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THE SON OF THE EMPIRE AND THE CANADIAN LITERARY GEM.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. OCTOBER, 28, 1854.

NO. 43.

LITTLE LILYBELL.

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And show us Beauty's face,
And Earth her breast of glory heaves
And glows from Spring's embrace;
When flowers, on green and golden wings,
Float up—Life's sea doth swell
And flush a world of vernal things—
Came little Lilybell.

And she is fair, O very fair,
Has eyes so like the dove!
And lightly leans her world of care
Upon our arms of Love,
It cannot be that ye will break
The promised tale ye tell;
Ye will not make such fond hearts ache,
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And trembled in the flow,
We shudder lest the awful Dead
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Breathe softly, low, ye winds that start,
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The light and say, 'tis well!
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in the Vatican, in St. Peter's, and in the delightful excursions they made in the environs of Rome.

The artist became in love with the English lady; she reciprocated his affection. The husband was a long time in seeing this stain upon his honor. Several months passed away before he perceived it for he was very much pleased with the artist, and they had long been on the most intimate footing. Although stung to the quick by such base faithlessness, and such gross violations of the law of hospitality and friendship, he said nothing; he disapproved scenes. He was, nevertheless, determined upon complete revenge, and he appealed to cooler reflections to furnish forth a suitable punishment, as the passions are bad counsellors.

He left Italy, and retired with his wife to England saying nothing but au revoir to the artist. When he reached England he told his wife of the painful discovery he had made, and gave her back to her father's hands.

He then returned to the Continent alone, and visited Germany, Russia and France, where he purchased a great many paintings. He then went to Italy, meanwhile continuing to purchase paintings, and at last—two years had now passed away since their last meeting—he called on the German painter, who still lived in Rome, and demanded satisfaction from him.

His challenge was accepted and the Englishman, according to European custom, much better than ours being the offended party selected the weapons; he chose pistols. During the past two years, he had practised daily for several hours, and his known address with the pistol had become an uttering certainty of shot. He sent the shot wherever he wished it to go.

The parties went on the ground—they were placed at thirty paces apart, and with the privilege of advancing ten paces before firing. The signal was then given—"One! Two! Fire!"

The word "Fire" was scarcely out of the second's mouth, when the Englishman fired without moving; his antagonist's pistol fell from his hand, and was discharged by the fall, the ball burying itself in the ground. The Englishman's ball had shattered the artist's wrist; an amputation was necessary: the career of the artist was ended—and forever.

A few days after the amputation, the Englishman called on him, and without noticing the angry reception he met, said to the suffering artist.

"I, you think my vengeance is satisfied with your shattered hand, and wreck of your artist's career, you strangely underrate the agony of a dishonored husband; though I have condemned you to a life of vain regrets, to a never-ending series of impotent sighs, to a total oblivion by all amateurs and historians of art."

"O, sir," interrupted the artist, his face beaming with a ray of hope: "the last you cannot do. My Madonna, at St. Petersburg; my Luther, at Berlin; my Flight into Egypt, at Paris, my—"

The Englishman interrupted him in turn. "Spare me," said he, "the name of your works, but look over this catalogue and see if I have not the exact list of them all."

"Yes, they are all here—even the painting I finished the day before the duel."

them—aye, to burn every one of them, that your name shall be effaced from the glorious roll of artists. In two hours from this time, your oil, your conceptions, your skill, will be as completely effaced from this world as the lines which the urchin traces in the sand are effaced by the rising tide. Fire is as destructive as water!"

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On going down he would almost invariably come within two rods of the ship with his head opposite the mainmast, and slowly settle to his place, his flukes being even with the rudder.

On one occasion we lay becalmed for two or three days, with two other vessels about a mile off. Our whale paid them a visit an hour or two every day, but always came back to his old quarters.

After he had been with us five or six days, we got tired of his company, and an attempt was made to drive him off by firing into him; and a few days after the effort was repeated, but he would not leave us. Thirty or forty heavy rifle balls were fired into him, some of which struck him in his blow hole, and drew blood, but all to no effect, and except on one occasion, when the ball hit him at the bottom of a spur on the back, (when he gave a slight shiver,) we could not perceive that he felt them, although many of the balls struck him, when not more than two or three rods from the ship.

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During the passage we were close to many other whales, but our whale paid not the slightest attention to them. Persons on board, who professed to know, called this a Sulphur Bottom Whale, whether correctly or not, I cannot say.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune*

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GEN. WASHINGTON ON SLAVERY.

The New York Tribune, a few days since contained the following extract of a letter of Gen. Washington, never before published:

"We conclude these observations with an impressive extract from hitherto unpublished letters of Washington to Tobias Lear, written from Philadelphia on the 6th of May, 1794, while Mr Lear was in Great Britain, charged with negotiations for the sale of a considerable portion of Washington's landed estate:

"I have no scruple in disclosing to you that my motives to these sales are to reduce my income, be it more or less, to special ties, that the remainder of my days may be thereby more tranquil and free from care, and that I may be enabled, knowing what my dependence is, to do as much good as my resources will admit; for although, in the estimation of the world, I possess a good and clear estate, yet so unproductive is it, that I am often times ashamed to refuse aid which I cannot afford, unless I sell part of it to answer this purpose. Besides these I have another motive which makes me earnestly wish for these things—it is, indeed, more powerful than all the rest—namely: to liberate a certain species of property which I possess very repugnantly to my own feelings, but which imperious necessity compels, until I can substitute some other expedient, by which expenses, not in my power to avoid, (however well disposed I may be to do it,) can be defrayed."

"After reading these words, who shall accuse Washington of parsimony, or cite his venerable and sacred name as that of an apologist for slavery?"



Ladies' Department.

ESTELLE TO HER LOVER.

I saw thee, sought thee, call'd thee mine,
And madden'd with my prize,
No star of God, I thought, could shine
More brilliant than thine eyes.

And must I wake from that wild dream
Of ecstatic delight;
Awake to find each glowing beam
Eclips'd by hideous night?

I deem'd, but yesterday, thy soul
Was pure as angel's smile,
To-day I've seen dark passions roll
From fountains foul and vile!

Now, never, never more can cling
My spirit unto thine,
Though memory oft, no doubt, will fling
Thy mantle over mine.

And tho' we've hallow'd night's short hours
With love's delightful bliss—
Have promised much in silent bowers,
And sealed it with a kiss;

Yet never more again can beam
The lustre of thine eye,
As brilliant as when fancy's dream
Made thee my—deity.

Bytown. HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

WHAT SHALL I TAKE

A lady acquaintance, says an exchange paper, young, lovely, and intelligent, called on a celebrated physician to do something "for a rash of blood to the head."

"I have been doctoring myself," said the languid fair one with a smile, to the bluff though kind M. D., while he was feeling her pulse.

"Ah, how?"

"Why I have taken Brandreth's pills, Parr's pills, Stambur's pills, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Jayne's expectorant, used Dr. Williams' lozenges and plaster

astonished doctor, "all of these things do your complaint no good."

"No, then what shall I take?" pettishly inquired the patient.

"Take," exclaimed the doctor, eyeing her from head to foot, "take off your corsets."

BABY SHOW.

The National Baby Show took place at Springfield, Ohio, October 5th, and twenty entries were made. The first premium, for the finest baby of two years old and under, was a tea service with a salver, valued at \$300. The second premium for the next best baby was a tea set valued at \$200. The third premium was \$200 for the finest child under one year. The fourth premium was a Parian marble group. The first premium, was awarded to Mrs. Bommer of Vienna, Ohio, the second to Mrs. McDowall of Cincinnati, the third to Mrs. Arthur of Philadelphia, the fourth to Mrs. Henry Howe, of Cincinnati. Letters were received from Fanny Fern, Mrs. Swishelm, Mrs. Critenden, Mrs. Mott, and Horace Greely, Esq. Mr. Greely thought that much attention should be given to the development of the human constitution in a country where able-bodied men sold for \$500 to \$1,500 apiece. Mrs. Mott thought that black babies should have been admitted to the exhibition and have an equal chance with the whites. Among the exhibitors was an old lady who came with her seventeenth child. She claimed a premium on that ground.

THE SILENT WOMAN.—Madame Righter, the wife of a law officer at Versailles, while talking in the presence of a numerous party, dropped some remarks which were out of place, though not impertinent. Her husband reprimanded her before the whole company, saying:

"Silence, Madame, you are a fool!"

She lived twenty or thirty years afterwards and never uttered a single word, even to her children. Pretended theft was committed in her presence, in the hope of taking her by surprise, but without effect, and nothing could induce her to speak.—When her consent was required for the marriage of any of her children, she bowed her head and signed the contract.

BACKBITING.—If we quarrelled with all the people who abuse us behind our backs, and began to tear their eyes out, as soon as we set ours on them what a life it would be, and when should we have any quiet. Backbiting is all fair in society. Abuse me and I will abuse you: but let us be friends when we meet. Have not we all entered a dozen rooms, and been sure, from the countenances of the amiable persons present, that they have been discussing our little peculiarities perhaps as we are on the stairs? Was our visit, therefore the less agreeable? Did we quarrel and say hard words to one another's faces? No—we wait, until some of our dear friends takes their leave, and then comes our turn. My back is at my neighbour's service; as soon as that is turned let him make what faces he thinks proper; but when we meet, we grin and shake hands like well-bred folk, to whom clean linen is not more necessary than a clean sweet-looking countenance, and a nicely got up smile, for the company.

A REASON FOR DIVORCE.—The County of Jones Agricultural Society, in the State of Iowa, has declared the inability of a wife to make bread a sufficient ground for divorce. It is to be presumed that the old saying, "her bread's baked," will become very general in use with the "boy Jones," when they have discovered their better halves' want of skill in the management of the household oven.

EQUALITY AND DISPARITY OF THE AGE OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES.—The case in which the husband and wife are of precisely the same age must be of rare occurrence; but the number of cases in which the husband and wife were born in the same year is considerable; and in 3,202,974 pairs, the ages of 1,299,008 pairs fall in the same quinquennial, 1,954,519 in the same decennial, and 2,574,952 (or four-fifths) in the same vicennial. Women of the age of 20—40 give birth probably to seven or eight children; and it is seen that of 1,703,475 wives of the age of 20—40, there are 1,397,453 married to husbands of that age; 297,055 to husbands of 40—60; while only 1,620 of these wives are united to husbands under 20; and 7,357 to husbands of 60 and upwards. The disparities of age are generally in the direction that popular observation would indicate; for while the age of the husband and wife falls in 1,299,008 instances within the same quinquennial, the wife belongs in 1,402,275 instances to the earlier ages, and in only 494,691 instances to the ages older than the age of the husband. The degree

of either sex. The disparity of age has a wide range; and returns show one instance in which a man of 30—35 is married to a woman of 90—95, and four in which men of 95—100, are married to women of 40—50. In one instance it appears that a girl of 18 is married to a man of 100; but this is an error. There is a certain regularity in the numbers that marry at different ages, and in such a degree as indicates that the acts which appear to result from arbitrary volition and chances are the result of regulated contingencies, which in their course obey laws and follow rules as definite as any that sway the relations of the physical phenomena of inorganic matter. The tendency in marriage is generally stronger that unites husbands to wives of the same age-period, and that it would appear that the reciprocal attractiveness of the sexes diminishes in the distance of age at rates which may ultimately be expressed by some simple mathematical formula.—Census Report.

FRACKERS may be removed by the following ingredients made into a wash. One ounce of rectified spirits of wine, a tea-spoonful of muriatic acid applied with a camel's hair pencil, two or three times a day.

A young girl is a fishing rod—the eyes are the hook, the smile is the bait, the love is the gudgeon, and marriage the butter in which he is fried.



YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

THE NOBLE HEARTED CHILDREN.

It is a beautiful sight when children treat each other with kindness and love, as is related in the following story. Last evening, says the narrator, I took supper with Lydia's father and mother. Before supper, Lydia, her parents, and myself, were sitting in the room together, and her little brother Oliver was out in the yard drawing his cart about. The mother went out, and brought in some peaches, a few of which were large, red-checked rare-ripes—the rest small ordinary peaches. The father handed me one of the rare-ripes, gave one to the mother, and then one of the best to his little daughter, who was eight years old. He then took one of the smallest ones and gave it to Lydia, and told her to go and give it to her brother. Lydia went out and was gone about ten minutes, and then came in.

"Did you give your brother the peach I sent him?" asked the father.

Lydia blushed, turned away, and did not answer.

"Did you give your brother the peach I sent him?" asked the father again, a little more sharply.

"No, father," said she, "I did not give him that."

"What did you do with it," he asked.

"I ate it."

"What! Did you not give your brother any?" asked the father.

"Yes, I did, father," said she, "I gave him mine."

"Why did you not give him the one I told you to give?" asked the father rather sternly.

"Because, father," said Lydia, "I thought he would like mine better."

"But you ought not to disobey your father," said he.

"I did not mean to be disobedient, father," said she; and her bosom began to heave and her chin to quiver.

"But you were, my daughter," said he.

"I thought you would not be displeased with me, father," said Lydia, "if I did give brother the largest peach." And the tears began to roll down her cheeks.

"But I wanted you to have the largest," said the father, "you are older and larger than he is."

"I want to give the best things to my brother," said the noble girl.

"Why?" asked the father, eagerly.

"Because," said the dear generous sister, "I love him so; I always feel best when he gets the best things."

"You are right, my precious daughter," said the father, as he fondly and proudly embraced her in his arms. "You are right, and you may be certain your happy father can never be displeased with you for desiring to give up the best of every thing to your affectionate little brother. He is a dear little boy, and I am glad you love him so. Do you think he loves you as well as you do him?"

"Yes, father," said the little girl, "I think he does; for when I offered him the largest peach, he would not take it, and desired me to keep it; and it was a good while before I could get him to take it."

THE ECHO.

A little boy whose name was George, as yet he knew nothing of the echo. On one occasion, when left alone in the meadow, he cried out, O! O! when he was directly answered from a hill close by, O! O! Surprised to hear a voice without seeing a person, he cried out loudly, "Who are you?" The voice replied, "Who are you?" He then screamed out, "You are a silly fellow," and "Silly fellow" was answered from the hill.

This only made George more angry, and he went on calling the person, whom he thought he heard, nicknames, which were all repeated exactly as he uttered them. He then went to look for the boy in order to strike him but could find no one.

So he ran home and told his mother an impudent fellow had hid himself behind the trees at the hill, and called him nicknames. Having explained to his mother what had taken place, he said to him:

"George, my boy, you have deceived yourself. You have heard nothing but the echo of your own words: if you had called out a civil word toward the hill, a civil word would have been given back in return.

"So it is," said the mother, "in life, with boys and girls, men and women. A good word generally produces a good word, or as the wise man said, 'a soft answer turneth away wrath.' If we smile on the world, the world will smile on us; if we give frowns we shall have frowns in return. If we are uncivil or unkind towards others, we cannot expect anything better from them in payment.

Humorous.

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

LAY OF THE HENPECKED.

O, her hair is as dark as the midnight wave,
And her eyes is like kindling fire,
And her voice is as sweet as the spirit's voice
That chords with the seraph's lyre

But her nails are sharp as a toasting fork,
And her arms as strong as a bear's;
She pulled my hair and gouged my eye,
And she kicked me down the stairs.

I've got me an eye that is made of glass,
And I've got me a wig that's new;
The wig is frizzled in the corkscrew curls,
And the eye is a clouded blue.

She may shake her knuckles full in my face,
And put the lamp to my beard,
And hold the broomstick over my head—
But I'm not at all afraid.

For I've bound her over to keep the peace
And I've bought me a crab tree cane;
The policeman will come, and the justice too,
If she meddles with me again.

My head was a weel in the linen cap,
And my eye a month in the patch;
I never thought that the torch of love
Would light such a brimstone match!

A couple of the most efficient Shakers of Enfield have cut the society and got married. The New Haven Register says they were heretofore regarded as fire proof specimens of the order. Probably couldn't stand it any longer.

A PUNSTER says, "My name's Somerset. I'm a miserable bachelor. I cannot marry, for how can I hope to prevail on any young lady, possessed of the slightest notion of delicacy, to turn a Somerset?"

There is a shop for the sale of samshoo, or rice whiskey in Hong Kong, which has over its door the following inscription: "The joys of paradise are nothing compared with a perpetual drunk."

Punch says that the reason why editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled is because

the sale of a ... landed estate :

"I have no scruple in disclosing to you that my motives to these sales are to reduce my income, be it more or less, to special ties, that the remainder of my days may be thereby more tranquil and free from care, and that I may be enabled, knowing what my dependence is, to do as much good as my resources will admit; for although, in the estimation of the world, I possess a good and clear estate, yet so unproductive is it, that I am often times ashamed to refuse aid which I cannot afford, unless I sell part of it to answer this purpose. Besides these I have another motive which makes me earnestly wish for these things—it is, indeed, more powerful than all the rest—namely: to liberate a certain species of property which I possess very repugnantly to my own feeling, but which imperious necessity compels, until I can substitute some other expedient, by which expenses, not in my power to avoid, (however well disposed I may be to do it,) can be defrayed."

"After reading these words, who shall accuse Washington of parsimony, or cite his venerable and sacred name as that of an apologist for slavery?"



Ladies' Department.

ESTELLE TO HER LOVER.

I saw thee, sought thee, call'd thee mine,
And madden'd with my prize,
No star of God, I thought, could shine
More brilliant than thine eyes.

And must I wake from that wild dream
Of ecstatic delight;
Awake to find each glowing beam
Eclips'd by hideous night?

I deem'd, but yesterday, thy soul
Was pure as angel's smile,
To-day I've seen dark passions roll
From fountains foul and vile!

Now, never, never more can cling
My spirit unto thine,
Though memory oft, no doubt, will fling
Thy mantle over mine.

And tho' we've hallow'd night's short hours
With love's delightful bliss—
Have promised much in silent bowers,
And sealed it with a kiss;

Yet never more again can beam
The lustre of thine eye,
As brilliant as when fancy's dream
Made thee my—deity.

Bytown. HENRY KEMPTVILL.

WHAT SHALL I TAKE.

A lady acquaintance, says an exchange paper, young, lovely, and intelligent, called on a celebrated physician to "do something" for a rash of blood to the head.

"I have been doctoring myself," said the languid fair one with a smile, to the bluff though kind M. D., while he was feeling her pulse.

"Ah, how?"

"Why I have taken Brandreth's pills, Parr's pills, Stamburn's pills, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Jayne's expectorant, used Dr. Sherman's lozenges and plaster and—" Good gracious, Madam!" interrupted the

... Ohio, October 5th, and twenty entries were made. The first premium, for the finest baby of two years old and under, was a tea service with a salver, valued at \$300. The second premium for the next best baby was a tea set valued at \$200. The third premium was \$200 for the finest child under one year. The fourth premium was a Parian marble group. The first premium, was awarded to Mrs. Bomber of Vienna, Ohio, the second to Mrs. McDowell of Cincinnati, the third to Mrs. Arthur of Philadelphia, the fourth to Mrs. Henry Howe, of Cincinnati. Letters were received from Fanny Fern, Mrs. Swisshelm, Mrs. Critenden, Mrs. Mott, and Horace Greely, Esq. Mr. Greely thought that much attention should be given to the development of the human constitution in a country where able-bodied men sold for \$500 to \$1,500 apiece. Mrs. Mott thought that black babies should have been admitted to the exhibition and have an equal chance with the whites. Among the exhibitors was an old lady who came with her seventeenth child. She claimed a premium on that ground.

THE SILENT WOMAN.—Madame Righer, the wife of a law officer at Versailles, while talking in the presence of a numerous party, dropped some remarks which were out of place, though not impertinent. Her husband reprimanded her before the whole company, saying:

"Silence, Madame, you are a fool!"

She lived twenty or thirty years afterwards and never uttered a single word, even to her children. Pretended theft was committed in her presence, in the hope of taking her by surprise, but without effect, and nothing could induce her to speak.—When her consent was required for the marriage of any of her children, she bowed her head and signed the contract.

BACKBITING.—If we quarrelled with all the people who abuse us behind our backs, and began to tear their eyes out, as soon as we set ours on them, what a life it would be, and when should we have any quiet. Backbiting is all fair in society. Abuse me and I will abuse you: but let us be friends when we meet. Have not we all entered a dozen rooms, and been sure, from the countenances of the amiable persons present, that they have been discussing our little peculiarities perhaps as we are on the stairs? Was our visit, therefore the less agreeable? Did we quarrel and say hard words to one another's faces? No—we wait, until some of our dear friends takes their leave, and then comes our turn. My back is at my neighbour's service; as soon as that is turned let him make what faces he thinks proper; but when we meet, we grin and shake hands like well-bred folk, to whom clean linen is not more necessary than a clean sweet-looking countenance, and a nicely got up smile, for the company.

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... result from arbitrary custom and chance, are the result of regulated contingencies, which in their course obey laws and follow rules as definite as any that sway the relations of the physical phenomena of inorganic matter. The tendency in marriage is generally stronger that unites husbands to wives of the same age-period, and that it would appear that the reciprocal attractiveness of the sexes diminishes in the distance of age at rates which may ultimately be expressed by some simple mathematical formula.—Census Report.

FACULES may be removed by the following ingredients made into a wash. One ounce of rectified spirits of wine, a tea-spoonful of muriatic acid applied with a camel's hair pencil, two or three times a day.

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"Did you give your brother the peach I sent him?" asked the father.

Lydia blushed, turned away, and did not answer.

"Did you give your brother the peach I sent him?" asked the father again, a little more sharply.

"No, father," said she, "I did not give him that."

"What did you do with it," he asked.

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"What! Did you not give your brother any?" asked the father.

"Yes, I did, father," said she, "I gave him mine."

"Why did you not give him the one I told you to give?" asked the father rather sternly.

"Because, father," said Lydia, "I thought he would like mine better."

"But you ought not to disobey your father," said he.

"I did not mean to be disobedient, father," said she; and her bosom began to heave and her chin to quiver.

"But you were my daughter," said he.

"I thought you would not be displeased with me, father," said Lydia, "if I did give brother the largest peach." And the tears began to roll down her cheeks.

"But I wanted you to have the largest," said the father. "you are older and larger than he is."

"I want to give the best things to my brother," said the noble girl.

"Why?" asked the father scarcely able to contain himself.

... dear little boy, and I am glad you love him.

Do you think he loves you as well as you do him?"

"Yes, father," said the little girl, "I think he does; for when I offered him the largest peach, he would not take it, and desired me to keep it; so it was a good while before I could get him to take it."

THE ECHO.

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"George, my boy, you have deceived yourself. You have heard nothing but the echo of your own words: if you had called out a civil word towards the hill, a civil word would have been given back in return."

"So it is," said the mother, "in life, with boys and girls, men and women. A good word generally produces a good word, or as the wise man said, 'a soft answer turneth away wrath.' If we smile on the world, the world will smile on us; if we give frowns we shall have frowns in return. If we are uncivil or unkind towards others, we cannot expect anything better from them in payment."

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I've got me an eye that is made of glass,
And I've got me a wig that's new;
The wig is frizzled in the corkscrew curls,
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She may shake her knuckles full in my face,
And put the lamp to my beard,
And hold the broomstick over my head—
But I'm not at all afraid.

For I've bound her over to keep the peace
And I've bought me a crab tree cane;
The policeman will come, and the justice too,
If she meddles with me again.

My head was a week in the linen cap,
And my eye a month in the patch;
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There is a shop for the sale of *samschoo*, or rice whiskey in Hong Kong, which has over its door the following inscription: "The joys of paradise are nothing compared with a perpetual drunk!"

37—Punch says that the reason why editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled is because they receive, from one correspondent and another, such a vast number of evil communications.

A YANKEE AT POKER.—A Yankee and a Southerner were engaged in playing cards on a steamboat.—"I haven't seen an ace for some time" remarked the Southerner—"Wall, I guess you hain't, but I can tell where they are. One of 'em is up your sleeve there, and the other three are in the top of my bute."

A NEW VIEW OF NIAGARA.—The Ohio State Journal tells a story of an Irishman of the better class, who thought he must conform to the fashionable mania in paying a visit to the Falls of Niagara. Paddy arrived at the Falls, and taking a look at the surrounding wonders, addressed himself to a gentleman: "And is this Niagara Falls?"

'Yes,' was the reply. 'And what's there to make such a bother about?' 'Why,' said the gentleman, 'do you not see the mighty river, the deep abyss, the great sheet of water pouring down?'

Pat, looking at the water, replies hesitatingly, "And what's to hinder it?"

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.—A new paper has been started in New York called the Thief. If all the thieves in that city patronise the paper, it will be entitled to the Post Office advertising on the score of the largest circulation.

'I say mister, how came your eyes so all crooked?'

'My eyes?'

'Yes.'

'By sitting between two gals, and trying to look love to both at the same!'

'Sam, I have lost my watch overboard! it lies here, in twenty feet of water. Is there any way to get it?'

'Yes,' says Sam, 'there are divers ways;'



THE LITERARY GEM.

JESUS SAID, "PEACE, BE STILL."

When the angry waters hur'd
Fiarcely round the bark that bore,
Him who came to save a world
With the offering of his gore.
When man's skill was all expended,
Jesus whisper'd, "Peace, be still;"
And the mountain billows blended
Small as ripples of a rill.

When the storm of passion lashes
Roughly round the bark of life;
When its fearful lightning flashes
In temptation's tireless strife:
Look to Him who bade the billow
Hasten to its coral bed;
On His mercy make thy pillow,
And His wings will o'er thee spread.

When the clouds of care are dreeping
Bitter tears on all below;
When misfortune's gales are sweeping
Life's light bark to rocks of woe:
Look aloft and trust Him mildly,
That He hath the power and will—
Though the waves are raging wildly,
Whisper to the storm—"Be still!"

Bytown, 1854. HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

THE CHIGADEE OR BLACKCAP-TITMOUSE, CALLED, BY THE AMERICAN INDIANS, PECHEEKEECHEE.

The beak is black, one quarter of an inch long, wedge-shaped like the wood-pecker tribe, hard and capable of striking into wood; eyes rather large and black; legs black and strong for the size of the bird, half an inch long, including the toes, near an inch; feet armed with four toes, which curl up and clutch anything with which they come in contact, like the wood-peckers. The hind toe and nail are the longest. The nails are strong. This little bird is thus evidently one of the creeper tribe, it pecks at wood for worms, runs at times up branches, and hops from branch to branch for flies and worms. The body is

dun, tinged with brown, back, wings, tail, and wing coverlets of a dun or light ground colour; outer tail feathers tipped with white. No bird is better known or more generally scattered over Canada or North America, in its coldest regions, than this beautiful little bird. It is with us in all seasons. The coldest winter weather finds it hopping about in pursuit of food on the trees. In summer it is seldom seen near our houses, but in winter, spring, and autumn, often. It is known by its three cries—"chic, chic, dee, dee, dee," repeated very quickly; also by another—"phebe, phebe, phebe," also by the sound—"chick, chick, chick." It utters the first when surprised by man or beast in the bushes; the second when looking at the sun, or hopping in his rays in the spring or autumn; the last when feeding its young. In spring and autumn it goes in small flocks of a dozen or less, sometimes in families. It builds its nest in holes, in stumps and trees in the woods, generally in the dense forests, and lays four or five eggs, late in May or early in June, of a white colour, spotted with black specks. The parents are very affectionate to their young; and it is a very interesting sight to watch the attentions and voices. As far back as 1828, the Editor of this paper was in the habit of watching a nest for hours each day, whilst the young were being fed, in a quiet forest. A flock this year, 1854, visited our garden in October, and remained until a nimble cat had caught all but two. There is one now lying on the table before us. She has caught over a dozen birds. The birds seem careless—alight on low bushes in pursuit of flies, and are thus caught. The cat in question is of peculiar spryness too. Vast numbers of these little birds are thus killed by animals in the woods. They are fond of beech nuts, and will open the shells with their bills and eat the soft nuts. Some naturalists do not class this bird with the creeper or wood-pecker tribes—picidae. It is evidently, however, of that tribe. It is also said by some to lay more than six eggs, as many as a dozen sometimes. We should suppose that four or five was its usual number. It is said to breed twice a year. Our Canadian winter scenes are enlivened by this little bird, and when no other is heard, its sweet little voice sounds in the woody thickets. The male and female and young are all of the same colour.

THE AMERICAN ELK, CANADIAN STAG, OR WAPITI.

This species is second in size to the moose alone. The size and appearance of the elk are imposing; his air denotes confidence of great strength, while his towering horns exhibit weapons capable of doing much injury when offensively employed. It is not uncommon to see them four or five feet in height, and it is said they are sometimes higher. The elk has at one period ranged over the greater part, if not the whole of this continent. Heame leaves no doubt of its existence as far north as fifty-three degrees. They are occasionally found in the remote and thinly settled parts of Pennsylvania, but the number of them is very small. They are found in great numbers in the western wilds, where the forests supply them an abundance of buds and tender twigs. The elk is shy and retiring, and has very acute senses. The moment the air is tainted by the odour of his enemy, his head is erected with spirit, his ears rapidly thrown in every direction to catch the sounds, and his dark glistening eye expresses the most eager attention. As soon as he discovers the hunter, he bounds along for a few paces, stops, turns half round, and scans his pursuer with a steady gaze, then throwing back his lofty horns, and projecting his taper nose forwards, he springs from the ground and advances with a velocity which soon leaves the object of his dread far out of sight.

The flesh of the elk is highly esteemed by the Indians and hunters as food, and the horns, while in a soft state, are also considered a delicacy. Of their hides a great variety of articles of dress and usefulness are prepared. The Indians form bows of the perfect horn, which are highly servicable, from their elasticity. These animals have been, to a certain degree, domesticated, and might possibly be rendered as useful as the reindeer.

The caribon or American reindeer, and the barren ground caribon, inhabit the northern parts of the continent; but are supposed to be only varieties of the Lapland reindeer.

The elk is the size of a small horse, and stands near five feet high. Its horns are often found in Canada. The colour is brown.

MORE TRACES OF THE ANTIQUITY OF AMERICA.

As the American wilderness is cleared up, trace after trace of a vast antiquity is brought to light. We lately stated that it was the opinion of Professor Agassiz that America was the oldest of the continents. The discovery of such relics as the following will go far to prove what he says. America at one time

ANCIENT INHABITANTS OF NEBRASKA.—On the Upper Missouri there exists a tract of country known by the name of the Mauvais Terres, or Bad Lands; at one time, probably, the bottom of an immense lake, in which perished thousands of animals having now no representatives on earth. It appears that the waters of this pond were removed in some convulsion of nature, and the sediment at its bottom became indurated. The portion of the surface thus excavated forms a valley of ninety miles in length by thirty in breadth. The remains of animals, which lived and breathed long before the advent of man upon the earth, are here found in such abundance as to form of this tract an immense cemetery of vertebrata. The bones are said to be completely petrified, and their cavities filled with silicious matter. They are preserved in various degrees of integrity, some being beautifully perfect and others broken.

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He says, in his article in the Colonist:—

"Where, however, there is a question about the derivation, in the Greek itself, of the word lampyris, I should most certainly agree with you, that it had nothing at all to do with our a tail. I regard it as merely a derivation from the theme lampo, with a substantive termination, and meaning simply an object that shines."

Leconte's letter to Coleoptera, Daily Colonist, 7th Oct.

Now, we stated in our original answer to Coleoptera, that the word was derived from lampo to shine, and our a tail in Greek. The reader will perceive, by a recent elegant though small work on natural history, by the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., London edition (1851 we think), that the derivation of the word lampyris is attributed to the sources pointed out by us. This is a standard work,—the author, a high literary authority. So much for the conceited pretensions of Dr. Leconte. Mr. Armour, Toronto, has this work. Our printers have no Greek letters, we therefore have to use others. For the present, we let this matter rest where it is. The Old Countryman newspaper is the only one beside the Colonist that has interfered in this controversy. It may now see how unjust were its remarks in reference to our position in the matter. Had Mr. Couper originally acted with civility to us, there might be a different feeling towards him.



Agricultural, &c.

AN AUTUMN HYMN.

BY DR. T. W. PARSON.

Written for the Sixth Anniversary of the Norfolk (Mass.) Agricultural Society, September 27, 1854.

TUNE—"Auld Lang Syne."

Should Autumn's golden days depart,
And never leave behind
A lesson to the grateful heart—
A harvest for the mind!
For Autumn and his golden days,
For all his goodly things,
We'll sing a cheerful song of praise,
For all that Autumn brings.

Though a... Earth's glory... Night bears the... Moon shows the... And though the... October's gods... And Autumn's... THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER

Saturday, the 21st October, was a very fine sunny day—warm for the season. Wind west. It is a curious circumstance in this autumn, that since its commencement, every Saturday has been up to the 21st, unusually warm and beautiful. The thermometer on Saturday rose to 60 in the middle of the day, and fell to 41 at night. Sunday was also warm and mild, but the thermometer ranged at about 55 during the day; wind easterly at night. Monday was still mild, thermometer in the morning, 50; at noon, 55; at night 51, cloudy and with some rain wind west. It was a very fine warm day. Tuesday was still mild morning, cloudy; wind east thermometer, 52, rose to 56 during the day. afternoon, sunny and pleasant.

The Editor was absent during the balance of this week.

RECEIPT

J. G. Farmerville, 3s 1d (not us 6d postage), owes still is 3d on his half-year. The proceeding is exceedingly mean. To stop a paper before his time is out: make us per 6d., and then send only 3s 1d! R. McDonald, Tharwood, 82 (omitted in our last) taken on account.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Lobo and F. W. now received, and will appear in due course. Wm. McM., Bowmanville. —We find you are correct in having paid the Rev. Mr. D.

The Queen is said to be again in an interesting situation. It is quite certain, notwithstanding all that the coalition journalists say to the contrary, that Mr. Hincks holds the destiny of the ministry in his hands; one word from him would destroy them. The Committee to Investigate Government Corruptions consist now, as amended, of Brown; Dorion; Robinson; Smith, Northumberland; Smith, Solicitor-General, and Leamen and Crawford.

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There has been very little done since our last issue, in the house. The temperance Committee moved by Mr. Patrick, has been increased by adding the names of McKenzie, Dorion, Daoust, and some others. We hear nothing of the progress of the bill introduced by Mr. Felton. Members, at present, seem preparing for the coming struggle, in the four great questions of the session—the Clergy Reserve, the Seigneurial Tenures, the Legislative Council, and the Seat of Government. An amendment, moved by Mr. J. S. McDonald, to take up the Clergy Reserve question first was defeated, 27 for it, 57 against it. Hincks acts as the semi-leader of the ministry. There are a number of minor bills, such as the Ballot measure, Conciliation Courts, Marriage Law Amendment Bill, Temperance measure, before the house.

WAR NEWS

The terrible accounts paraded in the papers about the taking of Sebastopol turned out to be false; a forged despatch from Omar Pacha. Up to the date in question all the correct news went to say that there had been a great battle on the river Alma, between the Russians, who were about 60,000 strong, and the allies. The Russians were posted on advantageous ground, had 100 guns and a good array of cavalry. The allies fought this battle on the sea shore. The French troops were towards the sea, the British in the centre, the Turks on the right wing. From their position the British received the heat of the battle, yet, with the most undaunted bravery, carried the position of the Russians at the point of the bayonet, driving them from their guns. Colonel Anslie, a brave officer of the 23rd Regiment, was the first to plant the British Standard on the Alma Heights, occupied by the Russians, and in the act of doing so was shot dead. This gallant 23rd lost all of its officers but one. The British suffered much, and in killed and wounded lost over 1400 men; the French lost less; the Russians lost about 6000, and retreated to Sebastopol. This is the substance of the news. It is, doubtless the case, that long ere this Sebastopol has fallen and the ships in the harbour been taken. Fourteen sail of the line attempted to escape but were stopped. The allied fleet co-operated with the land forces in the battle, protecting chiefly the French lines towards the sea. It is said Austria has notified Russia that she considers the latter not accepting the terms offered of peace justifies war on the part of the former. The Baltic fleet seems idle. In Asia nothing much was doing. Omar Pacha was sending reinforcements to the Crimea. The Russians seem to have re-occupied the Dobruddacha, and are fortifying Cracow, in Poland, very much.

ban't, but I can tell where they are. One of them is up your sleeve there, and the other three are in the top of my boot."

A NEW VIEW OF NIAGARA.—The Ohio State Journal tells a story of an Irishman of the better class, who thought he must conform to the fashionable mania in paying a visit to the Falls of Niagara. Paddy arrived at the Falls, and taking a look at the surrounding wonders, addressed himself to a gentleman: "And is this Niagara Falls?"

"Yes," was the reply.
"And what's there to make such a bother about?"
"Why," said the gentleman, "do you not see the mighty river, the deep abyss, the great sheet of water pouring down?"
"Pat, looking at the water, replies hesitatingly, "And what's to hinder it?"

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.—A new paper has been started in New York called the *Thief*. If all the thieves in that city patronise the paper, it will be entitled to the Post Office advertising, on the score of the largest circulation.

"I say mister, how came your eyes so all fire crooked?"
"My eyes?"
"Yes."

"By sitting between two gals, and trying to look love to both at the same!"

"Sam, I have lost my watch overboard! it lies here, in twenty feet of water. Is there any way to get it?"

"Yes," says Sam, "there are divers ways;"



THE LITERARY GEM.

JESUS SAID, "PEACE, BE STILL."

When the angry waters hurl'd
Fiercely round the bark that bore,
Him who came to save a world
With the offering of his gore.
When man's skill was all expended,
Jesus whisper'd, "Peace, be still;"
And the mountain billows blended
Small as ripples of a rill.

When the storm of passion lashes
Roughly round the bark of life;
When its fearful lightning flashes
In temptation's tireless strife:
Look to Him who bade the billow
Hasten to its coral bed;
On His mercy make thy pillow,
And His wings will o'er thee spread.

When the clouds of care are dreeping
Bitter tears on all below;
When misfortune's gales are sweeping
Life's light bark to rocks of woe:
Look aloft and trust Him mildly,
That He hath the power and will—
Though the waves are raging wildly,
Whisper to the storm—"Be still!"

Bytown, 1854. HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

THE CHICADEE OR BLACKCAP-TITMOUSE, CALLED, BY THE AMERICAN INDIANS, PEECHEEKEECHEE.

The beak is black, one quarter of an inch long, wedge-shaped like the wood-pecker tribe, hard and capable of striking into wood; eyes rather large and black; legs black and strong for the size of the bird, half an inch long, including the toes, near an inch; feet armed with four toes, which curl up and clutch anything with which they come in contact, like the wood-peckers. The hind toe and nail are the longest. The nails are strong. This little bird is thus evidently one of the creeper tribe, it pecks at wood for worms, runs at times up branches, and hops from branch to branch for flies and worms. The body, from end of beak to root of tail, is about two and a half inches. The tail is long, nearly as long as its body. Whole length of body and tail, five inches. Breadth of wings from tip to tip, full nine inches. The head is quite round and large, of a jet black on the top and throat, sides to the root of the bill of a beautiful white. Breast and abdomen of a whitish

water weather, it is hopping about in pursuit of food on the trees. In winter, it is seldom seen near our houses, but in summer, spring and autumn, often. It is known by its three cries—"chee, chee, dee, dee," repeated very quickly; also by a another—"phebe, phebe, phebe," also by the sound—"chuck, chuck." It utters the first when surprised by man or beast in the bushes; the second when looking at the sun, or hopping in his rays in the spring or autumn; the last when feeding its young. In spring and autumn it goes in small flocks of a dozen or less, sometimes in families. It builds its nest in holes, in stumps and trees in the woods, generally in the dense forest, and lays four or five eggs, late in May or early in June, of a white colour, spotted with black specks. The parents are very affectionate to their young; and it is a very interesting sight to watch their sweet attentions and voices. As far back as 1823, the Editor of this paper was in the habit of watching a nest for hours each day, whilst the young were being fed, in a quiet forest. A flock this year, 1854, visited our garden in October, and remained until a mumble cat had caught all but two. There is one now lying on the table before us. She has caught over a dozen birds. The birds seem careless—alight on low bushes in pursuit of flies, and are thus caught. The cat in question is of peculiar spryness too. Vast numbers of these little birds are thus killed by animals in the woods. They are fond of beech nuts, and will open the shells with their bills and eat the soft nuts. Some naturalists do not class this bird with the creeper or wood-pecker tribes—*picidae*. It is evidently, however, of that tribe. It is also said by some to lay more than six eggs, as many as a dozen sometimes. We should suppose that four or five was its usual number. It is said to breed twice a year. Our Canadian winter scenes are enlivened by this little bird, and when no other is heard, its sweet little voice sounds in the woody thickets. The male and female and young are all of the same colour.

THE AMERICAN ELK, CANADIAN STAG, OR WAPITI.

This species is second in size to the moose alone. The size and appearance of the elk are imposing; his air denotes confidence of great strength, while his towering horns exhibit weapons capable of doing much injury when offensively employed. It is not uncommon to see them four or five feet in height, and it is said they are sometimes higher. The elk has at one period ranged over the greater part, if not the whole of this continent. Hearne leaves no doubt of its existence as far north as fifty-three degrees. They are occasionally found in the remote and thinly settled parts of Pennsylvania, but the number of them is very small. They are found in great numbers in the western wilds, where the forests supply them an abundance of buds and tender twigs. The elk is shy and retiring, and has very acute senses. The moment the air is tainted by the odour of his enemy, his head is erected with spirit; his ears rapidly thrown in every direction to catch the sounds, and his dark glistening eye expresses the most eager attention. As soon as he discovers the hunter, he bounds along for a few paces, stops, turns half round, and scans his pursuer with a steady gaze, then throwing back his lofty horns, and projecting his taper nose forwards, he springs from the ground and advances with a velocity which soon leaves the object of his dread far out of sight.

The flesh of the elk is highly esteemed by the Indians and hunters as food, and the horns, while in a soft state, are also considered a delicacy. Of their hides a great variety of articles of dress and usefulness are prepared. The Indians form bows of the perfect horn, which are highly serviceable, from their elasticity. These animals have been, to a certain degree, domesticated, and might possibly be rendered as useful as the reindeer.

The caribou or American reindeer, and the barren ground caribou, inhabit the northern parts of the continent; but are supposed to be only varieties of the Lapland reindeer.

The elk is the size of a small horse, and stands near five feet high. Its horns are often found in Canada. The colour is brown.

MORE TRACES OF THE ANTIQUITY OF AMERICA.

As the American wilderness is cleared up, trace after trace of a vast antiquity is brought to light. We lately stated that it was the opinion of Professor Agassiz that America was the oldest of the continents. The discovery of such relics as the following will go far to prove what he says. America at one time seems to have been inhabited by animals different from those who now dwell here. We formerly argued against the theory of the existence of successive races of different animals on earth; but our mind is becoming more confirmed, from constant discoveries in the bowels of the earth, that at various periods of the history of the world quite different species of animals have existed.—*Editor Gen.*

Two remarkable species of rhinoceros, the first ever discovered in America, were discovered here, and also a sort of panther smaller than the present variety—and likewise a number of strange animals with long names, unlike anything which man ever saw alive. We know, then, that there were once individuals in Nebraska as curious and strangely shaped, and pugnacious as any squatter which the present rush of emigration will carry thither."

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A lesson to the grateful heart—
A harvest for the mind?
For Autumn and his golden days,
For all his goodly things,
We'll sing a cheerful song of praise,
For all that Autumn brings.

Dear God! who gav'st the kindly rain
On summer's drought to fall,
The sun and rain made strong the grain,
But Autumn ripened all,
For Autumn's glad and golden days,
For all his blessed things,
We'll sing a cheerful song of praise,
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THE WEATHER.

Saturday, the 23rd, was a very fine sunny day—warm, but not hot. It is a curious circumstance that since its commencement on Saturday has been up to the 21st, unusually warm. The thermometer on Saturday was 60 in the middle of the day, and 64 at night. Sunday was also warm, and the thermometer ranged at about 55 during the day, and cooler at night. Monday was still mild, thermometer in the morning, 50, at noon, 55, at night 51. Tuesday and Wednesday were very fine warm days. Thursday was still mild, cloudy with east therm. 52, rose to 56 during the day, afternoon, sunny and pleasant.

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SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A two-year old ewe, belonging to Mr. Thomas Phillips, of Bitterley, near Ludlow, which had weaned three lambs in the first year, produced no less than five in the second, viz., first two, living ones, singly, then two joined together head and back, and afterwards a single one.

The Douay Bible has been in use in the Roman Catholic Church about two hundred and fifty years.

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

Toronto,	November, Friday, 3.
"	" Saturday, 18.
"	December, Wednesday, 6.
"	" Friday, 29.
Weston,	November, Wednesday, 29.
Burwick,	December, Friday, 1.
Kin.,	" Saturday, 2.
Richmond Hill,	" Friday, 15.
Unionville,	" Saturday, 16.
Newmarket	" Monday, 18.
Derry West.	" Thursday, 21.
Brampton	" Friday, 22.
Sandhill,	" Saturday, 23.

The York County Court and Quarter Session sat at Toronto on the 21st November.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854.

A CALL TO DUTY.

From Gallia's teeming wine-press,
From Holland's streams of gin,
Where thousands in their blindness,
Prepare the bait of sin;
From many a fiery river,
From many a poisonous rill,
God calls us to deliver
The victims of the still.

What though they sing of pleasure,
While each his goblet fills;
What though their bliss they measure
By quarts, and pints, and gills;
In vain with lavish kindness,
Heaven give us richest bread;
Distillers in their blindness,
Make poison in its stead.

Shall we by temperance aided,
In health and peace to live;
Shall we to men degraded,
Refuse the boon to give?
The fountain! O, the fountain!
The balm of health proclaim!
Till men o'er sea and mountain
Shall haste to tell its fame.

Waft waft ye winds the story,
And you, ye waters, roll,
Till temperance in its glory,
Shall spread from pole to pole:
Till health and peace and blessing
Shall follow in its train,
And Christ all hearts possessing,
God over all shall reign.

LAWYERS' DEFENCE OF CRIMINALS ON THE GROUND OF DRUNKENNESS.

During the present Toronto Assizes, a number of criminal cases have been tried for the crimes of assault, larceny, burglary, homicide, and several for murder. Being present at some of these trials, as well as from reports of cases, we observe that most of the culprits had little to say in excuse, except that they were drunk when they committed the crimes. Their counsel very gravely went through a long string of witnesses to prove that this one and that one was drunk, poor fellow, and, under ordinary circumstances, when sober, was very honest and harmless. These lawyers appeared really to think that they were doing much for THEIR CLIENTS in fastening two crimes instead of one upon them. They argued to the jury that this drunkenness was a SUFFICIENT GROUND to discharge their clients; and, in several cases, the criminals escaped on this ground. Judge Burns very properly told the jury that it was no excuse. He must, during these Assizes alone, have seen abundant reason to change his very hasty and foolish opinion expressed in his address at the opening of the Assizes. Here, in a dozen instances, he saw drunkards who, as such, were unconscious thieves, acquitted because of drunkenness under his judgment-seat; yet he, as a sufficient remedy for intemperance, could have such men punished!! What a commentary on his remedy!! If jurors will not punish such men when thieves, how can they be expected to do so when they might be brought up simply as drunkards.

character, other than drunken, and acquitted. Kehoe murdered his wife in Toronto whilst labouring under a disordered mind from drunkenness, and convicted—he will be hung. So the list goes on. And this is all the fruit of taverns, which Judge Burns thinks should be licensed, whilst their victims are punished! We pity such logic in any judge.

JUDGE BURNS AND INTemperANCE.

The following remarks of Judge Burns on the cure for Canadian intemperance have a little surprised us and many of his friends. He is a person of very good sense—a Canadian in his feelings and by birth. We cannot see how he can come to the conclusion that he does on the subject. But it only proves what we have often said, that the more learned and genteel classes of Canada and Britain do not really understand the cure for intemperance: determined to indulge themselves in the moderate use of spirituous liquors and beer, they will not brook any law that prevents them from buying it as they please. They see the necessity of some remedy for this growing evil; and the only one they can suggest is—"PUNISH THE DRUNKARDS." Did it ever occur to the advocates of this remedy that the WEAKNESS of HABITUAL drunkenness once seated in the human system becomes a disease, a species of insanity, that more require the physician than the gaol? Many drunkards would drink if they knew they would perish within an hour;—to use a strong expression used by some drunkards, they would drink on the brink of hell! How, when hundreds of taverns surround such men, can you stop their thirst? Apply law or moral suasion!! No; neither law or moral suasion can reach them. The smell of liquor will conquer both.

We do not mean to say that even the Maine Law can cure all intemperance; but we do say that the remedy pointed out by it is the true one. Until you stop the retail sale of liquor, and the sale at all purposes of a common beverage, it is useless to talk of stopping it by punishing drunkards. The remedy may well be said to be *threefold*—Stop the fountains! Stop the seller by punishment! Stop the drunkard, when disorderly, too, by punishment.—*Editor Son.*

Mr. Justice Burns in the course of his charge to the Grand Jury of the Fall Assizes at Toronto, thus adverted to intemperance and its evils:—

"What the facts are with respect to the cases of homicide, now to be investigated, I do not know; but I am given to understand that in one of them the probability is, that the evil passions have been excited by, if not altogether brought into existence by, an indulgence in the use of spirituous liquors. It is much to be deplored that man, created in the image of his God, will have no control over himself, and knowing, as he does, that his heart by nature has been altered by the transgression of his first parent, and that he will indulge in that which brings into active operation those evil passions, to the detriment and insecurity of society. If the case turn out to be one of this description, it may afford an instance to the temperance lecturer to add to those he already has. I am not about to inflict a lecture upon you on this subject. I have my own notions and ideas, and though I admit that temperance societies have done much good in the country, by reason and force of example, which no doubt must produce its fruits, yet when their energy has been directed against the calling and occupation of those vending spirituous liquors, I think they have begun at the wrong end of the subject. If people are disposed to evade the law, there will be ways to do it, however restrictive it may be made, and the immorality existing, I fear, will but be increased. The law should be made to act upon those excessively using spirituous liquors, whereby they have rendered themselves a nuisance to their families and neighbors. Though people would be found to evade the law if so disposed, yet it cannot be denied that there would be much less immorality apparent; and I strongly incline to think that laws directed in that line, well enforced, combined with the good example of the well disposed, would do far more to the eradication of the evil than all the exertion directed as we see it is now."

SUMMARY OF THE MAINE LIQUOR BILL. NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

- "It shall not be lawful for any person to manufacture, barter or sell, directly or indirectly, any alcoholic liquor except for medical, chemical, or mechanical purposes.
- "2. Penalty on any person, his clerk, servant, or agent who sells, or exposes or keeps for sale or barter, any intoxicating liquors, £ for first offence. £ for a second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for six months after the third conviction.
- "3. The clerk, agent or servant liable equally with the principal.
- 4. Any Justice, Reeve, Mayor, Police Magistrate, or Recorder, or Commissioner for small Causes may hear the complaint.
- 5. Certiorari only on certain conditions.
- 6. If any three municipal electors make oath that they believe liquor to be in any cart, wagon, or

9. Any money paid for liquor to be held to have been paid without consideration, and may be recovered.

10. Municipal Councils may grant license to manufacture for medical, chemical and mechanical purposes, under bond of £250.

11. Person receiving a license may sell to the agent of the municipality and no other.

12. The municipality may appoint an agent for the sale of liquor, who shall give a bond (clause 13) for £200 for the faithful performance of his duties.

14 No action for liquor unless sold under the provisions of the act.

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Dr. Franklin called beer "a beastly drink." He had never tasted our modern Albany ale, nor comprehended the veritable elements thereof, as developed in the course of the prosecution of our friend Delavan, by the Albany brewers.

"Foreigners framed divers conjectures to account for the excellency of the British beer, and its superiority to that of the other countries, even of Bremen, Mons, and Bostoch. It has been pretended the brewers threw dead dogs into their wort, and boiled them till the flesh was all consumed." I don't believe it; do you Mr. Editor? But we all know that the prosecution of the London brewers, for mixing poisonous substances with their beer, ale, and porter, are, and ever have been, of constant occurrence.

"The British statute prohibits the brewer from using any ingredients in his brewing, except hops and malt. But it too often happens, that those, who suppose they are drinking a nutritious beverage only, are entirely deceived. The beverage may, in fact, be neither more nor less than a compound of the most deleterious substances; and it is also clear that all ranks of society are alike exposed to the nefarious fraud."

The frequency of the imposture and the nature of the article used, may best be understood, from the words of the act:—"No druggist vender of, or dealer in drugs, or chemist, or other person, shall sell or deliver to any licensed brewer, dealer in, or retailer of beer, known him to be such, &c., any molasses, honey vitriol, quassia, coccolus, Indicus, grains of paradise, Guinea pepper, opium, &c, and the person so offending shall, for each offence, forfeit £500." Numerous convictions took place under this act.

So bold were the brewers, and so regardless of the law and the health of their customers, that Child in his treatise on brewing, which has passed through eleven editions—after enumerating the forbidden by law, holds the following language, the impudent frankness of which is remarkable:—"However much they may surprise, however pernicious or disagreeable they may appear, I have always found them requisite, in the brewing of porter; and I think they must invariably be used, by those, who wish to continue the taste, flavor, and appearance of the beer. And, though several acts of Parliament have been passed to prevent porter brewers from using many of them, yet I can affirm from experience, I could never produce the present flavored porter without them. The intoxicating qualities of porter are to be ascribed to the various drugs, intermixed with it. It is evident that some porter is more heady than other; and it arises from the greater or less quantity of stupefying ingredients. Malt, to produce intoxication, must be used in such quantities, as would very much diminish; if not totally exclude, the brewer's profit."

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MEANINGS OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. McKenzie, in his *Message*, of the 20th. very justly complains of the niggardliness of newspaper subscribers in Canada. He says he has over 2000 accounts due him at his office. So it is with us. We have over \$3000 due this office for arrears of 1851-2-3-4. It will cost \$1000, including losses to get it. Such is the result of the credit system. The credit system must be done away with, and advance payments insisted on in all cases. The Canadians, as a general thing, do not think of paying until they are dunned several times; and seldom, as they should, avail themselves of sending by post.

FRANKLIN DIVISION, No. 81, located at Well's Corners, Whitby Plank, organized in 1852, has now 25 members. Good attendance. Section of Carlets attached. Lodge of Good Templars also at this place—about 60 ladies and gentlemen. The Division is about to erect a hall—cost \$700. The land was given by John Granger.

Brother F. B. Rolph is doing much service to the temperance cause. He will attend any meeting or part of the country adjacent to Waterloo, and lecture.—[Ed. Son.]

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Oct. 13, 1854.

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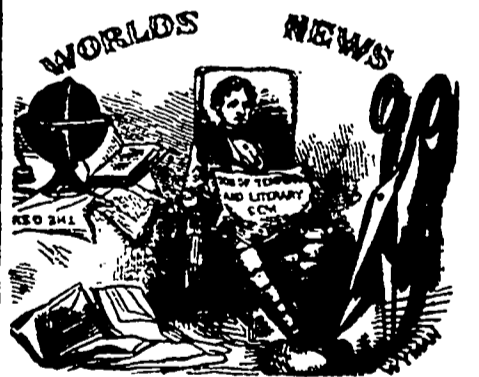
Our next meeting was in Elora. This is a thriving village; and the Division here is a noble band of brothers; and seem to be doing what they can to suppress Intemperance. This Division is doing the community good, and has some stirring members in its ranks.

We next met with the Victor Division in the village of Canastota. Here some brave souls are manfully contending with the powers of darkness in high places. May they be victorious.

Our last meeting was at Hawkesville. The Division in this place is progressing finely: They are men of the right stamp.

The taverns seem to be deserted; and the glory of the rummies are departed. They number about 70 members good and true. The village is fast rising in respectability. May the watch-fire of the Division shine to conduct the wanderer to peace, happiness, and home.

Yours in I., P., and F.,
F. B. ROLPH.



A VERY EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH AT KINGSTON, BY LORD ELGIN.

For popularity sake Lord Elgin, prior to his departure from Canada, lately took a tour through Upper Canada. He received many addresses, and made many speeches at various localities. There was nothing in any of them to excite any particular notice except in the following, delivered at Kingston. We wonder the Liberal press has not noticed it more fully. This tour was anything but flattering to his Lordship. In nearly every locality his reception was cool—especially so in Toronto. In Kingston it was probably good. Why is this? Lord Elgin is not liked by the Tories. He is now not liked by the Reform party. The Hincks-Railroad party like him—also all office-seekers. Reformers think he has not acted well in sustaining Hincks, and in opposing the secularization of the Reserves. The Tories dislike him for sanctioning the Rebellion-losses Bill. This state of things has drawn from Lord Elgin some of these remarks.—[Ed. Son.]

"That I have watched with deepest emotion and sympathy the growth of your prosperity, that my heart has beat responsive with every pulsation of

Place	Day	Time
Weston	Wednesday	29.
Barwick	December, Friday	1.
King	Saturday	2.
Richmond Hill	Friday	15.
Unionville	Saturday	16.
Newmarket	Monday	18.
Derry West	Thursday	21.
Brampton	Friday	22.
Cardhill	Saturday	23.

The York County Court and Quarter Session at Toronto on the 21st November.



The Son of Temperance.

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

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1854.

A CALL TO DUTY.

From Gallia's teeming wine-press,
From Holland's streams of gin,
Where thousands in their blindness,
Prepare the bait of sin;
From many a fiery river,
From many a poisonous rill,
God calls us to deliver
The victims of the still.

What though they sing of pleasure,
While each his goblet fills;
What though their bliss they measure
By quarts, and pints, and gills;
In vain with lavish kindness,
Heaven give us richest bread;
Distillers in their blindness,
Make poison in its stead.

Shall we by temperance aided,
In health and peace to live;
Shall we to men degraded,
Refuse the boon to give?
The fountain! O, the fountain!
The balm of health proclaim!
Till men o'er sea and mountain
Shall haste to tell its fame.

Waft waft ye winds the story,
And you, ye waters, roll,
Till temperance in its glory,
Shall spread from pole to pole:
Till health and peace and blessing
Shall follow in its train,
And Christ all hearts possessing,
God over all shall reign.

LAWYERS' DEFENCE OF CRIMINALS ON THE GROUND OF DRUNKENNESS.

During the recent Toronto Assizes, a number of criminal cases have been tried for the crimes of assault, larceny, burglary, homicide, and several for murder. Being present at some of these trials, as well as from reports of cases, we observe that most of the culprits had little to say in excuse, except that they were drunk when they committed the crimes. Their counsel very gravely went through a long string of witnesses to prove that this one and that one was drunk, poor fellow, and, under ordinary circumstances, when sober, was very honest and harmless. These lawyers appeared really to think that they were doing much for THEIR CLIENTS in fastening two CRIMES instead of one upon them. They argued to the jury that this drunkenness was a SUFFICIENT ground to discharge their clients; and, in several cases, the criminals escaped on this ground. Judge Burns very properly told the jury that it was no excuse. He must, during these Assizes alone, have seen abundant reason to change his very hasty and foolish opinion expressed in his address at the opening of the Assizes. Here, in a dozen instances, he saw drunkards who, as such, were unconscious thieves, acquitted because of drunkenness under his judgment-seat; yet he, as a sufficient remedy for intemperance, could have such men punished!! What a commentary on his remedy!! If jurors will not punish such men when thieves, how can they be expected to do so when they might be brought up simply as drunkards? One of these men was accused of stealing a horse; he was proved drunk, and several respectable men called as witnesses to prove his character good—this acquitted him. A soldier, named Dalton, shot his wife in a drunken fit, either accidentally or intentionally, which was not certain—he was of a good

JUDGE BURNS AND INTEMPERANCE.

The following remarks of Judge Burns on the cure for Canadian intemperance have a little surprised us and many of his friends. He is a person of very good sense—a Canadian in his feelings and by birth. We cannot see how he can come to the conclusion that he does on the subject. But it only proves what we have often said, that the more learned and genteel classes of Canada and Britain do not really understand the cure for intemperance: determined to indulge themselves in the moderate use of spirituous liquors and beer, they will not brook any law that prevents them from buying it as they please. They see the necessity of some remedy for this growing evil; and the only one they can suggest is—“PUNISH THE DRUNKARDS.” Did it ever occur to the advocates of this remedy that the WEAKNESS OF HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS once seated in the human system becomes a disease, a species of insanity, that more require the physician than the goal? Many drunkards would drink if they knew they would perish within an hour;—to use a strong expression used by some drunkards, they would drink on the brink of hell! How, when hundreds of taverns surround such men, can you stop their thirst? Apply law or moral suasion!! No; neither law or moral suasion can reach them. The smell of liquor will conquer both.

We do not mean to say that even the Maine Law can cure all intemperance; but we do say that the remedy pointed out by it is the true one. Until you stop the retail sale of liquor, and the sale at all for purposes of a common beverage, it is useless to talk of stopping it by punishing drunkards. The remedy may well be said to be threefold—Stop the fountains! Stop the seller by punishment! Stop the drunkard, when disorderly, too, by punishment.—Editor Son.

Mr. Justice Burns in the course of his charge to the Grand Jury of the Fall Assizes at Toronto, thus adverted to intemperance and its evils:—

“What the facts are with respect to the cases of homicide, now to be investigated, I do not know; but I am given to understand that in one of them the probability is, that the evil passions have been excited by, if not altogether brought into existence by, an indulgence in the use of spirituous liquors. It is much to be deplored that man, created in the image of his God, will have no control over himself, and knowing, as he does, that his heart by nature has been altered by the transgression of his first parent, and that he will indulge in that which brings into active operation the evil passions, to the detriment and insecurity of society. If the case turn out to be one of this description, it may afford an instance to the temperance lecturer to add to those he already has. I am not about to inflict a lecture upon you on this subject. I have my own notions and ideas, and though I admit that temperance societies have done much good in the country, by reason and force of example, which no doubt must produce its fruits, yet when their energy has been directed against the calling and occupation of those vending spirituous liquors, I think they have begun at the wrong end of the subject. If people are disposed to evade the law, there will be ways to do it, however restrictive it may be made; and the immorality existing, I fear, will but be increased. The law should be made to act upon those excessively using spirituous liquors, whereby they have rendered themselves a nuisance to their families and neighbors. Though people would be found to evade the law if so disposed, yet it cannot be denied that there would be much less immorality apparent; and I strongly incline to think that laws directed in that line, well enforced, combined with the good example of the well disposed, would do far more to the eradication of the evil than all the exertion directed as we see it is now.”

SUMMARY OF THE MAINE LIQUOR BILL NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

“It shall not be lawful for any person to manufacture, barter or sell, directly or indirectly, any alcoholic liquor except for medical, chemical, or mechanical purposes.

“2. Penalty on any person, his clerk, servant, or agent who sells, or exposes or keeps for sale or barter, any intoxicating liquors, £ for first offence. £ for a second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for six months after the third conviction.

“3. The clerk, agent or servant liable equally with the principal.

4. Any Justice, Reeve, Mayor, Police Magistrate or Recorder, or Commissioner for small Causes may hear the complaint.

5. Certiorari only on certain conditions.

6. If any three municipal electors make oath that they believe liquor to be in any carriage, or house, or boat, search warrant may be granted, and the liquor destroyed, with penalty of £10.

7. If the owner is unknown, liquor to be advertised, and after some time destroyed, unless claimed.

8. Liquor may be searched for in booths and tents at fairs, owners fined £5, and the article destroyed.

11. Persons receiving a license may sell to the agent of the municipality and to other

12. The municipality may appoint an agent for the sale of liquor, who shall give a bond (clause 13) for £200 for the faithful performance of his duties.

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A Lodge of Good Templars was opened at Manchester, on Tuesday, the 15th October.

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“That I have watched with deepest emotion and sympathy the growth of your prosperity, that my heart has beat responsive with every pulsation of the life blood of young and rising Canada. Perhaps, gentlemen, I might even go a little further—perhaps I might even venture to anticipate, that when we shall be able to contemplate the occurrences of these times with the calmness with which we look back to the records of history, we shall discover that during the course of the seven years that are now closing, some obstacles to progress

have been removed; some constitutional problems which, while they remained undetermined, might have proved at any time the source of discord and agitation, solved, and some questions of an irritating and exciting character, placed in the way of early and peaceful settlement, (cheers); AND THIS LEADS ME TO SAY A FEW WORDS ON A TOPIC WHICH HAS BEEN FREQUENTLY ALLUDED TO IN THE ADDRESSES WHICH HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO ME DURING THIS TOUR, BUT WHICH I HAVE HITHERTO REFRAINED FROM NOTICING, PARTLY BECAUSE THE SUBJECT, IN ITSELF, IS VERY PAINFUL TO ME, AND PARTLY BECAUSE IN THE EXTEMPORANEOUS REPLIES WHICH I AM EXPECTED TO MAKE TO SUCH ADDRESSES, POINTS OF IMPORTANCE WILL SOMETIMES ESCAPE ME—I REFER TO THE ALLUSIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN REPEATEDLY MADE AS TO THE PROBABILITY OF MY EARLY RETIREMENT FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE. NOW GENTLEMEN, IS IT NOT TRUE, AS IT HAS BEEN STATED IN CERTAIN QUARTERS, THAT I AM ABOUT TO LEAVE YOU FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENTERING INTO THE SERVICE OF THE CROWN IN ANY OTHER QUARTER; FOR THE PRESENT AT LEAST, I HAVE NO SUCH PROSPECT OR INTENTION. BUT, IT IS TRUE, THAT AFTER MUCH REFLECTION, AND NOT WITHOUT CONSIDERABLE VIOLENCE TO MY OWN FEELINGS, I HAVE ARRIVED AT THE CONCLUSION THAT IT WAS MY DUTY TO REQUEST HER MAJESTY TO RELIEVE ME FROM THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, AND THAT HER MAJESTY HAS BEEN GRACIOUSLY PLEASED TO ACCEDE TO THIS REQUEST. I WAS INDUCED TO ADOPT THIS COURSE BY VARIOUS CONSIDERATIONS, BUT CHIEFLY BECAUSE I HAD FORMED THE OPINION—AN OPINION WHICH WAS CONFIRMED BY WHAT I WITNESSED IN ENGLAND—that the time had arrived when I might hope to be of more service to Canada, in England, than here. (Loud cheers.) I WAS INFLUENCED, TOO, I WILL FRANKLY CONFESS IT, IN SOME DEGREE, BY THE APPREHENSION THAT MY MOTIVES, IN DESIRING TO RETAIN THIS SITUATION, AFTER HAVING HELD IT FOR SO LONG A PERIOD, MIGHT BE MISCONCEIVED. I WILL STATE VERY CANDIDLY THAT, IN MY ESTIMATE, THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA IS ONE OF SUCH HIGH DIGNITY, THAT IS SO GREAT AN HONOR AND PRIVILEGE TO BE PERMITTED TO TAKE A PROMINENT PART IN DEVELOPING THE RESOURCES, MORAL, MATERIAL, AND INTELLECTUAL, OF THIS RISING COUNTRY, THAT IT WOULD BE NO SACRIFICE TO SURRENDER, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RETAINING IT, THE BRIGHTEST PROSPECTS IN ANY OTHER PORTION OF THE EMPIRE. BUT I OWN THAT I DID NOT FEEL CONFIDENT THAT THIS VIEW OF THE CASE WOULD BE THOROUGHLY APPRECIATED EVEN IN CANADA, AND DEPENDENT AS I AM FOR MY MEANS OF USEFULNESS SOLELY AND WHOLLY UPON MORAL INFLUENCE, I FELT THAT IF I WERE TO IMPAIR THAT INFLUENCE IN ANY DEGREE, BY APPEARING TO CLING TOO TENACIOUSLY TO OFFICE, I SHOULD NOT BE DISCHARGING TO THE FULL EXTENT WHICH MY SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY PRESCRIBES, MY DUTY TO MY SOVEREIGN OR TO YOURSELVES. THERE IS ANOTHER POINT TO WHICH I WILL BRIEFLY REFER, AS I WISH TO MAKE A CLEAR BREAST OF IT WITH YOU, AND HAS HAD SOME SLIGHT WEIGHT WITH ME, ALTHOUGH AS IT IS SOMEWHAT OF A PAINFUL CHARACTER I SHALL PASS IT BY VERY LIGHTLY. I HAVE HAD THE MISFORTUNE, I CAN HARDLY CALL IT MISFORTUNE, FOR AFTER ALL THE PILOT WHO CANNOT BREAST THE STORM, IS NOT FITTED TO BE AT THE HELM IN FAIR WEATHER; BUT IT HAS BEEN MY LOT TO HOLD OFFICE IN THIS PROVINCE DURING A PERIOD OF MUCH POLITICAL EXCITEMENT, WHEN PASSIONS HAVE BEEN GREATLY ROUSED AND IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES EFFECTED. SUCH PERIODS CANNOT PASS AWAY WITHOUT LEAVING SOME DREGS OF BITTERNESS BEHIND THEM. I CANNOT BE BLIND TO THE FACT THAT THERE ARE CERTAIN PERSONS IN THIS COUNTRY, NOT VERY MANY I TRUST, IN EITHER SECTION OF THE PROVINCE, ESTIMABLE PERSONS, RATIONAL IN ALL OTHER RESPECTS AND PRUDENT IN ALL THEIR DEALINGS, WHO LABOR NEVERTHELESS UNDER WHAT I CANNOT BUT CONCEIVE TO BE A SPECIES OF MONOMANIA, WHICH CONSISTS IN THE BELIEF THAT ALL THE SUFFERINGS WHICH THEY ENDURE, OR IMAGINE THEY ENDURE—all the disappointments which in this uncertain world they meet with, are attributable to the presence of Lord Elgin in Canada. (Laughter.) I CONSIDER THESE PERSONS TO BE THE VICTIMS OF A DELUSION, AND THEREFORE FITTING OBJECTS OF COMMISERATION; BUT I THINK IT HIGHLY DESIRABLE THAT THEY SHOULD AGAIN BE ABLE, IN THEIR RIGHT MIND, TO RESUME THE POSITION WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED TO OCCUPY, AND I HAVE COME TO THE CONCLUSION, THAT AFTER FRUITLESSLY ENDEAVOURING TO EMPLOY MANY OTHER REMEDIES, THAT THE ONLY MODE OF EFFECTUALLY CURING THEM WILL BE MY RETIREMENT FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE." (No, No, and cheers.)

It is to these remarks that we draw attention, and to the following. In the first place, we think Lord Elgin has, by the above remarks, and what follows, very weakly exhibited his vanity, flattered himself in a way that should have been left to others. Secondly, he has attacked the Liberal party and the members of the House who oppose Hincks in a very pointed way. This was very unbecoming. If he has thought proper to uphold a corrupt minister, condemned by the country, and with that minister throw the political power into the hands of the Tory party, which is only a minority in the House, thus by a political trick, cheating the country, how can he expect to be popular with that party in Upper Canada that saved his political fate in 1849?

"I can hardly believe, however, that the cure effected by this mode of treatment will be complete, for I greatly fear that these worthy persons will discover to their cost, that it sometimes rains, when they would wish it to be fair, that the wind occasionally blows from the east when they would prefer a zephyr, and what is worse, that Parliamentary majorities, from time to time, say 'Aye' when they would have them to say 'Nay' in after-thought."

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At Lexington, Va. a little boy named Parker, whose father had threatened him with a severe flogging, took tea, bread and drink from the effects.

On the 14th Sept, a man named David Heron was found dead in the gaol at Cobourg. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury who held an inquest on his body, was that death was caused by drinking ardent spirits.

How Myron H. Clark, the whig candidate for Governor of New York, has been selected by the Temperance Convention of that State as their choice. We observe that the present incumbent of the gubernatorial chair—Gov. Seymour—has received a searching letter on the subject of his veto of the Maine Law, addressed to him by the ladies of Rochester, including the wives of fourteen clergymen, twenty physicians, and some one hundred and fifty citizens. The Governor is handled—as he deserves to be.—C. C. Advocate.

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The schooner burnt at Port Dalhousie is the Green owned by Captain Fellows of Toronto.

Quite an excitement prevails in Chicago about the murder of Mrs. Green by her husband in September last. The woman's jury have brought him in guilty. It is said he poisoned her by strychnine. He was a wealthy private banker.

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"It was a most favorable ordering of Divine Providence, that Protestantism should gain so extensive and permanent a footing in America, before Rome was permitted to make much effort to spread her pestiferous heresies in that fair land. It is only within some twenty-five or thirty years that the Roman Catholic Church has begun to exert much influence in the United States. At present there are six Archbishops, twenty-six Bishops, FOURTEEN HUNDRED PRIESTS, FIFTEEN HUNDRED CHURCHES, four hundred and fifty young men in seminaries preparing for the priesthood, ELEVEN OR TWELVE COLLEGES, a large number of FEMALE SCHOOLS and nunneries, eight or ten newspapers, and, including men, women and children, about two millions and a half of people who prefer the Roman Church. The increase of late years has been rapid, but it has been so largely by

early and peaceful settlement (which is a fact) has been frequently alluded to in the addresses which have been presented to me during this tour, but which I have hitherto refrained from noticing, partly because the subject, in itself, is very painful to me, and partly because in the extemporaneous replies which I am expected to make to such addresses, points of importance will sometimes escape me—I refer to the allusions which have been repeatedly made as to the probability of my early retirement from the government of the Province. Now gentlemen, is it not true, as it has been stated in certain quarters, that I am about to leave you for the purpose of entering into the service of the crown in any other quarter; for the present at least, I have no such prospect or intention. But, it is true, that after much reflection, and not without considerable violence to my own feelings, I have arrived at the conclusion that it was my duty to request Her Majesty to remove me from the office of Governor General of British North America, and that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accede to this request. I was induced to adopt this course by various considerations, but chiefly because I had formed the opinion—an opinion which was confirmed by what I witnessed in England—that the time had arrived when I might hope to be of more service to Canada, in England, than here. (Loud cheers.) I WAS INFLUENCED, too, I WILL FRANKLY CONFESS it, in some degree, by the apprehension that my motives, in desiring to retain this situation, after having held it for so long a period, might be misconceived. I will state very candidly that, in my estimate, the office of Governor General of Canada is one of such high dignity, that is so great an honor and privilege to be permitted to take a prominent part in developing the resources, moral, material, and intellectual, of this rising country, that it would be no sacrifice to surrender, for the purpose of retaining it, the brightest prospects in any other portion of the empire. But I own that I did not feel confident that this view of the case would be thoroughly appreciated even in Canada, and dependent as I am for my means of usefulness solely and wholly upon moral influence, I felt that if I were to impair that influence in any degree, by appearing to cling too tenaciously to office, I should not be discharging to the full extent which my sense of responsibility prescribes, my duty to my sovereign or to yourselves. THERE IS ANOTHER POINT to which I will briefly refer, as I wish to make a clean breast of it with you, and has had some slight weight with me, although as it is somewhat of a painful character I shall pass it by very lightly. I have had the misfortune, I can hardly call it misfortune, for after all the Pilot who cannot breast the storm, is not fitted to be at the helm in fair weather; but it has been my lot to hold office in this province during a period of much political excitement, when passions have been greatly roused and important constitutional changes effected. Such periods cannot pass away without leaving some dregs of bitterness behind them. I CANNOT BE BLIND TO THE FACT that there are certain persons in this country, not very many I trust, in either section of the province, estimable persons, rational in all other respects and prudent in all their dealings, who labor nevertheless under what I cannot but conceive to be a species of monomania, which consists in the belief that all the sufferings which they endure, or imagine they endure—all the disappointments which in this uncertain world they meet with, are attributable to the presence of Lord Elgin in Canada. (Laughter.) I consider these persons to be the victims of a delusion, and therefore fitting objects of commiseration; but I think it highly desirable that they should AGAIN BE ABLE, in their right mind, to resume the position which they are entitled to occupy, and I have come to the conclusion, that after fruitlessly endeavouring to employ many other remedies, that the only mode of effectually curing them will be my retirement from the Government of the province." (No, No, and cheers.)

It is to these remarks that we draw attention, and to the following. In the first place, we think Lord Elgin has, by the above remarks, and what follows, very weakly exhibited his vanity, flattered himself in a way that should have been left to others. Secondly, he has attacked the Liberal party and the members of the House who oppose Hincks in a very pointed way. This was very unbecoming. If he has thought proper to uphold a corrupt minister, condemned by the country, and with that minister throw the political power into the hands of the Tory party, which is only a minority in the House, thus by a political trick, cheating the country, how can he expect to be popular with that party in Upper Canada that saved his political fate in 1849?

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and a plot—the great plot of that system, was established. The risk of armed collision among yourselves, or of violent interference in your internal affairs on the part of Great Britain, or of sympathizers from the United States, was expunged from the category of possible contingencies, because both England and America had learned to respect you as a people enjoying free institutions, and knowing how, rightfully, to use them; and it was during this period the steps were taken which have secured the introduction of the natural products of Canada into the markets of the United States. Mark well, then, and digest carefully, the history of that period, but remember that you never close the review without bestowing a hearty malediction upon the individual who was then charged by his Sovereign with the administration of your affairs, and who labored, God knows how zealously, to achieve these blessed results." (Loud and continued cheers.) There will be few, I confidently believe, to teach such a lesson, and fewer still, if it were taught, to receive it, and therefore, gentlemen, I cannot divest myself of a certain faint and glimmering hope; nay, to that hope, in this hour of despondency and regret at my approaching departure, I cling as to a sheet-anchor. I cannot, I say, divest myself of a faint and glimmering hope, that there may be some meaning in the allusion just now made by His Worship the Mayor to what fell from me at London, and that at some future day I may be among you again.—(Tremendous cheering.) At any rate of this you may be assured, that whenever Canada wants a friend, she will have a humble, but to the extent of his ability, a zealous and faithful one in Lord Elgin."

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Mr. Logic, a tory Lawyer of Hamilton, is appointed judge of the County and Division Courts in room of judge O'Reilly resigned. It would really seem as if these appointments were hereafter to be conferred on the least capable and most obscure individuals. Six men have been arrested at Brantford, on strong evidence for obstructing the Brantford and Buffalo railroad.

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Of the fifty newspapers published in the state of Maine, only five are in favor of the Nebraska bill, of which papers each of the five is patronized by Government.

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The St. Lawrence ... the Americans ... and the latter ...

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FEMALE SUN SCHOOL SOCIAL NUMBERS.

In which nuns and priests dwell in common!! Yet these are the engines of their religion and proselytism. The minions of such a Church have the impudence to accuse reformers of being socialists!! THE KNOW NOTHING movement of the United States,

has covered the whole of BOSTON and will be successful with God's aid!—We conclude by extracts from a British Monthly.

"The Free Schools in America have troubled Rome very much, and her Hierarchy have made violent opposition to them. At first they called them 'sectarian,' because the Bible was read in them. And when they had succeeded in getting the Bible out of them, as they did in the city of New York to some extent, then they pronounced them 'Godless.' Of late, their great effort has been to get what they call 'their share' of the School moneys; that is, a share proportionate to the number of their children, (not to the amount which they pay in the shape of taxes,) in order that they may have Schools of their own, and teach in them such doctrines as they please. One thing is certain, they would have in them no Bible at all. But they have been defeated in these attempts in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, New Jersey, and Maryland.

The most recent movement is that of endeavouring to get laws passed in the State of New York, to be followed in other States, without doubt,—which would allow the Church Property of all descriptions to be held by the Bishops and their successors. But this movement has also, for the present, at all events, been defeated. In California, the Roman Catholic Bishop has recently succeeded in getting the Legislature, just as the session was terminating, to grant on the subject of schools what Rome has not been able to gain any where else in the United States. But this triumph will be of short duration. The President of that new State will hardly submit to such an indignity. The Author of all these wide-spread attempts of Rome to secure advantages to herself, intriguing with legislators and politicians, is Archbishop Hughes, New York, an Irishman by birth, a man of some talent, much cunning, and a less wisdom; who has rightly been called "the Hildebrand of America." It is cheering to see that a spirit is evoked in the United States, which makes a most effective resistance to the attempts of Rome, wherever seen. It will be hard for her to hold her own in that land,—much more to gain the ascendancy by proselytism. Within ten years, about twenty Protestant ministers in the United States have become Roman Catholics, including one Bishop; but they have all been such as took "Oxford" (Puseyism) on the way. Although Rome is making desperate efforts to triumph over Protestantism in America, and for the purpose the Society of the Propaganda, the Leopold Society, and other associations, send over more than £40,000 annually; yet we have no fear for the result.—(London Quarterly Review.)"

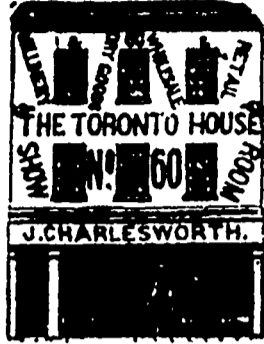
BISHOP STRACHAN has published in the *Colonist* a long letter condemning, in the strongest terms, the present Clergy Reserves Bill. The *Colonist*, in consequence, comes out against it too. The Old Countryman, too, continues his attacks on the measure. This is natural; for he is said to be a scion of the Mother Church at 'ome. He can't see why, in a Protestant land, where there are a dozen denominations of Protestants, all equally entitled upon principle to a share of the Reserves, the English Church should be robbed of its lion's share. Common sense says, as you cannot divide their property, and as subsidizing churches always injure them, the best way is to devote this property, which belongs to all of the people, to purposes of provincial improvement. This leads us to say a few words on the

CLERGY RESERVES BILL OF THE COALITION MINISTRY:

If we were in favour of giving these funds to the municipal counties, then, with some small alterations, we would take their measure as the best that could be got. We object to the Church of Rome, Church of England, Scotland, or Methodist Churches retaining any share of the funds. Ministers receiving actual salaries under the faith of the Crown, we suppose must be paid their salaries for life, as things stand. But this is as far as we go. There are blanks in the Bill left, to be filled up with sums to be given to the said churches for such time as the House may agree on. We are inclined to think, although the Bill is now before the country, it will be delayed from time to time until January, when there will be a break up of the Ministry, and, perhaps, a new election. There are half a dozen Conservatives from Upper Canada who will not support the Bill; the Reformers and Rogues will not do so in its present shape unless amended, and, in consequence, the Ministry may be defeated on it. From all appearances, there are breakers ahead on the Clergy Reserve question. The same may be said to be the case with regard to the Legislative Council Bill.

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MILLINERY, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THE TORONTO HOUSE,
No. 60, King Street East,
TORONTO.
NO SECOND PRICE
J. CHARLESWORTH.



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

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL FUR WAREHOUSE.

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

WHOLESALE & RETAIL FUR WAREHOUSE.
And respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock of goods, which, owing to a new process in the manufacture, and the direct purchase and importation from the Leipzig Fairs and other European markets, the subscribers employing no other than the most skillful workmen, they are enabled to sell at a much cheaper rate than any other house on this continent.
Their stock comprises a large and well-selected general assortment of Fur Caps of every description, Ladies' Mitts, Gauntlets, Cuffs, Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Boas, and all manufactured Furs suitable for the season.

Also, Silk, Satin, and Beaver Hats of every style. M. & Bro. have at present on hand, and are daily receiving from their house in Montreal—
1000 Buffalo Skins,
800 Reversible Seal Skin and Russian Astracan Fur Coats,
300 Buffalo Coats,
15000 Caps of all kinds of Fur,
800 Boas and Victorines,
1000 Pair of Gauntlets and Gloves,
And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
Toronto, Oct. 20, 1854. 42

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

CAPITAL—300,000 Sterling.
ACCUMULATED FUND—£200,000 Sterling.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
TRUSTEES:
Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Ald. G. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. J. G. Hammack, Esq. J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald. William Knott, Esq.
DIRECTORS:
Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Ald., Chairman. J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald., Deputy Chairman. John Addis, Esq. William Knott, Esq. C. S. Butler Esq. John Laurie, Esq. J. Dubin Brown, Esq., M.P. Robert Maign, Esq. J. G. Hammack, Esq. Edw. Huggins, Esq. W. Scholfield, Esq., M.P. Francis Witham, Esq.
ACTUARY:
J. T. Clement, Esq.
MANAGER:
George H. Jay, Esq.

IN introducing the above highly respectable Company to the favourable notice of the public, the Subscriber respectfully solicits a fair share of public patronage.
The Rates of Insurance will be found as low as can consistently be adopted with safety to the welfare of the Company; and every information and assistance will be given to intending Insurers on application to the undersigned.
All Losses promptly and honourably settled, without reference to the Board in England.
JAMES PRASMAN

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW LEAGUE.
REV. J. E. RYERSON, of St. Catharines, will under the auspices of the League, lecture in the following places, at the dates specified:
FIFTH WEEK.
Sharon, - - - - Monday, 16th Oct.
Victoria Church, Innisfil Tuesday, 17th Oct.
Ebenezer Church, West Gwillimbury Wednesday 18th Oct.
Cookstown, - - - Thursday, 19th Oct.
Newton Robinson, - - Friday, 20th Oct.
SIXTH WEEK.
Preacott, - - - - Saturday, 28th Oct.
Brockville, - - - - Monday, 30th Oct.
Kingston, - - - - Tuesday, 31st Oct.
Do. - - - - Wednesday, 1st Nov.
Ernestown, - - - Thursday, 2nd Nov.
SEVENTH WEEK.
Port Hope, - - - - Monday, Nov. 6th.
Millbrook, - - - - Tuesday, Nov. 7th.
Peterboro - - - - Wednesday, Nov. 8th.
Port Hope - - - - Thursday, Nov. 9th.

Branches of the League, or Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, desirous of having lectures within their respective localities, will be pleased to communicate with the Secretary without delay, before the arrangements for Mr. Ryerson's present course are completed.
G. P. URE, Secretary.
Toronto, Sept. 26, 1854.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS will commence on **THURSDAY, November 2d.**
The following **SCHOLARSHIPS** are offered for competition, amongst Matriculants:—
In **LAW**—Two of the value of £30 per annum each.
In **MEDICINE**—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.
In **ARTS**—Twenty-three (eight under the former, and fifteen under the new regulations) of the value of £30 per annum, each.
In **CIVIL ENGINEERING**—Two of the value of £30 per annum, each.
In **AGRICULTURE**—Three of the value of £30 per annum, each.
In addition to these, there are offered for competition in **ARTS:**
Amongst students of the standing of one year from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.
Amongst students of the standing of two years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.
Amongst students of the standing of three years from Matriculation, 15, of the value of £30 per annum, each.

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

Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in Her Majesty's dominions are admissible *ad eundem*, but are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their own University.
Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, and Certificates of Honor, who have been students of any affiliated Institution, are required to produce certificates signed by the authorities of that Institution; but attendance on Lecture is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Students in Medicine.

All Candidates who purpose presenting themselves at the ensuing Examinations, are required to transmit to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, the necessary certificates, on or before Thursday, October 5th.
Information relative to the subjects of Examination, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to the vice-chancellor.
Senate Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, }
September 9th, 1854. }
To be inserted by all the papers of the city twice in each week up to November 2d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

THE Annual Examinations will commence on Monday, Oct. 2.
During the Academic Year, 1854-1855, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 25:—
Classical Literature, Logic and Rhetoric—Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
Metaphysics and Ethics—Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.
Chemistry and Chemical Physics—H.H. Croft, D.C.L.
Agriculture—G. Buckland, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. B. Cherriman, M.A.
History and English Literature—D. Wilson, LL.D.
Natural History—Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.
Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq.
Modern Languages—J. Forneri, LL.D.
Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.
Information relative to admission, attendance on Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul.
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854. 36
N.B.—The Examinations which are to be held as above stated, are intended for those Under Graduates who have been Students of the College during the past year, and also for those Matriculants, who purpose entering the University of Toronto by passing ad Examinatum et in the subjects appointed for the same.

AN ACT

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

Published in compliance with the Act 16 18 Victoria, Chap. 109, Sec. 16.
Whereas it is expedient and necessary to raise by way of Loan, on the credit of the City of Toronto, a sum of money to pay for certain improvements effected or to be effected in the said City, and to pay the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkerly Streets. And whereas the cost of the said improvements and of the Land required for opening the said streets is £4000. And whereas the whole rateable property of the City of Toronto for the year 1853, was £227,491. And whereas the annual rate in the pound required as a special rate for the payment of the interest and the creation of a sinking fund for the five years is one penny in the pound.

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

2nd. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor to cause or direct any number of Debentures to be made out for such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £4,000, as any person or persons, body corporate or politic, shall agree to advance on the credit of such Debentures and the special rate hereinafter imposed; such debentures to be under the common seal of the said city, signed by the Mayor and Chamberlain, and made out in such manner and form as the Mayor shall think fit.
3rd. That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly, at the bank of Upper Canada, and the sum of £800, being the fifth part of the said loan, shall be payable at the said Bank, annually, or the said principal sum may be made payable, in full, at the end of five years, instead of £800 annually, a sufficient sinking fund being annually provided and invested for that purpose.
4th. That a special rate of one penny in the pound, upon the assessed value of all the rateable property in the City and Liberties, over and above all other rates and taxes, shall be raised, levied and collected annually from the year 1855 to the year 1859, both years inclusive, for the purpose of paying the said sum of £4,000, and the interest thereon.

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

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

STEAMER PEERLESS,

THROUGH FIRM
Toronto to Rochester,.....in..... 7 hours.
Toronto to Albany,.....in..... 17 hours.
Toronto to New York,.....in..... 22 hours.
Toronto to Boston,.....in..... 27 hours.
Toronto to Philadelphia,.....in..... 28 hours.
Toronto to Chicago,.....in..... 30 hours.
Toronto to Detroit,.....in..... 15 hours.
Toronto to Cincinnati,.....in..... 20 hours.
The above is the true time, and the Mails between Toronto and these places are sent by this Route.

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

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

At Niagara, with the Stages for St. Catharines; at Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge and the Niagara Falls, with the New York Central Railroad and the Great Western Railway; and Buffalo with the steamers and Railways going West.
Tickets can be procured at the office of the Company Front Street, Five Doors East of Yonge Street, or from the Clerk on board the Boat.

R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.
J. B. GORDON,
Agent.
Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time.

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

FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES.

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

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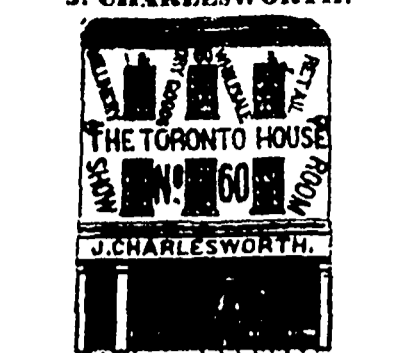
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It is almost certain that no operations will now be made in the Baltic. On the death of Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan took the command of the allied armies.

A SECOND PRIZE



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

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DIRECTORS:
Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Ald., Chairman.
J. K. Hooper, Esq., Ald., Deputy Chairman.
John Addie, Esq. | William Knott, Esq.
C. S. Butler Esq. | John Laurie, Esq.
J. Dubin Brown, Esq., M.P. | Robert Main, Esq.
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JAMES FRASER,
Accountant, Notary, &c.,
Agent for Toronto and Vicinity.
Corner of King and Church Streets,
Toronto, 7th October 1854.
ALSO,
Agency of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

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

Each of these Scholarships is tenable for one year, but the scholars of each year are eligible for the Scholarships of the succeeding year.
Candidates for admission are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 14th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Matriculation; or to produce similar certificates of good conduct, and of having completed the 16th year of their age, and to pass an examination in the subjects appointed for Students of the standing of two years in this University. The former are admissible to the degree of B. A. after four, the latter after two years from admission.
Graduates or Undergraduates of any University in Her Majesty's dominions are admissible *ad eundem*, but are required to produce satisfactory certificates of good conduct, and of their standing in their own University.
Candidates for Degrees, Scholarships, Prizes, and Certificates of Honor, who have been students of any affiliated Institution, are required to produce certificates signed by the authorities of that Institution; but attendance on Lecture is not required, as a qualification, by this University, except for Students in Medicine.
All Candidates who purpose presenting themselves at the ensuing Examinations, are required to transmit to the Registrar, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, the necessary certificates, on or before Thursday, October 5th.
Information relative to the subjects of Examination, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to the vice-chancellor.
Senate Chamber,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
September 9th, 1854.
To be inserted by all the papers of the city twice in each week up to November 2d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

THE Annual Examinations will commence on Monday, Oct. 2.
During the Academical Year, 1854-1855, courses of Lectures will be delivered on the following subjects, commencing on Wednesday, Oct. 25:—
Classical Literature, Logic and Rhetoric—Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.
Metaphysics and Ethics—Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.
Chemistry and Chemical Physics—H.H. Croft, D.C.L.
Agriculture—G. Buckland, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—J. B. Cherriman, M.A.
History and English Literature—D. Wilson, LL.D.
Natural History—Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S.
Mineralogy and Geology—E. J. Chapman, Esq.
Modern Languages—J. Forneri, LL.D.
Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.
Information relative to admission, attendance on Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President, the Rev. Dr. McCaul.
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854.
36
N.B.—The Examinations which are to be held as above stated, are intended for those Under Graduates who have been Students of the College during the past year, and also for those Matriculants, who purpose entering the University of Toronto by passing an Examination of in the subjects appointed for the Second year of the Academic course in that Institution. Occasional Students are admissible, as heretofore, without examination.
The Editors of those papers, in which the announcement of the College for the present year, has been inserted, are requested to copy the additional notice.
Toronto, Sept. 20, 1854.

way of Loan, on the credit of the City of Toronto, a sum of money to pay for certain improvements effected or to be effected in the said City, and to pay the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkeley Streets. And whereas the cost of the said improvements and of the Land required for opening the said streets is 4000. And whereas the whole rateable property in the City of Toronto for the year 1853, was £227,491. And whereas the annual rate in the pound required as a special rate for the payment of the interest and the creation of a sinking fund for the five years is one penny in the pound.

Be it therefore enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Toronto:—
1st. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and Standing Committees, on finance and assessments of the City of Toronto, to raise by way of Loan at rate of interest not exceed six per cent. per annum from any person or persons, body corporate or politic who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, and the special rate hereinafter imposed, a sum of money not exceeding the whole the sum of £4000, and to cause the whole to be paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the said City, to be by him applied in the payment of certain improvements in the City of Toronto, in the cost of opening and extending Beech and Berkeley Streets.
2nd. That it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor to cause or direct any number of Debentures to be made out for such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £4,000, as any person or persons, body corporate or politic, shall agree to advance on the credit of such Debentures and the special rate hereinafter imposed; such debentures to be under the common seal of the said city, signed by the Mayor and Chamberlain, and made out in such manner and form as the Mayor shall think fit.
3rd. That the interest on such Debentures shall be payable half-yearly, at the bank of Upper Canada, and the sum of £800, being the fifth part of the said loan, shall be payable at the said Bank, annually, or the said principal sum may be made payable, in full, at the end of five years, instead of £800 annually, a sufficient sinking fund being annually provided and vested for that purpose.
4th. That a special rate of one penny in the pound, upon the assessed value of all the rateable property in the City and Liberties, over and above all other rates and taxes, shall be raised, levied and collected annually from the year 1855 to the year 1859, both years inclusive, for the purpose of paying the said sum of £4,000, and the interest thereon.
NOTICE.
The above is a true copy of a Bye-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the City of Toronto, at the City Hall, in the said City, on Monday the 20th day of November, 1854, at the hour of 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time and place the members of the said municipality are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.
CHARLES DALY,
Clerk Council.

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

STEAMER PEERLESS,

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

The above is the true time, and the Mails between Toronto and these places are sent by this Route.
The Peerless leaves Yonge Street Wharf, Toronto, at half-past Eight o'clock A.M., for
Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston.

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

At Niagara, with the Stages for St. Catharines; at Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge and the Niagara Falls, with the New York Central Railroad and the Great Western Railway; and Buffalo with the steamers and Railways going West.
Tickets can be procured at the office of the Company Front Street, Five Doors East of Yonge Street, or from the Clerk on board the Boat.
R. ARNOLD, Agent New York Central Railroad.
J. B. GORDON, Agent.
Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Alteration of Time.

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

FALL AND WINTER GROCERIES.

Yorkville Grocery and Dry Goods Store.
JOHN HISCOCK
THANKFUL for past patronage, by numerous customers, would respectfully inform the public that he has just replenished his Stock of Groceries and Dry Goods with a fresh assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Fruits, Cheese, Butter, Soap, Rice, Spices, Starch, Blue, and a general assortment of fresh cheap
GROCERIES.
Also, with a good stock of
DRY GOODS.
Consisting of Cottons, Calicoes, Flannels, &c.
Also, with a cheap assortment of **SHOES.**
Remember **JOHN HISCOCK'S** Yorkville Grocery.
October 20, 1854.

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 Constiveness, 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 Butcher & Son, Chesnut 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 his LAW OFFICE is removed over the store of C. Moore, Grocer, near the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, No. 87, ELGIN BUILDINGS, Toronto.

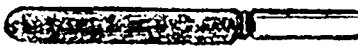
He will attend to business in all of the Courts of this Province, or to Conveyancing, Drawing Deeds, Writings, &c.

DR. CADWELL,



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

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



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

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

HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of **HARDWARE**, consisting in part of House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming Implements, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and other Tools. Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of all kinds, at low prices.
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1/2



The Oldest Establishment in the City.
SPRING GOODS.

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

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

CHARLES BAKER,
Merchant Tailor.
No. 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.
Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17

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

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

REMOVAL.

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

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

BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, Publishers of the National and other School Books, No. 46 King Street East, Toronto.
B., McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers, to their large and well assorted Stock of

Stationery,
School Books,
Blank Books,
Writing Paper,
Paper Hangings,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
To which they have now received large additions by the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early

W. HAMILTON,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.
BOOT and Shoe Establishment.
W. HAMILTON, has on hand and for sale, a superior and well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes. Suitable for the Season, to which he invites the attention of the Public. W. H. respectfully solicits an inspection of his Fall Stock of India Rubber Shoes and Boots, all of the latest Fashions. Third Door North of Adelaide Street, Elgin Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1/2

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



ROBERTSIMPSON, 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. 1-1/2

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

A CARD.

YONGE St. Potteries, Near Toronto
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500 pieces per week, producing 30 to 450 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year. These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all the three prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at our 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.
Toronto, 2d, 1854. 1-1/2

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

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

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

THIS Medicine is more generally approved of than any other ever ordered to the public. It is unhesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any, or all others, for the cure of **DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION and CONSTIPATION**—the universal bane to health and source of numberless diseases and complaints.
Many families of the highest respectability in Toronto and neighbourhood, as well as in various parts of the Province, have used this medicine, and speak of it with unqualified approbation.
Price 2s. 6d. a bottle. For sale by BUTLER & SON, London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.
S. F. URQUHART,
General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

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

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
THE Cheapest in Canada! BROWN & CHILDS, 89, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactories produce 100 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25,—none for less amounts. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for Sale. Also, 400 lbs. Cod Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss those places.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1/2

SCOTT'S BRASS AND QUADRILLE BAND

PARTIES requiring the services of a Band, will be promptly attended to, on application to Mr. Scott, opposite No. 20 Adelaide Street, west of Bay Street. Terms reasonable.
Toronto.

A. M. SMITH,
OFFER FOR SALE.
At 101 Yonge Street,
50 HOGHEADS BRIGHT TURTO RICO and CUBA SUGARS.
75 barrels do do do do
20 barrels do do do do do do
20 Half-tons Tea—Assam fine and extra
100 Young Hyson—Tea powder and Souchong.
100 Canned Apples, for use in 6, 10, 13 lbs. cans.
10 Bags Rice, Java
230 boxes Warsaw Glass—do do do
500 dozen Patent Nails.
2000 lbs. Assorted Cheeses.

Also—
Raisins, Currants, Spices, Mustard,
Capers, Pickles, Blue, Indigo Starch,
Pipes, Bayona Axes, Letter and Wrapping Papers,
With a general assortment of fresh Groceries, China, Glass, and Earthenware, Wholesale and Retail.

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

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

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

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

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

READY-MADE ALSO, A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF
DRY GOODS,
Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice!

Men's Over Coats,		100 pieces Prints (yard wide),
Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney, Etouffe, and other Cloths		fat colors, 3d. per yard, worth 7d.
		5d. " " 9d.
Frock, Dress, Tag, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.		250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fat colors, 7d. " 10d.
		100 pieces Heavy Gingham 3d. " 7d.
Men's Shooting Coats,		500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7d. " 10d.
Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistria, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whitney Proof Cassimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.		100 pieces Mulin de Laine (yard wide) - 5d. " 12. 1d.
		100 pieces Factory Cotton 3d. " 4d.
Men's Vests,		500 " White Cotton - 3d. " 5d.
Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Meir Antique, and other fashionable materials.		100 " " " - 7d. " 10d.
		50 " Striped Shirting 4d. " 8d.
		100 " " " - 8d. " 10d.
Men's Trousers,		500 bundles Cotton Yarn - 4s. 6d.
Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Cotduroy, Moleakin, Canada Tweeds, Etouffe, Satinett, and other fashionable materials.		100 Filled Shawls - from 15s. 0d.
		500 Scarf Shawls - " 11s. 3d.
		300 pairs Blankets - " 11s. 2d.
Boys' Coats,		All Wool Plaid Merinos, Cobourgs, Orleans, and other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Crapes, and materials for Mournings; Table Linen and Towels; Gloves; Hosiery; Laces; Edgings; Collars; Sleeves; Neck Ties; Vests; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Velvets; Silks; Bagging and Brown Linens; and all other descriptions of Dry Goods.
Boys' Vests and Boys' Trousers.		

NO SECOND PRICE.

NAILS, NIKER, CHAINS, TIN PLATES, CANADA PLATES, WIRE SLEDGES, SPADES, SHOVELS, FORKS, ROPES, GRINDSTONES, GLUE, GLASS, PUTTY, GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER AND SHOT, SCYTHES & SICKLES.

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

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

MILL, CROSS-CUT, HAND, AND OTHER SAWS; LOCKS, MINGERS, FILES, AUGERS, PLANES, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY; ELECTRO SILVER, GERMAN SILVER AND BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
The Subscriber has 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.

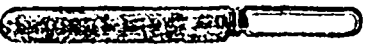
W. H. ASHWORTH
RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Toronto, and vicinity that the above Establishment is now open with a very large and well assorted Stock of
HATS, CAPS, KOSSUTHS, &c., &c.
Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials. As W. H. A. intends to adhere strictly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

specialties of procuring the strength.
The pills are warranted to contain no alcohol, or any mineral, or any other deleterious ingredients.
For Sale by Butler & Son, Cheapside London, and
S. F. URQUHART'S
Eclectic Institute,
69, Yonge Street, Toronto.
Sole Wholesale Agent in British America
Toronto, April 8, 1854. 14

CHARLES DURAND, Esq.,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR
in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all desirous
of employing him professionally, that his Law Office
is removed over the store of C. Moore, Grocer, near
the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, No. 87,
ELGIN BUILDINGS, Toronto.
He will attend to business in all of the Courts of
this Province, or to Conveyancing, Drawing Deeds,
Writings, &c.

DR. CADWELL,


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


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

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

HAS constantly on hand a general assortment of
HARDWARE, consisting in part of House Fur-
nishing Goods, Cutlery, Builder's Materials, Farming
Inplements, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and
other Tools. Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of
all kinds, at low prices.
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-1f


The Oldest Establishment in the City.
SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a choice assort-
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of Fine Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton
Cloths, Kersyeimers, 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 Pro-
vince, by
CHARLES BAKER,
Merchant Tailor,
No 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.
Toronto, April 28, 1854. 17

WHITEWASHING & COLORING.

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

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

REMOVAL.

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

ELGIN BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET, a few doors
north from Adelaide Street.

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

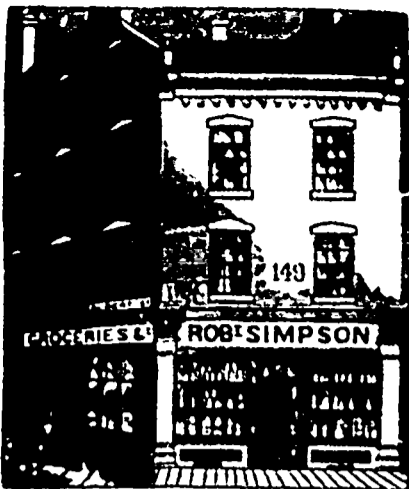
BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.

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

B., McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their
customers, the trade, and country dealers, to their large
and well assorted Stock of
Stationery,
School Books,
Blank Books,
Writing Paper,
Paper Hangings,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

To which they have now received large additions by
the Fall vessels, and would respectfully solicit an early
inspection of their stock and Prices.
Toronto, January 14, 1854. 2

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES



ROBERT SIMPSON, Corner of Yonge and
of Albert St., 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

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

A CARD.

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

WANTED, two journeyman Potters, and two ap-
prentices to the same Business, at the Yonge
Street Potteries. Apply to John Davis, on the prem-
ises.

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

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

Spring and Fall Purifier.

DR. BUCHAN'S

Aperient and Digestive BITTERS.

THIS Medicine is more generally approved of than
any other ever offered to the public. It is un-
hesitatingly warranted to be far superior to any, or all
others, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA or INDIGES-
TION and CONSTIPATION—the universal bane to
health and source of numberless diseases and com-
plaints.

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 ma-
terially from the above medicine, by aggravating
many of the diseases for which "Dr. Buchan's Ap-
erient and Digestive Tonic Bitters" is almost a specific.

MONTREAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE Cheapest in Canada: BROWN &
CHILDS, 89, King St., Toronto; 130, Notre
Dame St., Montreal. Their Manufactories produce
100 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition.
Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or
Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more
than \$25.—none for less amounts. Cash paid for all
kinds of Leather. 3000 sides best Spanish Sole for
Sale. Also, 400 bbls. Coal Oil. Would you make the
most of your money, don't miss those places.
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-1f

SCOTT'S BRASS AND QUADRILLE
BAND

PARTIES requiring the services of a Band, will
be promptly attended to, on application to Mr.
Scott, opposite No. 30 Adelaide Street, west of Bay
Street. Terms reasonable.
Toronto. M. SCOTT, Leader.

N. B. The whole or a portion of this Band may be
engaged, as the parties engaging may require.

Manufactured by the Sub-
scribers at their Premises,
Beverly Street, (off Queen
Street West) Toronto.

AGNEW, DICKEY & Co

Toronto, Jan 27, 1854.

HENRY LATHAM,

BARRISTER ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, &c. &c. He
resumes his professional business at the Old Office
over Henderson & Co's Store, corner of King and
Nelson Streets.
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-1

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

He has also imported a choice assortment of Reversible Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in the
most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment of French and English Tricorings, together with Cut
Velvet and other Vestings.

The latest Paris, London and New York fashions, have also come to hand, and persons desirous of
being supplied with well-made and fashionable Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock
before purchasing or ordering elsewhere.

He has also on hand a complete assortment of Ready-made Clothing, well cut and well made, suitable
for fall and winter wear.

The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, and
every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.

READY-MADE

ALSO, A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF
DRY GOODS,

Which he is Selling at a Great Sacrifice!

Men's Over Coats, Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistra, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whit- ney, Doe. and other Cloths	100 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, . . . 5l per yard, worth 7jd. 250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, . . . 6d . . . " 9d. 250 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, . . . 7jd . . . " 10jd. 100 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, . . . 9d . . . " 11jd. 100 pieces Heavy Gingham 5jd . . . " 7jd. 500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7jd . . . " 10jd. 50 pieces Muslin de Laine (yard wide) . . . 9d . . . " 1s. 1d. 100 pieces Factory Cotton 3d . . . " 4d. 500 " " " 5jd . . . " 6jd. 100 " White Cotton 3d . . . " 5d. 100 " " " 5jd . . . " 7jd. 100 " " " 7jd . . . " 10d. 50 " Striped Shirting 4jd . . . " 6d. 100 " " " 8jd . . . " 10jd. 500 bundles Cotton Yarn 4s. 6d. 100 Filled Shawls from 15s. 6d. 500 Scarf Shawls " 11s. 3d. 300 pairs Blankets " 11s. 2d. All Wool Pleid Merinoes, Cobourgs, Orleans, &c. other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Crapes, and materials for Mournings; Table Linen and Towels; Gloves; Hosiery; Laces; Edgings; Collars; Sleeves; Neck Ties; Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Velvets; Silks; Bagging and Brown Linens; and all other descriptions of Dry Goods.
Men's Shooting Coats, Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silistra, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whit- ney, Doe. and other Cloths	Men's Vests, Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Mer Antique, and other fashionable materials.
Men's Trousers, Of Cloth, Cassimer, Doeskin, Tweed, Corduroy, Moleskin, Canada Tweeds, Etouffe, Satinett, and other fashionable materials.	Boy's Coats, All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear.
Boy's Vests and Boy's Trousers.	

M. LEISHMAN, & Co.,

Dundas Street,
LONDON, C. W.

JAMES LEISHMAN,

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

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!

NAILS, SPIRES, CHAINS, TIN PLATES, CANADA PLATES, WIRE-NLE GEN, SPADES, SHOVELS, FORKS, ROPES, CRIND-STONES, GLUE, GLASS, PUTTY, GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER AND SHOT; FEATHERS & SICKLES	S. SHAW & SON, IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF AXES AND EDGE TOOLS, 2d SIGN OF THE AXE, &c. CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS, TORONTO, C. W. Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools of the best description, together with a general assortment of Shell Goods.	MILL, CROSS-CUT, HAND, AND OTHER SAWS; LOCKS, MINORS, FILES, AUGERS, PLANES, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY; ELECTRO PLATE, GERMAN SILVER, AND BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, &c. &c. &c.
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WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

THE Subscriber has 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
51, YONGE STREET TORONTO.

W. H. ASHWORTH

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

Manufactured under his own immediate inspection from the best materials.
As W. H. A. 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! &c.

Toronto, April 1st, 1854.

HAT AND FUR STORE HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE...

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

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

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR CANADA, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Consumers' Gas Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in consequence of the great advance in the price of coal, wages, and other charges connected with the manufacture of Gas...

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...

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...

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

of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public. If you wish to save your money, do not order work from any other House...

"Marble Works," &c. N. B.—Any responsible person acting as Local Agent for this establishment...

PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging—GILBERT PEARCY...

NEW SPRING GOODS.

LONDON, LEEDS, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW, ALEXANDRIA, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, RANGOON, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, PEKING, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, KANAGAWA, MANILA, CEBU, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, MALACCA, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, WILLIAM POLLEY

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, Do Lanes, and Parisian Dress Goods, Silk Bareges and Printed Muslins, Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Plain, Brocaded, and Moir Antique Parasols...

Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nox.) a prime article in Seamless Bags, warranted first quality. Terms Cash. No Abatement. WILLIAM POLLEY, Third door West of Church St. Chequered Warehouse, 66, King St. East Toronto, April 19, 1854.

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

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

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

IMPORTERS and Makers of Theodolites, Levels, Compasses, and all kinds of Surveying and Optical Instruments. TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES.

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

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

MESSRS. BOSTWICK & MACDONELL BEG to inform their numerous customers that they have Removed from their old Stand to No. 4, King Street East.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, 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.

No. 5, Wellington Buildings } PATTON & CO. 6-w. King Street, Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854

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

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

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS

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

THE STEAMER MAPLE LEAF,

CAPT. ROBERT KERR, LEAVES Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at TEN o'clock precisely, for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg.

Returning, leaves Rochester for Toronto every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at above ports.

THE STEAMER CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,

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

Returning, will leave Rochester for Presque Isle, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling at intermediate ports, and will connect at Cobourg and Port Hope with mail steamers for Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal.

G. B. HOLLAND, Agent, Steamboat Office, Toronto, September 16, 1854.

NEW Painting and Glazier Establishment.—S. Booth & Son, 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.

THE PLEASURE STEAMER



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

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

ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD. OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.

ON and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays excepted):

FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 35, Clifton House, (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Protection from Lightning, BY SPRATT'S PATENT.

LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 60 Yonge Street. The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canadas. Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 50, Yonge Street, Toronto.

CAUTION.—Allow no man to protect your buildings without first examining the points of his rods, and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and be sure to notice the stamp—SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT—this is on the points near the base.

Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.

E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER. Agents wanted. Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM,"

is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons-to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make a eminently a home and family paper, filled with a choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:—

Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy.

At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s. cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods.

Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months. To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:—

To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged.

To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10—or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.

To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.

Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.

Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character or property.

The "SON & GEM" will be regularly issued weekly, on Friday afternoons,—dated and mailed on Saturday, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will receive the same in Canada East and West by Saturday evening.

Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate terms.

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, Furnishings, Putty, Clothiers' Materials, Dye Stuffs, Turps, Tar, Ropes, Druggists' Glassware, and all articles in their line of business.

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

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

"BIR BENJAMIN BRODIE'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND FOR THE CURE OF HOWEL COMPLAINT."

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

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR CANADA,
69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Consumers' Gas Company.

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

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 last 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 1st class Sculptors in its manufacture, his work is pre-eminently distinguished for originality and beauty of design, and skill in execution. He is now constantly manufacturing to order:

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

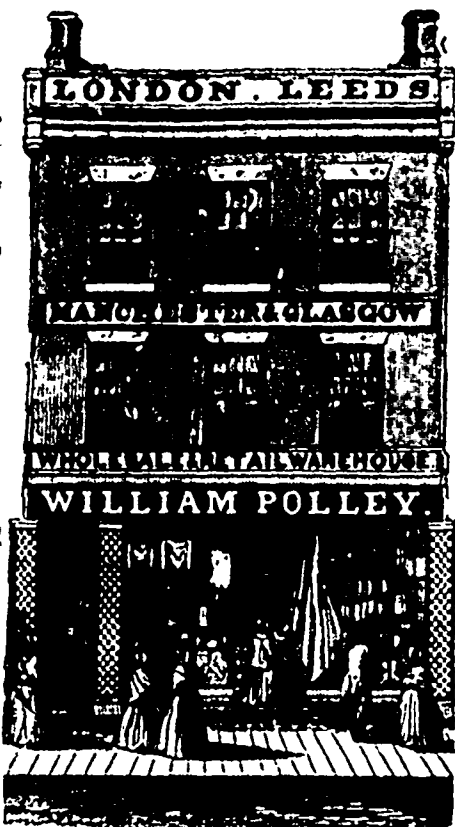
of every description, at prices which cannot fail to secure the Patronage of a large portion of the Canadian public. If you wish to save your money, do not order work from any other House, without previously ascertaining his prices, which will, upon application, be furnished to any intending purchaser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

"Marble Works,"

N. B.—Any responsible person may act as Local Agent for this establishment, by forwarding his address, he will be supplied with a catalogue of prices; and a liberal percentage allowed him on the trouble in receiving orders. There are several persons in Canada West thus employed, who without materially interfering with their other engagements, are making \$10 to \$25 per week as commission upon each sale.
Address

C. S. POWERS'

"Marble Works," Newcastle.



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, Do Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods, Silk Bareges, and Printed Muslins, Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets, Plain, Brocaded, and Mour Antique Parasols, Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils, Sowed Collars, Sewed Habit Skirts, Muslim Sleeves; Flowers; Rich Cambrie Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c. With a complete assortment of Hosiery, and Gloves, (all sizes) Sarisnets, Persians, Crapes, Muslins, Netts, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c.
Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollars, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doekskins, 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
Twined door West of Church St.

Chequered Warehouse, 66, King St. East.
Toronto, April 19, 1854. 1-6-1f.

W STWARD,

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

A CARD.

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

HEARN & POTTER,

(FROM BOLLOND'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
BETs to inform their numerous customers that they have removed from their old Stand to
No. 4, King Street East,
Adjoining Messrs. Beley & Key,
Toronto, March 6th 1854. 31

DENTISTRY—DENTISTRY
SAMUEL WOOD, Surgeon Dentist,
West from corner of Bay and King Streets,
Toronto January 2d 1854.

JOHN PARKIN, FURBIER & GAS Fitter,
of Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House
for Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Serena Pump
and all repairs, Gas, Water, Steam apparatus,
Boilers, Water Closets, &c. Ke. supplied with
great promptness and on the most liberal terms.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854.

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

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
GEORGE HARCOURT, TAILOR, Clothier,
of King Street, Directly opposite the Colonel's Office.
Toronto.—The Subscriber keeps always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doekskins, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of Vestings of the robes styles, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton Plushes, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description Ready-made Garments, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Mufflers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University Robes, of every Degree, to be made to order.
G. HARCOURT.
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-1

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!
The Subscriber has just received a large assortment of **CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE,** to which they invite the attention of country Merchants and others.
—also—
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN, PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN, AND 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. Whittemore Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its vicinity, to his Well-Assorted **STOCK OF HARDWARE,** comprised in part of the following **GOODS**—Furnishing and Building Hardware, Superior Table and Fine Cutlery, Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Coopers, and Blacksmiths' Tools, Plated, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware, Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c.
WM. BLIGHT.
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-1f.

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

THE STEAMER
MAPLE LEAF,
CAPT. ROBERT KERR,
Leaves Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at TEN o'clock precisely, for Rochester, calling (weather permitting) at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Boid Head, Port Hope and Colbourg.
Returning, leaves Rochester for Toronto every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at above ports.

THE STEAMER
CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON,
CAPT. D. McBRIDE,
Will leave Presque Isle Harbour for Rochester, commencing on Monday, the 25th September, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Ten o'clock, calling (weather permitting) at Port Colborne, Gravelton, and will connect at Colbourg and Port Hope, with the steamer Maple Leaf, for Toronto and Hamilton, and with the mail steamers for Kingston and Montreal.
Returning, will leave Rochester for Presque Isle, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Eight o'clock, calling at intermediate ports, and will connect at Colbourg and Port Hope with mail steamers for Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal.
G. B. HOLLAND,
Agent.
Steamboat Office,
Toronto, September 16, 1854. 1-3f

NEW PAINTING and Glazier Estab-
LISHMENT—S. Booth & Son, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangers, &c., No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Shop—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

and the grounds attached well
Proprietors can bestow. The Hotel as well as the
Steamer, will be under the Superintendance of Mr.
John G. ... who will devote the whole of his time to
the comfort of visitors, and he trust the public will
send to him a continuation of the liberal patronage,
which he enjoyed at his house as well as his predecessor.

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

ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD.
OPEN FROM NIAGARA TO CHIPPAWA.

On and after Wednesday, June 28th, until further
notice, Train will run as follows, (Sundays ex-
cepted) —

FIRST TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 7 35, Clifton House (Niagara Falls) at 7 45, and Suspension Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara at 8 35, in time to take the morning boat direct for Toronto.
Returning, leave Niagara at 9, Suspension Bridge at 9 55, and arrive at Chippawa at 10 55, a. m.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Chippawa at 2 25, Clifton House at 2 45, and Suspension Bridge at 3, and arrive at Niagara at 3 35, p. m. in time for the afternoon boat for Toronto.
Returning, will leave Niagara at 4, Suspension Bridge at 4 40, and Clifton House at 4 50, and arrive at Chippawa at 5, p. m.

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

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

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

Protection from Lightning,
BY SPRATT'S PATENT.

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

CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your buildings without first examining the points of his rods, and if they have not the Platinum Wire in the point, they are not genuine. The coating of them is of a composition metal that never rusts, retaining its brightness for years. The metal is soft and easily cut with a knife, yet sufficiently hard not to melt under the influence of electric fluids. Look out for rods manufactured at St. George, C. W., they purport to be Spratt's points and rods but are not. The points are made of steel, highly polished, but will become coated with rust after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Always ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and be sure to notice the stamp—**SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT**—this is on the points near the base.

Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers losses by Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.
E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROTHER,
Agents wanted.

Toronto, March 16th, 1854.

THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM," is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance generally—to agriculture and the interests of farmers—to the advancement of Canadian Literature and Science—and to general and political news. The effort of the Publisher and Editor will continue to be to make a eminently a home and family paper, filled with it choice variety of reading matter. Our terms for 1854 are as follows:—

Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in the city, in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d., cy.

At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., cy.; at six months, 8s. 9d., cy.; at the end of the year 1854, 10s cy. These sums will be considered as due and collectable at the end of these respective periods.

Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., cy., in advance, and \$1 if not paid till the end of the six months.

To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer these inducements:—

To agents whose names have stood upon our Books in 1853, if declining to act as such in 1854, 5s., cy., in advance, will be charged.

To old agents, collecting from old or new Subscribers, in 1854, \$10— or sending five entirely new names, sending the money to us during the year, at regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.

To any old Subscribers sending two new Subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.

Ten copies of this paper will be sent to one address for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for \$18. In such cases it must be distinctly understood that the papers will be done up in one package, and addressed to but one person, or Division—and that these sums must be paid in advance, or within January—otherwise the usual credit charge will be made against the person or division ordering them.

Any one sending ten new subscribers, at usual prices, of 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may deduct out of the money collected 15 per cent, and so for any greater number. The Proprietor, however, gives notice that he will not be answerable for the receipts of, and payments to agents, travelling or otherwise, whose names do not appear regularly as such in this paper. Subscribers, before paying self-constituted agents, should see that they are persons of character or property.

The "Son & Gem" will be regularly issued weekly, on Friday afternoons,—dated and mailed on Saturday, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will receive the same in Canada East and West by Saturday evening.

Advertisements will be inserted upon moderate terms.

All Postages must be paid by Subscribers and Contributors.

Address **Mr. C. DURAND, Editor and Proprietor**—