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,**  
40, King Street East, opposite Toronto Street.  
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,  
TORONTO, O. W.

**SAMUEL HEAKES**  
PROPRIETOR.

THIS Establishment is now replete with a full and extensive Stock of  
**WINTER GOODS,**  
Consisting of every article a lady can require.  
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Wholesale and Retail.  
Furs, Mantles, Silk, Satin, Velvet, and Plush Bonnets.  
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and Delaines, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, with a general assortment of all that is useful and necessary.  
Welsh Flannels.  
The Millinery and Mantle Room will be under very efficient and experienced superintendence.  
An Early Call is solicited.  
S. HEAKES.  
Toronto, December 7, 1854. 49

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

**FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES.**  
*Yorkville Grocery and Dry Goods Store.*  
**JOHN HISCOCK**  
THANKFUL for past patronage, by numerous customers, would respectfully inform the public that he has just replenished his Stock of Groceries and Dry Goods with a fresh assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Fruits, Cheese, Butter, Soap, Rice, Spices, Starch, Blue, and a general assortment of fresh cheap GROCERIES.  
Also, with a good stock of DRY GOODS.  
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 attention to his superior Stock of

- Freshmere Dresses, Rich Merinos, Rich Broad and Check Silks, Orgs, Lustres, All Plaits, DeLaines, Silks, Polkas, Velvets, Pins, Collars, Flowers, Belizits, Sleeves, Veils, Tights, Lace, Muslin, &c.  
With a splendidly of Gloves and Hosiery (in every size). Woolens, Head-dresses, Cuffs, Hoods, Gaiters, Mohair Hair Nets, Gent's Lambs' Pants and Shirts and Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Ms. Buck Mitts, &c.  
Excellent value Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Ticks, Sheetings, Gingham, Prints, Satinets, Full Cloths, Beavers, Cloths, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.  
Velvet Trimm Buttons, &c., in every variety.  
The Stock without large and well assorted, with every article the line, requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter; and for style, variety, and excellent value 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 Water, 66, King St. E. Toronto, Nov. 24. 44

**MR. ROBE MOORE, ATTORNEY, &c.,**  
will attend any legal business entrusted to his care in the Co. of this Province.  
Office, in the Court House next to the County Council Office.  
Toronto, Jan. 4, 1854.

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!**

**THE LARROS, YONGE STREET.**  
TORONTO  
M. PEARSON sincerely desirous to avoid all false color with high flying advertisements, which have so far from going the round of the Press, calculate no doubt to attract the inexperienced, submits in thereof the following list:—

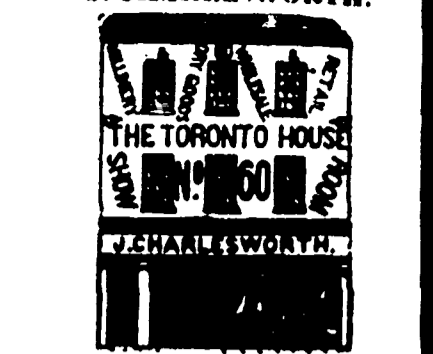
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0	7
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1	5
2	6
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5	0

With a complete beautiful assortment of Furs, in Stone Martingank, Grey Squirrel, sable, &c.; Broadcloths, Dons, Tweeds, Merinos, Linens, &c. All of which will be sold on the Small Profit System Remember the 103, Yonge Street.  
M. PEARSON  
Toronto, Nov. 1854. 44.

**Messrs. BOYVICK & MACDONELL**  
BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have removed from their old Stand to  
**No. 41 King Street East,**  
Adjoining Messrs. Betley & Kay.  
Toronto, March 11th 31

**BOARD OF WORKS.**  
**NOTICE.**  
THE Board of Works would hereby notify all Contractors and others, that Advertisements for Tenders will be in the future, posted upon the door of the City Inspector's Office.  
By Order  
**JOHN CARR,** Chairman.  
Board of Works, Toronto, October 2, 1854. 46

**TORONTO SECOND PRICE**



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, Colours and Orleans, DeLaines (Plain and Printed), Umbrellas and Parasols, Flannels and Blankets, Carpets and Druggists, Quits and Counterpanes, Table Cloths and Covers, Satins and Satinets, Silks and Velvets, Ladies' Cloths, Lion Skins, Shirts and Sheetings, Prints and Gingham, Striped Sheetings, Tickings and Linens, Stays and Jeans, Cotton Yarn and Battings, Worsted and Lamb's Wool, Berlin Wool Sleeves and Collars.  
Together with a General Assortment of Goods in numerous to mention, suitable for Domestic and Family Furnishing.  
**MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.**  
Capes, Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Wreaths, Table Head-dresses, &c. &c., with other choice articles.  
An examination is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.  
**JNO. CHARLESWORTH.**  
Toronto, Oct. 27, 1854. 43

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**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.  
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**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, leave Lewiston at 12, noon, and Niagara at 1, P.M.  
J. B. GORDON, Agent.  
August 21st, 1854.

**SELLING OFF!**

**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 of November, to sell off his Entire Stock of  
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
At and under Cost!!  
As the Stock is large, and comprises every Article that is usually to be found in a First Class Dry Goods Establishment, he is desirous of calling the attention of his customers and the public generally to the same.  
As the whole Stock will be disposed of as soon as possible, the citizens and public will find it to their advantage to give an early call.  
**WILLIAM CREIGHTON.**  
Toronto, October 31, 1854. 45

**LAMPS AND FANCY GOODS.**  
A LARGE assortment of Lamps, Lamp Lanterns, Chimneys, and Lamp Wick, for sale at the Boston Lamp Store, late A. 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 OIL, 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 26, 1854. 44

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS. SUPERIOR Family Medicine...

W. HILTON, BOOT and Shoemaking Establishment. Located in the City of Toronto...

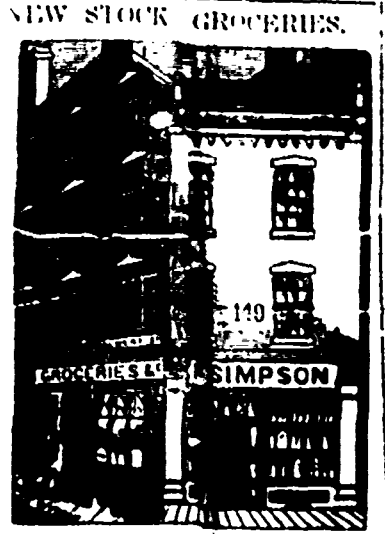
A. M. SMITH, OFFERS FOR SALE. At 104 Yonge Street. 50 TONS HEADS BELMONT PORTO...

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS. STEAM ENGINES, Mill Castings, MACHINERY. Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854.

FRUITS, Etc. 19, Yonge Street, Toronto, April 8, 1854.

A CARD. CHARLES COCKBURN, (Bailiff of D. C., No. 4 in Lincoln, Welland) Licensed Auctioneer...

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY. THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS, 88, King St., Toronto...



ROBERTS, Importer of Yonge and Albert Sts., Toronto. For Sale a large stock of Groceries, Provision, FISH, NAILS, FRUITS, CROCKERY, &c.

J. B. RYAN, Importer of English and American HARDWARE. Sign of the large Knife and Fork...

HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials...

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO. WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books...

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO. THE Annual Examinations will commence on Monday, Oct. 2. During the Academic Year, 1854-1855...

H. BOVELL HOPE, Broker, Land, House, Life, and Fire Insurance Agent. Broker, Commission Merchant & Officer of Church Street...

DR. BUANE'S Spring and Purifier. Aperient and Dige BITTERS.

THIS Medicine is more ally approved of than any other ever offered to the public. It is unhesitatingly warranted to be superior to any...

S. F. UHART, General Agent, 69, Street, Toronto.

N.B.—IMPORTANT CASE—Several persons have been imposed upon palming on them 'Buchan's Tonic Mixture'...

GUNS! GUNS! W. P. MAFOX, MANUFACTURER OF GUNS, RIFLES, TOLS, &c.

GUNS re-stocked, altered to action, Browne, and all other repairs done Shortest Notice—Warranted equal to...

DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THYE & EAR, HAVING concluded his personal engagements west, has resumed business in Toronto...

The Oldest Establishment in the City. SPRING GGS. THE Subscriber has just to a choice assortment of Spring and Sunbeds...

FLAGS! FLAGSLAGS! An Assortment of good Ensigning for Sale. Ship Flags constantly on hand made to order...

200 bags Liverpool Salt. 150 barrels (American) Coarse Packing Salt. With his usual supply of barrel Pork, Bacon, Smoked Hams, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish...

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Customers (the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country) that he has received his NEW GOODS...

He has also imported a choice assortment of Reversible Coats, which are prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also a splendid assortment of French and English Frocks, together with Velvet and other Vestings.

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

Men's Over Coats, Of Reversible Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Sibiria, Siberian, Sainett, Canada, Whitney, Etolfe, and other Cloths.

Men's Shooting Coats, Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Sibiria, Siberian, Sainett, Canada, Whitney, Etolfe, Casimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.

Men's Vests, Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Cash, Velvet, Silk, Moir Antique, and other fashionable materials.

Men's Trousers, Of Cloth, Casimere, Doeskin Tweed, Corduroy, Molekin, Canada Tweeds, Etolfe, Satinett and other fashionable materials.

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

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

HENRY LATHAM, BARISTER ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Broomed his professional Business at the Old Office over Henderson & Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets.

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.

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

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, KOSKUTHS, &c., &c.

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.



**URQUHART'S**  
*Eclectic Institute,*  
109, Yonge Street, Toronto,  
Wholesale Agent for British America,  
Toronto, April 8, 1854. 14

**A CARD.**  
**CHARLES COCKBURN**, (Bailli 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-tf

**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 brs. Cod Oil. Would you make the  
most of your money, don't miss those places.  
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-tf

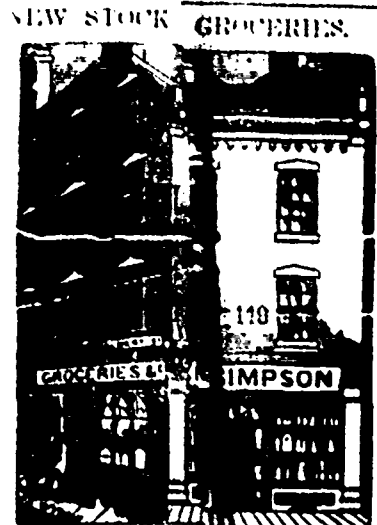
**J. B. RYAN,**  
Importer of English and American  
**HARDWARE.**  
**Sign of the large Knife and Fork,**  
(Old Stand,) No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.  
**H**AS constantly on hand a general assortment of  
HARDWARE, consisting in part of House Fur-  
nishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming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

**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.**  
**T**HE 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. Cherrin-  
man, M.A.  
History and English Literature—D. Wilson, LL.D.  
Natural History—Rev. W. Hincks, F.I.S.  
Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq.  
Modern Languages—J. Forneri, LL.D.  
Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.  
Information relative to admission, attendance on  
Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the  
President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul.  
Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854. 36

N.B.—The Examinations which are to be held as  
above stated, are intended for those Under Graduates  
who have been Students of the College during the  
past year, and also for those Matriculants, who pur-  
pose entering the University of Toronto by passing an  
Examination of in the subjects appointed for the Sec-  
ond year of the Academic course in that Institution.  
Occasional Students are admissible, as heretofore,  
without examination.  
The Editors of those papers, in which the announce-  
ment of the College for the present year, has been in-  
serted, 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.  
**I**MPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels,  
Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical  
Instruments.  
**TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES,**  
In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal  
Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes.  
**ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER**  
**WATCHES,**  
of the best description always on hand. Also,  
Electro-plate and Jewellery of all descriptions.  
Instruments repaired and adjusted.  
Watches and Jewellery repaired and warranted.  
Toronto, February 9, 1854.

**NEW STOCK GROCERIES.**  



**ROBERTS**, of Yonge and  
Albert Sts., Toronto. Sale a large stock  
of **GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FISH, NAILS,  
FRUITS, CROCKERY, &c.** at the very lowest  
prices. Farmer's Produce.  
Toronto, 2d January, 18 1-tf

**H. BOVELL HOPE**, Water, Land, House  
Life, and Fire Insur. Agent, Broker, Com-  
mission Merchant &c. Office of Church Street  
on Front St., adjoining the Countryman Office.  
**AGENTS IN LAND,**  
Messrs. Fyson, Curling, Solicitors, 3, Fred-  
erick's Place, Old Jewry.

**DR. BUAN'S**  
**Apertient and Bitters.**  
*Spring and Purifier.*  
**T**HIS Medicine is more generally approved of than  
any other ever offered to the public. It is un-  
hesitatingly warranted to be superior to any, or all  
others, for the cure of **DYBENTERY or INDIGES-  
TION** and **CONSTIPATION**, the universal bane to  
health and source of many diseases and compli-  
cations.  
Many families of the utmost respectability in  
Toronto and neighbouring towns in various  
parts of the Province, have this medicine, and  
speak of it with unqualified eulogium.  
Price 2s. 6d. a bottle. For sale by **BUTLER & SON,**  
London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.  
**S. F. UHART,**  
General Agent, 69, 1 Street, Toronto.

N.B.—**IMPORTANT CAUTION**—Several persons  
have been imposed upon, palming on them  
**Buchan's Tonic Mixture,** which differs very ma-  
terially from the above one, by aggravating  
many of the diseases for which Dr. Buchan's Ap-  
ertient and Digestive Tonic Bitter is almost a specific.

**GUNS! GUNS!!!**  
**W. P. MAFIX,**  
MANUFACTURER  
**GUNS, RIFLES, TOLS, &c.**  
ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few doors  
north from Adelaide Street.  
**G**UNS re-stocked, altered (improved), Browned,  
and all other repairs done. Shortest Notice—  
Warranted equal to any.  
Toronto, April 22 1854. 16

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

**The Oldest Establishment in the City.**  
**SPRING GS.**

**T**HE Subscriber has just received a choice assort-  
ment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting  
of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian Mixed Milton  
Cloths, Kerseymeres, Doeskin, Fashionable  
Plaid and Marbled Does, Or. Coatings, and a  
variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gen's Fine Shirts,  
Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.

**ALSO,**  
**FLAGS! FLAGSLAGS!**  
An Assortment of good Ensigns for Sale.  
Ship Flags constantly on hand made to order.  
All orders received from Cap'tains, Custom Houses,  
Court Houses, &c., will be promptly attended to, and  
articles ordered will be sent by mail from the Pro-  
vince, by  
**CHAMBAKER,**  
*Suit Tailor.*  
No 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.  
Toronto, April 23, 1854. 17

**MILL CASTING MACHINERY.**  
Made and cast by the Sub-  
scribers at their Foundry,  
Beverly Street, (off Queen  
Street West) Toronto.  
**AGNEW, DUCKEY & Co.**  
Toronto, Jan. 22, 1854.  
**HENRY LATHAM,**  
**BARISTER AT-LAW, Ac. Ac.**, has  
Breasted his professional Business at the Old Office,  
over Henderson & Co's Store, Corner of King and  
Nelson Streets.  
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-tf



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

- READY-MADE**  
**DRY GOODS**  
*Which are selling at a Great Sacrifice.*
- Men's Over Coats,** 100 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, 3d per yard worth 7d.
  - Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, 250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, 6d.
  - Lion Skin, Salsitra, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whi- 250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, 7d.
  - ney, Etoffe, and other Cloths. 100 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, 11d.
  - Frock, Dress, Tug, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.** 100 pieces Heavy Tricotees 7d.
  - 500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7 1/2d.
  - 50 pieces Muslin de Laine (yard wide) 1-1/2d.
  - Men's Shooting Coats,** 100 pieces Factory Cotton 4d.
  - Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, 500 " " 5d.
  - Lion Skin, Salsitra, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whi- 100 White Cotton 6d.
  - ney, Etoffe, Cassimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds. 100 " " 7d.
  - Men's Vests,** 100 " " 7d.
  - Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Plush, 100 " " 10d.
  - Velvet, Silk, Moir Antique, and other fashionable 50 Striped Shirting 6d.
  - materials. 100 " " 8d.
  - Men's Trousers,** 500 bundles Cotton Yarn 4d. 6d.
  - Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Corduroy, 100 Filled Shawls from 15d. 6d.
  - Moleskin, Canada Tweeds, Etoffe, Satinett and other 500 Scarf Shawls 11s. 3d.
  - fashionable materials. 300 pairs Blankets 11s. 2d.
  - Boy's Coats,** All Wool Plaid Merinoes, Cobourgs, Orleans, and other materials for Ladies' Dresses, Crapes, and materials for Mournings; Table Linen and Towels; Gloves; Hosiery; Laces; Edgings; Collars; Sleeves; Neck Ties; Vests; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Velvets; Silks; Haggings and Brown Linens; and all other Description of Dry Goods.

**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,**  
**25 SIGN OF THE AXE, 72**  
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.  
**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, KOSSTUTHS, &c., &c.,**  
Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.  
As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who may favour him  
with their custom a **First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.**  
**25 CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.**  
**NO SECOND PRICE!!!**  
Toronto, April 1st, 1854. 18

A CARD

YONGE St. Pottery. New... These articles are of the finest quality and quantity...

W. H. D. Swainson... Street... Apply to...

H. BROWNSCOMBE, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, NO. 111, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE, Lyman, Brothers & Company, ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.

GARDEN SEEDS: Also a choice and extensive assortment of Garden and Field Seeds...

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

THE SUBSCRIBER can with perfect confidence recommend the above truly valuable medicine...

Consumers' Gas Company. NOTICE is hereby given that, in consequence of the great advance in the price of coal, wages, and other charges...

CANADA vs. THE WORLD. READER, If you inquire of any person or persons who have ever visited C. S. Powers' Newcastle Marble Works...

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging... JOHN Bentley, DECOUPAGE AND STATIONER...

MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE, MAYER & BROTHER, No. 109 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c. No. 109 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. B. J. Mayer & Co. Wholesale & Retail Fur Warehouse...

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

W. STEWARD, PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 YONGE ST., Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.

WILLIAM HILL, North Williamburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmor, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rapalgee, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer, Elgin; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; Fara Lawrence, Orangeville; James Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, Waterford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Wm. H. Fannin, Nepean; George Brown, Galt; L. Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Younie, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Morson, 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, Esquimesing; M. L. Burnham, Sombra; W. C. Robertson, London; W. H. Finney, Cavan; E. D.

JOHN Bentley, DECOUPAGE AND STATIONER... No. 21, York Street, has constantly on hand...

DENTISTRY, DEBENTRY, S. WHEELWOOD, 200, ST. JAMES STREET, TORONTO.

JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER, 100, EAST, OPPOSITE THE HOUSE CORNER...

PRATT'S Temperance House, 1, DAVISON STREET, NEAR THE WATERLOO BRIDGE, COBOURG, GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, CLOTHIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER, No. 11, North side of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonist Office, Toronto.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY! THE subscriber here just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE...

NEW HARDWARE STORE, Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King and Toronto Streets. THE undersigned having a portion of those extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Whittmore Rutherford, & Co. respectively to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its vicinity, to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF HARDWARE...

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 BERR, LEAVES Toronto every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at 10 o'clock precisely, for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whitley, Oshawa, Darlington, Boudreau, Port Hope and Cobourg.

WILL leave Presque Isle for Rochester, commencing on Monday, the 25th September, every Monday, Wednesday, Friday Mornings, at Ten o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Port Colborne, Grafton, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope with the steamers for Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal.

NEW PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT, S. B. SOX, HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, 10, EAST, SHOP-VICTORIA ST., RESPECTFULLY SOLICITING A SHARE OF PATRONAGE FROM THE INHABITANTS OF TORONTO AND VICINITY, HOPING

TORONTO MARKET. NOTICE is hereby given, that Farmers and others, attending the St. Lawrence Market, with all Produce, except Apples, will be required to take their produce to the Market on MONDAY, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, on the EAST SIDE of St. Lawrence Hall and Marlton, At Ten O'CLOCK, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, on the WEST SIDE of the Hall and Market, from Ten O'CLOCK until as at present in the Market, on the Hall and Market. CHARLES DALY, C. C. C.

ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD, OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA. ON and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, the train will run as follows, (Sundays excepted):

FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 25, 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 25, Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 35, in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto. Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4 40, and Clifton House at 4 50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5, p.m. At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with the Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the New York Central Roads, making a direct line to and from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York and Boston. Passengers from Toronto by the steamer Peerless will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours from the time of leaving Toronto, and the same time in returning. J. SPAULDING, Engr. and Supt. Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

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

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

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

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

**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 acts as Local Agent for this establishment, will be rewarded by 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.  
**C. S. POWERS'**  
"Marble Works," Newcastle, N. B.

**MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE**  
**MAYER & BROTHER,**  
FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c.  
No. 109 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.  
Publicly granted by the Government of Lower Canada, Messrs. Mayer & Kay, the best and most extensive establishment in Montreal.  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL FUR WAREHOUSE.**  
And respectfully solicit an inspection of the stock of goods, which, owing to a new process of manufacture, and the direct purchase and transportation from the Leipzig Fairs and other European markets, the subscribers employ no other than the most skillful workmen, they are enabled to sell a much cheaper rate than any other house in the continent.  
Their stock comprises a large and well-selected general assortment of Fur Caps of every description, Ladies' Mitts, Gauntlets, Cuffs, Capes, Victorines, Muffs, and other fashionable Furs suitable for the season.  
Also Silk, Satin, and Beaver Hats, every style. Muffs, and other articles of dress, which are daily receiving fresh supplies from the Continent.  
1000 Buffalo Skins.  
800 Reversible Seal Skins of Red and Black.  
500 Fur Coats.  
300 Buffalo Coats.  
1500 Caps of all kinds of Furs.  
800 Boas and Victorines.  
1000 Pair of Gauntlets and Mitts.  
And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.  
Toronto, Oct. 20, 1854. 42

**MONARCH**  
**FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
ABELLAIDE 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. Duhm Brown, Esq., M.P. Robert Main, Esq.  
J. G. Hammack, Esq. Edwd. Huggins, Esq.  
W. Scholfield, Esq., M.P. Francis Witham, Esq.  
**ACTUARY:**  
J. T. Clement, Esq.  
**MANAGER:**  
George H. Jay, Esq.  
In introducing the above highly respectable Company to the favourable notice of the public, the Subscriber respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.  
The Rates of Insurance will be found as low as can consistently be adopted with safety to the welfare of the Company; and every information and assistance will be given to intending Insurers on application to the undersigned.  
All Losses promptly and honorably 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,** 85 Yonge St., Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.—W. S. returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support he has received. He still continues to manufacture a superior article, such as he has received so many premiums for at numerous fairs in Canada, and which has been honorably mentioned at the World's Fair in London. W. S. will sell very low for cash, and every article warranted to be such as sold for.—Good and Cheap. Remember the Sign of the Collar.  
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

**Agents for 1854.**  
**WILLIAM HILL,** North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmar, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Rapalgee, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; George Davison, St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Martin, Milton; Francis Tracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Aylmer, Elgin; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; J. F. Lawrence, Orangeville; James Shaw, Fort Credit; J. L. Green, Watford; George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Graham, Stuarttown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Powers, Newcastle; Wm. H. Fanning, Nepan; George Brown, Galt; L. Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Younis, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; W. Smith, West Flamboro'; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Maxon, Binbrook; H. D. Lock, Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry. W. C. Darling, Oshawa—T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterdown—John Holt, Equeusque—M. L. Barnham, Somers—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cayuga—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Canning; A. Tait, Oriskany; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kempsville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zooe Mills. James Donlop, Spencerville.

**DENTISTRY**  
**DE STRY**  
**W. WOOD,** NEW KING STREET, TORONTO.  
Dentist, opposite the Bay Street Station.  
From January 2d, 1854.

**JOHN PARKIN,** FURNITURE  
House Carpenter,  
Opposite the Court House,  
Gutta Serena, Gas Water,  
and all other repairs, executed with the most promptitude and on the most liberal terms.  
Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

**PRATT'S, Temperance House,**  
10 Division Street, near the Water Works,  
Cobourg 2d January 1854. 1-1f

**CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**GEORGE HARCOURT,** Tailor, Clothier, and General Outfitter,  
11, North side of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonist Office, Toronto.—The Subscriber keeps on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskin, Tweed, and Sumner Pattern and Material of the richest styles, consisting of Plain and Plaid Cotton Plushes, Satin and almost every description Ready-made Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. J. University Robes, of every Description to order.  
**G. HARCOURT,**  
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1f

**CROCKERY! CROCKERY!**  
THE Subscriber have 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, Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND GILT CHINA, Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Sets, CUT AND ENAMELLED  
Glassware—Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c.  
**Parian Statues:**  
Wyatt's Apollo, as Shepherd Boy  
Flaxman's Bust of Napoleon  
D'Orsay's Bust of Victor.  
Busts of Napoleon and a variety of other figures.  
**W. H. HATTON & CO.**  
No. 5, Wellington Building, King Street, Toronto.  
Jan. 2, 1854. 6-w.

**NEW HARDWARE STORE,**  
Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King and Toronto Streets.  
THE undersigned having leased a portion of those extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Whitmore Rutherford, & Co., respectfully to invite the attention of the Public to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF HARDWARE, Comprised in part of the following GOODS:—Furnishing and Building Ware, Superior Table and Fire Irons, Cabinet Makers, Joiners, and Blacksmiths' Tools.  
Plated, Britannia Metal, Japanned Ware, Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, &c.  
**WM. BLIGHT.**  
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-1f

**DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS**  
Between Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, and THREE TIMES A WEEK, between Presque Isle and Rochester, calling at Port Colborne, Grafton, Cobourg and Port Hope with the steamers for Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston and Montreal.  
**THE STEAMER MAPLE LEAF,**  
CAPT. ROBERTSON,  
LEAVES Toronto every day, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at 10 o'clock precisely, for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bowdoin, 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. HIDE,  
WILL leave Presque Isle for Rochester, commencing on Monday, the 25th September, every Monday, Wednesday, Friday Mornings, at Ten o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Port Colborne, Grafton, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope, with the steamers for Toronto and Hamilton, and with the steamers for Kingston and Montreal.  
Returning, leaves Rochester for Presque Isle, every Tuesday, Thursday, 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.  
**(HOLLAND, Agent.)**  
Steamboat Office,  
Toronto, September 25th, 1854. 38

**NEW PAINTING AND SIGN ESTABLISHMENT.**—S. BOOTH, Sign and Ornamental Painter, No. 13, Adelaide Street East, Shop—Victoria St., Respectfully solicits a share of patronage from the inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, hoping by strict attention to business and moderate charges combined with good workmanship and the best materials, to give satisfaction to those who favor them with their patronage. S. BOOTH.  
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

**THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,**  
EAST SIDE of the Hall and Market.  
WEST SIDE of the Hall and Market.  
Market Committee,  
**CHARLES DAILY,**  
C. C. C.  
Toronto, November 23, 1854. 48.

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

ON and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted).  
**FIRST TRAIN** will leave Chippawa at 7 30, Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 30, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.  
Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 40, Clifton House at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 5, a.m.  
**SECOND TRAIN** will leave Chippawa at 2 25, Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 30, p.m., in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto.  
Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4 40, and Clifton House at 4 50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5, p.m.  
At Suspension Bridge the Trains connect with the Great Western, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the New-York Central Roads, making a direct line to and from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, New York and Boston.  
Passengers from Toronto by the steamer *Pelee* will reach Niagara Falls in three and a half hours from the time of leaving Toronto, and the same time in returning.  
**J. SPAULDING,**  
Engr. and 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 buildings without first examining the points of his rods, and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and be sure to notice the stamp—SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT—this is on the points near the base.  
**Notice.**—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.  
**E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER,**  
Agents wanted.  
Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

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