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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. MAY 27, 1854.

NO. 21.

THE OTTAWA INDIAN'S DIRGE,

Alone on the banks of the great Ottawa,
In silence there mourned an Indian chief;
All moon-lit and still its calm waters lay,
Save their murmurs, in clime with his grief.

White was his head with five-score of years,
And trembling his form once first in the chase;
The last of his tribe—he mourned in tears,
And turned to the waters his time-beaten face.

'Twas here in his youth, when his nation was strong,
The bears and the red deer he loved to pursue;
Unbroken by echoes of voyageur's song,
Were Ottawa's waters, that sped his canoe.

Then green were its banks, its hills crown'd with pine,
Soft glided its rapids and its islands were green;
In peace could the warriors by their night fires recline,
Ere the face of the gold-seeking white man was seen.

No steamer's wild whistle had startled its valleys,
Nor fire-water's poison the red men depraved;
Their birchen canoes in well guided sallies,
Alone in their freedom its rapids had braved.

In Ottawa's current dark gliding along,
The fate of the red men the warrior could see;
For many brave chief's tribes valliant and strong,
Before him had passed to eternity.

Thus, thought he, will perish my tribe and my name,
As Ottawa's waters in a wide spreading ocean,
Be mingled for ever nor known as the same,
That mounded its banks with their soft gliding motion.

Lost! lost, and forever, in the seas mighty fountains,
Her name and her freshness, unknown will they be;
So the dust of the redmen in valleys, on mountains,
Forgotten will moulder through eternity.

May 11th, 1854. C. M. D.

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

THE SCENERY ON THE ST. LAWRENCE—RIVER TOWNS, ISLANDS AND RAPIDS.

Writing about ones adventures of travel may seem egotistical, and to some may be uninteresting, yet to many of our readers it will prove amusing and instructive. He who travels with his eyes open, his mind on the alert, is sure to come in contact with persons in all ranks of life, and of all shades of religious and political opinions. As mixing with the world is the way to know it, and not merely by the perusal of books, so travelling over one's country is the best way to ascertain the true opinions of its citizens. The old Grecian philosopher, Thales, uttered the wise saying, "Nosce te ipsum" "Know thyself," the surest road to the knowledge of others. Thus to properly understand our native country, we must know it by travel and personal acquaintance with its people.

Having business at the assizes, in the County of Russell, on the Ottawa, I left Toronto in the very pleasant and commodious steamer *Arabian*, Captain Coleclough, on the 9th May, at 12 o'clock. The day was fine—the Lake calm and beautiful. After the boat was fairly out of port, I took a survey of the stars in the company. The Mail Boats all seem to be pretty well patronized, and on this trip the *Arabian* had a fair list of Cabin passengers. Among them, I would mention Mrs. Richards, the Lady of Judge Richards of the Common Pleas, with her two boys; Judge Maxwell of the County Court for Durham and North-

umberland; &c., &c. The table laid on this steamer is furnished with the choicest viands, and the waiters are very attentive. The Captain is very civil and attentive. In the march of improvement which everything has taken in Canada, the steamers on our lakes and rivers have fully kept pace. I can recollect the time when no steamer was to be seen on the broad expanse of Ontario—when nothing but small schooners coasted its shores. In one of these, the property of my late father, I left the Bay of Quinte, in 1816, when an infant, on his removal to the head of the lake. The schooner voyage was a long, tedious, and often dangerous one. This youthful journey and its incidents are dimly in my recollection. It then took nearly a week to sail from Kingston to Burlington Bay. Mr. Beardsley, of Oakville, the oldest living barrister in Upper Canada, told me, a few days ago, that he went in the year 1798, in a schooner from Niagara to Kingston, to attend the assizes. He was in company with the late Mr. Justice Elmsley, who was going there to hold the court. Such a voyage was then a great feat. How changed are things now. We left in this beautiful steamer, whose saloon and its whole appearance, &c., seemed more like a drawing room than a water craft, at twelve o'clock, dined, supped, and slept, as if we were in our dear homes, and arrived in Kingston at two o'clock next morning; being just fourteen hours in travelling about 170 miles. On the voyage we stopped at three places only—Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg. Port Hope presents a very picturesque appearance from the water. It is built in a valley, and partly on the sides and tops of the hills forming the valley. It seems to be improving, and has considerable mill privileges. The division of the Sons is doing well here. A railroad to Lindsay, on Lake Scugog, will soon be finished from this town. The population is over 4000. It is seven miles from Cobourg, and has three newspapers. The object that strikes the attention most, between these two towns, is a large lighthouse, built about a mile from the main shore, in the water. At night it looks like a fisherman's great fire on the lake. It is built of stone. Cobourg is about 70 miles from Toronto, and is generally reached about five o'clock. This town is larger than Port Hope, and more scattered. It is emphatically "urbs in hortis," "a city in a garden." The ground is flat, rising in the interior. Cobourg is a pretty place in the summer, and must grow. The railroad from Peterboro via the beautiful Rice Lake will soon be finished, which circumstance will give this town a push a-head. There are two newspapers published here. Cobourg and the township of Hampton, in which it is situated, were and I hope still are very favourable to temperance. D'Arcy Boulton, a lawyer, and Mr. Weller, the great stage owner, two of the opposing candidates, for west Northumberland, reside here, also Mr. Sidney Smith, another reform candidate—the nominee of a one-sided convention lately held in this Riding.

I very much doubt whether any of these men are the right ones for the times. Weller is running on an independent ticket. I do not know what their opinions are as to a Maine law, but fear they are hostile. The temperance men of this Riding, if true to themselves and the cause they pretend to love, could turn the election. The passengers, at night, amused themselves in playing whist and draughts. The vast lake lay in a dreamlit slumber, just heaving its bosom like a sleeping giant; the moon shot down, and the stars were reflected from the deep blue waters. In the dead of the night, how much are we at the mercy of a kind Providence! Slumber seals our eyes; yet a sudden storm, a fire—the result of carelessness or accident—or a collision, might soon destroy the noble ship, and fill every bosom with the agony of despair.

AT KINGSTON,

I left the *Arabian* and went on board one of the River steamers, the *St. Lawrence*, a second-class boat. The population of Kingston is said to be now 14,000. Political excitement runs very high here. The population is one-third Roman Catholic, and the Jesuits here, as in Bytown, Montreal and Quebec, have interfered in every city institution, and even domestic life. In these four cities the people are, comparatively speaking, arrayed into but two parties—Roman Catholic and Protestant. True to their design and principles, the Jesuits and Catholic priests have withdrawn their people from the rest of the community, upon which they look as *damnable heretics*. It is thought Mr. McDonald, the now representative, and the secret leader of the ultra conservative party in Canada, a man of ambition, time-serving politics, will be returned as member for this city. Some speak of Mr. Kincks as a probable candidate. This city is not improving much. It has a Catholic nunnery, and there are four newspapers published here, two of them daily. The School system has been confused, by Catholics and Protestants quarrelling. £1000 are raised by taxes for Schools, and the Catholics claim one-third of it for their separate schools, over which mens and Jesuits preside.

Kingston is approached rather suddenly going down the Lake; coming up the River it is seen to more advantage. The objects that attract the attention are the fort, the penitentiary, the mammoth, yet elephant-like Catholic Cathedral, and the market.

Judge McKenzie is the most popular man among the reformers. A time-serving lawyer, named O'Reilly, is trimming between Catholics and Protestants, and, consequently, getting popular. In the county adjoining, viz., Frontenac, now represented by Mr. Smith, it is said, there will be two conservative candidates—the present member and Maxwell Strange. Some want Judge McKenzie to resign and contest the county. The temperance interest in Kingston is very strong, there being two good divisions. It is equally so in the county. In either, if the teetotalers were united, they could turn the elections. All the candidates are anti-Maine law. Let the temperance people start a candidate of their own in the county at least. Hay, in Kingston, sells for \$40 a ton—best beef-steak for 7½d per pound, whereas in Toronto it sells from 9d to 1s. The only thing that created any variety on our arrival, was a low and beauteous fight between several of the deck hands of the *Arabian*—arising, as usual, out of drunkenness. One of the men was dreadfully beaten and mangled. There was no policeman near to stop it. Why is there not a policeman kept constantly on the watch, to prevent rows? I presume they are paid for the purpose. Left Kingston at seven o'clock with a good company of passengers, among them, one of the councillors of Kingston, a man of inferior education, a tool of the Jesuits and strong Catholic bias. An amusing discussion was got up, going down the river, with his gentleman. He is wealthy, but of low origin.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND ISLANDS. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the voyage down the St. Lawrence in good weather. The river is clear, calm, and dotted with innumerable beautiful, rocky and wood-covered islands. It is generally over a mile wide, when free of islands, deep and beautifully transparent. Where the islands chiefly prevail, about and below Kingston, it varies from several miles to ten or twelve—its waters surrounding the islands. The air is pure and healthy and gives one a keen relish for its meals. I would advise every family that can afford it, to take a trip once a year, late in May or early in June, down this greatest and most beautiful of rivers. The current is generally at the rate of managed by Mr. Leggo, the best gilder in Canada about these islands. Beardsley's edition of the

There are said to be 1000 of these islands great and small, which I suppose would include a lot in Kingston to Montreal. The rock that forms the substratum of these islands is generally red granite. Some of the smaller islands are all rock, others are covered with a light coat of earth on which grow and small shrubs of cedar and birch. The large ones are covered with the wood common to Canada, and are cultivated. A majority of the islands are owned by the British. To use a large canoe or yacht and sail among these islands for a week in June, with one's own meals, would be a romantic adventure. A tent to encamp under at night would be required. I suppose the angling in the still waters must be good. A sail among these islands is quite as exciting and beautiful as a visit to the Niagara Falls. Again, I say, let every family that can do so go and visit the thousand islands, glide down the beautiful St. Lawrence rapids, listen to the morning wags of birds on the islands, behold the blue clear rippling water bespangled with the morning glowing sun, of dancing in the gentle moon beams. Go there and inhale the purest of air, refresh the eyes with loveliest of scenery, and let the glorious stillness of nature calm your troubled spirits, or arouse you from the dollars and cents mania of the day. Here we may live as long in one day, as we would in six months behind our eternal business counters. The majestic and beautiful St. Lawrence, from the rugged Lake Superior its head, to the cliffs of Quebec, is grand, sublime, lovely, and exalting in all its features. With its beauties and scenery, no river in the world can compare, yet the most of it passes through our dear land, which is as free as it is productive and healthy. Along its line are the vast Lakes Michigan, and the romantic rocky straits of Macinaw; the broad, clear, deep Huron, whose waters are so crystalline that they strangely deceive the eye; the lovely river St. Claire and its romantic lake, the broad majestic river Detroit, and its rich umbragous banks; the warm sunny Lake Erie, its banks laden with the richest of fruits; the splendid yet magnificent river, from Buffalo to the Falls. Then we come to the wonder of the world, the eternal emblem of Deity, the gorgeous and awful Falls of Niagara. Behold below them a mighty rocky canal, seven miles long, and 200 feet deep, worn in 20,000 years or more, through a bed of solid rock. Then see the place! but beautiful Niagara that sweeps gently through its white banks, burying its blue waters in the deep basins of Ontario. Gaze from Queenston Heights on an area of country spread on all sides before you, on a clear day, for 50 miles!—ah, what a glorious sight! Then go with me among the fairy islands of this enchanting river, until, like a mighty conqueror in death, it buries itself in the bosom of the mighty Atlantic, in company with its northern sister—the great Ottawa.

GANANOQUE AND BROCKVILLE.

The first place the boat stops at, after leaving Kingston, is Gananoque. It stands on a bed of granite and limestone, is built back half a mile from the river, and has mill privileges. There is a tent of Reel's, a good thriving Division of Sons, and a Lodge of the Follows, at this village. The Sons have a good Hall. Mr. Mathis, an enterprising agriculturist, lives near the village. He lately gave £50 towards the building and employ temperance lecturers, and is spoken of as a candidate for the next parliament in this vicinity. A Mr. Vazson is also spoken of in opposition. They are both said to be Maine Law men. The boat next stops at Brockville, about sixty miles from Kingston. It is a very pretty place, in the summer—warm, healthy and picturesque, in its appearance. The population is about 4000; the houses built, many of them, of dark stone. It has an excellent gas, all of rivers. The current is generally at the rate of managed by Mr. Leggo, the best gilder in Canada about these islands. Beardsley's edition of the

Canadian Literary Gem.

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In silence there moved an Indian chief;
All moon-lit and still its calm waters lay,
Save their murmurs, in chime with his grief.
White was his head with five-score of years,
And trembling his form once first in the chase;
The last of his tribe—he mourned in tears,
And turned to the waters his time-beaten face.
Twas here in his youth, when his nation was strong,
The bears and the red deer he loved to pursue;
Unbroken by echoes of voyageur's song,
Were Ottawa's waters, that sped his canoe.
Then green were its banks, its hills crown'd with pine,
Soft glided its rapids and its islands were green,
In peace could the warriors by their night fires recline,
Ere the face of the gold-seeking white man was seen.
No steamer's wild whistle had startled its valleys,
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Their birchen canoes in well guided sallies,
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In Ottawa's current dark gliding along,
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candidate for East Northumberland; &c., &c. The table land on this steamer is furnished with the choicest viands, and the waiters are very attentive. The Captain is very civil and attentive. In the march of improvement which everything has taken in Canada, the steamers on our lakes and rivers have fully kept pace. I can recollect the time when no steamer was to be seen on the broad expanse of Ontario—when nothing but small schooners coasted its shores. In one of these, the property of my late father, I left the Bay of Quinte, in 1816, when an infant, on his removal to the head of the lake. The schooner voyage was a long, tedious, and often dangerous one. This youthful journey and its incidents are dimly in my recollection. It then took nearly a week to sail from Kingston to Burlington Bay. Mr. Beardley, of Oakville, the oldest living barrister in Upper Canada, told me, a few days ago, that he went in the year 1798, in a schooner from Niagara to Kingston, to attend the assizes. He was in company with the late Mr. Justice Elmsley, who was going there to hold the court. Such a voyage was then a great feat. How changed are things now. We left in this beautiful steamer, whose saloon and its whole appearance, &c., seemed more like a drawing room than a water craft, at twelve o'clock, dined, supped, and slept, as if we were in our dear homes, and arrived in Kingston at two o'clock next morning; being just fourteen hours in travelling about 170 miles. On the voyage we stopped at three places only—Darlington, Port Hope, and Cobourg. Port Hope presents a very picturesque appearance from the water. It is built in a valley, and partly on the sides and tops of the hills forming the valley. It seems to be improving, and has considerable mill privileges. The division of the Sons is doing well here. A railroad to Lindsay, on Lake Seugog, will soon be finished from this town. The population is over 4000. It is seven miles from Cobourg, and has three newspapers. The object that strikes the attention most, between these two towns, is a large lighthouse, built about a mile from the main shore, in the water. At night it looks like a fisherman's great fire on the lake. It is built of stone. Cobourg is about 70 miles from Toronto, and is generally reached about five o'clock. This town is larger than Port Hope, and more scattered. It is emphatically "urbs in borso," "a city in a garden." The ground is flat, rising in the interior. Cobourg is a pretty place in the summer, and must grow. The railroad from Peterboro via the beautiful Rice Lake will soon be finished, which circumstance will give this town a push a-head. There are two newspapers published here: Cobourg and the township of Hamilton, in which it is situated, were and I hope still are very favourable to temperance. Dr. Arty Boulton, a lawyer, and Mr. Weller, the great stage owner, two of the opposing candidates, for west Northumberland, reside here, also Mr. Sidney Smith, another reform candidate—the nominee of a one-sided convention lately held in this Riding.

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THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND ISLANDS.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the voyage down the St. Lawrence in good weather. The river is clear, calm, and dotted with innumerable beautiful, rocky, and wood-covered islands. It is generally over a mile wide, when free of islands, deep and beautifully transparent. Where the islands chiefly prevail, about and below Kingston, it varies from several miles to ten or twelve—its waters surrounding the islands. The air is pure and healthy, and gives one a keen relish for his meals. I would advise every family that can afford it, to take a trip once a year, late in May or early in June, down this greatest and most beautiful of rivers. The current is generally at the rate of about three miles an hour. Beautiful eddies and falls, whirlpools, similar to, but on a smaller scale, than those about Queenston, prevail along the whole line of the river, seeming to be a feature of its waters. The water is of a deep bluish green colour.

There are said to be 1000 of these islands great and small, which I suppose would include a boat in Kingston to Montreal. The rock that forms the substratum of these islands is generally red granite. Some of the smaller islands are all rock, others are covered with a light coat of earth on which grow and amass shrubs of cedar and birch. The large ones are covered with the wood common to Canada, and are cultivated. A majority of the islands are owned by the British. To see a large canoe or yacht and sail among these islands for a week in June, with one's own meals, would be a romantic adventure. A tent to encamp under a rock would be required. I suppose the angling in the main waters must be good. A sail among these islands is quite as exciting and beautiful as a visit to the Niagara Falls. Again, I say, let every family that can do so go and visit the thousand islands, glide down the beautiful St. Lawrence rapids, listen to the morning chorus of birds on the islands, behold the blue clear rippling water bespangled with the morning glowing sun, or dancing in the gentle moon beams. Go there and inhale the purest of air, retreat the eyes with loveliest of scenery, and let the glorious stillness of nature calm your troubled spirits, or arouse you from the dollars and cents mania of the day. Here we may live as long in one day, as we would in six months behind our eternal business counters. The majestic and beautiful St. Lawrence, from the rugged Lake Superior its head, to the cliffs of Quebec, is grand, sublime, lovely, and exalting in all its features. With its beauties and scenery, no river in the world can compare, yet the most of it passes through our dear land, which is as free as it is productive and healthy. Along its line are the vast Lakes Michigan, and the romantic rocky straits of Macinaw; the broad, clear, deep Huron, whose waters are so crystalline that they strangely deceive the eye; the lovely river St. Claire and its romantic lake, the broad majestic river Detroit, and its rich unbragous banks, the warm sunny Lake Erie, its banks laden with the richest of fruits, the splendid yet magnificent river, from Buffalo to the Falls. Then we come to the wonder of the world, the eternal emblem of Deity, the gorgeous and awful Falls of Niagara. Behold below them a mighty rocky canal, seven miles long, and 200 feet deep, worn in 20,000 years or more, through a bed of solid rock. Then see the placid, but beautiful Niagara that sweeps gently through its rocky banks, burying its blue waters in the deep basin of Ontario. Gaze from Queenston Heights on an area of country spread on all sides before you, on a clear day, for 50 miles!—ah, what a glorious sight! Then go with me among the ferry islands of this enchanted river, until, like a mighty conqueror in death, it buries itself in the bosom of the mighty Atlantic, in company with its northern sister—the great Ottawa.

GANANOQUE AND BROCKVILLE.

The first place the boat stops at, after leaving Kingston, is Gananoque. It stands on a bed of granite and limestone, is built back half a mile from the river, and has mill privileges. There is a tent of Reclabites, a good thriving Division of Sons, and a Lodge of Odd Fellows, at this village. The Sons have a good Hall. Mr. Mathie, an enterprising agriculturist, lives near the village. He lately gave £50 towards the fund to employ temperance lecturers, and is spoken of as a candidate for the next Parliament in this vicinity. Mr. Vasson is also spoken of in opposition. They are both said to be Maine Law men. The boat next stops at Brockville, about sixty miles from Kingston. It is a very pretty place, in the summer—warm, healthy and picturesque, in its appearance. The population is about 4000; the houses built, many of them, of dark stone. It has an excellent gaol, well managed by Mr. Lingo, the best gaoler in Canada that I have seen. He is just what such an officer should be—ber, sensible and moral. There are many beautiful trees in Brockville; and the birds, in spring, sing delightfully from them. The toads and whistlings of the golden orioles are heard here in

abundance. Brockville contains a large Division of the Sons, and some of the families in it, organized in 1845-9, the three orders of the Sons, Daughters and Cadets. It also contains a large tent of Rechabites. This town is thoroughly protestant and conservative. Mr. Sherwood, a lawyer, is the now candidate. He is a man of but moderate abilities, and opposed to the Maine Law, I believe. In the rear of this town, there is an old settled country. Brockville contains three papers. Opposite to it, on the American side, is the village of Morrisburgh. Leaving it, we next come to Prescott, an old town, going rather to decay, until the Ogdensburgh Railroad was built. In consequence of the building of this road, and also of the southern terminus of the Bytown and Prescott Railroad being located here, the town is reviving. It lays low towards the river. This Bytown road will be a great acquisition to it. A small steamer ferries, every half hour, passengers to and from the American side to the Canadian side, at Prescott. Opposite Prescott is the large town of Ogdensburgh, built on high ground. It contains about 15,000 people, and is a fine, well built, stirring place. Going to this place, from Prescott, one almost fancies himself in a new world. Yet the country on the Prescott side is quite as good as on the American side. In Ogdensburgh, you find beautiful stores, splendid mansions, neat families, thrifty business and bustle. The Railroad Company have a large depot there. An old fort stands below Prescott, with one small gun on it. A few miles below this, on the Canada side, stands the famous stone wind-mill, now partly destroyed, surrounded by two dilapidated stone houses, in which the invading patriots of 1838-9 entered when they crossed in the fall of 1838. About 200 crossed, and 100 remained under the unfortunate, but brave Pole, Van Shoultz. Like most of his countrymen, he was rash, generous and brave. Here he held out for, I think, two days, with his small band, against over a thousand Canadian militia, and some regular troops. His ammunition at length gave out, and many of his men deserted him, and he was captured, and afterwards tried by a court martial and hung at Kingston, with some of his fellow soldiers. He was worthy of a better fate. This whole affair was exceedingly ill managed, and worse advised by the invaders. A grove of trees stands near the wind-mill. The river here is over a mile wide. The country back is good. Mr. Patrick is the candidate for the county in front and is a well meaning man, but we regret to say voted in too many instances with a bad ministry. He is a thorough Maine Law man. The Bytown and Prescott Railroad will be finished during the year. It was assisted by the Ogdensburgh road with a view to direct Canadian produce to Boston through the United States, but we presume it will turn out to be a feeder to the Grand Trunk. Land has risen in this vicinity about 23 per cent. in two years. A person informed me that he bought a farm of the Jones family containing 500 acres, 490 of which was cleared, in the vicinity for £1250, and had been recently offered £1,000 for his bargain. The land seems good and is better on the Canada side than on the American. The land rises gently from the river bank and we see some beautiful farms below Prescott, well tilled apparently. The country is less stoney than that about Brockville. The river continues about a mile wide. One feature of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, is its rapids, which are short and long shoals of water over stoney bottoms.

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They are shorter or longer according to the face of the country, sometimes about a mile, sometimes longer. To avoid these rapids pieces of Canal have been made of various lengths along the river from Prescott to Montreal. The canals are chiefly used in ascending as steamers especially can go down with the greatest ease but cannot ascend. The first rapid we meet with is 4 miles below Prescott, called the Blue rapids. For about 10 miles below Brockville until we reach the front of Granville the river is free from islands, Matilda is a small village 14 miles below Prescott at which the steamer stops and takes in wood. Below the village again you come to numbers of small flat islands of all shapes flat and wooded in the vicinity of Williamsburgh another small village. The country seems to be poorly cultivated, houses chiefly wooden.

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These falls were probably once much higher. Below his rapid we come to Cornwall one of the oldest of Canadian settlements. It is situated high up on the bank and the best part of it cannot be seen from the river. It presents toward the water quite a ragged aged appearance. Opposite Cornwall is a long island belonging to the St. Regis Indians, a branch of the great Iroquois nation. The island is about 7 miles long by 2 wide. This island divides the river into American and British Channels. Cornwall contains about 3,000 inhabitants and has two weekly papers. There are many old neat residences in it. John S. McDonald Esq., the speaker of the House of Assembly lives here and is one of the principal practicing lawyers in this part of the country. He represents the county of Glengary and from what I could learn will be again returned without any opposition. The inhabitants of that county are generally of Highland Scotch descent and Mr. McDonald is of the same descent. Gaelic is spoken very generally in the county. Cornwall is decidedly a political place. The town is at present represented by Dr. McDonnell who will be again a candidate. There are other candidates in the field.

I should think that Cornwall politicians to a great extent controul the adjoining counties. The politicians are generally on the reform side, and are inclined to a great extent to favor the present Ministry, but are fast turning against them. The Grand Trunk Railroad interests may influence them too. This line of road passes the whole length of Upper Canada along the river, and comes within half-a-mile of Cornwall.

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A CAIRN OF STONE.

Here a curious stone monument is erected, rare in Canada, but common in Scotland, called a Cairn; that is, a monument to the living. It can be seen a long distance up Lake St. Francis, and is about 30 feet high, of a pyramid form, built of round stone gathered in the neighborhood, and stands in the water near the shore. It was erected during the troubles of 1838 in memory, I think, of some act of Sir John Colborne. The American boats stop at this village, but not the Mail boats. The country on the Canadian side, from Cornwall to Lancaster, is in many places very well cultivated and beautiful. The most lovely farms skirt the bank of the lake, variegated with beautiful groves.

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RAILROAD POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

It is said by some that this contract was given to these brothers to conciliate the Speaker of the House. It is of course an immense contract. Mr. McDonald's friends, on the other hand, say that he was in England at the time it was given to his brothers, and knew nothing of it until the contract was signed, that he even opposed their continuing it after he heard of it. Indeed, Mr. McDonald told me the same thing. How this matter stands, I do not know. It is quite clear that this railroad company is trying to corrupt the House of Assembly, and will to some extent, perhaps, succeed, if the people are not careful whom they send as Members to the House of Assembly. The road has immense quantities of sinecures to offer; and passing as it does, through all the St. Lawrence counties, and near the river towns, will now, and continue to influence the politics of the eastern part of Upper Canada especially. Everywhere I was informed that the road, for the building of which the company get, I believe, £10,000 per mile, will only cost about an average of from £3,000 to £5,000 per mile, according to locality. What a sinking or reserve fund is in this bonus presented to buy up refractory members, politicians, news-

COTEAU DU LAC.

Here Upper Canada joins Lower Canada, and the manners and language of the people take a change.— Here we stopped over night to avoid the dangers of the Lachine Rapids; and here I must leave my readers until the next number of this paper, when further remarks will be made on Canadian matters, especially of the Catholic French and their institutions, including remarks on the scenery of the Ottawa so far as I saw it.



Ladies' Department.

METHOD.—A lady was complimenting a clergyman on the fact that she could always recollect and recite more of the matter of his sermons than those of any other minister she was in the habit of hearing. She could not account for this, but she thought the fact worthy of observation. The reverend gentleman remarked that he could explain the cause. "I happen," he said, "to make a particular point of classifying my topics. It is a hobby of mine to do so, and therefore I never compose a sermon without first settling the relationship and order of my arguments and illustrations. Suppose madam, your servant was starting for town, and you were obliged hastily to instruct her about a few small purchases, not having time to write down the items, and suppose you said, "Be sure to bring some tea, and also some soap, and coffee too, by the by; and some powder blue; and don't forget to bring a few light cakes, and a little starch, and some sugar; and, now I think of it soda,"—you would not be surprised if her memory failed her with regard to one or two of the articles. But if your commission ran thus, "Now, Mary, to-morrow we are going to have some friends to tea, therefore bring a supply of tea, and coffee, and sugar, and light cakes; and the next day you know is washing-day, and so we shall want soap and soda, and powder blue;" it is most likely that she would retain your order as easily as you retain my sermon."

GREINA GREEN.—The chief witness in a case of bigamy tried at Carlisle, the other day, was Murray, the high priest at Greina Green. Part of his cross-examination was as follows:—"I believe you have a few marriages at your place in the course of the year? Oh yes, a few. How many do you think? Somewhere between three and four hundred couple in the year. (Laughter.) The Judge in evident astonishment: How many? Witness: Three or four hundred couple a year. The Judge: That is more than one a day. Witness. Oh, I've had as many as forty couple in a day. (Laughter.) The Judge: In hot weather I suppose. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Fawcett: Are there any other matrimonial shops in your neighbourhood? Witness: Oh, plenty! Three or four. (Laughter.) The Judge: who does the most business? Witness: I can't say, I'm sure. I don't inquire into other people's business. I have enough to do to attend to my own. (Laughter.) Were you perfectly sober yourself? I generally am; perhaps not at that time. Mr. M'Onbrey: Is it the custom to marry people when they are drunk? Sometimes? Oh! the romance of Greina!—English Paper.

EQUESTRIANISM.—Perhaps no exercise is more healthful or pleasant than horseback riding. It is recommended by physicians and its good effects are visible in all those who partake of it. The Rochester American says of it:—"Now is the time for horseback exercise. The roads are settled, the grass grows green by the way-side, the air is beautiful and bracing, and the system needs a thorough "churning" after the quiet and dullness of winter. Nothing so becomes a woman as a proud seat upon a gallant horse, and few things

and from the city, and the mantling glow of health caught from the pure air and exercise, which sends the blood in quick flow to every part of the system is better than the heated ball-room, or the thronged parlour impart. There is life and added years in every motion."



YOUTH'S Department.

THEY COME IN DREAMS TO ME.

They come to me in dreams,
The friends of early youth,
Ere long the vision seems,
Wearing the robes of truth.

Belov'd ones far away,
For you affection beams,
Though ye cheer not now by day,
Ye come to me in dreams.

A parent near does stand,
To bless the hours of rest,
A sister's friendly hand
Within my own is press'd.

Friends in the silent tomb,
Your memories linger yet,
Around my earthly home,
Dreams chide if I forget.

To me will oft appear
My grandsire's aged face,
I mark his silver hair,
His well-known features trace.

He wears no placid smile
But sorrow marks him now,
He gazes for a while,
On me with sadden'd brow.

Now beauty meets my gaze,
I see a lovely shade,
The pride of my young days,
Death in the cold ground laid.

Her smile is still as bright,
Her brow seems just as fair,
As when she blessed my sight
And grac'd this lower sphere.

I dream I hear a sound,
The lov'd and gentle voice,
Of one who rest hath found,
I hear and must rejoice.

Her raven locks still charm,
No sorrow fills her eye,
I view her stately form,
As I did in days gone by.

Mrs. C. DUNN.

May 2nd. 1854.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Council of the Order of Temperance, in this State, under the Pennsylvania Grand Section, held their quarterly session in this city, on the 10th inst. Business of importance was transacted, and measures adopted that will have a tendency to advance the interests of this useful army of temperance. The next session will be held in Williamsburgh on the 14th of July.—N. Y. Organ April.

ABYSSINIAN MONKEYS.

The monkeys, especially the cynocephali, are astonishing clever fellows, have their chiefs, whom they obey implicitly, and a regular system of tactics in war, pillaging expeditions, robbing corn fields, &c. These monkey-forays are managed with the utmost regularity and precaution. A tribe coming down to feed from their village on the mountain (usually a cleft in the face of some cliff) brings with it all its members, male and female, young and old. Some of the elder of the tribe, distinguishable by the quantity of mane which covers the shoulders, like a lion's, take the lead, peering cautiously over each precipice before they descend, and climbing to the top of every rock or stone which may afford a better view of the road before them. Others have their posts as scouts on the flanks or rear: and all fulfil their duties with the utmost vigilance, calling out at times apparently to keep order among the motley pack which forms the main body, or to give notice of the approach of any real or imagined danger. Their tones of

Maine Law. There is an old mill in the village of Montaubourg. Leaving it, we next come to Prescott, an old town, going rather to decay, until the Ogdensburg Railroad was built. In consequence of the building of this road, and also of the southern terminus of the Bytown and Prescott Railroad being located here, the town is reviving. It lays low towards the river. This Bytown road will be a great acquisition to it. A small steamer ferries, every half hour, passengers to and from the American side to the Canadian side, at Prescott. Opposite Prescott is the large town of Ogdensburg, built on high ground. It contains about 15,000 people, and is a fine, well built, stirring place. Going to this place, from Prescott, one almost lances himself in a new world. Yet the country on the Prescott side is quite as good as on the American side. In Ogdensburg you find beautiful stores, splendid mansions, neat taverns, thrifty business and bustle. The Railroad Company have a large depot there. An old fort stands below Prescott, with one small gun on it. A few miles below this, on the Canada side, stands the famous stone wind-mill, now partly destroyed, surrounded by two dilapidated stone houses, in which the invading patriots of 1838-9 entered when they crossed in the fall of 1838. About 200 crossed, and 100 remained under the unfortunate, but brave Polo, Van Shoultz. Like most of his countrymen, he was rash, generous and brave. Here he held out for, I think, two days, with his small band, against over a thousand Canadian militia, and some regular troops. His ammunition at length gave out, and many of his men deserted him, and he was captured, and afterwards tried by a court martial and hung at Kingston, with some of his fellow soldiers. He was worthy of a better fate. This whole affair was exceedingly ill managed, and worse advised by the invaders. A grove of trees stands near the wind-mill. The river here is over a mile wide. The country back is good. Mr. Patrick is the candidate for the county in front and is a well meaning man, but we regret to say voted in too many instances with a bad ministry. He is a thorough Maine Law man. The Bytown and Prescott Railroad will be finished during the year. It was assisted by the Ogdensburg road with a view to direct Canadian produce to Boston through the United States, but we presume it will turn out to be a feeder to the Grand Trunk. Land has risen in this vicinity about 23 per cent. in two years. A person informed me that he bought a farm of the Jones family containing 500 acres, 400 of which was cleared, in the vicinity for £1250, and had been recently offered £1,000 for his bargain. The land seems good and is better on the Canada side than on the American. The land rises gently from the river bank and we see some beautiful farms below Prescott, well tilled apparently. The country is less stoney than that about Brockville. The river continues about a mile wide. One feature of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, in its rapids, which are short and long shoals of water over stoney bottoms.

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Floating the vision seems,
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Belov'd ones far away,
For you affection beams,
Though ye cheer not now by day,
Ye come to me in dreams.

A parent near does stand,
To bless the hours of rest,
A sister's friendly hand
Within my own is press'd.

Friends in the silent tomb,
Your memories linger yet,
Around my earthly home,
Dreams chide if I forget.

To me will oft appear
My grandsire's aged face,
I mark his silver hair,
His well-known features trace.

He wears no placid smile
But sorrow marks him now,
He gazes for a while,
On me with sadden'd brow.

Now beauty meets my gaze,
I see a lovely shade,
The pride of my young days,
Death in the cold ground laid.

Her smile is still as bright,
Her brow seems just as fair,
As when she blessed my sight
And grac'd this lower sphere.

I dream I hear a sound,
The lov'd and gentle voice,
Of one who rest hath found,
I hear and must rejoice.

Her raven locks still charm,
No sorrow fills her eye,
I view her stately form,
As I did in days gone by.

Mrs. C. DUNN.

May 2nd. 1854.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Council of the Order of Temperance, in this State, under the Pennsylvania Grand Section, held their quarterly session in this city, on the 10th inst. Business of importance was transacted, and measures adopted that will have a tendency to advance the interests of this useful army of temperance. The next session will be held in Williamsburgh on the 14th of July.—*N. Y. Organ April.*

ABYSSINIAN MONKEYS.

The monkeys, especially the cynocephali, are astonishing clever fellows, have their chiefs, whom they obey implicitly, and a regular system of tactics in war, pillaging expeditions, robbing corn fields, &c. These monkey-forays are managed with the utmost regularity and precaution. A tribe coming down to feed from their village on the mountain (usually a cleft in the face of some cliff) brings with it all its members, male and female, young and old. Some of the elder of the tribe, distinguishable by the quantity of mane which covers the shoulders, like a lion's, take the lead, peering cautiously over each precipice before they descend, and climbing to the top of every rock or stone which may afford a better view of the road before them. Others have their posts as scouts on the flanks or rear; and all fulfil their duties with the utmost vigilance, calling out at times apparently to keep order among the motley pack which forms the main body, or to give notice of the approach of any real or imagined danger. Their tones of voice on these occasions are so distinctly varied, that a person much accustomed to watch their movements will at length fancy, and perhaps with some truth, that he can understand their signals.

The male body is composed of females and inexperienced males, and young people of the tribe. Those of the females who have small children carry them on their back. Unlike the dignified march of the leaders, the rabble go along in a most disorderly manner, trotting on and chattering, without taking the least heed of anything, apparently confiding in the vigilance of their scouts. Here a few of the younger linger behind to pick the berries of some tree, but not long for the rear guard coming up forces them to regain their places. There a matron pauses to suckle her offspring, and not to loose any time dresses its hair while it is taking its meal. Another young lady, probably excited to jealousy, or by some sneering look or word, pulls an ugly mouth at her neighbour, and then uttering a shrill squeal highly expressive of rage, vindictively snatches at her rival's leg or tail with her hand, and gives her perhaps, a bite in the hind quarters. This provokes a retort, and a most unladylike quarrel ensues, till a long bark of command from one of their chiefs calls them to order. A single cry of alarm makes them all halt, and remain on the *qui vive*, till another bark in a different tone reassures them, and they then proceed on their march. Arrived at the corn-field the scouts take positions on the eminences all around, while the remainder of the tribe collect provisions with the utmost expedition, filling their cheek-pouches as full as they can hold, and then tacking the heads of corn under their arm-pits. Now, unless there be a partition of the collected spoil, how do the scouts feed?—for I have watched them several times, and never observed them to quit for a moment their post of duty till it was time for the tribe to return, or till some indication of danger induced them to take to flight. They show also the same sagacity in searching for water, discovering at once the place where it is most readily found in the sand, and then digging for it with their hands, just as men would, relieving one another in the work, if the quantity of sand to be removed be considerable.



THE LITERARY GEM.

THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH.

Father of Light, thy child would look,
Through nature's works, to Thee,
Would gaze upon creation's book,
And learn its litany.
Thy hand hath pencilled every part,
With forest, lake and stream;
And mighty mountains which mock the art
Of fancy's fairest dream.
Father of Light, o'er every leaf,
We trace thy present power—
The marine mite, its coral reef,
The half unfolded flower;
Each dell and cave, and rock-brew'd wave
That rushes to the shore;
Yea, every land that billows lave,
Has useful facts in store.
Father of Light, we know each ray,
That, since creation's birth,
Hath danc'd along the path of day,
To light and cheer this earth,
Still wendeth, with unwearied wings,
O'er vast chaotic deeps,
To other earths new beauties brings,
Nor for a moment sleeps.
If it thus live, if it thus burn,
Through an eternal day,
Will not the spark that lights life's urn,
Live longer than that ray,
And, like it, speed through spanless space,
From star to star along,
O'er each, thy wondrous hand to trace,
Through the infinite throng?
Father of Light, thy works proclaim,
Throughout their varied tale,
That thou art ever present

Father of Light, yet can it be,
That that weak worm—man,
Incurs, despite thy clemency,
An everlasting ban?
Doth an infernal, awful woe,
Await the wanderer there,
And will thy mercy never flow
To regions of despair?
Father of Light, thy child would seek
To tread thy own bright way;
But all in vain—too proud, too weak,
Too often led astray:
Creeds point him to thy mercy dear,
Yet threaten with thy wrath;
Do thou, in pity, render clear
His doubt-beclouded path!
Bytown, May, 1854. H. KEMPTVILLE.

THE CHORUS OF THE BOBALINKS.

Coming, a few days ago, from Oakville, I was very much amused at a scene that occurred in a field near the lake. The bobalink is now a very common bird in Canada: it was of rare appearance in 1830; so much so, although I was then a constant observer of the habits of birds, when in the vicinity of Brantford and Hamilton, I seldom saw it. I will, upon another occasion, fully describe it. It is known by its fluttering appearance over our green meadows, uttering a short, chirping, and rather pleasant confused song, whilst on the wing. Well, about a dozen of these little birds were seated in a bush on the side of a hill. Here they would, ever and anon, commence a regular chorus, each putting in his little voice, and striving to sing the loudest. Then a pause would occur. Again the band would commence, and their little throats poured forth their peculiar notes, of themselves laughable, peculiar to the bobalink. I stopped my horse and buggy and listened, for some minutes, to this lovely choir of nature, chirping before the green meadow, in the bright rays of a declining sun. One could almost imagine them to be little spirits, little human beings, carrying out, in miniature, the forms of a band. Whilst admiring the little group, I could not help but burst into laughter at the comicalness of the scene. It was unusual, because these birds generally appear only in pairs. I have often observed the bobalinks on the flowering plains of Illinois. There millions of them sing over the vast outspreading prairies covered with flowers.

THE WHISTLE BIRD.

Whilst travelling, on the 12th May, from the banks of the Ottawa to those of the St. Lawrence, through the northern part of the county of Prescott, I saw a specimen of this bird. It makes a noise very much resembling the sound of the wooden whistles that Canadian boys use, early in spring. At a distance its sound cannot be distinguished from the whistle. This bird usually frequents hemlock and cedar swamps, where the land is generally wet. It was in one of these where I heard the sound in question. The bird was sitting on the top of a cedar, and there, ever and anon, it uttered its shrill whistling notes. In size, it is about that of the bluebird,—resembles very much the largest kind of chick bird, with white stripes passing over the head. It may turn out to be the same bird. The general plumage is of a brownish grey colour. It will be again referred to.

THE WHITE-BLOSSOM BILLBERRY TREE.

The earliest flowering tree of Canada, after the red maple, is the billberry. There are trees and shrubs that put forth imperfect flowers sooner, but none of the perfect kind. It commences to flower the first week in May, and continues through May. This tree grows from ten to twenty feet high, and its stem is generally about three inches in diameter, the wood of a darkish colour. The leaves are rather over an inch long, of a long heart shape—very similar to those of the barberry, fine and soft-ribbed, and gently serrated, and grow in bunches of three and four. The flower is of a beautiful milk-white colour, consists of five cylindrical petals, round at the end, half an inch long, the eighth or tenth of an inch wide, springing from a green calix, which is surrounded with five green spiral petals, the eighth of an inch long. From the centre of the calix spring a double set of very short hairy petals, headed with points. The tree bears a small tasteless berry, of a greenish colour. The flower presents a beautiful white colour, just as the fresh leaves are starting in the woods, and as they flap in the spring breezes, are grateful to the eye. This tree is common in all parts of Canada, and, I believe, grows in the coldest latitudes. The wild plum flowers immediately after, and often at, the same time with this tree.

IMPERFECT FLOWERING TREES OF CANADA.

I call flowers imperfect, because they can hardly be called such, some of them being...

darkish stamina, headed with points, springing from the calix. The soft maple is in every respect, a lovely tree. Its red flowery appearance in the spring—its beautiful shape and foliage, and wide spreading shade of the summer, and the splendid tints of its leaves in the autumn, are noticed by every admirer of nature. The white birch has flowers of a long spiral shape, near two inches long. The poplar of different kinds has different blossoms. One of the earliest is the quivering asp, or poplar, whose flowers swell early in March, and are popularly called, by the little Canadian children, "passara," from their resemblance to diminutive cats. The flowers are, at first, about three quarters of an inch long, cylindrical and round, covered with a greyish white fur. They subsequently burst into a long spiral shape, very much resembling ringed worms. Every one has noticed the beautiful waving appearance of the leaves of this tree, which, in summer, keeps up a continual quivering in the breeze. The most curious imperfect flower is that of the black ash of the swamps. It bursts forth in a round bunch, the size of the fist, and sometimes half that size. It presents the strange appearance of mourning, when all others are in bloom. This appearance is put on late in April and early in May, lasting for several weeks.

PAPER FROM WOOD.—At the last sitting of the Society d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, of Paris, a paper was read, setting forth a plan for making paper from wood. The bark is first taken off the wood, and the wood cut in such a way as to be easily made into shavings; the shavings are then cut very thin; next they are placed in water for six or eight days, then dried, afterwards they are reduced to the finest powder possible by means of a corn mill. The powder is then mixed with rags which serve to prepare the pulp of paper, and the ordinary operation of paper making is proceeded to. All white wood, such as the poplar, the lime and the willow, are suitable for the purpose; but the discoverer ascribes a good deal of his success to the quality of the water he employed, that of the little river Dollar, which runs near the Mulhouse. For the first experiment he employed the wood of the trembling poplar, and he presented specimens of paper made from it.



Agricultural, &c.

SPRING.

Now, bright and balmy the sunbeams play,—
Spring is coming, and winter's away;
And joy lightly flies on the wings of the gale,
The flowers spring forth in wood and dale:
Then, away, away, let us roam with joy,
Throughout the pleasant land!
Now, budding gaily, the wildwoods bloom,
And the air is filled with the sweet perfume;
And the bees do hum through the leafy bow'rs,
And drink the sweet nectar of smiling flow'rs:
Then, away, away, let us roam with joy,
Throughout the pleasant land!
Now, warbling melodious, the birds do sing,
And the vales enchanted echoing ring;
And the brightened sky, in its loveliest hue,
Displays the full brightness of heaven's blue:
Then, away, away, let us roam with joy,
Throughout the pleasant land!
Now, the sportive lamb leaps briskly round,
And merrily frisks o'er the verdant ground;
And the lark, on wing, does soar on high,
As he cheerily sings in the sunny sky:
Then, away, away, let us roam with joy,
Throughout the pleasant land!
Lobo, May, 1854. DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

WEEK'S WEATHER.

On Friday evening the 19th, a heavy shower passed over the city, and the weather became cooler. It rained heavy a part of Saturday, and was rather cool. The thermometer on these two days was at about 54 during the day, and at one time as low as 44 in the morning. Wind part of the time west and part east. Sunday morning was cool, thermometer 52. The trees were in full blossom only during the last week in May. The weather during May has been cool—no frosts for several days prior to the 20th. The...

tunes on Sunday from the west. During the day the thermometer stood at an average of 52, at night it fell to 47, the wind shifting to the north-west. I observed a humming bird sucking the sweets from the yellow flowers I carried in my garden on this day the 21st May. Monday sunny, wind northwest, thermometer in the morning in the wind, 45. The weather was rather cool all day, at night the thermometer stood at 50. The ground is still damp and cool. I saw a whippoorwill in the air to-day. Tuesday sunny, wind west, thermometer 51 in the morning. There was a frost on the ridge above Toronto. (Wednesday 24th, beautiful and sunny, but cool, wind north-west, thermometer in the morning after sun rise 46. This is cold for the season, the buds are still only about half blown, apple blossoms are only just coming out.) The weather is pleasant for health and travelling, but too cool for vegetation. Wednesday towards noon became warm, the thermometer stood at 64 in the middle of the day, 62 at sunset, and 60 at night. The Queen's birth day (the 24th) was a delightful day, the wind shifted to the east, and about nine o'clock it rained. Thursday was a lovely warm day, a refreshing rain having occurred—wind northwest, thermometer in the morning 59. At noon this day the thermometer rose to 72 in the shade. On Thursday evening a heavy rain fell for an hour—thermometer stood at 3 o'clock 71. Friday sunny and rather warm, wind northwest, thermometer 57, in the morning.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Friday, May 26th, 1854.

Flour, superfine, 3s 9d to 4s—farmer's 3s 5d to 3s 6d. Wheat per bushel 8s 9d. Rye per bushel, 6s; Barley, 4s. Oats, 3s 9d. Potatoes small, 4s 6d.—marrowfat, 5s. Timothy, 11s 3d. Clover, 3s 5d; Hay per ton, £7; Straw, 40s to 50s. Cord-wood, 1s 9d to 2s 6d per cord, Pork, 30s to 32s 6d per 100 lbs; Beef, 40s to 42s 6d. At retail, beef-steaks sell at 9d to 1s. Mutton, 7d; Veal, 5d; Lamb, 8 1/2d per quarter. Eggs, 7d per dozen.—retail, 7d. Butter, 1s, fresh—10d, tub. Every thing in Toronto is rising instead of declining. Butter will decline, in consequence of the grasses becoming mature. It will be seen that the last English news represent that everything in the provision line, is rising there. The New York markets show the same features. The poultry markets of Toronto are very high, and poultry, of course, at this season, scarce. Hams can still be bought in Toronto, for 7d per pound,—bacon for 6d. Potatoes have risen, and are sold from the waggon, readily, at 4s 6d to 5s per bushel, for the best; in the groceries they sell at from 5s to 5s 7d. Onions, 10s.

DON'T EAT HORSE RADISH TOO FREQUENTLY.—It is almost hazardous to say anything against a condiment so universally used and relished as this; but a word of caution is needed. Horse radish is highly stimulating and exploring to the stomach, and this effect is almost always followed by lassitude and weakness. We have met with several cases where persons have ignorantly used this root so freely as to be scarcely able to labour at all. Where it is needed as a medicine, a small quantity of horse radish is doubtless beneficial. But we are quite sure, from considerable observation of its effects upon ourselves and others, that any person using a spoonful or more, at a meal, will suffer in consequence, although the cause of this suffering may not be perceived, since it produces stimulating effects for the first hour or two after eating it.—Am. Ag.

WASHING SHEEP.—Sheep may be washed to any number, without subjecting the party employed to the unpleasant practice heretofore followed, or standing for hours in a cold stream. Take a large hog-head, knock out one head, set it in the water, place a few stones, or two or three bushels of gravel in the bottom, so as to sink it, leaving, say nine inches of the stones above the water. Then take four stakes, with hooks on the top ends, and drive them into the bottom of the stream, so as to hold the hog-head firm; lay a temporary platform from the bank, and get inside the vessel, and thus you may pursue the work in perfect comfort, wetting only the arms. This is a decided improvement, and should be generally adopted.

A PORCUPINE.—The *GuelpH Herald* of the 16th inst., says, a very handsome specimen of the Canadian Porcupine, weighing over 20 lbs., was shot by Mr. D. Warren, a short distance out the York Road. We have seen, the *Herald* says, several of these animals captured in the back woods, but none equal in size or appearance to Mr. Warren's specimen.

The *GuelpH Advertiser* is to be issued tri-weekly hereafter. A new paper called the *Star* is just started at Georgetown; we should judge from its commencement, a mere echo of Mr. John White's sentiments. The *Commercial Advertiser*, Kingston, in a late number, advises the government to pass an Act vesting the Clergy Reserve Funds in the various municipalities of Upper Canada according to population. It is a novel but will not be followed, nor would it be right thus to dispose of a Provincial Fund. It would also merely create a new theatre for the discussion of the...

orderly manner, trotting on and chattering, without taking the least heed of anything, apparently confiding in the vigilance of their scouts. Here a few of the younger linger behind to pick the berries of some tree, but not long for the rear guard coming up forces them to regain their places. There a matron pauses to suckle her offspring, and not to loose any time dresses its hair while it is taking its meal. Another young lady, probably excited to jealousy, or by some sneering look or word, pulls an ugly mouth at her neighbour, and then uttering a shrill squeal highly expressive of rage, vindictively snatches at her rival's leg or tail with her hand, and gives her perhaps, a bite in the hind quarters. This provokes a retort, and a most unladylike quarrel ensues, till a long bark of command from one of their chiefs calls them to order. A single cry of alarm makes them all halt, and remain on the *qui vive*, till another bark in a different tone reassures them, and they then proceed on their march. Arrived at the corn-field the scouts take positions on the eminences all around, while the remainder of the tribe collect provisions with the utmost expedition, filling their cheek-pouches as full as they can hold, and then tacking the heads of corn under their arm-pits. Now, unless there be a partition of the collected spoil, how do the scouts feed?—for I have watched them several times, and never observed them to quit for a moment their post of duty till it was time for the tribe to return, or till some indication of danger induced them to take to flight. They show also the same sagacity in searching for water, discovering at once the place where it is most readily found in the sand, and then digging for it with their hands, just as men would, relieving one another in the work, if the quantity of sand to be removed be considerable.



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If it thus live, if it thus burn,
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Will not the spark that lights life's urn,
Live longer than that ray,
And, like it, speed through spanless space,
From star to star along,
O'er each, thy wondrous hand to trace,
Through the infinite throng?

Father of Light, thy works proclaim,
Throughout their varied whole,
That death we dread is but a name,
For an eternal goal,
From whence the sleeping spirit springs,
On mercy's radiant car,
To angels with unwearied wings,
Who guide it to afar!

And with thy mercy never flow
To regions of despair!

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To tread thy own bright way;
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IMPERFECT FLOWERING TREES OF CANADA.

I call flowers imperfect, because they can hardly be called such, some of them being more like leaves than flowers, yet nature intends them for such. Of this kind the most perfect is the red-blossomed soft maple, one of the first trees that presents in April a budding appearance. The buds commence to look red in March, and burst into little red blossoms in April. The flower consists of small reddish petals, with

The white birch has flowers of a long spiral shape near two inches long. The poplar of different kinds has different blossoms. One of the earliest is the quivering asp, or poplar, whose flowers swell early in March, and are popularly called, by the name Canadian children, "pusses," from their resemblance to diminutive cats. The flowers are, at first, about three quarters of an inch long, cylindrical and round, covered with a greyish white fur. They subsequently burst into a long spiral shape, very much resembling ringed worms. Every one has noticed the beautiful waving appearance of the leaves of this tree, which, in summer, keeps up a continual quivering in the breeze. The most curious imperfect flower is that of the black ash of the swamps. It bursts forth in a round bunch, the size of the fist, and sometimes half that size. It presents the strange appearance of mourning, when all others are rejoicing. This appearance is put on late in April and early in May, lasting for several weeks.

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Agricultural, &c.

SPRING.

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Throughout the pleasant land!

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times during the week. On Monday, May 21st, wind northwest, thermometer 45. The weather was rather cool all day, at night the thermometer stood at 50. The ground is still damp and cool. I saw a whippoorwill in the air to-day. Tuesday sunny, wind west, thermometer 51 in the morning. There was a frost on the ridge above Toronto. Wednesday 24th, beautiful and sunny, but cool, wind northwest, thermometer in the morning after sun rise 46. This is odd for the season, the buds are still only about half blown, apple blossoms are only just coming out. The weather is pleasant for health and travelling, but too cool for vegetation. Wednesday 24th became warm, the thermometer stood at 64 in the middle of the day, 62 at sundown, and 60 at night. The Queen's birth day (the 24th) was a delightful day, the wind shifted to the east, and about nine o'clock it rained. Thursday was a lovely warm day, a refreshing rain having occurred—wind northwest, thermometer in the morning 59. At noon this day the thermometer rose to 72 in the shade. On Thursday evening a heavy rain fell for an hour—thermometer stood at 3 o'clock 71. Friday sunny and rather w. y., wind northwest, thermometer 57, in the morning.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Friday, May 26th, 1854.

Flour, superfine, 35s 9d to 40—farmer's 35s to 37s 6d; Whole per bushel, 8s 9d, Rye per bushel, 6s; Barley, 4s. Oats, 3s 9d. Peas small, 4s 6d.—marrowfat, 5s. Timothy, 11s 3d. Clover, 35s; Hay per ton, £7; Straw, 40s to 50s; Cord-wood, 12s 9d to 22s 6d per cord. Pork, 30s to 32s 6d per 100 lbs; Beef, 40s to 42s 6d. At retail, beef-steaks sell at 9d to 1s. Mutton 7d, Veal 5d. Lamb, 8d per quarter. Eggs, 7d per dozen.—retail, 7d; Butter, 1s, fresh—10d, tub. Every thing in Toronto is rising instead of declining. Butter will decline, in consequence of the grasses becoming mature. It will be seen that the last English news represent that everything, in the provision line, is rising there. The New York markets show the same features. The poultry markets of Toronto are very high, and poultry, of course, at this season, scarce. Hams can still be bought in Toronto, for 7d per pound,—bacon for 6d. Potatoes have risen, and are sold from the waggons, readily, at 4s 6d to 5s per bushel, for the best; in the groceries they sell at from 5s to 5s 7d. Onions, 10s.

DON'T EAT HORSE RADISH TOO FREELY.—It is almost hazardous to say anything against a condiment so universally used and relished as this; but a word of caution is needed. Horse radish is highly stimulating and exploring to the stomach, and this effect is almost always followed by lassitude and weakness. We have met with several cases where persons have ignorantly used this root so freely as to be scarcely able to labour at all. Where it is needed as a medicine, a small quantity of horse radish is doubtless beneficial. But we are quite sure, from considerable observation of its effects upon ourselves and others that any person using a spoonful or more, at a meal, will suffer in consequence, although the cause of this suffering may not be perceived, since it produces stimulating effects for the first hour or two after eating it.—*Am. Ag.*

WASHING SHEEP.—Sheep may be washed to any number, without subjecting the party employed to the unpleasant practice heretofore followed, or standing for hours in a cold stream. Take a large hog-head, knock out one head, set it in the water, place a few stones, or two or three bushels of gravel in the bottom, so as to sink it, leaving say nine inches of the stones above the water. Then take four stakes, with hooks on the top ends and drive them into the bottom of the stream, so as to hold the hog-head firm; lay a temporary platform from the bank, and get inside the vessel, and thus you may pursue the work in perfect comfort, wetting only the arms. This is a decided improvement, and should be generally adopted.

A PORCUPINE.—The *Guelph Herald* of the 16th inst., says, a very handsome specimen of the Canadian Porcupine, weighing over 20 lbs., was shot by Mr. D. Warren, a short distance out the York Road. We have seen, the *Herald* says, several of these animals captured in the back woods, but none equal in size or appearance to Mr. Warren's specimen.

The *Guelph Advertiser* is to be issued tri-weekly hereafter. A new paper called the *Star* is just started at Georgetown; we should judge from its commencement, a mere echo of Mr. John White's sentiments. The *Commercial Advertiser*, Kingston, in a late number, advises the government to pass an Act vesting the Clergy Reserve Funds in the various municipalities of Upper Canada according to population. It is a novel but will not be followed, nor would it be right thus to dispose of a Provincial Fund. It would also merely create a new theatre for the discussion of the question. Hamilton is said to contain 21,000 inhabitants; Toronto 45,000. A civil trial lately caused much comment in the city papers—a will case, Henderson vs. McMahon, in which it was supposed a deceased gentleman of this city had, through the influence of a Roman Catholic priest, on his death bed, whilst partially insensible, been induced to make a will. The will however was sustained.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

The following lines are not mine, as you will see below. They were composed by an uncle of mine, who lives in Ekfrid, long ago, but never were published. I think them equal, at least, to anything I have yet sent you. I write them from memory.

D. CAMPBELL.

OLD BACCHUS.

No use of a fracas, but say what we think;
My name is Old Bacchus, the demon of drink;
And many a brave hero to ruin I've hurld,
I conquered the hero that conquered the world;
Great Alec fell weeping—his wars were all o'er—
Drunk deep, fell a sleeping, and never woke more;
The bright sons of science, so gallant and rich,
I've left them to hallow, like swine, in the ditch:
The proud I have humbled, like dust, for to kiss,
The saint I have stumbled on his pathway to bliss;
The wife, so deserving, I've used like the brute;
And the wail of the starving sounds like the lute;
And the tears of the widows of those I have slain,
Like dews to the meadows, refresh me again.
Yet, all own my merits, my praises all sing,—
The priest and the pirate, the beggar, the king;
And though oft I bereave men of credit and store,
Yet, the more I deceive men, they love me the more.

Ekfrid, 1854. HUMPHREY CAMPBELL.

TEMPERANCE AT OWEN SOUND.

12th May, 1854.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I observe with much pleasure that Mr. Kellogg, the able and zealous advocate of the temperance cause, has been engaged to travel through portions of Western Canada to lecture on the subject. I have felt anxious for some time past that he should visit this locality, but suppose it not very likely that he would, as he was engaged in Eastern Canada; but now as he is about to or has come so near, I feel very desirous that arrangements should be made for him to visit this place, and there are many others who do the same. I suppose we have always or until lately been considered as a kind of out of the world or wilderness region, but we are now becoming rapidly populated with an enterprising people, and are likely to become ultimately an important section of Canada. You may be sure it is no exception to the rest of the world in regard to the curse of intemperance, which will generally keep pace with the opening up of all new countries. I have just read your remarks respecting the propriety of able lecturers visiting the different parts of the country for the purpose of arousing the public mind to the importance of the temperance question, and most cordially agree with the sentiments therein advanced. I believe that if an efficient lecturer (such as before alluded to) were to visit this part of the field, he would be able to raise sufficient means to pay a large portion of his expenses of his time. For one I know that next to the preaching of the Gospel, I should feel the greatest pleasure in contributing towards such an object, and that much good might be accomplished, there is every reasonable ground to hope. Unless some more powerful influences are brought to bear, than the local efforts that are named have been made in different localities, (and perhaps in this respect this part of the country, especially for a new place, would not compare unfavorably with many other portions), it is greatly to be feared that they will not be able to arrest the mighty torrent in its onward devastating progress. There are numbers in this region of country who need but to be well enlightened on the subject which they have never yet had the opportunity of being in order to take the right kind of stand on the question. Hence, the great propriety and desirability of such an enterprise being undertaken. Hoping that all may be done that circumstances will admit of during the present season for the great work of the temperance reform, and that we may be favored here

There are hundreds of divisions and neighborhoods that like this division want a lecturer. Let them go to work and raise money to get one. If proper encouragement be given lecturers can be got.—[EDITOR SOX].

SONS OF BROUGHAM.

May 17th, 1854.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I am sitting in the house and it is raining, and have just received the news of a young man attempting to cut his throat, but not fatally—delirium tremens the cause of it. Brougham Division 104, is in rather low spirits there are about thirty-two contributing members at present. The Daughters of Temperance had a Tea Party this afternoon in Division Room. I think that a good, smart lecturer would do well to give us a call this way, and stir us up to duty. I am still a Son of Temperance, and remain yours in

L. P. & F.

SYLVANUS W. SHARRARD.

To C. Durand,
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AN ALTERATION IS REQUIRED IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE GRAND DIVISION.

SIR AND BROTHER—I wish to make a few remarks, which I think will be for the benefit of our Order. In the first place it is evident that there is not as much unanimity of purpose and energy of action among us as there ought to be. It is acknowledged by the wise and virtuous on all hands that the organization of the Sons of Temperance is the best on earth, this side the Church of Christ, and even the profane, drunken, and vicious men of every class think it would do very well if it only permitted them to indulge in the use of the "good creature, and yet it appears to me that something is wanting in order to its completely successful operation. The great outlines of the order are good enough, but our fraternal feelings and sympathies are to general and diffuse to be vigorous and effectual. This has been long felt, and a remedy has been sought for in the County Convention system, but I think we can find a better remedy than that in a County Division system. I am inclined to think that if we had county divisions properly organized, in which the subordinate Divisions were represented by delegates appointed annually for that purpose, it would be bringing the interests of the whole fraternity more home to the bosoms and business of individual members than any other system that can be adopted, and that is all that is wanted to make the order accomplish all that can reasonably be expected. In the first place all the subordinate Divisions could be represented in the county meetings at every session, the time and expenses of the delegates would be but a small consideration as they would rarely have to travel more than 25 miles nor be more than two days engaged in the business, whereas, under the present system, if members attend the Grand Division, some of them must travel over 400 miles, incurring an expense of from five to eight pounds, and consuming from 6 to 8 days time. This is an expenditure that some Divisions will not afford, and hence they are not represented in the Grand Division. In fact they take but little interest in its transactions, and hence their debility, and sometimes dissolution. Now it appears to me that the County Division system, would remedy to a very great extent all these evils; I would not wish to do away with the Grand Division, let it be composed of delegates from the County Divisions, and hold one session in each year; but more of detail another time. It may be said that this reform of our constitution would be attended with a great and lasting expense, at another time I will try to show that such will not be the effect.

MR. EDITOR—I am writing by the consent of the Otterville Division, and if you can get this into shape, and give it a place in your excellent paper, you will oblige your well-wishers,

On behalf of the Otterville Division, Oxford,

THOMAS BARNES.

Otterville, May 12, 1854.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

We highly approve of many of the above suggestions. If Upper Canada could be divided into districts of divisions composed of two, three or more counties if small, and empowered to hold a district meeting once in three months, it would be an excellent movement. The Grand Division on the other hand should hold two sessions, perhaps

to make this alteration would have to be asked of the National Division. These suggestions may not meet the eye of the Grand Division now in session, but they are important.

THE NATIONAL DIVISION

Will meet at St. Johns City, New Brunswick, early in June. The following circular has been sent to all the New Brunswick Divisions:

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION, IN JUNE NEXT.

The following is a copy of a Circular to be sent to all the Sub-Divisions in this Province:—

To the Recording Scribe of — Division,

BROTHER:—At the October Session of the Grand Division, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the Demonstration, to be held in this city 13th June next, upon the occasion of the meeting of the National Division: and were directed to confer with the Deputies of the several Divisions in relation to the same. We have therefore to request of your Division that they will take the subject of the said Demonstration into their consideration, and that the Deputy will communicate to our Secretary the result of their deliberation as early as possible.

It is intended to have a number of Public Meetings during the stay of the members of the National Division, at which several of the first men of the supreme Order will deliver addresses.

It is also proposed to hold a Tea Meeting on a large scale; and finally, to have a Grand Procession, which it is hoped and intended, will far eclipse any that has previously been held in this Province.

The points upon which we desire to be informed are as follows:—

- 1st. Whether your Division will take part in the said Demonstration.
- 2nd. What number of members will probably be in attendance on that occasion.
- 3rd. Whether your Division will get up any display, such as a decorated car, with a design emblematic of the Temperance movement, to form part of the procession.
- 4th. The route by which your members will come to this city.

Your early action on this subject is requested.

Due notice of the time of holding the Procession, and information of all necessary arrangements will be given in the *Temperance Telegraph*.

S. L. TILLEY, *Chairman*.

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ARTHUR CENTRAL DIVISION.—A new Division of the Sons of Temperance was opened in North Arthur on Saturday, the 29th ult. by the D. G. W. P. of the District, who was accompanied on the occasion by the officers of the Arthur Advance Division. The following were installed office-bearers of the Central Division:—

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Temperance is progressing in Arthur. There was a loud call for exertion in that quarter, and now that the Sons have got a firm footing in the township, we look to see them throwing out branches into all the adjoining localities.—*Herald*.

GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. N. B.

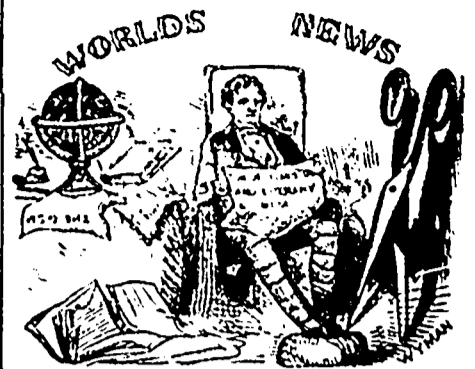
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The quarterly meeting of the Provincial Temperance Convention will be held this evening in the Hall, when business of some importance will be brought forward for deliberation.—*St. Johns Telegraph*.

TEMPERANCE IN THE NEW COUNTY OF PERTH.

The Grand Jury of the County at the recent assizes made some strong representations on the subject. We subjoin an extract from their presentment:—

"It appears to them [the Grand Jury] that the common traffic in intoxicating liquors and their common use are a fruitful source of crime, poverty, disease and demoralization. They are of opinion also, that whatever tends to the lessening of the expenses of the administration of justice, whether as regards the jail, or public affairs connected with such administration, officers fees, &c., must be viewed as so much benefit to the country. They would wish to impress on the inhabitants of this fertile country, that much remains with them in the selection of proper men to fill the offices imposed by the municipal laws; as on them devolve many duties for the regulation of local affairs in the country, a proper exercise of which will always have an influence as regards the social relations of the people; a proper regulation of one of these duties,—namely



THE PEOPLE'S ADVENT IS COMING.

'Tis coming up the steep of Time,
And this old world is growing brighter,
We may not see its dawn sublime,
Yet high hopes make the heart thro' lighter,
We may be sleeping in the ground,
When it awakes the world in wonder;
But we have felt it gathering round,
And heard its voice of living thunder.
'Tis coming, yes 'tis coming.

'Tis coming now, the glorious time
Foretold by seers and sung in story,
For which, when thinking was a crime,
Men leaped to Heaven from scaffold's gory.
They pass'd; nor see the work they wrought;
Nor the crown'd hopes of centuries blossom;
But the live lightning of their thoughts,
And daring deeds do pulse earth's bosom.
'Tis coming, yes 'tis coming.

Creds, empires, systems rot with age,
But the great people's ever youthful,
And it shall write the future's page
To our humanity more truthful.
The gnarliest heart hath tender chords
To waken at the name of "Brother,"
And time comes when brain-scorpion words
We shall not speak to sting each other.
'Tis coming, yes 'tis coming.

Aye, it must come, the tyrant's throne
Is crumbling with our hot tears rusted,
The sword earth's mighty have leant on
Is cankered with our heart's blood rusted.
Room for the men of mind! make way;
Ye robber rulers pause no longer!
Ye cannot stay the opening day!
The world rolls on—the light grows stronger.
The people's advent 's coming.

THE AMUSEMENTS OF TORONTO ON THE 24TH.

Toronto was truly a gala day on the 24th, probably the British Empire was never before more joyous and unanimous. To begin with it, the weather was truly beautiful in this county. An immense number of persons had come in from the country by rail cars and otherwise. The streets were thronged all day, and about noon every street and avenue of any consequence was crowded. There were perhaps 10,000 out with the procession or looking on, and about the government grounds. A procession was formed about 1 o'clock, and marched through King street, consisting of the Fire Companies, National Societies, Orange Society, a Horse Company and the citizens and several bands. They marched to the Government House, and here an address was read, to be sent to the Queen. The military at the garrison were called out and manoeuvred. Salutes were fired and volleys with small arms. An excursion on the Peerless passed over to the Falls. An excursion of the Sons of Temperance went to Barrie with flags and banners, and were there met by the Barrie Division. The cars to and from the North were crowded all day. The corners of King and Yonge streets were ornamented with 4 wooden arches trimmed off with evergreens; on the top and centre of each of these were crowns in evergreens and metal decked with roses. King and Queen streets, each for a mile were decked with flags and loyal devices. Mr. Nickenson's theatre was ornamented with various devices. At night the arches at the corner of Yonge and King streets were lighted with gas, and a series of fireworks were commenced. Ten thousand or more of gaily dressed people thronged the streets, especially the ladies, young and old, when suddenly there came on a shower from the east, which thoroughly soured the pleasure-seeking throngs. Ladies' bare necks, their fine dresses and bonnets suffered in the melee, and a pleasant scamper—a sort of out-door gallopade, a dance under the stars, finished the day with them. Many of the gentle-

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A TEMPERANCE MAN.

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'Tis coming, yes 'tis coming.

'Tis coming now, the glorious time
Foretold by seers and sung in story,
For which, when thinking was a crime,
Men leaped to Heaven from seafields gory,
They pass'd; nor see the work they wrought;
Nor the crown'd hopes of centuries blossom;
But the live lightning of their thoughts,
And daring deeds do pulse earth's bosom.
'Tis coming, yes 'tis coming.

Creeds, empires, systems rot with age,
But the great people's ever youthful,
And it shall write the future's page
To our humanity more truthful,
The gearliest heart hath tender chords
To waken at the name of "Brother,"
And time comes when brain-scorpion words
We shall not speak to sting each other.
'Tis coming, yes 'tis coming.

Aye, it must come, the tyrant's throne
Is crumbling with our hot tears rusted,
The sword earth's mighty have leant on
Is cankered with our heart's blood crusted.
Room for the men of mud! make way;
Ye robber rulers pause no longer!
Ye cannot stay the opening day!
The world rolls on—the light grows stronger.
The people's advent 's coming.

THE AMUSEMENTS OF TORONTO ON THE 24TH.

Toronto was truly a gala day on the 24th, probably the British Empire was never before more joyous and unanimous. To begin with it, the weather was truly beautiful in this county. An immense number of persons had come in from the country by rail cars and otherwise. The streets were thronged all day, and about noon every street and avenue of any consequence was crowded. There were, perhaps, 10,000 out with the procession or looking on, and about the government grounds a procession was formed about 1 o'clock, and marched through King street, consisting of the Fire Companies, National Societies, Orange Society, a Horse Company and the citizens and several bands. They marched to the Government House, and here an address was read, to be sent to the Queen. The military at the garrison were called out and manoeuvred. Salutes were fired and volleys with small arms. An excursion on the Peerless passed over to the Falls. An excursion of the Sons of Temperance went to Barrie with flags and banners, and were there met by the Barrie Division. The cars to and from the North were crowded all day. The corners of King and Yonge streets were ornamented with 4 wooden arches trimmed off with evergreens; on the top and centre of each of these were crowns in evergreens and metal decked with roses. King and Queen streets, each for a mile were decked with flags and loyal devices. Mr. Nickenson's theatre was ornamented with various devices. At night the arches at the corner of Yonge and King streets were lighted with gas, and a series of fireworks were commenced. Ten thousand or more of gaily dressed people thronged the streets, especially the ladies, young and old, when suddenly there came on a shower from the east, which thoroughly soured the pleasure-seeking throngs. Ladies' bare necks, their fine dresses and bonnets suffered in the melee, and a pleasant scamper—a sort of out-door gallopade, a dance under the stars, finished the day with them. Many of the gentlemen, especially the most loyal, having a superabundance of inflammable spirits within, needed the cool water from heaven to put it out. The fireworks were thus only partly completed. Toronto was truly a gay place on this memorable day.

AT PICTON

The Sons had a grand procession with flags, banners, &c. We regret our inability to attend.

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

Millions of eyes are turned upon the example, millions of hearts are anxious for the success of human progress—popular success in government in the United States.

MAN CANNOT BE THE PROPERTY OF MAN.

BY LORD BROUGHAM.

Tell me not of rights—talk not of the property of the planter in his slaves. I deny the right—I acknowledge not the property.

the same period when we began our effective struggle—the Americans having obtained their political freedom about the time when Thomas Clarkson began to agitate the question of the slave-trade, and the French having obtained their restoration to freedom in the very same month that Yorkshire enabled us, by the spirit which it then exhibited, to accomplish the great object of emancipation, for which we had so long struggled in vain.

That being the case, is it not melancholy as it regards France—is it not unspeakably mournful—nay, is it not absolutely monstrous (I use the term without meaning offence) as regards America is it not a matter of the profoundest wonder, that in a country which boasts of being the freest (and politically speaking it is one of the freest on the face of the earth) should be the country which seems to cling the most closely to the slavery of negroes?

THE TENDENCY TO GO IN DEBT, BY CORPORATE BODIES.

The passing of the Municipal Loan Act in 1853, has had one bad effect. It has created a disposition in our people and Councils, County and Township, to run heedlessly into debt.

EARL DERBY ON NAPOLEON III.

There were many persons who entertained doubts as to the intentions of that extraordinary man who has rescued France from anarchy and confusion, and placed her in the foremost rank among the nations of the earth; but, in the unsettled state in which that country then was, those persons who entertained such doubts might have entertained them from its appearing impossible that any single man, however great, would be able to reunite the turbulent elements, and to announce and carry into effect the determination of extinguishing the thirst for military glory and the ambition of military power.—Debate, Lords, March 31.

It has now become the fashion in the world to measure man by his success—honest plodding principle—straightforward patriotism are nothing.

most patriotic men of France—shoot down the Parisians in the streets—gets elected president, then consul for life, then emperor, and behold this is success, triumphing over virtue, principle and human blood, applauded by mankind!

DEFERRED NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR.

Dates of the 6th May state that a great battle had been fought between the Turks and Russians at Silistria—the Russians defeated, but the Turks were subsequently compelled to leave the ground.

It is supposed a great battle was fought between the Turks and Russians about the beginning of May, the allies were expected by that time to have reached the scene of action.

The governor of Connecticut has come out with a long address to the legislature in favor of a Maine Law and against the Nebraska Bill.

The Quebec Gazette says the meeting held in Quebec to congratulate Lord Elgin on his return, was attended by only a handful of people, was emphatically a failure.

largest meeting ever known there, and 400 votes. He will next week come in to sell liquors. Well, it is for the very best we can get.

THE TRIAL OF DR. SCHUCH AND MR. EARNEST.

Came on on the 23rd and lasted all day. March's examination lasted 3 hours, and the prisoner's counsel did not ask him one question, this was silly and strange.

THE NEWMARKET ERA AND MR. HARTMAN.

This country organ of a country shuffling member has in a late number replied to our second article, with a little abuse, much evasion, and no argument or truth.

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

Millions of eyes are turned upon the example, millions of hearts are anxious for the success of human progress—popular success in government in the United States. Should she prove recreant to liberty, the spirit of freedom would shriek, and the aspirations of human nature flag. The great American republic seems entering upon a crisis from the discussion of the Nebraska Bill. The spirit of avarice and vice, coupled with that of slavery and despotism seems rampant at Washington. The curse of office-seeking demagogues is visible in the Federal and State Legislation. A wide-spreading, glorious, and free country is torn with factions arising out of the slavery question, and the fury of the storm seems to threaten even civil war. As dear as the preservation of the Union should be to every American heart, yet it would be better, infinitely so, to break up the Union, and form with British North America a grand Northern Republic composed of all the free states, than to yield the escutcheon of freedom to be blackened with the further inroads of slavery. Shall Americans permit their name to be a by-word in the mouths of all good men—to be hissed for combining under the same flag the most enlarged liberty and the most degraded vassalage? Shall free-born Northern Americans turn themselves into a brutal police to catch the victims of southern debauchery and slavery? Shall patriots, who are taught from their cradle the right of all men to liberty, happiness, and the fruits of the labour of their hands, disgustingly change and falsify their hearts and words at Washington by binding still closer the chains of slavery over the American domain? Let us hope for better things, and let the northern people rise as one man, and stop the nefarious slave system. We are glad to see that a commencement has been made by a great meeting just held at New York, at which resolutions were passed, protesting against the infamous Nebraska Bill. If Southern tyranny aided by a base Northern minority will not yield, then break the accursed union with vice and slavery and form a new republic. Let liberty and truth prevail in at least one-half of America. We have longed for the successful working out of the grand problem of human progression in government—hoping at least the United States would prove, that extended and full self-government in the people was compatible with order and virtue. The following truthful remarks of Lord Brougham are now timely with the agitation of the Nebraska Bill. Read first the glowing lines that head the prior article. Liberty, civil and religious, is a glorious thing, and hearts the most precious, in all ages of the world, have proved it with the seal of their martyr-blood.—*Edwin Fox.*

MAN CANNOT BE THE PROPERTY OF MAN.

BY LORD BROUGHAM.

Tell me not of rights—talk not of the property of the planter in his slaves. I deny the right—I acknowledge not the property. The principles, the feelings of our common nature, rise in rebellion against it. Be the appeal made to the understanding or to the heart, the sentence is the same that rejects it. In vain you tell me of laws that sanction such a claim! There is a law above all the enactments of human codes—the same in all times—such as it was before the daring genius of Columbus pierced the night of ages, and opened to one world the sources of power, wealth and knowledge; to another an unutterable woe; such it is at this day; it is the law written by the finger of God on the heart of man: and by that law unchangeable and eternal, while men despise fraud and loathe rapine, and abhor blood, they shall reject with indignation the wild and guilty fantasy, that man can hold property in man! In vain you appeal to treaties, to covenants between nations. The covenants of the Almighty, whether the old or the new, denounce such unholy pretensions. To these laws did they of old refer, who maintained the African trade. Such treaties did they cite, and not untruly, for by one shameful compact you bartered the glories of Blenheim for the traffic in blood! Yet in spite of law and of treaties, that infernal traffic is now destroyed, and its votaries are put to death like other pirates. How came this change to pass? Not assuredly by Parliament leading the way; but the country at length awoke—the indignation of the people was kindled; it descended in thunder and smote the traffic, and scattered its guilty profits to the winds.

One word before I sit down, and that shall be in reference to those other countries which, by a singular coincidence, obtained their freedom about

exhibited, to accomplish the great object of emancipation, for which we had so long struggled in vain. That being the case, is it not melancholy as it regards France—is it not unspeakably mournful—nay, is it not absolutely monstrous (I use the term without meaning offence) as regards America is it not a matter of the profoundest wonder, that in a country which boasts of being the freest (and politically speaking it is one of the freest on the face of the earth) should be the country which seems to cling the most closely to the slavery of negroes a slavery which, when compared with the fetters which they (the Americans) so nobly burst asunder, in their resistance to the oppression of the mother country, may be compared to straws laid upon the back of a camel?

"Can this endure—can such an anomaly be perpetuated—can so gross, so violent, so egregious an inconsistency, continue among 20,000,000 of enlightened men? I pronounce it impossible. I have always stood forward as the fast friend of America. I have no doubt that the advice I now give her, in the spirit of candour and friendship, will be received by her in the spirit with which it is offered."

THE TENDENCY TO GO IN DEBT, BY CORPORATE BODIES.

The passing of the Municipal Loan Act in 1853, has had one bad effect. It has created a disposition in our people and Councils, County and Township, to run heedlessly into debt. Thoughtless debts have to be paid—to pay or to evade them makes the mind unsettled or immoral. No man can be regardless of the payment of just debts without having an immoral mind. Nothing is more dishonest than for a man or a corporate body to rush into debt not knowing how the burden is to be discharged, trusting to shifts and chances to do so. It is certain that a debt incurred must be paid or the creditor swindled out of it. The omission or refusal to pay is nothing less than indirect larceny and robbery. There is too much of a spirit abroad which says "borrow to-day and let your children pay for it, or die and cheat your creditors." Has such a spirit a good effect upon mankind? No! In the end it corrupts society and leads to ignorance and despotism. This disposition did immense injury to the Americans in 1837 and is doing us injury now. But the seeds in Canada are only just being sowed. The Hincks School of politicians, are all for borrowing. He, their speculating unprincipled head, in 1848, could not qualify as a member without extraneous help from other politicians. By underhanded speculations he is said now to be rich. Legitimate speculations and enterprises are laudable, but not such as are made on other people's money. Running into debt without the means to pay, is indirect robbery—corporate bodies without adequate incoming revenues incurring liabilities to be paid twenty years hence, evince a dishonest and reckless disposition.

EARL DERBY ON NAPOLEON III.

There were many persons who entertained doubts as to the intentions of that extraordinary man who has rescued France from anarchy and confusion, and placed her in the foremost rank among the nations of the earth; but, in the unsettled state in which that country then was, those persons who entertained such doubts might have entertained them from its appearing impossible that any single man, however great, would be able to reunite the turbulent elements, and to announce and carry into effect the determination of extinguishing the thirst for military glory and the ambition of military power.—*Debate, Lords, March 31.*

It has now become the fashion in the world to measure man by his success—honest plodding principle—straightforward patriotism are nothing. Well may good men despair of the world. It is doubtful if it ever was or ever will be better. Talk of Millennium!! How can there be such a thing whilst the world is filled with the present race of human beings? Churches that start pure and humble, end with being corrupt and proud. See the Anglican Established Church and the Wesleyan Church; see the proud Papal Church and compare its habits and pomp with the fishermen of Galilee, the Garden of Gethsemane, Cavagnac, Ledru Rollin, Lamartine, and other eminent Frenchmen honestly, like LaFayette, tried to carry out popular government in France, but did not succeed. Their failure is attributed to weakness instead of to honesty. Louis Napoleon an exile in London, a common coffee house lounge, a hell frequenter of that city, in 1847, takes advantage of the prestige of his uncle's name—courts all the vices of Paris, particularly the Roman Catholic priesthood—bribes the army and puts down every vestige of liberty, banishes the

streets of Rome with the blood of its citizens struggling for their country's freedom, garrisons their city restores the impatience and the vilest, corrupted priestcraft that ever cursed the world. To check liberty of thought he puts down every press in France, but those in government pay, and to quiet the people, he feasts them with balls, games, shows, theatres and immoral debaucheries. This is success applauded and gaped at by a British Peer. Villainy, successful as all a man requires to get the plaudits of mankind. Napoleon the rone Frenchman of London and New York, taking advantage of circumstances, his name, the army, a corrupt priesthood and a vicious people, puts down rational liberty and establishes by his expedient a government in France which depends upon the breath of his nostrils, and becomes in the world's estimation an EXTRAORDINARY MAN, simply because he has been bold enough to defy all morality, all regard for his word, and grasp French success—10 years hence he may be in his grave or an exile again like Louis Philippe. The world will then treat him with contempt. Cromwell was a great man for a time in England in the same way, and his head was stuck on a spike on Westminster Abbey for 20 years after his death. Napoleon the third in 1845 was a mere French adventurer.

DEFERRED NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR.

Dates of the 6th May state that a great battle had been fought between the Turks and Russians at Silistria—the Russians defeated, but the Turks were subsequently compelled to leave the ground. In the storming of the city Odessa, 12 Russian war vessels were sunk, and 13 laden with ammunition taken. The allied fleet in the Black Sea had gone to Sebastopol—the Russian fleet had left that port. It is also said the allied fleet had blockaded the mouth of the Danube. All the ports of the Baltic are blockaded. Napier was awaiting the disappearance of the ice to attack Cronstadt. It is reported that an American schooner has been lately sent away as a privateer and had captured a French merchant vessel. Late accounts from the Baltic say Napier was chasing the Russian fleet. It is also rumoured that Austria has told Prussia that she will join the allies. Sweden and Denmark have declared in favor of the allies. It is reported that Russia has proposed terms of peace through Austria. The Greek rebellion continues.

It is supposed a great battle was fought between the Turks and Russians about the beginning of May, the allies were expected by that time to have reached the scene of action. It is supposed that Austria has now made up her mind to oppose Russia. Rumours spoke by late dates of the intention of France to send an army through the Baltic into Poland.

The governor of Connecticut has come out with a long address to the legislature in favor of a Maine Law and against the Nebraska Bill. Ex-President Fillmore in his recent tour in the Southern States, expressed himself strongly in favor of extending the power of the United States over the whole of North America. Walker and his filibustering band have left Lower California, it is supposed for Texas; the piratical affair has been a failure. Several of the chief leaders in it have been indicted and fined in California. 504 ministers of various denominations in the Western States have presented a petition to both Houses of Congress against the passage of the Nebraska Bill. The Admission of Oregon into the Union as a State is being agitated strongly. It will take place probably in 1856, when the population, it is supposed, will amount to 60,000. Oregon contained in 1850, 13,000 people, and now contains 40,000. It is a very fine agricultural country. Over 40 representatives from the Free States support the Nebraska Bill, there being 12 from Pennsylvania. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a law against the sale of beer and ale. A great riot occurred among the Germans lately in New York, arising out of a quarrel at a Dutch beer house. It is said that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island has passed a law similar to the Maine Law. A majority of the representatives from Illinois oppose the Nebraska Bill. Late European news give a glimmering of hope that the city of Glasgow is still safe.

The Quebec Gazette says the meeting held in Quebec to congratulate Lord Elgin on his return, was attended by only a handful of people, was emphatically a failure. This paper is decidedly too severe in some cases on Lord Elgin. We admit he did not behave well in the Gavazzi matter; but it must be remembered that he is in this affair a good deal in the hands of the Ministry. Yet we cannot help but think Lord Elgin acted very unjustly towards the Protestants of Quebec last summer. With all this he has acted well on other occasions. The cars have commenced running on the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railroad as far as Rice Lake. A great triumph has been effected in New Brunswick in the city of St. John's in the reelection of James Olive, Esq., as Mayor, by the

THE TRIAL OF MR. SCHUCH AND MR. EARNEST.

Came on on the 23rd and lasted all day. March's examination lasted 3 hours, and the prisoner's counsel did not ask him one question, this was silly and strange. About a dozen witnesses were examined on March's side to confirm the circumstances of the assault and conspiracy. March himself swore he first met with Mrs. Earnest at a low Dutch ball in the beginning of January last, that he walked home with her, and finding her tavern locked up, walked back again to the ball, on his way meeting the husband near midnight. This was a curious and reputable commencement of their acquaintance. Two months afterwards it was closed by his going to the house in the absence of the husband, when the alleged fracas occurred. The servant girl of the Earnests swore to an absolute caught in the act adultery of March with Mrs. Earnest, and the husband came home and found them in this position. Dr. Schuch came in after the affair was over and very improperly induced the parties to compromise, by March paying \$1000 in notes, which he did. We heard all the evidence, and with probably four-fifths of the auditory came to the conclusion that all parties were to blame that March deserves exposure as well as the other parties. A man in his situation should not have exposed himself in a bad house. The case was badly managed on the defence, and ended at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the Jury after a 10 minutes deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty of conspiracy against all the parties. This may subject them to confinement in the Penitentiary. The Jury did not believe the evidence of the girl. It is said the Judge, Robinson, in a 3 hour's charge, leaned very much towards a conviction.

THE NEWMARKET ERA AND MR. HARTMAN.

This country organ of a country shuffling member has, in a late number, replied to our second article, with a little abuse, much evasion, and no argument or truth. Since our second article was written the *Globe* has written a column, confirming McKenzie's assertions as to Hartman's parliamentary course. The *Globe* asserts what did not appear before, that is, although Hartman spoke in favour of Gamble's motion, after he heard the opinion of Dr. Rolph, he actually sneaked away and did not vote for the motion at all. If this be true, how base it is in him and his village typewriter to pretend that he was in favour of it. Out of the mouths of two witnesses, members of Parliament, Brown and McKenzie, we thus condemn Hartman. But it was not for this vote alone that we blamed him. In our former articles other instances of treachery were pointed out which have never been answered. Why does this self-dubbed Editor evade the answering them? Our statement that Hartman was a mere tool of Rolph is proved by McKenzie and Brown, and by his yielding his will to that of Dr. Rolph. It is true that no office was given him. We did not state that such was the case. Our assertion was that he threw overboard his Clear-gritism and trampled on his promises to please a vacillating priest-ridden government. With respect to his popularity in his township, we have been assured by respectable persons that it was with difficulty that he got elected to the Council although only opposed by a plain farmer's son. The originators of this statement all reside within a short distance of Sharon, whose names, if necessary can be given. The article in the *Era* which we said was either written or dictated by Mr. Hartman for its columns, we still think emanated from conversations with him. Its Editor could only have learned the facts therein stated in that way. It is not because it contains any extra talent that we attribute it to the member, but because it smells of his defence very strongly. Our doggeral rhymes would suffer considerably, after passing through the hands of Mr. Jackson, printer. We should not like to own their authorship after such a smut-rubbing. He never, or any other printer,

dared, with our knowledge, to alter one word of our verses. Printers, too, exhibit little honesty when they tell tales out of the office.

We are acquainted with hundreds of the electors of the Fourth Riding, and without any intention to ask the n for a favour, truthfully respect them.

"Our Toryism is of the first water" An advocacy of Reform for 26 years in Canada—a banishment for its advocacy, and a practice uniform with profession, are surely good tests of sincerity Who wants better but some village ignoramus, like the Era Editor?

The Fourth Riding of York must be represented by a man of different calibre from Hartman. They want a man of more talent and pluck. Sooner than elect him again, they would send a tory. So say many of them. Mr. Hartman may do better hereafter, but our plan would be not to trust a second time one who had been wavering in the hour of trial.

OUR AVOWED ORGANSHIP AND HOSTILITY TO LORD ELGIN.

The Napanee Emporium, in a late number, thought proper to state that this paper was the avowed organ of the order of the Sons. In this statement he has wilfully or neglectfully stated a falsehood. The editor of that paper is an ex-Methodist preacher, and occasionally whines very much about some injury he has received from his church. One would suppose that a person laying claim to a superabundance of piety, would be a little careful of what he states. Had he read this paper carefully for two years past he would have seen statements made in it on several occasions to the effect that it does not pretend to be the avowed organ of any body or association of men; but, on the contrary, perfectly independent of all trammels. It is true, it is taken very extensively by sons, and gives more matter in reference to the order than any paper perhaps in America, yet with all that, it is not the avowed organ of the Sons; nor does it necessarily express their sentiments.

Its sentiments are those of truth and justice in all things. When we see the Grand Division or the Order wrong, we shall tell them so; and have done so on several occasions. We have differed from the Grand Division on the coloured question, the sweet cider question, the payment of extra fees to the Grand Scribe, and the allowing of that officer to dabble in what does not concern him. We stated this on the floor of the Grand Division, at St. Catharines, in the spring of 1853. ORGANIZATION is unsuited to our mind, it spurns the tool's traces—freedom of thought and expression, perfect independence of party trammels, are things we love. Lord Elgin has always been upheld by us when acting right. Many know we were very active in assisting him against violence in Montreal in 1849. But when he uses his influence to make his Ministry traitors to their promises—forsake the people on the Clergy Reserve Question—when he chooses to send Despatches to England denouncing the agitation of the question, then we believe him to be acting dishonestly and after the fashion of Head and Colbourne in 1832-6. The Editor of the Emporium knows it was on this ground we spoke against Lord Elgin—yet he in a sneaking manner, with a sanctified face, would mis-represent us in this matter as well as the first alluded to.

The cholera is said to be very bad in Limerick, Ireland, whence large numbers of emigrants are constantly coming to America. There is said to be a bed of bituminous coal in Collingwood. A Whig State convention is to be held in Vermont, on the 7th June next, when the liquor question will be agitated. The Chatham "Planet," of the 22nd May, contains a long and well-written article in favour of the enactment of the Maine Law in Canada. Mr. Ryerson, of St. Catharines, lectured at Chatham lately. Lord Elgin, on his arrival at New York, went to Washington, where he held a levee, and was visited by American senators, &c. He must be on some important business there.

THE STEAMER AMERICA is just in at Boston; and brings news from Europe of further advances in Breadstuffs. The attack on Odessa did not do so much harm as was at first supposed. The attack on Sebastopol is for the present postponed. It would appear as if all Europe were combining against Russia—even Spain and Portugal will send troops against her. No battles had taken place on the Danube—the rumours all proving false. No further tidings of the City of Glasgow. 14 Russian vessels had been captured in the Black Sea. The Bank of England had raised its discount to 5 1/2 per cent. £1,000,000 had been drawn from the Bank of England. The Emperor of Austria is married. Queen Victoria was to visit France immediately.

The Brockville Statesman has been discontinued.

after the 1st June is to make two trips a day to and from Niagara. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has issued a pastoral letter commanding priests to be offered up in all the Churches of his diocese for the success of the allies and Turks against Russia. He says, Russia has persecuted the Roman Catholic Church and the holy nuns.

WELCOME—The European Times of the 29th ult. says:—Last week upwards of 1000 emigrants left the port of Aberdeen for Canada.—Quebec Gazette.

The Nebraska Bill, we regret to say, has passed by a vote of 113 to 100. Great excitement prevails in Washington on the subject. The Garden City steamer has been wrecked on the shores of Lake St. Clair.

The National Division in St. John's will hold a grand Procession on the 15th June. Fare from Boston to St. John's and back, half-price, or \$6. H. Greeley is spoken of as candidate for New York. A State Temperance Convention is to be held in Auburn, N.Y., on the 6th June.

The fare on the Great Western Railway, from Detroit and Niagara Falls, has been reduced to \$5.

RECEIPTS.

S S. Brougham, \$1 on account 1854, leaving \$4 still due. M. Dunbarton, \$1 in full of 1854. J. A. Loville, \$1, which pays from 1st April to end of year. J. E. L. Stratford, \$12 in full, of his account due, leaving a small sum to his credit.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from a Cadet of Toronto will appear in our next. The letter of Rowland Burr, Esq., will appear in our next. The poetry of Edward, from Walpole, cannot be inserted for two reasons:—the real name is not sent, and it requires too much alteration. Verses sent by W H F, will appear in our next.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE COURT to revise the Assessment for the current year, will meet in the city Hall, on

Thursday, the 25th instant,

At NINE o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of revising the Assessment of St. James' Ward.

On Saturday the 27th instant, to Revise the Assessment of St. Patrick's and St. John's Wards. The Revision of St. Patrick's Ward has been altered from the 25th to the 27th, to commence with St. Patrick's at nine o'clock in the morning, and St. John's Ward at two in the afternoon.

Of which all persons interested are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Clerk's Office, } CHARLES DALY, } C. C. C. } Toronto, May 23, 1854. } 20.

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

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

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

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

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

N. B.—Any responsible person wishing to act as Local Agent for this establishment, will, by forwarding his address, be supplied with a schedule of prices; and a liberal percentage allowed him for his trouble in receiving orders. There are many persons in Canada West thus employed, who without materially interfering with their other engagements, are making \$10 to \$15 per week as commission upon such sales.

DR. CADWELL,



OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR, HAVING concluded his professional engagements in the West, has resumed business in Toronto, and may be consulted as usual for all diseases appertaining to sight or hearing.

N. B. Just issued from the press, the second edition of Dr. Cadwell's TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, containing One hundred and fifty pages of reading matter and upwards of one hundred and sixty interesting cases, embracing almost every variety of disease of these organs, as treated by the author. Copies may be had gratis on application to Dr. C.'s office, No. 50 King Street East, or at his dwelling, Wellington Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded by Mail if required, and post-paid. Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

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, Cloths, Materials, Dye Stuffs, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles in their line of business.

GARDEN SEEDS; Also, a choice and extensive assortment of Garden and Field Seeds, wholesale and retail, including a large stock of Clover, Timothy, and Turnip Seeds, and Marrowfat Peas. Toronto, May 1st, 1854.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. CHARLESWORTH would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally, that he is daily receiving his Spring Goods, in which will be found all the novelties of the season. Particular attention is solicited to a large lot of Kid Gloves, varying in price from 4d. to 6s. 3d. per pair, decided bargains. An immense lot of Lace Cuffs and Sleeves, from 1 1/2d. per pair. Also, a cheap lot of Hosiery, Bonnet and Cap Ribbon, Laces, &c., &c. Furniture Prints, Fancy Shirting, light coloured Cobourgs, Cashmere Cloths, and Lama Delaines, Cashmere Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Barage Scarfs and Shawls, together with other Goods too numerous to mention. And a lot of the Cheapest Bonnets ever offered in the city, embracing all that is fashionable and new. An inspection of Stock and Prices is solicited. JOHN CHARLESWORTH, Toronto House, No. 60, King Street, Toronto. May 5th, 1854.

THE great APARTMENT OF MILLINERY is now ready for the Wholesale and Retail trade. JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

THE LARGE 103, YONGESTREET

Daily the tidings are brought from afar Of the noise, the confusion, the havoc of war; And the topics now heard in the parlour and street Are the strength of the army and force of the fleet. But Britain decides, and decides not in vain— That she shall the peace of the Nations maintain, That while Nicholas thunders, or his cannons roar, Her standard shall float o'er each threatened shore. And the tri-colored flag and the ensign are joined, Their armies united, and their fleets are combined; And the sons of each nation in this awful strife Are determined to conquer or forfeit their life. Yet tho' the war rage the thing is quite clear, You must have new clothes at this time of the year, Nor would it be prudent or wise to delay In making your purchase much later than May. Now, PEARSON has studied as statements below In reference to fabrics and prices will show— By securing the products of various climes To make large provisions for these wonderful times. His Stock is neither inferior or small But such as he trusts will satisfy all; And he therefore expects very early to see His esteem'd patrons at the ONE HUNDRED AND THREE.

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

- Bonnets from 3d.
Muslin dresses 2s. 6d.
Parasols 1s. 3d.
Bonnet Ribbons 1 1/2d.
Furniture Chintz 2 1/2d.
Yard wide Prints, warranted fast 6d.
Heavy Manchester Shirting Stripes 7d.
Ginghams and Derries (very heavy) 5 1/2d.
Fine printed DeLaines 6d.
" " (double width) 7 1/2d.
Linnen Handkerchiefs 4d.
Emb'd " (a little damaged) 9d.
Black and Colored Silks 2s. 6d.
Tweeds 10d.
S-J Druggel 1s. 6d.
Gloves per doz. 2s. 6d.
Hosiery " 3s. 9d.
MOURNING Goods of every description, and in great variety.

Barges, Shawls, Damasks, &c., Beautiful in design, and at exceedingly moderate prices. This establishment continues to be conducted on the same straightforward and honorable principle, ONE PRICE—and in no case goods misrepresented. Toronto, 3rd May, 1854.

TERMS OF SETTING OF THE DIVISION COURTS FOR 1854.

The Oldest Establishment in the City. SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Keseymeres, Doeskins, new Fashionable Plaid and Marbled Does, Orleans, Coatings, and a variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO, FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

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

CHARLES BAKER, Merchant Tailor.

No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W. or Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17-11

WHITELASHING & COLORING.

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

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

REMOVAL.

W. P. MARSTON,

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly.

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

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS!

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:—

Table with columns for Train Type (Express East, Accommodation Train, Express West), Destination (Leave Windsor, Leave London, Leave Hamilton, Arrive at Falls), and Time (10:00 A.M., 2:30 A.M., 6:10 P.M., 8:00 P.M., 7:00 A.M., 10:50 P.M., 2:30 P.M.).

Table with columns for Train Type (Express Train, Accommodation Train), Destination (Leave the Falls, Leave Hamilton, Leave London, Arrive at Windsor), and Time (10:30 A.M., 12:50 P.M., 4:05 P.M., 8:40 P.M., 12:15 P.M., 2:45 P.M., 6:40 P.M.).

The above Trains run in direct connection with the Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, and Chicago.

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

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

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

Published by order, CHARLES DALY, Clerk's Office, } Toronto, Jan. 5, 1854. } 17

BOUND Volumes [of] the Son of TEMPERANCE for 1852-3. Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above years can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes of 1851 bound in boards containing 4 of the numbers of 1851, can also be obtained. Price of volume of 1852.

...of Reform for 20 years in Canada—a monument for its advocacy, and a practical uniform with profession, are surely good tests of sincerity. Who wants better but some village ignoramus, like the Era Editor?

The Fourth Riding of York must be represented by a man of different calibre from Hartman. They want a man of more talent and pluck. Sooner than elect him again, they would send a tory. So many of them. Mr. Hartman may do better hereafter, but our plan would be not to trust a second time one who had been wavering in the hour of trial.

OUR AVOWED ORGANSHIP AND HOSTILITY TO LORD ELGIN.

The *Napance Emporium*, in a late number, thought proper to state that this paper was the avowed organ of the order of the Sons. In this statement he has willfully or neglectfully stated a falsehood. The editor of that paper is an ex-Methodist preacher, and occasionally whines very much about some injury he has received from his church. One would suppose that a person laying claim to a superabundance of piety, would be a little careful of what he states. Had he read this paper carefully for two years past he would have seen statements made in it on several occasions to the effect that it does not pretend to be the avowed organ of any body or association of men; but, on the contrary, perfectly independent of all trammels. It is true, it is taken very extensively by sons, and gives more matter in reference to the order than any paper perhaps in America, yet with all that, it is not the avowed organ of the Sons; nor does it necessarily express their sentiments.

Its sentiments are those of truth and justice in all things. When we see the Grand Division or the Order wrong, we shall tell them so; and have done so on several occasions. We have differed from the Grand Division on the coloured question, the sweet cider question, the payment of extra fees to the Grand Scribe, and the allowing of that officer to dabble in what does not concern him. We stated this on the floor of the Grand Division, at St. Catherine's, in the spring of 1853. ORGANISATION is unsuited to our mind, it spurs the tool's traces—freedom of thought and expression, perfect independence of party trammels, are things we love. Lord Elgin has always been upheld by us when acting right. Many know we were very active in assisting him against violence in Montreal in 1849. But when he uses his influence to make his Ministry traitors to their promises—forsake the people on the Clergy Reserve Question—when he chooses to send Despatches to England denouncing the agitation of the question, then we believe him to be acting dishonestly and after the fashion of Head and Colbourne in 1832-6. The Editor of the *Emporium* knows it was on this ground we spoke against Lord Elgin—yet he in a sneaking manner, with a sanctified face, would misrepresent us in this matter as well as the first alluded to.

The cholera is said to be very bad in Limerick, Ireland, whence large numbers of emigrants are constantly coming to America. There is said to be a bed of bituminous coal in Collingwood. A Whig State convention is to be held in Vermont, on the 7th June next, when the liquor question will be agitated. The *Chatham "Planet,"* of the 22nd May, contains a long and well-written article in favour of the enactment of the Maine Law in Canada. Mr. Ryerson, of St. Catherine's, lectured at Chatham lately. Lord Elgin, on his arrival at New York, went to Washington, where he held a levee, and was visited by American senators, &c. He must be on some important business there.

THE STRAIPER AMERICA is just in at Boston; and brings news from Europe of further advances in Breadstuffs. The attack on Odessa did not do so much harm as was at first supposed. The attack on Sebastopol is for the present postponed. It would appear as if all Europe were combining against Russia—even Spain and Portugal will send troops against her. No battles had taken place on the Danube—the rumours all proving false. No further tidings of the *City of Glasgow*. 14 Russian vessels had been captured in the Black Sea. The Bank of England had raised its discount to 5 1/2 per cent. £1,000,000 had been drawn from the Bank of England. The Emperor of Austria is married. Queen Victoria was to visit France immediately.

The *Brockville Statesman* has been discontinued, and a new conservative paper, taking its subscribers, called the *Monitor*, has been started. The Duke of Cambridge was very well received at Vienna by the Emperor. The *Steamer Peerless*

...of the 29th ult. says—Last week upwards of 1000 emigrants left the port of Aberdeen for Canada.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The Nebraska Bill, we regret to say, has passed by a vote of 113 to 100. Great excitement prevails in Washington on the subject. The *Garden City steamer* has been wrecked on the shoals of Lake St. Clair.

The National Division in St. John's will hold a grand Procession on the 16th June. Fare from Boston to St. John's and back, half-price, or \$6. H. Greeley is spoken of as a candidate for New York. A State Temperance Convention is to be held in Auburn, N.Y., on the 6th June.

The fare on the Great Western Railway, from Detroit and Niagara Falls, has been reduced to \$5

RECEIPTS.

S S. Brougham, \$1 on account 1854, leaving \$1 still due. M. Dunbarton, \$1 in full of 1854. J. A. Loville, \$1, which pays from 1st April to end of year. J. E. L. Stratford, \$12 in full, of his account due, leaving a small sum to his credit.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from a Cadet of Toronto will appear in our next. The letter of Rowland Burr, Esq., will appear in our next. The poetry of Edward, from Walpole, cannot be inserted for two reasons—the real name is not sent, and it requires too much alteration. Verses sent by W H F, will appear in our next.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE COURT to revise the Assessment for the current year, will meet in the city Hall, on Thursday, the 25th instant.

At NINE o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of revising the Assessment of St. James' Ward.

On Saturday the 27th instant, to Revise the Assessment of St. Patrick's and St. John's Wards. The Revision of St. Patrick's Ward has been altered from the 25th to the 27th, to commence with St. Patrick's at nine o'clock in the morning, and St. John's Ward at two in the afternoon.

Of which all persons interested are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

CHARLES DALY, Clerk's Office, Toronto, May 23, 1854.

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

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

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

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

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

"Marble Works," Newcastle, C. W. N. B.—Any responsible person wishing to act as Local Agent for this establishment, will, by forwarding his address, be supplied with a schedule of prices; and a liberal percentage allowed him for his trouble in receiving orders. There are many persons in Canada West thus employed, who without materially interfering with their other engagements, are making \$10 to \$15 per week as commission upon such sales. Address C. S. POWERS' "Marble Works," Newcastle.

...of the eye and ear... N. B. Just issued from the press, the second edition of Dr. Cadwell's TREATISE ON THE EYE AND EAR, containing One hundred and fifty pages of reading matter and upwards of one hundred and sixty interesting cases, embracing almost every variety of disease of these organs, as treated by the author. Copies may be had gratis on application to Dr. C.'s office, No. 50 King Street East, or at his dwelling, Wellington Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded by Mail if required, and post-paid. Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

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THE LARGE 103, YONGE STREET

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Heavy Manchester Shirting Stripes	7d.
Ginghams and Derris (very heavy)	5 1/2d.
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" " (double width)	7 1/2d.
Linnen Handkerchiefs	4d.
Emb'd " (a little damaged)	9d.
Black and Colored Silks	2s.
Tweeds	10d.
S-4 Druggat	1s. 6d.
Gloves per doz.	2s. 6d.
Hosiery " "	3s. 9d.

MOURNING Goods of every description, and in great variety. Bargains, Shawls, Damasks, &c., Beautiful in design, and at exceedingly moderate prices. This establishment continues to be conducted on the same straightforward and honorable principle, ONE PRICE—and in no case goods misrepresented. Toronto, 3rd May, 1854.

TERMS OF SETTING OF THE DIVISION COURTS FOR 1854.

Berwick,	Friday, 2nd June.
Toronto city,	Friday, 26th May.
do. do.	Monday, 19th June.
King,	Saturday, 3rd June.
Richmond Hill,	Tuesday, 16th June.
Sandhill, Albion	Tuesday, 23rd June.

...of the Province, by CHARLES BAKER, Merchant Tailor. No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W. or Toronto, April 28, 1854.

WHITEWASHING & COLORING.

JAMES BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of WHITEWASHING and COLORING in the neatest and most fashionable style. He solicits a call from all desirous of getting work done with promptness and neatness. RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET, Toronto, near Mr. LUCAS' BLACKSMITH SHOP. Toronto, April 28, 1854.

REMOVAL.

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

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

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, QUEBEC, 3rd May, 1854. THE time fixed by the Rules of the House, for receiving Petitions for Private or Local Bills, will expire on the TWENTY-SEVENTH JUNE, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. No Petition will be received unless real signatures be subscribed on the same sheet or sheets of parchment or paper on which such Petition is transcribed. Printed Petitions may be received, provided there are at least three genuine signatures upon the same printed sheet. W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly.

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

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!



OPEN FROM WINDSOR TO NIAGARA FALLS!

ON and after MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854, Trains will run as follows:— GOING EAST: EXPRESS TRAIN. Leave Windsor at 10 00 A. M. Leave London at 2 30 A. M. Leave Hamilton at 6 10 P. M. Arrive at the Falls at 8 00 P. M. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. Leave London at 7 00 A. M. Leave Hamilton at 10 50 P. M. Arrive at the Falls at 2 30 P. M. GOING WEST: EXPRESS TRAIN. Leave the Falls at 10 30 A. M. Leave Hamilton at 12 50 P. M. Leave London at 4 05 P. M. Arrive at Windsor at 8 40 P. M. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. Leave the Falls at 12 15 P. M. Leave Hamilton at 2 45 P. M. Arrive at London at 6 40 P. M.

The above Trains run in direct connection with the Trains on the New York Central and Michigan Central Railroads. Through Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton, London, Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, and Chicago. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Mamlilton, April, 1854.

APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, to authorise the extension of the Esplanade, in front of the said City, and to provide for the expence thereof, in accordance with the Act 15 Vic., Chap. 219, intitled an Act conveying to the City of Toronto certain Water Lots, with power to the said City for the construction of an Esplanade. Published by order, CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Jan. 5, 1854.

BOUND VOLUMES (of) the SON OF TEMPERANCE for 1852-3.

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

R. H. BRETT, 101 King-street Toronto, Canada. GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE IMPORTER OF Hardware, Earthenware, Oils, Paints, Dry Groceries, Window Glass, Gunpowder, &c., &c.

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

A CARD. YONGE St. Potteries, Near Toronto. JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £50 worth of goods on the average per week through the whole year.

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

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

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS, INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSERS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER beg to inform their friends and the public in general, that besides their large stock of PIANOS, of the best makers and MUSIC, which they keep constantly on hand, they have received and are constantly receiving from Europe, the newest and most IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS, both Brass and Wood.

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

Spring and Fall Purifier.

DR. BUCHAN'S

Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.

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

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

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

S. F. URQUHART,

General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS,

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

The pills are warranted to contain no calomel, or any mineral, or any other deleterious ingredients. For Sale by BUTLER & SON, Cheapside London, and at

S. F. URQUHART'S

Eclectic Institute,

69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Sole Wholesale Agent in British America.

Toronto, April 8, 1854.

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,

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

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

M. R. ROBERT MOORE, ATTORNEY &

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

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

CHAS. ED. ROYAN, Chairman

Committee Room, Toronto, 29th March, 1854

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

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

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

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

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

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

CHARLES DALY,

Clerk of the Council.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, Nov. 5, 1853.



THE RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT

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

- RUSSIA SALVE CURES BURNS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CANCERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE THROAT. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ITCH. RUSSIA SALVE CURES YELONS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALD HEAD. RUSSIA SALVE CURES NETTLE RASH. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CUTS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CORNS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCALDS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES RALT RHEUM. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLEA BITTS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WHITLONS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ULCERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WARTS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE NIPPLES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES STIES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FISTERS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES RINOWORM. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SCURVY. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BUNIONS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE LIPS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES INGROWING NAILS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPIDER STINGS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SHINGLES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES MOSQUITO BITES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHILBLAINS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FROZEN LIMBS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES WENS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SORE RARS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BOILS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES FLESH WOUNDS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES PILES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES BRUISES. RUSSIA SALVE CURES CHAPPED HANDS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SPRAINS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES SWELLED NOSE. RUSSIA SALVE CURES RYBIFELAS. RUSSIA SALVE CURES LAME WRIST.

None of Venomous Repiles are instantly cured by this EXCELLENT OINTMENT.

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

CASE OF ACCIDENT.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

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

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

Redding & Co., Proprietors,

No. 8 State Street, Boston.

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

HATS AND CAPS

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

S. DADSON,

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

A CARD.

JAMES TYNER,

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER AT LAW, &c. &c. Office, 101 King Street, Toronto. Toronto, January 2, 1854.

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

Sign of the large Knife and Fork. (Old Stand) No. 75, Yonge Street, Toronto. I have constantly on hand a general assortment of Hardware, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Farming Implements, Coopers' Carpenters' Shoemakers' and other Tools, Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of all kinds at low prices. Toronto, Jan. 24, 1854.

SOHO FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

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

HARDWARE! HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!

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

A. M. SMITH, OFFERS FOR SALE, At 104 Yonge Street, HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES, TORONTO AND CLEVERLANDS.

50 HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES, TORONTO AND CLEVERLANDS. 200 Eggs Layered Salt, 150 Barrels (American) Coarse Packing Salt, With a general supply of Lard, Pork, Bacon, Smoked Ham, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish. Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854.

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO. WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 16 King Street East, Toronto. R. M. P. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers, to their large and well assorted Stock of Stationery, School Books, Blank Books, Writing Paper, Paper Hangings, &c. &c. &c. 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.

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

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

W. H. ASHWORTH RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of HATS, CAPS, ROSSUTHS, &c., &c. Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials. As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who may favour him with their custom a First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price. CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

NO SECOND PRICE!! Toronto, April 1st, 1854.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Dispatch. Mourning's Furnished on the shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received Monthly. Men's Br'n Holland Coats, from 4 1/2 to 5 0 do. Black Alpaca do. 10 0 do. Russell Cord do. 12 6 do. Princes do. 12 6 do. Canada Tweed do. 17 6 do. Broad Cloth do. 30 0 do. Cashmere do. 25 0 do. Boy's Br'n Holland do. 4 1/2 do. Che'k'd do. 5 0 do. Mole-skin do. 6 3 do. Tweed do. 10 0 do. Broad Cloth do. 17 6 do. Russel Cord do. 8 9 do. White Shirts, Linnen Fronts 4 1/2 do. Striped do. 2 6 do. Men's Paris Satin Hats—Black and Drab. New style business Coats—in all Materials & Factory Cotton, Bed Tick and Towels. White do. Striped do. Cotton Warp Laces &c. &c. from 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 from 2s. 6d. to 4 1/2

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

A CARD.
YONGE ST. POTTERIES, NEAR TORONTO.
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £30 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year. These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and Bronze Glaze, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice. J. D., having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for dairy purposes, than the yellow and white looking trash made in some places.
January 23, 1854. 1-11

WANTED, two journeyman Potters, and two apprentices to the same business, at the Yonge Street Potteries. Apply to John Davis, on the premises.
Parents would do well to learn their sons this business, as it pays exceedingly well.
Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

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

BRASS BANDS FOR DIVISIONS,
INSTRUMENT AND MUSIC
ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

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

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

Many families of the highest respectability in Toronto and neighbourhood, as well as in various parts of the Province, have used this medicine, and speak of it with unqualified approbation.
Price 2s. 6d. a bottle. For sale by BUTLER & SON, London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.

S. F. URQUHART,
General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

Dr. James Hope's
PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS,

A SUPERIOR Family Medicine, and a thorough purifier of the blood. It requires no long certificates, it recommends itself. For the cure of Bilious attacks, Sick-headache, Indigestion, and the whole train of symptoms arising from a weak and disordered stomach, with vitiated bilious secretions, these Pills are pre-eminently successful; and for the cure of Constitiveness, either habitual or temporary, they are a most desirable medicine, acting without griping, sickening sensations or prostrating the strength.
The pills are warranted to contain no calomel, or any mineral, or any other deleterious ingredients.
For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside London, and at

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

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.

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

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

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

CHAS. ED. ROMAN,
Committee Room,
Toronto, 29th March, 1854

No. 100. JAMES DUFFETT NO. 100.
KEEPS constantly on hand a splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, AND DRY GOODS, which will be sold at the smallest remunerating Prices.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER,
Of every description, and warranted a perfect fit or Money refunded.

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

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

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



THE RUSSIA SALVE
VEGETABLE OINTMENT
Has been used and sold in London for the last Thirty Years, and its virtues have stood the test of time.

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

Signs of Venereal Repellents are instantly cured by this EXCELLENT OINTMENT.

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

CASE OF ACCIDENT.
Price, 25 Cents per Box.
Put up in large glass bottles, with an engraved wrapper, similar to the above engraving, without which none are genuine.

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

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

For sale in Toronto by N. C. LOVE, Druggist, only Agent, No. 88, Yonge Street, at the Sign of the "Red Mortar" Drug Store; and by Doxt & Dickie, Whitby Village; Hamilton, by George E. Cartwright; London, C. W., Mr. Sims.
Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854.

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

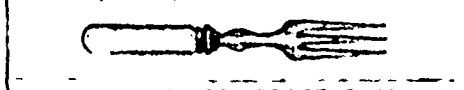
S. DADSON,
Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets.
Hats Neatly Repaired.
Toronto. May 13, 1854. 19

A CARD.
JAMES TYNER,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

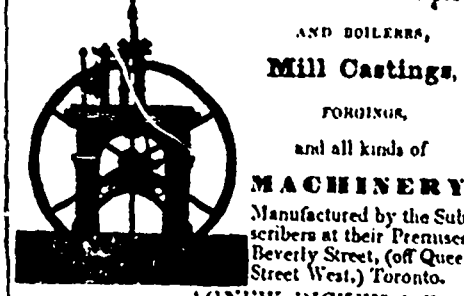
SALES attended on the Shortest Notice, and on Moderate Terms.
Residence—Commingsville.
Commingsville, Nelson, March 25, 1854.

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

Sign of the large Knife and Fork.
(Old Stand.) No. 73, Yonge Street, Toronto.
HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming Implements, Coopers' Carpenters' Shoemakers' and other Tools, Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of all kinds at low prices.
Toronto, Jan. 31, 1854. 1-11



SOHO FOUNDRY
AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.



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

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

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

COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!

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

W. H. ASHWORTH
RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of
HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.
Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.
As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM, he can promise those who may favour him with their custom a First Rate Article at the Lowest possible Price.
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

NO SECOND PRICE!
Toronto, April 1st, 1854. 13

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,
(Corner of King and Church Streets.)
HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS
IN CANADA WEST.

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

S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Men's Br'n Holland Coats, from 4 41	Men's Black Cloth Vests, from 7 6	Men's Mole-skin Trousers, from 7 6
do. Che'k'd do. do. 5 0	do. Bla'k Satin do. 8 9	do. Lampen Drill do. 5 0
do. Black Alpaca do. 10 0	do. FANCY Satin do. 8 9	do. Check do. do. 5 0
do. Russell Cord do. 12 6	do. Holland do. 3 4	do. Countrey do. 7 6
do. Princes, do. do. 12 6	do. Fancy do. 4 4	do. Satinet do. 11 3/4
do. Canada Tweed do. 17 6	do. Velvet do. 4 4	do. Cassimere do. 13 0
do. Broad Cloth do. 30 0	do. Marselles do. 4 4	do. Buckskin do. —
do. Cashmere do. 25 0	do. Harathea do. 4 4	do. Doeskin do. —
Boy's Br'n Holland do. 4 41	Boy's Fancy do. 3 9	Boy's Drill do. 4 4
do. Che'k'd do. do. 5 0	do. Silk do. 5 0	do. Checked do. 4 0
do. Mole-skin do. 6 3	do. Satin do. 5 0	do. Mole-skin do. 5 0
do. Tweed do. 10 0	do. Cloth do. 5 0	do. C'n'da twe'd do. —
do. Broad Cloth do. 17 6	do. Tweed do. 4 0	do. Cassimere do. 4 41
do. Russel Cord do. 8 9	do. Cassimere do. 5 0	do. Tweed do. 4 41
White Shirts, Linnen Fronts 4 41	Men's Cloth Caps, 2 6	Red flannel Shirts, 4 41
Striped do. 2 6	Boy's do. 1 0	Under-shirts and drawers

Men's Paris Satin Hats—Black and Drab. New style business Coats—in all Materials & DRY GOODS.

Muslin de Laines, yard wide from 1s. Table linnens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton, from 24d
10d. Bed Tick and Towels. " 34d
Prints, fast colours, do. from 7d. Crapes and Materials for Mourning. " 4d
Heavy gingham, do. " 7d. Infants' Robes, Caps and Frock. Cotton Warp from 4s. 4d.
Splendid bonnet Ribbons " 7d. bodies, Ladies Stays, from 2s. 6d.
Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, neck-ties, Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings,
Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces. Cap-fronts, Muslins netts, Barege Dresses,
Edgings, Artificial Flowers. Collars, Silks Satins, &c., Silk warp Alpaca
Shot, Checked and plain Alpaca. Orleans, Cobourg, Delaines.

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.
BURGESS & LEISHMAN,
Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto.
No second Price.
Toronto, January 14, 1854.

200 bags Liverpool Salt.
150 barrels (American) Coarse Packing Salt,
With the usual supply of barrel Pork, Bacon,
Smoked Hams, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fish.
Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854. 1-11

BREWER, McPHAIL, & CO.
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 46 King Street East, Toronto.
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 11, 1854. 2

Stationery,
School Books,
Blank Books,
Writing Paper,
Paper Hangings,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
To which they have now received large additions by the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices.
Toronto, January 11, 1854. 2

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School Books,
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Writing Paper,
Paper Hangings,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
To which they have now received large additions by the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices.
Toronto, January 11, 1854. 2

Stationery,
School Books,
Blank Books,
Writing Paper,
Paper Hangings,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
To which they have now received large additions by the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early inspection of their stock and Prices.
Toronto, January 11, 1854. 2

HAT AND FUR STORE

HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE... Montreal, 21 Jan. 1854.

TORONTO AUCTION MART, KING STREET.

STEAM MILLS FOR SALE!

To be sold by Public Auction at the above Rooms... Monday, 29th day of May Inst.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for PRIVATE or LOCAL BILLS...

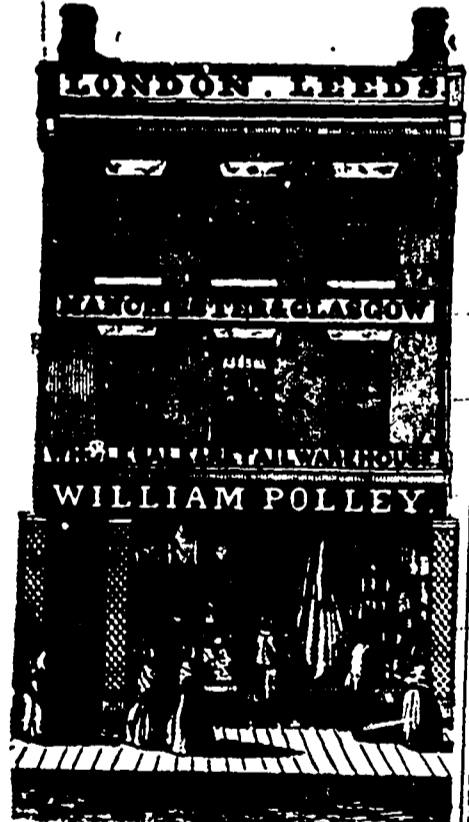
W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly. Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by a By-law, passed by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, entitled, "An Act to authorize the imposition and collection of certain Excise Duties..."

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

NEW SPRING GOODS.



WILLIAM POLLEY, 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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

FRESH SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in Rich Fancy Dress Silks, De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods...

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging—GILBERT PEARCY begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for many years past...

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



ROBERT SIMPSON, Corner of Yonge and Albert Sts., Toronto. Has for Sale a large stock of Groceries, Provisions, Salt Fish, NAILS, FRUITS, CROCKERY, &c.

W. HAMILTON, Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker. BOOT and Shoe Establishment. W. HAMILTON, has on hand and for sale, a superior and well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes...

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY. THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS, 88, King St. Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal...

W STEWARD, PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95 Yonge St., Toronto. Sign of the Mamma... W. S. returns his thanks to his friends & the public...

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

HEARN & POTTER, (FROM DOLLOND'S), Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewelers, 54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

JOHN Bentley, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER, No. 71, Yonge Street, has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs...

JOHN PARKIN, PLUMBER & GAS FITTER, Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House...

NAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE, "Near the Liberty Pole," Buffalo city, H. BAYLEY, and F. BAYLEY, Proprietors.

McNab, Barrister, Attorney, &c., at Door North of the Court House, Church Street Toronto.

PRATT'S, Temperance House, D. Division Street, near the Wharf Cobourg. Good Stabling attached.

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

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

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

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

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

NEW HARDWARE STORE, Adjoining the Post Office, Corner of King and Toronto Streets

THE undersigned having leased a portion of those extensive Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Whittemore Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its vicinity, to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF HARDWARE...

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

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

Winter Stock of Groceries.

He will offer against the assailants any amount of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEEN, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOARS, SALT, SPICES, Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and every description of Family Groceries.

NEW Painting and Glazier Establishment, S. Booth & Son, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangings, &c., No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Shop—Victoria Buildings, which is a part of nation.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

Spring Importations. ISAAC C. GILMOUR & CO. Beg to intimate to their friends and the trade generally that they are now receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS...

Protection from Lightning, BY SPRATT'S PATENT. LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by F. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 50 Yonge Street.

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

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THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE" AND LITERARY GEM.

is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons of Temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make it eminently a home and family paper, filled with a choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:— Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 7s. 3d., cy. At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 3d., 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 Book, 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, 10s. sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, 12 regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis. To any old subscribers sending two new Subscribers at regular prices, 6s. 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 45 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts, and payment to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-conducted 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.

Monday, 22nd January 1854.
 Fresh Goods Advertisements
 call from Ladies and Gentlemen
 Hamilton, 2d Jan. 1854.

PRIVATE BILLS.

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

W. B. LINDSAY,
 Clerk of Assembly.

Quebec, 14th Jan., 1854.

NOTICE.

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

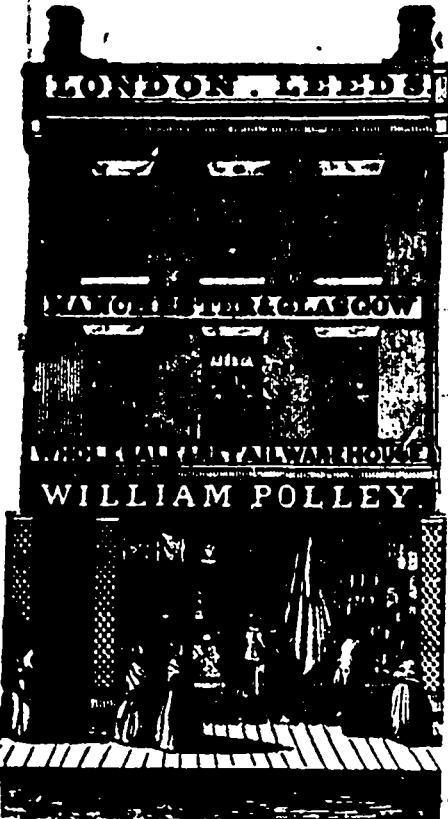
It is required that all Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, and persons trading and exposing for sale Goods from a Boat or Craft, Auctioneers, Shopkeepers, or Storekeepers, selling Wine or Spirituous Liquors Ale or Beer, by retail; and Billiard Table Keepers, are required to take out a License to enable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

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

ROBERT BEARD,

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

NEW SPRING GOODS.



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

FRESH SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in Rich Fancy Dress Silks, De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods, Silk Hareges, and Printed Muslins, Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Plain, Brocaded, and Most Antique Parasols, Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils, Sewed Collars, Sewed Habit Shirts, Muslin Sleeves; Flowers; Rich Cambric Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c., With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves, (all sizes) Saxets, Permauns, Crapes, Muslins, Netts, Lace, Edgings, &c., &c.
 Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Covers, Shirtings, Toweling, Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c.
 Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which, for quality, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade.
 Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nos.) a prime article in Seamless Bags, warranted first quality.
 Terms Cash. No Abatement.

WILLIAM POLLEY,
 Third floor, West of Church St.
 Chequered Warehouse,
 66, King St. East,
 Toronto, April 19, 1854. 16-1f.

Monday, 22nd January 1854.
 Fresh Goods Advertisements
 call from Ladies and Gentlemen
 Hamilton, 2d Jan. 1854.

The Mill is a frame building with two run of French Butt Stones, Smut Machine, Bolting Chest and Screens and all necessary machinery complete, and the whole new and well fitted up. The situation cannot be excelled for procuring grain.
 Terms easy. For particulars apply to the subscriber, or to Archibald Gallatough, St. Andrew's, Wm. Nason, Wexon.

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

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.
 GILBERT PEARCY begs to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him for many years past, and intimates that he has opened that large and commodious shop on Richmond St., 3rd floor East of Yonge St., where he can execute all the various branches of his business, with the well known neatness and despatch which heretofore has secured for him a considerable share of trade.
GILBERT PEARCY.
 Toronto, 2nd January 1854. 1-1f

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

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

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

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

A. CARD.
CHARLES COCKBURN, (Barrister at Law, No. 4 in Lincoln, Welland.) Licensed Auctioneer.—Office at his residence, Pine Street, Toronto. Sales attended in Town and Country on short notice and Moderate Terms
 Toronto, January 2nd 1854. 1-1f

HEARN & POTTER,
 (FROM DOLLOND'S.)
 Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers,
 54, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
 IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments.
 TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES, In great variety; Spectacles to suit all sights; Royal Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes.
 ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
 of the best description always on hand. Also, Electro-plate and Jewelry of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and adjusted. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.
 Toronto, February 9, 1854.

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

Monday, 22nd January 1854.
 Fresh Goods Advertisements
 call from Ladies and Gentlemen
 Hamilton, 2d Jan. 1854.

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

NIAGARA TEMPERANCE HOUSE, "Near the Liberty Pole," Buffalo city.—H. BAYLEY, and E. BAYLEY, Proprietors.—Good accommodations can be had at all times at this House at very moderate charges. BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.
 Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

J. McNab, Barrister, Attorney, &c., at Door North of the Court House, Church Street Toronto.

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

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

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

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!
 THE subscriber here just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, to which they invite the attention of country Merchants and others.
 —ALSO—
 Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND RICHLY GILT CHINA Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services,
 CUT AND PLAIN
 Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c.
Parian Statuettes:
 Wyatt's Apollo; as the Shepherd Boy
 Flaxman's Bust of Nelson.
 D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington.
 Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures.
PATTON & CO.
 No. 5, Wellington Buildings }
 King Street, Toronto, }
 Jan. 2, 1854 } 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., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its vicinity, to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF HARDWARE, comprised in part of the following GOODS.
 Furnishing and Building Hardware, Superior Table and Fine Cutlery, Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Coopers, and Blacksmiths' Tools, Plated, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware, Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c., &c.
WM. BLIGHT.
 Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-1f

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
Turkey against Russia!
ROBERT TAYLOR,
 At his well-known Stand, corner of Yonge and Albert Streets, Toronto.
Makes War upon One!
 But he invites his numerous customers to commence a Campaign against the
Winter Stock of Groceries.
 He will offer against the assailants, any amount of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SICES, Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and every description of Family Groceries.
 All of which will form his only barricade—and he craves that the
 Ammunition used against them
 May be only Silver or Gold Bullets, of good paper missiles, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand.
 Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold. City and country customers will find the Stock of Groceries of the cheapest and best description.
 Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1f

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

Monday, 22nd January 1854.
 Fresh Goods Advertisements
 call from Ladies and Gentlemen
 Hamilton, 2d Jan. 1854.

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

personally selected in the English and Foreign markets, which they will offer at a small advance, and upon the most liberal Terms.
 Toronto, March 8, 1854. 13

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.

Agents for 1854.

WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburgh; John Tyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balmat, Oakville; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Quebec; Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Graham, Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. R. palge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara, George Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; John Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Milton; Francis Fracey, Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo, John Muddock, Aylmer, Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, Port Sarnia; C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Coulson, Guelph; F. Lawrence, Orangeville; William Hambly, Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterboro; Wm. H. Fannin, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath; George Brown, Galt, Leonard Tuttle, Colborn; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Cooper, Sutton; A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowland; J. Teller, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamboro; J. C. Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxon, Burbrock; F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Edward Major, Port Perry. W. C. Darling, Oneida—T. T. Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Davidson, Temperanceville—J. McMorris, Waterdown—T. Finn, Unionville—John Holt, Esquesing—M. L. Burnham, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—W. H. Finney, Cavan—Hamilton Dundlop, Duffin's Creek—E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, Caning; A. Tat, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Thos. Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; J. G. Elwood, Kempsville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zone Mills. James Dundlop, Spencerville.

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 Address Mr. C. DURAND, Editor and Proprietor—Son & Gem Office, Toronto, C. W.