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Canadian Literary Gem.

HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, C. W. SEPTEMBER, 9, 1854.

NO. 36.

THE CHILD AND THE FLOWER

"Oh! tell me, mother," said a fair young child,  
As he gazed with his earnest eyes,  
"Who made this flower? What painted it so?  
What gave to it that deep rich glow,  
Like the blue of the beautiful skies?"  
"He who made that flower, my darling boy,  
Maketh the thunders roll;  
He made the earth, the sky, the sea,  
The flower, the fruit, the leaf, the tree,  
And gave to thee thy soul."  
"Is His home, dear mother, that southern land  
Where the perfumed breezes play—  
Where the gorgeous birds, with golden wings,  
Make bright the never-changing springs,  
In bowers that are ever gay?"  
"His home, my child, is beyond the skies,  
A paradise of flowers,  
Where little children—angels there—  
Paint those flowers so bright and fair,  
And bring them to this land of ours."  
"Oh! how I wish that home were mine  
And you were with me too;  
I would paint a wreath so strangely fair,  
And twine it, mother, for you to wear,  
A crown of heaven's own hue!"

POLITICAL JESUITS AND THE SANFEDISTI

THE KNOW-NOTHING POLICY

We regret to see a number of papers, professing American principles, indulge in the most violent denunciations of the Catholics and Jesuits, without venturing to give one single historical fact or solid argument to show the justice of their declaration. Last week one of our local contemporaries published a long tirade of this kind of abuse, as a leading article, which we had previously seen as written in two or three other papers. And yet this string of verbal denunciation is stolen and appropriated by ignorant or lazy editors in place of such historical facts and calm arguments as the American reader is of right entitled to.—For an editor to ask his readers to oppose anything simply because he denounces it, is an insult to their good sense, and an indirect way of telling them that, in his judgment, they are fools.

This arises from the greatest fault which can be found with the American press. A number of its editors are either without the talent requisite for the responsible duties of directors of public opinion, or are too lazy to undergo the labor required to collect and collate facts, and enforce them by logical reasoning. In either case the intelligence of the reading public is insulted and the cause of truth and justice frequently outraged. We have always made it a rule never to ask our readers to take our word on credit, or assume any assertion to be a fact upon a mere say so, however emphatically it may be uttered. If we find we have not the time and ability to investigate a subject, and make ourselves familiar with facts bearing upon it, we either pass it by or avail ourselves of the greater wisdom of others, always taking care to give a honor to whom honor is due.

The temporal assumptions of the Papacy, and the political intrigues of the Jesuits, are not to be successfully combated and overcome by violent and

un-convincing and the judgment enlightened, the work of reform is more than half accomplished.

So far as the Papacy confines its powers to meddling in spiritual matters, and with spiritual means, we have no right to interfere. With the Pope as Bishop of Rome, we have nothing to do, in a political sense; but with the Pope as the tyrant of Italy—the usurper of republicanism—the co-worker with the Jesuits and the accomplice of the Sanfedesti, countenancing the butchery of innocent men, women and children—with him we are at war as with the enemy of God and Liberty. To show that Liberty has nothing to expect and everything to fear from the Jesuits and Sanfedesti, both of which secret orders now in this country, as well as at Rome, are under the patronage of the Pope, we have collected a few facts which will speak for themselves. First, then, we will give a condensed history of the Jesuits, or "Holy Order of Jesus," as they blasphemously call themselves.

The secret order of Jesuits was founded by Ignatius Loyola, who was canonized—declared to be a saint. He was a page to Ferdinand V. of Spain, and subsequently an officer of his army.—In 1521 he was severely wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, which caused him to renounce the military for the ecclesiastical profession. After dedicating his life to the Virgin, and making a tour to the Holy Land, he had the foundation of his new order in France. In 1540 he presented the institutes of it to Pope Paul III. who made many objections to them, but upon Loyola adding a vow of implicit submission to the Holy See, the institution was confirmed by a bull, Sept. 27, 1540. By this bull their number was limited to 60, but that restriction was removed by another bull, March 14, 1543, and Popes Julius III., Pius V. and Gregory XIII. granted them such great privileges as soon rendered them powerful and numerous. Notwithstanding that Francois Xavier and other early missionaries of the Order carried it to the extremities of the habitable globe, it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly at Paris, the order was considered dangerous from the start. The Sorbonne issued a decree in 1564, by which they condemned the institution as being calculated rather for the ruin than the edification of the faithful. Even in Romish countries the intrigues and seditious writings of this Order have caused it to be discontinued. The Jesuits were expelled from England by proclamation, 2 James I. in 1604, and from Venice in 1606. In 1764 they were put down in France by an edict from the King and their revenues confiscated. They were banished from Spain in 1767, opposed by Pope Clement XIV. in 1773 and expelled by Pius VII. in 1814. Since then they have been tolerated in the States and even when not tolerated in England, this Order possesses a considerable secret influence. In this country they are powerful in numbers and influence in the Catholic church, and at least one member of the United States Cabinet belongs to the Order, and perhaps as many as four out of seven chosen by the President. Many of his constitutional advisers are members of the Roman Catholic church.

The Sanfedesti recently established in this country by the Pope's Nuncio, have ul-

political roles of the "holy" as taught by the Sanfedesti:

1. Catholics must hate heretics, philosophers, reformers and republicans of all sorts and shapes they will form a community of hatred which will daily increase and will strongly bind them one to another.
2. It is, however, indispensable to disguise till the day arrives when it shall break out.
3. Meanwhile we must discover the Catholics from inimical government, constitute with them a separate government, in order to deal afterwards with heretics, philosophers, reformers, and republicans on some future occasion.
4. The Catholic people are the successors of the people of God, consequently, heretics, philosophers, reformers, and republicans are the enemies we have to exterminate and the kings who refuse to obey the Holy See are so many of the rascals.—Abbot Leone.

On the occasion of the present Pope's accession to the papal throne he was most bitterly opposed by the Jesuits and Sanfedesti, who suspected him of being friendly to republican liberty. The character of this opposition may be judged by the following address which was extensively circulated by the Sanfedesti:

DEAREST BRETHREN! Our holy religion is almost dead. The intruder Pontiff is its oppressor. He is devoted to Young Italy. His attitude is very significant. Vigilance, therefore, prudence and courage, dearest brethren, if you have at heart the maintenance of the religion of Jesus Christ, God-made man! That will triumph! He will assist, and already assists. Besides the aid of God we have that of man. Ferdinand I. is on our right, Ferdinand II. on our left. But do not the less remain the faithful that the devours in vain resist the will of the Most High. When raised against religion, it will be our most powerful arm. The terrible day will be announced to you. Heaven protect our enterprise!

We have before us a catechism circulated by the Jesuits and Sanfedesti, shortly after the above, which shows that the Papacy, controlled by those powerful secret Orders, as it now is "by all possible means, calumny leading the van, try to bear down liberty, and raise the edifice of absolutism." And what they succeeded in doing in Italy in 18, they are sworn to attempt in this country, "on some future occasion," when they get strong enough to "constitute a separate government." With a majority in the present cabinet of our Union, is it not time for the American People to throw aside all allegiance to a foreign despot before they dare interfere with that republican legislation against which they have sworn eternal hostility? But let a short extract from this calumnious catechism of the Jesuits speak for itself of their opinion of what Washington purchased for us, and what every true American cherishes as the apple of his eye—republican LIBERTY.

- Q. What is Liberty?  
A. The triumph of despotism and the reign of arbitrary power. Under such a triumph and such a reign, stores and shops, instead of being opened, as they ought to be, are constantly closed!
- Q. What is Equality?

Q. What is Fraternity?  
A. The want, generally felt by the poor, to plunder the fortunes of the wealthy, and if necessary to kill them.

Q. What do you understand by workman?  
A. The laborer who gets his pay, and does not work.

Q. What do you understand by meritorious men under republican regime?  
A. The one who never having done anything, is found by his very position able to do every thing.

Q. What is the religion of the Revolutionists?  
A. Revolutionists have no religion. Were they going to admit the existence of God, they would strike at the great principles of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity!—The reason is for them, that God being a King, despotically ruling the universe, he cannot be the equal or the brother of any man.

Such were the ideas and sentiments sent to the republicans of Europe by the Papal Despotism, through the agency of the Jesuits and Sanfedesti and their appeal for the absolute sovereignty of the old continent. Are Americans ready for such blasphemies to be circulated against the God and Liberty of our favored country—the Shikins for the oppressed of all nations? Thank God! they have not yet the power—but that they have the will to do it, the following well authenticated manuscript of the Jesuits will prove beyond doubt; and in reading them, let it be remembered that this mighty Order which professes these maxims is the vanguard of the army of the papacy in every land:

"To cut short with calumnies, it is permitted to murder the calumniator, but in secret, in order to avoid scandal.

"Men can attack each other, without any shade of tenderness of conscience, by means of slanders, calumnies, false swearing, when religion requires it.—AUGUST, Jesuit.

"If any person will swear, without binding himself to keep faithfully the oath, he should leave the word; namely, say *vero*, supposing the *j*; it is the same as saying I burn instead of *vero*, which means I swear; and in this case it is only a little falsehood, which is easily pardoned."—I. BARNUM, Jesuit.

"If you firmly believe that you are ordered to lie, lie."—CASSINI, Jesuit.

The Pope can admonish the King and punish him with death.—FATHER GEBEL.

"A man proscribed by the Pope can be murdered everywhere, because the Pope has a jurisdiction—at least indirect—all over the world, over every civil government."—RUSENBACH.

"It is permitted to kill a proscribed person by the Pope, by means of treachery.

"A subordinate, obeying with good intention his prelate acts meritoriously, although, in reality, he acts against the law of God."—ECCLESER.

"Lately was accomplished in France an important and glorious discovery for the instruction of impious principles. Clement in murdering a king, has made for himself an immortal reputation. He perished, but became the eternal exemplar of France."—MAIRANA.

"There are times when the Pope has a right to deprive sovereign and rebel kings of their crowns. A Monarch deposed by the Pope is no longer legitimate Prince . . . after having been deposed, he persists in his opposition to the Pope . . . a traitor and . . . is to be punished by an



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"He who made that flower, my darling boy,  
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 He made the earth, the sky, the sea  
 The flower, the fruit, the leaf, the tree  
 And gave to thee thy soul."

"In His home, dear mother, that southern land  
 Where the perfumed breezes play -  
 Where the gorgeous birds, with golden wings  
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"His home, my child, is beyond the skies,  
 A paradise of flowers,  
 Where little children—angels there—  
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## POLITICAL JESUITS AND THE SANFEDISTI

### THE KNOW-NOT-ENOUGH POLICY

We regret to see a number of papers professing American principles, indulge in the most violent denunciations of the Catholics and Jesuits, without venturing to give one single historical fact or solid argument to show the justice of their declaration. Last week one of our local contemporaries published a long tirade of this kind of abuse, as a leading article, which we had previously seen as editorial in two or three other papers. And yet this string of verbal denunciation is stolen and appropriated by ignorant or lazy editors in place of such historical facts and calm arguments as the American reader is of right entitled to.—For an editor to ask his readers to oppose anything simply because he denounces it, is an insult to their good sense, and an indirect way of telling them that, in his judgment, they are fools.

This arises from the greatest fault which can be found with the American press. A number of its editors are either without the talent requisite for the responsible duties of directors of public opinion, or are too lazy to undergo the labor required to collect and collate facts, and enforce them by logical reasoning. In either case the intelligence of the reading public is insulted and the cause of truth and justice frequently outraged. We have always made it a rule never to ask our readers to take our word on credit, or assume any assertion to be a fact upon a mere say so, however emphatically it may be uttered. If we find we have not the time and ability to investigate a subject, and make ourselves familiar with facts bearing upon it, we either pass it by or avail ourselves of the greater wisdom of others, always taking care to give a honor to whom honor is due.

The temporal assumptions of the Papacy, and the political intrigues of the Jesuits, are not to be successfully combated and overcome by violent and idle denunciation. Take all other questions of importance, this one must be met with fact and argument. History must be brought forward and made to appeal to reason and judgment. The reason in

the nineteenth century, the judgment enlightened, the work of reform is more than half accomplished.

So far as the Pope's political powers are concerned, we have no right to interfere. With the Pope as Bishop of Rome, we have nothing to do, in a political sense, except to regard him as the tyrant of Italy—the usurper of a publican's office—cooperating with the Jesuits and the accomplice of the Sanfedisti, countenancing the butchery of innocent men, women and children—with him we are at war as with the enemy of God and Liberty. To show that Liberty has nothing to expect and everything to fear from the Jesuits and Sanfedisti, both of which secret orders now flourish in the country as well as at Rome, are under the patronage of the Pope, we have collected a few facts which will speak for themselves. First, then, we will give a condensed history of the Jesuits, or "Holy Order of Jesus," as they disdainfully call themselves.

The secret order of Jesuits was founded by Ignatius Loyola, who was canonized—declared to be a saint. He was a page to Ferdinand V. of Spain and subsequently an officer of his army.—In 1521 he was severely wounded at the siege of Pamplona, which caused him to renounce the military profession. After dedicating his life to the Virgin, and making a tour to the Holy Land, he laid the foundation of his new order in France, in 1534, by presenting the meditations of Ignatius Loyola adding a vow of implicit submission to the Holy See, the institution was confirmed by a bull, Sept. 27, 1540. By this bull their number was limited to 60; but that restriction was removed by another bull, March 14, 1543, and Pope Julius III., Pius V. and Gregory XIII. granted them such great privileges as soon rendered them powerful and numerous. Notwithstanding that Francis Xavier and other early missionaries of the Order carried it to the extremities of the habitable globe, it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly at Paris. The Sorbonne issued a decree in 1551, by which they condemned the institution as being calculated rather for the ruin than the edification of the faithful. Even in Rome, on account of the intrigues and seditious writings of the Order, they were ordered to be discontinued. The Jesuits were expelled from England by proclamation of James I. in 1604, and from Venice in 1607. In 1764 they were put down in France by an edict from the King and their revenues confiscated. They were banished from Spain in 1767, by Pope Clement XIV. in 1773 and expelled by Pius VII. in 1804. Since then they have been tolerated in other States and even when not tolerated in England this Order possesses a secret and extensive influence. In this country they are powerful in numbers and influence in the Catholic church, and at least one member of the United States Cabinet belongs to the Order, and perhaps one-fourth out of seven members of the President's Council of constitutional advisers are members of the Roman Catholic church.

The Sanfedisti, recently established in this country by the Pope's Nuncio, have already been noticed in this paper. They are the offspring of the Jesuits, and were the butchers of the republican men, women and children of Italy in 1848. Here are a few of the

political rules of the Order, as laid down by the Sanfedisti

1. Catholics must hate heretics, philosophers, reformers and republicans of all sorts and shops, they will form a community of hatred which will daily increase and will strongly bind them one to another.
2. It is however, indispensable to disguise till the day arrives when it shall break out.
3. Meanwhile we must discover the Catholics from municipal government, consider with them a separate government in order to deal with them as heretics, philosophers, reformers and republicans in some future occasion.
4. The Catholic people are the enemies of the people of God, consequently, heretics, philosophers, reformers, and republicans are the enemies we have to exterminate and the kings who refuse to obey the Holy See are our enemies, the traitors.—Abbot Leone.

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We have before us a catechism circulated by the Jesuits and Sanfedisti, shortly after the year 1800, which shows that the Papacy, controlled by those powerful secret Orders, as it now is, by all possible means, cunningly leading the way to bear down liberty, and raise the edifice of absolutism. And what they succeeded in doing in Italy, in 47, they are sworn to attempt in this country, on some future occasion, when they get strong enough to constitute a separate government. With a majority in the present Cabinet of our Union, but not time for the American People to throw aside all allegiance to a foreign despot before they dare interfere with that republican legislation against which they have sworn eternal hostility. But let a short extract from this calumnious catechism of the Jesuits speak for itself of their opinion of what Washington purchased for us and what every true American cherishes as the apple of his eye—REPUBLICAN LIBERTY.

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A. The right to put down his neighbor, and to rise above him; the largest application of that common saying is—"Get you out! Let me get in!"

Q. What is Fraternity?

A. The want, generally felt by the poor, to plunder the fortunes of the wealthy, and if necessary to kill them.

Q. What do you understand by workman?

A. The laborer who gets his pay, and does not work.

Q. What do you understand by meritorious man?

A. The one who never having done anything, is lauded by his very position able to do every thing.

Q. What is the religion of the Revolutionists?

A. Revolutionists have no religion. Were they going to admit the existence of God, they would strike at the great principles of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.—The reason is for them, that God being a king, despotically ruling the universe, he cannot be the equal or the brother of any man.

Such were the ideas and sentiments sent to the republicans of Europe by the Papal Despotism, through the agency of the Jesuits and Sanfedisti, and their appeal for the absolute sovereignty of the old continent. Are Americans ready for such blasphemies to be circulated against the God and Liberty of our favored country—this blasphemy for the oppressed of all nations? Thank God! they have not yet the power—but that they have the will to do it, the following well authenticated maxims of the Jesuits will prove beyond doubt; and in reading them, let it be remembered that this mighty Order which professes these maxims is the vanguard of the army of the papacy in every land!

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Men can attack each other, without any shade of tenderness or conscience, by means of slanders, calumnies false swearing, when religion requires it.—ATRAULT Jesuit.

If any person will swear, without binding himself to keep faithfully the oath, he should lame the word; namely, say *uro*, suppressing the *j*; it is the same as saying I *swear* instead of *jure*, which means I *swear*; and in this case it is only a little falsehood, which is easily pardoned.—F. SANCHEZ, Jesuit.

If you firmly believe that you are ordered to lie, lie.—CASSINI, Jesuit.

The Pope can admonish the king and punish him with death.—Father Gobat.

A man proscribed by the Pope can be murdered everywhere, because the Pope has a jurisdiction—at least indirect—all over the world, even over civil governments.—RUSEBAUM.

It is permitted to kill a proscribed person by the Pope, by means of treachery.

A subordinate, obeying with good intention his superior, acts meritoriously, although, in reality, he acts against the law of God.—EXCEBUR.

Lately was accomplished in France an important and glorious discovery for the instruction of impious principles. Clement in murdering a king, has made for himself an immortal reputation. He perished, but became the eternal exemplar of France.—MAIRANA.

There are times when the Pope has a right to deprive princes and rebel kings of their crowns. A Monarch opposes to the Pope is no legitimate Prince, after having been excommunicated in his opposition to the Pope, he becomes a tyrant, and can be murdered by any man.—CASSINI.

It is not for religious persons, or other persons, to murder the king by secret means, and

\*See Public Register of June 17th

the... pontiffs are not accustomed to me, such means to admonish the prince; but having been represented by threats and excommunications they must be slain by some lay believer.—Bellarmine.

We have already referred to the fact Clement XIV. published against the Society of Loyola the famous bull "Dominus Redemptor," which abolished the Order. In signing the bull the Pope said, "I sign my death-warrant but I obey my conscience." Clement XIV. was poisoned soon after by a female Jesuit. No Pope dare do the same again and live.

Such is the history, character, and power of the Jesuits and Bonapartists. If danger is to be apprehended from the encroachments of the papacy in this country—and the precedents of history more than justify such a fear—we are to attribute it more than anything else to the extraordinary power which the Jesuits hold over the Church. The only Pope who ever dared grapple with them in their strength forfeited his life by the act. When the present Pope ascended the papal throne how the republican hearts of all lands throbbed with hope? He was said to be liberal in his views of political policy. This did not suit the Jesuits, as we have seen by the proclamation printed above. They not only interposed their united strength between the papal throne and the hoped for liberties of the Italian people, but they left no calumnious means untried to inflame the prejudices of the peasantry against the "intrusive Pontiff," who was suspected of being "devoted to Young Italy," as it was made manifest by the catechetical extract we have quoted, and numerous similar documents which we could quote as evidence on this point. What was the result? Just what it has ever been and will always be, when Jesuitism grapples with a double-headed (Church and State) Catholicism. The Church had to yield, and the Jesuits triumphed. The republican spirit of Italy was crushed by Austrian bayonets, Spanish Silleteros, and French treason. The Pope became the slave of "a power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself and that power is identically the same which now underlies the peace of our country, and the perpetuity of our free institutions. If the Catholic Church in America does not repudiate her Roman Despotism, she must bear the consequences on her own responsibility.

—Shall we say more? Or does the reader not already know enough to make him sensible of the danger which threatens our beloved country so long as political parties are permitted to flatter and fawn upon Jesuitism with impunity? There are none so blind as not to see the importance of rebuking any party which counts its strength from ranks marshalled into solid phalanx by the secret enemies of our country. You know enough? Then let every friend of republican Liberty and religious toleration act upon the know-nothing policy. Our fair country is broad enough for homes for all. Here the oppressors of foreign despots can enjoy infinitely greater privileges than in any other land beneath the skies. We would not curtail these privileges. But when we see the Foreign and Jesuit influences courted by a great party—and the most responsible offices given to them as "a consideration" for so many thousand votes—is it not time for Americans to take exclusive charge of their own governmental affairs, by laying by old party issues, and voting out of power any and every party which dares to form corrupt alliance with the sworn enemies of republican Liberty? On this subject there are no longer any know-nothings. All know something of the dangerous nature of the secret enemy which has for years been daily gaining strength in our country. The time has arrived when we shall all know enough to act. But let all action be in calmness and quietness. Deal in facts and avoid denunciation. Throw away the firebrand and seize no ballot. The ballot box is the freeman's weapon, to whose purity our country looks with hope.—Lancaster (Pa.) Express.

This is the name of the Society founded by the Abbot Mazzoni. It was an educational and regenerative movement, as well as revolutionary. Their motto was, "Unity and Independence, God and Humanity."

AUSTRIAN ARMY.—The Austrian army in Galicia consists of 160,000, and that in Transylvania of 100,000 men. The reserve army, placed in Bohemia, two corps, will be about 70,000 strong. Thus the whole army concentrated for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of Turkey and the political independence of Austria consists of 400,000 men. It is impossible for Russia to be fully dependent on, and therefore she must have 100,000 men in the field. The army in Italy



Ladies' Department. SUNN' MEMORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS (By Harriet Beecher Stowe.) ENGLISH WOMEN.

A lady asked me this evening what I thought of the beauty of the ladies of the English Aristocracy: she was a Scotch lady, by the by: so the question was a fair one. I replied, that certainly report had not exaggerated their charms. Then came a home question—how the ladies of England compared with the ladies of America? "Now for it, patriotism," said I to myself: and, invoking to my aid certain fair saints of my own country, whose faces I distinctly remembered, I assured her that I had never seen more beautiful women than I had in America. Grieved was I to be obliged to add, "But your ladies keep their beauty much later and longer." This fact stares one in the face in every company: one meets ladies past fifty, glowing, radiant, and blooming, with a freshness of complexion and fullness of outline refreshing to contemplate. What can be the reason? Tell us, Misses and Graces, what can it be? Is it the conservative power of sea fogs and coal smoke—the same cause that keeps the turf green, and makes the holly and ivy flourish? How comes it that our married ladies dwindle, fade, and grow thin—their noses incline to sharpness, and their elbows to angularity, just at the time of life when the island sisters round out into a comfortable and becoming amplitude and fullness? If it is the fog and the sea coal, why, then I am afraid we shall never come up with them. But perhaps there may be other causes why a country which starts some of the most beautiful girls in the world produces so few beautiful women. Have not our close-heated stove rooms something to do with it? Have not the immense amount of hot biscuit, hot corn cakes, and other compounds got up with the acrid poison, something to do with it? Above all, has not our climate, with its alternate extremes of heat and cold, a tendency to induce habits of in-door indolence? Climate, certainly, has a great deal to do with it: ours is evidently more trying and more exhausting; and because it is so, we should pile upon its back errors of dress and diet which are avoided by our neighbours. They keep their beauty, because they keep their health. It has been a remarkable thing to me, since I have been here, that I do not constantly, away home, hear one and another spoken of as in miserable health, as very delicate, &c. Health seems to be the rule, and not the exception. For my part, I must say, the most favourable omen that I know of for female beauty in America is, the multiplication of water cure establishments, where our ladies, if they get nothing else, do gain some ideas as to the necessity of fresh air, regular exercise, simple diet, and the laws of hygiene in general.

There is one thing more which goes a long way towards the continued health of these English ladies, and therefore towards their beauty; and that is, the quietude and perpetuity of their domestic institutions. They do not, like us, fade their cheeks lying awake nights ruminating the awful question who shall do the washing next week, or who shall take the chambermaid's place, who is going to be married, or that of the cook, who has signified her intention of parting with the mistress. Their hospitality is never embarrassed by the consideration that their whole kitchen cabinet may desert at the moment that their guests arrive. They are not obliged to choose between washing their own dishes, or having their cut glass, silver, and china, left to the mercy of a foreigner, who has never done anything but field work. And last, not least, they are not possessed with that ambition to do the impossible in all branches, which I believe, is the death of a third of the women in America. What is there ever read of in books, or described in foreign travel, as attained by people in possession of every means and appliance, which our women will not undertake, singlehanded, in spite of every providential indication to the contrary? Who is not cognizant of dinner parties invited, in which the lady of the house has figured successively as confectioner, cook, dining-room girl, and lastly, rushing up stairs to bathe her glowing cheeks, smooth her hair, draw on satin dress and kid gloves, and appear in the drawing room as if nothing were the matter? Certainly, the undaunted bravery of our American females can never enough be admired. Other women can play gracefully the head of the establishment, but who, like them, could be head, hand, and foot, all at once.

As I have spoken of stoves, I will here remark that I have not yet seen one in England; neither, so far as I can remember, have I seen a house warmed by a furnace. Bright coal fires, of polished steel, are used for the large and peat fires of old England. If I am obliged to mourn over any deficiency in my own country, it is the closing up of the cheerful open fire, with its bright lights and dancing shadows, and the plant of the cold, dark, and silent stove.

HOW THE CZAR CAME TO THE RUSSIAN THRONE

The Emperor Alexander of Russia, who died in 1825, left three brothers, Constantine, Nicholas and Michael. The law of primogeniture decreed the empire to Constantine, who was a perfect Scythian, having the external appearance, the rudeness, the fire, and the bravery of a barbarian, with the simplicity of a child, the devotion of a raymond, the fidelity of a slave, and the sensibility of a woman. He dived so much the stormy nature of his heart, and the transport of his temper on an absolute throne, where his passions which now agitated his own mind, would agitate a whole Empire, that he would, by a voluntary act, anticipate his own deposition; and kneeling at the feet of his mother, the domestic divinity of the Russians, he took an oath that he never would ascend the throne. A frantic and virtuous love for a beautiful Polishess, the Princess Lowitz, the possession of whose heart and person he preferred to all the thrones in the world, had contributed to this anticipated abdication. The Empress, his mother, and the Emperor Alexander, had only consented to the divorce of Constantine with his first wife, and to his marriage with a subject, on condition that he would promise not to place her with himself upon the throne of the Romanoffs. Since he had made this sacrifice which was repaid by the love and happiness he enjoyed with the Princess Lowitz, Constantine, being sent a way to Poland reigned there as the viceroy of his brother, and the generalissimo of his armies. The Grand Duke Nicholas, who was declared heir to the throne in consequence of his renunciation of Constantine, which was lodged with the senate of St. Petersburg, and promulgated in 1822 in all the Russias, generously refused to avail himself of an abdication enforced by love and filial respect. On hearing of Alexander's death he repaired to the senate as the first subject of his brother, and he there proclaimed Constantine, being informed at Warsaw, of the death of Alexander, and the proclamation of his own accession to the throne of St. Petersburg, and being hailed by the title of Czar by his army rejected the title with magnanimous humility. Driven for a while to madness in his mental struggle between grief for the loss of Alexander, horror at the idea of abandoning a wife whom he adored, the terror with which responsibility of sovereign power inspired his own breast, and perhaps the immensity of the sacrifice he was about to make he shut himself up alone for a whole day in the most private apartment in the palace of Warsaw sending away from him even his wife, who vainly implored admittance by voice and gesture, through the windows of the gallery. There he gave himself up to the silent convulsions of a silent deliberation with himself, during which, evincing by his external violence the struggle which was passing within him he broke to atoms, kicked about, and threw out of the windows the ornaments, the vases, and mirrors of this part of the place.

The agitation of his soul having thus evaporated, he became calm, issued from his retreat, and throwing himself at the feet of the Princess Lowitz, he melted into tears of generosity and happiness. "Ah! congratulate me," he said to her "and rejoice, for we shall not reign!" Constantine wrote his resolution to his brother, and prepared to go to St. Petersburg, where he was expected for another purpose, that he might set the example to the people and to the army of obedience to his brother. He went to Moscow to be crowned and there Constantine was awaiting his brother and sovereign. He appeared before him simply as a colonel at the head of his regiment, and set the example of uttering the first cry of fidelity. After the coronation, Constantine withdrew forever from the two capitals, and died at Lithuania, where the young wife, for whom he had sacrificed the empire being unable to survive his loss, followed him almost immediately to the tomb.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF PIN SWALLOWING.

In September last, a girl at Vienna, who labored under an aberration of intellect, attempted to destroy her life by swallowing a quantity of pins. The first dose consisted of 70, which she took one after the other, each pin being enveloped in a paper; but in consequence of their smallness they passed away without doing any mischief. Subsequently she again took a quantity of pins of a larger size, some of them two inches long. She was then seized with such convulsions that she was taken to the hospital, where when she was instantly determined to be put under a course of treatment, which had the effect of restoring the whole of the pins in her system.



Youth's Department.

REASON'S COUNSELS.

"Rest is sweet enjoyment," Work is sweet employment. Alternate rest—alternate work— This is true enjoyment.

If pleasure be your aim This truth I would proclaim. O'er tax not nature—goad her not. If pleasure be your aim.

If you would win renown, Gain glory—all your own. You must forego repose and ease, To win a laurel crown.

If learning you desire Quench passion's dormant fire: Consume the night beside the lamp, If learning you desire.

If riches be your pride Let justice be your guide; Defraud not, wrong not, then indeed Your conscience will not chide.

If wisdom you pursue, Join with the favored few. Ambition curb, and court the neck, Your passions too subdue.

Your days in study spend, And be the poor man's friend; Lodge Charity within your breast You'll have a blessed end!

Hamilton. CYMRO.

IMPROMPTU.

WRITTEN IN A POCKET-BOOK.

Passing thoughts are Pearls indeed, Ever passing through the brain; And they are of thought the seed Rarely to be caught again; Let me then a record keep, So I again the fruit may reap.

Hamilton. CYMRO.

A servant girl having brought Parks, the murderer in Akron, Ohio, his supper one evening, he took exception to some portion of it, and told her if she did not bring him better food the next time, she should not have a free ticket to see him hanged.

"THE CLOCK STRUCK FIRST."—George III, was extremely punctual, and expected punctuality from every one. The late Lord H—k—e was the most punctual person who attended on his Majesty. He had an appointment one day with the King at Windsor at twelve o'clock. On passing through the hall, the clock struck twelve, on which his lordship, in his rage at being half a minute too late raised his cane, and broke the glass of the clock. The King reminded him that he was a little beyond his time, which he excused as well as he could. At the next audience, the King as he entered the room, exclaimed—"H—k—e, H—k—e how came you to strike the clock?" "The clock struck first, your Majesty." The King laughed heartily at the grave manner in which Lord H. justified himself, the mock solemnity of the answer adding zest to the bon mot.

A WORD TO BOYS.—You were made to be kind and generous. If there is a boy at school who has a club foot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him to some part of the game which does not require running. If there is a hungry one, give him part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lessons. If a larger or stronger boy has injured you, forgive him and request the teacher not to punish him. All the school will show by their countenances, how much better it is to have a great soul than a great fist.

PUNISHMENT IN RUSSIA.—Queen Catherine of Russia had feather breeches made for her minister

... a female Jesuit! No Pope is to be same again and live.

Such is the history, character, and power of the Jesuits and Bonapartes. If danger is to be apprehended from the encroachments of the papacy in this country—and the precedents of history more than justify such a fear—we are to attribute it more than anything else to the extraordinary power which the Jesuits hold over the Church. The only Pope who ever dared grapple with them in their strength forfeited his life by the act. When the present Pope ascended the papal throne how the republican hearts of all lands throbbled with hope! He was said to be liberal in his views of political policy. This did not suit the Jesuits, as we have seen by the proclamation printed above. They not only interposed their united strength between the papal throne and the hopes for liberty of the Italian people, but they left no calumnious means untried to inflame the prejudices of the peasantry against the "intrusive Pontiff," who was suspected of being "devoted to Young Italy," as is made manifest by the catechetical extract we have quoted, and numerous similar documents which we could quote as evidence on this point. What was the result? Just what it has ever been and will always be, when Jesuitism grapples with a double-headed (Church and State) Catholicism. The Church had to yield, and the Jesuits triumphed. The republican spirit of Italy was crushed by Austrian bayonets, Sanfelice's Stiletto, and French treason. The Pope became the slave of "a power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself and that power is identically the same which now underlies the peace of our country, and the perpetuity of our free institutions. If the Catholic Church in America does not repudiate her Roman Despotism, she must bear the consequences on her own responsibility.

—Shall we say more? Or does the reader not already know enough to make him sensible of the danger which threatens our beloved country so long as political parties are permitted to flatter and fawn upon Jesuitism with impunity? There are none so blind as not to see the importance of rebuking any party which counts its strength from ranks marshalled into solid phalanx by the secret enemies of our country. You know enough? Then let every friend of republican Liberty and religious toleration act upon the known enough policy. Our fair country is broad enough for homes for all. Here the oppressor of foreign despots can enjoy infinitely greater privileges than in any other land beneath the skies. We would not curtail these privileges. But when we see the Foreign and Jesuit influences couped by a great party—and the most responsible offices given to them as "a consideration" for so many thousand votes—is it not time for Americans to take exclusive charge of their own governmental affairs, by laying by old party issues, and voting out of power any and every party which dares to form corrupt alliance with the sworn enemies of republican Liberty? On this subject there are no longer any known nothings. All know something of the dangerous nature of the secret enemy which has, for years, been daily gaining strength in our country. The time has arrived when we shall all know enough to act. But let all action be in calmness and quietness. Deal in facts and avoid denunciation. Throw away the firebrand and seize the ballot. The ballot box is the freeman's weapon, to whose purity our country looks with hope and vain.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Express.*

\* This is the name of the Society founded by the great MAZZINI. It was an educational and regenerative movement, as well as revolutionary. Their motto was, "Unity and Independence, God and Liberty."

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### Ladies' Department.

SUNNY MEMORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS  
(By Harriet Beecher Stowe.)  
ENGLISH WOMEN.

A lady asked me this evening what I thought of the beauty of the ladies of the English Aristocracy; she was a Scotch lady, by the by; so the question was a fair one. I replied, that certainly report had not exaggerated their charms. Then came a home question—how the ladies of England compared with the ladies of America? "Now for it, patriotism," said I to myself; and, invoking to my aid certain fair traits of my own country, whose face I distinctly recollect—well, I assured her that I had never seen more beautiful women than I had in America. Grieved was I to be obliged to add, "But your ladies keep their beauty much later and longer." This fact stares one in the face in every company; one meets ladies past fifty, glowing, radiant, and blooming, with a freshness of complexion and fullness of outline refreshing to contemplate. What can be the reason? Tell us Muses and Graces, what can it be? Is it the conservative power of sea fogs and coal smoke—the same cause that keeps the turf green, and makes the holly and ivy flourish? How comes it that our married ladies dwindle, fade, and grow thin—thrust their noses up to sharpness, and their elbows to angularity, just at the time of life when the island sister rounds out into a comfortable and becoming amplitude and fullness? If it is the fog and the sea coal, why, then I am afraid we shall never come up with them. But perhaps there may be other causes why a country which starts some of the most beautiful girls in the world produces so few beautiful women. Have not our close-heated stove rooms something to do with it? Have not the immense amount of hot biscuit, hot corn cakes, and other compounds got up with the acrid poison, something to do with it? Above all, has not our climate, with its alternate extremes of heat and cold, a tendency to induce habits of in-door indolence? Climate, certainly, has a great deal to do with it; ours is evidently more trying and more exhausting; and because it is so, we should pile upon its back errors of dress and diet which are avoided by our neighbors. They keep their beauty, because they keep their health. It has been as remarkable as anything to me, since I have been here, that I do not constantly, at home, hear one and another spoken of as in miserable health, as very delicate, &c. Health seems to be the rule, and not the exception. For my part, I must say, the most favorable omen that I know of for female beauty in America is, the multiplication of water cure establishments, where our ladies, if they get nothing else, do gain some ideas as to the necessity of fresh air, regular exercise, simple diet, and the laws of hygiene in general.

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the fidelity of a mare, and the sensibility of a woman. He dreaded so much the stormy nature of his heart, and the transport of his temper on an absolute throne, where his passions which now agitated his own mind, would agitate a whole Empire, that he would, by a voluntary act, anticipate his own deposition; and kneeling at the feet of his mother, the domestic divinity of the Russians, he took an oath that he never would ascend the throne. A frantic and virtuous love for a beautiful Polisher, the Princess Lowitz, the possession of whose heart and person he preferred to all the thrones in the world, had contributed to this anticipated abdication. The Empress, his mother, and the Emperor Alexander, had only consented to the divorce of Constantine with his first wife, and to his marriage with a subject, on condition that he would promise not to place her with himself upon the throne of the Romanoffs. Since he had made this sacrifice which was repaid by the love and happiness he enjoyed with the Princess Lowitz, Constantine, being sent a way to Poland reigned there as the viceroy of his brother, and the generalissimo of his armies. The Grand Duke Nicholas, who was declared heir to the throne in consequence of his renunciation of Constantine, which was lodged with the senate of St. Petersburg, and promulgated in 1822 in all the Russian, generously refused to avail himself of an abdication enforced by love and filial respect. On hearing of Alexander's death he repaired to the senate as the first subject of his brother, and he there proclaimed Constantine, being informed at Warsaw, of the death of Alexander, and the proclamation of his own accession to the throne of St. Petersburg, and being hailed by the title of Czar by his army rejected the title with magnanimous humility. Driven for a while to madness in his mental struggle between grief for the loss of Alexander, horror at the idea of abandoning a wife whom he adored, the terror with which responsibility of sovereign power inspired his own breast, and perhaps the immensity of the sacrifice he was about to make he shut himself up alone for a whole day in the most private apartment in the palace of Warsaw sending away from him even his wife, who vainly implored admittance by voice and gesture, through the windows of the gallery. There he gave himself up to the silent convulsions of a silent deliberation with himself, during which, evincing by his external violence the struggle which was passing within him he broke to atoms, kicked about, and threw out of the windows the ornaments, the vases, and mirrors of this part of the place.

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In September last, a girl at Vienna, who laboring under an aberration of intellect, attempted to destroy her life by swallowing a quantity of pins. The first dose consisted of 70, which she took one after the other, each pin being enveloped in a wafer; but in consequence of their smallness they passed away without doing any mischief. Subsequently she again took to swallowing pins. A larger size, some of them two inches long, she was then seized with such a delirium that she was taken to the hospital of the town, when it was instantly determined to try the effect of a course of treatment, which had the effect of dislodging the whole of the pins in successive doses from the bowels. There was no loss of blood, and all of them were discharged in the ordinary way.



### Month's Department.

#### REASON'S COUNSEL.

"Rest is sweet enjoyment,"  
Work is sweet employment,  
Alternate rest—alternate work—  
This is true enjoyment.

If pleasure be your aim  
This truth I would proclaim,  
O'ermax not nature—goad her not  
If pleasure be your aim.

If you would win renown,  
Gain glory—all your own,  
You must forego repose and ease,  
To win a laurel crown.

If learning you desire  
Quench passion's dormant fire;  
Consume the night beside the lamp,  
If learning you desire.

If riches be your pride  
Let justice be your guide;  
Defraud not, wrong not, then indeed  
Your conscience will not chide.

If wisdom you pursue,  
Join with the favored few,  
Ambition curb, and court the meek,  
Your passions too subdue.

Your days in study spend,  
And be the poor man's friend;  
Lodge Charity within your breast  
You'll have a blessed end!

Hamilton.

CYMRO.

#### IMPROMPTU.

WRITTEN IN A POKKI-BOOK.

Poising thoughts are Pearls indeed,  
Ever passing through the brain;  
And they are of thought the seed  
Rarely to be caught again;  
Let me then a record keep,  
So I again the fruit may reap.

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PUNISHMENT IN RUSSIA.—Queen Catherine of Russia had feather breeches made for her ministers by which she caused them as a punishment to hatch eggs in a large way to the satisfaction of the courtiers.

# AND LITERARY GEM



## THE LITERARY GEM.

### THE HARMONY OF NATURE.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT

How beautiful and enchanting all!  
The ev'ry face that nature wears,  
Though bound in winter's icy thrall,  
Or smiling through her April tears;  
Though shadows veil the glowing sun,  
And fiercely sweeps the hurricane,  
There's beauty in these colors dur'  
And music in that wild refrain,  
Mid shade and sunshine still we see  
The grace of nature's symmetry

When wanton summer laps the flow,  
With fiery haste, how sweet is then  
The cool recess of yonder wood—  
The arbors of the shady glen;  
And bending 'neath his treasure low,  
With laughter on his ruddy lip,  
How joyful is the bronzed brow  
Of Autumn, with his jaunty step:  
Heartsome and free, he dreads no toil—  
Hope, Peace and Plenty round him smile.

Go, roam the meadows, or the brake,  
The surly common, or the hill,  
Or saunter by the lonely lake,  
Or trace the ever-dancing rill;  
Upon the rugged mountain brow,  
Or in the shelter'd valley deep,  
On mossy banks where cowslips grow,  
Or caverns dark where sutges keep  
Old Ocean's boisterous carnival;  
'Tis wondrous fair and matchless all!

Nor is it here, where nature reigns  
A queen unchalleng'd, that we see  
Alone the charm that all enchains  
In links of human harmony.  
In human hearts there lies a spring  
Of gushing waters, pure and bright  
As ever wood'd the weary wing  
Of sylvan warbler in his flight:  
From Love's and Faith's pure fountain rise  
Countless, O! countless harmonies.

### THE WHITEHEADED EAGLE.

I examined a fine specimen of this species of bird at Newmarket three weeks since. It is one caught when young by the Indians, and formerly in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Ramsay—now in the possession of a butcher who has kept it for about two years. It is quite tame, and he feeds it on raw meat. After a full meal it will remain for several days apparently without any appetite for food.

The bird in appearance is about the size of a large goose or small turkey; in weight it is much less. The length of its wings from tip to tip is a little over seven feet;—length from the end of the beak to the end of the tail feathers about three feet; length of the longest wing feathers near two feet; length of the tail feathers about one foot. The beak and legs are of a pale yellow color; the beak very strong; the upper mandible very much hooked—about four inches long. The edges of the mandibles very sharp and bony—quite bare of feathers above the base. A yellow thick skin surrounds the mouth. The legs are short, about four inches long—very strong. The feet and legs are covered with a rough scaly skin, bare of feathers to the knee. The feet are armed with four powerful black claws, the hind one being the longest. It is over an inch long, the others about three-fourths of an inch. The color of the head, neck and throat are of a dunish white; the feathers of the neck being quite long, almost forming a tuft or crest. The tail feathers and rump feathers are white, with a slight intermixture of grey. The plumage of the breast, abdomen, sides, back, shoulders and wing coverlets, is of a dark dun color—the feathers generally being long. The eye is full and of a pale yellow color. The bird holds its prey in its talons and devours it with its beak. The scream of this bird is very piercing and shrill, which it utters just before devouring its food. It also has a habit of scolding by uttering a guttural sound from its throat. It fights with its claws.

star-shaped, the wings are whitish, covered with down. I examined a few specimens of this bird of a larger size than the above a few days since at the Niagara Falls museum.

The male and female seem of a similar color

### THE CHOLERAN DEAD

Where are they now, that mighty throng  
Whom pestilence hath swept away?  
The Cholera's dead—whom passed along  
Life's pleasant ways, all hopeful, gay?

Where are they? Echo answers where?  
They lie among the silent dead.  
Oblivion broods upon them there  
The faintly heaved—Each lowly bed

The young the old, thus pass away  
The beautiful alike with age,  
Have withered 'neath its mighty sway  
Nor tears nor love could it assuage

The world's crown no clime hath stayed  
Its wild way of death and blood  
'Gainst Quarantines of man arrayed  
It passeth all an aerial flood

Its wings are on the passing wind,  
Its footsteps in the mighty air  
We know it's been by weeks behind  
But whence it comes, a secret's there

Hearts, once bright with life's sweet joys  
And eyes that beamed with passion's thrill  
Life's fondest hopes, which death destroys  
Of the Cholera's dead!—lie crush'd and still

Like spirit of the air 'tis gone  
Its rumbling thunders sound afar,  
Oh! whither hath the avenger flown  
Whence comes and goes his fatal star

September the 5th, 1854. C. M. D.

### DAVISS MUSEUM AT THE FALLS.

We visited the Niagara Falls about three weeks ago and examined this museum there. It contains a very interesting collection of Canadian birds and animals, many of them also choice foreign birds. Among the latter we noticed the beautiful birds of paradise—splendid specimens of the parrot—South American flamingos, a species of scarlet colored crane. The penguin, albatross, fine varieties of singing birds, eagles, hawks, pheasants and ducks. There were beautiful white swans. Amongst the animals the moose deer, porcupine, skunk, black bear, lynx, wild cat, opossum, elk, fox, red, grey, and white squirrels. Also a variety of Canadian snakes and fishes. A good selection of humming birds, American and foreign insects and butterflies. Also some fine specimens of shells and minerals. There is a stuffed vampire bat the size of a small cat, a curious animal very much dreaded. Among the living animals are two Canadian wolves, and a cross with a dog. Also a prairie wolf. There are three prairie herons from the plains of Illinois, hundreds of which may be seen there. The top of the head is bare of feathers, and red like the neck of a turkey cock. The bird is about the size of the Canadian heron—a different species. There are also two live buffaloes there, and three fine bald eagles. The garden about the museum is good and affords a fine view of the great falls, American and British.

Mexico.—The revolution in Mexico is said to be gaining ground and the belligerents on both sides seem even to rival locusts in devastating the country. The rebels had gained some trifling victories over Queretaro and had taken possession of a few towns in Michoacan. Myriads of locusts infested Vera Cruz, Puebla, Mexico, and Oajaca, and were destroying all vegetation in their progress. Trade was dull and the feeling of dissatisfaction among the people was becoming general.

A venerable matron of North Adams, Mass. aged 93 years, recently gave a tea party to her old friends. Among the guests were found ladies of the respective ages of 85, 82, 80, and 73, and three gentlemen aged 85, 80, and 83. Six of the above party reside in one neighbourhood of less than a mile square, and have been residents of North Adams over fifty years.

The total number of passengers conveyed on railways in the United Kingdom, in the year 1853, amounted to 102,286,660; the number in 1852 to 89,135,729. The total receipts from all sources of traffic amounted in 1853, to £18,035,879, and in 1852, to £15,710,554.

A FINE OLD IRISH GENTLEMAN.—Owen Duffy, of Monahan County, is 122 years old. When 116 he lost his second wife, and subsequently married a third, by whom he had a son and a daughter. His youngest son is two years old—his eldest ninety. He still retains in much vigour his mental and corporal faculties, and frequently walks to the country town, a distance eight miles.—*Dublin Nation*.

The law to suppress the Sunday traffic in liquor has worked well in Scotland so far—All nations



### Agricultural, &c.

### WEEKS WEATHER

2nd to 9th September

A great sea of air fell on the afternoon Friday, 1st September; during the following night it rained also, and there was a touch of electricity in the air. Saturday was again very warm, thermometer in the morning 69,—at noon 80,—at night 77. The sky was sunny and cloudy alternately. Sunday thermometer at five o'clock 70,—at noon 85,—at night 70. The wind was west the day very sunny and still. During last night three different thunder-storms passed over this city accompanied by very rapid lightning and heavy thunder. Immense quantities of rain fell on Monday cooler, thermometer in the morning 70,—at noon 75,—at night 72; wind south-east. Tuesday sunny; thermometer in the morning 70,—noon 89, very warm,—at night 82, wind west. The nights are beautiful and moonlit. The groves are now silent. The singing and warbling birds mostly disappear at the end of summer, the leaves being free of insects upon which they live. The cholera may be said now to have left this city and most parts of Canada. Very strange to say, a few days past the weather has been as warm during the day and night as in August. We think it is now quite clear that cholera is a miasma in the atmosphere, and that filth is a very material cause of it, in conjunction with this miasma. Tuesday, the 5th September, was unusually warm, and so continued during the night. At midnight the thermometer stood at 75. Wednesday cloudy and wet, wind west, thermometer in the morning 73,—at noon 89,—at night 72. It rained during the afternoon. The thermometer fell at midnight to 60. It was a splendid moonlit night. Thursday was cooler, wind north west, thermometer in the morning 60; at noon 75; at night 60. The weather turned very cool on Thursday evening. At 10 o'clock on this night the thermometer stood at 56. Friday still very cool, the thermometer in the morning 51; wind north-west. The summer heat is now probably broken, and autumn commenced.

### TORONTO MARKETS

FRIDAY, Sept. 8, 1854.

We see by late accounts that the potato disease has again appeared very generally in Ireland. Very large quantities of the best qualities of flour have within a week past been sold in Toronto for 40s. 6d to 41s. 3d per ton. Flour is bought at prices ahead varying from 38s. 9d. to 40s. 7d. at all the ports along the North shore of Lake Ontario. Wheat generally commands 7s. 10d. in the Markets, much of the Canadian wheat is already bought up. In New York flour sells for \$9.00c. to \$10. Wheat per bushel \$1.70c. to \$1.95c. Butter in Toronto by retail sells at 1s to 1s 3d., by wholesale, 8d. to 10d. Meat is about the same. Best Beef, 7d. per lb.; Mutton 4d. to 6d. Fowls bring 2s. 6d. per pair; Eggs 10d. per doz. Peaches are now plentiful in this market and bring \$2 to \$3 per bushel. Potatoes 3s. 9d. to 4s per bushel. Straw 65s., Oats 3s to 3s 3d. The Globe quotes hay at 12s. per ton, this is rather high.

### RECEIPTS

Alex. McB. Thorah, \$2 on account of 1853-4 in part. We will have to look to him for the balance due I. H. Montreal, \$14 in full of 1854.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

F. B. R.'s letter will be inserted in our next. His paper will be sent to New Hope. We have no agent there;—can he do anything?

Dr. James Edward's paper is left at the Post Office. He should designate some box, as there are more of that name.

"Life and Death," a communication, will appear in our next. Poetry from Kempville is received.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—We have just read the Governor's Speech. It is short, and has little spirit, written with much hesitation. It recommends action on the Clergy Reserve, Signioral, Tariff, Legislative Council, and Residency questions, without any definite particulars.

Mr. Doron has a note...

THE GOVERNMENT...  
Rouge party...  
Government...

P. S.—The Medical...  
on Thursday...

R. F. Stepha...  
audience of the...  
persons were present...

R. F. The...  
a raging assembly...

Water...  
We learn...  
that the...  
that of...  
I mentioned...  
the...  
This was...  
000,000...  
000,000...  
000,000...  
The...  
year but...  
offers...  
\$22,000,000...  
000,000...  
notes of...  
for the...  
benefit...  
Every...  
application...  
total of...  
The...  
Thousand...  
The...  
wages...  
0.10c...

### LEMON CREAM

Take a pint of cream and stir it well with a...  
rubbed on sugar whip it well and...  
juicy to palate. Add half an ounce of...  
dissolve and cool, when the cream thick, wh...  
it will be when the lemon juice mixed, pour...  
the sugar and lemon juice upon it. A sma...  
quantity of...  
on the thickness of the cream, their flavor is...  
be used, as orange, almond, peach, &c. Or to...  
a pint of thick cream add 2 to 3 the yolk...  
two eggs well beaten, mix with it fine sugar...  
and the thin part of an egg beat it up, then a...  
it till almost cold put the rest of a lemon...  
dish or a bowl and pour the cream upon it, s...  
ring it till quite cold.

### BRANDY AS A PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA

The public health...  
The following...  
The Medical...  
the subsequent...  
the judgment...  
or the craving of appetit

HAMILTON, Aug. 10th, 1854

GENTLEMEN.—The Hamilton Division of the...  
the great increase in the use of Brandy and other...  
ardent spirits...  
on those who have recourse to it as a protective...  
against Cholera, or even as a cure, unless admitted...  
under the direction of a Physician—begs...  
submit the following statements for your consideration...  
and should your opinion or yours in your opinion...  
we beg the favor of your signature.

We believe the...  
fatal delusion, and...  
Signed on behalf of the Division,  
W. M. M. CLURE,  
Chairman.

To the  
Medical Gentlemen  
of the City of Hamilton

It is our decided opinion that—

- 1.—Disease and all are the inevitable result of the continued use of a spirit.
- 2.—That ardent spirits... operates as a preventive of epidemic... diseases, but are very generally... of such diseases and always aggravate them.
- 3.—That the... the acceptability of the body to the... of medicine, often rendering medical... of no use whatever.
- 4.—That Brandy... of ardent...



THE LITERARY GEM.

THE HARMONY OF NATURE.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT

How beautiful [enchanted all] The every face that nature wears...

When wanton summer laps the flood With fiery haste, how sweet is this...

Go, roam the meadows, or the brake. The fuzzy common, or the hill, Or saunter by the lonely lake...

Nor is it here, where nature reigns A queen unchalleng'd, that we see Alone the charm that all enchants...

THE WHITEHEADED EAGLE.

I examined a fine specimen of this species of bird at Newmarket three weeks since. It is one caught when young by the Indians...

The bird in appearance is about the size of a large goose or small turkey; in weight it is much less. The length of its wings from tip to tip is a little over seven feet...

THE CHOLERA'S DEAD

Where are they now that mighty throng Whom pestilence hath swept away?

Where are they? Echo answers where They lie among the silent dead.

The young the old, thus pass away The beautiful alike with age...

The world - since no clime hath stayed its wild career of death and blood...

Its wings are on the passing wind. Its footsteps in the mighty air...

Hearts, once bright with life's sweet joys And eyes that beamed with passion's thrill...

Lake spirit of the air its gone. Its rumbling thunders sound afar...

September the 5th, 1854. C. M. D.

DAVIS'S MUSEUM AT THE FALLS.

We visited the Niagara Falls about three weeks ago, and examined this museum there. It contains a very interesting collection of Canadian birds and animals...

Mexico.—The revolution in Mexico is said to be gaining ground and the belligerents on both sides seem even to rival locusts in devastating the country...

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The law to suppress the Sunday traffic in liquor has worked well in Scotland so far.—All nations seem to have some intoxicating beverage.

The Hastings Chronicle says that Mrs. Marsh, wife of Charles Marsh—now confined in the Penitentiary for shooting Adam Henry Meyers Esq. of Trenton—leaves for Quebec in a few days with a Petition signed by about four thousand persons asking for the Royal clemency to be extended towards her husband.



Agricultural, &c.

WEEKS WEATHER

2nd to 20th September

A great sea of calm fell on the afternoon of Friday, 1st September; during the following night it rained also, and there was a fresh electricity in the air...

TORONTO MARKETS

FRIDAY, Sept. 8, 1854.

We see by late accounts that the potatoe disease has again appeared very generally in Ireland. Very large quantities of the best qualities of flour have within a week past been sold in Toronto...

RECEIPTS

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F B R's letter will be inserted in our next. His paper will be sent to New Hope. We have no agent there;—can he do anything? James Edward's paper is left at the Post Office. He should designate some box, as there are more of that name. "Life and Death," a communication, will appear in our next. Poetry from Kemprville is received. THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—We have just read the Governor's Speech. It is short, and has little spirit, written with much hesitation. It recommends action on the Clergy Reserve, Seigneurial, Tariff, Legislative Council, and Reciprocity questions, without any definite particulars. Mr. Dorion has assumed an active opposition to the Government. Mrs. F. I. M. Mett is the name of a portress who writes some excellent verses for the Canada Christian Advocate at Hamilton. Mr. Spence of Dundas was turned tool for the Government, deceiving us and many of his best friends. Watch him!

1854—The Medical Division of the Hamilton Division of the Province, in consequence of the prevalence of Cholera, has been directed to issue the following...

WHEREAS Cholera has been reported to have been introduced into Canada, from the United States, and it is the duty of the Government to take the most effectual measures to prevent its further introduction...

LEMON CREAM

Take a pint of cream, add the juice of a lemon rubbed on sugar, which will add soft and less juicy to palate. Add half a ounce of King's dissolve and add with the cream thick, which will be when it is not quite melted, pour the mixture into a shallow dish...

BRANDY AS A PREVENTATIVE OF CHOLERA

The public are hereby notified that the Hamilton Division of the Province, in consequence of the prevalence of Cholera, has been directed to issue the following...

HAMILTON, Aug. 10th, 1854

GENTLEMEN.—The Hamilton Division of the Province, in consequence of the prevalence of Cholera, has been directed to issue the following...

We believe the use of a small quantity of Brandy, as a preventive of Cholera, is a measure of great utility, and we beg the favor of your signatures.

Signed on behalf of the Division, W. M. M'CLURE, Chairman.

To the Medical Gentlemen of the City of Hamilton.

- It is our decided opinion that— 1.—Disease and death are the inevitable result of the continued use of alcohol. 2.—That ardent spirits operate as a preventive of epidemic or pestilential diseases, but are very generally and extensively used of such diseases, and always aggravate them. 3.—That their use increases the susceptibility of the body to the operation of medicine, often rendering medical treatment of no use whatever. 4.—That Brandy or any kind of ardent spirits is not safe as a family medicine. Geo. H. Park M.D. W. S. Billings. Wm. J. A. (Cor. M.D.) James Bates. John Dallas, M.D. James Stephens. Henry T. Ridley, M.D. Thomas Duggan. A. N. Wolverton, M.D. Wm. Springer. L. B. Blair. W. G. Dickinson. H. Henwood. J. D. Macdonald, (for Classes 3 and 4.)

NOTICE

We are sending circulars to those indebted to this office, over one year, of which there are many. These accounts, if not paid, will be collected with costs in the Division Courts. This remedy is very unwillingly adopted, but travelling to various parts of the country, for small amounts, runs up all that is due. Old change can be enclosed by Post Office stamps. Money, if marked "money letter," and placed in the hands of the Post Master, is at our risk. Those owing for 1851-2, owing to the great delay, are charged \$15 each, \$14 being the original sum due. Those owing for 1853, \$2, the credit price; those owing for 1854, if we collect it personally, we must charge, after this date, \$2, if it is sent by post at once, it will be only \$14.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CLUB OF THE YEAR.

Our Parliament meets on the 5th instant, and there will be much news arising therefrom to the close of the year, we will send this paper, from 1st September to 1st January, for \$3 in advance. We can send back numbers to a few. Bound volumes of 4852 on hand—\$1 each sent by Post.



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 will be like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.—Proverbs, chap. 23

TORONTO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854

THE SPIRIT OF DRINK.

The spirit of drink, like old Satan his sire, Now roll'd up in darkness, now kindling in ire, Now smiling delusive, now writhing in pain, Now languishing soft, and then gnashing again, Spreading death on the blast, shouts triumphantly still, While his beacon lights glare o'er valley and hill. "Come follow, come follow," he shouts as he flies, "I lead on to glory,—my home 's in the skies—

The grape is delicious—the wine-cup is sweet—Bright angels surround me—the world 's at my feet. Come follow, come follow, fair daughters of earth, Ye lovely, ye blooming,—joy leap'd at my birth: I ride in the chariot of Fancy afar,—Hope's rainbow surrounds me—my breast wears a star; Love's couch, deck'd with roses, is spread by my side, And music's soft power rolls its magical tide. Come follow, come follow—bright genius, come, 'Midst bowers ever smiling you'll here find a home; Wine's soul-stirring power on your heart-strings will play, And Love will transport you, then come, come away. With Beauty's fair daughters here dance with delight, Song, mingled with love, is the glory of night. Come follow, come follow; but, lo! what is there? A bright-beaming banner aloft on the air;—List, list, notes of music are ringing around, And footmen are marching with joy o'er the ground: 'Tis the Temperance band,—right about, haste away; Hell wither these Sons—they are death in our way: Come follow, come follow, shout, shout every one, ' Destruction and misery to every vile Son."

Fair Canada, weep—behold the fiend roll With the beautiful and bright to eternity's goal;—See, see, how they reel in wild tumult away, The young and the blooming, the wither'd and grey; Some frenzied with fury, some blood-died with crime, Some gloriously drunk, and some ghastly sublime; Some scurrying aloud with their heels to the sky, Some pawing the red track where blue devils fly; Some straining their eyeballs and tearing their hair, And shrieking aloud in wild notes of despair. "Come follow, come follow,"—but where are you now? Prepare for a leap,—'tis eternity's brow. "Ha! ha! ha!" cries the fiend. Hell catches the sound, And grim demons about till its echoes rebound.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Lobo, 1st Sept., 1854.

PLEGDED REPRESENTATIVES.

The first letter below has been lying on our table some weeks, and we deferred its publication in hope to have more of a similar character. We must say, that it will surprise many to hear that Hincks, the head and front of the opposition to the Maine Law in 1852—he who gave such splendid champagne suppers in Quebec, was obliged to pledge himself to go for the Maine Law before he could get elected. We fear, however, that since this pledge, he and Zimmerman were very profuse in the display of champagne at the Falls, during Dr. Fraser's election. We fear that Hincks's inveterate social habits at parties and dinners, will prove more powerful than his pledge given in the excitement of an election to catch votes. Any one expecting much from Hincks, on this score,

its passage by this House. We see by the little paper, the Challenge, edited by Mr. Linton of Stratford, Perth, that the member elect there, Mr. Daly, is a strong advocate of the Maine Law.—Ed. Son.

THE OPINION OF A TEMPERANCE MAN, OF HINCKS, IN OXFORD.

DEAR SIR,—It is some time since I have written you in reference to the workings of the Temperance movement in this part of our country, but I have not been a disinterested spectator of the workings of our glorious order. Like many other Divisions throughout Canada, ours can only boast of a tithe of its former number; yet those that remain have been sifted like gold from the dross, and firmly they stand to the principles of Temperance, and with prophetic vision look forward to the day, (not far distant,) when the result of their labors shall be swallowed up in one word—PROHIBITION. Their faith is strong and does not waver, and although the days of conventions and public demonstrations, marching with banners and bands, are at an end; yet a deep and silent influence is felt, that bids defiance to the artifices of the enemy; and public opinion is no longer wavering, but with united voice, cries, Down with the Monster; and down he will go. The electors have been to the polls, and by an overwhelming majority returned a man who will advocate our claims in the House of Parliament. In fact no man can secure an election in this section, who will not pledge himself distinctly on this point. We will have no rummies to represent us in Parliament. We are determined to show fight until the scourge of intemperance is swept from the land. So strong did this feeling prevail in Oxford, that Hincks could make no show in the field until he pledged himself to support the Prohibitory Law; and he must keep his pledge or he can never again be returned by a constituency who for years have supported him and placed him on the pinnacle of power. Let every constituency in Canada act upon the same principle, and soon our liquor-scourged country will raise its proud head above the billows of contention and strife, and its inhabitants will inhale the invigorating atmosphere of Paradise regained.

Fraternally yours,  
L. D. MARKS.

MEMBERS PLEDGED.—ROSS & SMITH.

COLBORN, August 25, 1854.

C. DURAND, Esq.: DEAR SIR,—In perusing an article in your valuable paper of the 12th instant, I discovered that you were not fully posted up in reference to the position that Messrs. Ross and Smith, members elect for the east and west Ridings of Northumberland, sustain to the Maine Law. In reference to Mr. James Ross, I am happy to say, that at several meetings of the electors of the East Riding, I had the pleasure of being present, and of listening to as able remarks on the subject of the Maine Law, as I could wish to hear, full of feeling and interest, in which he did, without the least equivocation, pledge himself not only to vote for, but to use his influence to the utmost to secure the passage of such a law; and if no other member would bring forward a bill for the purpose, he would. I also had the pleasure of listening to an address delivered by Mr. Smith; and in reference to the principle of the Maine Law he may be set down as one of its firmest supporters, though he may differ from some of us in the manner of bringing it about. As I believe he is for submitting the bill to the people for their concurrence, before it shall go into effect, Mr. Smith may be said to be right on this important question. I must say, Sir, that I was not prepared to hear such remarks and such interesting appeals to feeling and good sense of the people upon the subject, as emanated from both those gentlemen on the occasions referred to. With plenty of such men as Ross and Smith in the House, we have nothing to fear in the issue of the question of legalizing the traffic in the accursed thing. Permit me to add, that the temperance community in these Ridings, as far as I have been able to ascertain, have every confidence in the integrity and intention of our Representatives to carry out to the letter the pledges they have made on this question. I have penned these few lines, thinking it would be satisfactory to yourself and also to the friends of our cause generally throughout the Province, as I am sure it would be to me to hear similar statements from other counties and ridings, in respect to the position of their members elect on this important question—the Maine Law.

With my best wishes for your final success in the good cause you are laboring to promote, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your co-worker and fellow-laborer,  
C. U.

WELLINGTON, Prince Edward Co.,  
14th August, 1854.

C. Durand, Esq.  
Dear Sir and Brother,—Not having corresponded with you for some time (for I thought I should have had the pleasure of seeing you in Toronto) long etc. this), I take the opportunity of informing you that

in command of his forces, is GENERAL APATHY: he has, too, a most powerful army; it consists of a staggering, bloated mass of humanity, hurrying on to death, judgment and eternity. It does not require a stretch of the human imagination to see the long array of blood-shot eyes—their faces liquor dyed—and to hear their jabbering tongues, with their horrid outbursts and blasphemies in desecration of the name of God, as they thus journey onward, in their hot haste, upon their horrible death march. Hard pressing upon their rear, too, may be seen a class of better-looking, better-dressed men—the moderate drinkers: they have not as yet put on the full uniform of the drunkard, but they are crowding onward fast for promotion. Look for them a short time hence, and you will see them in the front ranks, dressed in the full rigging of high privates, with their faces scarlet-dyed, and their eyes most gorgeously trimmed with the same color.

Thanks be to God, I am successfully beginning to raise what I am confident will hereafter be a powerful army, to bring up the rear of the Sons, to aid them along in their noble and praiseworthy efforts. In my official capacity as D. D. Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Canada, I have instituted Lodges of Good Templars as follows, within the last five months:—at Frankville, Leeds County, C. W.; Smith's Falls, Lanark County; Kitley, Leeds County; Addison, Leeds County.

Last week I instituted Lodges at—Picton, Prince Edward County; Cherry Valley, do.; Milford, do.; Adolphustown, Lennox County.

The Lodge at Merricksville, Greenville County, has nearly 200 members. Eastern Corners, five miles from here, over 100 members. We have in operation over 600 Lodges, with an aggregate of 100,000 members of the order;—this has been the labor of eighteen months only. Twelve months more will tell a tale to the confusion of whiskey-sellers.

I shall shortly be in Toronto, when you will see me as an old friend and brother.

Yours in L. P. and F.,  
Wm. M. MURRELL,  
London Sailor,  
D. D. G. W. C. T.,  
Independent Order of Good Templars.

The Perth Standard has copied with apparent approval the following silly remarks of Blackwood's Magazine: "Reformed Drunkards." It might have done better. We believe that men who have felt the evils of drunkenness are the most capable of denouncing them. The Washingtonian movement in the United States, got up and carried out by such men, did a vast deal of good. Habitual drunkenness is a vice, and it is a glorious act to rescue any man from it.—EDITOR SON.

REFORMED DRUNKARDS.

Blackwood's Magazine contains the following remarks on one phase of the temperance movement, viz:—the glorifying of "Reformed Drunkards." These persons, instead of being ashamed, as every well-regulated mind would be, of the fact that they were once "wallowing in drunkenness" seem to think that it gives them a claim to the good opinion of the world! And then it is amusing to see with what contempt they and their associates look on the unfortunate wight who is in the habit of taking a glass of liquor occasionally, and who refuses to join the "Society," but who never had the honor of once being a drunkard! Blackwood says:—

"These meetings are commonly attended by traveling cart-loads of reclaimed drunkards, who delight to expose their former selves, and glory in a beastly confession. "Such I was," said one of them, "wallowing in drink and misery—and now see what I am; I have got into the good ship 'Temperance' and there I have set sail to the heavenly breeze, and am sailing securely to the shore of a blessed eternity." Their cart-loads of choice spirits, without drink, far from being humbled by a confession of their old iniquities, are lifted up beyond measure, and look with contempt, as upon their inferiors, on those who never were drunk in their lives. They have in fact, only exchanged one intoxication for another. The man for platform administration is not the man who has lived soberly, but he who never went sober to bed in his life. The most acceptable virtue is that which jumps with ostentation out of the worst vice. When pride touches a cup of cold water with its lips, it receives an inebriating quality more potent than ever came from the drunkard's cask, and infinitely more poisonous. It becomes worse than Circe's cup, for it makes such brutes as we fear can never be charmed into humanities again."

Such is the language of a very wicked man—one who can look with no kind feelings on human exertions. We regret to see any Canadian paper endorsing statements so unjust.—EDITOR SON.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

Is it right, if a person in the genteel class falls a victim to drunkenness, to conceal the fact?—How often is this done through motives of delicacy, and, we think, improperly. God, in his providence, wishes us to profit by example. Both sacred and profane history prove this. If an Ex-Chancellor Judge dies, let it be known what is the cause. Let those moving in the same circle of society profit by the example. If a County Judge is found suddenly dead, let the community in which he lived enquire the cause. Had the terrible vice of drunkenness

all out. In our young land, ye drinkers, and ye of true temperance, take warning from what is around you.

The Sons of Temperance of Galt had a excursion to the Falls last Wednesday week.

JAMES ROBINSON AND THE QUEEN'S BENCH will be seen that this Court has decided the law we said they would last summer. The intention of the Legislature was different, but the letter of the law is as the Court decides. The prohibitory law has no friends in this Court, it is certain.—EDITOR.

THE MAINE LAW IN SARINIA.—The law passed by the Municipality of Port Sarinia in the month last, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of the Municipality, was proclaimed by the Observer, has been declared illegal by the Queen's Bench. At the time the By-law was one of the hotel-keepers refused to abide by it, and he was hauled up and fined, but appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench, and he has gained his point. The decision of the Court was, that in order to make a Prohibitory By-law legal, it should receive the sanction of a majority of the qualified electors in the Municipality, and not the majority assembled at a meeting merely. The Sarina By-law was passed at a public meeting called for that purpose, but the majority of the electors was not taken—illegality.—Bathurst Courier.

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PETITIONS TO THE HOUSE.—Any petition for a prohibitory law remaining unacted had better be forwarded to the members for the respective ridings at once. Also let every Division bestir itself by sending up more petitions. Now is the time to



Money, it marked "money letter" and placed in the hands of the Post Master, is at our risk. Those owing for 1851 & 2 owing to the great delay, are charged \$15 each, \$11 being the original sum due. Those owing for 1853, \$2, the credit price; those owing for 1854, if we collect it personally, we must charge, after this date, \$2. If it is sent by post at once, it will be only \$1.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR

Our Parliament meets on the 5th instant, and as there will be much news arising therefrom to the close of the year, we will send this paper, from 1st September to 1st January, for \$1 in advance. We can send back numbers to a few Bound volumes of 4852 on hand—\$1 each sent by Post.



## The Son of Temperance.

My son, look not thine upon the wine when it is red, when it is in the cup, when it moveth itself brightly. At the last, it shall be like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.—Proverbs, chap. 23

TORONTO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854

### THE SPIRIT OF DRINK.

The spirit of drink, like old Satan his arc,  
Now roll'd up in darkness, now kindling in fire,  
Now smiling delusive, now writhing in pain,  
Now languishing soft, and then gnashing again,  
Spreading death on the blast, shouts triumphantly still,  
While his beacon lights glare o'er valley and hill.  
"Come follow, come follow," he shouts as he flies,  
"I lead on to glory,—my home 's in the skies—  
The grape is delicious—the wine-cup is sweet—  
Bright angels surround me—the world 's at my feet.  
Come follow, come follow, fair daughters of earth,  
Ye lovely, ye blooming,—joy leap'd at my birth:  
I ride in the chariot of Fancy afar,—  
Hope's rainbow surrounds me—my breast wears a star;  
Love's couch, deck'd with roses, is spread by my side,  
And music's soft power rolls its magical tide.  
Come follow, come follow—bright genius, come,  
'Midst bowers ever smiling you'll here find a home;  
Wine's soul-stirring power on your heart-strings will play,  
And Love will transport you, then come, come away,  
With Beauty's fair daughters here dance with delight,  
Song, mingled with love, is the glory of night.  
Come follow, come follow; but, lo! what is there?  
A bright-beaming banner afloat on the air;—  
Lial, lial, notes of music are ringing around,  
And footmen are marching with joy o'er the ground;  
'Tis the Temperance band,—right about, haste away;  
Hell wither these Sons—they are death in our way:  
Come follow, come follow, shout, shout every one,  
' Destruction and misery to every vile Son."

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

### PLEDGED REPRESENTATIVES.

The first letter below has been lying on our table some weeks, and we deferred its publication in hope to have more of a similar character. We must say, that it will surprise many to hear that Hincks, the head and front of the opposition to the Maine Law in 1852—he who gave such splendid champagne suppers in Quebec, was obliged to pledge himself to go for the Maine Law before he could get elected. We fear, however, that since this pledge, he and Zimmerman were very profuse in the display of champagne at the Falls, during Dr. Fraser's election. We fear that Hincks's inveterate social habits at parties and dinners, will prove more powerful than his pledge given in the excitement of an election to catch votes. Any one expecting much from Hincks, on this score, must be very credulous. We fear South Oxford has been amazingly gulled in various ways at the late contest. However, it is to be hoped that his pledge may be kept. Of Ross and Smith we have more hope. They may do as they say. Hearing that such men are for a Maine Law, gives us strong hopes of

Dear Sir,—It is some time since I have written you in reference to the workings of the Temperance movement in this part of our country, but I have not been a disinterested spectator of the workings of our glorious order. Like many other Divisions throughout Canada, ours can only boast of a tithe of its former number; yet those that remain have been sifted like gold from the dross, and firmly they stand to the principles of Temperance, and with prophetic vision look forward to the day, (not far distant,) when the result of their labors shall be swallowed up in one word—PROSTITUTION. Their faith is strong and does not waver, and although the days of conventions and public demonstrations, marching with banners and bands, are at an end; yet a deep and silent influence is felt, that bids defiance to the artificers of the enemy; and public opinion is no longer wavering, but with united voice, cries, Down with the Monster; and down he will go. The electors have been to the polls, and by an overwhelming majority returned a man who will advocate our claims in the House of Parliament. In fact no man can secure an election in this section, who will not pledge himself distinctly on this point. We will have no rummies to represent us in Parliament. We are determined to show fight until the scourge of intemperance is swept from the land. So strong did this feeling prevail in Oxford, that Hincks could make no show in the field until he pledged himself to support the Prohibitory Law; and he must keep his pledge or he can never again be returned by a constituency who for years have supported him and placed him on the pinnacle of power. Let every constituency in Canada act upon the same principle, and soon our liquor-scourged country will raise its proud head above the billows of contention and strife, and its inhabitants will inhale the invigorating atmosphere of Paradise regained.

Frateinally yours,  
L. D. MARKS.

### MEMBERS PLEDGED.—ROSS & SMITH.

COLBORN, August 25, 1854.

C. DURAND, Esq.: DEAR SIR,—In perusing an article in your valuable paper of the 12th instant, I discovered that you were not fully posted up in reference to the position that Messrs. Ross and Smith, members elect for the east and west Ridings of Northumberland, sustain to the Maine Law. In reference to Mr. James Ross, I am happy to say, that at several meetings of the electors of the East Riding, I had the pleasure of being present, and of listening to as able remarks on the subject of the Maine Law, as I could wish to hear, full of feeling and interest, in which he did, without the least equivocation, pledge himself not only to vote for, but to use his influence to the utmost to secure the passage of such a law; and if no other member would bring forward a bill for the purpose, he would. I also had the pleasure of listening to an address delivered by Mr. Smith; and in reference to the principle of the Maine Law he may be set down as one of its firmest supporters, though he may differ from some of us in the manner of bringing it about. As I believe he is for submitting the bill to the people for their concurrence, before it shall go into effect, Mr. Smith may be said to be right on this important question. I must say, Sir, that I was not prepared to hear such remarks and such interesting appeals to the sense and good sense of the people upon the subject, as emanated from both those gentlemen on the occasions referred to. With plenty of such men as Ross and Smith in the House, we have nothing to fear in the issue of the question of legalizing the traffic in the accused thing. Permit me to add, that the temperance community in these Ridings, as far as I have been able to ascertain, have every confidence in the integrity and intention of our Representatives to carry out to the letter the pledges they have made on this question. I have penned these few lines, thinking it would be satisfactory to yourself and also to the friends of our cause generally throughout the Province, as I am sure it would be to me to hear similar statements from other counties and ridings, in respect to the position of their members elect on this important question—the Maine Law.

With my best wishes for your final success in the good cause you are laboring to promote, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your co-worker and fellow-laborer,  
C. U.

WELLINGTON, Prince Edward Co.,  
14th August, 1854.

C. Durand, Esq.  
Dear Sir and Brother,—Not having corresponded with you for some time (for I thought I should have had the pleasure of seeing you in Toronto long ere this), I take the opportunity of informing you, that for the last few weeks I have been laboring in Lanark, Leeds, and Prince Edward Counties. I regret to say I found not the same spirit and energy in the great cause, with some few exceptions, as I noticed, aome three years ago, while laboring in this section of the Province. The most skillful officer King Alcohol, has

been jabbering tongues, with their horrid oaths and imprecations in deprecation of the name of God, as they thus journey onward, in their hot haste, upon their horrible bath march. Hard pressing upon their heels, too, may be seen a class of better-looking, better-dressed men—the moderate drinkers: they have not yet put on the full uniform of the drunkard, but they are crowding onward fast for promotion. Look on them a short time hence, and you will see them in the front ranks, dressed in the full rigging of high places, with their faces scarlet-dyed, and their eyes most gorgeously trimmed with the same color.

Thanks be to God, I am successfully beginning to raise what I am confident will hereafter be a powerful army, to bring up the rear of the Sons, to aid them along in their noble and praiseworthy efforts. In my official capacity as D. D. Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Canada, I have instituted Lodges of Good Templars as follows, within the last five months:—at Frankville, Leeds County, C. W.; Smith's Falls, Lanark County; Kitley, Leeds County; Addison, Leeds County.

Last week I instituted Lodges at—Pictou, Prince Edward County, Cherry Valley, do.; Milford, do.; Adolphustown, Lennox County.

The Lodge at Merricksville, Greenville County, has nearly 200 members. Eastern Corners, five miles from here, over 100 members. We have in operation over 600 Lodges, with an aggregate of 100,000 members of the order;—this has been the labor of eighteen months only. Twelve months more will tell a tale to the confusion of whiskey-sellers.

I shall shortly be in Toronto when you will see me as an old friend and brother

Yours in L. P. and F.,  
WM. MURRELL,  
London Sailor,  
D. D. G. W. C. T.,  
Independent Order of Good Templars.

The Perth Standard has copied with apparent approval the following silly remarks of Blackwood's Magazine: "Reformed Drunkards." It might have done better. We believe that men who have felt the evils of drunkenness are the most capable of denouncing them. The Washingtonian movement in the United States, got up and carried out by such men, did a vast deal of good. Habitual drunkenness is a vice, and it is a glorious act to rescue any man from it.—EDITOR SON.

### REFORMED DRUNKARDS.

Blackwood's Magazine contains the following remarks on one phase of the temperance movement, viz:—the glorifying of "Reformed Drunkards." "These persons, instead of being ashamed, as every well-regulated mind would be, of the fact that they were once wallowing in drunkenness," seem to think that it gives them a claim to the good opinion of the world! And then it is amusing to see with what contempt they and their associates look on the unfortunate wight who is in the habit of taking a glass of liquor occasionally, and who refuses to join the "Society," but who never had the honor of once being a drunkard! Blackwood says:—

"These meetings are commonly attended by traveling cart-loads of reclaimed drunkards, who delight to expose their former selves, and glory in a beastly confession. "Such I was," said one of them, "wallowing in drunkenness—and now see what I am; I have got into the good ship 'Temperance' and there I have set sail to be heavenly breeze, and am sailing securely to the shore of a blessed eternity." "Their cart-loads of choice spirits, without drink, far from being humbled by a confession of their old iniquities are lifted up beyond measure, and look with contempt, as upon their inferiors on those who never were drunk in their lives, They have in fact, only exchanged one intoxication for another. The man for platform administration is not the man who has lived soberly, but he who never went sober to bed in his life. The most acceptable virtue is that which jumps with ostentation out of the worst vice. When pride touches a cup of cold water with the lips, it receives an inebriating quality more potent than ever came from the drunkard's cast, and infinitely more poisonous. It becomes worse than Circe's cup, for it makes such brutes as we fear can never be charmed into humanities again."

Such is the language of a very wicked man—one who can look with no kind feelings on human exertions. We regret to see any Canadian paper indorsing statements so unjust.—EDITOR SON.

### A SERIOUS QUESTION.

Is it right, if a person in the genteel class falls a victim to drunkenness, to conceal the fact?—How often is this done through motives of delicacy, and, we think, improperly. God, in his providence, wishes us to profit by example. Both sacred and profane history prove this. If an Ex-Chancellor Judge dies, let it be known what is the cause. Let those moving in the same circle of society profit by the example. If a County Judge is found suddenly dead, let the community in which he lived enquire the cause. Had the terrible vice of drunkenness anything to do with these deaths. Hold up the example to the living, and let the young and old take warning. Christ cursed and withered the barren fig-tree—why?—For an example to man. The wicked cities of old were cursed and destroyed for an example. Herod died of rotteness of his vices, as a warning to

JUSTICE ROBINSON AND THE QUEEN'S BENCH will be seen that this Court has decided the law we said they would last summer. The members of the Legislature was different, but the letter of the law is as the Court decides. The prohibitory law has no friends in this Court, it is certain.—EDITOR

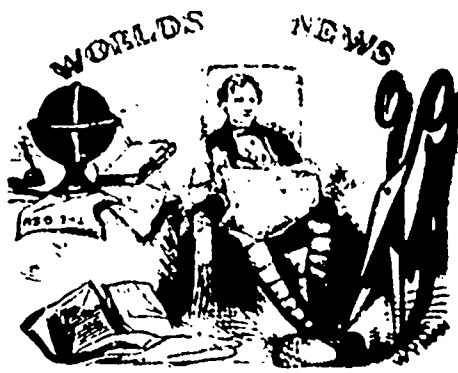
THIS MAINE LAW IN SARINIA.—The law passed by the Municipality of Port Sarinia in 1849, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of the Municipality, was pronounced illegal by the Court of Queen's Bench. At the time the By-law was one of the hotel-keepers refused to abide by it, and he was hauled up and fined, but appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench, and he has gained the decision of the Court, as, that in order for a Prohibitory By-law legal, it should receive the sanction of a majority of the qualified electors in the Municipality, and not the majority assembled at a meeting merely. The Sarinia By-law was passed at a public meeting called for that purpose, but the majority of the electors was not taken into consideration.—Bathurst Courier.

A TRUTH WORTH NOTING.—Mr. Joseph Councillor for St. John's Ward, and Chairman of the Board of Health in this city, has, for two years past, been indefatigable in his attention to the cholera. He has exposed his person to the hours of the day and night, and also exposed his family to contagion, if there be such a thing as cholera. The community, especially the poor, owe him a debt of gratitude for all he has done, and God at least, will bless his exertions. Mr. C. was, in England, and for many years in Canada, an unflinching and truly consistent temperance man, and a better man in every respect. He is one of the oldest members of the Order of Sons in this city. It is with pride that we can point to his example as a proof that the human body can be exposed to the cholera under all circumstances, without the use of spirituous liquors, and yet escape. Mr. C. during the whole of this dreadful summer, suffered for his sickness everywhere in Canada, made use of one drop of any kind of intoxicating liquor as a beverage or as a medicine. He is now hearty and well, and has generally been told that he always took his meals with a moderate quantity of food, and has escaped every attack. His mind was calm, and his trust in Providence for protection. During this time he frequently handled the dying cholera patient on one occasion took up a woman in a stable, who had lapsed from cholera in his arms and carried her to the Hospital cart. He has breathed the breath of life into the dying and whispered consolation to the bereaved, yet with the glory of total abstinence prize came off untouched. We have no doubt that temperance is eminently useful in all cases of plague.

THE DAVIS FAMILY.—The family of a person named Davis, a bookbinder, was attacked by cholera about the middle of August; the mother was attacked at six o'clock in the morning and died at 3 o'clock p.m.; the father was attacked and died during the same day. An interesting case of boys and girls, all young, witnessed this morning, and were clinging to their mothers' breasts. We met with this family of orphans being conveyed to Syracuse, United States, their Uncle. The youngest was an infant only months old. One of its number was a fine intelligent boy, who for a long time attended Lear's book store. He was an interesting boy. The father, we believe, was not temperate, and persons have blamed Mr. Rowell for removing the father to the hospital from their home, in the street, when attacked by cholera. We have the particulars from Mr. Rowell, and must say, he could have done nothing else under the circumstances. But the fate of the family was truly a pity. In these cases it is easy to blame. We have the utmost confidence in Mr. Rowell's character, and all would be safe in his hands. In times of plague give us sober and temperate men and all will be right.

PETITIONS TO THE HOUSE.—Any petitions for a prohibitory law remaining unacted had better be forwarded to the members for the respective ridings at once. Also let every Division bestir itself by putting up more petitions. Now is the time to experiment again. We see nothing to alter our opinion of the absolute utility and necessity of the Maine Law, and therefore recommend all patriots and temperance men to flood the House with petitions for the enactment of a law that will prevent the licensing of liquor inns for ever. T





THE NIAGARA MAIL AND ITS BASE SLANDER.

In our 34th number we alluded at length to the dastardly and unfair conduct of us, of this poor tool of Hincks, and his followers. In his issue of last week he has again filled his columns with some wanton untruths. An editor must be excessively mean, indeed knave and scoundrel, are epithets applicable to a man who having the control of a press, will pain off as truths the concoctions of his vulgar mind. We mentioned before that the Mail had wantonly dragged into political discussions our professional personal matters which were satisfactorily explained to all candid minds in 1850. It was then known that there was scarce any difference of opinion among lawyers as to the decision of the Court affecting us. All candid legal men condemned the severity of that decision, fully acquitting us of any moral blame. So general was this belief that not one of the Benchers a few months afterwards opposed our re-enstatement on the Barristers list, many of the most active in favour of it being our political opponents. Since the decision of the Court, Mr. Larratt Smith late of the firm of Wilson & Smith, showed us a case that took place in one of the superior English Courts, where under similar circumstances an Attorney was wholly exculpated from legal censure. The Court did not consider that he was even liable to a fine or even judicial censure.

The Law which Judge Robinson sought to apply to our case was one passed in the time of James the 1st of England, having only a local effect which the best legal men of Canada believe of no force in the Province. Our restoration was then "no act of pity," as the Mail has very dishonestly asserted, but one of imperative Justice to an injured Professional man. Whence does he learn this asserted fact? Is there a lawyer in Lincoln that will confirm it? We believe Judge Campbell took nearly the same view of the matter that we do, that is that it was an irregularity only, and should not have been visited with the whole vengeance of a Court. He that as it may, the majority of the Bar did so and still do so. Then as to our being found and arrested by Tories, on the Niagara frontier in 1837, we have again to charge this Niagara editor with the most willful concocting of falsehood. We were not on the Niagara frontier in 1837 or 1838. The person to whom his remarks would apply is no other than Dr. John Rolph, who was arrested at Queenston, on his way to the United States, in December 1837 by some Tories, and upon his pleading that he was a poor old traveller, he was allowed to pass over to Lewiston unmolested. He left Toronto on Wednesday morning and arrived at Lewiston, the same night or next morning. We were not of so little consequence as the Mail thinks in those dark times. No one in Hamilton had done more to advance Reform than we had done, consequently we were the mark of the bitterest Tories of that day. At the time the rebellion took place the editor of this paper was attending the sittings in Banco of the Queen's Bench in Toronto. He had left his family and residence in Hamilton unprotected on professional business for two weeks; being utterly ignorant of any intended rising near Toronto. He had nothing to do with this rebellion further than his acts as a public writer at the time, involved him, which protested against the conduct of Sir Francis B. Head and his advisers in Upper and of Gosford in Lower Canada, in making use of the peoples money without the vote of the Legislature. These letters it is true fell into the hands of the then family compact Government. For such expression of his opinions in letters, the right of every true Briton, he was imprisoned in a common prison for nine months in Toronto. His house in Hamilton, containing a young wife and family, was surrounded and guarded for one week by a company of wild and savage Irish militia. Ultimately he was compelled to leave Canada for four years until the advent into power of Baldwin in 1843. Now one would think that his person and opinions must have been of some consequence or such pains to persecute, would not have been taken by the Tories of those days. The editor of this paper looks back with

We returned and have since been... vately and publicly to... tation in its purity with... required by our country.

We believe the majority of... back with regret on the... selves we regret nothing... serving our country honestly... upstart in Niagara to attempt to disparage the character of the Editor of this paper. The names of Lincoln and Welland were selected at the suggestion of his family as associated with the earliest history of that part of the country. The latter the late Captain James Durand represented in the House of Commons in the Canadian Parliament, and was a man of worth and, like ourselves, was fearless in the advocacy of popular rights. He owned and published a paper "The Bee," also about 40 years ago in the Niagara country, one of the first papers ever published in Canada. He owned the Bridgewater Mills in 1812 and was one of the oldest western pioneers. His own farms in Niagara, Hamilton and Norfolk, as far back as 1805-1810. He was also one of the first resident merchants of Upper Canada. The present Chief Justice Robinson was a warm personal opponent of our father and, indeed, of every popular man of former times. He never forgot the acts of the father in the son, hence when the rebellion broke out, and after our return in 1850 we have met with severer treatment at his hands than just would seem to have required. The Mail thinks we have some enmity to Mr. Zimmerman; this is not the case, we believe him to be an enterprising, useful man, but at the same time, think that he has lent himself to carry out the corrupt political designs and objects of Hincks, and that they work into each others hands speculatively and politically. He being comparatively a stranger in Canada—only recently a subject at all—should refrain from taking an active position over old Canadian contentions. We doubt not, the man who edits the Mail, enacting the role of the gentleman and to Morrison, thinks his bread will be well spread with butter for it. We have no objection to his doing as he likes with his paper, but the public should know that the Mail now is in the hands of a party, without principle, mind or gentlemanly feeling. That the Mail's opinions on public matters are utterly worthless, and that a *popingay* of the calibre is quite unfit to dictate a policy to respectable papers like the Globe or Message. Having convicted the Mail in two willful untruths, we have only to add that his future remarks will be treated by us with contempt.

ORGANSHIP

Some persons doubt the possibility of Hincks and Brown uniting, just now, their political fortunes. They say, how can this be? See how he abuses Hincks. A month before the formation of the combination of Rolph and Cameron, with McDonnell as their Organist, with Hincks, in the summer of 1851 the two former gentlemen were doing all within their power, as was the North American, by violent articles, to ruin Hincks, Baldwin and Price as politicians. Yet how soon the calm came, and McDonnell got a job of, some say \$1,000, others \$2,000, ostensibly to enable him to issue the North American semi-weekly. Let not the country be surprised at any political treachery now-a-days. We have seen too much of it for 25 years in Canada. Who was the organ of Hincks in 1837? Yet we trust that the following item is only a rumour. It would certainly outrage all ideas of consistency to see a union of political interests between Hincks and Brown, and we are no believer in its being done. (EDITOR SON.)

Some curious stories are told that a fraternisation will shortly take place between Mr. George Brown and the Inspector General Comong. Events cast their shadows before, and concerning the course and indecent abuse so liberally bestowed on Mr. Hincks by the Globe, it was, to say the least, a most suspicious circumstance that Mr. Brown should be closeted, on a late occasion, with Mr. Hincks and the Solicitor General Morrison. This is the more remarkable when we couple the fact with the late alteration in the sentiments of the Globe, and the barefaced assertions of Messrs. Brown and Hincks, that the Reform party in the Lower Province are priest-ridden, and therefore not to be trusted. Catholic Citizen, Toronto, Aug 17.

CANADIAN REFORM

THE BALLOT.—Lord Aberdeen... Hon. A. Gordon, M. P., for Beverly, has announced himself in favor of the Ballot. We find the above paragraph in the English Papers. When the scions of the proudest limbs of the aristocracy are thus changing their opinions, it is time, certainly, for us who are so near the American Republic

The principal... The Hon. Mr. Hincks... The Hon. Mr. Hincks... The Hon. Mr. Hincks...

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The Hon. Mr. Hincks... The Hon. Mr. Hincks... The Hon. Mr. Hincks... The Hon. Mr. Hincks...

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THE NEW RECTIFICITY ACT—ITS EFFECTS.

We look upon the Act although it has some defects, as a great boon to Canada. Lord Elgin is about to leave Canada, and among other things certainly deserves a fair trial for his exertions to effect rectification. What we have to lament that he should have been remiss in upholding Protestant rights in Lower Canada, and to furthering full religious equality in Upper Canada, he yet will ever be remembered in Canada as its wisest, greatest and best Governor. He is indeed the only man that, since the foundation of the colony, has carried out responsible government with any kind of fairness. The following are—

Free articles under the Act proposed to be made a law at the present Session.

- Grain, Pitch
Flour, Tar
Breakstuffs, all kinds Turpentine
Animals of all kinds, Ashes
Fresh Meat, Timber
Smoked Meat, Lumber of all kinds
Salted Meat, Flax, Hemp, and Tow, manufactured
Cotton, Indried Fruits
Wool, Dried Fruits
Seeds, Fish of all kinds
Vegetables, Stone or Marble Products of Fish and all other creatures living in the water
Butter, Cheese, Poultry
Eggs, Hides, Furs
Manures, Ores of Metals, all kinds Broom Corn
Horns, Bark
Skins or tails undressed, Gypsum, Ground or unground
Firewood, Burr or Grindstones
Shrubs, Dyestuffs
Trees, Bags
Pelts, Manufactured Tobacco
Fish Oil, Coal, Rice

Article IV gives the inhabitants of the States right to navigate the St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals which communicate between the Atlantic and Great Lakes, subject only to the tolls and assessments now levied. The Government of Great Britain, however, retains the right of closing the River and Canals, on giving notice to the States Government. The importation of produce, however, on this taking place, can be stopped by the States Government in return.

Lake Michigan is opened to British vessels, and the United States authorities are bound to urge on the different State governments the opening of their canals to our vessels.

Lord Elgin in Council has given the Americans the privilege of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, pending the reciprocity treaty. It is reported Lord Elgin is a pointed Governor General of India. It is said the Sandwich Islands will soon be annexed to the United States. Queen Christina of Spain is to be impeached by the Cortes.

The King of Saxony is dead.

The Hydon Citizen, on the 26th August, can see to be making up the present Government, to let it go, by the branding opposition, as he calls it. Why? Because they are actuated by malice in opposing the Government. Pray, Mr. Citizen, did you ever hear that Rolph and Cameron conspired, that too politically maliceously, to turn out Baldwin and Price—that Hincks did the same to Draper and Sherwood. Is not a political opposition of this kind in England and the United States?

It is said that several liberal-minded gentlemen in New York, such as Wm. B. Astor, Josiah Perham, Horace Greeley, P. L. Barrum, Wm. H. Burroughs of the Irving, and Coleman Selton, have purchased the row of brick buildings facing the Bowling Green, and looking up Broadway. They will demolish these buildings, and erect upon the site a fine hotel, of brown sandstone—intended solely for the use of colored men.

The colored children at St. Catharines are rejected from all the public Schools there. They appealed to the Superintendent, and he will not interfere. There are 200 Colored families in that town.

WAR NEWS

The Emperor of Russia is making great exertions to induce Austria to protest against France and England further prosecuting the war.

The surrender of Bomersund is confirmed, and the Paris Moutieur announces that the Austrian forces had actually entered the principalities, and Archangel is effectually blockaded.

Letters from Boomerand give the details of the capture. The effect of the guns upon its walls was terrific, and large blocks of marble which appeared impregnable fell out in masses.

The English loss was 1—the French loss trifling. The enemy had 6 killed and 7 wounded. 2,000 prisoners were taken, and are to be sent to France in English ships.

Among the prisoners are General Bolisno, the Governor, also the Lieutenant-Governor of the Fort.

The bombardment lasted four days. One of the forts, the "Zee" was blown up after it had capitulated—whether by the Russians or French remains as yet uncertain.

The Cholera was making awful havoc in the allied fleet. The latest advices put down the French loss by the Cholera at 700 men, and the English at 400. At latest accounts the health of the Combined armies was improving. Gallipoli is nearly free from Cholera. The Russians suffered terribly. In their retreat they take with them 24,000 sick.

Prince Paskiewich was to resume the principal command of the army in place of Gortchakoff, who was to have the chief direction of the troops about to enter Bessarabia.

The Prussian Government insists that negotiations between the Western Powers and Prussia shall be submitted to the Diet, but Austria refused.

The Russian Head-Quarters are at I-mail. The Austrians have commenced crossing the frontier.

ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH SOLDIERS, AND TO THE ALLIED ARMIES.

In Varna, Mar-hul St. Arnaud issued the following address to the Army on the 30th of July:—"Soldiers of the Allied Armies! We shall soon advance into the territory of our enemy. I rely on your obedience, on your bravery, and steadiness in the fight. The task we have to complete is no light one. The enemy we have to encounter is strong and numerous. The task we have to complete is no light one. The enemy we have to encounter is strong and numerous. The 40 years of peace passed by us in promoting commerce, industry, and the arts have been spent by him in the study of the art of war and in military preparations. From your bravery and energy France and England await a victory. The eyes of all Europe are on you. Show yourselves the worthy sons of your brave fathers. We march into the land of the enemy, resolved on victory. As conquerors must we see our fatherland, or never more return."

At this time the allies are probably fighting for the conquest of Sebastopol.

Russia is said to be busy stirring up discontent among the tribes adjacent to British East India.

THE EXAMINER AND DUNDAS WARDEN, in our view, act inconsistently and dishonestly, in wishing to retain the present Ministry in power.—Upon what principle can they justify it? Is it not reported that Dr. Rolph attempted to bribe James Leslie during this year, to throw overboard his cherished principles, and has not the North American openly said that he has letters to prove shameful attempts to bribe him, from Cameron and Rolph? Are men guilty of such things fit to hold power one day? We fear there is something rotten in our would-be PURIST POLITICIANS. We thought the Examiner and North American, and Spence, too, of the Warden, had got their political eyes fully open ere this. We believe the Ministry are defeated by the late elections, and should at once retire.

DEATH.

It is again our lot to notice the very sudden death in our midst of brother John Ward, of Queen street in this City, a flour merchant. He was apparently well on the morning of Saturday the 26th August, and in his shop—was taken sick with the Cholera soon after and expired in less than 12 hours. He was conveyed to the tomb before many of his friends knew of his death. So suddenly are men carried off with this disease. Mr. John Ward was a highly respectable and exemplary citizen—a consistent Son of Temperance and a Christian. His loss will be

We had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance for several years and feel that a very valuable man is lost to the community by his death

LATEST WAR NEWS state that Austria and the allies have now come to the conclusion to treat with Russia only on their terms, which unless immediately accepted, the war will be carried on by all these powers. They effectually humble this great nation.

1. Unless the Russian protectorate of the principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia and Servia, be discontinued, and the privileges secured in those provinces by the Sultan placed under the collective guarantee of Europe.

2. Unless the navigation of the Danube, at its mouth, be freed from all obstacles.

3. Unless the treaty of the 13th July, 1811 be revised in the interest of the balance of power of Europe.

4. Unless the Russian claim to the official protectorate of the Christian subjects of the Porte be given up.

There has been a great life at Varna. The cholera is declining there. The Russians are succeeding in defeating the Turks in Asia—they lately took 23,000 prisoners, and left 3000 dead on the field, at the battle of Kars. The Austrians now occupy the principalities.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.



The Board of Works will receive Sealed Tenders at their Office, City Hall, until WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the following works:— Tumpiking Edward Street, from Yonge Street to Park Lane, sidewalks not included. Constructing Plank Sidewalks, 8 feet in width, on George and Duchess Streets. The Tender to state the price per rod for the works. Plans and specifications can be seen, and any information desired, upon application to J. H. Howard, Esq., Clerk of the Board.

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.R.S. Mineralogy and Geology—F. J. Chapman, Esq. Modern Languages—J. Forner, LL.D. Oriental Literature—J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq. Information relative to admission, attendance on Lectures, &c., can be obtained on application to the President, &c., Rev. Dr. McCaul. Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Sept. 1, 1854. 36

£15,000 CORPORATION DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, up to Thursday the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of £15,000 Corporation Debentures, to be issued for Public Works, in amounts payable yearly, not exceeding £750, and extending over a period of 20 years. Interest payable semi-annually at the Bank of Upper Canada. A. T. McCORD, Chamberlain.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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

AN ACT

TO Authorise the issue of Debentures, for effecting certain improvements for extending Beech and Berkeley Streets in the City of Toronto. 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 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 of the City of Toronto for the year 1853, was £277,191. And whereas at the annual rate of the

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 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, of the said principal sum may be made payable, in full, at the end of five years, instead of £800 annually, a sufficient sinking fund being annually provided and applied 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 £1,000, 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 the 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, in 7 hours. Toronto to Albany, in 17 hours. Toronto to New York, in 22 hours. Toronto to Boston, in 27 hours. Toronto to Philadelphia, in 26 hours. Toronto to Chicago, in 30 hours. Toronto to Detroit, in 15 hours. Toronto to Cincinnati, in 20 hours.

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

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER LINES.

At Niagara, with the Stages for St. Catharines; at Niagara Falls with the 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. August 21st, 1854. J. B. GORDON, Agent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD. 1854.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 15th of May, the Trains on this Road will run as follows:— Leave the foot of Bay Street, Toronto, daily (Sundays excepted). Mail Train at 7.00 A. M. Accommodation at 4.35 P. M. Returning, leave Barrie Station, Accommodation at 6.05 A. M. Mail Train at 6.30 P. M. Both Trains stop at Flag Station. The Mail Train connects with the steamer Morning which will leave Bell Ewart, daily, on the arrival of the Train from Toronto, and will run to Orillia on Lake Couchiching, as follows:— On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at intermediate Landings on the North Shore of Lake Simcoe. Returning, same day, calling at Atherly, Point Mara, Beaverton and Jackson's Point. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, calling at Jackson's Point, Beaverton, Point Mara, and Atherly. Returning, same day, will call at intermediate Landings, on the North Shore of the Lake. Breakfast will be served on the Boat, on the arrival of the Train. Passengers taking the Mail Train, leaving Toronto at 7 A. M., can make the circuit of Lake Simcoe, visit Lake Couchiching, and return to Toronto at half-past nine the same evening. Parties seeking recreation will find this a most agreeable trip.

ERIE AND ONTARIO

OPEN FROM NIAGARA ON and after Wednesday, notice, Train will run as accepted). FIRST TRAIN will leave Clifton House (Niagara Falls) at Bridge at 8, and arrive at Niagara take the morning boat direct for Returning, leave Niagara at 9.40, Clifton House at 9.55, at 10.5, A. M. SECOND TRAIN will leave Clifton House at 2.45 and arrive at Niagara at 3.35 afternoon boat for Toronto. Returning, will leave Niagara Bridge at 4.10, and Clifton House at 5. P. M. At Suspension Bridge the Train Great Western, Niagara Falls, New York Central Road, making form Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Boston. Passengers from Toronto by will reach Niagara Falls in the from the time of leaving Toronto in returning. Niagara, June 26th, 1854.

SPRING AND SUMMER 1854

J. CHARLES WOULD respectfully intimate and the public generally that his seasonable Millinery, Staple and is now complete and worthy of the intending purchasers. J. C.'s stock is found much larger than usual additions to his premises. He will attention to his department of Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c. ALSO, His Stock of Fancy Straw Bonnets, Bonnets and Hats. Will present many new articles in trade, not hitherto kept. To wholesale buyers the goods offered in variety and prices. No Second Price. TWO GOOD SALEMEN JNO. CHARLES No. 60, King Toronto, June 9th, 1854. Ontario, Simcoe and Huron RAILROAD NOTICE. EXCURSION TICKETS for trip to Lake Simcoe, making the circuit returning to Toron the same day, are Toronto Ticket Office of the Company. Price.—12s 6d. currency. Children A. B. Toronto, July 25, 1854. MONTREAL MANUFACTURING THE Cheapest in Canada T. CHILDS, 88, King St., Toronto, Dame St., Montreal. Their Marbled 100 pairs daily. Their prices defy Every attention given to the retail Country. Liberal cuttings given on than \$25.—none for less amounts. 60 kinds of Leather. 3000 sides best Sale. Also, 400 bbls. Cod Oil. Want most of your money, don't miss these Toronto, 2d January, 1854. PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM NOTICE. IN consequence of the present over this Institution, it has become necessary the admission of patients to occupying the Asylum, will please forward, by mail, to the Medical Superintendent, who will the earliest possible date, of the vacancy according to priority of application, they titled. JOSEPH WORKMAN, Medical Superintendent. PROCLAMATION. JOSHUA GEORGE BEARD, MAYOR CITY OF TORONTO. To all whom these presents may concern. WHEREAS the frequent occurrence of Fires within this City, recently, has caused great alarm to the Citizens, and subject of establishing a Night Watch, has been anxiously deliberated upon by the Citizens of each Block or Section of the City, and it has been determined to recon- ing to be watched, to enroll themselves in the duty of watching such Block or Section, and to be sworn in as Special Constables for that purpose. These are therefore in compliance with the resolution of the Common Council, to urge the Citizens to form themselves into sections, to adopt regulations, and to present themselves at the Office, to be sworn in for the above purpose. JOSHUA G. BEARD, Mayor's Office. Toronto, July 11, 1854. PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM

Dr. J. SUPERIOR PURIFYING... CHAS. HARRISTON... ERATOR... DR. ERATOR... SPRING AND SUMMER... J. CHARLES WOULD... TWO GOOD SALEMEN... TORONTO, JULY 25, 1854. MONTREAL MANUFACTURING... THE Cheapest in Canada... PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM... NOTICE... JOSEPH WORKMAN... PROCLAMATION... JOSHUA GEORGE BEARD... TORONTO, JULY 11, 1854. PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM



# AND LITERARY GEM.

## Dr. James Hope's PURIFYING HEALTH PILLS,

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

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

For Sale by BUTLER & SON, Cheapside London, and

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

## THE STEAMER KALOO LAH,

Will resume her trips between  
STURGEON BAY AND SAULT DE STE MARIE,  
ON SATURDAY the 6th of May next at five o'clock,  
and then return EVERY SATURDAY  
throughout the season at the same hour.

Returning—Will leave Sault de Ste. Marie every  
Tuesday at 12 o'clock, and will call at all the intermediate Ports and stopping places as formerly.

CHARLES THOMPSON

In answer to the above the owner desires to  
returning in a cruise offers the above boat as well  
as his Deck and Storehouses now on the route  
together with the good will of the business, FOR  
SALE, on a credit of one, two and three years on  
satisfactory security.

CHARLES THOMPSON

Toronto, July 1, 1851.

W. HAMILTON.

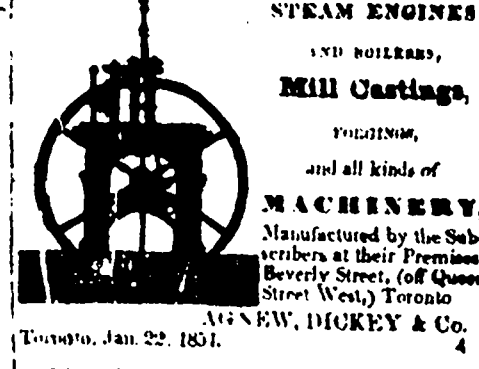
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker  
**BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, W. HAMILTON,**  
has on hand and for sale a superior  
and well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes. Suitable  
for the season to which he invites the attention of the  
Public. W. H. respectfully solicits a portion of  
his Fall Stock of India Rubber Shoes and Boots, all of  
the latest Fashions. Third Door North of Adelaide  
Street. Buildings No. 2, Yonge Street.  
Toronto, January, 1853.

HENRY LATHAM,  
BARRISTER AT-LAW, &c. &c. has  
resumed his profession at his Office,  
over Henderson & Co's Store, Corner of King and  
Nelson Streets,  
Toronto, January, 1854.

B. RYAN,  
Importer of English and American  
HARDWARE,  
Sign of the large Knife and Fork,  
101 St. Paul Street, Toronto.

Hardware, general assortment of  
House Furniture, Carriage, Builders' Materials, Farming  
Instruments, Coopers, Carpenters, Shoemakers and  
other Tools. Warranted Axes, and Edge Tools of  
all kinds, at low prices.  
Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854.

SOHO FOUNDRY  
AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.  
STEAM ENGINES  
AND BOILERS,  
Mill Castings,  
FORGEWORK,  
and all kinds of  
MACHINERY,  
Manufactured by the Sub-  
scribers at their Premises,  
Beverly Street, (off Queen  
Street West), Toronto.  
AGNEW, DICKEY & Co.



Toronto, Jan. 22, 1851.

A. M. SMITH,  
OFFERS FOR SALE.  
At 104 Yonge Street.

50 HOGSHEADS BRIGHT PORTO RICO  
CUBA SUGARS  
75 barrels  
20 barrels London and Dutch Crushed Sugar.  
250 Half-chests Tea, comprising fine and extra  
fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchong,  
154 Cattes do., put up for family use, in 6, 10, 12  
lbs. each.  
59 large Rice Pails  
230 boxes Window Glass, 24x36 and 30x36  
30 dozen Patent Pails.  
23 crates assorted Crockery.

Also,  
Raisins, Currants, Spices, Mustard,  
Candles, Soap, Blue, Indigo Starch,  
Pipes, Bricks, Axes, Letter and Wrapping  
Papers,  
With a general assortment of fresh Groceries,  
China, Glass, and Leatherware Wholesale  
and Retail.

200 bags Liverpool Salt  
150 barrels (American) Course Packing Salt,  
With his usual supply of barrel Pork, Bacon,  
Smoked Ham, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Fuel,  
Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854.

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, 1851.

## 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  
the eye or hearing.

Dr. Cadwell's TREATISE ON THE EYE AND  
EAR, containing One hundred and fifty pages of re-  
markable matter and upwards of one hundred and  
fifty illustrations, embracing almost every variety of  
the diseases of these organs, as treated by the author,  
is now published, and may be had gratis on application to Dr. C.'s  
residence, No. 30 King Street East, or at his dwelling,  
Barton Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded  
as required, and post-paid.  
Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

## THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT in the City. SPRING GOODS.

Subscriber has just received a choice assort-  
ment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting  
of Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton  
Kerseymeres, Doeskins, new Fashionable  
and Marbled Docs, Orleans, Coatings, and a  
large quantity of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts,  
Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO,  
CHARLES BAKER,

Assortment of good English Hanting for Sale,  
Flags constantly on hand and made to order,  
Orders received from Captains, Custom Houses,  
Houses, &c., will be punctually attended to, and  
ordered will be sent to any part of the Pro-

CHARLES BAKER,  
Merchant Tailor,  
87, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.

## TEWASHING & COLORING.

RESIDENT at the head of CENTRE STREET,  
near Mr. Lee's Blacksmith Shop,  
April 28, 1854.

## EAT WESTERN RAILWAY!

OPEN FROM  
MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854.

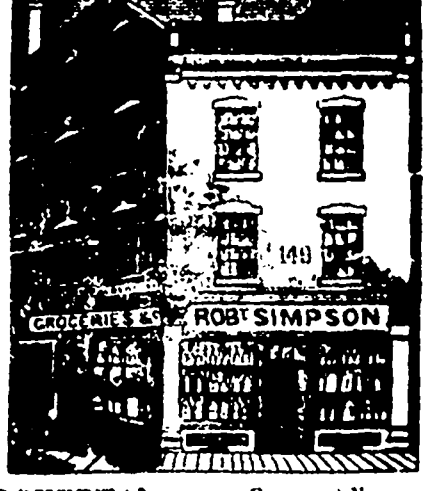
GOING EAST:		EXPRESS TRAIN:	
Falls at	10 00 A. M.	Falls at	10 00 A. M.
Hamilton at	2 30 A. M.	Hamilton at	2 30 P. M.
London at	6 10 P. M.	London at	6 10 P. M.
COMMODATION TRAIN:		COMMODATION TRAIN:	
Falls at	7 00 A. M.	Falls at	7 00 A. M.
Hamilton at	10 50 P. M.	Hamilton at	10 50 P. M.
London at	2 30 P. M.	London at	2 30 P. M.

## GOING WEST:

EXPRESS TRAIN:	
Falls at	10 30 A. M.
Hamilton at	12 50 P. M.
London at	4 05 P. M.
COMMODATION TRAIN:	
Falls at	8 40 P. M.
Hamilton at	12 15 P. M.
London at	2 45 P. M.
London at	6 10 P. M.

Removal.  
P. MARSTON,  
S. RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.

## NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.



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

H. BOVILL HOPE, Coveyancer, 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. Pottery. Near Toronto  
JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2500  
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 other Fairs. Orders can be promptly  
supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware, and  
Brown 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 21, 1851.

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

Patents would do well to learn our sons this busi-  
ness, as it pays exceedingly well.  
Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

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

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 base 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.

## HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! HARDWARE!!!

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

COOPER'S and CARPENTERS' Tools of the best description,  
together with a general assortment of Shell Goods.

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

## WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

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

## COMPETITION THE SPIRIT OF TRADE!

## PEOPLE'S HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE

84, YONGE STREET TORONTO.

## W. H. ASHWORTH

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

## BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

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

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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


S. D.		S. D.		S. D.	
Men's Br'n Holland Coats, from	4 41	Men's Black Cloth Vests, from	7 6	Men's Molekin Trowsers, from	7 6
do. Che'kd do.	5 0	do. Bl'k Satin do.	8 9	do. Linen Drill do.	5 0
do. Black Alpaca do.	10 0	do. Fancy Satin do.	8 9	do. Check do.	5 0
do. Russell Cord do.	12 6	do. Holland do.	3 4	do. Cambray do.	7 6
do. Princess do.	12 0	do. Fancy do.	1 4	do. Satinet do.	11 3
do. Canada Tweed do.	17 6	do. V-let do.	1 1	do. Casimeres do.	12 0
do. Broad Cloth do.	30 0	do. Marselles do.	1 4	do. Buckskin do.	—
do. Cashmere do.	25 0	do. Barathia do.	1 1	do. Doxkin do.	—
Boy's Br'n Holland do.	1 4	do. Boy's Fancy do.	—	do. Boy's Drill do.	1 1
do. Che'kd do.	—	do. Silk do.	—	do. Checked do.	1 0
do. Molekin do.	6 3	do. Satin do.	—	do. Molekin do.	3 0
do. Tweed do.	10 0	do. Cloth do.	—	do. C'd do.	—
do. Broad Cloth do.	17 6	do. Tweed do.	—	do. Casimeres do.	1 4
do. Russell Cord do.	8 9	do. Casimeres do.	—	do. Tweed do.	4 4
White Swat's Lu. do.	1 4	do. Men's Cloth Cap.	—	do. Red Bartlett do.	1 4
Striped do.	2 6	do. Boy's do.	—	do. Under-shirts and drawers	—
Men's Pa'rls -attu Hats—Black and Drab. New style business Coats—in all Materials	—				

## DRY GOODS.

Mizlin deLanes, yard wide from 1s. Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton  
10yd. Bed Tick and Towels. White do.  
Prints, fast colours, do. from 7yd. Crapes and Materials for Mourning Striped Shirting,  
Heavy ginghams, do. 7yd. Infants' Robes, Caps and Frocks. Custom Wares  
Splendid bonnet Ribbons. 7yd. do. Ladies' Stay  
Straw bonnets. 1 3/4 Shawls, do. do. do. do.  
Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

**CHURCHILL'S**  
*Electric Institute*  
 67 Yonge Street, Toronto.  
 Agents in British America.


**CHARLES DURAND ESQ.**  
 BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR  
 in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all persons  
 employed in the office of the Chief Justice  
 removed over the store of C. Moore, Grocer, near  
 corner of Yonge and Front Streets, No. 57  
 in Buildings, Toronto.  
 He will attend to business in all of the Courts of  
 Province, or to Conveyancing, Drawing Deeds,  
 Wills, &c.

**DR. CADWELL,**  
  
 OPERATOR ON THE EYE & EAR.  
 Having resumed his professional engagements,  
 west, has resumed business in Toronto, and may  
 be consulted for all diseases appertaining to  
 the eye and ear.  
 His office is in the press, the second edition  
 of Cadwell's TREATISE ON THE EYE AND  
 EAR, containing One hundred and fifty pages of text  
 and illustrations, of one hundred and fifty  
 plates, containing almost every variety of  
 eye and ear diseases, as treated by the author.  
 Copies may be had gratis on application to Dr. C.  
 No. 40 King Street East, or at his dwelling,  
 101 Queen Street, corner of York. Copies forwarded  
 on receipt of postage and pre-paid.  
 Toronto, May 2nd, 1854.

**Oldest Establishment in the City.**  
**SPRING GOODS.**  
 Subscriber has just received a choice assortment  
 of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting  
 of Black Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Miltons,  
 Kerseymeres, Doekams, new Fashionable  
 and Marbled Does, Orleans, Coatings, and a  
 variety of Fancy Tweeds, Gentlemen's Fine Shirts,  
 Collars, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c.  
 No. 60, King Street East.

**CHARLES BAKER,**  
 Merchant Tailor.  
 37, King Street West, Toronto, C. W.  
 April 28, 1854.

**CHARLES BAKER**  
 TWEASING & COLORING.  
 CHARLES BAKER respectfully informs the citizens  
 of Toronto, that he is prepared to do all kinds of  
 TWEASING and COLORING in the neatest  
 and most fashionable style. He solicits a call from  
 all who are getting work done with promptness  
 and accuracy.  
 RESIDENCE at the head of CENTRE STREET,  
 near Mr. Lee's Blacksmith Shop.  
 April 28, 1854.

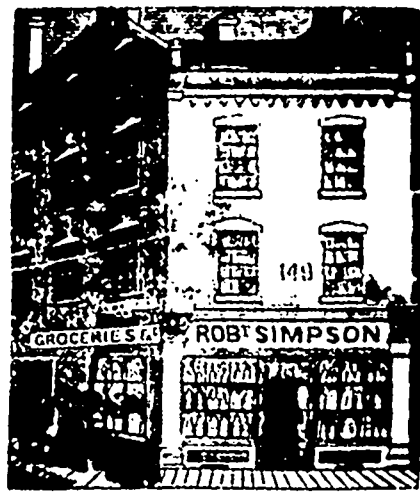
**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY!**  


**OPEN FROM**  
**MONDAY TO NIAGARA FALLS!**  
 After MONDAY, the 30th January, 1854,  
 the following times will run as follows:—  
**GOING EAST:**  
**EXPRESS TRAIN:**  
 Toronto at 10 00 A. M.  
 Hamilton at 12 30 A. M.  
 Niagara Falls at 6 10 P. M.  
**COMMODITY TRAIN:**  
 Toronto at 7 00 A. M.  
 Hamilton at 10 50 P. M.  
 Niagara Falls at 2 30 P. M.

**GOING WEST:**  
**EXPRESS TRAIN:**  
 Falls at 10 30 A. M.  
 Hamilton at 12 50 P. M.  
 Toronto at 4 05 P. M.  
**COMMODITY TRAIN:**  
 Falls at 12 15 P. M.  
 Hamilton at 2 45 P. M.  
 Toronto at 6 10 P. M.  
 Tickets may be obtained at Hamilton,  
 Windsor or Detroit, for New York, Boston,  
 Buffalo, and Chicago.  
**J. BRYDGES,**  
 Managing Director.  
 Toronto, April 28, 1854.

**REMOVAL.**  
**W. P. MARSTON,**  
 MANUFACTURER OF  
**RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.**  
 115, North Front Street, a few doors  
 north from Adelaide Street.  
 Stock altered to Perseus. Browned  
 equal to any.  
 April 22, 1854.

**CHARLES THOMPSON,**  
 Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.  
**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 all seasons, to which he is invited by the  
 Public. W. H. respectfully solicits a call from  
 his Fall Stock of India Rubber Shoes, &c. &c., of the  
 latest Fashions. Third Door North from Adelaide  
 Street. Telephone No. 2, Yonge Street  
 Toronto, January 1854.

**NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.**  
  
**ROBERT SIMPSON,** Corner of Yonge and  
 Albert Sts., Toronto. Has for Sale a large stock  
 of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SALT-FISH, NAILS,  
 FRUIT, CROCKERY, &c. At the very lowest  
 prices. Farmer's Produce Brought.  
 Toronto, 31 January, 1854.

**H. BOVILL HOPE,** Coveyancer, Law, House  
 and Fine Insurance, Agent Broker, Com-  
 mission Merchant, &c. Office, corner of Church Street  
 from Front St., adjoining The Old Countryman Office.  
 AGENTS IN EXCHANGE.  
 Messrs. Fyson, Currier & Co., Solicitors, 3, First-  
 street's Place, Old Jewry, London.

**A CARD.**  
**JOHN DAVIS, Potteries.** Near Toronto  
 JOHN DAVIS, Proprietor.—Manufactures 2,500  
 pieces per week, producing 30 to 400 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 Glazes, 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 water-looking  
 trash made in some places.  
 January 2d, 1854.

**WANTED,** two journeyman Pottery, and two ap-  
 prentices to the same Business, at the Yonge  
 Street Pottery. Apply to John Davis, on the pre-  
 mises.  
 Parents would do well to learn their sons this busi-  
 ness, as it pays exceedingly well.  
 Toronto Feb. 14, 1854.

**H. BROWNSCOMBE,**  
**BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,**  
 NO. 111, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.  
 All orders promptly attended to.  
 March, 1854.  
**Spring and Fall Purifier.**  
**DR. BUCHANAN'S**  
**Aperient and Pizestive 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 cause 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. 6s. a Bottle. For sale by **BYLER & SON,**  
 London, and by the Druggists generally in Toronto.  
**S. T. URQUHART,**  
 General Agent, 69, Yonge Street, Toronto

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

**J. R. RYAN,**  
 Importer of English and American  
**HARDWARE.**  
 Sign of the large Knife and Fork.  
 A large assortment of  
 Hardware, comprising a full assortment of House Fur-  
 nishings, Groceries, Cutlery, &c. &c. Materials, Farming  
 Implements, Axes, Saws, Spades, Shovelers and  
 all kinds of Tools, Watered Axes, and Edge Tools of  
 all kinds at low prices.  
 Toronto, Jan. 21, 1854.

**SOHO FOUNDRY**  
**AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS.**  
**STEAM ENGINES**  
 BOILERS,  
**Mill Castings,**  
 FOUNDRIES,  
 and all kinds of  
**MACHINERY,**  
 Manufactured by the Sub-  
 scribers at their Premises,  
 Beverly Street, (off Queen  
 Street West,) Toronto.  
**W. DICKEY & Co.**  
 Toronto, Jan 22, 1854.

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

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

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

**BURGESS & LEISHMAN,**  
 (Corner of King and Church Streets.)  
 HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,  
**The Largest, the Cheapest, and the Best Assortment of**  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS**  
 IN CANADA WEST.  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
 Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch. *Mornings Furnished on the  
 shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received Monthly.*

Men's Br'n Holland Coats, 7/4	Men's Black Cloth Vests, 7/6	Men's Molekin Trowsers, 7/6
do. Che'ld's do. 5/0	do. Black Satin do. 8/9	do. Linnen Drill do. 5/0
do. Black Alpaca do. 10/0	do. Fancy Satin do. 8/9	do. Check do. 5/0
do. Russell Cord do. 12/6	do. Holland do. 3/4	do. Comberoy do. 7/6
do. Princes, do. 12/6	do. Fancy do. 1/4	do. Sattinet do. 11/3
do. Canada Tweed do. 17/6	do. Velvet do. 1/4	do. Cassimere do. 13/0
do. Broad Cloth do. 30/0	do. Marcelline do. 1/4	do. Buckskin do. —
do. Cashimere do. 25/0	do. Battalies do. 1/4	do. Duckin do. —
Boy's Br'n Holland do. 1/4	Boy's Fancy do. 1/4	Boy's Drill do. 1/1
do. Che'ld's do. 5/0	do. Silk do. 5/0	do. Checked do. 5/0
do. Molekin do. 6/3	do. Satin do. 5/0	do. Molekin do. 5/0
do. Tweed do. 10/0	do. Cloth do. 5/0	do. C/nd's Tweed do. 5/6
do. Broad Cloth do. 17/6	do. Tweed do. 5/0	do. Cassimere do. 5/6
do. Russell Cord do. 8/9	do. Cassimere do. 5/0	do. do. do. 5/6
White Serge do. 1/4	do. do. do. 1/4	do. Red d'arslet do. 1/4
Striped do. 2/6	do. do. do. 2/6	do. Under-shirt and drawers 1/10

Muslin de Laines yard wide from 1s. Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton  
 10/11. Bed Tick and Towels. White  
 Prints, fast colours, do. from 7d. Crapes and Materials for Mourning  
 Heavy gingham, do. 7d. Infants' Robes, Caps and Frocks  
 Splendid bonnet Ribbons 7d. laces.  
 Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d. Shawls, from 10s. 6d. neck-ker.  
 Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Caprimons, &c. &c.  
 Edgings, Artificial Flowers. Collars, cravat bands, &c.  
 Shawls Checked and plain Alpaca. Orleans, Colberg, Delaines.

**BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.**  
**BURGESS & LEISHMAN,**  
 Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto.  
**NO SECOND PRICE.**  
 Toronto, January 14, 1854.

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

**BREWER, McPHAIL & CO.**  
**WHOLESALE STATIONERS,** Publishers of the  
 National and other School Books, No. 46 King  
 Street East Toronto.  
 B. M. P. & Co. beg to call the attention of their  
 customers, the trade, and country dealers to their large  
 and well assorted Stock of  
 Stationery,  
 School Books,  
 Blank Books,  
 Writing Paper,  
 Paper Hangings,  
 &c. &c. &c. &c.  
 To whom they have now received large additions by  
 the Fall vessels and will respect fully solicit a steady  
 inspection of their stock and Prices.  
 Toronto, January 14, 1854.

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

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

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**W. H. ASHWORTH**  
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 CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.  
**NO SECOND PRICE!**  
 Toronto, April 1st, 1854.

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 HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,  
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**READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS**  
 IN CANADA WEST.  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
 Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch. *Mornings Furnished on the  
 shortest Notice. Paris, London, and New York Fashions received Monthly.*

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do. Black Alpaca do. 10/0	do. Fancy Satin do. 8/9	do. Check do. 5/0
do. Russell Cord do. 12/6	do. Holland do. 3/4	do. Comberoy do. 7/6
do. Princes, do. 12/6	do. Fancy do. 1/4	do. Sattinet do. 11/3
do. Canada Tweed do. 17/6	do. Velvet do. 1/4	do. Cassimere do. 13/0
do. Broad Cloth do. 30/0	do. Marcelline do. 1/4	do. Buckskin do. —
do. Cashimere do. 25/0	do. Battalies do. 1/4	do. Duckin do. —
Boy's Br'n Holland do. 1/4	Boy's Fancy do. 1/4	Boy's Drill do. 1/1
do. Che'ld's do. 5/0	do. Silk do. 5/0	do. Checked do. 5/0
do. Molekin do. 6/3	do. Satin do. 5/0	do. Molekin do. 5/0
do. Tweed do. 10/0	do. Cloth do. 5/0	do. C/nd's Tweed do. 5/6
do. Broad Cloth do. 17/6	do. Tweed do. 5/0	do. Cassimere do. 5/6
do. Russell Cord do. 8/9	do. Cassimere do. 5/0	do. do. do. 5/6
White Serge do. 1/4	do. do. do. 1/4	do. Red d'arslet do. 1/4
Striped do. 2/6	do. do. do. 2/6	do. Under-shirt and drawers 1/10

Muslin de Laines yard wide from 1s. Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Factory Cotton  
 10/11. Bed Tick and Towels. White  
 Prints, fast colours, do. from 7d. Crapes and Materials for Mourning  
 Heavy gingham, do. 7d. Infants' Robes, Caps and Frocks  
 Splendid bonnet Ribbons 7d. laces.  
 Straw bonnets, from 1s. 3d. Shawls, from 10s. 6d. neck-ker.  
 Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Caprimons, &c. &c.  
 Edgings, Artificial Flowers. Collars, cravat bands, &c.  
 Shawls Checked and plain Alpaca. Orleans, Colberg, Delaines.

**BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.**  
**BURGESS & LEISHMAN,**  
 Corner of King and Church Streets, Toronto.  
**NO SECOND PRICE.**  
 Toronto, January 14, 1854.

## HAT AND FUR STORE.

**HAMILTON GENERAL HAT & FUR WAREHOUSE.**  
Messrs. Mills & Wright, Hatters and Furriers, Corner of King and John Sts., Hamilton, Ont.  
Keep constantly on hand the largest selection of Hats, Caps and Furs to be found in the city of which they will sell at Low Prices. Notice—They have just imported from New York City a large supply of Fresh Goods within their line. They solicit an early call from Ladies and Gentlemen.  
Hamilton, 21 Jan. 1854. 1-11

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

KEEP constantly on hand, and sell at the most liberal terms,  
Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Essential Oils, Perfumery, Patent Oils, Varnishes, Putty, Cloths, Materials, Dyestuffs, Pitch, Turpentine, 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 Clovers, Timothy, and Turnip Seeds, and Marrowfat Peas.  
Toronto, May 1st, 1854.

**THE ORIGINAL GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,**  
FOR CURING  
**DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA-MORBUS, &c.**  
THESE FAMILIAR REMEDIES HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE OF GREAT USE IN ALL CASES OF BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER can with perfect confidence recommend our 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 effective 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. BRUGHART, Wholesale Agent for Canada, 69 Yonge Street, Toronto.

## Consumers' Gas Company.

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

## HOUSE OF ALL NATIONS,

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

## SAMUEL HEAKES

Again invites Public attention to one of the best Assorted and cheapest stocks in the city.  
Elegant Summer Shawls, of every description. Silk, Satin, Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets—very fashionable, and very cheap.  
Every kind of Dress Goods that can be named or desired. Printed Muslins, warranted fast colors, from 1/3d. per yard.  
Hoyles and Ashton Prints, Parasols, Ribbons, artificial Flowers, Silk Mantles, &c., &c.  
All offered at the very lowest remunerative prices.  
An Early Call is solicited.  
S. HEAKES.

## CANADA VS. THE WORLD.

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

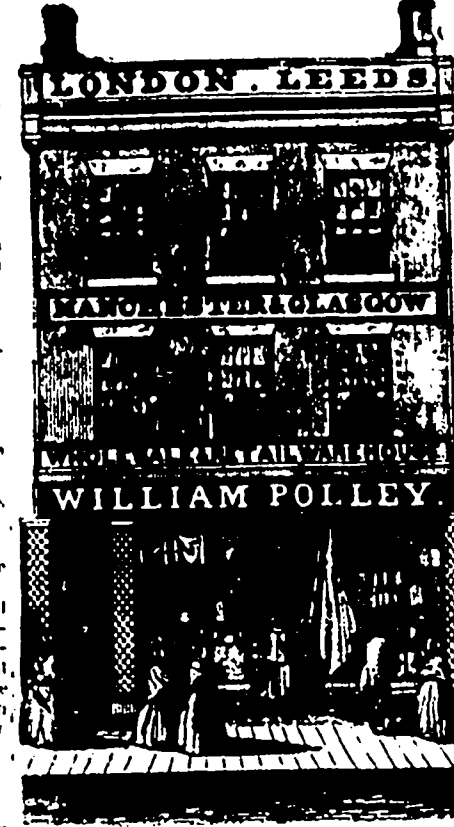
- Monuments, Obelisks,
- Tomb-tables, Head-stones,
- Ornamental Inclosures, Mantle Pieces, & Marble Furniture,

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

"Marble Works," Newcastle, N. B.  
N. B.—Any responsible person is authorized to act as Local Agent for this establishment, and to forward orders, which will be supplied in proportion to the

**PAINTING, Glazing, & Paper Hanging.**  
GILBERT PEABODY, 261, Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.  
I thank the very liberal patronage bestowed on him for many years past, and in consequence of his opening that large and commodious shop, in Queen St., above the various houses, he has been enabled to execute all known neatness and dispatch which heretofore has secured for him a considerable share of trade.  
GILBERT PEABODY  
Toronto, 261, Queen Street, 1854. 1-11

## NEW SPRING GOODS.



**WILLIAM POLLEY,**  
66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

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

## FRESH, SEASONABLE, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

To which he invites special attention, comprising the latest and most approved styles in:  
Rich Fancy Dress Silks,  
De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods,  
Silk Baresges, and Printed Muslins,  
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,  
Plain, Brocaded, and Moir Antique Parasols,  
Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Lace Veils,  
Sewed Collars, Sewed Habit Shirts,  
Mushin Sleeves; Flowers,  
Rich Cambric Prints, Neck Ties, &c., &c.  
With a complete assortment of Honors, and Gloves,  
(all sizes) Sarsnets, Persian Crapes, Muslins, Netts, Laces, Edgings, &c., &c.  
Every description of Cottons, Shirtings, Hollands, Linens, Drills, Gambroons, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, Casimeres, Table Covers, Shirtings, Travelling Counterpanes, Carpets, &c., &c.

Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock, which, for quantity, variety, and excellent value, is not surpassed by any House in the Trade.  
Superior Cotton Warp, (all Nos. to put on at one in Seamless Bags, warranted first quality.)  
Terms Cash. No Abatement.  
WILLIAM POLLEY,  
Third-floor West of Church St.

Chequered Warehouse,  
66, King St. East,  
Toronto, April 19, 1854. 1-6-11.

## W. STEWARD,

**PREMIUM SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,** 95, Yonge St., Toronto, Sign of the Man and the Cat.  
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. 1-11

## A CARD.

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

## HEARN & POTTER,

(FROM DOLLOND'S.)  
Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers,  
34, 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 eyes, for sale at Admiralty Charts of the St. Lawrence, &c., &c.  
ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER PLATED WATCHES.

of the best description always on hand. Also, Electro-plate and Jewellery of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and watches cleaned and jewelled.  
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-11

**JOHN Bentley,** DRUGGIST AND STATIONER  
No. 71, Yonge Street, has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Dyeing, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dryer, &c. Also, Writing and Wrapping Papers, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, and General Stationery.  
N. B.—Wholesale Dept for Bentley's Baking Powder, Smith's improved Rat and Vermin Exterminator, Volley's Pills, Farrell's Arabian Lintiment, &c., &c. Bought for the Paper Mill as usual.  
Toronto, January 21, 1854. 1-11

**DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!**  
**SAMUEL WOOD,** SURGEON DENTIST 2 doors West from corner of Bay and King Streets Toronto.  
Toronto, January 2nd 1854. 1-11

**JOHN PARKIN,** PLUMBER & GAS FITTER,  
at Adelaide St. East, Opposite Court House, Co. York, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fixed up and repaired. Gas, Water, Steam apparatus, Boilers, Water Closets, &c., &c., supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the most liberal terms.  
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-11

**SPRATT'S Temperance House,**  
1, Division Street, near the Wharf Colongue, Grand Colongue attached.  
Toronto, 2d January 1854. 1-11

**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, Casimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Cloths, of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of Vestings of the richest styles, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton Plushes, Satin and Figured Material of almost every description Ready-made Garments, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Cufflers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General. Judges' Barristers' and University Robes, of every Degree and quality, made to order.  
G. HARCOURT.  
Toronto, January 2d, 1854. 1-11

**CROCKERY! CROCKERY!**  
THE Subscriber have just received a large assortment of CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE, to which they invite the attention of country Merchants and others.  
—ALSO—  
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of PLAIN PRINTED, AND ENAMELLED STONEWARE, PLAIN AND RICHLIY GILT CHINA, Breakfast, Tea, and Coffee Services, CUT AND PLAIN Glassware—Wine Glasses, Decanters, Tumblers, Custard Cups, Jelly Glasses, &c., &c.  
**Parian Statuettes:**  
Wyatt's Apollo, as the Shepherd Boy  
Flaxman's Bust of Nelson.  
D'Orsay's Bust of Wellington.  
Busts of Napoleon and Peel, and a variety of other figures.  
PATTON & CO.  
No. 3, Wellington Building, King Street, Toronto, Jan. 2, 1854. 6-11

**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. Whittenore Rutherford, & Co., begs respectfully to invite the attention of the Public in Toronto, and its vicinity, to his Well-Assorted STOCK OF HARDWARE, comprised in part of the following GOODS:  
Furnishing and Building Hardware  
Superior Table and Fine Cutlery,  
Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Coopers and Blacksmiths' Tools.  
Plated, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware, Iron, Steel, Anvils, Vices, Nails, &c., &c.  
WM. BLIGHT.  
Toronto, January 2, 1854. 1-11

**WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!**  
**Turkey against Russia!**  
**ROBERT TAYLOR,**  
At his well-known Stand, corner of Yonge and Albert Streets, Toronto.  
**Makes War upon no One;**  
But he invites his numerous customers to commence a Campaign against his well-assorted  
**Winter Stock of Groceries.**  
He will offer against the assailants any amount of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT SPICES,  
Cheese, Raisins, Starch, Flour, Brooms, and every description of Family Groceries.  
All of which will form his only barricades—and he craves that the  
Ammunition used against them  
may be only Silver or Gold Bullion, or good paper money, payable at some Canadian Bank on demand.  
Farmers Produce of all kinds bought and sold. City and country customers will find his Stock of Groceries of the cheapest and best description.  
Toronto, Jan. 2d, 1854. 1-11

**NEW Painting and Glazier Establishment.**  
S. Booth & Son, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Glaziers, Gilders, Paper Hangers, &c., No. 13, Adelaide St. East, Shop—Victoria St. Respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, hoping by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, combined with good workmanship, and the best materials, to give satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage.  
S. BOOTH & SON  
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-11

**BOUND Volumes of the Son of TEMPERANCE** for 1852-3. Those wanting bound volumes of this work for the above years can obtain them upon applying at this office. Volumes of 1851

## THE PLEASURE STEAMER CITIZEN

HAVING been greatly improved both for Qualities and Comfort, will ply regularly between Toronto and Hamilton, via the Peninsula Hotel. The Hotel having been built at considerable expense and the grounds attached laid out visitors will experience all the attentions Proprietors can bestow. The Hotel as well as Steamer, will be under the Superintendence of John Quinn, who will devote the whole of his time to the comfort of visitors, and he trusts the public will extend to him a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by himself as well as his predecessors.  
SEASON TICKETS FOR FAMILIES  
Toronto, July 22, 1854.

Protection from Lightning, BY SPRATT'S PATENT.  
LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. Piper & Brother, 50 Yonge Street. The Subscribers are the only authorized agents for the sale of these valuable rods, in the Canadian Provinces, for sale, wholesale and retail, at 50 Yonge Street, Toronto.

CAUTION—Allow no man to protect your house without first examining the points of his rods, they have not the Platinum Wire in the points are not genuine. The coating of them is of a cheap metal that never rusts, retaining its brilliancy 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 dull with use after the first night's exposure to the atmosphere, consequently rendering them useless. Ask for the Agent's Certificate of right to sell, and notice the stamp—SPRATT'S IMPROVED POINT—this is on the points near the base.

Notice.—No Policy of Insurance covers fire, Lightning unless burned down or set on fire.  
E. V. WILSON and H. PIPER & BROS.  
Agents in Canada.  
Toronto, March 15th, 1854.

**Agents for 1854.**  
WILLIAM HILL, North Williamsburg, N. York; Cummingsville; Robert Balmville, A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Joseph Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Hornby, Tratalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; Judge Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; Davison St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; Vert, Lambton; John Marton, Milton; Francis Kingston; S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Elgin; L. D. Marks, Burford; Charles Taylor, P. C. S. Johnson, Oterville; J. W. Coulson, Paris Lawrence, Orangeville; William Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Stuartown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. S. Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterborough; H. Fanning, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashby, George Brown Galt; Leonard Tuttle; D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Satton, A. Y. Tyne; G. W. Cook, Crowfoot, Sunnysville; W. Smith, West Flamborough, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, E. F. B. Roph, Paris; H. D. Lock Fonthall; Major, Fort Perry, W. C. Darling, Oneida; Taylor, Dawn Mills, Kent—Alexander Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterloo, Unionville—John Holt, Esqueville—M. E. Finley, Sombra—W. C. Robertson, London—F. E. D. Rogers, Bouthhead; George F. Hill, A. Tait, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Byron Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; G. Elwood, Kemptville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zanesville; James Dunlop, Spencerville.

**THE "CANADIAN SON OF TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY GEM,"** is devoted to the interests of the Order of the Sons—to temperance, to agriculture and the interests of the advancement of Canadian Literature and to general and political news. The Editor and Editor will continue to be eminently a home and family paper, of choice variety of reading matter. Our terms are as follows:—  
Single Subscribers, sent by mail, or delivered in advance, or within January, 6s. 3d.  
At the end of three months, 7s. 6d., or 9 months, 8s. 9d., or at the end of the year, 10s. These sums will be considered as due at the end of these respective periods.  
Half-yearly Subscribers 3s. 9d., or 10s. if not paid till the end of the six months.  
To Agents, Friends and Clubs, we offer the following:—  
To agents whose names have stood upon the list in 1853, declining to act as such in 1854, in advance, will be charged.  
To old agents, collecting from old or new subscribers, in 1854, \$10—or sending five names, sending the money to us during the regular prices, a copy will be sent gratis.  
To any old Subscriber sending two new subscribers, at regular prices, 5s. only.  
Ten copies of this paper will be sent to any person for \$10. Twenty copies to one address for such cases it must be distinctly understood, papers will be done up in one package, and to but one person, or Division—and that must be paid in advance, or within January, unless the usual credit charge will be made to person or division ordering them.  
Any one sending ten new subscribers, at 6s. 3d. each, (in advance,) may of the money collected 15 per cent, and greater number. The Proprietor, however, is not to be answerable for the non-payment of agents, travelling or whose names do not appear regularly on the paper. Subscribers, before paying agents, should see that they are persons of property.  
The "SON & GEM" will be regularly published on Friday afternoons,—dated and mailed daily, so that most, if not all of our Subscribers will receive it on the same day.

of the best description always on hand. Also, Electro-plate and Jewellery of all descriptions. Instruments repaired and watches cleaned and jewelled.  
Toronto, 2d January, 1854. 1-11



Hamilton, 21 Jan. 1854.

January 21, 1854

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE. Lyman, Brothers & Company, 51, LAURENCE BUILDINGS.

NEW SPRING GOODS. LONDON, LEEDS. WILLIAM POLLEY. 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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

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

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.

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

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

WILLIAM POLLEY, 66, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. Respectfully intimates to the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country...

W. STUWARD, PREMIER SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, 95, Yonge St. Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.

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

HEARN & POTTER, (FROM DOLLOND'S.) Mathematical Instrument Makers, Opticians, and Jewellers.

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

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

JOHN PARKIN, FURNISHER & GAS FITTER. A. A. East, Opposite Court House, C. W. Toronto.

PRATT'S Temperance House, 1, Division Street, near the Wharf Colborne. Good Stabling attached.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT GEORGE HARCOURT, Tailor, Clothier, and General Outfitter, No. 11, North side of King Street.

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

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

Winter Stock of Groceries. He will offer against the assent of any amount of TEAS, STARS, COFFEES, RICE, RAISINS, SALT FISH, SOAPS, SALT, SPICES.

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Protection from Lightning. BY SPRATT'S PATENT. LIGHTNING RODS manufactured by E. V. Wilson and H. PIPER & Brother.

Agents for 1854. WILLIAM HILL, North Williamburgh; Fyner, Cumminsville; Robert Balme, vitor; A. Diamond, Belleville; J. H. Healey, Joseph, Milner, Whitechurch; H. A. Hornby, Trafalgar; J. B. Crowe, Pelham; J. Judge, Chippewa; Robert Connor, Niagara; Davidson St. Vincent; A. McKenzie, Cornwall; Vent, Lambton; John Marton, Milton; Francis Kingdon, S. J. Lancaster, Lobo; John Murdoch, Flging; L. D. Marks, Hurford; Charles Taylor, C. S. Johnson, Otterville; J. W. Collier, Farns Lawrence, Orangeville; William Nobleton; H. H. Wilson, Newmarket; Shaw, Port Credit; J. L. Green, George Wheeler, Stouffville; Samuel Stuartown; John Boyd, Oshawa; C. A. Newcastle; Robinson Rutherford, Peterborough; H. Fanning, Nepean; Dr. Thomas Ashby, George Brown Galt; Leonard Tuttle, D. McGuire, Weston; J. Terry, Sharon; J. Sutton, A. Youme, Tyrone; G. W. Cook, Crowl; Teller, Summerville; W. Smith, West Flamborough; Moulton, Newmarket; Rev. J. Moxom, E. F. B. Rolph, Paris; H. D. Lock Fonthill; Major, Port Perry. W. C. Darling, Oshawa; Taylor, Dawn Mills. Kent—Alexander D. Temperanceville—J. McMonies, Waterloo; Funn, Unionville—John Holt, Esqueaux—M. L. ham, Somers—W. C. Robertson, London—Finney, Cavan—Hamilton Dunlop, Dunham; E. D. Rogers, Bondhead; George F. Hill, O. A. Tait, Orford, Kent; James Fraser, Bytown; Kennedy, Dundas; J. Newcombe, Owen Sound; G. Elwood, Keimptville; Mahlon B. Smith, Zoni; James Dunlop, Spencerville.

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